

CA XCOM™ Data Transport® for z/OS

User Guide

r11.5



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CA Product References

- CA 7[®] Workload Automation Smart Console Option (CA 7)
- CA ACF2[®] (CA ACF2)
- CA Dynam/T Tape Management (CA Dynam/T)
- CA NetMaster[®] File Transfer Management (CA NetMaster FTM)
- CA Roscoe[®] (CA Roscoe)
- CA Top Secret[®] (CA Top Secret)
- CA XCOM[™] Data Transport[®] (CA XCOM Data Transport)

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New Parameters

The following new parameters (PARM, Symbolic, and SYSIN01) are documented in this guide:

&DATE(format-code)

Causes the current date to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value. The format of the date depends on the format code that is selected as a sub-parameter.

Parameter type: Symbolic

&ID

Causes the value entered for ID to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

Parameter type: Symbolic

&IPNAME

Causes the value entered for IPNAME to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

Parameter type: Symbolic

&LU

Causes the value entered for LU to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

Parameter type: Symbolic

&USER

Causes the current LOCAL user ID (or the USERID of the current job) to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

Parameter type: Symbolic

&TIME(format-code)

Causes the current time to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value. The format of the time depends on the format code that is selected as a sub-parameter.

Parameter type: Symbolic

&USERID

Causes the current REMOTE user ID (or the USERID of the current job) to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

Parameter type: Symbolic

FILEDATA

Indicates how the remote file is to be allocated.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

HISTDD

Specifies the DD name of the data set to contain the selected history records.

Parameter type: PARM

LCLNTFYL

Specifies the local notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM for z/OS server.

Parameter types: SYSIN01

LFILEDATA

Indicates how the local file is to be allocated.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OEDATE

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the end date and time.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OETIME

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the end date and time.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OFFILETYPE

Limits the history request to those transfers with the specified FILETYPE.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OFLMAX

Limits the history request to only those file transfers where the number of bytes transferred is equal to or less than the value specified.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OFLMIN

Limits the history request to only those file transfers where the number of bytes transferred is equal to or greater than the value specified.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OID

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific transfer ID. The transfer ID is a user-defined identifier for file transfer requests.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OINIT

Limits the history request to only locally initiated transfers or only remotely initiated transfers.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OLIMIT

Sets the maximum number of history records that can be returned.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OLMSG

Limits the history request by the transfer's last message.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OLU

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific remote LU name.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OREQ

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that contain this specific request number.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OSDATE

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the start date and time.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OSTIME

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the start date and time.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OSYSID

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific history system ID in an XCOMPLEX environment.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OSYSNAME

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific history system name in an XCOMPLEX environment.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OTNAME

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific remote TCP/IP name or TCP/IP address.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OTYPE

Specifies if the history request should include active transfer requests, inactive transfer requests, or completed transfers.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OTYPEREQ

Limits the history request to only send transfers or only receive transfers.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

OUSER

Limits the history request to only those file transfers submitted by a specific user.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

PSOPREF

Specifies the high level qualifier to use to create a temporary data set.

Parameter type: PARM for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers

RELEASE

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to release unused DASD space when creating a new file or replacing an existing file.

Parameter types: SYSIN01

RMTNTFYL

Specifies the remote notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM for z/OS server.

Parameter types: SYSIN01

TRUSTED

Specifies whether a user can request a trusted transfer.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

UMASK

Sets the permissions assigned to a file when the file is being created and received on the system for the first time.

Parameter types: SYSIN01

VLR

Indicates whether a transfer is using extended Variable Length Record support.

Parameter type: SYSIN01

Changed ISPF Panels

Changes for HFS Support

The following changes have been made to ISPF fields for HFS support:

- The Local File field has been increased to 255 characters.
- The following new fields have been added:
 - FILEDATA—Indicates how the remote USS file is to be allocated.
 - LFILEDATA—Indicates how the local USS file is to be allocated.
 - UMASK—Specifies the file permissions to be removed from the XCOM default file or directory permissions for USS files or directories.
 - USSLRECL—If LFILEDATA or FILEDATA is set to B (binary), this value tells CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

Note: Batch uses the existing LRECL parameter for this purpose.

Changes for Extended File Names

The following two panels now accept file names up to the maximum allowable size for the Local File (255 characters) and Remote File (256 characters):

- Receive File From Another System Screen
- Send MVS File To Another System Screen

Because of this change, the MVS Extended Local/Remote File Name Entry is no longer required, and has been removed.

Changes for Multiple Sessions

CA XCOM Data Transport now displays the ACBNAME of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the following ISPF panels:

- Send MVS File To Another System screen
- Send Report To Another System screen
- Submit Job To Another System screen
- Receive File From Another System screen

This means that, if you have multiple CA XCOM Data Transport ISPF interface sessions running at the same time with different CA XCOM Data Transport servers, you can tell which ISPF session is connected to which server.

Changes to the XCOM Operator Control Panel

The following new fields have been added to the XCOM Operator Control panel (the File Transfer Display Select panel):

- History System Id—Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those with the specified history system ID in an XCOMPLEX environment.
- History System Name—Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those with the specified history system name in an XCOMPLEX environment.
- Last Message—Restricts the search for file transfers to those where the last message matches the value specified.
- Local or Remote—Restricts the search for file transfers to those that are locally initiated or remotely initiated.
- File Type—Restricts the search for file transfers to those that match the specified value.
- Transfer Type—Restricts the search for file transfers to those that are send or receive type transfers.
- Range Start Time and Range End Time—Restrict the search for file transfers to those that started between the times specified.
- Range File Size Min. and Max.—Restrict the search for file transfers to those that match a file size within the range specified.

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Chapter 1: The Menu Interface (TSO/ISPF Panels)

This chapter discusses the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Menu Interface, with its various screens and parameters.

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- [Menu Hierarchy](#) (see page 20)
- [Special Feature Keys](#) (see page 22)
- [Help Facility](#) (see page 23)
- [The Primary Option Menu](#) (see page 23)
- [MVS Send Functions Menu](#) (see page 31)
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- [Transfer Request Display Screen](#) (see page 147)
- [Detailed File Transfer Display](#) (see page 155)
- [Menu Interface Messages](#) (see page 157)

Entering the Menu Interface

Access to CA XCOM Data Transport's Primary Option Menu from ISPF is site-dependent. If CA XCOM Data Transport is not an option on the ISPF Primary Option Menu or any subordinate ISPF menu screen, you must include a procedure in your CLIST and use the following procedure:

1. Choose Option 6 from the ISPF Primary Option Menu and press Enter to go to the command line mode.
2. On the command line, type the name of the member where your CLIST is stored (for example, XCOM11) and press Enter to invoke CA XCOM Data Transport.

Sample CLIST

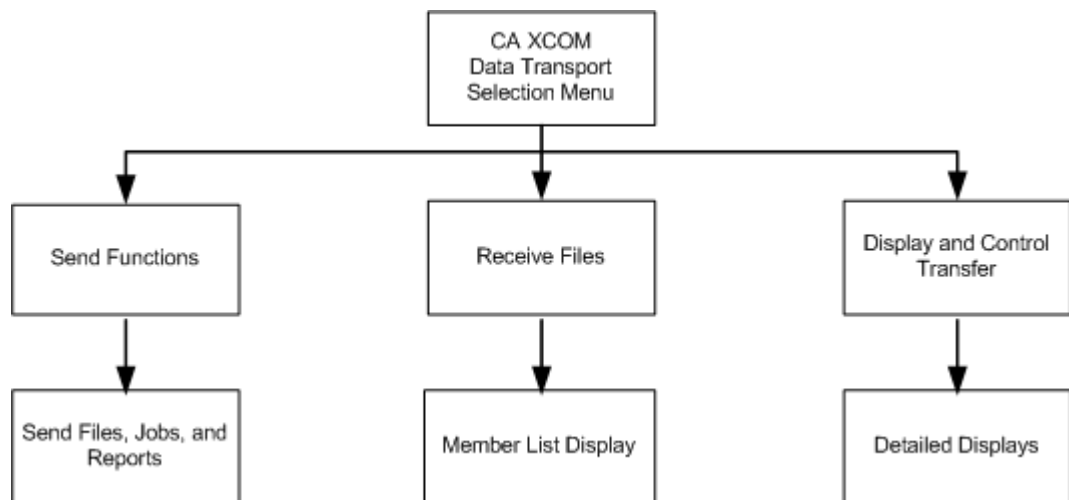
```

PROC 0 DEBUG
CONTROL END(DEND)
IF &DEBUG NE THEN CONTROL LIST CONLIST SYMLIST
/*****/
START: +
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPPLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB5.CBXGPNL0')
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPMLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB5.CBXGMSG0')
STEPLIB DSNAME('XCOM.RB5.LOADLIB')
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPTLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB5.CINB5STL' +
                                '&SYSUID..ISPF.ISPPROF')
ALTLIB ACTIVATE APPLICATION(CLIST) DA('XCOM.RB5.CBXGCLS0')
ISPEXEC SELECT PANEL(XCOMPRIM) NEWAPPL(XCOM) PASSLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPPLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPMLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPTLIB
ALTLIB RESET
    
```

Note: Substitute your library names for the ones in the sample.

Menu Hierarchy

CA XCOM Data Transport can be invoked through TSO/ISPF, using the Menu Interface or the CA XCOM Data Transport CLIST Library (CAI.CBXGCLS0). Through the facilities of TSO/ISPF Dialog Manager, CA XCOM Data Transport provides a set of fill-in-the-blank menu screens. The hierarchy of the main CA XCOM Data Transport screens is shown next:



Default Values

Each time you access CA XCOM Data Transport's ISPF dialog, previously selected values are retrieved from your ISPF profile. However, in the interest of security and data integrity, certain parameters, such as the Remote System Password, Local System Password, Notify User on Local System, and Create/Add/Replace fields, are not retained. Instead, they are set to their default values (or blanks, in the case of passwords).

Override inappropriate values for the current transfer by typing in the correct values.

Note: Parameters that cannot be set through a CA XCOM Data Transport screen are set to site-defined default values as obtained from the CA XCOM Data Transport default table entered on the menu.

Special Feature Keys

All CA XCOM Data Transport screens permit the use of programmable function keys, most of which are used in a manner consistent with ISPF. CA XCOM Data Transport uses standard ISPF Dialog Manager services and is compatible with the normal ISPF environment. These include the following:

PF1

Invokes online Help from a working screen. When Help is active, PF3 returns you back to the original screen where Help was invoked.

PF2

Activates ISPF split-screen mode.

PF3

Returns you to the previous screen. Input already entered on the current screen is saved. If the current screen is the Primary Option Menu, you are returned to the ISPF panel from which CA XCOM Data Transport was first invoked.

PF7

Scrolls backward (up) to continue the display for panels with multiple entries.

PF8

Scrolls forward (down) to continue the display for panels with multiple entries.

PF9

Swaps the current screen to the other screen in split-screen mode.

PF10

Displays Japanese Character Set Support screen

PF11

Invokes the File Transfer Scheduling Information screen, allowing you to enter file-scheduling parameters.

PF12

Invokes the File Allocation Information File screen from the Send MVS File To Another System screen, allowing you to override default and propagated space and DCB values for new z/OS data sets.

Help Facility

CA XCOM Data Transport features a Help facility, which provides help information for every CA XCOM Data Transport screen. You can obtain help information by using the PF1 key:

- When you want to obtain help for a particular field, place your cursor on that field and press PF1.
- Pressing PF1 when the cursor is on the COMMANDS line allows you to start a CA XCOM Data Transport tutorial session, with the current screen as its starting point.
- When a message is displayed, pressing PF1 provides help for that message.
- To cancel a help session and return to the starting point, press PF3.

The Primary Option Menu

The XCOM Selection Menu is the entry point for the CA XCOM Data Transport Menu Interface screens. Four options are provided. In addition to selecting a menu option, certain primary processing parameters can be specified on this screen. The values entered are retained on all subsequent screens for this transfer, but can be overridden by typing in new values.

```

-----
08/07/16          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.099           Primary Option Menu                11:00
-----
OPTION ==>
  1 - 1.1 - Send Files   1.2 - Send Reports   1.3 - Send Jobs
  2 - Receive Files     3 - XCOM Operator Control

Remote System Identification
IP Dest: 123.123.123.123          Port: 4567   SSL: YES
CONFIG SSL:
or   SNA LU Name:                or XCOM Group Name:
or XCOM List Name:              or Login User Name:

Local System Identification
Server: 321.321.321.321          Port: 5678   Protocol: TCP

Queue for Execution (Y/N): Y      (N = Execute immediately)
CA XCOM Default Member Name:
XCOMCNTL Data Set Name:
Save SYSIN01 in DS Name:
Only Save SYSIN01 (Y/N): N

-----
PFK 1/Help  3/End                COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 CA, INC.

F1=Help    F2=SPLIT    F3=End    F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8=DOWN     F9=SWAP   F10=Language F11=Hold   F12=Alloc

```

Selection Menu Options

The options for the Primary Option Menu are as follows:

1- Send Files, Reports, Jobs

Used for sending a file, report, or job to a remote system.

2 - Receive Files

Used for receiving a file from a remote system.

3 - XCOM Operator Control

Used to display information about, or to alter certain parameters pertaining to all pending, in-progress, or completed transfers on a particular CA XCOM Data Transport server. CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control can also be used to change a transfer's status.

In a Coupling Facility environment, this panel can also be used to display information about pending, active, and completed transfers for all CA XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server. Changes cannot be made to this list of transfers; changes can only be made when looking at a list of transfers for an individual XCOMPLEX Worker Server.

Primary Processing Parameters

The primary processing parameters for the Primary Option Menu are described below.

Remote System Identification

Identifies the partner system involved in a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The terms in which the partner system can be identified are described below.

IP Dest

Specifies the name or address of the TCP/IP system or node with which a transfer is to take place.

x1 . . . x63

Specifies the name or address of the remote TCP/IP system involved in a transfer. The name can contain up to 63 alphanumeric characters and it must be one that has been defined to the domain name server. The address can be in IPv4 or IPv6 notation

Note: This parameter is mutually exclusive with SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, Login User Name, and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where CA XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

Note: This field is displayed on subsequent screens only if an IP name or address is specified in the Remote System Identification field.

1 to 65535

Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by CA XCOM Data Transport at the remote system.

Note: If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

SSL

Specifies whether to use an OpenSSL socket or non-OpenSSL socket for transfers.

YES

Performs a secure transfer. The transfer uses an OpenSSL socket and must connect to an SSL listener on the remote partner.

NO

Performs a non-secure transfer. The transfer uses a non-OpenSSL socket.

Default: NO

CONFIG SSL

Specifies the HFS SSL configuration file path and file name.

1 to 256 characters

Specifies the HFS path and file name of the SSL configuration file used by CA XCOM Data Transport for secure transfers.

Note: A sample SSL configuration file, configssl.cnf, is provided with the installation.

Default: None

SNA LU Name

Specifies the logical unit name of the remote system with which a transfer is to take place.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric or national characters representing the logical unit name of the remote system with which a transfer is to take place. The first character cannot be numeric.

Note: This parameter is mutually exclusive with IP Name, XCOM Group Name, Login User Name and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

XCOM Group Name

Sends this file transfer to the first available LU of a group of logical units that has been previously defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table or to a single TCP/IP partner.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric or national characters representing a group of previously defined logical units where the first available LU should receive this file transfer. The initial character must be national or alphabetic.

The XCOM group name can also be used to provide an alias for a single LU, IP name or IP address.

Note: This parameter is mutually exclusive with SNA LU Name, Login User Name, IP Name, and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

XCOM List Name

Used when this file transfer is to be broadcast to all the remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

XXXXXXXX

Enter up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the name of a list to which this transfer is to broadcast.

Notes:

- This parameter is mutually exclusive with XCOM Group Name, Login User Name, SNA LU Name, and IP Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.
- This parameter is valid only for queued transfers. As a result, some of the file transfers may start at different times. The Menu Interface's Transfer Request Display screen can be used to check the current completion status of the file transfers initiated by a broadcast distribution.

Login User Name

Indicates that the transfer should be sent to the specified user.

Note: The login user name is identified by the CA XCOM Data Transport CheckIn/CheckOut feature.

xxxxxxxx

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric and national characters representing a user whose session is to be used for the transfer. The initial character must be national or alphabetic.

Notes:

- This parameter is mutually exclusive with XCOM Group Name, Login User Name, SNA LU Name, IP Name, and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.
- If a security environment exists, the user names must be defined to the security environment for CA XCOM Data Transport.
- This parameter is valid only for queued transfers. The CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen can be used to check on the current completion status of any transfer.

Local System Identification

Identifies the local system involved in a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The terms in which the local system can be identified are described below.

Port

Specifies the IP port of the STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

nnnnn

Specifies the IP port of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The IP port can contain valid numeric values 1 through 65535. This is the same as the STCPORT that you can specify in your XCOMJOB PARM.

Protocol

Specifies whether the Server field is the STCIP or the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

xxx

Valid values are SNA, TCP, and SSL.

If you specify SNA, then the Server field must be a one- to eight-character entry conforming to the rules for VTAM APPLIDs.

If you specify TCP or SSL, the Server field must be a 1- to 64-character entry conforming to the rules for a TCP/IP name or address. If the server listens to a port other than 8044, specify the port address.

Other Parameters

Queue for Execution

Specifies whether this transfer request should be queued for execution by the CA XCOM Data Transport server or through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server, or executed immediately.

Y

This request is queued for execution by the CA XCOM Data Transport server or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

If the remote system is unavailable and the file transfer request is queued, the transfer executes when the remote system becomes available. Queued functions permit a higher degree of processing control. For example, queued transfers can be prioritized or held from execution until they are manually released.

N

This request is executed immediately.

Non-queued transfers must execute within a specified default timeout duration (defined in the Default Options Table) or they are aborted.

Default: Y

CA XCOM Data Transport Default Member Name

Specifies the name of an alternate CA XCOM Data Transport default table to use.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of an alternate CA XCOM Data Transport default options table. This name can be one to eight alphanumeric characters.

Default: XCOMDFLT

XCOMCNTL Data Set Name

Specifies an alternate CA XCOM Data Transport control library to be used for this transfer.

XXXX.XXX.XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of an alternate CA XCOM Data Transport control library to be used for this transfer. The control library name is a data set name.

Note: This parameter is only used for non-queued transfers (Queue for Execution=N).

Save SYSIN01 in DS Name

Specifies a data set name where CA XCOM Data Transport writes the SYSIN01 parameters for the file transfer in addition to performing the file transfer.

XXXX.XXX.XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a data set where CA XCOM Data Transport writes the SYSIN01 parameters used for a transfer.

Notes:

- Specifying this field allows a user to save the SYSIN01 parameters for an ISPF-initiated file transfer so that you can execute a batch job to perform the same file transfer at a later date.
- The PASSWORD parameter is saved as encrypted when an unencrypted SYSIN01 is saved. The CA XCOM Data Transport Batch accepts the PASSWORD in encrypted and non-encrypted format.
- The data set named in this field must be an existing physical sequential file or a member of a PDS.
- If this field does not contain a value, CA XCOM Data Transport does not save the SYSIN01 parameters.

Only Save SYSIN01

Specifies whether or not CA XCOM Data Transport should only save the SYSIN01 parameters, or both save the parameters and initiate the transfer.

Y

CA XCOM Data Transport only writes the SYSIN01 parameters to the data set specified in the Save SYSIN01 in DS name field. CA XCOM Data Transport does not initiate a file transfer.

N

CA XCOM Data Transport saves the SYSIN01 parameters and initiates the file transfer.

Note: This field, which is used in conjunction with the Save SYSIN01 in DS Name field, allows you to create a SYSIN01 file for later use with the Batch Interface.

Default: N

MVS Send Functions Menu

The MVS Send Functions screen, shown below, is used to select one of the three types of outbound transmissions made with CA XCOM Data Transport. Data is transmitted to a remote system in the form of a file, report, or job. The other fields displayed on the screen reflect the entries made on the previous Primary Option Menu and can be overridden on this screen.

```

-----
08/07/16                CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00                USER01
                        MVS Send Functions                        11:18
-----
OPTION  ==>

                1 - Send Files to Another System
                2 - Send Reports to Another System
                3 - Submit Jobs to Another System

Remote System Identification
  IP Name or Address:                                     Port:
or   SNA LU Name:
or   XCOM Group Name:
or   XCOM List Name:
or   Login User Name:

Queue for Execution (Y/N): Y          (N = Execute immediately)

Local System Identification
Server: 321.321.321.321                               Port: 5678   Protocol: TCP
-----
PFK 1/Help  3/End                                COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 CA, INC.

F1=Help    F2=SPLIT    F3=End     F4=RETURN   F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP    F10=Language F11=Hold   F12=Alloc

```

Send Functions Menu Options

The options for the MVS Send Functions screen are as follows:

1 - Send Files to Another System

This field is used to send data and store it as a file on a remote system.

2 - Send Reports to Another System

This field is used to send data to a remote system and have it printed as a report.

3 - Submit Jobs to Another System

This field is used to send data to a remote system and have it run as a job.

Send Functions Menu Parameters

The processing parameters for the Send Functions Menu are described below.

Remote System Identification

Identifies the partner system involved in a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The terms in which the partner system can be identified are described below.

Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where CA XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

Note: This field is displayed on subsequent screens only if an IP name or address is specified in the Remote System Identification field.

1 to 65535

Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by CA XCOM Data Transport at the remote system.

Note: If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

SNA LU Name

Specifies the logical unit name of the remote system with which a transfer is to take place.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric or national characters representing the logical unit name of the remote system with which a transfer is to take place. The first character cannot be numeric.

Note: This parameter is mutually exclusive with IP Name, XCOM Group Name, Login User Name and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

XCOM Group Name

Sends this file transfer to the first available LU of a group of logical units that has been previously defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table or to a single TCP/IP partner.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric or national characters representing a group of previously defined logical units where the first available LU should receive this file transfer. The initial character must be national or alphabetic.

The XCOM group name can also be used to provide an alias for a single LU, IP name or IP address.

Note: This parameter is mutually exclusive with SNA LU Name, Login User Name, IP Name, and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

XCOM List Name

Used when this file transfer is to be broadcast to all the remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

XXXXXXXX

Enter up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the name of a list to which this transfer is to broadcast.

Notes:

- This parameter is mutually exclusive with XCOM Group Name, Login User Name, SNA LU Name, and IP Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.
- This parameter is valid only for queued transfers. As a result, some of the file transfers may start at different times. The Menu Interface's Transfer Request Display screen can be used to check the current completion status of the file transfers initiated by a broadcast distribution.

Login User Name

Indicates that the transfer should be sent to the specified user.

Note: The login user name is identified by the CA XCOM Data Transport CheckIn/CheckOut feature.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric and national characters representing a user whose session is to be used for the transfer. The initial character must be national or alphabetic.

Notes:

- This parameter is mutually exclusive with XCOM Group Name, Login User Name, SNA LU Name, IP Name, and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.
- If a security environment exists, the user names must be defined to the security environment for CA XCOM Data Transport.
- This parameter is valid only for queued transfers. The CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen can be used to check on the current completion status of any transfer.

Queue for Execution

Specifies whether this transfer request should be queued for execution by the CA XCOM Data Transport server or through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server, or executed immediately.

Y

This request is queued for execution by the CA XCOM Data Transport server or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

If the remote system is unavailable and the file transfer request is queued, the transfer executes when the remote system becomes available. Queued functions permit a higher degree of processing control. For example, queued transfers can be prioritized or held from execution until they are manually released.

N

This request is executed immediately.

Non-queued transfers must execute within a specified default timeout duration (defined in the Default Options Table) or they are aborted.

Default: Y

Local System Identification

Identifies the local system involved in a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The terms in which the local system can be identified are described below.

Server

Specifies the APPLID or the STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The APPLID can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters.

x1 . . . x63

Specifies the STCIP name or address of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The STCIP name can contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters and it must be one that has been defined to the domain name server. The address can be in IPv4 or IPv6 notation. This is the same STCIP that you can specify in your XCOMJOB PARM.

Notes:

- Distributed processing provides the capability of displaying and controlling the queues and the history log of a different CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe system.

To display a list of queues:

1. Do *one* of the following:

- Enter the APPLID or STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server whose queue you want to display or modify.
- Enter the APPLID or STCIP of the XCOMPLEX Admin Server to display the queues for all the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the same XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Note: You cannot modify queue information in this display.

2. Select Option 3, XCOM Operator Control.

- By specifying a remote system's CA XCOM Data Transport APPLID or STCIP, you can carry out third-party processing, which allows you, on the local system, to initiate CA XCOM Data Transport requests between two remote systems.
- For more information about using this field for third-party-initiated file transfers, see the LUSER parameter.

Port

Specifies the IP port of the STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

nnnnn

Specifies the IP port of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The IP port can contain valid numeric values 1 through 65535. This is the same as the STCPOR that you can specify in your XCOMJOB PARM.

Protocol

Specifies whether the Server field is the STCIP or the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

xxx

Valid values are SNA, TCP, and SSL.

If you specify SNA, then the Server field must be a one- to eight-character entry conforming to the rules for VTAM APPLIDs.

If you specify TCP or SSL, the Server field must be a 1- to 64-character entry conforming to the rules for a TCP/IP name or address. If the server listens to a port other than 8044, specify the port address.

Send MVS File To Another System Screen

The Send MVS File to Another System screen provides CA XCOM Data Transport with the necessary information to transmit an MVS data set to a target file on a remote system. The data set being sent must exist as a valid data set on the local system, but does not have to be cataloged.

Note: This screen now accepts file names up to the maximum allowable size for the Local File (255 characters) and Remote File (256 characters). So, depending on the size of your screen, you may need to use PF7 and PF8 to view all fields on the screen.

```

-----
08/04/08          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.099           Send MVS File To Another System      11:21
-----

COMMAND ==>

Local System Identification
Server:                               Port: 8049 Protocol: TCP

Transfer ID:          TRUSTED (Y/N):      Execution Priority:
Local File:

USS - UMASK :        LFILEDATA:  FILEDATA:  (Binary/Text)  USSLRECL:

IP Name/Addr:        122.222.222.222      Port:
Remote File:

Remote file substitution char:          (Replaced with member name)
Program Library: NO                     Secure Socket(SSL): NO
Create/Replace/Add (C/R/A)-----: C   Checkpoint Count-----: 0
Record Separators (Y/N)-----: N     Compression Mode-----: YES
EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR (E/B/A/V): B   Pack Data Records(N/C/L): NO
Truncate Record (Y/N)-----: N       Transfer User Data-----:
Code Table -----:                    System User Data-----:

      ---Remote System Information--- | ----Local System Information----
      User ID:          Tape (Y/N):    |:USER01          Tape (Y/N):
      Password:        |:
      Domain:          |:
      Notify User:     Notify Level:   |:USER01         Notify Level:
      Volume:          Unit:           |:              Unit:
      PFK 1/Help  3/End                |11/Hold 12/Alloc

F1=Help   F2=SPLIT  F3=End   F4=RETURN  F5=RFIND  F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP     F8=DOWN   F9=SWAP  F10=Language F11=Hold  F12=Alloc

```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields for the Send MVS File to Another System screen.

Local System Identification

Identifies the local system involved in a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The terms in which the local system can be identified are described below.

Server

Specifies the APPLID or the STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

xxxxxxxx

Specifies the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The APPLID can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters.

x1 . . . x63

Specifies the STCIP name or address of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The STCIP name can contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters and it must be one that has been defined to the domain name server. The address can be in IPv4 or IPv6 notation. This is the same STCIP that you can specify in your XCOMJOB PARM.

Port

Specifies the IP port of the STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

nnnnn

Specifies the IP port of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The IP port can contain valid numeric values 1 through 65535. This is the same as the STCPOR that you can specify in your XCOMJOB PARM.

Protocol

Specifies whether the Server field is the STCIP or the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

xxx

Valid values are SNA, TCP, and SSL.

If you specify SNA, then the Server field must be a one- to eight-character entry conforming to the rules for VTAM APPLIDs.

If you specify TCP or SSL, the Server field must be a 1- to 64-character entry conforming to the rules for a TCP/IP name or address. If the server listens to a port other than 8044, specify the port address.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. It complements the request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport to every locally initiated transfer.

xxxxxxxxxx

Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters identifying the file transfer.

Note: The CA XCOM Data Transport transfer IDs form a sequence that starts with 001 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer.

Default: Your TSO user ID (*uuuuuuu*) with a sequence number (*nnn*) appended, that is, *uuuuuuunnn*.

TRUSTED (Y/N)

Specifies whether you can request a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, you can request a trusted transfer.

N

No, you cannot request a trusted transfer.

Default: N

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

1 to 255

Specifies a priority to provide efficient scheduling in a busy transfer environment. 1 is the lowest execution priority.

Note: When multiple CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy CA XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

Default: 16

Local File

Indicates the name of the local data set being transferred. Required.

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters (for a non-USS file)

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name enclosed in parentheses
- Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set

Your TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted.

Notes:

- Use an asterisk to send multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name sends all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To send all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify this prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE all be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.
- If no member name is entered for a partitioned data set, a Member Selection List panel is displayed, allowing the selection of one or more members for transfer. For more information, see Remote File and Member Selection List in this chapter.

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies the USS local data set involved in a file transfer. Contains up to 255 characters consisting of the following:

- / (the first character of the data set name)
- A 1- to 254-character data set name

Notes:

- One or more wildcard characters (*) can be used if transferring to IBM mainframe systems, to Windows systems, or to UNIX or Linux systems.
- The transfer of USS files is supported only between systems running CA XCOM Data Transport r11.5.

Default: The last data set name entered

USS Examples

Note: USS files can have up to 255 characters.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/*

Transfer ALL files.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/*m

Transfer ALL files ending with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*m

Transfer ALL files starting with an m and ending with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*m

Transfer ALL files starting with an m, ending with an m *and* containing a y.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*you*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m *and* containing the characters you in succession.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*o*u*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m *and* containing the characters y and o and u (in order, but not in succession).

UMASK

The file permissions to be removed from the XCOM default file or directory permissions for USS files or directories. UMASK is used only when a file or directory is being created.

Range: 000 to 777

Default: 022

On z/OS systems the XCOM default file permission is 666, which means the following:

- Allow the owner of the file to read and write the file.
- Allow members of the owner's group to read and write the file.
- Allow all other users read and write the file.

File permissions on USS files are implemented the same way as file permissions are on UNIX systems. The three basic permissions for each of the categories listed above are read, write, and execute, commonly seen as rwx rwx rwx.

If each of these characters (r, w, x) is considered as a bit, then the possible value ranges are as follows:

- 000 to 111 in binary
- 0 to 7 in hex

So the default permissions of 666 (110 110 110) mean allow read and write to everyone, but not execute.

The UMASK value identifies the permissions that you want to remove from the default (666). If you remove 022 (000 010 010) from 666 then what remains is 644, which means the following:

- Allow the owner of the file to read and write the file.
- Allow members of the owner's group and all other users to read, but not write.

Notes:

- For directories—CA XCOM Data Transport sets permissions for a created directory to 7xx, no matter what owner UMASK value was specified. Group and other permissions, represented by xx, represent the permissions with the specified UMASK removed.
- For files – While the file is being transferred, CA XCOM Data Transport sets permissions for a created file to 6xx, where xx represents the permissions with the specified UMASK removed. After the transfer has been completed, CA XCOM Data Transport sets the owner permission with the specified UMASK removed.

LFILEDATA

Indicates how the local USS file is to be allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

If you do not specify a value for LFILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification, as determined by the value of the EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V) field, as follows:

- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=B, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=E, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of LFILEDATA, as follows:
 - If you *do not* specify LFILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a text file and processed as an EBCDIC text file.
 - If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file, but processed as an EBCDIC file.

Important! If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=B, then you need to specify a value for USSRECL, to tell CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

FILEDATA

Indicates how a remote USS file is to be allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

If you do not specify a value for FILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification, as determined by the value of the EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V) field, as follows:

- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=B, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=E, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of FILEDATA, as follows:
 - If you *do not* specify FILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a text file and processed as an EBCDIC text file.
 - If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file, but processed as an EBCDIC file.

Important! If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then you need to specify a value for LRECL, to tell CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

USSLRECL

If LFILEDATA or FILEDATA is set to B (binary), this value tells CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

Remote System Identification (= IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, Login User Name)

Indicates the remote destination where the file is to be sent.

SNA destination name

Specifies the SNA name of the remote system where the transfer is directed (one to eight characters).

Group name

Specifies the name of a destination member defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Control Library. This member can contain a single SNA LU name or TCP/IP name or address or up to 16 SNA LU names (one to eight characters).

List name

Specifies a list of SNA LU names and TCP/IP addresses (one to eight characters).

Login user name

Specifies a user ID on the source system whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer (one to eight characters).

IP destination name

Specifies the IP destination name of the remote system where the transfer is directed (1 to 63 characters).

Note: The contents of the Remote System Identification field reflect the choices made in the Primary Option Menu screen. The first item in the field identifies one of the CA XCOM Data Transport destination types, that is, the first item is one of the expressions IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, or Login User Name, depending on what was entered as the destination type on the Primary Option Menu screen. If the first item in the field is IP Name/Addr, another field, (IP) Port, appears to the right on the same line. The second item in the Remote System Identification field is a specific destination name (or a number, in the case of an IP address). You cannot change the destination type (for example, SNA LU Name to XCOM Group Name) but you can change the specific destination name or number.

Default: The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where CA XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

Note: This field is displayed on the screen only when an IP name or address is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

1 to 65535

Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by CA XCOM Data Transport at the remote system.

Note: If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

Dropsess

Specifies whether a session with a CA XCOM Data Transport partner should be terminated at the completion of a file transfer. Optional.

Note: This field is displayed only when an SNA type of partner is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

Y

Indicates that the session is to be terminated after the transfer has completed.

N

Indicates that the session is to be retained after the transfer has completed.

Q

Indicates that the session is to be terminated if there are no additional transfer requests for the current CA XCOM Data Transport partner.

Default: N

Remote File

Indicates the name of the file on the remote system receiving the data being transferred. Required.

Up to 256 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the file name that should receive the data being transferred. The maximum allowable length of the file name varies, depending on the remote partner. The following limits apply for MVS and USS files:

- Up to 56 alphanumeric characters (for an MVS file)
- Up to 255 alphanumeric characters (for a USS file)

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters (for an MVS file)

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name enclosed in parentheses
- Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set

Your TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted.

Notes:

- Use an asterisk to send multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name sends all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To send all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify this prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE all be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.
- During the generation of a file transfer request, CA XCOM Data Transport successively replaces each asterisk (*) in a Remote File Name with a name you have selected from the Member Selection List. When CA XCOM Data Transport finds no other special character in a Remote File Name, it appends the name (within parentheses) of each selected member to the Remote File Name. You can arrange for CA XCOM Data Transport to avoid the latter procedure and treat such a file as sequential. To do this, you must select the ALLOC function (PF12/24) and set the Directory Blocks entry to zero.
- In the OpenVMS environment, brackets ([]) are used to indicate the directory in a complete file name specification. However, some EBCDIC environment keyboards do not provide brackets. In such cases, use braces ({ }) instead, because CA XCOM Data Transport converts the braces to brackets.

- If the remote file name includes embedded spaces in the file name, enclose the FILE parameter value in either single or double quotes. For example, to send to the directory **c:\My Documents** on a Windows partner, use the following format:

```
FILE='c:\My Documents\test.txt'
```

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies up to 255 characters consisting of the following:

- / (the first character of the data set name)
- A 1- to 254-character data set name

Notes:

- One or more wildcard characters (*) can be used if transferring to IBM mainframe systems, to Windows systems, or to UNIX systems.
- The transfer of USS files is supported only between systems running CA XCOM Data Transport r11.5.

USS Example

```
FILE=/u/users/xcom/source/*.c
```

Transfer ALL files and save them with the suffix **.c**.

Remote File Substitution Character

Specifies a character that is used in a Remote File Name to establish a schema for generating a unique file name for each member involved in a partitioned data set (PDS) transfer. The unique file name is derived by replacing the substitution character in the Remote File Name schema with the PDS member names. CA XCOM Data Transport generates a separate transfer request for each selected PDS member. The PDS members to be transferred are selected from a member list, which is displayed when a PDS name is entered without any member name in the Local File Name field. (For information about how to select a PDS member from a member list, see Member Selection List in this chapter.)

Example 1

For example, assume that from the partitioned data set XCOM.PDS the members A, B and C need to be transferred to a PC destination, where they are to be stored in the (remote) files C:\A.DAT, C:\B.DAT and C:\C.DAT, and that the at sign (@) is used as the remote file substitution character. To accomplish this task, you need to specify XCOM.PDS in the Local File Name field, @ in the Remote File Substitution Character field and C:\@.DAT as the file name schema in the Remote File Name field.

When the XCOM.PDS members to be transferred have been selected from the member list CA XCOM Data Transport generates the following transfer requests:

Local File Name	Remote File Name Schema and Substitution Character	Remote File Name
XCOM.PDS(A)	□ C:\@.DAT □	C:\A.DAT
XCOM.PDS(B)		C:\B.DAT
XCOM.PDS(C)		C:\C.DAT

Example 2

In the following example, the schema for generating remote file names is based on a partitioned data set:

Local File Name	Remote File Name Schema and Substitution Character	Remote File Name
XCOM.PDS(A)	□ XCOM.PDS.OUT(*) □	XCOM.PDS.OUT(A)
XCOM.PDS(B)		XCOM.PDS.OUT(B)
XCOM.PDS(C)		XCOM.PDS.OUT(C)

Note: If the remote file name schema contains multiple occurrences of the Remote File Substitution Character, only the first occurrence of the Substitution Character is used in the generation of Remote File Names

Program Library

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file that is being transferred to the remote system.

YES

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to transfer the file as a PDSE program library. This parameter is the equivalent to PROGLIB=YES in SYSIN01.

NO

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport that the file does not involve a PDSE program library and should be handled as a regular file transfer. Select NO for PDSEs that are not program libraries.

Note: There is no default value for this parameter. Unless YES is specified, the file is handled as a regular transfer.

Create/Replace/Add

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file that is receiving the transferred data on the remote system. This is the file whose name appears in the Remote File Name field.

C(reate)

CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to create (allocate) a new file on the remote system. For information concerning the provision of additional allocation parameters for this new file, see File Allocation Information Screen in this chapter.

A(dd)

CA XCOM Data Transport adds the records being transferred to the end of an existing file on the remote system.

For an indexed file, the keys must not match those in the file on the remote system or CA XCOM Data Transport terminates the transfer with an error.

R(eplace)

CA XCOM Data Transport replaces the contents of a file on the remote system with the data being transferred.

If the file is indexed, the records with matching keys are replaced and those with non-matching keys are added.

Notes:

- When transferring a partitioned data set, specify **C** only if the PDS itself is being created. If a new member is being sent to an existing PDS, specify **R** for Replace.
- If you do not override the default value and the file already exists on the target system, the transfer terminates with an error.

Default: C(reate)

Record Separators

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator to delimit logical records.

Note: Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII system.

Y

CA XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator, such as a line feed and carriage return, to delimit logical records.

N

CA XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators.

Default: N

EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR

Indicates the type of transferred data. The receiving system is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

B

Indicates binary data.

E

Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code.

A

Indicates that the data is in ASCII code.

V

Indicates that the data is in BINARY code and that the record descriptor word is preserved.

Default: E

Truncate Record

Specifies how records exceeding the maximum logical record length (LRECL) are to be handled.

Y

Specifies that records larger than the maximum LRECL are to be truncated to the maximum record length.

N

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport is to terminate the file transfer upon receiving a record larger than the maximum LRECL.

Notes:

- This field is supported only by the CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products: CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM.
- When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

Default: N

Code Table

This is a three-character alphanumeric field used for specifying the translation table to be used by the remote partner for this particular transfer only. This field is applicable only for transfers to CA XCOM Data Transport UNIX or Windows partners, and only if their INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO.

1 to 3 (bytes)

Specifies up to three alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner.

Secure Socket (SSL)

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the security of the transfer to the remote system.

YES

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to use OpenSSL for the transfer of the file and that it must connect to a SSL port on the remote partner.

NO

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport that the file does not require a secure connection and should be handled as a regular file transfer.

Checkpoint Count

Specifies the interval at which CA XCOM Data Transport takes a checkpoint (to be used to restart a suspended or failed file transfer). The length of the checkpoint interval is measured in terms of a number of blocks.

0

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport is to take no checkpoints.

1 to 9999

Specifies the number of blocks that form a checkpoint interval. A checkpoint is taken whenever the specified number of blocks has been transferred.

Note: If record packing is not used, 1 record = 1 block.

Notes:

- Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to the disk. Making the checkpoint interval too short slows down file transfers; making it too long increases the risk of data loss. It is recommended that the Checkpoint Count be set to at least 1000. On Token Ring, Ethernet, and other high-speed networks, the Checkpoint Count should be set to the highest allowable value.
- If the receiving system is z/OS or VSE, the Checkpoint Count should be a multiple of the blocking factor. For example, if the DCB attributes are RECFM=FB LRECL=80 BLKSIZE=8000, the Checkpoint Count should be a multiple of 100.

Compression Mode

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the remote system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed lines.

YES

Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only.

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text.

COMPACTL

Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text.

LZSMALL

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a small memory allocation scheme.

LZMEDIUM

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a medium memory allocation scheme.

LZLARGE

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a large memory allocation scheme.

HUFFMAN

Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes.

LZRW3

General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

ZLIB(*n*)

Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9.

Note: Not all compression modes are supported on all platforms.

Default: YES

Pack Data Records

Specifies whether record packing is to be used on a file transfer.

NO

Specifies that no record packing is used. The data are sent unblocked.

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows, and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

CRLF

Specifies that the records are to be packed into blocks separated by a C(arriage)R(eturn)L(ine)F(eed) byte sequence.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is also used when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

Transfer User Data

Allows you to specify up to 10 bytes of any type of data to be associated with the transfer request. This data is sent to all user exits and written to the history file upon completion of the file transfer. For further information on how to use this user data with the CA XCOM Data Transport user exits, see the description of TDUDATA in General SYSIN01 Parameters in the chapter "The Batch Interface."

xxxxxxxxxx

One to ten alphanumeric characters of any type of data to be associated with a transfer request.

System User Data

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

1 to 10 (bytes)

Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer.

Remote System Information

The Remote System Information fields of the Send MVS File To Another System screen pertain to the remote or non-initiating CA XCOM Data Transport partner.

User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system. It should be a user ID known to the security system on that system.

xxxxxxxxxxxx

Specifies up to 12 alphanumeric characters representing a user ID whose access privileges on the remote system are used for executing the transfer.

Notes:

If the remote system does not perform security checking, you can skip this and the Remote Password parameter.

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the source system.

Default: None

Tape

Indicates whether the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

Y

Specifies that the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

N

Specifies that the remote data set does not reside on magnetic tape.

Note: If you enter Y in the Tape field, a new screen - MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry (see next section) - is displayed allowing tape-related information to be specified.

Default: N

Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the user password associated with the user ID.

Notes:

- This field is not displayed.
- If the remote system is running IBM RACF, CA ACF2, or CA Top Secret, this parameter can be used to change the password on the remote system. To do this, use the following format:

oldpassword/newpassword

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password.

Note: Can only be used for transfers running under Windows.

Notify User

Identifies the user on the remote system CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes.

LOG

LOG requests that the main operator on the remote system be notified.

If the remote system is z/OS, a WTO macro is issued by CA XCOM Data Transport.

On an IBM iSeries or HP OpenVMS system, the operator console is notified.

user_id

If any value but LOG is given, CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the remote system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

Default: LOG

Remote Notify Level

Specifies the remote notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Volume

Indicates the volume on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files).

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies the volume on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files). This value can be up to 10 alphanumeric characters.

Notes:

- If a data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the parameters of this screen are used.
- If a data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, system-wide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Unit

Indicates the unit name on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files).

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies the unit name on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files). This value can be up to eight alphanumeric characters, or *INDEX when transferring to an IBM iSeries system.

Notes:

- If a data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the parameters of this screen are used.
- If a data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, system-wide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Local System Information

The Local System Information fields of the Send MVS File To Another System screen pertain to the local or transfer-initiating CA XCOM Data Transport system.

User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source system.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight characters representing the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source system.

Notes:

- This parameter is ignored by the local security software system.
- For conventional (that is, non-third-party) file transfers, this parameter is used to identify the user that initiated the transfer. This is useful when performing operator tracking and control functions through the CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control screens.
- The primary use of this parameter is for third-party processing. For example, a CA XCOM Data Transport node in New York can request that a CA XCOM Data Transport node in Los Angeles send a file to a CA XCOM Data Transport node in Chicago.

Default: TSO user ID

Tape

Indicates whether the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

Y

Specifies that the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

N

Specifies that the local data set does not reside on magnetic tape.

Note: If you enter Y in the Tape field, a new screen - MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry (see next section) - is displayed allowing tape-related information to be specified.

Default: N

Password

Specifies the password associated with the local User ID parameter.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 characters representing the password associated with the local user ID parameter.

Note: This field does not display.

Notify User

Specifies the local system user CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes.

LOG

LOG requests that the main operator on the local system be notified.

If the local system is z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport issues a WTO macro.

On an IBM iSeries or HP OpenVMS system, the operator console is notified.

user_id

If any value but LOG is given, CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the local system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

Default: LOG

Notify Level

Specifies the local notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Volume

Specifies the name of the volume serial where the local data set can be found.

Up to six alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to six alphanumeric characters representing the name of the volume serial where the local data set can be found.

Notes:

- Used in conjunction with the local UNIT parameter.
- The value must be the name of a volume currently mounted on this system, or problems in allocation may occur.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Unit

Specifies the unit name to be used in locating the local data set.

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

Specifies the unit name to be used in locating the local data set.

Note: Used in conjunction with the local VOLUME parameter.

Default: Catalog information is used.

MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry

The MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen is used to enter information relating to the use of magnetic tape in transfer processing.

Screen

To display the MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen

Type **Y** in the Tape field on the Send MVS File To Another System screen (described in the preceding section) or the Receive File From Another System screen (described later in this chapter) and press Enter.

A sample MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen follows:

```

-----
08/04/08                CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00                USER01
08.099                  MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry        11:34
-----

          Remote      Local
          Tape:      NO      NO      (YES;NO)
File Sequence:                (nnnn) range: 1 to 9999
Label Type:                    (SL;NL;NSL;SUL;BLP;LTM;AL;AUL)
Unit Count:                     (nn)  range: 1 to 20
Volume Sequence:                 (nnn) range: 1 to 255

          Output Tape Parameters:

          Density:                (1;2;3;4)
          Volume Count:           (nnn) range: 1 to 255
          Expiration Date:        (yyddd!yyyy/ddd!+nnnn)
                                   (note - +nnnn is retention period in days)

-----
PFK 1/Help  3/End

COMMANDS ==>
F1=Help     F2=SPLIT    F3=End      F4=RETURN   F5=RFINd    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN     F9=SWAP    F10=Language F11=Hold    F12=Alloc
  
```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields of the MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen.

Tape

Specifies whether the remote/local data set resides on tape.

YES

Indicates that the data set resides on tape.

NO

Indicates that the data set does not reside on tape.

File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

1 to 9999999

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

Label Type

Specifies the type of processing to be done on the tape data set.

SL

Specifies the tape processing type SL.

NL

Specifies the tape processing type NL.

NSL

Specifies the tape processing type NSL.

SUL

Specifies the tape processing type SUL.

BLP

Specifies the tape processing type BLP.

LTM

Specifies the tape processing type LTM.

AL

Specifies the tape processing type AL.

AUL

Specifies the tape processing type AUL.

Unit Count

Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the system.

1 to 20

Specifies the number of the units to be allocated on the system.

Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume data set to be used.

1 to 255

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume data set to be used.

Density

Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape.

1 to 4

Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape.

Volume Count

Specifies the number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set.

1 to 255

Specifies the number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set.

Expiration Date

Specifies the date when the data set is to be purged from tape.

yyddd

Specifies the expiration date of the tape data set. The expiration date is indicated with a two-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, the expiration date 09021 represents year 2009 and the 21st day of that year.

yyyy/ddd

Specifies the expiration date of the tape data set. The expiration date is indicated with a four-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, the expiration date 2009/021 represents year 2009 and the 21st day of that year.

+1 to +9999

Specifies the number of days the data set is to be retained. For example, +30 means that the data set is to be kept for 30 days before being purged from tape.

File Allocation Information Screen

The File Allocation Information screen is used to specify allocation parameters for a new data set. The parameter available on the File Allocation Information screen corresponds to standard z/OS data set allocation definitions.

This screen is automatically displayed if a non-existent file is specified in the Local File Name field of the Receive File From Another System screen. It can also be invoked by pressing the PF12 key on the Receive File From Another System screen.

If the remote system is a z/OS system and the file specified in the Remote File Name field on the Send MVS File to Another System screen does not exist, press the PF12 key to invoke the File Allocation Information Screen. If the Remote File Name field is blank, the name in the Local File Name field is used as the Remote File Name.

When the File Allocation Information screen is called from the Send MVS File To Another System screen, any allocation parameters set on it describe the file to be created on the remote system (the target of the send operation). When the File Allocation Information screen is called from the Receive File From Another System screen, any allocation parameters set on it describe the file to be created on the system initiating the receive operation.

Parameter Defaults

The defaults for the allocation parameters have three different sources:

- If the data set already exists on the local system and the File Allocation Information screen is or is not used, the defaults come from catalog information.
- If the data set does not exist on the local system and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the defaults come from the parameter fields of the Send MVS File To Another System screen.
- If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, the defaults come from the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

Supported File Types

CA XCOM Data Transport supports the creation of partitioned data sets and generation data groups. For more information, see the chapter "Processing Different File Types."

Screen

A sample File Allocation Information screen follows:

```

08/04/08          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.099           File Allocation Information          13:50
-----
COMMAND ==>

  Data set Name: NA1KT50.PROG(C)

Volume           ==>          (Blank for authorized default volume)
Unit             ==>          (Generic group name or unit address)
Space Units      ==>          (BLKS, TRKS, or CYLS)
Primary Quantity ==>          (In above units)
Secondary Quantity ==>        (In above units)
Directory Blocks ==>          (Zero for sequential data set)
Record Format     ==>
Record Length    ==>
Block Size       ==>
Data Class       ==>          (Blank for default data class)
Management Class ==>          (Blank for default management class)
Storage Class    ==>          (Blank for default storage class)
Dataset Name Type ==>        (LIBRARY, PDS, or blank)
Release         ==>          (Yes to release unused DASD space)
-----
PFK 1/Help  3/End                                11/Hold

F1=Help  F2=SPLIT  F3=End  F4=RETURN  F5=RFIND  F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP    F8=DOWN   F9=SWAP  F10=Language  F11=Hold  F12=Alloc

```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields of the File Allocation Information screen .

Data Set Name

Indicates the name of the new data set being created. This is a protected field and retains the value set in the previous screen.

Up to 256 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the name of the new data set being created.

Volume Serial

Up to six alphanumeric characters

Specifies the volume on which the new data set should be allocated.

Generic Unit

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

Specifies the generic unit name of a group of volumes on which the new data set should be allocated.

Space Units

BLKS, TRKS, or CYLS

Specifies whether the data set should be allocated in blocks, tracks, or cylinders.

Primary Quantity

Up to six numeric characters

Specifies the initial allocation request in the above space units.

Secondary Quantity

Up to six numeric characters

Specifies the secondary allocation request in the above space units.

Directory Blocks

This parameter is used only for partitioned data sets.

Up to six numeric characters

Specifies the number of directory blocks. Specify 0 for sequential data sets.

Record Format

Determines the record format associated with the data set to be allocated.

F

Fixed

FA

Fixed ASA

FB

Fixed Blocked

FBA

Fixed Blocked ASA

FBM

Fixed Blocked Machine

FBS

Fixed Blocked Standard

V

Variable

VA

Variable ASA

VB

Variable Blocked

VBA

Variable Blocked ASA

VBM

Variable Blocked Machine

VBS

Variable Blocked Spanned

VS

Variable Spanned

U

Undefined

Record Length

Up to seven numeric characters

Defines the logical record length of the file.

Block Size

Up to six numeric characters

Defines the block size of the file.

Data Class

Specifies the name of the data class to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

xxxxxxxx

Specifies the one- to eight-character data class name to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

Note: This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

Default: None

Management Class

Specifies the name of the management class to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

xxxxxxxx

Specifies the one- to eight-character management class name to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

Note: This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

Default: None

Storage Class

Specifies the name of the storage class for a new SMS-managed data set.

xxxxxxxx

Specifies the one- to eight-character storage class name to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

Note: This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

Default: None

Dataset Name Type

Specifies the data set definition.

Note: This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

LIBRARY

Defines a PDSE.

PDS

Defines a partitioned data set.

<blank>

Defines a partitioned or sequential data set based on the data set characteristics entered.

Note: These values are IBM standards for SMS processing.

Range: One to eight characters

Default: None

Release

Specifies whether the remote partner is to release unused DASD space when creating a new file.

YES

The remote partner is to release unused DASD space.

The unused DASD space that is specified for the transfer is released when the file is closed at the end of the transfer.

NO

The remote partner is not to release unused DASD space.

Send Report To Another System Screen

The Send Report To Another System screen is used to submit a z/OS data set for printing on a remote system. The data set being sent must exist as a valid cataloged data set on the sending system. The file is sent with embedded control characters (for example, ASA, Machine) retained.

```

-----
08/04/08          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.099           Send Report To Another System      11:24
----- CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC -----
COMMAND ==>
Transfer ID:          TRUSTED (Y/N):   Execution Priority:
Local File Name:
Local Tape Info-File Seq.:  Label Type:   Unit Count:   Vol. Seq.:
Secure Socket(SSL): NO
IP Name/Addr:   122.222.222.222          Port:
Print Destination--:                   Writer Name-----:
Report Title-----:                   Print Class-----:
Copies-----: 001                     Hold Printing -----: N
Form Type-----:                      Forms Control Buffer:
Record Separators--: N                 Compression Mode----: YES
EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII: E                 Pack Data Records---: NO
Truncate Record----: N                 Transfer User Data--:

Code Table -----:                   System User Data----:
  ---Remote System Information--- | ----Local System Information----
  User ID:                       |: USER01
  Password:                       |:
  Domain:                         |:
Notify User:          Notify Level: |: USER01          Notify Level:

PFK 1/Help  3/End          11/Hold
F1=Help    F2=SPLIT    F3=End    F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP   F10=Language F11=Hold   F12=Alloc

```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields of the Send Report screen.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. It complements the request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport to every locally initiated transfer.

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies up to 10 alphanumeric or national characters associating a descriptive identifier with this file transfer.

Note: The CA XCOM Data Transport transfer IDs form a sequence that starts with 001 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer.

Default: TSO user ID (*uuuuuuu*) with a sequence number (*nnn*) appended, that is, *uuuuuuunnn*

TRUSTED (Y/N)

Specifies whether you can request a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, you can request a trusted transfer.

N

No, you cannot request a trusted transfer.

Default: N

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for a transfer request.

1 to 255

Specifies up to 10 alphanumeric or national characters representing the execution priority for this request. 1 is the lowest execution priority.

Note: When multiple CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy CA XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

Default: 16

Local File Name

Indicates the name of the local data set being transferred. Required.

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name enclosed in parentheses
- Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set

Your TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted.

Notes:

- Use an asterisk to send multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name sends all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To send all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify this prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE all be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.
- If no member name is entered for a partitioned data set, a Member Selection List panel is displayed, allowing the selection of one or more members for transfer. For more information, see Remote File Name and Member Selection List in this chapter.

Default: The last data set name entered.

File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 9999

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

Label Type

Specifies the type of processing to be done on the tape data set.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

SL

Specifies the tape processing type SL.

NL

Specifies the tape processing type NL.

NSL

Specifies the tape processing type NSL.

SUL

Specifies the tape processing type SUL.

BLP

Specifies the tape processing type BLP.

LTM

Specifies the tape processing type LTM.

AL

Specifies the tape processing type AL.

AUL

Specifies the tape processing type AUL.

Unit Count

Specifies the number of tape units to be allocated on the system.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 20

Specifies the number of the units to be allocated on the system.

Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume tape data set to be used.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 255

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume data set to be used.

Secure Socket (SSL)

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the security of the transfer to the remote system.

YES

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to use OpenSSL for the transfer of the file and that it must connect to a SSL port on the remote partner.

NO

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport that the file does not require a secure connection and should be handled as a regular file transfer.

Remote System Identification

Indicates the remote destination where the file is to be sent.

SNA destination name

Specifies the SNA name of the remote system where the transfer is directed (one to eight characters).

Group name

Specifies the name of a destination member defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Control Library. This member can contain a single SNA LU name or TCP/IP name or address or up to 16 SNA LU names (one to eight characters).

List name

Specifies a list of SNA LU names and/or TCP/IP addresses (1 to eight characters).

Login user name

Specifies a user ID on the source system whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer (1 to eight characters).

IP destination name or IP address

Specifies the IP destination name or address of the remote system where the transfer is directed (1 to 63 alphanumeric characters).

Note: The contents of the Remote System Identification field reflect the choices made in the Primary Option Menu screen. The first item in the field identifies one of the CA XCOM Data Transport destination types, that is, the first item is one of the expressions IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, or Login User Name, depending on what was entered as the destination type on the Primary Option Menu screen. If the first item in the field is IP Name/Addr, another field, (IP) Port, appears to the right on the same line. The second item in the Remote System Identification field is a specific destination name (or a number, in the case of an IP address). You cannot change the destination type (for example, SNA LU Name to XCOM Group Name) but you can change the specific destination name or number.

Default: The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

Dropsess

Specifies whether a session with a CA XCOM Data Transport partner should be terminated at the completion of a file transfer. Optional.

Note: This field is displayed only when an SNA type of partner is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

Y

Indicates that the session is to be terminated after the transfer has completed.

N

Indicates that the session is to be retained after the transfer has completed.

Q

Indicates that the session is to be terminated if there are no additional transfer requests for the current CA XCOM Data Transport partner.

Default: N

Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where CA XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

Note: This field is displayed on the screen only when an IP name or address is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

1 to 65535

Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by CA XCOM Data Transport at the remote system.

Note: If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

Print Destination

Specifies the name of the printer or other device on the remote system that is to receive the report. This destination is dependent upon the remote system.

Up to 21 alphanumeric characters (Version=2 type transfer)

Specifies the name of the remote system device (typically, a printer) receiving the report.

Up to eight alphanumeric characters (Version=1 type transfer)

Specifies the name of the remote system device (typically, a printer) receiving the report.

Important! Version does not refer to the release number of CA XCOM Data Transport.

Note: The value of the parameter corresponds to a printer ID when the report is sent to an AS/400. For AS/400, the print destination name can be a fully qualified printer name.

Report Title

Describes the contents of the report being sent to the remote system.

Up to 21 alphanumeric characters

Text describing the contents of the report being sent to the remote system.

Notes:

- Depending on the operating system running on the remote system, this parameter might only be used as a comment, or it might become part of the banner page produced with the report.
- For example, HP OpenVMS systems print this field in a banner page. On a z/OS system, this entry becomes part of the banner page with the values specified in the Print Class and Form Type parameters.

Copies

Indicates the number of report copies to be printed on the remote system.

1 to 256

Specifies the number of report copies to be printed on the remote system.

Default: 1

Form Type

Up to 12 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the type of form that is used for printing on the remote system.

Record Separators

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator to delimit logical records.

Note: Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII system.

Y

CA XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator, such as a line feed and carriage return, to delimit logical records.

N

CA XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators.

Default: N

EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII

Indicates the type of transferred data. The receiving system is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

B

Indicates binary data.

E

Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code.

A

Indicates that the data is in ASCII code.

Default: E

Truncate Record

Specifies how records exceeding the maximum logical record length (LRECL) are to be handled.

Y

Specifies that records larger than the maximum LRECL are to be truncated to the maximum record length.

N

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport is to terminate the file transfer upon receiving a record larger than the maximum LRECL.

Default: N

Notes:

- This field is supported only by the CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products: CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM.
- When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

Code Table

This is a three-character alphanumeric field used for specifying the translation table to be used by the remote partner for this particular transfer only. This field is applicable only for transfers to CA XCOM Data Transport UNIX or Windows partners, and only if their INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO.

One to three (bytes)

Specifies up to three alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner.

Writer Name

Specifies the name of an external writer that is to process the report on the remote system.

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

Specifies the name of an external writer that is to process the report on the remote system.

Note: This parameter can be specified for Version=2 type transfers.

Print Class

Specifies the print class for this report on the remote system. This value is dependent on the remote system.

x

Specifies one alphanumeric character representing the print class for this report on the remote system. This value is dependent on the remote system.

Note: When sending a report to an HP OpenVMS system, a valid value must be specified for Print Class or the print job fails.

Default: A

Hold Printing

Indicates whether the report should be held when it is received on the remote system or readied for immediate printing.

Y

The report is held.

N

The report is printed immediately.

Default: N

Forms Control Buffer

Specifies the FCB name used by JES from SYS1.IMAGELIB when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system.

xxxx

Specifies up to four alphanumeric characters representing the FCB name used by JES from SYS1.IMAGELIB when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system

Compression Mode

Specifies whether or not CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the remote system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed links.

YES

Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only.

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text.

COMPACTL

Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text.

LZSMALL

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a small memory allocation scheme.

LZMEDIUM

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a medium memory allocation scheme.

LZLARGE

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a large memory allocation scheme.

HUFFMAN

Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes.

LZRW3

General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

ZLIB(*n*)

Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9.

Default: YES

Pack Data Records

Specifies whether record packing is to be used on a file transfer.

NO

Specifies that no record packing is used. The data are sent unblocked.

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows, and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

CRLF

Specifies that the records are to be packed into blocks separated by a C(arriage)R(eturn)L(ine)F(eed) byte sequence.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is also used when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

Transfer User Data

Allows you to specify up to 10 bytes of any type of data to be associated with the transfer request. This data is sent to all user exits and written to the history file upon completion of the file transfer.

Up to 10 alphanumeric characters

Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request.

System User Data

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

1 to 10 (bytes)

Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer.

Remote System Information

This section describes the Remote System Information parameter fields of the Send Report screen.

User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system. Make this a user ID known to the security system resident on the remote system.

Up to 12 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system

Notes:

- For a third-party file transfer, this parameter provides the user ID for the target remote system. (For more information about the CA XCOM Data Transport security interface, see the chapter "Overview of Security.")
- To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the remote system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system.
- Many systems do not perform security checking on reports. If this is the case, skip this and the Remote Password parameter.

Default: The last remote user ID entered

Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID. This value is not displayed.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the remote user's password.

Note: If the remote system is running IBM RACF, CA ACF2, or CA Top Secret, you can also use this parameter to change the password on the remote system by using this format:

oldpassword/newpassword

Notify User

Identifies the user on the remote system CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes.

user_id

If any value but LOG is given, CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the remote system.

If this user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed next time the user does log on.

LOG

LOG requests that the main operator on the remote system be notified.

If, for example, the remote system is z/OS, a WTO macro is issued by CA XCOM Data Transport.

On an IBM iSeries or HP OpenVMS system, the operator console is notified.

Default: LOG

Notify Level

Specifies the remote notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Local System Information

The following parameters are accessed under Local System Information:

User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source system.

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

Specifies the user ID whose privileges are used for executing this file transfer on the source system.

Notes:

- This information is primarily used for third-party processing. For example, a CA XCOM Data Transport node in New York could request that a CA XCOM Data Transport node in Los Angeles send a file to a CA XCOM Data Transport node in Chicago.
- To use this feature, all systems must be identified to VTAM and running CA XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher. For conventional, non-third-party file transfers, use this parameter to identify the user that initiated the transfer. This is useful when performing operator tracking and control functions through the CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control screen.
- To send a blank parameter value to the source system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the source system.

Default: TSO user ID

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above user ID. This value is not displayed.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the password associated with the above user ID.

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain associated with the remote system.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain associated with the user ID and password on the remote system.

Note: Can only be used for transfers running under Windows.

Notify User

Identifies the user on the local system CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes.

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

Specifies the user ID whose privileges are used for executing this file transfer on the local system.

Default: LOG

Notify Level

Specifies the local notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Submit Job To Another System Screen

The Submit Job To Another System screen provides CA XCOM Data Transport with the information necessary to submit a job from a z/OS data set for execution on a remote system.

If the remote system is also a z/OS system, the job is submitted to an internal reader. For non-z/OS systems, the job is submitted to a comparable facility. This data set must contain the control statements necessary to execute the job on the remote system, for example, JCL for a z/OS or z/VSE system.

Note: The data set being sent must exist as a valid cataloged data set on the local system.

```

-----
08/04/08          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.099           Submit Job To Another System        11:26
-----          CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC -----
COMMAND ==>
  Transfer ID:          TRUSTED (Y/N):      Execution Priority:
  Local File Name:
Local Tape Info-File Seq.:  Label Type:      Unit Count:      Vol. Seq.:
IP Name/Addr:      122.222.222.222          Port:
Secure Socket (SSL): NO
Record Separators (Y/N)---: N              Compression Mode-----: YES
EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII(E/B/A): E             Pack Data Records(N/C/L): NO
Truncate Record (Y/N)-----: N          Transfer User Data-----:
Code Table -----:                       System User Data-----:

          Remote System Information          Local System Information
-----
User ID:          : USER01
Password:         :
Domain:           :
Notify User:      Notify Level:  : USER01      Notify Level:
PFK 1/Help  3/End          11/Hold
F1=Help     F2=SPLIT      F3=End      F4=RETURN   F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN        F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold   F12=Alloc

```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameters on the Submit Job To Another System screen.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. It complements the request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport to every locally initiated transfer.

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters associating a descriptive identifier with this file transfer.

Note: The CA XCOM Data Transport transfer IDs form a sequence that starts with 001 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer.

Default: TSO user ID (*uuuuuuu*) with a sequence number (*nnn*) appended, that is, *uuuuuuunnn*

TRUSTED (Y/N)

Specifies whether you can request a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, you can request a trusted transfer.

N

No, you cannot request a trusted transfer.

Default: N

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters representing the execution priority for this request. 1 is the lowest execution priority.

Note: When multiple CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy CA XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

Default: 16

Local File Name

Indicates the name of the local data set being transferred. Required.

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name enclosed in parentheses
- Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set

Your TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted.

Notes:

- Use an asterisk to send multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name sends all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To send all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify this prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE all be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.
- If no member name is entered for a partitioned data set, a Member Selection List panel is displayed, allowing the selection of one or more members for transfer. For more information, see Remote File Name and Member Selection List in this chapter.

Default: The last data set name entered.

File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 9999

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

Label Type

Specifies the type of processing to be done on the tape data set.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

SL

Specifies the tape processing type SL.

NL

Specifies the tape processing type NL.

NSL

Specifies the tape processing type NSL.

SUL

Specifies the tape processing type SUL.

BLP

Specifies the tape processing type BLP.

LTM

Specifies the tape processing type LTM.

AL

Specifies the tape processing type AL.

AUL

Specifies the tape processing type AUL.

Unit Count

Specifies the number of tape units to be allocated on the system.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 20

Specifies the number of the units to be allocated on the system.

Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume tape data set to be used.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 255

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume data set to be used.

Remote System Identification

Indicates the remote destination where the file is to be sent.

SNA destination name

Specifies the SNA name of the remote system where the transfer is directed (one to eight characters).

Group name

Specifies the name of a destination member defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Control Library. This member can contain a single SNA LU name or TCP/IP name or address or up to 16 SNA LU names (one to eight characters).

List name

Specifies a list of SNA LU names and/or TCP/IP addresses (one to eight characters).

Login user name

Specifies a user ID on the source system whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer (one to eight characters).

IP destination name or IP Address

Specifies the IP destination name or address of the remote system where the transfer is directed (1 to 63 alphanumeric characters).

Note: The contents of the Remote System Identification field reflect the choices made in the Primary Option Menu screen. The first item in the field identifies one of the CA XCOM Data Transport destination types, that is, the first item is one of the expressions IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, or Login User Name, depending on what was entered as the destination type on the Primary Option Menu screen. If the first item in the field is IP Name/Addr, another field, (IP) Port, appears to the right on the same line. The second item in the Remote System Identification field is a specific destination name (or a number, in the case of an IP address). You cannot change the destination type (for example, SNA LU Name to XCOM Group Name) but you can change the specific destination name or number.

Default: The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

DROPSESS

Indicates whether CA XCOM Data Transport drops an LU-to-LU session at the conclusion of a scheduled file transfer.

YES

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport drops the session.

NO

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport does not drop the session.

QEMPTY

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport is to process all the transfers to a particular LU in the request queue before dropping the session.

Default: NO

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport for OpenVMS and some CA XCOM Data Transport for UNIX products do not support z/OS-initiated session establishment. Therefore, DROPSESS has no effect when the target of the transfer request is one of these platforms.

Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where CA XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

Note: This field is displayed on the screen only when an IP name or address is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

1 to 65535

Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by CA XCOM Data Transport at the remote system.

Note: If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

Secure Socket (SSL)

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the security of the transfer to the remote system.

YES

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to use OpenSSL for the transfer of the file and that it must connect to an SSL port on the remote partner.

NO

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport that the file does not require a secure connection and should be handled as a regular file transfer.

Record Separators

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator to delimit logical records.

Note: Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII system.

Y

CA XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator, such as a line feed and carriage return, to delimit logical records.

N

CA XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators.

Default: N

EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII

Indicates the type of transferred data. The receiving system is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

B

Indicates binary data.

E

Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code.

A

Indicates that the data is in ASCII code.

Default: E

Note: EBCDIC packed decimal fields cannot be transferred under EBCDIC. Use BINARY to transfer EBCDIC packed decimal data.

Truncate Record

Specifies how records exceeding the maximum logical record length (LRECL) are to be handled.

Y

Specifies that records larger than the maximum LRECL are to be truncated to the maximum record length.

N

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport is to terminate the file transfer upon receiving a record larger than the maximum LRECL.

Notes:

- This field is supported only by the CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products: CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for z/VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM.
- When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

Default: N

Code Table

This is a three-character alphanumeric field used for specifying the translation table to be used by the remote partner for this particular transfer only. This field is applicable only for transfers to CA XCOM Data Transport UNIX, Linux, or Windows partners, and only if their INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO.

One to three (bytes)

Specifies up to three alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner.

Compression Mode

Specifies whether or not CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the remote system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed links.

YES

Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only.

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text.

COMPACTL

Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text.

LZSMALL

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a small memory allocation scheme.

LZMEDIUM

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a medium memory allocation scheme.

LZLARGE

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a large memory allocation scheme.

HUFFMAN

Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes.

LZRW3

General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

ZLIB(*n*)

Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9.

Default: YES

Pack Data Records

Specifies whether record packing is to be used on a file transfer.

NO

Specifies that no record packing is used. The data are sent unblocked.

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows, and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

CRLF

Specifies that the records are to be packed into blocks separated by a C(arriage)R(eturn)L(ine)F(eed) byte sequence.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is also used when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

Transfer User Data

Allows you to specify up to 10 bytes of any type of data to be associated with the transfer request. This data is sent to all user exits and written to the history file upon completion of the file transfer.

Up to 10 alphanumeric characters

Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request.

System User Data

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

1 to 10 (bytes)

Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer.

Remote System Information

This section describes the Remote System Information parameter fields of the Submit Job screen.

User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system. Make this a user ID known to the security system resident on the remote system.

xxxxxxxxxxxx

Specifies up to 12 alphanumeric characters

Notes:

- For a third-party file transfer, this parameter provides the user ID for the target remote system. (For more information about the CA XCOM Data Transport security interface, see the chapter "Overview of Security.")
- To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the remote system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system.

Note: Many systems do not perform security checking on reports. If this is the case, skip this and the Remote Password parameter.

Default: The last remote user ID entered

Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID. This value is not displayed.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the remote user's password.

If the remote system is running IBM RACF, CA ACF2, or CA Top Secret, you can also use this parameter to change the password on the remote system by using this format:

oldpassword/newpassword

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain associated with the remote system.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain associated with the user ID and password on the remote system.

Note: Can only be used for transfers running under Windows.

Notify User

Identifies the user on the remote system whom CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes.

user_id

If any value but LOG is given, CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the remote system.

If this user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed next time the user does log on.

LOG

LOG requests that the main operator on the remote system be notified.

If, for example, the remote system is z/OS, a WTO macro is issued by CA XCOM Data Transport.

On an IBM iSeries or HP OpenVMS system, the operator console is notified.

Default: LOG

Notify Level

Specifies the remote notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Local System Information

This section describes the Local System Information parameter fields of the Submit Job screen

User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source system.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the user ID whose privileges are used for executing this file transfer on the source system.

Notes:

- This information is primarily used for third-party processing. For example, a CA XCOM Data Transport node in New York could request that a CA XCOM Data Transport node in Los Angeles send a file to a CA XCOM Data Transport node in Chicago.
- To use this feature, all systems must be identified to VTAM and running CA XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher. For conventional, non-third-party file transfers, use this parameter to identify the user that initiated the transfer. This is useful when performing operator tracking and control functions through the CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control screen.
- To send a blank parameter value to the source system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the source system.

Default: TSO user ID

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above user ID. This value is not displayed.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the password associated with the above user ID.

Notify User

Specifies the user on the local system whom CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes.

LOG

Indicates that the main operator on the local system be notified.

If the local system is z/OS, a WTO macro is issued by CA XCOM Data Transport.

On an IBM iSeries or HP OpenVMS system, the operator console is notified.

user_id

If any value but LOG is given, CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the local system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

Default: LOG

Notify Level

Specifies the local notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Receive File From Another System Screen

Use the Receive File From Another System screen to provide CA XCOM Data Transport with the information necessary to retrieve a data file from a remote system.

Note: This screen now accepts file names up to the maximum allowable size for the Local File (255 characters) and Remote File (256 characters). So, depending on the size of your screen, you may need to use PF7 and PF8 to view all fields on the screen.

```

-----
08/04/08          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.099           Receive File From Another System      11:27
----- CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC -----
COMMAND ==>

Local System Identification
Server:                                     Port: 8049 Protocol: TCP

Transfer ID:          TRUSTED (Y/N):          Execution Priority:
Local File :

USS - UMASK :        LFILEDATA:   FILEDATA:   (Binary/Text) USSLRECL:

IP Name/Addr:        122.222.222.222          Port:
Remote File:

Program Library: NO          Secure Socket(SSL): NO
Create/Replace/Add (C/R/A)-----: C        Checkpoint Count-----: 0
Record Separators (Y/N)-----: N          Compression Mode-----: YES
EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V): B        Pack Data Records(N/C/L): NO
Truncate Record (Y/N)-----: N          Transfer User Data-----:
Code Table -----:                          System User Data-----:

Remote System Information      Local System Information
-----|-----
User ID:          Tape (Y/N):      |: USER01      Tape (Y/N):
Password:          |:
Domain:           |:
Notify User: LOG   Notify Level:   |: USER01      Notify Level:
Volume:           Unit:           |:              Unit:
PFK 1/Help 3/End          |:              11/Hold 12/Alloc

F1=Help   F2=SPLIT   F3=End    F4=RETURN  F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP     F8=DOWN    F9=SWAP   F10=Language F11=Hold  F12=Alloc
    
```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields of the Receive File screen.

Local System Identification

Identifies the local system involved in a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The terms in which the local system can be identified are described below.

Server

Specifies the APPLID or the STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

xxxxxxxx

Specifies the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The APPLID can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters.

x1 . . . x63

Specifies the STCIP name or address of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The STCIP name can contain 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters and it must be one that has been defined to the domain name server. The address can be in IPv4 or IPv6 notation. This is the same STCIP that you can specify in your XCOMJOB PARM.

Port

Specifies the IP port of the STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

nnnnn

Specifies the IP port of the CA XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The IP port can contain valid numeric values 1 through 65535. This is the same as the STCPORT that you can specify in your XCOMJOB PARM.

Protocol

Specifies whether the Server field is the STCIP or the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that is to start the transfer or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server that is to schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

xxx

Valid values are SNA, TCP, and SSL.

If you specify SNA, then the Server field must be a one- to eight-character entry conforming to the rules for VTAM APPLIDs.

If you specify TCP or SSL, the Server field must be a 1- to 64-character entry conforming to the rules for a TCP/IP name or address. If the server listens to a port other than 8044, specify the port address.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. It complements the request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport to every locally initiated transfer.

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters identifying the file transfer.

Note: The CA XCOM Data Transport transfer IDs form a sequence that starts with 001 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer.

Default: Your TSO user ID (*uuuuuuu*) with a sequence number (*nnn*) appended, that is, *uuuuuuunnn*

TRUSTED (Y/N)

Specifies whether you can request a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, you can request a trusted transfer.

N

No, you cannot request a trusted transfer.

Default: N

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

1 to 255

Specifies a priority to provide efficient scheduling in a busy transfer environment. 1 is the lowest execution priority.

Note: When multiple CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy CA XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

Default: 16

Local File

Indicates the name of the data set where the file being retrieved is to be stored.

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters (for a non-USS file)

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name enclosed in parentheses
- Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set

Your TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted.

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies the USS local data set involved in a file transfer. Contains up to 255 characters consisting of the following:

- / (the first character of the data set name)
- A 1- to 254-character data set name

Notes:

- One or more wildcard characters (*) can be used if transferring to IBM mainframe systems, to Windows systems, or to UNIX systems.
- The transfer of USS files is supported only between systems running CA XCOM Data Transport r11.5.

Default: The last data set name entered

USS Example

Note: USS files can have up to 255 characters.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/source/*.c

Transfer ALL files and save them with the suffix **.c**.

UMASK

The file permissions to be removed from the XCOM default file or directory permissions for USS files or directories. UMASK is used only when a file or directory is being created.

Range: 000 to 777

Default: 022

On z/OS systems the XCOM default file permission is 666, which means the following:

- Allow the owner of the file to read and write the file.
- Allow members of the owner's group to read and write the file.
- Allow all other users read and write the file.

File permissions on USS files are implemented the same way as file permissions are on UNIX systems. The three basic permissions for each of the categories listed above are read, write, and execute, commonly seen as rwx rwx rwx.

If each of these characters (r, w, x) is considered as a bit, then the possible value ranges are as follows:

- 000 to 111 in binary
- 0 to 7 in hex

So the default permissions of 666 (110 110 110) mean allow read and write to everyone, but not execute.

The UMASK value identifies the permissions that you want to remove from the default (666). If you remove 022 (000 010 010) from 666 then what remains is 644, which means the following:

- Allow the owner of the file to read and write the file.
- Allow members of the owner's group and all other users to read, but not write.

Notes:

- For directories—CA XCOM Data Transport sets permissions for a created directory to 7xx, no matter what owner UMASK value was specified. Group and other permissions, represented by xx, represent the permissions with the specified UMASK removed.
- For files – While the file is being transferred, CA XCOM Data Transport sets permissions for a created file to 6xx, where xx represents the permissions with the specified UMASK removed. After the transfer has been completed, CA XCOM Data Transport sets the owner permission with the specified UMASK removed.

LFILEDATA

Indicates how the local USS file is to be allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

If you do not specify a value for LFILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification, as determined by the value of the EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V) field, as follows:

- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=B, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=E, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of LFILEDATA, as follows:
 - If you *do not* specify LFILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a text file and processed as an EBCDIC text file.
 - If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file, but processed as an EBCDIC file.

Important! If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=B, then you need to specify a value for USSRECL, to tell CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

FILEDATA

Indicates how a remote USS file is to be allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

If you do not specify a value for FILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification, as determined by the value of the EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V) field, as follows:

- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=B, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=E, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of FILEDATA, as follows:
 - If you *do not* specify FILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a text file and processed as an EBCDIC text file.
 - If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file, but processed as an EBCDIC file.

Important! If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then you need to specify a value for LRECL, to tell CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

USSLRECL

If LFILEDATA or FILEDATA is set to B (binary), this value tells CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

Remote System Identification

Indicates the destination from which the file is to be retrieved. Required.

SNA destination name

Specifies the SNA name of the remote system where the transfer is directed (one to eight characters).

Group name

Specifies the name of a destination member defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Control Library. This member can contain a single SNA LU name or TCP/IP name or address or up to 16 SNA LU names (one to eight characters).

List name

Specifies a list of SNA LU names and/or TCP/IP addresses (one to eight characters).

Login user name

Specifies a user ID on the source system whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer (one to eight characters).

IP destination name or IP Address

Specifies the IP destination name or address of the remote system where the transfer is directed (1 to 63 alphanumeric characters).

The contents of the Remote System Identification field reflect the choices made in the Primary Option Menu screen. The first item in the field identifies one of the CA XCOM Data Transport destination types, that is, the first item is one of the expressions IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, or Login User Name, depending on what was entered as the destination type on the Primary Option Menu screen. If the first item in the field is IP Name/Addr, another field, (IP) Port, appears to the right on the same line. The second item in the Remote System Identification field is a specific destination name (or a number, in the case of an IP address). You cannot change the destination type (for example, SNA LU Name to XCOM Group Name) but you can change the specific destination name or number.

Default: The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

Dropsess

Specifies whether a session with a CA XCOM Data Transport partner should be terminated at the completion of a file transfer. Optional.

Note: This field is displayed only when an SNA type of partner is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

Y

Indicates that the session is to be terminated after the transfer has completed.

N

Indicates that the session is to be retained after the transfer has completed.

Q

Indicates that the session is to be terminated if there are no additional transfer requests for the current CA XCOM Data Transport partner.

Default: N

Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where CA XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

Note: This field is displayed on the screen only when an IP name or address is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

1 to 65535

Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by CA XCOM Data Transport at the remote system.

If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

Remote File

Indicates the name of the file on the remote system that is being retrieved.
Required.

Up to 256 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the file name that should receive the data being transferred. The maximum allowable length of the file name varies, depending on the remote partner. The following limits apply for MVS and USS files:

- Up to 56 alphanumeric characters (for an MVS file)
- Up to 255 alphanumeric characters (for a USS file)

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters (for an MVS file)

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name enclosed in parentheses
- Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set

Your TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted.

Notes:

- You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard to retrieve multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name retrieves all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To retrieve all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify the prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, ALICE, and so on be transferred.
- During the generation of a file transfer request, CA XCOM Data Transport successively replaces each asterisk (*) in a Remote File Name with a name you have selected from the Member Selection List. When CA XCOM Data Transport finds no other special character in a Remote File Name, it appends the name (within parentheses) of each selected member to the Remote File Name. You can arrange for CA XCOM Data Transport to avoid the latter procedure and treat such a file as sequential. To do this, you must select the ALLOC function (PF12/24) and set the Directory Blocks entry to zero.
- In the OpenVMS environment, brackets ([]) are used to indicate the directory in a complete file name specification. However, some EBCDIC environment keyboards do not provide brackets. In such cases, use braces ({ }) instead, because CA XCOM Data Transport converts the braces to brackets.

- If the remote file name includes embedded spaces in the file name, enclose the FILE parameter value in either single or double quotes. For example, to send to the directory **c:\My Documents** on a Windows partner, use the following format:

```
FILE='c:\My Documents\test.txt'
```

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies up to 255 characters consisting of the following:

- / (the first character of the data set name)
- A 1- to 254-character data set name

Notes:

- One or more wildcard characters (*) can be used if transferring to IBM mainframe systems, to Windows systems, or to UNIX systems.
- The transfer of USS files is supported only between systems running CA XCOM Data Transport r11.5.

USS Examples

FILE=/u/users/xcom/*

Transfer ALL files.

FILE=/u/users/xcom/m*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m.

FILE=/u/users/xcom/*m

Transfer ALL files ending with an m.

FILE=/u/users/xcom/m*m

Transfer ALL files starting with an m and ending with an m.

FILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*m

Transfer ALL files starting with an m, ending with an m *and* containing a y.

FILE=/u/users/xcom/m*you*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m *and* containing the characters you in succession.

FILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*o*u*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m *and* containing the characters y and o and u (in order, but not in succession).

Program Library

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file that is being transferred to the remote system.

YES

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to transfer the file as a PDSE program library. This parameter is the equivalent to PROGLIB=YES in SYSIN01.

NO

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport that the file does not involve a PDSE program library and should be handled as a regular file transfer.

Note: There is no default value for this parameter. Unless YES is specified, the file is handled as a regular transfer.

Create/Replace/Add

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file in which the transferred data are going to be received. This is the file whose name appears in the Local File Name field.

C(reate)

CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to create (allocate) a new file on the receiving system. For information concerning the provision of additional allocation parameters for this new file, see the File Allocation Information screen in this chapter.

A(dd)

CA XCOM Data Transport adds the records being transferred to the end of an existing file (named in the Local File Name field).

For an indexed file, the keys must not match those in the file on the local system or CA XCOM Data Transport terminates the transfer with an error.

R(eplace)

CA XCOM Data Transport replaces the contents of a file on the local (initiating) system with the data being transferred.

If the file is indexed, the records with matching keys are replaced and those with non-matching keys are added.

Notes:

- When transferring a partitioned data set, specify **C** only if the PDS itself is being created. If a new member is being sent to an existing PDS, specify **R** for Replace.
- If you specify Create, the CA XCOM default options table value REPCR is used to determine if the file will be replaced or if the transfer will terminate with an error. For more information, see REPCR in the chapter "The Batch Interface."

Default: C(reate)

Record Separators

Specifies whether the receiving CA XCOM Data Transport adds record separators (line feed and/or carriage return) to delimit logical records.

Note: Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII system.

Y

CA XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator to delimit logical records.

N

CA XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators.

Default: N

EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR

Indicates the type of transferred data. The system from which the data are retrieved is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

B

Indicates binary data.

E

Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code.

A

Indicates that the data is in ASCII code.

V

Indicates that the data is in BINARY code and that the record descriptor word is preserved.

Note: EBCDIC packed decimal fields cannot be transferred under EBCDIC. Use BINARY to transfer EBCDIC packed decimal fields.

Default: E

Secure Socket (SSL)

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the security of the transfer to the remote system.

YES

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to use OpenSSL for the transfer of the file and that it must connect to a SSL port on the remote partner.

NO

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport that the file does not require a secure connection and should be handled as a regular file transfer.

Checkpoint Count

Specifies the interval at which CA XCOM Data Transport takes a checkpoint (to be used to restart a suspended or failed file transfer). The length of the checkpoint interval is measured in terms of a number of blocks.

0

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport is to take no checkpoints.

1 to 9999

Specifies the number of blocks that form a checkpoint interval. A checkpoint is taken whenever the specified number of blocks has been transferred.

Note: If record packing is not used, 1 record = 1 block.

Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to the disk. Making the checkpoint interval too short slows down file transfers; making it too long increases the risk of data loss. It is recommended that the Checkpoint Count be set to at least 1000. On Token Ring, Ethernet and other high-speed networks, the Checkpoint Count should be set to the highest allowable value.

If the receiving system is z/OS or VSE, the Checkpoint Count should be a multiple of the blocking factor. For example, if the DCB attributes are RECFM=FB LRECL=80 BLKSIZE=8000, the Checkpoint Count should be a multiple of 100.

Compression Mode

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the receiving system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed lines.

YES

Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only.

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text.

COMPACTL

Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text.

LZSMALL

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a small memory allocation scheme.

LZMEDIUM

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a medium memory allocation scheme.

LZLARGE

Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a large memory allocation scheme.

HUFFMAN

Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes.

LZRW3

General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

ZLIB(*n*)

Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9.

Default: YES

Truncate Record

Specifies how records exceeding the maximum logical record length (LRECL) are to be handled.

Y

Specifies that records larger than the maximum LRECL are to be truncated to the maximum record length.

N

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport is to terminate the file transfer upon receiving a record larger than the maximum LRECL.

Notes:

- This field is supported only by the CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products, CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM.
- When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

Default: N

Code Table

This is a three-character alphanumeric field used for specifying the translation table to be used by the remote partner for this particular transfer only. This field is applicable only for transfers to CA XCOM Data Transport UNIX or Windows partners, and only if their INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO.

One to three (bytes)

Specifies up to three alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner.

Pack Data Records

Specifies whether record packing is to be used on a file transfer.

NO

Specifies that no record packing is used. The data are sent unblocked.

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows, and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

CRLF

Specifies that the records are to be packed into blocks separated by a C(arriage)R(eturn)L(ine)F(eed) byte sequence.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is also used when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

Transfer User Data

Allows you to specify up to 10 bytes of any type of data to be associated with the transfer request. This data is sent to all user exits and written to the history file upon completion of the file transfer.

Up to 10 alphanumeric characters

Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request.

System User Data

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

1 to 10 (bytes)

Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer.

Remote System Information

The Remote System Information fields of the Receive File From Another System screen pertain to the remote or non-initiating CA XCOM Data Transport partner.

User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system. It should be a user ID known to the security interface of that system.

xxxxxxxxxxxx

Specifies up to 12 alphanumeric characters representing a user ID whose access privileges on the remote system are used for executing the transfer.

Notes:

- If the remote system does not perform security checking, you can skip this and the Remote Password parameter.
- To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the remote system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system.

Default: The last remote user ID entered

Tape

Indicates whether the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

Y

Specifies that the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

N

Specifies that the remote data set does not reside on magnetic tape.

Note: If you enter Y in the Tape field, a new screen - MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry - is displayed, allowing tape-related information to be specified. See the section MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry Screen earlier in this chapter.

Default: N

Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the user password associated with the remote user ID.

Note: If the remote system is running IBM RACF, CA ACF2, or CA Top Secret, this parameter can be used to change the password on the remote system. To do this, use the following format:

oldpassword/newpassword

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain associated with the remote system.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain associated with the user ID and password on the remote system.

Note: Can only be used for transfers running under Windows.

Notify User

Identifies the user on the remote system whom CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes.

LOG

Indicates that the main operator on the remote system be notified.

If the remote system is z/OS, a WTO macro is issued by CA XCOM Data Transport.

On an IBM iSeries or HP OpenVMS system, the operator console is notified.

user_id

If any value but LOG is given, CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the remote system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

Default: LOG

Notify Level

Specifies the remote notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Volume

Indicates the volume on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files).

xxxxxx

Specifies the name of the volume serial where the remote data set can be found or created. This value can be up to six alphanumeric characters.

Default: The volume name determined by the remote system catalog

Unit

Indicates the unit on the remote system from which the file is to be retrieved.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the unit name on the remote system from which the file is to be retrieved. This value can be up to eight alphanumeric characters.

Default: The unit determined by the remote system catalog

Local System Information

The Local System Information fields of the Send MVS File To Another System screen pertain to the local or transfer-initiating CA XCOM Data Transport system.

User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source (transfer-initiating) system.

Up to eight characters

Specifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source system.

Notes:

- This information is primarily used for third-party processing. For example, a CA XCOM Data Transport node in New York could request that a CA XCOM Data Transport node in Los Angeles send a file to a CA XCOM Data Transport node in Chicago.
- To use this feature, all systems must be identified to VTAM and running CA XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher. For conventional (that is, non-third-party) file transfers, use this parameter to identify the user that initiated the transfer. This is useful when performing operator tracking and control functions through the CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control screen.
- To send a blank parameter value to the source system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the source system.

Default: TSO user ID

Tape

Indicates whether the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

Y

Specifies that the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

N

Specifies that the local data set does not reside on magnetic tape.

Note: If you enter Y in the Tape field, a new screen - MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry - is displayed, allowing tape-related information to be specified. See MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry Screen earlier in this chapter.

Default: N

Password

Specifies the password associated with the local User ID parameter.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the password associated with the local user ID parameter.

Note: The value entered in this field is not displayed.

Notify User

Identifies the user on the receiving system whom CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes.

LOG

Indicates that the main operator on the local system be notified.

If the local system is z/OS, a WTO macro is issued by CA XCOM Data Transport.

On an IBM iSeries or HP OpenVMS system, the operator console is notified.

user_id

If any value but LOG is given, CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the local system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

Default: LOG

Notify Level

Specifies the local notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Volume

Specifies the name of the volume serial where the local data set can be found or created.

Up to six alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to six alphanumeric characters representing the name of the volume serial where the local data set can be found or created.

Notes:

- Used in conjunction with the local Unit parameter.
- The value must be the name of a volume currently mounted on this system, or problems in allocation may occur.
- If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the parameters entered on that screen are used to create the data set.
- If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, the file allocation parameter values specified in the Default Options Table are used to create the data set.

Default: Catalog information is used if the data set exists.

Unit

Specifies the unit name to be used in locating the local data set.

Up to 10 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the unit name to be used in locating the local data set.

If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the parameters entered on that screen are used to create the data set.

If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, the file allocation parameter values specified in the Default Options Table is used to create the data set.

Note: This parameter is used in conjunction with the local Volume parameter.

Default: Catalog information is used if the data set exists.

Japanese Character Set Support Screen

Use the Japanese Character Set Support Screen to transfer Japanese EBCDIC data.

To access this screen

From any XCOM ISPF panel, press PF10.

```

-----
08/04/08          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.099           Japanese Character Set Support Screen    03:18
-----
COMMANDS ==>

EBCDIC Japanese Data:  E  (E or K)  Lower-case English or Katakana
                        in data

EBCDIC Japanese Control: E  (E or K)  Lower-case English or Katakana
                        in header

Delete Shift:         D  (D or C)  Delete Shift-in & Shift-out
                        characters or convert to spaces

Double byte code:     0              Local double byte character set
                        characters or convert to spaces
                        0 - IBM
                        5 - PS/55
                        1 - AX-1
                        2 - AX-2

-----
PFK  1/Help  3/End              11/Hold  12/Show

F1=Help  F2=SPLIT  F3=End  F4= RETURN  F5=RFIND  F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP    F8-DOWN   F9= SWAP  F10=Language  F11=Hold  F12=ALLOC

```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields of the Japanese Character Set Support Screen.

EBCDIC Japanese Data

Specifies whether the data file contains Katakana characters.

K

The data file being transferred contains Katakana characters rather than English lower-case.

E

The data file does not contain Katakana characters.

Default: E

EBCDIC Japanese Control

Specifies whether the header fields contain Katakana characters.

K

The control information (header fields) being transferred contains Katakana characters rather than English lower-case.

E

The control information does not contain Katakana characters.

Default: E

Delete Shift

Specifies whether DBCS shift-out and shift-in characters are removed or converted to spaces.

C

The DBCS shift-out and shift-in characters are converted to spaces.

D

The DBCS shift-out and shift-in characters are removed.

Default: D

Double Byte Code

Identifies the local double byte character set for Japanese conversions.

Note: This parameter is no longer supported. IBM double byte character set only is supported.

File Transfer Scheduling Information Screen

The File Transfer Scheduling Information screen contains the optional parameters related to file transfer scheduling. This screen is displayed only if a file transfer is requested to be queued via the Queue for Execution field on the Primary Option Menu and the user enters the SCHEDULE command (PF11/23) from any of the file transfer screens (Send MVS File To Another System, Submit Job To Another System, Send Report To Another System, or Receive File From Another System).

```

-----
08/04/08          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.099           File Transfer Scheduling Information    09:49
-----
COMMAND ==>
                LOGDA01.R30.CICS.ASM(XCICODIS)

                Start Date:
                        Day: 08  Month: 04  Year: 2008
                or Number of days from today:

                Start Time: 1746          (HHMM)  or (+HHMM)  or (+MM)

                Selection Priority:        (1 - 255)

                Hold:                      (Y or N)

                Age:                        (1 - 999)

-----
PFK 1/Help  3/End                                12/Alloc

F1=Help    F2=SPLIT    F3=End    F4=RETURN    F5=RFINd    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8=DOWN     F9=SWAP   F10=Language F11=Hold   F12=Alloc

```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields of the File Transfer Scheduling Information screen.

Start Date

Specifies the date the transfer is to begin.

The start date can be defined in absolute or relative terms:

- To define a start date in absolute terms, enter a numeric value in each of the three fields labeled Day, Month and Year as follows:

Day

1 to 31 (a day of the month)

Month

1 to 12 (a month of the year interpreted according to the following chart):

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

Year

nnnn (a four-digit designation for a year)

- To define a start date in relative terms, enter a number in the range 1 to 999 in the field labeled Number of days from today. The number entered in this field indicates that the transfer is to start in that many days from today (the current date). For example, if you enter 1 in this field, the transfer starts one day from today or tomorrow. Entering 7 in this field means that the transfer is to start seven days or one week from now.

Default: Current date

Start Time

Specifies the time the transfer is to begin.

hhmm

Specifies the hour and minute of the day when the transfer is to begin in the 24-hour clock format.

The range of values for the hour (*hh*) is 00-24. The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.

For example, to schedule a transfer to start at (not before) 2 p.m., specify 1400.

+hhmm

Specifies the transfer start time in terms of a number of hours (*hh*) and minutes (*mm*) after the current hour and minute.

The range of values for the hour (*hh*) is 00-24. The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.

For example, if the current time is 1200 (noon), then specifying +0340 as the transfer start time means that the transfer is to start 3 hours and 40 minutes after the current time, that is, at 3:40 p.m. (or 1540 in the 24-hour clock format)

+mm

Specifies the transfer start time in terms of a certain number of minutes (*mm*) after the current minute.

The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.

For example, if the current time is 1710 (or 5:10 p.m.), then specifying +20 as the transfer start time means that the transfer is to start 20 minutes from the current minute (10), that is, at 5:30 p.m. (or 1730 in the 24-hour clock format).

Note: If no value (or a sequence of spaces) is entered in the Start Time field, the start time defaults to the current time. If a value is entered in the Start Time field, all digit positions indicated by the format must be filled. Thus, neither 1 nor 01 is a valid start time specification for 1 a.m.; the correct specification in this case is 0100. Similarly, you cannot specify +5 to indicate that a transfer is to start 5 minutes from now; instead, you must specify two digits, +05, as indicated by the format (*+mm*).

Default: Current time

Selection Priority

Specifies scheduling (selection) priority for the file transfer.

1 to 255

Specifies scheduling (selection) priority for the file transfer. One is the lowest priority.

Notes:

- Do not confuse this parameter with Execution Priority, which applies after the file transfer has begun executing.
- In situations where multiple file transfer requests are eligible for initiation (that is, they are past their start date/time), those with higher selection priorities are scheduled first.

Default: 16

Hold

Prevents a queued transfer from executing until explicitly released by a Menu Interface SELECT or operator console RELEASE command (both discussed later).

Y

Hold a queued transfer until released.

N

Do not hold a queued transfer.

Default: N

Age

Overrides the CA XCOM Data Transport default purging interval, which is the number of days this request can remain on the CA XCOM Data Transport queue before being purged.

1 to 999

Specifies a number of days that the request can remain on the CA XCOM Data Transport queue before being purged.

Notes:

- The CA XCOM Data Transport queue includes file transfer requests with future start dates, Hold status, or Suspended status. Automatic queue purging is performed by CA XCOM Data Transport each time the CA XCOM Data Transport server comes up and daily at midnight.
- Aging is relative to the scheduled start date of the file transfer.

Default: As specified for the AGE parameter of the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

Member Selection List

The Member Selection List screen lists the members of a partitioned data set. This list lets you select one or more of the members in the data set for transfer to or from the remote system.

To display the Member Selection List screen

Specify the name of a partitioned data set without a member name in the Local File Name field on any of the file transfer screens (Send MVS File To Another System, Submit Job To Another System, Send Report To Another System, or Receive File From Another System).

```

MEMBERLIST ----- DA1SZ95.XCOM.R11.5.SAMPLIB ----- ROW 00001 OF 00036
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
NAME      Prompt  SIZE  CREATED    CHANGED    ID
@INDEX    42    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
APPLXCOM  76    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
ASM#TBLS  56    08/03/20  08/03/23  12:11     DA1EG79
ASMACF2U  44    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
DEFHIST   136   08/03/20  08/04/07  11:41     DA1SZ95
DEFQSAM   45    08/03/20  08/04/07  11:43     DA1SZ95
DEFRRDS   51    08/03/20  08/04/07  11:37     DA1SZ95
DFHTCT    15    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
INSTJCL   112   08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
ISR@PRIM  51    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
LINKACF2  25    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
SAMPCOB   88    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
XCOM      17    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
XCOMACF2  434   08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
XCOMADMT  25    08/03/20  08/03/23  11:23     DA1EG79
XCOMDEST  14    08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
XCOMDFLT  74    08/03/20  08/03/23  11:04     DA1EG79
XCOMEX01  102   08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
XCOMEX02  3516  08/03/20  08/03/20  17:03     XCOM
    
```

The display screen follows the format established for the ISPF Copy function (ISPF Option 3.3) and contains two fields into which you can enter data:

Line command field (left of the member name)

Selects a member for a file transfer.

Enter a letter **S** in this field to select that member for file transfer.

Note: You can select MULTIPLE members be for transfer only if the Queue for Execution field in the Primary Menu has been set to **N**, indicating that the transfers are not to be queued, but to execute immediately.

User field (right of the member name)

Indicates a new name applicable when the member is stored on the remote system; and displays the results of a member selection.

A value of ***SELECTD** indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport has successfully selected this member and has generated parameters for its transfer.

***NOTSEL** indicates one of the following:

- The member was not selected.
- Multiple members were selected when the Queue for Execution field was set to or defaulted to Y.
- CA XCOM Data Transport has determined or assumed that the Remote File is not a partitioned data set.

With multiple member selection, each member except the first is marked ***NOTSEL**. (Only the first member is transferred.)

For ***NOTSEL** values, press the Help key (PF1/13) to see why the member was not selected. Pressing the Help key again provides a definition of CA XCOM Data Transport's selection criteria.

To exit the Member Selection List screen, press the END key (PF3). This initiates the transfer request.

To exit the Member Selection List screen without initiating the transfer request, enter **CANCEL** on the Command Line.

Operator Control

The File Transfer Display Select screen is the entry point for displaying a list of one or more of the following options:

- Inactive file transfers; file transfers that have not started yet
- Active file transfers; file transfers that are currently in progress
- Completed file transfers

Use the display to view information and change the processing parameters applicable to one or more file transfers.

```

-----
08/11/19          CA XCOM Release r11.5 SP00          USER01
08.324           File Transfer Display Select        08:57:57
-----
COMMAND ==>

Local System Identification
  Server: 1234XCOM                               Port:      Protocol: SNA

Select Transfers ==>  Inactive          Active      Completed

Limit display to transfers for the following:
History System ID ==>                    | History System Name ==>
Requesting User ID ==> USER01           | Request Number ==>
  Transfer ID ==>                        | Last Message ==>
  Local or Remote ==> (L/R)              | File Type ==> (J/R/F)
  Transfer Type ==> (S/R)

Remote System
  ID ==>
TCP/IP ==> (Y/N)

Range Start Date ==> 20081119 (YYYYMMDD) Time ==> 000000 (HHMMSS)
Range End Date ==> 20081119 (YYYYMMDD) Time ==> 235959 (HHMMSS)
Range File Size ==> (Min.) ==> (Max.)

Maximum Entries: ==> (NNNN)
-----
PFK 1/Help 3/End                               Copyright (c) 2008 CA, INC.

```

Selecting a Display Option

To display a list of file transfers from one or more categories

Type a non-blank character in front of each category (Inactive, Active, Completed) that you want information about and press Enter.

Example

To display a list of all file transfers that are yet to start and those that are already underway, place a non-blank character in front of the file transfer categories Inactive and Active (For more information, see the XCOM Transfer Request Display screen in this chapter.) The transfers appearing in the list include locally initiated, remotely initiated, indirect, and third-party initiated file transfers.

Modifying the Filtering Options

You can filter the information displayed further by entering values in the other fields on this screen. For example, if you want the status of a file transfer request with transfer ID TUESUPDT, enter TUESUPDT in the transfer ID field and select all transfer categories (Inactive, Active, Completed). This provides a display containing any transfers, whether they are pending, in-progress, or completed, with a transfer ID of TUESUPDT. You can further limit this list by selecting any combination of the other filtering fields on this screen, as described below in Parameter Fields.

The source for the file transfers to be displayed in the list depends on the value in the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport Server field in the Primary Option Menu. By specifying the APPLID of another CA XCOM Data Transport server, you can obtain a list of the pending, active and completed file transfers on that server for display or modification purposes.

Note: If an APPLID is one of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server, you can display a list of pending, active, and completed transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. However, changes cannot be made to this list of transfers; changes can only be made when looking at an individual XCOMPLEX Worker Server transfer list.

Parameter Fields

The entries in the fields of the File Transfer Display Select screen are used as filters to limit the number of file transfer requests that appear in the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen. A blank in any field indicates that the field should not be used as a filter (that is, file transfers with any value in that field are displayed).

Note: You must fill in one of these parameter fields to access the history log. Do not press Enter until you fill in at least one of these fields.

If you get a fatal VTAM error while attempting to communicate with the CA XCOM Data Transport server, history log information is not displayed.

Note: Be specific in filtering the information displayed. This is especially advisable at sites where there is considerable CA XCOM Data Transport activity. Otherwise, screen displays could be cluttered with masses of irrelevant information.

Parameters

This section describes the parameters that can be entered on this screen.

History System Id

Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those with the specified history system ID in an XCOMPLEX environment.

Up to four characters

Specifies the system ID. History System Id and History System Name together provide a unique system identifier.

Default: None

History System Name

Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those with the specified history system name in an XCOMPLEX environment.

Up to eight characters

Specifies the system name. History System Id and History System Name together provide a unique system identifier.

Default: None

Requesting User ID

Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those requested under the authority of the specified user ID.

Up to 12 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the user ID that requested the transfers you want to display.

Default: TSO user ID

Transfer ID

Up to 10 alphanumeric characters

Limits the file transfers displayed to those that match this transfer ID.

Default: All transfer IDs

Local or Remote

Use the Local or Remote field to restrict the search for file transfers to those that are locally initiated or remotely initiated.

L

Restrict the search to locally initiated transfers only.

R

Restrict the search to remotely initiated transfers only.

Transfer Type

Use the Transfer Type field to restrict the search for file transfers to those that are send or receive type transfers.

S

Restrict the search to send type transfers only.

R

Restrict the search to receive type transfers only.

Request Number

Up to six numeric characters

Limits the list to transfers that contain this specific request number.

Default: All request numbers

Last Message

Use the Last Message field to restrict the search for file transfers to those where the last message matches the value specified.

For CA XCOM messages, provide the value in the format **XCOMXNNNNS**, where:

XCOM

Indicates that the message is from CA XCOM Data Transport.

X

Is the system identifier.

NNNN

Is the message number.

S

Is the message severity, as follows:

I

Informational

W

Warning

E

Error

Note: You can also specify the value of this field with an * as the last character, as in XCOMM* (which would match all CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS messages).

Default: *

File Type

Use the File Type field to restrict the search for file transfers to those that match the specified value.

J

Restrict the search to file type job transfers only.

R

Restrict the search to file type report transfers only.

F

Restrict the search to file type file transfers only.

Remote System ID

Limits the file transfers displayed to only those related to this remote system.

Up to 64 characters

Specifies either a specific logical unit name, a specific user, a group name, or an IP name or address. The transfer is limited to this remote name.

Default: All remote system names

Remote System TCP/IP

Indicates the value specified in the Remote System ID field.

Y(es)

Specifies that the value in the Remote System ID field represents an IP name or address.

N(o)

Specifies that the value in the Remote System ID field represents a specific logical unit name, user, or group.

Default: All remote system names except IP values if Remote System ID filled in.

Range Date

Specifies the period of time from which file transfer information is requested: the year, month, and day, as in 20080212 (February 12, 2008).

yyyymmdd

For Start, specifies the start date of the period from which file transfer information is requested.

For End, specifies the end date of the period from which file transfer information is requested.

- *yyyy*=year
- *mm*=month
- *dd*=day

For example, 20080212 indicates February 12, 2008.

Default:

- All dates (when both the start and end date are unspecified).
- Today's date (when no end date is specified).

Range Time

Specifies the period of time from which file transfer information is requested: the hour, minute, and second, as in 102004 (10 AM 20 Min 04 Sec).

hhmmss

For Start, specifies the start time of the period from which file transfer information is requested.

For End, specifies the end time of the period from which file transfer information is requested.

- *nn*=hour (00 to 23)
- *mm*=minute (00 to 59)
- *ss*=second (00 to 59)

For example, 142004 (2 PM 20 Min 04 Sec).

Default:

- Start time defaults to 000000. Start of day.
- End time defaults to 235959. End of day.

Range File Size

Use the File Size Range fields (Min. and Max.) to restrict the search for file transfers to those that match a file size within the range specified.

NNNNNNNN(N|X)

A 1- to 10-digit number, where the last digit can be either another numeric digit or a 1-character qualifier, as listed below.

X

One of the following qualifiers:

- B = Bytes
- K = Kilobytes
- M = Megabytes
- G = Gigabytes

If no qualifier is specified, then bytes is assumed.

Maximum Entries

Limits the number of file transfers displayed for a particular server or for each XCOMPLEX Worker Server when the APPLID is of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Up to four numeric characters

Specifies the maximum number of transfers for a certain server or for each XCOMPLEX Worker Server when the APPLID is of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Transfer Request Display Screen

The XCOM Transfer Request Display screen provides information on the set of file transfers defined on the File Transfer Display Select screen.

```

-----CA XCOM Transfer Request Display-----ROW 1 OF 8
COMMAND INPUT ==>                                SCROLL==>PAGE
                CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC
  Req   Trans  Xfer-ID  Prty  User ID  Where  Start  Time Status
  Num   Type   ID         SL EX   ID      Started Date   Time
-----
001009 SENDFIL DA1SZ95I  16 16  DA1SZ95  LOCAL  20040828 1414 COMPLT
Remote System: LU30107
LOCL FILE: DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(@INDEX)
REMT FILE: C:\XCOMDATA\@INDEX.SAM

001010 SENDFIL DA1SZ95I  16 16  DA1SZ95  LOCAL  20040828 1413 COMPLT
Remote System: LU30107
LOCL FILE: DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(APPLXCOM)
REMT FILE: C:\XCOMDATA\APPLXCOM.SAM

001011 SENDFIL DA1SZ95I  16 16  DA1SZ95  LOCAL  20040828 1412 COMPLT
Remote System: LU30107
LOCL FILE: DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(ASM#TBLS)
REMT FILE: C:\XCOMATA\ASM#TBLS.SAM

***** Bottom of data *****

F1=Help   F2=SPLIT  F3=End    F4=RETURN  F5=RFIND  F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP     F8=DOWN   F9=SWAP   F10=Language F11=Hold  F12=Alloc

```

Sorting Transfer Request Information

Initially, transfer request information is displayed in order of transfer request numbers (Req Num). By using the SORT command, the initial display can be sorted in several different ways. The format of the SORT command is as follows:

SORT *sort_field*

sort_field

One of the following sort criteria (the items in parentheses are valid abbreviations):

DATE

Start date

LOCFILE (LF, LFILE)

Local file name

REMOTE (REMSYS, RMT, RSYS)

Remote system

REQNUM (RNUM)

Request number

REMFIL (RF, RFILE)

Remote file name

TIME

Start time

USERID (UID)

User ID

XFERID (XID)

Transfer ID

For example, to sort transfer request information by the remote file name, one of the following commands needs to be entered in the COMMAND INPUT field of the Transfer Request Display screen:

```
SORT REMFILE
SORT RF
SORT RFILE
```

Locating a Request

You can locate a file transfer request and view its details.

To locate a particular file transfer request

Use the scroll keys PF7 (scroll up) and PF8 (scroll down) or the LOCATE command, discussed later in this chapter in Using the LOCATE Command.

To view detailed information about the transfer

Type **S** or **D** in the S field and press Enter.

Using the LOCATE Command

If you know some identifying attributes for a particular file transfer, you can use the LOCATE command to position the display at that file transfer.

Enter a command of the following format on the COMMAND INPUT line:

```
LOC attribute_label identifier
```

Provide only one attribute label for each LOC entry. The allowable attribute labels are as follows:

- DATE (start date)
- LOCFILE, LFILE, or LF (local data set)
- REMFILE, RFILE, or RF (remote data set)
- REMOTE, REMSYS, RSYS, or RMT (remote system name)
- REQNUM or RNUM (request number)
- TIME (start time)
- USER ID or UID (local user ID)
- XFERID or XID (transfer ID)

For example, to locate a file transfer with the request number 70342, enter the following:

```
LOC RNUM 70342
```

The display is repositioned so that the file transfer whose request number is 70342 appears as the first entry on the screen.

The identifier of the LOCATE command can also contain a wildcard character, * (asterisk), representing any character sequence. For example, the LOCATE command **LOC XID BOY*** causes CA XCOM Data Transport to display all file transfers whose transfer IDs (XID) begin with the three characters BOY (for example, BOYCOTT, BOYD, BOYSCOUT, and so on).

Unprotected (Control) Fields

Many of the fields on the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen are solely informational and cannot be altered (that is, they are protected). However, some fields are unprotected and allow you to change processing parameters for a file transfer.

Note: Modifications are only allowed when listing transfers for an individual server, and not when listing transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connect to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

The unprotected fields are as follows:

- S (selection command)
- Prty SL (scheduling priority)
- Prty EX (execution priority)
- Start Time
- Start Date

To change the current values in control fields, type over them.

Selection Commands

Listed below are CA XCOM Data Transport's selection commands. To use a selection command, type it in the column labeled S next to a transfer request number (REQ NUM), and then press Enter.

S

Displays detailed information about a file transfer.

D

Displays detailed information about a file transfer.

C

Cancels a file transfer.

H

Holds a file transfer.

A

Releases a file transfer.

P

Suspends a file transfer.

R

Resumes a file transfer.

Protected (Display) Fields

Fields on the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen that are informational and cannot be overwritten have the same meanings as their counterparts on the screens used to define a file transfer request.

Note: The USERID field displays the local user ID designated when this file transfer request was made.

Status Fields

The rightmost column on the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Status Display screen indicates the status of each displayed file transfer. The terms used to indicate transfer status in CA XCOM Data Transport are as follows:

ACTIVE

The transfer is currently in progress.

CANCLD

The transfer was cancelled before it began executing (compare with the TERMTD status).

COMPLT

The transfer has completed successfully.

HELD

The transfer is being held and must be released manually to be eligible for execution.

To release the transfer, enter **A** in the S field.

INACT

The transfer is pending and eligible to begin as soon as it reaches its start time/date. If the transfer's start time has been reached and the transfer has not started, CA XCOM Data Transport may be waiting for a session to become available or be established, or the transfer request may not have reached the top of the target system's queue.

LOCFER

The transfer could not commence because of a problem involving the local file. (For example, it could not be accessed because of a security violation.)

To view the associated error messages, select a detailed display by entering either **S** or **D** in the S column.

LOGCER

The transfer was aborted when the remote system detected a fatal processing error. The remote system sends at least one descriptive error message to this system.

To view the error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column.

OTHERR

An error that did not fall into the LOCFER, LOGCER, or VTAMER categories caused this transfer to fail.

To view the associated error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column.

REMSUS

The transfer was suspended by a user or an operator on the remote system.

SUSPND

The transfer was suspended by a user or an operator on the local system.

TERMTD

The transfer was terminated by a local operator console command.

UNKN

Contact CA XCOM Data Transport technical support if this status is indicated.

NETERR

The transfer was aborted because of a network error. The remote system sends at least one descriptive error message to the initiating system.

To view the error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column.

Detailed File Transfer Display

Information about a particular file transfer request is displayed on a screen similar to the one that follows.

To invoke the display for a transfer

Enter **S** or **D** next to the transfer in the S column of the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display.

```

CA XCOM RECEIVE FILE  REQ.# 123456 QUEUED TUESDAY APR. 08, 2008      15:04:58
COMMAND INPUT ==>
                                CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC

Sched. Start Time: TUESDAY APR.08, 2008  14:59:35      Transfer-ID: USERTEST
      End Time: TUESDAY APR.08, 2008  23:11:53
      Last Action: * NOT USED*  Status: FILE ERROR  Priority Sel: 016 Exec: 016
      Compress Mode: YES      Trans. Time(Secs): 29538  Compress Factr: 06.6
Transfrd. Records: 32,246,874      Bytes: 3,224,687,500
      Bytes/Sec: 109170  Compress Bytes: 3,289,181,250
Last Ms: XCOMM0221E DATASET OUT OF SPACE                                ABEND
----- S E N D I N G   S Y S T E M   I N F O R M A T I O N -----
System ID: 123.123.123
User ID: USER01
Unit:
Volume:
Notify ID: N/A
File Type

File Name: C:\USERS\ABC\6GB

----- R E C E I V I N G   S Y S T E M   I N F O R M A T I O N -----
System ID: *LOCAL*
User ID: USER02
Unit:
Volume: SAMP
Domain:
Notify ID: N/A
Option: CREATE
File Name: XCOM.USER02.TEST

F1=Help      F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND     F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP        F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP      F10=Language F11=Hold     F12=Alloc

```

If the transfer is in progress, the cumulative number of records transferred and elapsed time are displayed.

If the transfer request is completed, the total number of records transferred and elapsed time, and the date and time of completion are displayed.

To refresh these fields for an active transfer, press Enter.

The display consists of three sections:

- Common information-independent of transfer type
- Sending system information-dependent on transfer type
- Receiving system information-dependent on transfer type

Common Section Information Fields

The common section contains detailed information and statistics pertaining to a file transfer request. The information contained in this section is common to all file transfer requests.

The common section fields are as follows:

Heading Line

The heading line of the display describes the type of file transfer request (SEND/RECEIVE FILE/REPORT/JOB), the request number associated with the request, and the day, date, and time that the request was queued.

Sched. Start Time

The day, date, and time that the transfer is, or was, scheduled to begin.

Transfer-ID

The transfer ID that was entered with, or assigned to, the request.

End Time

If the transfer completed successfully or unsuccessfully, this field contains the day, date, and time that the transfer ended.

Last Action

This field is not currently used.

Status

The status of the request. (For a definition of the possible entries in this field, see Status Fields in this chapter.)

Priority Sel/Exec

The selection and execution priorities assigned to the transfer.

Compression Mode

The compression method used.

Transfrd. Records

The number of records transferred.

Bytes

The total number of bytes transferred.

Compress Bytes

The number of bytes transferred after data compression was performed on the records.

Trans. Time (Secs)

The duration of the file transfer (in seconds).

Bytes/Sec

The rate, in bytes per second, at which the transfer was accomplished.

Compress Factor

The percentage of compression that was accomplished by the CA XCOM Data Transport data compression routines (compressed bytes divided by transferred bytes).

Last Ms

The last message issued by CA XCOM Data Transport about the transfer.

Sending/Receiving System Information

The sending/receiving sections display the parameters that were entered when the file transfer was submitted (data set name, system ID, user ID, and so on).

In addition, the Sending System Information or the Receiving System Information line is highlighted to indicate the system that initiated the file transfer.

If neither line is highlighted, this was a third-party transfer initiated by a system other than the two displayed here.

Menu Interface Messages

CA XCOM Data Transport comes with a set of messages in standard ISPF/PDF format to assist the Menu Interface user. The complete list of these messages is found in CAI.CBXGMSG0(XCOM00). These messages alert you to errors such as failing to specify a required parameter or entering an invalid parameter value or command. The short form of the message is displayed in the upper right corner of a panel. You can display the long form of the message on line 3 of a panel by entering the ISPF HELP command or pressing the Help key (usually PF1 or PF13). The messages are self-explanatory.

Chapter 2: The Batch Interface

This chapter describes how CA XCOM Data Transport is invoked from a batch job to execute a file transfer. All local and remote z/OS users can send and retrieve data files between z/OS and other z/OS or non-z/OS systems using the CA XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface. In addition, all local z/OS users can use the Batch Interface to send jobs and reports for processing to remote systems.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Special Features](#) (see page 159)
- [XCOMJOB Sample JCL](#) (see page 160)
- [XCOMJOB DD Statements](#) (see page 162)
- [XCOMJOB Parameter Classes](#) (see page 166)
- [PARM Parameters](#) (see page 166)
- [SYSIN01 Parameters](#) (see page 187)

Special Features

The Batch Interface supports all CA XCOM Data Transport features, including the following special features:

Third-Party Processing

Third-party processing involves a situation where a system is used to arrange for a second system to send a file, job, or report to a third system at a specified future time if not immediately.

For important information about third-party processing, see the description of the parameters STCAPPL (in the section PARM Parameters), LPASS, and LUSER (in General SYSIN01 Parameters).

Broadcast Distributions

A file can be sent to multiple targets (a broadcast list) at the same time. For important information on broadcast distributions, see the description of the parameter LIST (in the section PARM Parameters).

Interdependent Transfers

CA XCOM Transfer Control, referred to as XTC processing, makes use of transfer parameters allowing interdependent transfers to be defined as a single group. Transfers in the same group can be held, purged, or released depending on the successful or unsuccessful completion of other transfers in the group.

For important information about XTC processing, see the sections SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters and Coding Interdependent Transfers.

User-Specified Checkpoints

For important information about user-specified checkpoints, see the description of the parameter CKPT (in the section General SYSIN01 Parameters).

Batched Multiple Transfers

For important information about batched multiple transfers, see the description of the parameters CONTINUE (in the section PARM Parameters) and NEWXFER (in the section General SYSIN01 Parameters).

XCOMJOB Sample JCL

The CA XCOM Data Transport samples library contains the following sample XCOMJOB job streams:

Type of Request	Name of the Sample Job
TYPE=EXECUTE	CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBE)
TYPE=SCHEDULE	CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBS) CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOXS) for XCOMPLEX Admin Server
TYPE=INQUIRE	CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOB I) CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOB I) for XCOMPLEX Worker Server
TYPE=HISTORY	CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBH)

Copies of these sample job streams are provided in the appendix "Sample Files." For more information about the transfer request types, see the TYPE parameter in PARM Parameters in this chapter.

XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE Sample

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE sample, a file from the local system is sent to replace a file on a remote system through the execution of a non-queued CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The EXEC statement includes a PARM parameter used to pass instructions to XCOMJOB concerning the ACB name.

XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE Samples

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE samples, a file from the local system is sent to replace a file on a remote system through the execution of a queued CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The EXEC statement includes a PARM parameter used to pass instructions to XCOMJOB concerning the ACB name.

XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE Samples

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE samples, the job uses TYPE=SCHEDULE to initiate two file transfers and TYPE=INQUIRE to examine the status of those file transfers.

TYPE=INQUIRE does not initiate file transfers, unlike the TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE modes, but examines the status of transfers that were previously initiated by TYPE=SCHEDULE. It waits until the transfers have completed and issues a return code reflecting the status of the transfers.

The primary use of TYPE=INQUIRE is in batch job streams where some job steps are dependent upon the successful completion of other job steps that transfer files. The dependent steps can execute conditionally based on the return code issued by TYPE=INQUIRE.

When you schedule a transfer, you must include the INQUIRE data set in that JCL. CA XCOM Data Transport schedules the transfer and writes the request number and a time stamp into the INQUIRE data set. In the INQUIRE step, you must reference the same INQUIRE data set. You must at least steplib to that same library in your CA XCOM Data Transport start-up JCL. It is essential that the CA XCOM Data Transport started task accesses the same maintained libraries as the INQUIRE step accesses. Make sure that this library occurs first in any concatenation.

The INQUIRE process then interrogates the CA XCOM Data Transport server to locate the transfer. It examines the transfer requests every 10 seconds until the amount of time specified in the SYSIN01 parameter INQWAIT has elapsed. (See the SYSIN01 parameter INQWAIT for details.) If the transfer is pending or active, it is listed in the CA XCOM Data Transport RRDS. If the transfer has completed, whether successful or unsuccessful, it is logged in the CA XCOM Data Transport history file. Both the request number and the time stamp for that transfer are used to search for the transfer. The return code passed back by the INQUIRE step is determined by where the transfer was found and the actual status of the transfer.

TYPE=INQUIRE removes request numbers from the XCOMINQ file if the requests are complete or not found. Request numbers for transfers that have not completed are not removed from the XCOMINQ file.

The XCOMINQ data set must be preallocated using ISPF or IEBGENER. The file cannot be created in a job step. There is sample JCL to define the inquire data set in CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFINQ). Define a unique INQUIRE data set for each set of transfers.

Note: It is important to be consistent when using TYPE=INQUIRE in an XCOMPLEX environment or it does not work properly. If the TYPE=SCHEDULE goes directly to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server, then the TYPE=INQUIRE must also be done against the XCOMPLEX Worker Server. If the TYPE=SCHEDULE goes through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server, then the TYPE=INQUIRE must also be sent to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY Sample

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY sample, history records are first retrieved based on the criteria specified using SYSIN01 parameters. For a description of these parameters, see SYSIN01 Parameters Required by TYPE=HISTORY.

The second step in the XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY sample then passes those history records to the sample CA Easytrieve report distributed as part of the CA XCOM Data Transport installation.

XCOMJOB DD Statements

This section explains the DD statements used in XCOMJOB JCL.

LCLDS01

Defines the local data set available for the transfer request.

The preferred alternative to using the LCLDS01 DD statement is to define the data set using the LFILE parameter in the SYSIN01 DD statement (see below). If you enter both the LCLDS01 DD statement and the SYSIN01 LFILE parameter, the LFILE parameter takes precedence.

You should use the LFILE SYSIN01 keyword parameter to specify the local file name for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers. While you can specify the local file name using the LCLDS01 DD statement even for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers, there are several potential complications to consider:

- When LCLDS01 is used to reference a local file for a transfer, the z/OS JCL processor is involved in the data set allocation process for the transfer. It is possible to encounter problems with data set enqueues being held by z/OS allocation routines while the transfers are being scheduled.
- If the transfer begins to run on the started task before the job scheduling transfer ends, the data set may not be available for exclusive use by the CA XCOM Data Transport started task. This may cause the transfer to fail due to an unavailable exclusive enqueue.
- Using LCLDS01 to reference a local file for a transfer may also lead to the creation of dummy GDGs.

If the LCLDS01 DD is used to create a +1 GDG version for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer there are additional potential problems:

- When the z/OS JCL performs the allocation of the LCLDS01 DD, it allocates and potentially catalogs the new version, depending on the value of the DISP parameter in the JCL. This new version does not have an end-of-file mark because it has not yet been opened and closed by a program.
- When the transfer begins on the CA XCOM Data Transport started task, it allocates a new +1 version of the GDG. In cases where the transfer is successful, this results in the creation of two new generations of the GDG. The first version contains garbage because it was allocated by the z/OS JCL processor and was never opened or closed by a program to write an end-of-file mark. If the transfer fails, under certain conditions the version allocated by the CA XCOM Data Transport started task may be deleted. This leaves the version of the GDG allocated by the z/OS JCL processor as the current version.

All of these potential problems can be avoided if the LOCAL FILE name is specified on the LFILE SYSIN01 parameter, rather than with the LCLDS01 DD statement for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

The LCLDS01 DD statement permits sequential data sets to be concatenated for TYPE=EXECUTE requests. Other types of data sets cannot be concatenated.

If it is necessary to send more than one data set to the same remote file using non-sequential data sets or if the transfer is a TYPE=SCHEDULE request, the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control (XTC) facility should be used (see the sections SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters and Coding Interdependent Transfers).

Note: The SYSOUT keyword cannot be used in this DD statement.

JOBLIB or STEPLIB

Defines the library containing CA XCOM Data Transport load modules and, if CA XCOM Data Transport is used with the TCP/IP option, the Language Environment libraries.

A JOBLIB or STEPLIB statement should be included to identify the CA XCOM Data Transport load library. If you are using CA XCOM Data Transport with the TCP/IP option, the Language Environment libraries must be concatenated next.

This DD statement is not required if CA XCOM Data Transport is in the LNKLST concatenation.

SYSIN01

Defines all of the CA XCOM Data Transport parameters associated with a file transfer request. Required.

SYSPRINT

Identifies the data sets used for TCP/IP messages.

SYSTCPD

Provides information about the configuration of the TCP/IP protocol. This information is used by TCP/IP to define parameters such as DNS server resolution.

XCOMGLOB

Records the current request number of an immediate transfer (that is, TYPE=EXECUTE). When the XCOMGLOB DD statement for a TYPE=EXECUTE transfer is missing, the request number always defaults to 2000. Sites can share this data set between jobs to ensure that all TYPE=EXECUTE transfers are assigned a unique request number. To update the request number for immediate transfers from TSO/ISPF, the XCOMGLOB and XCOMREST allocated files must be in the user's TSO logon procedure. CA XCOM Data Transport ignores the XCOMGLOB DD statement when queued transfers (TYPE=SCHEDULE) are initiated.

To use this facility, create a fixed-block sequential data set containing an 80-byte record. It is recommended that this file be included when running TYPE=EXECUTE transfers utilizing the checkpoint/restart feature, to ensure that the request number is unique. This allows the session partner to correctly identify the checkpoint data when an interrupted transfer is restarted.

The same global data set should be used for all TYPE=EXECUTE job streams that run under the same ACBNAME.

XCOMHOUT

Records the History records retrieved by a TYPE=HISTORY job stream.

If requested by use of the HISTORY_WRITE parameter in the default options table, XCOMHOUT also records the transfer requests for TYPE=INQUIRE jobs. You can share this data set between TYPE=INQUIRE jobs for your site to ensure that all transfer requests from individual TYPE=INQUIRE jobs are recorded in a common XCOMHOUT to be used to generate a report.

To use this facility, create a fixed block sequential data set containing a 2020-byte record. For more information, see the sample TYPE=HISTORY JCL in the appendix "Sample Files."

Note: You can change the XCOMHOUT DD name by specifying an alternate DD name, using the HISTORY_OUT_DD parameter in the default option table.

XCOMINQ

Records the request numbers for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

XCOMPRNT

Records the IEBCOPY output when doing PDSE (PROGLIB=YES) transfers.

XCOMREST

Records the restart information for TYPE=EXECUTE file transfers. If a file transfer fails due to a restartable condition such as a line failure, the XCOMREST file holds the information needed to restart the file transfer request from the last checkpoint. If you do not enter the XCOMREST DD statement in the JCL, the restart of a TYPE=EXECUTE request is not supported by CA XCOM Data Transport.

The XCOMREST DD statement should not be used with TYPE=EXECUTE transfers that have specified CONTINUE=YES in the PARM statement with one or more NEWXFER statements in the SYSIN01 data set. Such requests cannot be restarted in a reliable manner.

This data set should be a single 2020-byte, one-record, sequential file, and must not be a member of a PDS. A unique XCOMREST data set is required for each transfer.

XCOMJOB Parameter Classes

The batch interface for CA XCOM Data Transport makes available a large number of transfer control parameters. They are divided into two classes, based on where they can be used in the XCOMJOB JCL. One set of parameters can be specified only in the PARM field of the EXEC statement, and the other can be specified only in the SYSIN01 DD statement. These two sets of parameters are known as PARM parameters and SYSIN01 parameters.

A few batch interface parameters have a dual status and can be specified both in the PARM field and the SYSIN01 DD statement. However, if a parameter is used as a PARM and a SYSIN01 parameter in the same XCOMJOB JCL, its use in the SYSIN01 statement takes precedence over its use in the PARM field. Likewise, a parameter's specification in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library, CAI.CBXGPARM, overrides its PARM field specification. PARM parameters, on the other hand, override their counterparts in the Default Options Table, which is the lowest level in the hierarchy of the CA XCOM Data Transport parameter categories.

In the following sections, the PARM parameters and the SYSIN01 parameters are described.

PARM Parameters

This section describes the PARM parameters, which are specified in the PARM field of the EXEC statement.

ACBNAME

Identifies the VTAM ACPNAME opened by CA XCOM Data Transport.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters that identify the VTAM ACPNAME.

Notes:

- If the ACPNAME is seven or eight characters, CA XCOM Data Transport assumes it is an exact name. If it is six characters or less, CA XCOM Data Transport assumes it is a generic name and appends a two-digit numeric suffix from 00 to 99. This suffix is derived from the number of batch jobs still in the process of being executed. The indicated ACPNAME must be a valid VTAM ACPNAME; otherwise the transfer fails and error messages are written to the job log.
- Only one file transfer using the APPLID can be active at a time. All others wait until the APPLID becomes available (no time-out occurs in this case). We recommend indicating a generic APPLID, because it allows up to 1000 concurrent file transfers.
- Leaving this parameter unspecified allows the value of the JOBACB parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table to govern.

COMPNEG

Specifies whether compression negotiation is performed.

YES

Specifies that the data compression method is negotiated.

NO

Specifies that the data compression method is not negotiated.

Notes:

- If COMPNEG=YES and the compression method suggested by the initiator or partner LU is known to both participants, that method is used to compress the transfer data.
- If the suggested compression method is not known to a participant involved in the transfer, Run-Length Encoding of blanks and zeros (that is, COMPRESS=YES-see the next section) is applied to the data to be transferred. Also, z/OS-initiated transfers to a partner defined in the XCOMCNTL destination member as a version 1 node use COMPRESS=YES if an unsupported compression method (COMPACT, COMPACTL, RLE, HUFFMAN, ZLIB(*n*), LZRW3) is coded.
- If an unknown compression type is requested, the file transfer is rejected.

Default: YES

CONTINUE

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport how to proceed if a processing error is encountered during multi-transfer processing.

YES

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to start the next transfer in a multi-transfer request. If this request is resubmitted, CA XCOM Data Transport resumes from the initial transfer in the multi-transfer request.

NO

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport not to start any remaining transfers in the multi-transfer request.

If this request is resubmitted because of a VTAM error, CA XCOM Data Transport resumes with the failed transfer.

If a logic error occurred, CA XCOM Data Transport resumes with the next transfer.

Notes:

- This parameter is used in conjunction with the SYSIN01 parameter NEWXFER.
- CA XCOM Data Transport can only continue a resumed transfer from the point of failure if the XCOMREST and XCOMGLOB DD statements have been correctly defined. Otherwise, it resumes at the beginning of the transfer.

Default: YES

DFLTAB

Indicates the name of the default table to be loaded and used by the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

XCOMDFLT

Specifies the default table XCOMDFLT.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of the default table other than XCOMDFLT. This name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

Default: XCOMDFLT

DISPALG

Indicates how to dispatch tasks that are ready for execution.

ROTATE

Tells the CA XCOM Data Transport server to proceed to the next NSA and to dispatch it (if it is dispatchable).

NORMAL

Tells the CA XCOM Data Transport server to scan the NSA from the top for the next dispatchable NSA.

Notes:

- This parameter is valid only for the CA XCOM Data Transport server Job.
- DISPALG has no effect on the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Default: ROTATE

DOMAIN

Identifies the Windows domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password.

Default: None

Note: Valid with TYPE=EXECUTE and with transfers to Windows only.

DUMPCL

Indicates the SYSOUT class for snap dumps, trace data, and other diagnostic information.

x

Specifies one alphanumeric character representing a valid SYSOUT class.

EDESC

Specifies the 16 bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS message descriptor code.

Value (hexadecimal)	Descriptor Codes	Definition
8000	1	System failure
4000	2	Immediate action required
2000	3	Eventual action required
1000	4	System status
0800	5	Immediate command response
0400	6	Job status
0200	7	Application program processor
0100	8	Out-of-line message
0080	9	Status display
0040	10	Dynamic status display
0020	11	Critical eventual action required
0010	12	Important information message
	13	Reserved for future use

Note: The message descriptor codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to descriptor code 1. These codes are assigned to error messages ending with "E". The descriptor code is used by CA XCOM Data Transport when issuing WTO macro instructions. z/OS inserts an indicator at the start of the message. The indicator is a blank space followed by a "+" sign.

Default: 0200

EROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of z/OS console routing codes for messages ending with E. The following are available routing codes:

Value (hexadecimal)	Descriptor Codes	Definition
8000	1	Master console action

Value (hexadecimal)	Descriptor Codes	Definition
4000	2	Master console information
2000	3	Tape pool
1000	4	Direct access pool
0800	5	Tape library
0400	6	Disk library
0200	7	Unit record pool
0100	8	Teleprocessing control
0080	9	System security
0040	10	System error/maintenance
0020	11	Programmer information
0010	12	Emulators
0008	13	Installation use
0004	14	Installation use
0002	15	Installation use
0001	16	Installation use
0000	none	For CA XCOM Data Transport use only

Codes are selected by bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to Routing Code 1, bit 1 corresponds to Routing Code 2; that is, at z/OS system generation, each operator's console is assigned routing codes corresponding to the functions that the installation wants that console to perform.

Specifying EROUT=0000 in the Default Options Table or as part of the PARM field of the EXEC JCL statement causes the suppression of all XCOMMnnnnE messages from the SYSLOG, and most error messages generated by XCOMJOB. All messages continue to be a part of the CA XCOM Data Transport log.

Default: 4020

GROUP

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to use the pooled LU feature to allow for multi-threading of transfers to nodes that support multiple logical units but not parallel sessions.

xxxxxxx

Specifies the name of a group of LUs. The name can be eight characters long. The first character of the name must be alphabetic, while the rest can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01); however, coding more than one causes an error.
- The group must be predefined in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CBXGPARM). When the transfer process begins, CA XCOM Data Transport tries transferring to the first LU in the group. If that attempt fails, the second LU is tried. If that transfer attempt fails, the third LU is tried, and so on. However, as soon as CA XCOM Data Transport finds an LU that is available for the partner node, it transfers the data to that LU and stops making any further transfer attempts.
- Group processing is supported for TCP/IP transfers but only for a single IP address. In this way, an alias can be defined within CA XCOM Data Transport for an IP address.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.
- Session establishment is subject to a time-out limit defined on the TIMEOUT parameter. See the description of this parameter later in this section.

HISTDD

Identifies the DDNAME of the data set to contain the selected history records.

xxxxxxx

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters that identify the history DD name.

Default: If the HISTDD parameter is not specified, the HISTORY_OUT_DD parameter value defined in the default options table is used.

IDESC

Specifies the 16 bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS message descriptor code.

Value (hexadecimal)	Descriptor Codes	Definition
8000	1	System failure
4000	2	Immediate action required
2000	3	Eventual action required
1000	4	System status
0800	5	Immediate command response
0400	6	Job status
0200	7	Application program processor
0100	8	Out-of-line message
0080	9	Status display
0040	10	Dynamic status display
0020	11	Critical eventual action required
0010	12	Important information message
	13	Reserved for future use

Notes:

- The codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to descriptor code 1, bit 1 to descriptor code 2. These codes are assigned to messages ending with I.
- For more information, see the EDESC parameter.

Default: 0200

IPNAME

Identifies the IP address of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

1 to 64 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the name or address of the remote TCP/IP system involved in a transfer. This name can contain up to 63 alphanumeric characters and it must be one that has been defined to the domain name server. The address can be in IPv4 or IPv6 notation.

Note: GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

IPPORT

Identifies the IP port of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

1 to 65535

Specifies a number indicating the TCP/IP port used when IPPORT is omitted.

Default: 8044

Notes:

- This parameter must match the SERVPOR specification of the target server and normally should not be changed.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

IROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS console routing code.

Value (hexadecimal)	Descriptor Codes	Definition
8000	1	Master console action
4000	2	Master console information
2000	3	Tape pool
1000	4	Direct access pool
0800	5	Tape library
0400	6	Disk library

Value (hexadecimal)	Descriptor Codes	Definition
0200	7	Unit record pool
0100	8	Teleprocessing control
0080	9	System security
0040	10	System error/maintenance
0020	11	Programmer information
0010	12	Emulators
0008	13	Installation use
0004	14	Installation use
0002	15	Installation use
0001	16	Installation use
0000	None	For CA XCOM Data Transport use only.

Notes:

- The console routing codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to routing code 1, bit 1 to routing code 2, and so on. These codes are assigned to messages ending with I.
- Specifying IROUT=0000 in the Default Option Table or as part of the PARM field of the EXEC JCL statement causes the suppression of all XCOMMnnnnI messages, with the exception of XCOMM0056I and XCOMM0001I from the SYSLOG, and most informational messages generated by XCOMJOB. All messages continue to be a part of the CA XCOM Data Transport log.

Default: 4020

LIST

Broadcasts the file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a list of destinations to which the file is to be transferred. The name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.
- When a transfer is performed to a destination defined as a list of LUs or IP addresses, the data is transferred to each LU or IP node in the list.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.
- The LIST parameter is valid only for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.
- Because a transfer to a list destination is processed as a queued request, the various file transfers involved might have different start times. Use the CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control function on the Menu Interface to check the current status of any broadcast distribution.

Using a Superlist

Specifying the name of a superlist for the LIST parameter broadcasts the file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution superlist, or list of lists.

Up to 32720 bytes

XCOM LIST names are names of members in the XCOMCNTL data set and therefore are limited to eight alphanumeric characters.

XCOM lists are limited to 32720 bytes of storage, consisting of the following:

- A 32-byte storage descriptor, leaving 32688 bytes for the list.
- Each list entry occupies 4 to 10 bytes:
 - 1 byte for the TYPE
 - 1 flag byte
 - 1 byte for the LENGTH
 - 1 to 8 bytes for the name of the list

If each member name specified as a LIST/SUPERLIST is eight characters long, then a SUPERLIST can include 2971 member names.

LOG

Specifies whether a log of CA XCOM Data Transport activity is written to SYSOUT.

YES

Write a log of CA XCOM Data Transport activity to SYSOUT.

NO

Do not write a log of activity.

Note: Unless LOG=NO is coded, the CA XCOM Data Transport activity log includes a list of the SYSIN01 parameters used for the file transfer, except for the PASSWORD parameter value, which is omitted for security reasons.

Default: YES

LOGCLASS

Indicates the desired SYSOUT class to which the CA XCOM Data Transport log is written.

X

Specifies the SYSOUT class X.

x

Specifies a SYSOUT class other than X. This class can be represented with any alphabetic character.

You can also specify an asterisk (*), which writes the CA XCOM Data Transport log to the same class as this job's JCL MSGCLASS.

Default: X

LOGDEST

Indicates the SYSOUT destination to which the CA XCOM Data Transport log is sent.

xxxxxxxx

Specifies the name of the SYSOUT destination to which the CA XCOM Data Transport log is sent. The name can be eight alphanumeric characters long.

Note: For more information on LOGDEST, see the description of this parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

LOGMODE

Overrides the mode name set in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table if the DLOGMOD parameter is set to the value of XCOM.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the mode name.

Notes:

- If DLOGMOD=VTAM, this parameter is ignored.
- For more information on LOGMODE, see the description of this parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

LU

Defines the remote system's LU name and associated VTAM logical unit name.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the remote and associated VTAM LU name.

Note: GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

NETNAME

Specifies the name passed by CA XCOM Data Transport to remote systems in CINIT or BIND vectors to override the PLU name in the user portion of the BIND. This is required for some systems, such as AS/400. For detailed information, see specific system components.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating a name to override the PLU name for remote systems in CINIT and BIND vectors.

Note: Do not confuse this parameter with the VTAM parameter NETID.

Default: XCOMAPPL

PSOPREF

Specifies the high level qualifier to use to create a temporary data set.

REPCR

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to attempt to do a CREATE when receiving a transfer with FILEOPT=ADD|REPLACE and the data set does not exist.

YES

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport will attempt to do a CREATE when receiving a transfer with FILEOPT=ADD|REPLACE and the data set does not exist.

NO

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport will fail the transfer when receiving a transfer with FILEOPT=ADD|REPLACE and the data set does not exist.

Default: NO

Notes:

- The REPCR default parameter can be specified in the default table or overridden by the XCOMJOB/XCOMXFER EXEC parameter.
- The value of REPCR can also be modified using the operator DFLT command.

SECURE_SCHEDULE

Specifies whether a secure (SSL) TCP/IP connection is to be used to perform the SCHEDULE or INQUIRE operation against the target server.

YES

A secure (SSL) TCP/IP connection is to be used by XCOMJOB to connect to the target server referenced in the STCIP parameter.

NO

A regular TCP/IP connection is to be used.

Note: This parameter applies only to SCHEDULEs or INQUIREs using TCP/IP. It has no meaning for SNA-based operations.

Default: The default value is determined by the SSL and SECURE_SOCKET parameter combinations in the Default Options Table.

STCAPPL

Identifies the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server to which this request is to be queued.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the CA XCOM Data Transport server where this request is to be queued.

Notes:

- STCAPPL is necessary when there are several CA XCOM Data Transport servers running on your system and during third-party transfers when you want to send a file from a server other than your own to a third remote system.
- Only TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers are valid for third-party initiates.

STCIP

Indicates to XCOMJOB the IP address that is the target of a SCHEDULE or INQUIRE.

1 to 63 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the name or address of the remote TCP/IP system involved in a transfer. This name can contain up to 63 alphanumeric characters and it must be one that has been defined to the domain name server. The address can be in IPv4 or IPv6 notation.

STCPORT

Specifies to XCOMJOB the IP PORT of the started task that is the target of the SCHEDULE or INQUIRE.

1 to 65535

Specifies a number that indicates the IP port of the started task.

Default: If the STCPORT parameter is not specified, the IPPORT parameter value defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

SUPPLIST

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to suppress XCOMM0397I and XCOMM0398I messages when processing transfers of PDS or PDSE (source) members.

YES

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport will suppress the XCOMM0397I and XCOMM0398I messages.

NO

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport will allow the following messages to be issued to the console when processing transfers of PDS or PDSE (source) members:

- XCOMM0397I *memname* BEING TRANSMITTED
- XCOMM0398I *memname* BEING RECEIVED

Default: NO

Notes:

- The SUPPLIST default parameter can be specified in the default table or overridden by the XCOMJOB/XCOMXFER EXEC parameter.
- The value of SUPPLIST can also be modified using the operator DFLT command.

SWAIT

Specifies the number of seconds that CA XCOM Data Transport waits for a session to be established after the request for session establishment has been queued.

1 to 32767

Specifies the time limit in seconds within which a queued session establishment request must result in the establishment of a session.

Default: 30

Note: If CA XCOM Data Transport's first attempt at session establishment fails, a request for session establishment is placed in a request queue. A session must be established within the time specified by the SWAIT parameter. If no session is established within the specified time, a session establishment error is considered to have occurred, which results in incrementing the value of the SERL parameter (for a description of the SERL parameter, see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*).

TCPSTACK

Job name or started task name of the TCP/IP stack that is used by the CA XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface. Use this parameter to specify the desired stack, if multiple stacks are running at your site.

xxxxxxx

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the job name or started task of the TCP/IP stack used by the CA XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface.

Default: None

Note: An empty value causes the CA XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface to listen on all IP stacks.

TIMEOUT

Indicates the maximum duration that CA XCOM Data Transport is to wait for any VTAM or TCP/IP command to complete before terminating the program with an abnormal return code. This ensures that the CA XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface does not hold up an initiator or socket indefinitely. For example, if a target system is unavailable, VTAM cannot initiate a session; therefore, the procedure terminates at the specified time-out value. Similarly, a SEND or RECEIVE command times out if a transmission gets hung up.

0 to 99999 seconds

Specifies how long CA XCOM Data Transport should wait for a VTAM or TCP/IP command before terminating the program.

Notes:

- CA XCOM Data Transport always queues to VTAM the request to establish the session with the remote system. If TYPE=EXECUTE or TYPE=INQUIRE, CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to establish the session within the time specified in the TIMEOUT parameter. If it cannot, then the job aborts. An error message is written to the CA XCOM Data Transport log and is also sent to the operator console. A return code of 9 or 10 is also issued.
- For a TCP/IP transfer, the TIMEOUT parameter determines how long to wait for a connection to a remote IP node
- TIMEOUT should not be less than 60 seconds, to allow sufficient time for a normal transfer or inquiry request to complete.

Default: 600

TRACE

Activates the internal CA XCOM Data Transport trace function as an alternative to the VTAM trace. The trace data, often useful in debugging problems, is sent to the SYSOUT class defined by the DUMPCL parameter.

YES

Use the CA XCOM Data Transport trace function instead of the VTAM trace.

NO

Do not use the CA XCOM Data Transport trace function.

Default: NO

TYPE

Specifies how CA XCOM Data Transport is to process the transfer request. Required.

SCHEDULE

Queues the file transfer request and ends the job step when the transfer request is queued. The request runs in the address space of the CA XCOM Data Transport server. The file transfer is single-threaded in first-in-first-out queuing order (unless overridden by priority considerations) and is implemented when the resource becomes available.

If the target system is unavailable during the execution of a job, the transfer occurs as soon as it becomes available. If the target system is available and the CA XCOM Data Transport server is active, the transfer can be executed immediately.

TYPE=SCHEDULE is recommended for production jobs.

EXECUTE

Indicates that the file transfer is to be processed during the execution of the current job. If the file transfer cannot be executed before the specified job time-out interval, CA XCOM Data Transport generates condition codes and messages. This transfer type is supported by most CA XCOM Data Transport platforms. For a list of restrictions, call CA Technical Support.

If TYPE=EXECUTE and another user has established a session with the same target system, your job aborts if the other user's session does not end before the time-out interval has expired.

INQUIRE

Indicates whether all transfers specified in a job request have completed successfully, and whether any transfers were incomplete or unsuccessful.

HISTORY

Retrieves history records based on specified criteria, such as user ID, transfer ID, TCP/IP address, dates and times, file size or type, and send or receive.

Note: For more information about return codes, see XCOMJOB Return Codes in this chapter.

VTAMGNAM

Specifies the VTAM Generic Resource Name that the server attempts to open at initialization time.

Note: This parameter is valid only for the CA XCOM Data Transport server job.

xxxxxxx

Specify the one- to eight-character alphanumeric Generic Resource Name.

Default: None

XCOMPLEX

Specifies the name of the XCOMPLEX facility that the CA XCOM Data Transport Administrator administers.

Specify the same XCOMPLEX name for each CA XCOM Data Transport server that is a member of the XCOMPLEX facility. The name for the XCOMPLEX must be unique and cannot be the same as the acbname for any server in the XCOMPLEX.

Note: This parameter is valid for the CA XCOM Data Transport server job and the CA XCOM Data Transport administrator job.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Specify the 1- to 16-character alphanumeric name of the XCOMPLEX to join

Default: None

SYSIN01 Parameters

This section describes the set of parameters that are specified in the SYSIN01 DD statement of the XCOMJOB JCL. The discussion of the SYSIN01 parameters is divided into the following subsections:

Symbolic Parameters

This section discusses parameters with variable data that is resolved to other values at schedule time or at transfer time, depending on the specific parameter

General SYSIN01 Parameters

This section discusses parameters that can be specified in any batch job.

SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=FILE

This section discusses parameters that must be used when FILETYPE=FILE is coded in the SYSIN01 DD statement).

SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=REPORT

This section discusses parameters that must be used when FILETYPE=REPORT is coded in the SYSIN01 DD statement).

SYSIN01 Tape Parameter

This section discusses parameters that need to be used when tape data sets are being transferred.

SYSIN01 DCB Parameters

This section discusses parameters that are used to allocate space for transferred data.

SYSIN01 Transfer Control Parameters

This section discusses parameters associated with CA XCOM Data Transport's transfer control (XTC) feature, which is concerned with the control of multiple interdependent transfers.

Note: There are no special parameters required for FILETYPE=JOB.

SYSIN01 DD Statement

The SYSIN01 parameters passed to CA XCOM Data Transport can be coded either directly in the SYSIN01 input stream or indirectly in a data set that is referenced by the SYSIN01 DD statement. The latter method - that is, using the SYSIN01 DD statement only to reference the data set where the transfer control parameters are coded - is preferable for transfer jobs run regularly with the same processing options.

Main Coding Rules

The SYSIN01 parameters must be coded according to the same rules that are used in coding standard SYSIN instream information. Thus, among the most important rules to be observed when coding SYSIN01 parameters are the following:

- Parameter data can span multiple lines as long as a plus sign (+) is placed at the end of each line to be continued and that the continuation line starts in columns 2 through 16.
- Each new parameter must start in column one.
- Parameter values with embedded spaces, quotes, or a plus sign (+) followed by a space, which would indicate a continuation line, must be enclosed in either single or double quotes. The single or double quotes, if used, must delimit the beginning and end of each line of the parameter value.

Preserving SYSIN01 Information

If you want the SYSIN01 parameters for a file transfer to be included in the CA XCOM Data Transport activity log, code the PARM parameter LOG=YES on the EXEC card of the JCL for the transfer.

Symbolic Parameters

Symbolic parameters let you store transfer parameters in control files with variable data that is resolved to other values at schedule time.

Standard symbolic parameters are supplied with CA XCOM Data Transport.

No setup is required to use the pre-defined variables that are integrated as part of CA XCOM Data Transport. If you place these variables in the parameter data set for a transfer, CA XCOM Data Transport invokes them when scheduling the transfer.

&DATE(format-code)

Causes the current date to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value. The format of the date depends on the format code that is selected as a sub-parameter. If no format is specified, *YYYYMMDD* is used. Valid format-codes and examples of their output are:

- *MMDDYYYY*—12312008
- *DDMMYYYY*—31122008
- *YYYYMMDD*—20081231
- *YYYY*—2008
- *MM*—12
- *DD*—31
- *YYDDD*—08366
- *YYYYDDD*—2008366
- *DDMONYYYY*—31DEC2008
- *MON*—DEC
- *MONTH*—DECEMBER

&IPNAME

Causes the value entered for IPNAME to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

&LU

Causes the value entered for LU to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

&USER

Causes the current LOCAL user ID (or the USERID of the current job) to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

&USERID

Causes the current REMOTE user ID (or the USERID of the current job) to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

&ID

Causes the value entered for ID to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value.

&TIME

Causes the current time to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value. The format of the time depends on the format code that is selected as a sub-parameter. Valid *format-codes* and examples of their output are:

- *HHMMSSTH*—15312811
- *HHMMSS*—153128
- *HHMM*—1531
- *MMSS*—3128
- *HH*—15
- *MM*—31
- *SS*—28

How to Use Symbolic Parameters

You can place symbolic variables in any combination in SYSIN01 control statements to create composite parameter values. You can use a period (.) as a terminating character for the symbolic variable, but this is not required. If a period is present, it is removed from the resultant field content.

Example

```
ID=X-&TIME(HH):&TIME(MM):&TIME(SS)
```

This results in the value for ID being set to:

```
X-15:31:28
```

If the symbolic variable does not have a system value, you must assign a value before using the symbolic variable. You can also specify subscripts on symbolic variables that do not have a format-code. There are two formats for subscripted symbolic variables. If only one numeric value is present, a starting position of 1 is assumed. A second subscript format allows for a starting position as well as a length to be entered:

Example (one subscript)

```
LU=L784000  
ID=LU#&LU(4)
```

This results in the value for ID being set to:

```
LU#L784
```

Example (two subscripts)

```
LU=LU250021  
ID=LU#&LU(5,4)
```

This results in the value for ID being set to:

```
LU#0021
```

Which SYSIN01 Statements Support Symbolic Parameters?

You can use symbolic parameters on the following SYSIN01 statements:

- CHARS
- DEST
- FCB, FILE, FILEOPT, FILETYPE, FORM
- GROUP
- ID, IPNAME
- LCLNTFYL, LFILE, LIST, LU, LUNIT, LUSER, LVOL
- NOTIFY, NOTIFYNAME
- OEDATE, OETIME, OFILETYPE, OID, OLMMSG, OLU, OREQ, OSDATE, OSTIME, OTNAME, OTYPE, OTYPEREQ, OUSER
- REPORT, RMNTNTFYL, RNOTIFY, RNOTIFYNAME
- SYSUDATA
- TDUDATA, TRUSTED, TYPE
- UNIT, USER, USERID
- VOL
- WRITER
- XCOM_CONFIG_SSL, XTCERRDECR, XTCERRINCR, XTCERRPURGE, XTCERRREL, XTCGOODDECR, XTCGOODINCR, XTCGOODPURGE, XTCGOODREL, XTCJOB, XTCNET

General SYSIN01 Parameters

Unless otherwise noted, the parameters described in the following are optional.

AGE

Overrides the CA XCOM Data Transport default age purging interval.

1 to 999 days

Specifies the number of days that a transfer request can remain in the queue before being purged.

Note: Aging is relative to the scheduled start date of the file transfer. The purging interval is the number of days a request can remain on the CA XCOM Data Transport queue before purging. The CA XCOM Data Transport queue includes file transfer requests with future start dates, transfer requests that have been placed on HOLD status, and transfers that were suspended. CA XCOM Data Transport performs automatic queue purging at two times-when the CA XCOM Data Transport server comes up and daily at midnight.

Default: Taken from CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

CODETABL

Specifies the one- to three-character prefix to the file names, atoe.tab and etoa.tab, that contain the external ASCII-to-EBCDIC and EBCDIC-to-ASCII custom character conversion tables on the CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows and the CA XCOM Data Transport for UNIX platforms. These custom character conversion tables determine which external translation tables are to be used when a transfer is sent to these platforms. This parameter is valid only if INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO is set on the receiving platform and the platforms are at r11 or above.

1 to 3 (bytes)

Specifies up to 3 alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner.

Default: None

CKPT

Specifies the interval for checkpoints taken during a file transfer.

0 to 9999 records

Specifies the number of records to transfer for a checkpoint interval.

Notes:

- The checkpoint/restart facility resumes interrupted transfers from the point at which the most recent checkpoint was taken.
- Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to the disk. A checkpoint interval that is too short slows down file transfers; a checkpoint interval that is too long increases the risk of data loss. We recommend that you set the checkpoint count to at least 1000. On Token Ring, Ethernet, and other high-speed networks, the checkpoint count should be set to the highest allowable value, if needed.
- If the receiving system is z/OS or VSE, the checkpoint count should be set to a multiple of the blocking factor. For example, if the DCB attributes are RECFM=FB LRECL=80 BLKSIZE=8000, the checkpoint count should be a multiple of 100.

Default: Taken from the CA XCOM Data Transport default options table.

CODE

Identifies the type of transferred data. The receiving system is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

EBCDIC

Indicates that the transferred data are coded in EBCDIC format

ASCII

Indicates that the transferred data are coded in ASCII format

BINARY

Indicates that the transferred data are coded in binary format

Default: EBCDIC

Notes:

- EBCDIC packed decimal fields cannot be transferred under EBCDIC. Use BINARY to transfer EBCDIC packed decimal data.
- If you specify CODE=ASCII and the receiving system is a mainframe, then this parameter is ignored.

COMPRESS

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the remote system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed links.

YES

Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only. YES is the default.

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text.

COMPACTL

Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text.

LZSMALL

CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the small memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

LZMEDIUM

CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the medium memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

LZLARGE

CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the large memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

HUFFMAN

Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes.

LZRW3

General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

ZLIB(*n*)

Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9.

Default: YES

DATACLAS

Specifies the one- to eight-character name of the data class to be use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

Note: This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

Default: None

DOMAIN

Identifies the Windows domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password.

Default: None

Note: Can only be used for transfers running under Windows.

DROPSESS

Indicates whether CA XCOM Data Transport drops an LU-to-LU session at the conclusion of a scheduled file transfer.

YES

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport drops the session.

NO

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport does not drop the session.

QEMPTY

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport is to process all the transfers to a particular LU in the request queue before dropping the session.

Default: NO

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport for OpenVMS and some CA XCOM Data Transport for UNIX products do not support z/OS-initiated session establishment. Therefore, DROPSESS has no effect when the target of the transfer request is one of these platforms.

DSNTYPE

Specifies the data set definition.

Note: This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

LIBRARY

Defines a PDSE.

PDS

Defines a partitioned data set.

<blank>

Defines a partitioned or sequential data set based on the data set characteristics entered.

Note: These values are IBM standards for SMS processing.

Default: None

EPRTY

Indicates the execution priority for the request. The lowest priority is 1.

1 to 255

Specifies an execution priority from 1 to 255, where 1 is the lowest priority.

Notes:

- In an environment with multiple concurrent CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions, transfers with higher priorities receive preferential servicing.
- All other considerations being equal, give short file transfers a higher EPRTY than very long running transmissions.

Default: 16

FILEDATA

Indicates how a remote USS file is to be allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

If you do not specify a value for FILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification, as determined by the value of the EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V) field, as follows:

- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=B, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=E, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of FILEDATA, as follows:
 - If you *do not* specify FILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a text file and processed as an EBCDIC text file.
 - If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file, but processed as an EBCDIC file.

Important! If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then you need to specify a value for LRECL, to tell CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

FILETYPE

Indicates the output type of the transfer on the target system. Required.

FILE

Indicates that the transferred information is a file to be stored on the external media of the receiving system.

This parameter value can be used with TYPE=SEND and TYPE=RECEIVE requests.

JOB

Indicates that the transferred information is a batch job submitted for execution on the remote system.

This parameter value can be used only with TYPE=SEND requests.

REPORT

Indicates that the transferred information is a report to be printed on the remote system.

This parameter value can be used only with TYPE=SEND requests.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

GROUP

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to use the "pooled" LU feature to allow for multi-threading of transfers to nodes that support multiple logical units but not parallel sessions. For TCP/IP transfers, use GROUP to specify an alias.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a group of LUs defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CBXGPARM). The name can contain up to eight characters. The first character must be alphabetic, while the rest can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, USER, and LU are mutually exclusive parameters. Only one of them can be coded.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.
- The group must be predefined in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CBXGPARM). When the transfer process begins, CA XCOM Data Transport tries transferring to the first LU in the group. If that attempt fails, the second LU is tried. If that transfer attempt fails, the third LU is tried, and so on. However, as soon as CA XCOM Data Transport finds an LU that is available for the partner node, it transfers the data to that LU and stops making any further transfer attempts.
- Group processing is supported for TCP/IP transfers but only for a single IP address. In this way, an alias can be defined within CA XCOM Data Transport for an IP address.
- Session establishment is subject to a time-out limit defined on the TIMEOUT parameter. See the description of TIMEOUT later in this section.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

HOLD

Prevents a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer from starting until explicitly released.

YES

This transfer is not initiated until it is released in one of the following ways:

- Through the Menu Interface
- By an operator with a RELEASE command
- Through the XTC facility

NO

This transfer is not held.

Default: NO

ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer.

XXXXXXXXXX

Identify the file transfer using one to ten alphanumeric or national characters.

Notes:

- The ID complements the request number assigned to every locally initiated file transfer. This ID appears before the message on the CA XCOM Data Transport message log and after the message when it is displayed on a console. The ID is passed to remote systems and is displayed in the remote system CA XCOM Data Transport log. For version=1 type transfers, an ID of REMOTE is always assigned to this transfer on the remote system.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: The job name of the job used to invoke the batch interface

INQWAIT

Identifies how long CA XCOM Data Transport should wait in hours, minutes, and seconds (*hhmmss*) before determining and reporting the status of a transfer request. The maximum possible wait is one second less than 100 hours.

000000 to 995959

Specifies how long CA XCOM Data Transport should wait after a transfer request before determining and reporting the status of a transfer request.

Note: Only valid for TYPE=INQUIRE transfers.

Default: The value specified in CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

IPNAME

Identifies the IP address of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

1 to 64 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the name or address of the remote TCP/IP system involved in a transfer. This name can contain up to 63 alphanumeric characters and it must be one that has been defined to the domain name server. The address can be in IPv4 or IPv6 notation.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

IPPORT

Identifies the IP port of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

1 to 65535

Specifies a number indicating the IP port of the remote system.

Default: If this parameter is not specified, the value of IPPORT parameter defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

Note: When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

JPNCNTL

Indicates whether the header file contains Katakana characters.

K or KATAKANA

The control information (header fields) being transferred contains Katakana character

E or ENGLISH

The control information does not contain Katakana characters.

Note: JPNCNTL is valid for CODE=EBCDIC transfers only.

Default: E (ENGLISH)

JPNDATA

Indicates whether the data file contains Katakana characters.

K or KATAKANA

The data file being transferred contains Katakana characters.

E or ENGLISH

The data file does not contain Katakana characters.

Note: JPNDATA is valid for CODE=EBCDIC transfers only.

Default: E (ENGLISH)

JPNDBL

Indicates the local double byte character set for Japanese conversions.

0

IBM double-byte character set.

Note: This parameter is no longer supported; only IBM DBCS is supported.

JPNSHFT

Specifies whether DBCS shift-out and shift-in characters are removed or converted to spaces.

C or CONVERT

The DBCS shift-out/shift-in characters are converted to spaces.

D or DELETE

The DBCS shift-out/shift-in characters are removed.

Note: JPNSHFT is valid for CODE=EBCDIC transfers only.

Default: D (DELETE)

LCLNTFYL

Specifies the local notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Notes:

- You can specify this parameter in the XCOMDFLT table, in the destination member, or in the SYSIN01. Its presence is checked for first in the SYSIN01, then in the destination member, and lastly in the XCOMDFLT default table.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

LFILE

Identifies the local data set involved in a file transfer.

1 to 54 characters (for a non-USS file)

Specifies the non-USS local data set involved in a file transfer. This can be the name of a file copied to a remote system or the file name of a data set received from a remote system. Alternatively, the local data set name can be specified using the LCLDS01 DD statement. If both are specified, the data set defined by LFILE takes precedence.

Specifies up to 54 characters consisting of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name enclosed in parentheses

Note: A wildcard character (*) can be used if transferring between IBM mainframe systems.

Notes:

- Use an asterisk as the member name to show that all members of a partitioned data set are to be transferred.

For example, the statement LFILE=PAYROLL.PDS(*) indicates that all members of the PAYROLL partitioned data set are to be transferred.

- Use the prefix followed by an asterisk if all members beginning with a specific prefix are to be transferred. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE are all to be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.
- The use of wildcards (*) is supported only between IBM mainframe systems and platforms running CA XCOM Data Transport Version 3.1, r11, or r11.5.

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies the USS local data set involved in a file transfer. This can be the name of a file copied to a remote system or the file name of a data set received from a remote system. Alternatively, the local data set name can be specified using the LCLDS01 DD statement. If both are specified, the data set defined by LFILE takes precedence.

Specifies up to 255 characters consisting of the following:

- / (the first character of the data set name)
- A 1- to 254-character data set name

Notes:

- One or more wildcard characters (*) can be used if transferring to IBM mainframe systems, to Windows systems, or to UNIX systems.
- The transfer of USS files is supported only between systems running CA XCOM Data Transport r11.5.

USS Examples

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/*

Transfer ALL files.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/*m

Transfer ALL files ending with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*m

Transfer ALL files starting with an m and ending with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*m

Transfer ALL files starting with an m, ending with an m *and* containing a y.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*you*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m *and* containing the characters you in succession.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*o*u*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m *and* containing the characters y and o and u (in order, but not in succession).

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

LFILEDATA

Indicates how the local USS file is to be allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

If you do not specify a value for LFILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification, as determined by the value of the EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V) field, as follows:

- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=B, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V)=E, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of LFILEDATA, as follows:
 - If you *do not* specify LFILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a text file and processed as an EBCDIC text file.
 - If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file, but processed as an EBCDIC file.

Important! If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=B, then you need to specify a value for USSRECL, to tell CA XCOM Data Transport how many bytes there are in each logical record.

LIST

Broadcasts this file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a distribution list designating where this file should be broadcast. The name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long. The list name can be the name of a superlist.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, and LU are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.
- When a transfer is performed to a destination defined as a list of LUs or IP addresses, the data is transferred to each LU or IP node in the list.
- The LU and IPNAME parameters can be coded within the same list member. This results in the file being transferred to SNA and IP nodes.
- The LIST parameter is valid only for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.
- Because a transfer to a list destination is processed as a queued request, the various file transfers involved might have different start times. Use the CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control function on the Menu Interface to check the current status of any broadcast distribution.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Using a Superlist

Specifying the name of a superlist for the LIST parameter broadcasts the file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution superlist, or list of lists.

Up to 32720 bytes

XCOM LIST names are names of members in the XCOMCNTL data set and therefore are limited to eight alphanumeric characters.

XCOM lists are limited to 32720 bytes of storage, consisting of the following:

- A 32-byte storage descriptor, leaving 32688 bytes for the list.
- Each list entry occupies 4 to 10 bytes:
 - 1 byte for the TYPE
 - 1 flag byte
 - 1 byte for the LENGTH
 - 1 to 8 bytes for the name of the list

If each member name specified as a LIST/SUPERLIST is eight characters long, then a SUPERLIST can include 2971 member names.

LPASS

Indicates a password associated with LUSER. This is mainly used for third-party-initiated file transfer requests.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies a password of up to eight alphanumeric characters that is associated with LUSER.

Note: LPASS should not be confused with PASSWORD (see below).

LU

Defines the VTAM LU name of the remote system.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of the remote LU. The name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, USER, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

LUSER

Specifies a user ID on the source system whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing a user ID whose access privileges on the source system are used for the file transfer.

Notes:

- LUSER is mainly used for a third-party transfer: a user on system A requests that system B (source) execute a file transfer to system C (target). While the transfer request is initiated by system A, the file transmission is entirely between system B and system C.

The only prerequisites for third-party transfers are:

- All systems must be identified to VTAM and be running CA XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher.
- The ID entered for LUSER must satisfy the requirements of the security software in effect on the source system.
- If the source system has a default user ID for third-party file transfers, and you want to use this default, then a null value must be specified for this parameter as LUSER=" " with at least one space between the quotes.
- Not all CA XCOM Data Transport platforms support third-party transfers.
- For conventional file transfers, LUSER can be used to identify the user initiating the transfer. This is useful in performing operator tracking and control functions through the menu interface.
- Do not confuse LUSER with the USERID parameter. USERID refers to the authorization access ID on the target system, both for ordinary file transfers and third-party initiated transfers.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: The ID associated with the address space created when the file transfer request is made

MGMTCLAS

Specifies the one- to eight-character name of the management class to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

Note: This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

Default: None

NEWXFER

Indicates the beginning of a new file transfer definition. Unlike all other SYSIN01 parameters, no value is assigned to this parameter. The parameter NEWXFER is entered in SYSIN01 at a point where a new transfer request is defined. The text following the parameter name NEWXFER up to the next occurrence of NEWXFER (if any) forms the definition of a transfer request.

Notes:

- At least one parameter must be specified between succeeding NEWXFER parameters.
- To negate a previously specified parameter, specify the parameter again with no value.
- It is not necessary to respecify all parameters for an additional file transfer, only those that are different. All parameters other than XTC parameters are propagated. For example, if two TYPE=SEND transfers are requested, then the FILE=*remote_file_name* parameter is usually specified twice, but the FILETYPE=FILE and TYPE=SEND parameters have to be specified only for the first request.
- Multiple SNA and TCP/IP transfers can be intermixed within the same SYSIN01 stream.
- For information about TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, see the discussion of the CONTINUE parameter for XCOMJOB PARM.

NOTIFY

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport who to notify on the local system when the file transfer is complete. This parameter is used in conjunction with NOTIFYNAME. See also RNOTIFY.

LOG

Requests that the main console operator on this system be notified.

tso_user_id

Identifies the TSO user who is sent a broadcast message when the file transfer completes. Any value except LOG is interpreted by CA XCOM Data Transport as a TSO user ID on this system. If this user ID is not logged on when the transfer is completed, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

Note: When this option is specified, you cannot use NOTIFYNAME or RNOTIFYNAME parameters.

CICS

Causes CA XCOM Data Transport to begin an LU 6.2 process to CICS when the file transfer concludes. See NOTIFYNAME.

Note: For this result, in addition to NOTIFY=CICS, NOTIFYNAME=cics.acbname needs to be specified.

ROSCOE

Sends notification messages to users of the CA Roscoe timesharing product when a file transfer begins, ends, or fails. See NOTIFYNAME.

Note: When you specify NOTIFY=ROSCOE, you must set NOTIFYNAME to the name of the CA Roscoe user to notify on the initiating system and RNOTIFYNAME to the name of the CA Roscoe user on the remote system. To keep a CA Roscoe user informed on a local system, you need to specify NOTIFY=ROSCOE and NOTIFYNAME=*roscoe_key*.

ALL

If the remote system is an OpenVMS, CA XCOM Data Transport can send notification to the electronic mailboxes of DEC ALL-in-1 users.

Note: When NOTIFY=ALL is selected, then NOTIFYNAME must also be specified.

Default: LOG

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

NOTIFYNAME

Identifies the entity on the local system that is to receive a notification of the completion of the transfer.

xxxxxxxx

Indicates the TP name under CICS, or the CA Roscoe key, or the DEC ALL-in-1 user to be notified at the conclusion of a file transfer by the initiator of the request. The notification receiver name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

Notes:

- This parameter must be used when NOTIFY=CICS, NOTIFY=ROSCOE, or NOTIFY=ALL has been selected.
- If you specify NOTIFY=CICS, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=cics.*acbname*.
- If you specify NOTIFY=ROSCOE, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=roscoe *key*.
- If you specify NOTIFY=ALL, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=*mailbox name*.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

PASSWORD

Identifies the password for the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges CA XCOM Data Transport is to execute on the remote system. It should be the password known to the remote security system.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 characters representing the user password that is to be used for CA XCOM Data Transport execution on the remote system.

Notes:

- This value is overwritten with a string of asterisks or xxx... when it appears in any CA XCOM Data Transport log.
- To change the remote TSO password, use the following format:
oldpassword/newpassword
- PASSWORD should not be confused with LPASS (see above).

PROGLIB

Specifies whether the transfer is of a PDSE program library or not.

YES

Indicates the transfer of a PDSE program library.

NO

Indicates the transfer is not of a PDSE program library.

Notes:

- This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.
- CA XCOM Data Transport uses the values from PSOPREF and PSOVOL to create the temporary data sets used in transferring PDSE program libraries.
- Only whole PDSE program libraries can be transferred. The transferring of an individual member or the use of wild cards (for example, ABC*) to transfer multiple members is not supported.
- PROGLIB=YES requires the use of an XCOMPRNT DD statement. Ensure any CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS servers used to send or receive PDSE program library transfers have been modified to include the XCOMPRNT DD. See sample member XCOM in the appendix "Sample Files."
- If PROGLIB=YES is used in TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, then XCOMPRNT DD must be included in the batch XCOMJOB JCL.

Default: None

RESTART

Identifies whether a stopped transfer should be restarted from the nearest checkpoint or from the beginning. This option is only valid for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, and it is used only if a problem occurred earlier on the restart checkpoint and the transfer request is being resubmitted.

YES

Start from the nearest checkpoint; do not start from the beginning of the transfer.

NO

Signals that the file transfer should be restarted from the beginning, even if a checkpoint restart is feasible. NO is the default.

Default: NO

RMTNTFYL

Specifies the remote notification level for transfers initiated from the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server.

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Notes:

- You can specify this parameter in the XCOMDFLT table, in the destination member, or in the SYSIN01. Its presence is checked for first in the SYSIN01, then in the destination member, and lastly in the XCOMDFLT default table.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

RNOTIFY

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport who to notify on the remote system when the file transfer is complete. This parameter is used in conjunction with RNOTIFYNAME. See NOTIFY.

LOG

Requests that the main operator on the remote system be notified.

tso_user_id

Identifies the TSO user who is sent a message when the file transfer completes. Any value except LOG is interpreted by CA XCOM Data Transport as a TSO user ID on this system. If this user ID is not logged on when the transfer is completed, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

CICS

Causes CA XCOM Data Transport to begin an LU 6.2 process to CICS when the file transfer concludes. This is used only if the remote system is z/OS.

ROSCOE

Sends notification messages to users of the CA Roscoe timesharing product when a file begins, ends, or fails. NOTIFYNAME is the name of the CA Roscoe user to notify on the initiating system. RNOTIFYNAME is the name of the CA Roscoe user on the remote system. To notify a CA Roscoe user on a remote system, specify RNOTIFY=ROSCOE and RNOTIFYNAME=*roscoe_key*.

ALL

If the remote system is an OpenVMS, CA XCOM Data Transport can send notification to the electronic mailboxes of DEC ALL-in-1 users. To notify a DEC ALL-in-1 user, specify RNOTIFY=ALL and RNOTIFYNAME=*mailbox_name*.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: LOG

RNOTIFYNAME

Identifies the entity on the remote system that is to receive a notification of transfer completion.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name (up to eight alphanumeric characters) of the remote system entity to be notified by the target system when a transfer completes.

Notes:

- This parameter must be used when RNOTIFY=CICS, RNOTIFY=ROSCOE, or RNOTIFY=ALL has been selected.
 - If you specify RNOTIFY=ROSCOE, you must also specify RNOTIFYNAME=*roscoe_key*.
 - If you specify RNOTIFY=ALL, you must also specify RNOTIFYNAME=*mailbox_name*.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

SECURE_SOCKET

Specifies whether to use an OpenSSL socket or non-OpenSSL socket for transfers.

YES

Performs a secure transfer.

The transfer uses an OpenSSL socket and must to connect to an SSL listener on the remote partner.

NO

Performs a non-secure transfer.

The transfer uses a non-OpenSSL socket.

Default: NO

SPRTY

Indicates the scheduling priority of this file transfer request. When multiple file transfer requests are eligible for initiation (that is, they are past their start date/time) to the same LU or GROUP, those with higher SPRTY values are scheduled first. One is the lowest priority.

1 to 255

Specifies a scheduling priority for this file transfer request.

Note: This feature has no effect once the transfer begins executing. Do not confuse it with EPRTY, the execution priority.

Default: 16

STARTDATE

Specifies the date when the transfer is to begin.

The transfer start date can be provided in one of three formats:

- *yyyymmdd*

where

yyyy

Is a four-digit designation for a year (for example, 2008).

mm

Is a two-digit designation for one of the twelve months of the year as shown in the following chart:

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

dd

Is a two-digit number in the range 01 to 31 designating a day of the month.

Example

STARTDATE=20080201 schedules a transfer to begin on February 1, 2008.

- *yyddd* (Julian date)

where

yy

Is a two-digit designation for a year (for example, 08).

ddd

Is a three-digit number in the range 001 to 366 designating a day of the year.

Example

STARTDATE=08032 schedules a transfer to start on the 32nd day of 2008, which is the same as February 1, 2008.

- *+nnn* (*nnn* days from today)

where

nnn

Is a number in the range 1 to 999.

Example

Specifying STARTDATE=+31 on January 1, 2008 schedules a transfer to begin on February 1, 2008.

Default: Current date

STARTTIME

Specifies the time (*hhmm*) this transfer becomes eligible for execution.

0000 to 2400

Specifies the time (*hhmm*) this transfer becomes eligible for execution.

Notes:

- You can also set the time for the future in terms of its separation in hours and minutes (*+hhmm*) from the current time.
- For example, if a transmission is to start no earlier than 2 p.m.:
STARTTIME=1400
- Or if the start time is two hours from now:
STARTTIME=+0200.

Default: Current time

STORCLAS

Specifies the one- to eight-character name of the storage class for a new SMS-managed data set.

Note: This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

Default: None

SYSUDATA

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

1 to 10 (bytes)

Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

TDUDATA

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

1 to 10 (bytes)

Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

TRUNCATE

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport how to respond to records in the source file that exceed the maximum record length permitted on the target system.

YES

Truncate any excess characters.

NO

Abort the transfer. Once the problem has been resolved, the transfer must be rerun.

Default: NO

TRUSTED

Specifies whether a user can request a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, the user can request a trusted transfer.

N

No, the user cannot request a trusted transfer.

Default: N

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

TYPE

Indicates whether the file transfer is inbound or outbound. Required.

SEND

Indicates that the file transfer is outbound from this system.

RECEIVE

Indicates that the file transfer is inbound to this system.

Notes:

- If TYPE=RECEIVE, then FILETYPE=FILE must be specified.
- If TYPE=SEND, one of the three, FILETYPE=FILE, FILETYPE=REPORT, or FILETYPE=JOB, must also be specified.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

UMASK

The file permissions to be removed from the XCOM default file or directory permissions for USS files or directories. UMASK is used only when a file or directory is being created.

Range: 000 to 777

Default: 022

On z/OS systems the XCOM default file permission is 666, which means the following:

- Allow the owner of the file to read and write the file.
- Allow members of the owner's group to read and write the file.
- Allow all other users read and write the file.

File permissions on USS files are implemented the same way as file permissions are on UNIX systems. The three basic permissions for each of the categories listed above are read, write, and execute, commonly seen as rwx rwx rwx.

If each of these characters (r, w, x) is considered as a bit, then the possible value ranges are as follows:

- 000 to 111 in binary
- 0 to 7 in hex

So the default permissions of 666 (110 110 110) mean allow read and write to everyone, but not execute.

The UMASK value identifies the permissions that you want to remove from the default (666). If you remove 022 (000 010 010) from 666 then what remains is 644, which means the following:

- Allow the owner of the file to read and write the file.
- Allow members of the owner's group and all other users to read, but not write.

Notes:

- For directories—CA XCOM Data Transport sets permissions for a created directory to 7xx, no matter what owner UMASK value was specified. Group and other permissions, represented by xx, represent the permissions with the specified UMASK removed.
- For files – While the file is being transferred, CA XCOM Data Transport sets permissions for a created file to 6xx, where xx represents the permissions with the specified UMASK removed. After the transfer has been completed, CA XCOM Data Transport sets the owner permission with the specified UMASK removed.

USER

Indicates that the transfer is to take place on a session on which this user has logged onto the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies one to eight alphanumeric characters representing a user whose CA XCOM Data Transport session is to be used for a file transfer.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, USER, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

USERID

Identifies the user ID that CA XCOM Data Transport is to use on the remote system. The user ID must be known to the remote system's security.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

Specifies a user ID (up to 12 alphanumeric characters) whose access privileges on the remote system are to be used for this file transfer.

Notes:

- For IBM iSeries or OpenVMS, specify the user's signon. If this parameter is omitted, CA XCOM Data Transport defaults to the ID associated with the address space that submitted the file transfer request.

For example, if there is a JCL USERID parameter coded in the JOB statement of the job invoking XCOMJOB, then that JCL USERID is used. If a blank USERID parameter value is to be sent to the remote system, USERID=" " must be entered, with at least one space between the quotes. Do this if the remote system is to supply its own default for the user ID under whose access privileges this transfer is to execute.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XCOM_CONFIG_SSL

Specifies the HFS SSL configuration file path and file name.

1 to 256 characters

Specifies the HFS path and file name of the SSL configuration file used by CA XCOM Data Transport for secure transfers.

Notes:

- A sample SSL configuration file, configssl.cnf, is provided with the installation.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: None

SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=FILE

The following additional parameters can be used only when FILETYPE=FILE has been indicated.

FILE

Provides file information for a transfer. This information depends on the type of transfer and the systems being used.

Up to 256 alphanumeric characters

If TYPE=SEND, specify the remote file to which data is transferred.

If TYPE=RECEIVE, specify the remote file being transferred.

If the remote system is a z/OS system, specify the data set name.

If the remote system is a z/OS system with CA XCOM Data Transport, specify the data set name or the fully qualified USS file name.

If the remote system is a Windows system, specify the full path name.

If the remote system is an IBM iSeries system, specify the qualified file name.

If the remote system is an HP OpenVMS system, specify the VMS file name.

If the remote system is a UNIX or Linux system, specify the fully qualified file name including path information.

Notes:

- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.
- If the remote file name includes embedded spaces in the file name, enclose the FILE parameter value in either single or double quotes. For example, to send to the directory **c:\My Documents** on a Windows partner, use the following format:

```
FILE='c:\My Documents\test.txt'
```

FILEOPT

Indicates how the transferred file is managed by the receiving system.

REPLACE

Replaces the file on the receiving system. What is replaced depends on the type of VSAM file, as follows:

KSDS cluster

Records with matching and non-matching keys are replaced.

ESDS cluster

Nothing is replaced. All records are added to the end of the data set, because a non-reusable ESDS can only be replaced by deleting and redefining the cluster. Use CREATE to replace reusable VSAM clusters.

RRDS cluster

Nothing is replaced. This is an invalid choice.

Note: If sending a new member to a pre-existing PDS, specify REPLACE.

ADD

Adds the records of the transferred file to the end of an existing sequential file or inserts them into an indexed file if they do not already exist there. If the records do already exist there, CA XCOM Data Transport aborts the transfer.

Note: You cannot add to an existing PDS member.

CREATE

Creates the transferred file on the destination system as a sequential file. This option should also be used when VSAM clusters with the REUSE option are to be reused. If the transfer involves a PDS member, specify CREATE only if the PDS itself is being created; otherwise, an error results.

Notes:

- This parameter is ignored for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers that specify TYPE=RECEIVE in SYSIN01 if the local file is identified through the LCLDS01 DD statement, because in this case the disposition of the file is determined by the DISP parameter on the DD statement.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: REPLACE

LUNIT

Specifies the unit for the local file involved in this file transfer.

Up to eight characters

Specifies the unit for the local file involved in this unit transfer.

Notes:

- LUNIT is used with the LFILE parameter.
- If LCLDS01 is used, the unit can be specified through the JCL parameter UNIT.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: Catalog information or default specified in CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

LVOL

Specifies the volume of the local file involved in a file transfer. This is used with the LFILE parameter.

Up to six characters

Specifies the volume of the local file involved in a file transfer.

Notes:

- If LCLDS01 is used, the volume can be specified through the VOL JCL parameter.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: Catalog information

PACK

Indicates whether record packing is used. Record packing is available in CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS for version=2 type transfers. It can substantially improve performance.

CRLF

Inserts a carriage return (CR) and line feed (LF) characters at the end of each record. This is the packing type used for most CA XCOM Data Transport platforms.

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

NO

No record packing is used.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that support PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- For more information, see Pack Data Records in the chapter "The Menu Interface (TSO/ISPF Panels)."

Default: NO

RECSEP

Indicates whether record separators (such as carriage returns) are added to the data delimiting records when they are written.

Note: This parameter is ignored if both the sending and receiving systems are EBCDIC.

YES

Add separators to the data delimiting records.

NO

Do not add separators.

Notes:

- If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.
- When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

Default: YES

RELEASE

Specifies whether the remote partner is to release unused DASD space when creating a new file.

YES

The remote partner is to release unused DASD space.

The unused DASD space that is specified for the transfer is released when the file is closed at the end of the transfer.

NO

The remote partner is not to release unused DASD space.

Default: No

SPACE

Specifies the space to be allocated for a z/OS file.

Value	Definition
CYL, TRK, or BLK (for <i>alloc</i>)	This value is specified in the following format:
0 to 9999 (for <i>pri</i> , <i>sec</i> , and <i>dir</i>)	SPACE=(<i>alloc</i> ,(<i>pri</i> , <i>sec</i> , <i>dir</i>)) <i>alloc</i> - Specifies cylinders (CYL), tracks (TRK), or blocks (BLK) for storage. <i>pri</i> - Specifies the primary space allocation. <i>sec</i> - Specifies the secondary space allocation. <i>dir</i> - Specifies the number of directory blocks for partitioned data sets.

Notes:

- This parameter is used only when creating a file under a system such as z/OS that pre-allocates space.
- For more information, see documentation on the z/OS JCL SPACE parameter in the DD statement.

Default: CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

UNIT

Indicates the unit type where the data set is to be created.

xxxxxxxxxx

Specifies up to ten alphanumeric characters indicating the unit type where the data set is to be created (or where it resides, for existing non-cataloged data sets).

Default: CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

VLR

Indicates whether the transfer is for extended Variable Length Record (VLR) support.

YES

Extended VLR support is requested.

NO

Extended VLR support is not requested.

Default: NO

Notes:

- VLR=YES is only valid for FILETYPE=FILE and CODE=BINARY.
- To use extended VLR support, *both* systems must have extended VLR support. For example, if the CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows system does not have extended VLR support, then you cannot get the desired results by initiating an extended VLR transfer from z/OS to Windows.

VOL

Indicates the volume name where the data set is to be created.

xxxxxxxxxx

Specifies up to ten alphanumeric characters indicating the volume where the data set is to be created (or where it resides, for existing non-cataloged data sets).

Default: CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

SYSIN01 Parameters Supported by FILETYPE=HISTORY

The following additional parameters can be used only when TYPE=HISTORY has been indicated in the XCOMJOB parm statement.

OEDATE

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the end date and time.

YYYYMMDD

The end date used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the end date and time specified.

YYYY

The four-digit year

MM

The two-digit number of the month, as follows:

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

DD

The two-digit day of the month (01 to 31)

Default: None

Notes:

- OEDATE and OETIME form an end date and time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the date and time specified.
- See OSDATE and OSTIME for the start date and time.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OETIME

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the end date and time.

HHMMSS

The end time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the end date and time specified.

HH

The two-digit hour (00 through 23)

MM

The two-digit minute (00 through 59)

SS

The two-digit second (00 through 59)

Default: 235959

Notes:

- OEDATE and OETIME form an end date and time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the date and time specified.
- See OSDATE and OSTIME for the start date and time.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OFILETYPE

Limits the history request to those transfers with the specified FILETYPE.

JOB

Restrict the search for file transfers to only FILETYPE JOB transfers.

REPORT

Restrict the search for file transfers to only FILETYPE REPORT transfers.

FILE

Restrict the search for file transfers to only FILETYPE FILE transfers.

Default: None

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OFLMAX

Limits the history request to only those file transfers where the number of bytes transferred is equal to or less than the value specified.

NNNNNNNNN(N|X)

A 1- to 10-digit number, where the last digit can be either another numeric digit or a 1-character qualifier. This parameter is used to restrict the search for file transfers to only those file transfers where the number of bytes transferred is equal to or less than the value specified.

X

One of the following qualifiers (default B):

- B = Bytes
- K = Kilobytes
- M = Megabytes
- G = Gigabytes

Default: None

Notes:

- Use OFLMIN and OFLMAX to specify a range that can be used to limit the history request by number of bytes transferred.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OFLMIN

Limits the history request to only those file transfers where the number of bytes transferred is equal to or greater than the value specified.

NNNNNNNNN(N|X)

A 1- to 10-digit number, where the last digit can be either another numeric digit or a 1-character qualifier. This parameter is used to restrict the search for file transfers to only those file transfers where the number of bytes transferred is equal to or greater than the value specified.

X

One of the following qualifiers (default B):

- B = Bytes
- K = Kilobytes
- M = Megabytes
- G = Gigabytes

Default: None

Notes:

- Use OFLMIN and OFLMAX to specify a range that can be used to limit the history request by number of bytes transferred.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OID

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific transfer ID. The transfer ID is a user-defined identifier for file transfer requests.

xxxxxxxxxx

A 1- to 10-character transfer ID used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that contain the specified transfer ID.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OINIT

Limits the history request to only locally initiated transfers or only remotely initiated transfers.

LOCAL or L

Restrict the search for file transfers to only locally initiated transfers.

REMOTE or R

Restrict the search for file transfers to only remotely initiated transfers.

Default: None

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OLIMIT

Sets the maximum number of history records that can be returned.

NNNN

Specifies a one- to four-digit number (1 to 9999) that limits the maximum number of records to be returned by the history request.

Default: Set by the CA XCOM default (XCOMDFLT) table parameter OPERLIM.

OLMSG

Limits the history request by the transfer's last message. The format to use for CA XCOM Data Transport messages is as follows:

XCOMXNNNS

A 1- to 10-character name used to restrict the search for file transfers to those where the last message matches the value specified.

XCOM

Indicates that the message is from CA XCOM Data Transport.

X

Identifies the system.

NNNN

Is the message number.

S

Is the message severity:

- I = Informational
- W = Warning
- E = Error

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- This parameter is case sensitive.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OLU

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific remote LU name.

XXXXXXXX

A one- to eight-character LU name used to limit the history request to only those file transfers for the specified remote LU.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- This parameter is case sensitive.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OREQ

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that contain this specific request number.

NNNNNN

A one- to six-character request number used to limit the history request to a specific request number.

Default: All request numbers

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OSDATE

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the start date and time.

YYYYMMDD

The start date used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the start date and time specified.

YYYY

The four-digit year

MM

The two-digit number of the month, as follows:

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

DD

The two-digit day of the month (01 to 31)

Default: None

Notes:

- OSDATE and OSTIME form a start date and time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the date and time specified.
- See OEDATE and OETIME for the end date and time.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OSTIME

Limits the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the start date and time.

HHMMSS

The start time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the start date and time specified.

HH

The two-digit hour (00 through 23)

MM

The two-digit minute (00 through 59)

SS

The two-digit second (00 through 59)

Default: 000000

Notes:

- OSDATE and OSTIME form a start date and time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the date and time specified.
- See OEDATE and OETIME for the end date and time.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OSYSID

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific history system ID in an XCOMPLEX environment.

xxxx

A one- to four-character history system ID used to limit the history request to only those file transfers for the specified history system ID.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OSYSNAME

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific history system name in an XCOMPLEX environment.

XXXXXXXX

A one- to eight-character history system name used to limit the history request to only those file transfers for the specified history system name.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OTNAME

Limits the history request to only those file transfers with a specific remote TCP/IP name or TCP/IP address.

XXXXXXXX...X

A 1- to 64-character TCP/IP name or address used to limit the history request to only those file transfers for the specified TCP/IP name or address.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OTYPE

Specifies if the history request should include inactive transfer requests, active transfer requests, or completed transfers.

I

Selecting this option retrieves history records for file transfers whose execution is still pending.

A

Selecting this option retrieves history records for file transfers that are currently in progress.

C

Selecting this option retrieves history records for file transfers that have been successfully or unsuccessfully completed.

ALL|AIC|*

Selecting this option retrieves history records for all file transfers, independent of their status.

Notes:

- You can also specify values in combination; for example, specify **AI** to request history records for file transfers currently in progress *and* file transfers whose execution is still pending.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: AIC

OTYPEREQ

Limits the history request to only send transfers or only receive transfers.

SEND or S

Restrict the search for file transfers to only send transfers.

RECEIVE or R

Restrict the search for file transfers to only receive transfers.

Default: None

Notes:

- This parameter is case sensitive.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OUSER

Limits the history request to only those file transfers submitted by a specific user.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

A 1- to 12-character user name used to limit the history request to only those file transfers submitted by the specified user.

Default: None

Notes

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=REPORT

The following additional parameters should only be coded when FILETYPE=REPORT has been selected.

CHARS

Indicates the character set JES uses when the report is sent to a remote system.

xxxx

Specifies up to four alphanumeric characters representing the character set JES uses when a report is sent to a remote system.

Default: None

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

CLASS

Specifies the print class to which the report is printed. For example, if the receiving system is a z/OS-supported mainframe, indicate the JES SYSOUT class desired.

x

Specifies one alphanumeric character representing the print class where the report is printed.

Note: When sending a report to an HP OpenVMS system, if you specify a value for CLASS, make certain that it is a valid value for this remote system. If it is not, the print job fails. Avoid this by defining this parameter with a value of null (binary zero), space, or A.

Default: A

CONTROL

Indicates the printer carriage control codes present in the data stream.

ASA

ASA standard carriage control codes are used.

MACHINE

Specific hardware-dependent codes are used.

NONE

No carriage control codes are used.

Default: NONE

COPY (or COPIES)

Indicates the number of report copies printed.

0 to 255

Specifies the number of report copies to print.

Default: 1

DEST

Indicates the printer or other device on the remote system receiving the report.

Up to 21 characters (Version=2 type transfers only)

Up to 8 characters (Version=1 type transfers only)

Specifies the printer or device on the remote system receiving the report.

Notes:

- The DEST parameter can contain a fully qualified printer file name when the report is sent to an AS/400.
- The actual number of bytes allowed for this parameter is dependent on the remote system.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: System default printer

DISP

Determines whether to keep or delete the report file after printing on the remote system. This value is ignored when the remote system is an IBM mainframe.

KEEP

Keep the report file after it is printed on the remote system.

DELETE

Delete the report file after it is printed on the remote system.

Default: DELETE

FCB

Indicates the name of the Forms Control Buffer that JES uses from SYS1.IMAGELIB when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system.

xxxx

Specifies the name of the Forms Control Buffer that JES uses when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system. The name can be up to four alphanumeric characters long.

Default: System default value

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

FORM

Tells the remote operator the kind of form on which to print a report.

xxxx

Specifies up to four alphanumeric characters representing the kind of form on which to print the report.

Notes:

- If you specify a special form value, make certain the value is valid for the remote system. Otherwise, the print job fails. If in doubt, use the default.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

REPORT

Supplies the title of the report.

Up to 21 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the title of the report.

Notes:

- Depending on the operating system printing the report, this parameter may only be used as a comment, which would not be printed as part of the report. It may be part of a banner page produced with the report.
- IBM iSeries and HP OpenVMS print this field in a banner page. With reports sent to a z/OS system, this entry becomes part of the banner page. The banner page consists of the report title and the values designated in the CLASS and FORM parameters.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

REPORTHOLD

Designates whether the report should be held or prepared for immediate printing.

YES

Hold the report.

NO

Print the report immediately.

Note: This parameter cannot be used with a Windows or a UNIX partner.

Default: NO

SPOOL

Designates whether to spool the report to disk or to print it directly. If the remote system is z/OS, this operand has no effect on the transfer.

YES

Spool the report to disk.

NO

Do not spool; print the report immediately.

Default: YES

WRITER

Specifies the name of the external writer that is to process the report on the remote system.

xxxxxxxx

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters identifying the external writer that is to process this report on the remote system.

Notes:

- This parameter cannot be specified with Version 1 transfers.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

SYSIN01 Tape Parameters

The parameters described in this section can be used when tape drives are involved in the transaction. Allowable values for these parameters are the same as for their IBM JCL counterparts, except where noted. You can also refer to this section for parameter information when using the Menu Interface.

Note: When tape drives are involved in the transaction, it may be necessary to use also some of the parameters discussed in the section, FILETYPE=FILE Parameters, such as the parameters LUNIT, LVOL, UNIT, and VOL.

DEN

Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape on the local or remote system.

1 to 4

Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape on the local or remote system. Valid values are the same as those for the DEN parameter in JCL.

EXPDT

Specifies the expiration date to be placed on the tape data set being created.

yyddd

Specifies an expiration date for the tape data set as a two-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, in the expiration date 09021, 09 is the year (namely, 2009), and 021 is the 21st day of that year. The tape data set will expire on January 21, 2009.

yyyy/ddd

Specifies an expiration date for the tape data set in terms of a four-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, in the expiration date 2009/021, 2009 is the year, and 021 is the 21st day of that year. The tape data set will expire on January 21, 2009.

Note: EXPDT and RETPD are mutually exclusive; specify one or the other.

LABEL

Indicates the type of label associated with a tape data set. The label of a tape data set is specified in terms of a sequence number and a designation for the type of processing to be applied to the data set. The following table lists the valid values for both label components:

sequence number (0001 to 9999)

This value identifies the sequence number of a data set on tape.

Default: 0001

processing type (AL, AUL, BLP, LTM, NL, NSL, SL, SUL)

Represents the types of processing to be applied to data sets on tape.

Default: None

Default: (1,SL)

Notes:

- CA XCOM Data Transport writes only standard label tapes.
- This parameter should be specified in the same way that the LABEL parameter appears in the JCL—see the following example.

Example

```
LABEL=(2,BLP)
```

This specification refers to the second data set on the tape. The type of processing to be applied to this data set is BLP.

LLABEL

Specifies the sequence number of the file on the tape volume to be used for the local data set, and the type of processing to be applied to the data set (sequence number, processing type).

Valid values that can substitute for these variables are as follows:

sequence number (1 to 9999)

This value identifies the sequence number of a data set on tape.

processing type (AL, AUL, BLP, LTM, NL, NSL, SL, SUL)

Represents the types of processing to be applied to data sets on tape.

Note: This parameter should be specified in the same way that the LABEL parameter appears in the JCL.

Default: (1,SL)

Example

LLABEL=(2,BLP)

This specification refers to the second data set on the tape. The type of processing to be applied to this data set is BLP.

LUNITCT

Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the local system.

1 to 20

Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the local system.

LVOLCT

Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the local system.

1 to 255

Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the local or remote system.

LVOLSQ

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume remote data set to be used.

1 to 255

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume remote data set to be used.

RETPD

Specifies the number of days to retain the tape data set being created.

1 to 9999

Specifies the number of days (1 to 9999) that the tape data set being created is to be retained.

Default: None

Note: RETPD and EXPDT are mutually exclusive; specify one or the other.

TAPE

Indicates to the remote system whether the volume is a tape volume or a disk file.

YES

Indicates that the transfer is to a tape volume and that mounts are allowed when performing dynamic allocation.

NO

Indicates that the transfer is to a disk file.

Note: If the remote data set is on tape, TAPE=YES must be specified for CA XCOM Data Transport to process the other tape parameters. Otherwise, all the tape parameters revert to their default values. This is especially important if the remote data set spans more than five tape volumes.

UNITCT

Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the remote system.

1 to 20

Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the remote system.

Default: None

VOLCT

Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the remote system.

1 to 255

Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the remote system.

Default: None

VOLSQ

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume remote data set to be used.

1 to 255

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume remote data set to be used.

SYSIN01 DCB Parameters

CA XCOM Data Transport allows the user to specify DCB information for files created or replaced locally or remotely by using the RECFM, LRECL, and BLKSIZE SYSIN01 parameters.

Users enter the DCB information when creating a file on the local system. Under these circumstances, the DCB information for the file transmitted is the default DCB information. Specifying the RECFM, LRECL, and BLKSIZE parameters overrides the default DCB information. The DCB information (specifically the LRECL operand) determines the maximum record length that the PC reads when receiving a binary file from z/OS. The local system confirms the accuracy of the three parameters.

When a z/OS-initiated receive is performed to a non-z/OS partner, it is recommended that all DCB-related parameters be coded in the SYSIN01 stream.

BLKSIZE

Defines the block size of the file.

0 to 99999

Specifies a value 0 to 99999, indicating the block size of the file.

Notes:

- If a receive request originates from a non-z/OS partner, the BLKSIZE should be coded explicitly. The value of the parameter must be based on a reasonable estimate.
- BLKSIZE=0 is valid only if the value of RECFM is FB, FBx, VB, or VBx. When BLKSIZE=0, z/OS (not CA XCOM Data Transport) determines the block size.

Default: BLKSIZE of the z/OS data set if a send or receive request of any type originates from a z/OS partner.

LRECL

Defines the logical record length of the file.

0 to 99999

Specifies a value 0 to 99999, indicating the logical record length of the file.

Note: If a receive request originates from a non-z/OS partner, the LRECL should be coded explicitly. The value of the parameter must be based on a reasonable estimate.

Default: LRECL of the z/OS data set if a send or receive of any type request originates from a z/OS partner.

RECFM

Specifies the z/OS record format associated with a data set. This parameter uses the same format as the z/OS JCL RECFM parameter.

F

Fixed

FA

Fixed ASA

FB

Fixed Blocked

FBA

Fixed Blocked ASA

FBM

Fixed Blocked Machine

FBS

Fixed Blocked Standard

V

Variable

VA

Variable ASA

VB

Variable Blocked

VBA

Variable Blocked ASA

VBM

Variable Blocked Machine

VBS

Variable Blocked Spanned

VS

Variable Spanned

U

Undefined

RELEASE

Specifies whether the remote partner is to release unused DASD space when creating a new file.

YES

The remote partner is to release unused DASD space.

The unused DASD space that is specified for the transfer is released when the file is closed at the end of the transfer.

NO

The remote partner is not to release unused DASD space.

Default: No

Examples of DCB Information

The following are examples of DCB information that you can code in your SYSIN01 data set, depending on the type of files being created:

Example 1

```
RECFM=FB  
LRECL=80  
BLKSIZE=8000
```

Example 2

```
RECFM=VB  
LRECL=516  
BLKSIZE=23440
```

Example 3

```
RECFM=U  
BLKSIZE=19069
```

SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters

The SYSIN01 parameters described in this section form a feature of CA XCOM Data Transport known as CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control (XTC). These parameters are used to handle dependencies between multiple transfers (For example, one transfer must complete in a certain way before another can start). They provide the means by which interdependent transfer requests can be defined and processed as a single group. A transfer request belonging to such a group can cause another transfer request in the same group to be held, purged, or released (either conditionally or unconditionally) from the transfer request queue.

For further discussion of interdependent transfers, see the section Coding Interdependent Transfers that follows the list of XTC parameters.

Delimiting Multiple Parameter Values

Several XTC parameters can be assigned up to eight values (typically, transfer request names) at the same time. When assigning multiple values to a parameter, commas must be used to separate the parameter values:

```
XTC_PARAMETER=VALUE1,VALUE2,. . .,VALUE8
```

HOLDCOUNT

Associates a number with a transfer request that is incremented or decremented by the successful or unsuccessful completion of other transfer requests. As long as the number is greater than 0, the transfer is not released.

0 to 255

Specifies a value that controls the holding/releasing of a transfer request. The transfer is released when the value of the parameter reaches 0.

Note: See the description of the parameters XTCERRDECR, XTCERRINCR, XTCGOODDECR, and XTCGOODINCR, which can decrement and increment the value of the HOLDCOUNT parameter.

Default: 0

XTCERRDECR

Specifies the transfer requests for which the HOLDCOUNT parameter value is decremented when the current transfer completes unsuccessfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be decremented if a transfer completes unsuccessfully.

Notes:

- VTAM errors are not considered failed file transfers, because they are retried later.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCERRINCR

Specifies the transfer requests for which the HOLDCOUNT parameter value is incremented if the current file transfer fails.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be incremented if the current file transfer fails.

Notes:

- A VTAM communications error does not count as a failure.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCERRPURGE

Specifies the transfer requests to be purged if the transfer concludes unsuccessfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers to be purged if the current file transfer concludes unsuccessfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCERRREL

Specifies the transfers to be released if the current transfer completes unsuccessfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers to be released if the current transfer completes unsuccessfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCGOODDECR

Indicates an XTCNET job whose hold count decrements if the file transfer completes successfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be decremented if the current transfer completes successfully.

Notes:

- If the current file transfer completes successfully, the value of the HOLDCOUNT parameter of the transfers assigned to this parameter is reduced by one, unless the next transfer has already started or the HOLDCOUNT value has already reached zero.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCGOODINCR

Indicates the transfer requests whose HOLDCOUNT parameter is incremented when the current file transfer completes successfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be incremented if a transfer completes successfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCGOODPURGE

Specifies the transfer requests to be purged when the current file transfer completes successfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight jobs to be purged if a transfer completes successfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCGOODREL

Specifies the transfer requests to be released if the current file transfer concludes successfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight jobs to be released if a transfer completes successfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCJOB

Defines the name of a transfer request belonging to the group of interdependent transfer requests named through the XTCNET parameter.

xxxxxxx

Specifies the name of a transfer request in a group of interrelated transfer requests.

Default: z/OS job name of the z/OS job requesting the file transfer

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCNET

Defines the name of a group of interdependent transfer requests.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the name of the XTC network running this transfer.

Notes:

- When using the XCOMPLEX, all transfers with the same XTCNET value are distributed to the same XCOMPLEX Worker Server.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Coding Interdependent Transfers

This section explains how to code a set of interdependent transfers in the SYSIN01 DD statement.

- The SYSIN01 parameter NEWXFER must be used at the beginning of each of the multiple transfer requests as shown in the following diagram:

```
JOBNAME . . .

//STEP1. . . PGM=XCOM,PARM=('parm=parm_value')
.
.
.
//SYSIN01 DD *
```

transfer request 1 parameters

```
NEWXFER
```

```
XCOMJOB
```

```
JCL
```

```
SYSIN01
```

transfer request 2 parameters

The NEWXFER parameter is used in the SYSIN01 DD statement to signal the beginning of each new transfer request 1,2,...i.

```
NEWXFER
```

transfer request i parameters

```
/*
```

```
//
```

- The parameter XTCNET is used to indicate which transfer requests belong to the same group (are dependent on each other). Suppose, for example, that the transfers XFER1, XFER2 and XFER3 need to be grouped together. This can be accomplished simply by assigning the name of the group (say, GROUP1) to XTCNET and including XTCNET=GROUP1 in the definition of each of the three transfer requests. If XTC transfers are requested using the XCOMPLEX, the XCOMPLEX Admin Server distributes all transfers with the same value for XTCNET to the same XCOMPLEX Worker Server.
- Each interdependent transfer request must have a unique name, which is assigned to the XTCJOB parameter. Thus, if XFER1, XFER2 and XFER3 are the names of three interdependent transfer requests, their definitions in SYSIN01 must contain the parameter XTCJOB=XFER1, XTCJOB=XFER2, and XTCJOB=XFER3, respectively.
- XTC parameters other than XTCNET and XTCJOB are used to indicate the dependencies obtaining between the transfer requests. The outcome of a transfer request can affect as many as eight other transfer requests. In addition to the XTC parameters, other SYSIN01 parameters can (and some, for example, the local file name or LFILE, must) be used when defining interdependent transfer requests.
- HOLD=YES must be coded in each transfer request that is dependent on the successful/unsuccessful completion of another transfer request. However, HOLD=YES need not be coded if the holding/releasing of the transfer request is controlled by the HOLDCOUNT parameter - shown following.

Example

The following sample definition contains three interdependent transfer requests:

```
//SYSIN01 DD *
NEWXFER                               /*Transfer request 1 follows*/
TYPE=SEND
FILE=A.B.C
LFILE=MY.FILE1
XTCNET=METS
XTCJOB=PAYROLL
HOLD=YES
NEWXFER                               /*Transfer request 2 follows*/
TYPE=RECEIVE
FILE=YOUR.FILE
LFILE=MY.FILE2
XTCNET=METS
XTCJOB=PAYME
HOLD=YES
NEWXFER                               /*Transfer request 3 follows*/
TYPE=SEND
FILE=PC.FILE
LFILE=MY.PC.FILE1
XTCNET=METS
```

```
XTCJOB=GETDATA  
XTCGOODREL=PAYROLL  
XTCGOODPURGE=PAYME  
XTCERRPURGE=PAYROLL  
XTCERRREL=PAYME  
/*  
//
```

In this example, the three transfer requests are identified as GETDATA, PAYME, and PAYROLL, and they belong to the group METS. Of these, GETDATA is the parent transfer request, that is, the request that tries to execute first and the execution of which controls the subsequent execution of the other two (dependent) transfer requests. Four XTC parameters (other than XTCNET and XTCJOB) are associated with the transfer request GETDATA. XTCGOODREL=PAYROLL means that the PAYROLL transfer belonging to the same group (METS) as GETDATA is to start if GETDATA completes successfully.

At the same time, the PAYME transfer is to be purged from the transfer request queue (XTCGOODPURGE=PAYME). However, if GETDATA does not complete successfully, then the PAYROLL transfer is to be purged (XTCERRPURGE=PAYROLL) and the PAYME transfer is to start (XTCERRREL=PAYME).

Note: TYPE=SCHEDULE is required for XTC transfer requests.

Coding XTC Transfers in an XCOMPLEX Environment

When submitted to the Admin, all XTC transfers within a SYSIN01 input are routed and scheduled to the same server selected for the first XTC transfer in this group.

TYPE=SCHEDULE XTC transfers submitted through the XCOMPLEX Admin must have XTCJOB and XTCNET names that are unique to the submitted XCOMJOB.

Note: Use an individual's z/OS TSO signon ID as the XTCNET name to make sure that it is unique.

All transfers within each SYSIN01 must be executed, released, or purged, and cannot be extended into subsequent SYSIN01s. This is because new transfers may be scheduled by the Admin to a server other than the one chosen for the initial SYSIN01.

When using XTC to submit multiple jobs or job steps with the same XTCNET and XTCJOB names, submit directly to the CA XCOM server. This ensures that they go to the same CA XCOM SERVER.

At the end of each XTC run, ensure that there are no XTC transfers left in HOLD status. Use the CA XCOM Data Transport DELETE or RELEASE operator commands to do this. For more information, see the chapter "Operation and Control."

Note: Before resubmitting an XTC transfer job, go into the appropriate servers and use the CA XCOM Data Transport SHOW command to check for any left over XTC transfers. Use the above procedure to clean up any transfers in HOLD status.

XCOMJOB Return Codes

The following table lists the return codes that an XCOMJOB can return:

Return Code	Description	Valid XCOMJOB Type
0	Successfully scheduled or executed transfer, all transfers completed successfully.	All types
1	Partially successful, at least one transfer worked successfully.	TYPE=EXECUTE TYPE=SCHEDULE
4	XCOMINQ file is empty.	TYPE=INQUIRE

Return Code	Description	Valid XCOMJOB Type
8	ACB not open.	TYPE=EXECUTE TYPE=SCHEDULE
	Unable to access the XCOMINQ file	TYPE=INQUIRE
9	Session not established.	All types
10	A TIMEOUT occurred.	TYPE=EXECUTE TYPE=SCHEDULE
12	A file error occurred.	TYPE=EXECUTE TYPE=SCHEDULE
16	A logic error occurred.	TYPE=EXECUTE TYPE=SCHEDULE
20	A VTAM error occurred.	TYPE=EXECUTE TYPE=SCHEDULE
32	Another type of error occurred, for example, an incorrectly coded parameter.	TYPE=EXECUTE TYPE=SCHEDULE
36	At least one transfer request exists for which status information is not yet available.	TYPE=INQUIRE
40	At least one transfer did not complete successfully.	TYPE=INQUIRE
44	There is at least one transfer request for which status information is not yet available and at least one transfer request that did not complete successfully.	TYPE=INQUIRE
48	No history record was found for the request.	TYPE=INQUIRE

Chapter 3: The Programming Interface

This chapter describes how to invoke CA XCOM Data Transport from application programs to execute file transfers. Examples of COBOL and Assembler main programs calling XCOMJOB as a subprogram have also been provided.

Any programming language supporting standard z/OS linkage conventions can call CA XCOM Data Transport, including the following:

- COBOL
- C
- FORTRAN
- Assembler

This section contains the following topics:

[The CA XCOM Data Transport Process](#) (see page 267)

[Allocating the Local Data Set and Parameter Files](#) (see page 268)

[Calling CA XCOM Data Transport from a COBOL Program](#) (see page 269)

[Calling CA XCOM Data Transport from an Assembler Program](#) (see page 271)

The CA XCOM Data Transport Process

CA XCOM Data Transport can be directed to execute a file transfer immediately or to queue it until the necessary resources are available. These instructions, and all the transfer's processing options, are given to CA XCOM Data Transport by parameters passed through the application program. These can be one-time values for individual file transfers, or they can be installation-wide defaults implemented automatically.

The CA XCOM Data Transport routine XCOMJOB runs as a called program and is the same program used in the CA XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface (see the chapter "The Batch Interface"). The program that calls XCOMJOB must pass the equivalent of the EXEC PARM values, and must prime the local and SYSIN01 data sets. The instructions for coding the PARM values and the SYSIN01 parameters are identical to those for the CA XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface and are fully described in the chapter "The Batch Interface."

Note: TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE are supported with the APIs.

Important! Calls to CA XCOM Data Transport as a subprogram should be dynamic (using the LOAD or LINK macro). Do not try to link edit any of the CA XCOM Data Transport modules to your program.

Allocating the Local Data Set and Parameter Files

This section describes how to allocate your local data set and parameter files.

Define Two CA XCOM Data Transport Files

To call CA XCOM Data Transport as a subprogram, you must define two CA XCOM Data Transport files in the job step executing your application:

File	Description
The file identifying the local data set involved in this transfer.	This can be either the file being transferred to the remote system, or the name of the data set in which CA XCOM Data Transport will store the data received from the remote system. Define this data set using either the LCLDS01 DD statement or the SYSIN01 file's LFILE parameter. Note: If both are specified, the data set defined by LFILE takes precedence.
The file that passes parameters to CA XCOM Data Transport.	These instructions include whether this is an inbound or outbound transfer and whom to notify on the remote system when the transfer is completed. The DDNAME for this file is SYSIN01.

Allocate these two files to your job through JCL DD statements or by dynamic allocation. You will probably only use the dynamic allocation method for interactive or Assembler programs.

Sample DD Statement

The following is a sample DD statement allocating LCLDS01:

```
//LCLDS01 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=LOCAL.FILE(NAME)
//SYSIN01 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=PARAM.FILE(NAME)
```

Calling CA XCOM Data Transport from a COBOL Program

Use the COBOL verbs CALL and CANCEL to load and delete the CA XCOM Data Transport modules in your address space. Before making the call to CA XCOM Data Transport, make sure that the files SYSIN01 and LCLDS01 have been allocated to the job step that executes your application program (unless the local file was defined with the LFILE parameter).

You do not have to load the parameters in SYSIN01 before the job starts. Instead, you can OPEN the file for output and write the parameters to it one 80-character output record at a time. This way, the application program determines the parameter values.

Code a working storage data item for the Batch Interface routine XCOMJOB. This should be an eight-character alphanumeric with a VALUE clause set to XCOMJOB. Call CA XCOM Data Transport dynamically.

Make your PICTURE clause large enough to accommodate the total length of your parameter data. Move the length of the XCOM-PARM-DATA field into the XCOM-PARM-LEN.

Sample Fragment

The following is a sample fragment of a COBOL program that calls CA XCOM Data Transport:

```

//*****
//* SAMPLE COBOL PROGRAM TO CALL XCOM API *
//* STEP COB - COMPILE SAMPLE PROGRAM *
//* STEP LKED- LINK-EDIT SAMPLE PROGRAM *
//* STEP RUN - EXECUTE SAMPLE PROGRAM *
//*****
//S1 EXEC COBUCL,PARM.COB='PM AP'
//COB.SYSIN DD
000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
000200 PROGRAM-ID. SAMPCOB.
000300 AUTHOR. COMPUTER ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL
000400
000500
000600
000700
000800 DATE-WRITTEN. SEP 2001.
000900 DATE-COMPILED. SEP 2001.
001000
001100 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
001200 CONFIGURATION SECTION.
001300 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
001400 FILE-CONTROL.
001500 SELECT SYSIN-FILE ASSIGN TO S-S YSIN01
001600
001700 DATA DIVISION.
001800 FILE SECTION.
001900 FD SYSIN-FILE
002000 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD
002100 RECORD CONTAINS 80 CHARACTERS
002200 BLOCK CONTAINS 0 RECORDS
002300 DATA RECORD IS SYSIN-REC.
002400 01 SYSIN-REC PIC X(80).
002500
002600 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
002700 01 XCOM-API PIC X(8) VALUE "XCOMJOB".
002800 01 XCOM-PARM.
002900 05 XCOM-PARM-LEN PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +44.
003000 05 XCOM-PARM-DATA PIC X(46)
003100 VALUE "TYPE=EXECUTE,LOGMODE=XCOMMODE, STCAPPL=XCOMAPPL".
003200
003300 PROCEDURE DIVISION.
003400 STARTUP SECTION.
003500* *****
003600* * HERE WE CREATE SYSIN01 FILE INSTREAM
003700* *****

```

```

003800 OPEN OUTPUT SYSIN-FILE.
003900 MOVE "LU=LU26505 " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004000 MOVE "COMPRESS=YES " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004100 MOVE "TYPE=SEND " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004300 MOVE "FILETYPE=FILE " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004400 MOVE "LFILE=XCOM.RB5.SAMPLIB(XCSAMCOB)" TO SYSIN-REC.
004450 WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004500 MOVE "CODE=EBCDIC " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004600 MOVE "FILE=C:\MVS\TEMP " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004700 CLOSE SYSIN-FILE
004800
004900* *****
005000* * WE WILL CALL XCOMJOB HERE
005100* *****
005200
005300 CALL XCOM-API USING XCOM-PARM.
005400 IF RETURN-CODE NOT EQUAL ZEROS
005500 THEN DISPLAY "TRANSFER FAILED"
005600 ELSE DISPLAY "TRANSFER SUCCESSFUL".
005700 STOP RUN.
//*****
//* LINK-EDIT PROGRAM *
//*****
//LKED.SYSLMOD DD DSN=XCOM.APF3.LINKLIB,DISP=SHR
//* INCLUDE SYSLMOD(XCOMJOB)
//LKED.SYSIN DD *
ENTRY SAMPCOB
NAME SAMPCOB(R)
//*****
//* EXECUTE PROGRAM *
//*****
//RUN EXEC PGM=SAMPCOB
//STEPLIB DD DSN=XCOM.APF3.LINKLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//*XCOMGLOB DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.GLOBAL,DISP=SHR *FOR TYPE=EXECUTE
//*XCOMREST DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.RESTART,DISP=SHR *FOR TYPE=EXECUTE
//*SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN01 DD DSN=&TEMP,DISP=(NEW,DELETE,DELETE) ,SPACE=(TRK,(1,1)),
// DCB=(LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=8000,RECFM=FB),UNIT=SYSDA

```

Calling CA XCOM Data Transport from an Assembler Program

Use the LOAD macro to load a new copy of the CA XCOM Data Transport routine into main storage. Use the DELETE macro to delete the program from main storage.

Sample Assembler Program

The following is a sample fragment of an Assembler program.

```

....+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8* *
* This program shows how to invoke XCOMJOB from an assembler *
* program. *
* On entry, it is assumed that the control statements for *
* the transfer request reside in the data set allocated to *
* the SYSIN01 DD statement. XCOMJOB is then loaded into *
* storage and receives control via a BALR instruction. *
* On return, it is removed from storage via a DELETE SVC. *
ASMSAMP CSECT ,
ASMSAMP AMODE 31
ASMSAMP RMODE 31
*
STM R14,R12,12 (R13) Store entry registers
LR R11,R15 Load base register
USING ASMSAMP,R11 Establish addressability
*
GETMAIN RU,LV=WRKL Request work area storage
*
LR R2,R13 Keep current save area address
*
LR R13,R1 Load work area address
USING WRK,R13 Establish addressability
LR R14,R1 Load registers for MVCL
LA R15,WRKL
SLR R0,R0
LR R1,R0
MVCL R14,R0 Clear work area to zeros
*
ST R2,WRKSAVE+4 Chain save areas
ST R13,8(,R2)
*
LOAD EPLOC=XCOMJOB Load XCOMJOB into storage
*
LA R1,PARMADDR Point to parm list address
LR R15,R0 Load entry point address
BALR R14,R15 Invoke XCOMJOB
DELETE EPLOC=XCOMJOB Remove XCOMJOB from storage
*
LR R1,R13 Load work area address
L R13,WRKSAVE+4 Unchain save areas
FREEMAIN RU,LV=WRKL,A=(1) Free work area storage
*
LM R14,R12,12(13)
Continued
Continued
BR R14

```

```
*  
*  
PARMLIST DS 0D XCOMJOB parameter list  
PARMLEN DC AL2(L'PARMDATA) Parameter list length  
PARMDATA DC C'TYPE=EXECUTE,ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL,LU=DENVER' X  
..Parameters  
*  
XCOMJOB DC CL8'XCOMJOB' XCOMJOB program name  
*  
WRK DSECT , Local work area  
WRKSAVE DS 18F Register work area length  
*  
*REGS  
*  
END ASMSAMP
```


Chapter 4: The Remote Spooling Feature (Process SYSOUT)

This chapter describes how CA XCOM Data Transport executes file transfers from a local z/OS system to other systems through the JES2 or JES3 spool.

This section contains the following topics:

[Basics of JES Spool Use](#) (see page 275)

[Process SYSOUT Enhancements](#) (see page 282)

[JES2 Considerations](#) (see page 284)

[JES3 Considerations](#) (see page 285)

[PSOPREF Considerations](#) (see page 286)

Basics of JES Spool Use

This section describes the basics of how CA XCOM Data Transport uses the JES2 or JES3 spool to execute file transfers from a local z/OS system to other systems.

Advantages of Using the Process SYSOUT Interface

The Process SYSOUT Interface allows passive use of CA XCOM Data Transport. No CA XCOM Data Transport commands or CA XCOM Data Transport JCL procedures are necessary. User programs, IBM utility programs such as IEBGENER, and common TSO commands such as PRINTOFF, VPSPRINT, and DSPRINT can invoke CA XCOM Data Transport.

Process SYSOUT files can contain logical records up to 4K bytes in length. This allows CA XCOM Data Transport to extract very large records from the spool. Indirect (store-and-forward) file transfers also support logical record lengths up to 4K.

Note: The 4K limit is a restriction of JES2 and JES3.

To summarize, the Process SYSOUT Interface offers the following advantages:

- Handles SYSOUT record lengths up to 4K.
- Transfers different types of data, including binary characters.
- Handles all of the following:
 - Files (only with indirect transfers)
 - Jobs to be executed on the remote system (only with indirect transfers)
 - Reports to be printed on the remote system
- Allows data to be queued to remote destinations (via the JES spool) even when the CA XCOM Data Transport server is temporarily down.
- Allows CA XCOM Data Transport to act as a replacement for the Network Job Entry (NJE) system.
- Can be used by TSO users and for transactions within the following:
 - CICS
 - IDMS
 - Model 204
 - TPF
 - ROSCOE

Process

The CA XCOM Data Transport server must be active and have PSO enabled if file transfers are to be queued. The only transmissions that can be queued for transfer while the server is down are Process SYSOUT JES spool files.

PSO can be disabled in a CA XCOM Data Transport server by specifying PSO=NO on the XCOMXFER EXEC parameter only. For more information, see the Default Options Table in the chapter "Configuration Parameters" in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Note: PSO is not supported in the XCOMPLEX. The XCOMPLEX Admin Server cannot be used to distribute PSO transfers requests.

While it is running, the CA XCOM Data Transport server continually scans the JES output queue for files to be sent to any of the destinations or writers (defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library) that it services. When CA XCOM Data Transport recognizes work in its serviced JES destinations or writers, it executes a file transfer to the targeted system.

CA XCOM Data Transport can scan the JES spool for either a specific destination or an external writer. An external writer can direct output to a specific printer on a remote system to permit a more detailed specification than is available when using RJE.

You can use the destination parameter PSOWAIT to control whether output is pulled from the JES spool immediately and held in temporary data sets or is allowed to remain on the JES queue until a session is available to transmit it on. For more information on the use of PSOWAIT, see the section Using PSOWAIT in this chapter.

Note: PSOWAIT is not a valid option for a TCP/IP transfer.

Overview—Sending Reports with PSO

CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS scans the JES queue automatically for reports to transfer to remote partners. CA XCOM Data Transport selects reports either by WRITER or DEST.

Setup

The following criteria are required for setting up CA XCOM Data Transport to send reports with PSO:

- There must be a destination member of TYPE=DEST defined and enabled for the remote partner. The destination member must contain **one** of the following:

- DEST=XCOM
- WRITER=XCOM

In the following sample, XCOM represents the dest name or writer name that is specified for the report on the JES Spool. An SNA address, IP address, or IP name can be specified in the dest member.

- The report must be queued to match the dest or writer name specified in the destination member. It can be queued using an IEBGENER job or any other program that can queue the reports with the correct WRITER or DEST (samples provided).
- If the destination is a TCP/IP destination, then TCPSESS must be set to at least 2.
- Security must permit CA XCOM Data Transport to access the reports on the spool.

Notes:

- By default, CA XCOM Data Transport automatically starts a PSO subtask to transfer JES spool files. It queries the JES spool at regular intervals (the number of seconds specified in the JESINTV parameter in XCOMDFLT) to see if there are any spool files that need to be transferred. If the PSO feature is not being used, the parameter PSO=NO can be specified on the EXEC PARM statement of the CA XCOM Data Transport server JCL. This prevents the starting of the PSO subtask and eliminates the overhead associated with checking for spool files to be transferred.
- Report transfers are single-threaded. Only one report is sent to each destination per scan of the spool.
- The MAXRPTB parameter in the default table specifies the maximum block size in bytes that CA XCOM Data Transport uses to write reports on the spool.
- Temporary report data sets are written according to the PSOVOL and PSUNIT specified in the default table and start with a high level qualifier specified by PSOPREF in the default table.
- If PBOSECUR=YES, EXIT05 is called.
- The PSODISP parameter in the default table specifies what happens to the temporary report data set on the JES Spool if the report cannot be delivered. If PSODISP=KEEP, these temporary data sets are retained if there is a problem. If PSODISP=DELETE, these temporary data sets are deleted if there is a problem and the report must be requeued to try again.

- The PSOCKPT parameter in the default table allows you to specify different checkpoint values for the report transfer. The default value is 1000. Turn off checkpointing by specifying PSOCKPT=0. You can override the value by specifying PSOCKPT in the dest member.

Sample JCL to Queue as DEST

```
//STEP001 EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=XCOM.TEST.TRANSFER,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD SYSOUT=1,DEST=XCOMABC
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
```

Sample DEST Member (DEST)

```
TYPE=DEST
DEST=XCOMABC
IPNAME=141.202.156.2
```

Sample JCL to Queue as WRITER

```
//STEP001 EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A,HOLD=NO
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
//SYSUT1 DD DSN= XCOM.TEST.TRANSFER,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD SYSOUT=(A,XCOMABC)
```

Sample DEST Member (WRITER)

```
TYPE=DEST
WRITER=XCOMABC
IPNAME=141.202.156.2
```

Destination Definitions

Using CA XCOM Data Transport, you can specify that files appearing in the JES spool (with JES DEST or WRITER names specified to CA XCOM Data Transport) are to be sent automatically to specified LUs, IP addresses, users, a group or a list of destinations. A destination can be defined as any of the following:

If the destination Transfers are tried to... is...

List	All destinations in a list. The destinations in the list can be LUs or IP addresses.
------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Group	The first destination in the group, and if that attempt fails, the second destination in the group, and if that fails, the third destination, that is, in the order that the destinations have been defined in the group. The destinations in the group must be LUs. For TCP/IP, Group functions as an alias. It can be used as a destination, but only one IP destination can be specified for a group.
User	A specified user logged onto CA XCOM Data Transport.

To send a report, simply create SYSOUT output with a DEST or WRITER that CA XCOM Data Transport can associate with a remote system or a user.

Assigning a JES Destination or Writer to a Remote System

The CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table associates JES destinations with remote systems logical unit (LU) name, IP address, or group of logical units). This table is created when CA XCOM Data Transport is installed, and can be modified at any time by using the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Tables. For more information, see the chapter "Configuring and Customizing Your Product" in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

You can use JES to create Destination Table entries by updating the JES initiation parameters according to whether the host system is running JES2 or JES3. For more information, see JES2 Considerations and JES3 Considerations in this chapter.

Assigning a JES Destination or Writer to a Specific User

The assignment TYPE=USER in the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table allows a JES destination or writer to be routed to a specific user. When that user logs on to CA XCOM Data Transport, all output queued to the destination or writer specified in the user definition member is sent out on the session.

Note: This CA XCOM Data Transport feature is not supported for TCP/IP destinations.

Using Process SYSOUT with CICS or Other Online Systems

With CICS or other online systems, you can use the direct spool interface in either of two ways:

- Submit jobs through a z/OS internal reader.
- Write to a partitioned transient data set (that is, a QSAM file) for the JCL to direct to one of the remote destinations. If this method is used to send multiple files to the same remote destination, the transient data queue (sequential file) must be closed and reopened between the writing of each file.

Using Process SYSOUT with TSO

TSO users can take advantage of the direct spool interface by using any command that permits the allocation of a SYSOUT file to a JES destination. For example, some newer versions of TSO allow specification of the DEST operands with the ALLOCATE command. On TSO systems with the PRINTOFF command, destinations can be specified on the command line. TSO users can also requeue a data set to a specific destination.

Sample z/OS File Transfer to a PC

In this example, the sequential file HOST.SEQ.FILE is sent to a personal computer. The sample destination name is PCLOBBY.

Note: This destination name must be a valid destination name to both CA XCOM Data Transport and JES.

```
//MYJOB   JOB   453W, 'XCOM DEMO' ,MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=J

//STEP1   EXEC  PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN   DD   DUMMY
//SYSUT1  DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=HOST.SEQ.FILE
//SYSUT2  DD   SYSOUT=A,DEST=PCLOBBY
/ *
```

Sample z/OS File Transfer to an HP OpenVMS

In this example, there is an application program located in New York that sends data directly to an output file. The output data is transferred to a target HP OpenVMS system. The application program writes an output file to the SYSOUT destination VMSBOSTN, which is an HP OpenVMS system located in the Boston office. CA XCOM Data Transport automatically sends this data to the OpenVMS system.

```
//OUTBOUND JOB  ER2536, 'XCOM DEMO' , MSGCLASS=D,MSGLEVEL =1

//STEP1  EXEC  PGM=SERPROG
//STEPLIB DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.LOADLIB
//DD1    DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.FILE.ONE
//DD2    DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.FILE.TWO
//VMSFILE DD  SYSOUT=A,DEST=VMSBOSTN
/*
//
```

Process SYSOUT Enhancements

This section describes process SYSOUT enhancements that you can use with CA XCOM Data Transport.

External Writer Support

You can set the WRITER operand equal to the name of an external writer instead of a destination name for when CA XCOM Data Transport looks for reports to extract from the JES spool. WRITER can be used with DEST. To use a DEST and WRITER for a single LU, you must define two groups with different group names for the same LU.

Reasons for Using the External Writer

Reasons to use the external writer include the following:

- You do not need to define external writers to JES.
- Held output is processed immediately.
- External writers can facilitate the replacement of Network Job Entry (NJE) with CA XCOM Data Transport.
- External writers give you more options when sending output to remote systems. For example, you can link remote host systems to particular external writers; destination names are passed to the remote host, which then equates them to a particular printer.

Sample Scenario

The following scenario illustrates how external writer support can be used.

CA XCOM Data Transport is directed to transfer SYSOUT between two z/OS hosts (MVS1 and MVS2). Each has an external writer (also MVS1 and MVS2) predefined by the other host system in their respective CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Tables, but not to JES. A problem might arise if a different JES destination (RMT2) on the remote host, other than the LOCAL predefined destination, was needed.

Note: The remote system and a particular destination on it form what is called a compound destination.

In this case, use both JES Destinations and External Writers. Direct CA XCOM Data Transport to scan for the external writer name only. When CA XCOM Data Transport finds work for the external writer (MVS2), it sends it on to MVS2, while informing MVS2 that the destination name is RMT2. The output created by this JCL on MVS1 is then printed on RMT2 on MVS2:

```

                                     MVS1
.....+.....1.....+.....2.....+.....3.....+.....4.....+.....5.....+.....6.....+.....7.....+.....8
          #PSOTAB LU=APPLMVS2,                                             X
          WRITER=MVS2
//OUTPUT DD SYSOUT=(A,MVS2),DEST=RMT2MVS1

                                     MVS2
.....+.....1.....+.....2.....+.....3.....+.....4.....+.....5.....+.....6.....+.....7.....+.....8
          #PSOTAB LU=APPLMVS1,                                             X
          WRITER=MVS1
//OUTPUT DD SYSOUT=(A,MVS1),DEST=RMT2

```

Routing to a Specific Minicomputer Printer

The following table provides an example of a CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table that equates the external writer name SYSAS400 with a logical unit on an AS/400. CA XCOM Data Transport extracts this report from the JES spool and sends it to the AS/400. After the transmission, the report is printed on printer P3 of the AS/400.

```

//MYJOB   JOB   453W, 'XCOM DEMO',MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=J
//STEP1   EXEC  PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN   DD   DUMMY
//SYSUT1  DD   DISP=SHR, DSN=HOST.SEQ. FILE
//SYSUT2  DD   SYSOUT=(A, SYSAS400),DEST=P3
/*

```

Using PSOWAIT

The PSOWAIT option can be used to control whether output is taken from the JES spool immediately and held in temporary data sets (PSOWAIT=NO) or whether output is allowed to remain on the JES spool until a session is available to transmit it on.

PSOWAIT=NO is the default value. Specify NO if:

- The remote LU is on a leased line.
- There are less than 100 nodes in the Destination Table.
- The destination is an IP address.

PSOWAIT=YES prevents CA XCOM Data Transport from scanning the JES spool if a session to send the data on does not exist. To reduce system overhead, specify PSOWAIT=YES if there are more than a 100 nodes in the Destination Table. Otherwise, specify NO.

For a description of the PSOWAIT parameter, see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

JES2 Considerations

When you are using JES2, you need to use valid destination names, as described in this section.

Valid Destination Names

JES2 can support thousands of distinct user destinations. Destination names defined in JES2PARM can be changed to destination names defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table. For example, U123 might be equated to Boston, U007 to VMSNY, and U2001 to SYSAS400 through JES DESTID statements (in JES2):

```
DESTID  NAME=BOSTON,DEST=U123
DESTID  NAME=SYSAS400,DEST=U2001
DESTID  NAME=VMSNY,DEST=U007
```

The DESTID NAME must be a one- to eight-character alphanumeric entry. For more information, see your *JES2 Systems Programming Manual*.

JES3 Considerations

When you are using JES3, you need to use valid destination names, as described in this section.

Valid Destination Names

There is no limit on the number of distinct destination names JES3 can support. JES3 also allows destination names to be specified either directly or generically.

Unlike JES2, JES3 provides no default destinations. Destinations are defined using the RJPWS macro. When RJPWS is used, the CONSOLE statement is also required.

Destinations are created using the N=name and G=group parameters of the RJWPS statement. The N parameter must be five characters long. The G parameter can be from one to eight characters long, and defaults to the value of the name parameter.

If the group name is five or more characters, it is considered to define a generic destination. We recommend using generic destinations because this approach is likely to significantly decrease the number of times that the JES3 INISH deck must be updated.

For the exact format of the JES3 definitions (because parameters that are not discussed here may be required for your particular release of JES3), see the *JES3 Systems Program Library Initialization and Tuning* manual.

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport does not support RJE remote numbers or NJE node numbers as DESTIDs for either JES2 or JES3.

Sample Specific Destination Definitions

The following example defines a specific destination called ABCDE and a generic destination with the same name:

```
RJPWS,N=ABCDE  
CONSOLE,JNAME=ABCDE
```

The following example defines two specific destinations called XCOM6 and A:

```
RJPWS,N=XCOM6,G=A  
CONSOLE,JNAME=XCOM6
```

Sample Generic Destination Definition

The following example defines a specific destination called AAAAA and a generic destination called XCOM6:

```
RJPWS,N=AAAAA,G=XCOM6  
CONSOLE,JNAME=AAAAA
```

Examples of specific destinations that could all be designated by this one generic destination include XCOM6LU1, XCOM6ABC, or XCOM6001.

PSOPREF Considerations

The PSO interface uses catalogued data sets as a staging area. This provides a more reliable means of transferring data than temporary data sets, and also permits PSO transfers to be checkpointed (and restarted) if necessary. The checkpoint count for PSO transfers, PSOCKPT, is set to 1000 by default. This value can be defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport default options table or in the destination members. For PDSE program library transfers, CKPT parameter is used to indicate the checkpoint value.

PSO data set names and temporary data sets created for PDSE program library transfers are controlled by the PSOPREF parameter. This parameter specifies the high-level qualifier used by CA XCOM Data Transport when creating data sets. CA XCOM Data Transport then deletes these data sets after a file has been successfully transferred.

Format for PSO Data Set Names

Data sets created by the PSO interface have the following data set name format:

```
prefix.Dyyddd.Thmmss.Xnnnnnn
```

The parts of the data set name are described below.

prefix

Specifies the value specified for PSOPREF in the default table

yyddd

Specifies the Julian date when the data set is created

hhmmss

Specifies the time that the data set is created

nnnnnn

Specifies the decimal number incremented for each PSO transfer

For PDSE Program Library Transfers

Data sets created by the PSO interface for PDSE program library transfers have the following data set name format:

- *prefix.Jyyddd.Thhmmss.@nnnnnnn* for the initiating side
- *prefix.Jyyddd.Rhmmss.#nnnnnnn* for the receiving side

The parts of the data set name are as follows:

prefix

Specifies the value specified for PSOPREF in the default table

yddd

Specifies the Julian date when the data set is created

hhmmss

Specifies the time that the data set is created

nnnnnnn

Specifies the request number for each PDSE program library transfer

Determining the User Catalog for the PSO Interface

The high-level qualifier of the prefix specified in the PSOPREF parameter determines the system catalog in which the data sets created by CA XCOM Data Transport's PSO interface are to be cataloged. If a user catalog alias has not been created for this high-level qualifier, the data sets are cataloged in the system's master catalog. Aside from being undesirable in most cases, this requires MSTRCATU=YES to be specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

You can create a user catalog for the CA XCOM Data Transport PSO interface data sets by using the DEFINE USERCATALOG command under TSO or the IDCAMS batch utility program. When this user catalog has been created, you can use the DEFINE ALIAS command to establish the PSOPREF high-level qualifier as an alias for that user catalog. CA XCOM Data Transport's PSO data sets are then be cataloged in the user catalog.

For example, assume that the user catalog CATALOG.XCOM has been created for the CA XCOM Data Transport PSO data sets. To establish the high-level qualifier XCOMPSON as an alias for that user catalog, use the following DEFINE ALIAS command:

```
DEFINE ALIAS(NAME('XCOMPSON')RELATE('CATALOG.XCOM'))
```


Chapter 5: Operation and Control

This chapter describes the console commands provided with the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS software.

This section contains the following topics:

[Starting the CA XCOM Data Transport Server](#) (see page 290)

[Starting the XCOMPLEX Admin Server](#) (see page 291)

[Starting the XCOMPLEX Worker Server](#) (see page 293)

[Using the MODIFY Commands](#) (see page 294)

Starting the CA XCOM Data Transport Server

To start CA XCOM Data Transport, enter *one* of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where you are authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOM
```

```
S XCOM
```

Several informational messages are displayed when CA XCOM Data Transport is started—see the following example:

```
XCOMM0672I CA XCOM (TM) DATA TRANSPORT (R) r11.5 - GENERATION LEVEL 0712 SP00
XCOMM0004I   START=$XCMVS4
XCOMM0004I   DFLTAB=XC04B50X
XCOMM0004I   TCPSTACK=
XCOMM0008I XCOMMVS4 ACB OPENED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0009I COMPILED UNDER VTAM V6 R1 M9 - EXECUTING UNDER VTAM V6 R1 M9 5695-117
XCOMM0763I DEFAULT TABLE XC04B50X LOADED. GENERATED 07/17/08 AT 09.16
XCOMM0027I ESTAE ROUTINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
XCOMM0037I PSO SUBTASK ATTACHED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0056I CA XCOM(TM) r11.5 (GEN LEVEL 0712 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING LOGONS
XCOMM0056I ON CPU 2097 SERIAL # 01E000 IN 31-BIT MODE MVS SP7.0.9
XCOMM0330I PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM IS JES2
XCOMM0330I PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM IS JES2
IPV6/SSL           XCOMM0821I STARTING XCOM TCP/IPV6 SSL LISTENER
IPV4/SSL           XCOMM0806I STARTING XCOM TCP/IP SSL LISTENER
IPV4               XCOMM0803I STARTING XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER
IPV6               XCOMM0820I STARTING XCOM TCP/IPV6 LISTENER
```

After these messages have been displayed, the CA XCOM Data Transport server begins scanning through the destinations specified by the CA XCOM Data Transport control library. It is also ready to accept incoming requests from remote systems

While it initializes, CA XCOM Data Transport issues one XCOMM0559I message for each member that is enabled, as shown in the following example:

```
XCOMM0559I AS400   ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I MVSPAR  ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
```

Starting the XCOMPLEX Admin Server

Normally, the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is brought up first, then the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers, although this is not required.

To start a CA XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server, enter **one** of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where you are authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOMAD
```

```
S XCOMAD
```

Many of the messages that are displayed when you start the XCOMPLEX Admin Servers are the same as when you start a stand-alone server, but the following example shows some of the additional messages you will see. Note the XCOMM0045I message, which indicates that an XCOMPLEX Worker Server has successfully connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```
XCOMM0990I ACTUAL XCOMDFLT PARMS:
.
.
.
XCOMM0991I XCOMPLEX=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM0991I WINNERS =000004
XCOMM0008I XCPT      ACB OPENED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0009I COMPILED UNDER VTAM V5 R1 M0 - EXECUTING UNDER VTAM V6 R1 M2
          5695-11701-120
XCOMM0763I DEFAULT TABLE XCPTDFB5 LOADED. GENERATED 08/19/02 AT 11.56
XCOMM0027I ESTAE ROUTINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
XCOMM0056I CA XCOM (R) r11.5 (GEN LEVEL 0410 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING LOGONS
XCOMM0056I ON CPU 2064 SERIAL # 240AA1 IN 31-BIT MODE MVS SP7.0.2
XCOMM1000I CROSS-COUPPLING FACILITY LISTENER TASK STARTING
XCOMM1000I STARTING CROSS-SYSTEM COUPLING FACILITY SERVICE TASK
XCOMM0559I XCOMPU  ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I XCOMPS  ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I XCOMPV  ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I XCOMMVS4 ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM1019I XCF CONNECT STR=XCOMPLEX_QA      , CONN=XCPT      , RC=00000000,
          RSN=00000000, DISP=OLD
XCOMM1020I MAXIMUM SERVERS SUPPORTED=00000061
XCOMM1054I MAXIMUM LIST ENTRIES SUPPORTED=00001673
XCOMM1017I XCF READING MASTER ENTRY FROM LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=READ          RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
          ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1022I LOCATING SERVER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1026I UPDATING MASTER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE        RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
          ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1028I ADDING SERVER ENTRY FOR NODE (XCPT      ) WHICH IS USING LIST #0002
```

```
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK (SET) RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0002
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000 ENTRY=
XCOMM1055I CLEARING LIST #0063 FOR USE BY NODE(XCPT )
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=DELETE_MULT RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0063
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=MONITOR_LIST RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0063
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK (RESET) RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0002
XCOMM0719I SESSION ESTABLISHED WITH PLU=XCOMMVS4, MODE=SNASVCMG, CID=04000061,
DEST=XCOMMVS4, SRUSIZE=00256, RRUSIZE=00256
XCOMM0618I REMOTE CNOS REQUEST PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0451I XCOMMVS4 NOW CONNECTED TO XCOMPLEX Admin Server XCPT
XCOMM0719I SESSION ESTABLISHED WITH PLU=XCPV , MODE=SNASVCMG, CID=3800000E,
DEST=XCOMPV , SRUSIZE=00256, RRUSIZE=00256
XCOMM0618I REMOTE CNOS REQUEST PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0451I XCOMPV NOW CONNECTED TO XCOMPLEX Admin Server XCPT
```

Starting the XCOMPLEX Worker Server

Normally the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is brought up first, then the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers, although this is not a requirement.

The XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connect to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server automatically if the TYPE=ADMIN destination member is defined in the XCOMCNTL data set in the server JCL and included in the START member. If the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is not up when the XCOMPLEX Worker Server is brought up, the XCOMPLEX Worker Server retries the connection every 2 minutes for up to an hour. The connection can also be made manually by enabling the dest member for the XCOMPLEX Admin Server and issuing a CNOS modify command to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

To start a CA XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Worker Server, enter one of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where you are authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOMA
```

```
S XCOMA
```

Several informational messages are displayed when CA XCOM Data Transport is started, as shown in the following example:

```
XCOMM1000I STARTING CROSS-SYSTEM COUPLING FACILITY SERVICE TASK
XCOMM0330I PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM IS JES2
XCOMM0056I CA XCOM (R) r11.5 (GEN LEVEL 0410 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING LOGONS
XCOMM0056I ON CPU 2064 SERIAL # 240AA1 IN 31-BIT MODE MVS SP7.0.2
XCOMM0803I STARTING XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER
XCOMM1019I XCF CONNECT STR=XCOMPLEX_QA , CONN=XCPS, RC=00000000, RSN=00000000,
DISP=OLD
XCOMM1020I MAXIMUM SERVERS SUPPORTED=00000061
XCOMM1054I MAXIMUM LIST ENTRIES SUPPORTED=00001673
XCOMM1017I XCF READING MASTER ENTRY FROM LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=READ RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1022I LOCATING SERVER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1026I UPDATING MASTER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1028I ADDING SERVER ENTRY FOR NODE (XCPS ) WHICH IS USING LIST #0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK (SET) RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000 ENTRY=
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=MONITOR_LIST RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK (RESET) RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1005I XCOMPLEX SERVICES ENABLED FOR NODE (XCPS )
XCOMM0788I XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER ACTIVE ON PORT 8046, IP ADDRESS =
XCOMM1000I CROSS-COUPLING FACILITY LISTENER TASK STARTING
```

Using the MODIFY Commands

The CA XCOM Data Transport MODIFY commands allow users to interact with CA XCOM Data Transport without logging on to ISPF and using the menu interface. These commands use the same operating system facilities as the regular z/OS MODIFY commands.

Most MODIFY commands can be used within the XCOMPLEX or in stand-alone environments. The MODIFY commands DUMPXCF, NOXTRACE, STAT, XRSHOW, XSHOW, and XTRACE are intended for the XCOMPLEX environments only and are noted as such.

MODIFY Command Format

The general format of the MODIFY commands is as follows:

```
{F|MODIFY} procname,command[,operand1[,operand2]]
```

The following list explains the function of each MODIFY command element:

F|MODIFY

The keyword MODIFY, which can be abbreviated to F, identifies the following string of comma-separated tokens as a MODIFY command.

procname

The name of the CA XCOM Data Transport server, XCOMPLEX Worker Server, or XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

command

The CA XCOM Data Transport MODIFY command to be performed.

operand1

operand2

The first and second operand qualifying the MODIFY command.

Note: The number of operands that need to be specified depends on the command.

Note: If you use NETVIEW, you can enter CA XCOM Data Transport commands through NETVIEW. To do this, preface the standard CA XCOM Data Transport command with MVS. For example:

```
MVS F XCOM,DIS,destname
```

Notational Conventions

The following list explains the notational conventions used in the description of the CA XCOM Data Transport Modify commands and in the specification of resource names:

UPPERCASE

A literal. Enter exactly as shown. (In the preceding example, enter F XCOM exactly as shown.)

lowercase italics

A variable. Replace with an appropriate value.

MIXed CASE

Enter in one of two ways:

- In long form, by spelling out the item in uppercase—for example, the long form of **ACTivate** is **ACTIVATE**.
- In short form, by using only the capitalized letters—for example, the short form of **ACTivate** is **ACT**.

n

A numeric variable. For example, *n* represents any number in the range 0 to 9 and *nn* is any number in the range 00 to 99.

Items separated by |

Indicates that the items are alternatives—one of the items must be chosen.

{Items in braces}

Indicates required items. One of the items in braces must be chosen.

[Items in brackets]

Indicates optional items. In such cases, you can specify one, more, or none of the items enclosed in the brackets.

ACTIVATE Command

Starts a single session with the specified LU. If the LU is not available, the request is queued. If a session has already been established with the LU, an error message is displayed. If this format is entered without an LU name, an error message is displayed, saying that the LU name is required for this command.

Format

F XCOM,ACTivate,*destname*

Operand

destname

Specifies the name of the logical unit to be activated.

Notes

The ACTIVATE command does not work for an LU defined for parallel sessions. For those LUs, use the CNOS command, described later in this chapter.

The ACTIVATE command is not used for TCP/IP destinations.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .ACTIVATE. <i>destname</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>-the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>destname</i>-the name of the LU to be activated

Important! Do not specify a group name, because CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as an individual LU name.

ALTER Command

Alters date, time, scheduling priorities, or execution priorities.

Format

```
F XCOM,ALTER,nnnnnn,  
{{DATE[,yyyymmdd|yyddd]|TIME[,hhmm]}}|{SPRTY[,nnn]|EPRTY[,nnn]}}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the ALTER command:

DATE

Alters the starting date of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new starting date can be coded in one of two formats:

- *yyyymmdd*

where:

- *yyyy* is a four-digit designation for a year (for example, 2005)
- *mm* is a two-digit designation for one of the twelve months of the year as shown in the following chart:

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

- *dd* is a two-digit number in the range 01 to 31, designating a day of the month

Example

To change the start date for request 1084 to June 1, 2009, specify the following:

```
/F XCOM,ALTER,1084,DATE,20090601
```

- *yyddd* (Julian date)

where:

- *yy* is a two-digit designation for a year (for example, 02)
- *ddd* is a three-digit number in the range 001 to 366, designating a day of the year

Example

To change the start date for request 1084 to February 1, 2009 (that is, the 32nd day of 2009), specify the following:

```
/F XCOM,ALTER,1084,DATE,09032
```

If no date is coded, the default value of DATE is assumed as the new starting date.

Default: Current date

EPRTY

Alters the execution priority (*nnn*) of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new execution priority can be coded in the operand *nnn* following the keyword EPRTY. If the operand *nnn* is not coded, the default value of EPRTY is assumed as the new execution priority.

If several file transfers are active at the same time, the processing priority is given to that transfer that has the highest execution priority number.

Default: 16

hhmm

Specifies the hour (*hh*) and minute (*mm*) when the transfer with request number *nnnnnn* is to start (on the originally scheduled day).

nnn

Specifies a number in the range 1 to 255 to indicate either the execution or scheduling priority of the given file transfer.

Following the keyword EPRTY, this number indicates the new execution priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The lowest execution priority is 1.

Following the keyword SPRTY, this number indicates the new scheduling priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The lowest scheduling priority is 1.

nnnnnn

Specifies the transfer request number.

SPRTY

Alters the scheduling priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new scheduling priority can be coded in the operand *nnn* following the keyword SPRTY. If the operand *nnn* is not coded, the default value of SPRTY is assumed as the new scheduling priority.

If several transfers are scheduled to occur at the same time, they are initiated in order of their priority numbers.

Default: 16

TIME

Alters the starting time (*hhmm*) of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new starting time can be coded in the operand *hhmm* following the keyword TIME. If the operand *hhmm* is not coded, the default value of TIME is assumed as the new starting time (on the originally scheduled date).

Default: 0000 (that is, midnight)

yyddd

Specifies a date according to the Julian calendar. For example, 09105 refers to the 105th day of year 2009.

Notes

Unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, give short file transfers a higher execution priority than very large transmissions. Doing so generally enhances processing efficiency. The execution priority can be changed during the transmission.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	<p>XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.DATE.<i>destname</i>.<i>ownername</i> XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.EPRTY.<i>destname</i>.<i>ownername</i> XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.SPRTY.<i>destname</i>.<i>ownername</i> XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.TIME.<i>destname</i>.<i>ownername</i></p> <p>The variables represent the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer ■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

CANCEL Command

Cancels an active session.

Format

```
F XCOM,CANCEL,{*|destname}[ ,Immed|Purge|SUSPend]
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the CANCEL command:

*** (asterisk)**

Cancels all active sessions.

destname

Cancels the specific session associated with the designated CA XCOM Data Transport partner (destination).

The CA XCOM Data Transport partner can be identified with any **one** of the following:

- A valid SNA LU name
- A TCP/IP name
- A TCP/IP address.

The CA XCOM Data Transport partner name (*destname*) must match that which is shown by the DISPLAY command.

If there is no active session with the partner, an error message is displayed.

IMMED

Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to be interrupted and queued. It is automatically retried after the error interval expires if GETSESS=YES is specified, or when the session becomes available if GETSESS=YES is not specified.

PURGE

Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to abort. The transfer is terminated unconditionally, that is, it cannot be restarted but must be rescheduled from the beginning.

SUSPEND

Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to be interrupted and suspended. The transfer remains suspended until it is reactivated with the RESUME command.

Notes

If no operand is coded following the CA XCOM Data Transport partner name (*destname*) or * and the transfer is active on the session, the session is canceled when the transfer completes.

For IMMED and SUSPEND, if checkpointing is active for the transfer, it is restarted from the most recent checkpoint.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource
--------------	----------

UPDATE	<p>XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.CANCEL.<i>destname</i>.<i>type</i></p> <p>The parameters represent the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination (CA XCOM Data Transport partner) involved in the transfer ■ <i>type</i>—one of the CANCEL command operands, that is, IMMED, PURGE, or SUSPEND
--------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

CNOS Command

Starts an SNA parallel session with the specified LU.

Format

F XCOM,CNOS,*membername*,WINNERS=*nnn*,LOSERS=*nnn*

Operands

The following operands are used with the CNOS command:

membername

Specifies the name of the control library member containing the definition of the partner LU.

The member name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

nnn

Specifies a number in the range 0 to 999, which indicates either the number of contention winner or loser sessions, depending on the associated operand (see WINNERS and LOSERS in this table).

WINNERS

Specifies the number (*nnn*) of contention winner sessions for an LU/mode pair.

Default: Current value

Note: For this operand to be valid, PARSESS=YES must be coded in the control library member.

LOSERS

Specifies the number (*nnn*) of contention loser sessions for an LU/mode pair.

Default: Current value

Note: For this operand to be valid, PARSESS=YES must be coded in the control library member.

Notes

CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to initiate the Change Number of Sessions (CNOS) conversation with the partner LU only if the control library member specified is enabled.

When WINNERS or LOSERS are specified, the group is updated with the necessary parameters and CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to initiate the CNOS conversation with the partner LU.

The CNOS command cannot be used with single session SNA LUs or with TCP/IP destinations.

CNOS can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server to establish a connection with the XCOMPLEX Worker Server in cases where a manual CNOS is necessary. For more information, see the section Enable and Disable Commands in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .CNOS. <i>membername</i> The parameters represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>membername</i>—the name of the control library member

DELETE Command

Deletes a transfer request from the pending queue.

Format

F XCOM,DELeTe,*nnnnnn*

Operand

The following operand is used with the DELETE command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (up to six digits) of the transfer request to be deleted.

Notes

Entering this command has no effect if the transfer is active.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .DELETE. <i>destname</i> . <i>ownername</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

DFLT Command

Dynamically modifies certain default table parameters. The parameters that can be modified are listed under the Operands section. These settings are in place until CA XCOM Data Transport is stopped and restarted.

Format

Use the following format with the DFLT command:

```
F XCOM,DFLT,{operand},new_value
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the DFLT command:

AGE

Identifies the length in days of the queue-purging interval applied to locally initiated transfer requests.

CATALOG

Indicates whether new data sets created by CA XCOM Data Transport should be cataloged.

CLASS

Specifies the default SYSOUT class assigned to an incoming report when the remote system does not provide one.

DIR

Specifies the number of PDS directory blocks to be allocated for file transfers to new data sets.

DUMPCL

Specifies the SYSOUT class CA XCOM Data Transport uses when creating diagnostic dumps.

EDESC

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS message descriptor code.

EROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of MVS console routing codes for error messages ending with E.

ERRINTV

The interval in minutes at which CA XCOM Data Transport is to reset error flags on the pending request queue and retry session establishment.

IDESC

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS message descriptor code.

IROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS console routing code.

JESINTV

Sets the interval in seconds at which the CA XCOM Data Transport server is to scan the JES spool for output directed to destinations and/or writers specified in CAI.CIN31CTL destination members.

LOG

Specifies whether the transfer log should be written.

LOGCL

Indicates the JES SYSOUT class for the CA XCOM Data Transport transfer log.

LOGDEST

Specifies the JES destination for the CA XCOM Data Transport transfer log.

MAXLOC

Indicates the maximum number of locally initiated transfers.

MAXREM

Indicates the maximum number of remotely initiated transfers.

MAXTASK

Indicates the maximum number of transfers.

PRI

Specifies the primary space allocation.

PSOUNIT

Specifies the generic unit name used by the PSO interface when allocating temporary data sets.

PSOVOL

Specifies the DASD volume used by the PSO interface when allocating temporary data sets.

REIMAGE

Specifies the queue purging interval in days for remotely initiated transfer requests.

RELEASE

Specifies whether the remote partner is to release unused DASD space when creating a new file.

REPCR

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to attempt to do a CREATE when receiving a transfer with FILEOPT=ADD|REPLACE and the data set does not exist.

SEC

Specifies the default amount of secondary space allocated to new data sets in the units specified by the ALLOC parameter.

SMF

Specifies whether an SMF record is created at the completion of a transfer.

SMFNUM

Designates the ID number for SMF records created by CA XCOM Data Transport.

SUPLIST

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to suppress XCOMM0397I and XCOMM0398I messages when processing transfers of PDS or PDSE (source) members.

TCPSESS

Indicates the maximum number of locally initiated TCP/IP transfers to any one partner.

UNIT

Specifies the default unit name when allocating new data sets.

USERD

Specifies system-wide user data to be included in the logging information for file transfers initiated by the system.

VOL

Specifies the default volume serial number to be used when allocating new data sets.

new_value

Specifies the new value of the CA XCOM Data Transport parameter identified with the operand option of the DFLT command. For valid values of those default options table parameters that can be modified with the DFLT command, see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Notes

The values of these parameters are defined in the Default Options Table. Use the INQ command to display the current values.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .DFLT. <i>parmname</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>parmname</i>—the name of the parameter to which the DFLT is applied, that is, any or all of the operands listed above.

DISABLE Command

Disables a CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

Format

```
F XCOM,DISAbLe,membername{,ALL|FORCE|FORCEALL}
```

Operands

The following operand is used with the DISABLE command:

membername

Specifies the name of the control library member containing the definition of the LU or a group of LUs to be disabled.

The member name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters

ALL

Indicates that all lists in the specified superlist are to be disabled.

Note: This operand is valid only with a superlist.

FORCE

Indicates that the specified superlist is to be disabled, but that the individual lists in the superlist are not to be disabled.

Note: This operand is valid only with a superlist.

FORCEALL

Indicates that a superlist named in another superlist is to be disabled, as well as all individual lists named in the superlist.

Note: This operand is valid only with a superlist.

Examples

Suppose you have defined the following superlists:

```
Member NJTRI:
TYPE=SUPERLIST
LIST=NJ,PA
LIST=NY
```

```
Member EAST:
TYPE=SUPERLIST
LIST=DE
LIST=NJTRI,MA
```

The following examples show how you can use the DISABLE command with these superlists.

Example 1

```
f xcom,DISABLE EAST{,ALL/FORCE/FORCEALL}

f xcom,DISABLE EAST
```

All LIST members that were automatically enabled when ENABLE EAST was issued are to be disabled as well as EAST.

Example 2

```
f xcom,DISABLE EAST,ALL
```

All LIST members named in EAST are to be disabled. Because EAST specifies NJTRI, all members named in NJTRI are to be disabled as will NJTRI.

Example 3

```
F xcom,DISABLE NJTRI,FORCE
```

Because NJTRI is named in member EAST, you cannot disable it without also specifying the FORCE parameter.

Example 4

```
F xcom,DISABLE NJTRI,FORCEALL
```

Because NJ, PA, and NY are named in member NJTRI, you cannot disable them without also specifying the FORCEALL parameter.

Notes

This command disables a group's control library member, allowing you to change parameters in CA XCOM Data Transport's control library and then enable the member again.

DISABLE can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. For more information, see ENABLE and DISABLE Commands in the chapter "Configuring and Customizing CA XCOM Data Transport" in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .DISABLE. <i>membername</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>membername</i>—the name of the CONTROL LIBRARY member to be disabled

DISPLAY Command

Displays information about active sessions.

Format

```
F XCOM,DISplay, [destname]
```

Operand

The following operand is used with the DISPLAY command:

destname

The name of the destination about which session information is to be displayed.

The destination can be identified with (1) a valid SNA LU name, (2) TCP/IP name, or (3) TCP/IP address.

For information about all active sessions running under this started task, omit this operand.

Notes

The DISPLAY command lists established sessions involving the local system, even if currently idle. It also displays the name of the associated partner logical unit, whether it is currently sending or receiving, and the number of records transferred so far. If this system is serving as the intermediary system in an active indirect file transfer, this session is also displayed. Repeating the DISPLAY command several times and tracking the record count allows you to check whether a transfer is proceeding normally.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .DISPLAY. <i>destname</i> XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .DISPLAY.* The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination about which session information is to be displayed * (asterisk)—any or all sessions

DUMP Command

Dumps control blocks for a CA XCOM Data Transport partner.

Format

F XCOM,DUMP,*destname*

Operand

The following operand is used for the DUMP command:

destname

Specifies the destination in which you are interested.

The destination can be identified with any one of the following:

- An SNA LU name
- A TCP/IP name
- A TCP/IP address.

The CA XCOM Data Transport partner destination name must match the one shown by the DISPLAY command.

Notes

The dump output is sent to one of two places:

The DUMPCL SYSOUT class defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

An override value indicated in the EXEC PARM parameter of the CA XCOM Data Transport started task.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .DUMP. <i>destname</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>-the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>-the name of the destination about which the dump data is requested

DUMPXCF Command

(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server and XCOMPLEX Admin Server only)

Takes an SVC dump of the CA XCOM Data Transport coupling facility area and dumps the entire XCOMPLEX structure.

Format

F XCOM,DUMPXCF

Operands

None

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command's issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .DUMPXCF The <i>applsec</i> variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

Note: The DUMPXCF command should be used only when requested by CA XCOM Technical Support.

ENABLE Command

Enables a CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

Format

F XCOM,ENABle,*membername*

Operand

The following operand is used with the ENABLE command:

membername

Specifies the name of the control library member to be enabled. The member name can be up to eight characters long.

Notes

This command enables a control library member in the control library. The control library contains configuration definitions for CA XCOM Data Transport partner destinations, distribution lists, and customized code page conversion tables. To alter an existing definition, you must edit the control library PDS member, issue a DISABLE command for that member and then issue the ENABLE command.

The LIST command is used to display an enabled control library member. If you want the member to be enabled when CA XCOM Data Transport is started, you must add the member name to the CA XCOM Data Transport start-up list member. The default name of the start-up list member is XCOMSTRT, but another name can be specified on the START parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the EXEC statement of the CA XCOM Data Transport start-up JCL.

The ENABLE command can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. For more information, see Enable and Disable Commands in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .ENABLE. <i>membername</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>membername</i>—the name of the control library member to be enabled

EXIT Command

Executes a user-written CA XCOM Data Transport exit routine.

Format

F XCOM,EXIT,*userdata*

Operand

The following operand is used with the EXIT command:

userdata

Specifies up to eight bytes of data to be passed to the XCOMEX09 routine.

Notes

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .EXIT. <i>data</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>data</i>—the data to be passed to the exit routine

HOLD Command

Holds a pending file transfer.

Format

F XCOM,HOLD,*nnnnnn*

Operand

The following operand is used for the HOLD command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request that is to be held.

Notes

This command holds the pending file transfer request whose request number is *nnnnnn*, provided it has not yet commenced executing. Otherwise, it is ignored. To release a previously held request, use the RELEASE command.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	<p>XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.HOLD.<i>destname</i>.<i>ownername</i></p> <p>The variables represent the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer ■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

INQ Command

Displays the current parameter definitions for MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS, or all parameter definitions.

Format

```
F XCOM,INQ,{MAX|DFLT}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the INQ command:

MAX

Displays the current values for MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS.

DFLT

Displays the current values for all XCOMDFLT parameters that are currently in use by the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

Notes

The initial values of the MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS parameters are defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table. These values can be altered by using the DFLT command.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .INQ The <i>applsec</i> variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

LIST Command

Displays all of the information pertaining to a CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

Format

```
F XCOM,LIST,membername{,ALL}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the LIST command:

membername

Specifies the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport control library member the contents of which are to be displayed. The member name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters. You can use a wildcard character (*) to generically display control library member information. If present, the wildcard character (*) must be the last character in the member parameter field.

ALL

Indicates that each list in the specified superlist is to be listed, in the same way as if you issued a LIST command for each individual list.

Notes:

- The *membername* operand can identify a predefined distribution superlist, or list of lists.
- The ALL operand is valid only with a superlist.

Notes

An asterisk (*) next to any displayed value indicates that the value is taken from the Default Options Table.

Important! Caution should be used when generically displaying control library members, because displays can become quite large if there are many members that match the selection criteria.

The LIST command cannot be used for Custom Code Page Conversion Tables (TYPE=CONVERT).

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .LIST. <i>membername</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>membername</i>—the name of the control library member

LOGFREE Command

Frees the CA XCOM Data Transport log for printing.

Format

```
F XCOM,LOGFREE
```

Notes

This command closes and de-allocates the current logging data set, then dynamically allocates and opens the new logging data set. It allows you to review the contents of the CA XCOM Data Transport log while CA XCOM Data Transport is active.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

Access Level	Resource Name
--------------	---------------

UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .LOGFREE
--------	-------------------------------

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

NOTRACE Command

Deactivates the trace function.

Format

F XCOM,NOTRACE[, {*|*luname*|*ipname*}]

Operands

The following operands are used with the NOTRACE command:

* (asterisk)

Specifies that all active traces are to be turned off.

F XCOM,NOTRACE,* and **F XCOM,NOTRACE** have the same result.

luname

Specifies the name of the LU for which the trace is to be turned off. The LU name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters.

Note: This operand is invalid in the TCP/IP protocol environment.

When a trace is closed, z/OS create a spin-off data set that is printed as soon as the SYSOUT file is closed. The file is closed and dynamically deallocated when NOTRACE, * is specified or when there are no longer any active traces. (Use the TRACE command to activate traces.)

ipname

Specifies the name or address of the IP destination for which the trace is to be turned off.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .NOTRACE. <i>destname</i> The variable represents the following value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the ipname or luname for which the trace is to be turned off

NOXTRACE Command

(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server only) Deactivates the trace function.

Format

F XCOM,NOXTRACE

Operands

None

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .NOXTRACE The <i>applsec</i> variable represents the <i>APPLSEC</i> parameter in the Default Options Table.

NSASTAT Command

Provides usage statistics that may be requested by CA XCOM Data Transport Technical Support.

Format

F XCOM,NSASTAT

Notes

The following statistics are displayed:

#NSA

Number of elements in the Network Session Anchor (NSA) Block chain

#NSAX

Number of free elements in the NSA chain

#NSAI

Number of inactive elements in the NSA chain

#NSAA

Number of active elements in the NSA chain

#NSAR

Number of elements in the dispatch chain

#LCUR

Number of locally initiated elements that are currently active

#LMAX

Peak number of locally initiated elements

#RCUR

Number of remotely initiated elements that are currently active

#RMAX

Peak number of remotely initiated elements

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
--------------	---------------

READ

XCOM.*applsec*.NSASTAT

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

RELEASE Command

Releases a held file transfer.

Format

```
F XCOM,RELEASE,nnnnnn
```

Operand

The following operand is used with the RELEASE command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the transfer to be released.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .RELEASE. <i>destname</i> . <i>ownername</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer ■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

RESET Command

Immediately resets any error flags.

Format

```
F XCOM,RESet,{*|destname}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the RESET command:

*** (asterisk)**

Resets all error flags for all transfer requests.

destname

Specifies the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport destination for which the error flag is to be reset. The destination name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters. Any of the following items can be used as a destination name:

- SNA LU name
- TCP/IP name
- TCP/IP address
- CA XCOM Data Transport control library member name

Notes

All error flags are automatically reset by CA XCOM Data Transport at an interval set by the ERRINTV parameter in CA XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table. The default error reset interval is seven minutes. If a transfer fails with a retry-able error and the conditions leading to the failure have been corrected, you can have the transfer retried before the error reset interval expires by using the RESET command. Prior to issuing the RESET command, use the SHOW command to verify that the status is NET-ERR or REM SUSP and to determine the correct value to use for the destination name.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .RESET.{* <i>destname</i> } The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination for which the error flag is to be set■ * (asterisk)—all destinations

RESUME Command

Resumes a suspended file transfer.

Format

```
F XCOM,RESUME,nnnnnn
```

Operand

The following operand is used with the RESUME command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the partner system's transfer request number (0 to 999999) of the suspended transfer that is to be resumed.

Notes

If the transfer is a Version 2 transfer, it is resumed from the last checkpoint taken when it was suspended.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	<p>XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.RESUME.<i>destname</i>.<i>ownername</i></p> <p>The variables represent the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer ■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

RSHOW Command

Displays remotely initiated transfers.

Format

```
F XCOM,RSHOW[ ,nnnnnn | destname]
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the RSHOW command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (nnnnnn) of the remotely initiated transfer about which detailed information is to be displayed.

destname

Specifies the name of the destination whose remotely initiated transfers are to be displayed. Any of the following items can be used as a destination name:

- SNA LU name
- TCP/IP name
- TCP/IP address

Note: Entered without an operand, RSHOW displays all remotely-initiated transfer requests.

Notes

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are active
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

Important! In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	<p>XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.RSHOW.<i>destname</i>.<i>ownername</i></p> <p>The variables represent the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer ■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed <p>Note: ISPF and CICS display requests may cause resource checking for both SHOW and RSHOW commands.</p>

SHOW Command

Displays information about locally initiated file transfer requests.

Format

```
F XCOM,SHOW[ ,nnnnn|destname]
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the SHOW command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed.

destname

Specifies the name of the destination whose locally initiated transfers are to be displayed.

Any of the following items can be used as a destination name:

- SNA LU name
- TCP/IP name
- TCP/IP address

Note: Entered without an operand, the SHOW command displays all locally initiated file transfer requests. However, more information is displayed for a transfer that is selected individually than when showing all transfers.

Notes

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are scheduled but not yet started
- Active requests
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

Important! In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	<p>XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.SHOW.<i>destname</i>.<i>ownername</i></p> <p>The variables represent the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer ■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed <p>Note: ISPF and CICS display requests may cause resource access checking for both SHOW and RSHOW commands.</p>

SNAP Command

Produces a snap dump of the CA XCOM Data Transport region.

Format

```
F XCOM,SNAP
```

Important! It is best not to use the SNAP command unless instructed by the CA XCOM Data Transport technical support staff.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	<p>XCOM.<i>applsec</i>.SNAP</p> <p>The <i>applsec</i> variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.</p>

STAT Command

(For the XCOMPLEX Admin Server only) The STAT command displays statistics for each XCOMPLEX Worker server connected to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The statistics displays information such as the number of remotely initiated transfers, locally initiated transfers, and how many are TCP/IP transfers. It also displays activity like how many transfers are held, suspended, remotely suspended, retry pending and/or inactive. The display also shows XCOMPLEX Worker Servers who are not currently connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

This data from the STAT command is refreshed on the XCOMPLEX Worker Server side every 30 seconds, so this display should only be used for general monitoring of the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers and their workload distribution.

Format

F XCOM,STAT

Operands

None

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .STAT
	The <i>applsec</i> variable represents the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

Example

The following is an example of the STAT command output for three XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server and an XCOMPLEX Worker Server that is not currently connected:

A26IXCOM HAS RECEIVED STAT COMMAND

A26RXCOM HAS RECEIVED STAT COMMAND

A26UXCOM HAS RECEIVED STAT COMMAND

A26LXCOM IS NOT CONNECTED TO THE XCOMPLEX

STAT COMMAND PROCESSING SUCCESSFUL

```
-----
A26IXCOM - TASK      CURRENT   LIMIT    PERCENT
          TYPE      COUNT     (MAX)    UTILIZED
-----
          LOCAL      8         75       10 %
          REMOTE     0         75        0 %
-----
          TASKS      8         150      5 %
-----
          TCP/IP     2         --        --
          HELD       0         --        --
          SUSPENDED  0         --        --
          REM/SUSPND 2         --        --
          RETRY PEND 0         --        --
          INACTIVE   0         --        --
-----
```

```
-----
A26RXCOM - TASK      CURRENT   LIMIT    PERCENT
          TYPE      COUNT     (MAX)    UTILIZED
-----
          LOCAL      2         25        8 %
          REMOTE     0         25        0 %
-----
          TASKS      2         50        4 %
-----
          TCP/IP     1         --        --
          HELD       0         --        --
          SUSPENDED  0         --        --
          REM/SUSPND 0         --        --
          RETRY PEND 0         --        --
          INACTIVE   0         --        --
-----
```

```
-----
A26UXCOM - TASK      CURRENT   LIMIT    PERCENT
          TYPE      COUNT     (MAX)    UTILIZED
-----
          LOCAL      7         50       14 %
          REMOTE     0         50        0 %
-----
```

TASKS	7	100	7 %
TCP/IP	1	--	--
HELD	0	--	--
SUSPENDED	0	--	--
REM/SUSPND	1	--	--
RETRY PEND	0	--	--
INACTIVE	1	--	--

STOP Command

Stops CA XCOM Data Transport.

Format

F XCOM,STOP[,IMMED]

The following list shows the various commands by which the CA XCOM Data Transport server can be stopped and describes the circumstances under which each command is used.

no operand

When the STOP command is issued without an operand, that is, **F XCOM,STOP**, it causes CA XCOM Data Transport to stop as soon as all active transfers are completed.

IMMED

F XCOM,STOP,IMMED causes CA XCOM Data Transport to stop immediately and unconditionally, that is, even if transfers are in progress.

When CA XCOM Data Transport is stopped in this way, normal cleanup of transfer requests does not occur.

Notes

When stopping, CA XCOM Data Transport does not allow new locally initiated and remotely allocated transmissions to commence.

Other ways to stop CA XCOM Data Transport include the following non-MODIFY commands:

C XCOM[,DUMP]

Whether issued in the form **C XCOM** or **C XCOM,DUMP**, this command causes CA XCOM Data Transport to stop immediately and unconditionally, without any cleanup of transfer requests, that is, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM,STOP,IMMED**.

P XCOM

When this command is issued once, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM STOP**, that is, CA XCOM Data Transport does not stop until all transfers in progress at the time of issuing the command have completed. When the command is issued a second time for a job, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM,STOP,IMMED** or the non-MODIFY command **C XCOM[,DUMP]**.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
CONTROL	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .STOP. <i>type</i> The variable represents the following value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>type</i>—the STOP command operand IMMED

SUSPEND Command

Immediately suspends an active transfer.

Format

```
F XCOM,SUSPEND,{\uname|nnnnn}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the SUSPEND command:

luname

Specifies the name (one to eight characters) of the single-session SNA LU that you want to suspend.

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the transfer to be suspended.

This operand must be used for transfers with a TCP/IP partner or with a parallel sessions SNA LU partner.

Notes

A Version 2 transfer can be resumed from the last checkpoint taken. If it does not, the transfer is resumed from the beginning of the file. If the transfer was initiated and suspended by a remote system, the operation resumes in the next retry interval. If the transfer was initiated and suspended by the local system, the RESUME command must be used for the transfer to continue.

If multiple transfers are running with the same request number, the first one shown with the DISPLAY command is the one affected by the SUSPEND command. For greater control, we recommend using the ISPF or CICS menu interface.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .SUSPEND. <i>destname</i> . <i>ownername</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

TERM Command

Immediately halts and purges an active transfer.

Format

```
F XCOM,TERM,{luname|nnnnnn}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the TERM command:

luname

Specifies the name (one to eight characters) of the single-session SNA LU that you want to terminate.

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the active file transfer that you want to terminate.

This operand is required for transfers with a TCP/IP partner or with a parallel sessions SNA LU partner.

Notes

For SNA transfers, TERM stops the LU 6.2 conversation, but it does not terminate the session. Use the CANCEL command to terminate the session.

If multiple transfers are running with the same request number, the first one shown with the DISPLAY command is the one affected by the TERM command. For greater control, we recommend using the ISPF or CICS menu interface.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .TERM. <i>destname</i> . <i>ownername</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

TRACE Command

Activates a CA XCOM Data Transport internal trace.

Format

```
F XCOM,TRACE[, {*| luname, [SNA] | ipname}]
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the TRACE command:

*** (asterisk)**

Indicates that all active sessions involving this system are to be traced.

F XCOM,TRACE,* (with the asterisk operand) and

F XCOM,TRACE (without an operand) are equivalent.

***luname*,[SNA]**

Specifies the name (one to eight characters) of the LU to be traced. An LU name can be traced before a session exists. There is no requirement that the LU be defined to allow CA XCOM Data Transport to initiate a trace.

The optional keyword SNA should be used in cases where the LUNAME and IPNAME are the same at a site. This forces the LUNAME to be treated exclusively as SNA when creating the trace file.

ipname

Specifies the name or address of the IP destination to be traced.

Notes

The trace function dynamically allocates a SYSOUT file to receive the trace data. This SYSOUT file's class is defined through the DUMPCL parameter of CA XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table (see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*). It can be overridden in the EXEC PARM of the CA XCOM Data Transport started task.

In most cases, the CA XCOM Data Transport trace is more desirable than a VTAM buffer trace because it does not require GTF and is simpler to turn on and off.

To turn off the trace, use the NOTRACE command.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .TRACE. <i>destname</i> The variables represent the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the <i>luname</i> or <i>ipname</i> for which the trace is activated

VERSION Command

Displays CA XCOM Data Transport version information.

Format

F XCOM,VERsion

Notes

When the VERSION command is issued, CA XCOM Data Transport responds with the following data:

```
XCOMM0060I CURRENT RELEASE IS r.m - GENERATION LEVEL yymm
```

r.m

Indicates the release and modification level.

yymm

Indicates the maintenance generation level (year, month).

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .VERSION. <i>destname</i> . <i>ownername</i> The variable represents the following value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>applsec</i>—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table ■ <i>destname</i>—the name of the destination involved in the transfer ■ <i>ownername</i>—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

XRSHOW Command

(For XCOMPLEX Admin Server only) Displays remotely initiated transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Format

```
F XCOM,XRSHOW,nnnnnn
```

Operand

The following is the operand for the XRSHOW command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed.

Notes

If you enter XRSHOW without an operand, the resulting display lists remotely-initiated file transfer requests. If you select an individual request number, XRSHOW limits the display to only the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers that have the specified request number. Additional details are NOT displayed. For additional details, enter the RSHOW command from the XCOMPLEX Worker Server.

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are active
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

Important! In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .XRSHOW The <i>applsec</i> variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

XSHOW Command

(For XCOMPLEX Admin Server only) Displays information about locally initiated file transfer requests for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Format

F XCOM,XSHOW,*nnnnnn*

Operand

The following is the operand for the XSHOW command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed.

Notes

If you enter XSHOW without an operand, the resulting display lists remotely-initiated file transfer requests. If you select an individual request number, XSHOW limits the display to only the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers that have the specified request number. Additional details are NOT displayed. For additional details, enter the SHOW command from the XCOMPLEX Worker Server.

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are scheduled but not yet started
- Active requests
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

Important! In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
READ	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .XSHOW
	The <i>applsec</i> variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

XTRACE Command

(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server and XCOMPLEX Admin Server only)

Activates a CA XCOM Data Transport internal trace. This trace must be activated individually on each server.

Format

F XCOM,XTRACE

Operands

None

Notes

The trace function dynamically allocates a SYSOUT file to receive the trace data. This SYSOUT file's class is defined through the DUMPCL parameter of CA XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table (see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*). It can be overridden in the EXEC PARM of the CA XCOM Data Transport started task.

Turning on the XTRACE seriously degrades performance.

To turn off the trace, use the NOXTRACE command.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMD5):

Access Level	Resource Name
UPDATE	XCOM. <i>applsec</i> .XTRACE The <i>applsec</i> variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

Chapter 6: Processing Different File Types

This chapter covers CA XCOM Data Transport support for various file types including partitioned data sets (PDS), partitioned data set extended (PDSE), and PDSE program libraries, generation data groups (GDG), VSAM files, and USS files. Processing requirements, limitations, and special features for different file types are described in detail. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, these considerations apply uniformly across all the CA XCOM Data Transport interfaces.

This section contains the following topics:

[Partitioned Data Sets](#) (see page 343)

[Generic File Specifications \(Using Wildcards\)](#) (see page 345)

[Generation Data Groups](#) (see page 347)

[USS Files](#) (see page 349)

[VSAM Files](#) (see page 350)

[Miscellaneous File Considerations](#) (see page 351)

Partitioned Data Sets

This section describes the level of support for partitioned data sets (PDS), partitioned data set extended (PDSE), and PDSE load libraries in CA XCOM Data Transport.

PDS and PDSE Support

Support for partitioned data sets, including PDSE and program libraries, is provided in CA XCOM Data Transport. CA XCOM Data Transport reads the VTOC and the directory blocks to determine whether the file is a PDS and passes this information on to the remote system. When a new file is created on the target system (using the Create File option), CA XCOM Data Transport allocates the same amount of space for directory blocks there as it has on the source system. You can override this allocation by changing the number of directory blocks or reblocking the file through the appropriate SYSIN01 (Batch Interface) or File Allocation Information screen (Menu Interface) parameters.

CA XCOM Data Transport transmits aliases if the member to which it is pointed is already on the target PDS.

Checkpointing should not be specified for transfer of PDSs.

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport reads the directory blocks for information such as alias relationships and pointers to preserve the integrity of the data; therefore, PDS files take longer to process than sequential or VSAM files of the same size.

PDSE Program Library Support

Support for PDSE program library transfers requires PROGLIB=YES in SYSIN01 and the use of an XCOMPRNT DD statement. Any CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS servers used to send or receive PDSE program library transfers must be modified to include the XCOMPRNT DD. See sample member XCOM in the appendix "Sample Files." If PROGLIB=YES is used in TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, then XCOMPRNT DD must be included in the batch XCOMJOB JCL.

Only whole PDSE program libraries can be transferred. The transferring of an individual member or the use of wild cards (for example, ABC*) to transfer multiple members is not supported.

CA XCOM Data Transport uses the values from PSOPREF and PSOVOL to create the temporary data sets used in transferring PDSE program libraries.

Generic File Specifications (Using Wildcards)

PDS member names can be specified generically for Send File and Receive File procedures by using wildcards. To send or receive all members beginning with a particular prefix, designate the Local File Name with that prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, PRIVATE.LIB4(TRAN*) requests that members TRANUPDT, TRANBKUP, and TRANINQ be transferred.

To request that CA XCOM Data Transport send *all* members of this PDS, use PRIVATE.LIB4(*). In generic specifications, the asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis. In batch mode, all members are transmitted if no member name is specified.

When transferring to another z/OS system, use generic specifications for the source file only, not the destination file. For example, with a Receive File transfer on z/OS, you could use a generic specification for the Remote File Name, but not for the Local File Name. Wildcards in the z/OS destination data sets are ignored.

If the destination is another CA XCOM Data Transport r11 or r11.5 partner, wildcard characters are allowed in the destination file name, depending on the system to which the transfer is being sent. For more information, see the appropriate documentation for specific CA XCOM Data Transport r11 or r11.5 platforms.

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport does not support the use of wildcards with PDSE program libraries. For more information, see PDSE Program Library Support in this chapter.

USS Files

USS files can be specified generically for Send File and Receive File transfers by using wildcards. For example:

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/*

Transfer ALL files.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/*m

Transfer ALL files ending with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*m

Transfer ALL files starting with an m and ending with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*m

Transfer ALL files starting with an m, ending with an m and containing a y.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*you*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m and containing the characters you in succession.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*o*u*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m and containing the characters y and o and u (in order, but not in succession).

Notes:

- One or more wildcard characters (*) can be used if transferring to IBM mainframe systems, to Windows systems, or to UNIX systems.
- The transfer of USS files is supported only between systems running CA XCOM Data Transport r11.5.

Library Transfers

When multiple members of a PDS are transferred and the target data set is sequential or a single member of a PDS, the completion of the transfer depends on the value of the LIBNEG parameter. If LIBNEG=YES, all selected members of the PDS are written to the larger data set. If LIBNEG=NO, the transfer is terminated.

Generation Data Groups

Generation Data Groups present a special problem to most file transfer systems. Generally, when a generation data set is uploaded into a GDG, a relative generation number of (+1) is given as part of the file name. However, relative generation numbers are normally not updated by z/OS until the end of the associated job. Therefore, if (as in CICS) the CA XCOM Data Transport started task is being used to update the generation data set, its relative generation number would not be updated until the started task is brought down.

This generation data set could be updated multiple times before the CA XCOM Data Transport started task is stopped, the second update being, as far as z/OS is concerned, to the (+2) generation, the third to the (+3) generation, and so on.

The situation described above is generally undesirable. CA XCOM Data Transport avoids this by treating each Generation Data Group file transfer request as if it were an autonomous job. This allows for the relative generation of number references in the conventional manner, no matter when the CA XCOM Data Transport started task is brought down. The complete data set name of a generation data set, including the GxxxxV00 suffix, is sent in CA XCOM Data Transport messages to partner systems (Version=2 transfers only).

For example, error and log messages concerning a generation data set sent to a PC or workstation display the actual z/OS data set name (provided the transfer is a Version=2 transfer).

Scheduled Versus Immediate Transfer Considerations

Generation data sets introduce a complicating factor into any non-immediate, queued procedure. There may be a significant time lag between the request and its implementation. For example, the partner system may not sign on for an indeterminate period of time. If a relative generation number is specified for a queued CA XCOM Data Transport transfer, and the GDG is updated before the transfer executes, the wrong file may be transferred. This would depend on whether the user wanted the file designated by the relative generation number at the time of the request, or the most current generation of the file. CA XCOM Data Transport can accommodate either, handling the transfer differently depending on whether the Batch or the Menu Interface is being used.

Scheduling a Transfer with GDG(0)

If you schedule a transfer with GDG(0) or GDG(+0) specified, the XCOM server resolves the file name to be the current GxxxxV00 number at the time the transfer is scheduled. If you specify HOLD=YES, such as in an XTC scenario, a relative generation number is used until the specific version is resolved. This occurs just before the data set is opened.

Batch Interface

The local file in a file transfer can be specified with the SYSIN01 LFILE parameter or the LCLDS01 DD statement (see the chapter "The Batch Interface"). For TYPE=SCHEDULE (that is, queued) transfers, Generation Data Groups are handled differently depending on the option used.

If the local file is specified with LCLDS01, CA XCOM Data Transport transfers the designated file when the request is made. This is done regardless of whether a generation data set is specified by its relative generation number or its GxxxxV00 suffix.

If the local file is specified as LFILE, it is transferred according to its relative generation number. This permits maximum flexibility without alteration of the production JCL.

If the LCLDS01 DD is used to create a +1 GDG version for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer, there are additional potential problems:

- When the z/OS JCL performs the allocation of the LCLDS01 DD, it allocates and potentially catalogs the new version, depending on the value of the DISP parameter in the JCL. This new version does not have an end-of-file mark, because it has not yet been opened and closed by a program.
- When the transfer begins on the CA XCOM Data Transport started task, it allocates a new +1 version of the GDG. In cases where the transfer is successful, this results in the creation of two new generations of the GDG. The first version contains garbage, because it was allocated by the z/OS JCL processor and was never opened or closed by a program to write an end-of-file mark. If the transfer fails, under certain conditions the version allocated by the CA XCOM Data Transport started task may be deleted. This leaves the version of the GDG allocated by the z/OS JCL processor as the current version.

All of these potential problems can be avoided if the LOCAL FILE name is specified on the LFILE SYSIN01 parameter, rather than with the LCLDS01 DD statement for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

Note: This distinction is irrelevant to TYPE=EXECUTE transfers because there is no time lag with these types of transfers.

Menu Interface

The handling of Generation Data Groups by the Menu Interface (see the chapter “The Menu Interface (TSO/ISPF Panels)”) does not involve production JCL. The local file specification is interpreted literally by CA XCOM Data Transport. For queued and non-queued transfers, if a relative generation number is specified for the local Data set Name, CA XCOM Data Transport transfers the generation data set possessing this relative generation number whenever the transfer executes. For example, if you specify the current generation (0), the current generation is always processed.

To process a particular data set, give it a GxxxxV00 suffix. This data set is then processed whenever the transfer executes.

Transferring All Generations of a GDG

If desired, CA XCOM Data Transport can transfer all generation data sets within a GDG in a single transfer operation. To do so, specify the GDG by its base name in the request (that is, without a relative generation number). CA XCOM Data Transport then transfers all data sets in a single stream, starting with the newest generation and ending with the oldest.

USS Files

This section describes special considerations for handling USS files, including HFS, ZFS, and TFS files.

You can allocate and process USS files as either BINARY or TEXT files. This is dependent on the value of the CODE= parameter and the FILEDATA/LFILEDATA parameters.

Handling USS Files as BINARY

When CODE=BINARY is specified, CA XCOM Data Transport allocates the USS file as FILEDATA=BINARY. CA XCOM Data Transport also processes the data as BINARY data; that is, no translations are performed on the data, as they would be for CODE=EBCDIC or CODE=ASCII.

Handling USS Files as TEXT

Unless CODE=BINARY is specified, CA XCOM Data Transport normally allocates a USS file as FILEDATA=TEXT (the JCL equivalent). There is no concept of LRECL and BLKSIZE for USS files. Input records are terminated by a new line character (x'15'). When CA XCOM Data Transport writes a USS TEXT file, it inserts new line characters at the end of each record.

Handling BINARY USS Files as TEXT

It may be necessary to cause CA XCOM Data Transport to allocate a USS file in BINARY, but process the file as TEXT. If the USS file does not contain new line characters (x'15') at the end of each logical line, it still may be possible to process the data as TEXT. To do this, specify FILEDATA=BINARY, CODE=EBCDIC, and LRECL=*nn*.

When FILEDATA/LFILEDATA=BINARY is specified, CA XCOM Data Transport allocates the USS file as if FILEDATA=BINARY had been specified on the JCL statement. However, the number of characters read from the file and considered to be a logical record depends on the value of LRECL.

Note: On ISPF panels and CICS screens there is a separate field, USSLRECL, to specify the logical record length. The SYSIN01 parameter is LRECL.

Example

If you specify LRECL=10, then CA XCOM Data Transport treats each sequential 10 bytes as a separate record. If you specify LRECL=133, then CA XCOM Data Transport treats the data as 133-byte records. Because there are no new line characters in the data, you must tell CA XCOM Data Transport how long each record is.

VSAM Files

CA XCOM Data Transport supports three access methods: QSAM, BPAM (for partitioned data sets), and VSAM. For VSAM, it supports the key-sequenced data set (KSDS), entry-sequenced data set (ESDS), and relative record data set (RRDS) file types.

Note: Because of VSAM limitations, the CA XCOM Data Transport checkpoint/restart facility is not supported for ESDS files. For KSDS and RRDS files, CA XCOM Data Transport supports checkpoint/restart only for file transfers using REPLACE as the specified File Option.

Key Sequenced Data Sets (KSDS)

When transmitting an indexed file across systems (for example, a VSAM KSDS file), the key length and relative key position must be the same on both the sending and receiving computers.

CA XCOM Data Transport supports the insertion of new records between existing records and the replacement of existing keys for KSDS files (Version=2 transfers only). To do this, specify ADD or REPLACE for the FILEOPT parameter. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

Entry Sequenced Data Sets (ESDS)

For Entry Sequenced Data sets, specify ADD. This adds the new input to the end of the data set. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

Relative Record Data Sets (RRDS)

CA XCOM Data Transport processes relative record data sets sequentially without preserving relative record numbers across systems. Source RRDS records are written into the target RRDS data set sequentially, starting with relative key 1. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

Note: When creating a VSAM file, make sure that the file is pre-allocated on the destination system.

Miscellaneous File Considerations

The following are special considerations involving a variety of file types:

- Writing fixed length records to variable length records
- Multivolume data sets
- Spanned records
- Variable length records

Fixed to Variable Length Record Transfers

When sending a file of fixed length records to a z/OS data set of variable length records, be sure that the record length of the target file is at least four bytes longer than that of the source file. This accommodates the four-byte prefix that z/OS systems use to define variable length records.

IBM iSeries systems do not support variable length records. Instead, they create target files whose fixed record length is the same as the largest variable length record of the source file. This can waste considerable disk space.

Multivolume Data Sets

CA XCOM Data Transport supports multivolume data sets, that is, files residing on more than one disk pack. However, ISPF does not support multivolume data sets. Consequently, neither does the CA XCOM Data Transport Menu Interface. Use the Batch Interface when processing multivolume data sets.

Note: If the multivolume data set is an output file, it must be pre-allocated. In this situation, FILEOPT=REPLACE must be used.

Spanned Records

CA XCOM Data Transport supports spanned records (Version=2 transfers only). While CA XCOM Data Transport does not specifically support either ISAM (Indexed Sequential Access Method) or DA (Direct Access) data sets, several utilities (for example, IEBISAM) exist to convert these access methods to sequential files, which CA XCOM Data Transport does support.

Preserving Variable Length Record Descriptor Words

When using extended VLR, the exact contents of a variable length file are preserved, as follows:

- If a variable length file is sent from z/OS to another system that supports extended VLR, then the exact contents are saved. When that file is then transmitted to a z/OS system, the resulting file contents are the same.
- VLR=YES, used in conjunction with CODE=BINARY, sends the z/OS record descriptor words to the receiving system. If the receiving system also contains Extended Variable Length Record support, then the record descriptor words are saved along with the record. When that file is then transmitted to a z/OS system, the resulting file is identical to the original sending file.

Chapter 7: Overview of Security

CA XCOM Data Transport provides security for four different types of resources. The resources that can be secured are the files, data in the files, commands, and LUs or IP destinations. This section offers a brief characterization of the essential features of CA XCOM Data Transport security as it relates to the various resources.

This section contains the following topics:

[File Security](#) (see page 353)

[Command Security](#) (see page 353)

[Partner Security](#) (see page 353)

[Invoking Security](#) (see page 354)

[Data Encryption Using Secure Socket Layer \(SSL\)](#) (see page 354)

File Security

CA XCOM Data Transport makes calls to IBM RACF, CA Top Secret, and CA ACF2 to verify whether a given user ID is authorized to read or update a given data set.

Command Security

CA XCOM Data Transport makes standard SAF calls to determine whether a given user ID or console is authorized to issue CA XCOM Data Transport commands. The commands whose access status is verified include z/OS console commands and commands that can be issued through ISPF and CICS menu interfaces.

Partner Security

CA XCOM Data Transport makes standard SAF calls to determine whether a given user ID is authorized to perform transfers with a given partner.

Additionally, CA XCOM Data Transport checks whether the direction (send, receive) in which the transfers are performed is authorized and whether the partner making a transfer request can be the initiator of transfers.

Invoking Security

Each security function can be turned on separately via the assembled Default Options Table in the CA XCOM Data Transport load library. Also, each security function has an associated user exit, which increases the flexibility of CA XCOM Data Transport's security and allows security to be adapted to site-specific conditions.

For more detailed information, see the chapter "Security Considerations" in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Data Encryption Using Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

CA XCOM Data Transport uses OpenSSL to utilize the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) to perform secure TCP/IP transfers between platforms running CA XCOM Data Transport r11 and above that support secure (SSL) TCP/IP. A secure (SSL) TCP/IP transfer allows for the encryption of the transmitted data and adds a digital signature to the encryption of the transmitted data.

Appendix A: History and SMF Files

This appendix describes the CA XCOM Data Transport SMF record, the CA XCOM Data Transport History File, and the XCOMUTIL utility, which selectively purges records from the History File.

This section contains the following topics:

[SMF Record and History File](#) (see page 355)

[XCOMUTIL History File Purge Utility](#) (see page 356)

[XCOMUTIL Parameters](#) (see page 356)

[XCOMUTIL DD Statements](#) (see page 358)

SMF Record and History File

This section describes the SMF record and History File as they are used by CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS.

When Records Are Written

CA XCOM Data Transport writes an SMF record when SMF=YES is specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table (see the chapter “Configuring and Customizing Your Product” in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*). History records are written at all times for scheduled transfers. History records are not written for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers.

Transfers That Produce Records

The following types of transfers produce an SMF and history record:

- File transfers that complete successfully
- File transfers that are manually canceled while inactive
- File transfers that are automatically aged off the queue
- File transfers that are terminated while in progress
- File transfers that fail due to some kind of problem

Transfers That Do Not Produce Records

The following types of transfers are not considered complete by CA XCOM Data Transport, and thus no SMF or history records are created for them:

- Suspended file transfers
- File transfer requests that are in hold state

Record Location

The SMF record is mapped by the SMFDSECT macro, which can be found in CAI.CBXGMAC.

The history record is mapped by the HSTDSECT macro, which can be found in CAI.CBXGMAC.

XCOMUTIL History File Purge Utility

XCOMUTIL is the CA XCOM Data Transport utility that purges records from the CA XCOM Data Transport history file. This utility should be run periodically to prevent a "history file full" condition. It has been designed as an offline utility because VSAM is inefficient at reclaiming space when records are randomly deleted from a VSAM cluster.

To reclaim the space

1. Copy the history file to a sequential file.
2. Run XCOMUTIL against this sequential file to purge a specified range of records and create a new sequential file.
3. Delete the existing history file and create a new one.
4. Copy the new sequential file to the history file.

Note: The CA XCOM Data Transport server cannot be executing when XCOMUTIL is used.

XCOMUTIL Parameters

There are three parameters that control the processing performed by XCOMUTIL. These parameters are input to XCOMUTIL through a SYSIN file. Their description follows.

AGE

Specifies the number of days of history records that are retained when a purge procedure is executed.

1 to 999

Indicates the number of days of history records to be retained when executing a purge.

Notes:

- After XCOMUTIL has been run, the history file comprises the current date's records plus *nnn* days of records. For example, if the current Julian date is 08300 and AGE=1 is specified, then XCOMUTIL purges any history records written on or before 08298. Only the current and previous day's history records are saved.
- Use the AGE parameter if you intend to run XCOMUTIL on a periodic basis. It allows you to set up a procedure in which a specific date does not have to be continually modified.
- This parameter is mutually exclusive with the DATE parameter. One of these two parameters must always be included in the SYSIN file.

DATE

Specifies the date of records that are to be purged from the history file. Any history record written either on or before the specified date are purged from the history file.

yyddd

Specifies the Julian date when records are to be purged from the history file.

Notes:

- This parameter and the AGE parameter are mutually exclusive. Both cannot be included in the same SYSIN file.
- Note that the purge date must be specified in terms of a two-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, 08100 represents year 2008 and the 100th day of that year.

PROCESS

Specifies that the object of XCOMUTIL is the history file.

HISTORY

Indicates that the object of XCOMUTIL is the history file.

Note: This parameter is required in the SYSIN file.

XCOMUTIL DD Statements

This section describes the DD statements that are needed to execute XCOMUTIL.

There are four DD statements required to execute XCOMUTIL:

HISTIN

A sequential file consisting of CA XCOM Data Transport history records. Generally, the history file is reproduced as a sequential file prior to running XCOMUTIL. Then, HISTIN is used to input this file.

HISTOUT

The sequential output file of history records that are **not** deleted from the history file. Generally, after running XCOMUTIL (and receiving a 0 return code), the history file is deleted and redefined. Then, the HISTOUT file is copied back to the history file.

SYSIN

Used to enter the XCOMUTIL parameters described earlier.

SYSPRINT

XCOMUTIL prints a report providing details about the purge procedure just executed.

Sample of Required JCL

The complete sample JCL can be found in CINB5SAM and is listed in the appendix "Sample Files."

```

/*-----
/*(2) SELECT ONLY RECORDS THAT ARE NOT OLDER THAN X DAYS
/*-----
/*
//STEP2   EXEC   PGM=XCOMUTIL, COND=(0,NE)
//STEPLIB DD   DSN=XCOM.X.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//HISTIN  DD   DSN=&&HSTSAV,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//HISTOUT DD   DSN=&&HSTNEW,UNIT=SYSALLDA,
              SPACE=(CYL,(2,2)),DISP=(NEW,PASS)
//SYSIN   DD   *
PROCESS=HISTORY
AGE=X

```

Return Codes

The following are XCOMUTIL return codes:

0

XCOMUTIL ran successfully.

4

XCOMUTIL ran successfully, but no history output records were written based on the specified selection criteria.

8

XCOMUTIL was unable to open one of the files.

12

XCOMUTIL found a parameter error processing the SYSIN file.

Sample History File Purge Process (XCOMUTIL)

Note: Because XCOMUTIL is an offline procedure, remember to first bring CA XCOM Data Transport down using a console command (for example, **F XCOM,STOP**).

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMUTIL) contains an example of a four-step process that performs the following steps.

- Copies the CA XCOM Data Transport history file to a temporary sequential dataset, using the IDCAMS REPRO command.
- Executes the XCOMUTIL program to purge records from the passed sequential data set that are older than *x* days and passes the selected records to stage 4 below.
- If XCOMUTIL purged all records from the History File, generates a new binary zero seed record for the history file using the MVS utility IEBDG.
- Calls IDCAMS to do the following:
 - Delete the old history file cluster, alternate indices and paths.
 - Redefine the base cluster.
 - Copy the seed and the selected records back into the base cluster.
 - Redefine and rebuild the alternate indices and paths.

When the purge finishes, restart CA XCOM Data Transport with another command (for example, **START XCOM**).

Appendix B: Sample Files

This appendix contains illustrations of some of the sample files supplied on the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS distribution tape. These are supplied for reference only.

Important! In cases where the printed examples differ from what is provided on the distribution tape, the tape is more current.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Sample JCLVSAM Request Queue \(Member DEFRRDS\)](#) (see page 363)
- [Sample History File Creation JCL \(Member DEFHIST\)](#) (see page 365)
- [Sample XCOMUTIL Job \(Member XCOMUTIL\)](#) (see page 368)
- [Sample DEFQSAM Job to Define Global and Restart Data Sets \(Member DEFQSAM\)](#) (see page 373)
- [Sample JCL for Defining the Inquire Data Set \(Member DEFINQ\)](#) (see page 374)
- [Sample VTAM APPLID Definition Table \(Member APPLXCOM\)](#) (see page 375)
- [Sample XCOMTABL Table \(Member XCOMTABL\)](#) (see page 377)
- [Sample XCOMDFLT Macro \(Member XCOMDFLT\)](#) (see page 382)
- [Sample XCOMADMT Table \(Member XCOMADMT\)](#) (see page 385)
- [Sample XCPF \(Member XCPF\)](#) (see page 386)
- [Sample POLCFRM \(Member POLCFRM\)](#) (see page 387)
- [Sample XCOMPLEX Admin Server](#) (see page 388)
- [Sample Server JCL \(Member XCOM\)](#) (see page 389)
- [Sample XCOMLSR](#) (see page 390)
- [Sample CICS Notification Transaction \(Member XCOMSAMP\)](#) (see page 391)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Execute JCL \(Member XCOMJOB\)](#) (see page 392)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Schedule JCL \(Member XCOMJOBS\)](#) (see page 393)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Schedule JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server \(Member XCOMJOXS\)](#) (see page 394)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Inquire JCL \(Member XCOMJOB\)](#) (see page 396)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Inquire JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server \(Member XCOMJOXI\)](#) (see page 398)
- [Sample XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY JCL \(Member XCOMJOBH\)](#) (see page 400)
- [Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMRACF \(Member ASMRACFU\)](#) (see page 402)
- [Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMTOPS \(Member ASMTOPSU\)](#) (see page 404)
- [Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMACF2 \(Member ASMACF2U\)](#) (see page 406)
- [Sample DEFDFLT](#) (see page 407)
- [Sample XCOMENCR—JCL to Encrypt the SYSIN01 PASSWORD/LPASS Parameters \(Member XCOMENCR\)](#) (see page 408)
- [Sample COPYCSD](#) (see page 409)
- [Sample XCOMFCT](#) (see page 411)
- [Sample XCOMPCT](#) (see page 412)
- [Sample XCOMPPT](#) (see page 413)
- [Sample XCOMTCT](#) (see page 414)

Sample JCLVSAM Request Queue (Member DEFRRDS)

The following is a copy of the sample JCL-VSAM Request Queue (CAI.CINB5SAM(DEFRRDS)) found on the distribution tape. This JCL builds active and pending file transfer queues.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'XCOM INSTALLATION',
//          CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
/******
/*
/* DOC: THIS JOB BUILDS THE ACTIVE AND PENDING FILE TRANSFER QUEUE
/*
/*
/* NOTE: 1. REPLACE THE JOB CARD WITH ONE THAT IS VALID FOR YOUR SITE.
/*        2. CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "VVVVV" WITH A VALID DASD VOLSER
/*          NUMBER FOR VSAM FILES AT YOUR INSTALLATION.
/*        3. CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "XCOM.X" TO A VALID VSAM DATA SET
/*          PREFIX FOR YOUR INSTALLATION.
/*        4. RECSZ CHANGED FROM RECSZ(1100 1100) TO RECSZ(2020 2020)
/*
/******
/*
//S1      EXEC PGM=IEBDG
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//OUTPUT  DD DSN=&&TEMP,UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(TRK,(1)),
//          DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=2020,BLKSIZE=2020),DISP=(NEW,PASS)
//SYSIN   DD *
DSD OUTPUT=(OUTPUT)
FD NAME=FIELD1,LENGTH=8,STARTLOC=1,PICTURE=8,'XCOMRRDS'
FD NAME=FIELD2,LENGTH=4,STARTLOC=9,PICTURE=4,B'1000'
CREATE QUANTITY=1,NAME=(FIELD1,FIELD2),FILL=X'00'
/*
/*
//S2      EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=1024K
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//INPUT   DD DSN=&&TEMP,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//SYSIN   DD *

DELETE XCOM.X.RRDS

SET MAXCC = 0

DEF CLUSTER (NAME(XCOM.X.RRDS)          -
            NUMBERED                    -
            VOL(VVVVVV)                  -
            RECORDS(1500) /*NO SECONDARY ALLOCATION ALLOWED BY XCOM*/ -
            RECSZ(2020 2020)             -
            FSPC(0 0)                    -
```

```
CISZ(2048) -  
SHAREOPTIONS(2 3) -  
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.RRDS.DATA))
```

```
REPRO IFILE(INPUT) -  
ODS(XCOM.X.RRDS)  
/*  
//
```

Sample History File Creation JCL (Member DEFHIST)

The following is a copy of the sample History File Creation JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFHIST)). This JCL builds the CA XCOM Data Transport History File and its associated indices and paths. For history file maintenance, use XCOMUTIL instead.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'XCOM INSTALLATION',
//
//          CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*****
//*
//* THIS JOB BUILDS THE XCOM HISTORY FILE,ASSOCIATED INDICES,
//* AND PATHS
//*
//* (1) DELETE THE OLD VSAM HISTORY FILE CLUSTER,
//* ALTERNATE INDICES, AND PATHS
//* (2) DEFINE THE BASE CLUSTER
//* (3) REPRO THE SEED INITIALIZATION RECORD
//* BACK INTO THE BASE CLUSTER
//* (4) BUILD ALTERNATE INDICES AND PATHS
//*
//*
//* NOTE: 1. REPLACE THE JOB CARD WITH ONE THAT IS VALID FOR YOUR SITE.
//* 2. CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "VVVVV" WITH A VALID DASD VOLSER
//* NUMBER FOR VSAM FILES AT YOUR INSTALLATION.
//* 3. CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "XCOM.X" TO A VALID VSAM DATA SET
//* PREFIX FOR YOUR INSTALLATION.
//* 4. RECSZ CHANGED FROM RECSZ(700 1200) TO RECSZ(1100 2020)
//*****
//*
//S1 EXEC PGM=IEBDG
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//OUTPUT DD DSN=&&TEMP,UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(TRK,(1)),
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=1000,BLKSIZE=1000),DISP=(NEW,PASS)
//SYSIN DD *
DSD OUTPUT=(OUTPUT)
CREATE QUANTITY=1,FILL=X'00'
//S2IDCAMS EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=1024K
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//INPUT DD DSN=&&TEMP,DISP=OLD
//SYSIN DD *
DELETE XCOM.X.XCOMHIST

SET MAXCC = 0

DEF CLUSTER (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
KEYS(12 0) -
```

```

VOL(VVVVV) -
CYLINDERS(5 2) -
RECSZ(1100 2020) -
FSPC(0 0) -
SHAREOPTIONS(2 3)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST.DATA) -
CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST.INDEX) -
CISZ(1024))

REPRO IFILE(INPUT) -
ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX) -
RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
SHR(2 3) -
NONUNIQUEKEY -
UPGRADE -
VOL(VVVVV) -
RECSZ(20 300) -
CYLINDERS(1 1) -
KEYS(12 48)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX.DATA) -
CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX.INDEX) -
CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX) -
RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
SHR(2 3) -
NONUNIQUEKEY -
UPGRADE -
RECSZ(20 300) -
VOL(VVVVV) -
CYLINDERS(1 1) -
KEYS(16 82)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX.DATA) -
CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX.INDEX) -
CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX) -
RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
SHR(2 3) -
NONUNIQUEKEY -
UPGRADE -
RECSZ(20 300) -
VOL(VVVVV) -
CYLINDERS(1 1) -

```

```
        KEYS(20 28) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX.DATA) -
      CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX.INDEX) -
      CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX) -
        RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
        SHR(2 3) -
        NONUNIQUEKEY -
        UPGRADE -
        RECSZ(20 300) -
        VOL(VVVVV) -
        CYLINDERS(1 1) -
        KEYS(18 98)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX.DATA) -
      CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX.INDEX) -
      CISZ(1024))

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.PATH) -
          PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX) UPDATE)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.PATH) -
          PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX) UPDATE)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.PATH) -
          PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX) UPDATE)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.PATH) -
          PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX) UPDATE)

/*
//
```

Sample XCOMUTIL Job (Member XCOMUTIL)

The following is a copy of the sample XCOMUTIL Job found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMUTIL)). Use this JCL to maintain your history file at regular intervals.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'XCOMHIST CLEANUP', CLASS=A, MSGCLASS=X

//*
//*****
//*
//* CA XCOM MVS HISTORY FILE CLEANUP
//*
//* DELETES OLD (AGED) RECORDS FROM HISTORY FILE
//*
//*
//*
//* STEP DESCRIPTION
//* ----
//* 1 REPRO HISTORY FILE TO WORK FILE
//* 2 DELETE OLD RECORDS FROM WORK FILE
//* 3 DELETE XCOM VSAM HISTORY FILE
//* 4 DEFINES XCOM VSAM HISTORY FILE
//* 5 ADD VSAM SEED RECORD TO NEW HISTORY FILE
//* 6 RELOAD HISTORY FILE FROM WORK FILE
//* 7 DEFINE/BUILD AIX'S AND PATHS FOR NEW HISTORY FILE
//*
//*****
//*
//*-----
//*(1) IDCAMS REPRO THE HISTORY FILE TO A SEQUENTIAL FILE
//*-----
//*
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//DD1 DD DSN=XCOM.X.XCOMHIST, DISP=SHR
//DD2 DD DSN=&&HSTSAV, UNIT=SYSALLDA, SPACE=(CYL, (2, 2)),
// DISP=(NEW, PASS), DCB=(RECFM=VB, LRECL=2000, BLKSIZE=23440)
//SYSIN DD *
REPRO IFILE(DD1) OFILE(DD2)
/*
//*
//*-----
//*(2) SELECT ONLY RECORDS THAT ARE NOT OLDER THAN X DAYS
//*-----
//*
//STEP2 EXEC PGM=XCOMUTIL, COND=(0, NE)
//STEPLIB DD DSN=XCOM.X.LOAD, DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//HISTIN DD DSN=&&HSTSAV, DISP=(OLD, DELETE)
//HISTOUT DD DSN=&&HSTNEW, UNIT=SYSALLDA, SPACE=(CYL, (2, 2)),
```

```

//          DISP=(NEW,PASS)
//SYSIN   DD  *
PROCESS=HISTORY
AGE=X
/*
/**
/**-----
/**(3) DELETE THE HISTORY FILE
/**-----
/**
//STEP3   EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS,COND=(4,LT)           CHANGED
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN   DD  *
DELETE XCOM.X.XCOMHIST PURGE CLUSTER
/*
/**
/**-----
/**(4) DEFINE HISTORY FILE
/**-----
/**
//STEP4   EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS,COND=(4,LT)           CHANGED
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN   DD  *

DEF CLUSTER (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
          KEYS(12 0) -
          VOL(VVVVVV) -
          CYLINDERS(5 2) -
          RECSZ(1100 2020) -
          FSPC(0 0) -
          SHAREOPTIONS(2 3)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST.DATA) -
      CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST.INDEX) -
      CISZ(1024))
/*
/**
/**-----
/**(5) IF NO HISTORY RECORDS SLECTED, PLACE A SEED INTO THE VSAM FILE
/**-----
/**
//STEP5   EXEC  PGM=IEBDG,COND=(4,NE)           CHANGED
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//OUTPUT  DD  DSN=&&HSTNEW,DISP=OLD,DCB=LRECL=120 CHANGED
//SYSIN   DD  *
DSD OUTPUT=(OUTPUT)
CREATE QUANTITY=1,FILL=X'00'
/*
/**

```

```

/*-----
/*(6) IDCAMS REPRO THE SELECTED RECORDS INTO THE NEW HISTORY FILE
/*-----
/*
//STEP6 EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,COND=(4,LT) CHANGED
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//INPUT DD DSN=&&HSTNEW,DISP=OLD CHANGED
//OUTPUT DD DSN=XCOM.X.XCOMHIST,DISP=OLD
//SYSIN DD *

REPRO IFILE(INPUT) -
      OFILE(OUTPUT)

/*
/*
/*-----
/*(7) IDCAMS DEFINE/BUILD THE AIX'S AND PATHS FOR NEW HISTORY FILE
/*-----
/*
//STEP7 EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX) -
      RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
      SHR(2 3) -
      NONUNIQUEKEY -
      UPGRADE -
      VOL(VVVVVV) -
      RECSZ(20 300) -
      CYLINDERS(1 1) -
      KEYS(12 48)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX.DATA) -
      CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX.INDEX) -
      CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX) -
      RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
      SHR(2 3) -
      NONUNIQUEKEY -
      UPGRADE -
      RECSZ(20 300) -
      VOL(VVVVVV) -
      CYLINDERS(1 1) -
      KEYS(16 82)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX.DATA) -
      CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX.INDEX) -
      CISZ(1024))

```

```
DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX) -
        RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
        SHR(2 3) -
        NONUNIQUEKEY -
        UPGRADE -
        RECSZ(20 300) -
        VOL(VVVVVV) -
        CYLINDERS(1 1) -
        KEYS(20 28)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX.DATA) -
      CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX.INDEX) -
       CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX) -
        RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
        SHR(2 3) -
        NONUNIQUEKEY -
        UPGRADE -
        RECSZ(20 300) -
        VOL(VVVVVV) -
        CYLINDERS(1 1) -
        KEYS(18 98)) -
DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX.DATA) -
      CISZ(4096)) -
INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX.INDEX) -
       CISZ(1024))

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST) -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.PATH) -
         PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX) UPDATE)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.PATH) -
         PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX) UPDATE)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.PATH) -
         PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX) UPDATE)
```

```
DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.PATH)      -  
          PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX) UPDATE)  
/*  
//
```

Sample DEFQSAM Job to Define Global and Restart Data Sets (Member DEFQSAM)

The following is a copy of the sample DEFQSAM Job found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFQSAM)).

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'XCOM INSTALLATION', <==== #1

//          CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*****
//*
//*
//*          DOC: CREATE XCOMJOB GLOBAL AND RESTART SEQUENTIAL FILES *
//*
//*          CHANGE: 1) SUPPLY A VALID JOBCARD FOR YOUR INSTALLATION *
//*                   2) DATASET NAME TO BE USED FOR YOUR GLOBAL DATASET *
//*                   3) VOLUME UPON WHICH THE GLOBAL DATASET SHOULD RESIDE *
//*                   4) DATASET NAME TO BE USED FOR YOUR RESTART DATASET *
//*                   5) VOLUME UPON WHICH THE RESTART DATASET SHOULD RESIDE *
//*
//*
//*          NOTE: A SEPARATE RESTART DATA SET SHOULD BE DEFINED FOR EACH *
//*                   TYPE=EXECUTE JOB. THEY ARE NOT SHARABLE. *
//*
//*****
//*
//GLOBAL    EXEC PGM=IEBDG
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//GLOBAL    DD DSN=XXXXXXXX.GLOBAL, <==== #2
//          VOL=SER=VVVVVV, <==== #3
//          UNIT=SYSALLDA,
//          DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//          SPACE=(TRK,1),
//          DCB=(RECFM=F,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80)
//SYSIN DD *
//          DSD OUTPUT=(GLOBAL)
//          CREATE QUANTITY=1,FILL=X'00'
//*
//*
//RESTART   EXEC PGM=IEBDG
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//RESTART   DD DSN=XXXXXXXX.RESTART, <==== #4
//          VOL=SER=VVVVVV, <==== #5
//          UNIT=SYSALLDA,
//          DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//          SPACE=(TRK,1),
//          DCB=(RECFM=F,LRECL=2020,BLKSIZE=2020)
```

```
//SYSIN DD *
DSD OUTPUT=(RESTART)
CREATE QUANTITY=1,FILL=X'00'
/*
//
```

Sample JCL for Defining the Inquire Data Set (Member DEFINQ)

The following is a copy of the sample DEFINQ Job found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFINQ)).

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'XCOM INSTALLATION', <==== #1
//          CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*****
//*                                                                 *
//* DOC: CREATE XCOMJOB INQUIRY SEQUENTIAL FILE FOR TYPE=SCHEDULE *
//*                                                                 *
//* CHANGE: 1) SUPPLY A VALID JOBCARD FOR YOUR INSTALLATION      *
//*           2) DATASET NAME TO BE USED FOR YOUR INQUIRY DATASET *
//*           3) VOLUME UPON WHICH THE INQUIRY DATASET SHOULD RESIDE *
//*                                                                 *
//* NOTE: A SEPARATE INQUIRY DATA SET SHOULD BE DEFINED FOR EACH *
//*        TYPE=SCHEDULE JOB. THEY ARE NOT SHARABLE. THIS FILE MUST *
//*        ALSO BE PREALLOCATED. IT SHOULD NOT BE CREATED IN THE *
//*        SAME JOB STREAM AS THE SCHEDULE JOB.                   *
//*                                                                 *
//*****
//*
//ALLOC EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD DUMMY
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
//SYSUT1 DD DUMMY,
//          DCB=(LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800,RECFM=FB,DSORG=PS)
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=XCOM.REL.XCOMINQ,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,CATLG),
//          DCB=(LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800,RECFM=FB,DSORG=PS),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(1)),VOL=SER=VVVVVV
//
```

Sample VTAM APPLID Definition Table (Member APPLXCOM)

The following is a copy of the sample VTAM APPLID Definition Table found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB5SAM(APPLXCOM)). The table shows sample VTAM APPLID statements.

```
*
* SAMPLE VTAM APPLID STATEMENTS
*=====
*
* PLEASE NOTE THAT CA XCOM Data Transport FOR z/OS
* NOW SUPPORTS PARALLEL SESSIONS.
* THE "PARSESS" KEYWORD IN THE FIRST APPLID BELOW TURNS THIS
* SUPPORT ON. IF YOU LEAVE THIS SET TO "YES", THEN THE PARTNER
* COMPUTERS MUST TURN ON THE APPROPRIATE SUPPORT FOR PARALLEL
* SESSIONS ON SIMILAR DEFINITIONS.
*
* A NOTE ABOUT THE NAMES USED HERE:
*
* YOU MUST CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "YOURTABL" TO THE NAME OF
* THE APPROPRIATE MODE TABLE NAME FOR YOUR INSTALLATION.
*
* THE FIRST APPLID (XCOMAPPL) WILL BE ATTACHED TO THE XCOM
* STARTED TASK ON THIS MVS SYSTEM. IT WILL BE THE NAME USED BY ALL
* OTHER XCOM IMPLEMENTATIONS TO IDENTIFY THIS SYSTEM. THEREFORE,
* YOU MUST USE A DIFFERENT NAME IF YOU ARE RUNNING MORE THAN ONE
* VERSION OF XCOM WITHIN THIS VTAM ENVIRONMENT. OTHERWISE WE HIGHLY
* RECOMMEND THAT YOU RETAIN THE ORIGINAL NAME IF YOU ARE ONLY RUNNING
* ONE VTAM VERSION OF THE SOFTWARE. THIS WILL INSURE THAT THE SAMPLES
* ON THE OTHER SYSTEMS WILL MATCH. IF YOU CHANGE THE NAME, YOU MUST
* INFORM THOSE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF XCOM
* ON THE OTHER SYSTEMS. ADDITIONALLY, YOU WILL HAVE TO CHANGE THE
* VALUE OF THE "NETNAME" KEYWORD IN THE XCOM/MVS "DEFAULT" TABLE.
*
* IF YOU CHANGE THE ACB NAME FOR THE FIRST APPLID, THEN YOU WILL
* NEED TO ALTER THE VALUE OF THE "ACBNAME" KEYWORD ON THE "DEFAULT"
* TABLE TO MATCH.
*
* THE SUBORDINATE APPLIDS (XCOM00 THROUGH XCOMXX) ARE USED FROM WITHIN
* THIS MVS SYSTEM TO DO DIRECT (TYPE=EXECUTE) TRANSFERS TO OTHER
* COMPUTERS WITHIN YOUR SNAX COMNETWORK, OR TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE
* XCOM STARTED TASK ON THIS SYSTEM. YOU MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH
* THE PREFIX OF THE APPLID AND ACBNAMES USED FOR THESE. THE PREFIX MAY
* BE FROM 4 TO 6 CHARACTERS LONG FOLLOWED BY THE 2-CHARACTER DIGIT. IF
* YOU CHANGE THE PREFIX OF THE ACBNAME KEYWORDS HERE, YOU MUST CHANGE
* THE "JOBACB" VALUE IN THE LOCAL XCOM "DEFAULT" TABLE.
```

```
*****
*
* WE HAVE SELECTED THE MODE ENTRY NAME (XCOMMODE) TO MATCH THE MODE
* NAME USED BY THE SAMPLE CONFIGURATIONS IN OTHER IMPLEMENTATIONS OF
* XCOM. WE STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT YOU KEEP THIS NAME.
*
* IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, THIS TABLE IS EXPLAINED IN GREATER DETAIL
* IN THE ADMINISTRATION GUIDE.
*****
APPLXCOM VBUILD TYPE=APPL
XCOMAPPL APPL AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL, *
SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL,VPACING=5, *
DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM00 APPL AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL, *
SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM00,VPACING=5, *
DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM01 APPL AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL, *
ONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM01,VPACING=5, *
DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM02 APPL AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL, *
SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM02,VPACING=5, *
DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM03 APPL AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL, *
SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM03,VPACING=5, *
DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM04 APPL AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL, *
SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM04,VPACING=5, *
DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM05 APPL AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL, *
SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM05,VPACING=5, *
DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
```

Sample XCOMTABL Table (Member XCOMTABL)

The following is a copy of the sample XCOMTABL Table (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMTABL)) found on the distribution tape. The table contains sample XCOMMODE entries.

```
*****
*
* CA XCOM MODE ENTRIES
* =====
*
* A NOTE ABOUT RU SIZE:
*
* ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES OF USING CA XCOM IS THAT IT CAN USE LARGER
* RU SIZES IN A WAY THAT OTHER SOFTWARE CANNOT. LARGER RU SIZES
* GENERALLY MEAN FASTER THROUGHPUT.
*
* THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MODE ENTRIES LISTED BELOW IS IN THE
* RU SIZE. YOU ONLY NEED ONE OF THE MODE ENTRIES BELOW, BUT YOU MAY
* FEEL FREE TO ADD AS MANY AS YOU LIKE TO YOUR EXISTING MODE TABLES.
*
* THE DEFAULT MODE ENTRY, "XCOMMODE" IS SET TO HAVE A 4K RU. WE HAVE
* FOUND THIS TO BE A GOOD SIZE TO START WITH AS IT DOES NOT INTERFERE
* WITH EXISTING SNA TRAFFIC AND BUFFER CONSTRAINTS, YET IT IS FASTER
* THAN THE RU SIZES USED BY MOST INSTALLATIONS.
*
* REGARDLESS OF THE RU SIZE SET IN THE MODE ENTRY HERE, THE RU WILL BE
* NEGOTIATED DOWN TO THE SMALLER VALUE WHEN THE PARTNER COMPUTER BINDS
* WITH ITS OWN RU SIZE VALUE.
*
*
* A NOTE ABOUT NAMES USED:
*
* SNA REQUIRES THAT BOTH COMPUTERS STARTING A SESSION USE THE SAME
* MODE NAME IN AN LU 6.2 BIND. THEREFORE, WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT
* YOU USE THE NAME "XCOMMODE" (THE FIRST EXAMPLE BELOW), AS THAT IS
* THE NAME USED IN ALL THE PARTNER CA XCOM EXAMPLES AND DOCUMENTATION
*
* IF YOUR INSTALLATION'S NAMING STANDARDS REQUIRE YOU TO SELECT A
* DIFFERENT NAME, YOU MUST PROVIDE THE NEW NAME TO ALL OTHER CA XCOM
* INSTALLATIONS WITHIN YOUR NETWORK.
*
*
* A NOTE ABOUT MODE TABLES:
*
* XCOM WILL TRY TO OVERRIDE THE CURRENT MODE ENTRY IN YOUR LU
* DEFINITION FOR THE PARTNER COMPUTER. DOING THIS INSURES THAT YOU
* DO NOT HAVE TO CREATE ADDITIONAL LU DEFINITIONS FOR EACH XCOM
* USER. THERE IS ONLY ONE LIMITATION, HOWEVER. VTAM REQUIRES THAT
```

* THE CA XCOM MODE ENTRY IS IN THE SAME MODE TABLE AS THE
 * CURRENTLY DEFINED MODE ENTRY.
 * THEREFORE, WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO ADD THE XCOM ENTRY OR ENTRIES TO YOUR
 * EXISTING MODE TABLE(S). PLEASE DO NOT CREATE A SEPARATE TABLE FOR
 * XCOM ONLY.
 *
 * A NOTE ABOUT PARALLEL SESSIONS AND INDEPENDENT LOGICAL UNIT:
 *
 * IF YOU WISH TO USE INDEPENDENT LOGICAL UNIT (ILU) OR PARALLEL SESSION
 * SUPPORT, THE IBM-DEFINED MODE ENTRY "SNASVCMG" MUST BE IN THE SAME
 * MODE TABLE AS THE CA XCOM MODE ENTRY.

XCOMTABL MODETAB

```

*
XCOMMODE MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOMMODE, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
      FMPPROF=X'13',      FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE                X
      TSPPROF=X'07',      TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE          X
      PRIPROT=X'B5',      PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL          X
      SECPR0T=X'B5',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL        X
      COMPR0T=X'50B1',    COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL          X
      RUSIZES=X'8686',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI 512/512                 X
      PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT             X
      SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT        X
      SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT           X
      PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM256 MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM256, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
      FMPPROF=X'13',      FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE                X
      TSPPROF=X'07',      TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE          X
      PRIPROT=X'B5',      PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL          X
      SECPR0T=X'B5',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL        X
      COMPR0T=X'50B1',    COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL          X
      RUSIZES=X'8585',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI 256/256                 X
      PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT             X
      SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT        X
      SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT           X
      PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM512 MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM512, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
      FMPPROF=X'13',      FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE                X
      TSPPROF=X'07',      TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE          X
      PRIPROT=X'B5',      PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL          X
      SECPR0T=X'B5',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL        X
      COMPR0T=X'50B1',    COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL          X
      RUSIZES=X'8686',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI 512/512                 X
      PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT             X
      SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT        X
      SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT           X
      PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
  
```

```

XCOM1K  MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM1K,  LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
        FMPPROF=X'13',           FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE             X
        TSPROF=X'07',           TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
        PRIPROT=X'B5',          PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL       X
        SECPR0T=X'B5',          SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
        COMPROT=X'50B1',        COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL        X
        RUSIZES=X'8787',        RUSIZE SEC/PRI 1024/1024            X
        PSNDPAC=5,              PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT           X
        SRCVPAC=5,              SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
        SSNDPAC=5,              SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT         X
        PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM1920 MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM1920, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
        FMPPROF=X'13',           FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE             X
        TSPROF=X'07',           TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
        PRIPROT=X'B5',          PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL       X
        SECPR0T=X'B5',          SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
        COMPROT=X'50B1',        COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL        X
        RUSIZES=X'F7F7',        RUSIZE SEC/PRI 1920/1920            X
        PSNDPAC=5,              PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT           X
        SRCVPAC=5,              SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
        SSNDPAC=5,              SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT         X
        PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM2K  MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM2K,  LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
        FMPPROF=X'13',           FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE             X
        TSPROF=X'07',           TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
        PRIPROT=X'B5',          PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL       X
        SECPR0T=X'B5',          SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
        COMPROT=X'50B1',        COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL        X
        RUSIZES=X'8888',        RUSIZE SEC/PRI 2048/2048            X
        PSNDPAC=5,              PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT           X
        SRCVPAC=5,              SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
        SSNDPAC=5,              SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT         X
        PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM4K  MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM4K,  LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
        FMPPROF=X'13',           FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE             X
        TSPROF=X'07',           TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
        PRIPROT=X'B5',          PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL       X
        SECPR0T=X'B5',          SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
        COMPROT=X'50B1',        COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL        X
        RUSIZES=X'8989',        RUSIZE SEC/PRI 4096/4096            X
        PSNDPAC=5,              PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT           X
        SRCVPAC=5,              SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
        SSNDPAC=5,              SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT         X
        PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM8K  MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM8K,  LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X

```

```

        FMPROF=X'13',      FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE      X
        TSPROF=X'07',      TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE X
        PRIPROT=X'B5',      PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        SECPROT=X'B5',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        RUSIZES=X'8A8A',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI 8192/8192      X
        PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT     X
        SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT X
        SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT    X
        PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS

*
XCOM16K MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM16K, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
        FMPROF=X'13',      FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE      X
        TSPROF=X'07',      TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE X
        PRIPROT=X'B5',      PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        SECPROT=X'B5',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        RUSIZES=X'8B8B',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI 16K (8 X 2**11) X
        PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT     X
        SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT X
        SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT    X
        PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS

*
XCOM32K MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM32K, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
        FMPROF=X'13',      FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE      X
        TSPROF=X'07',      TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE X
        PRIPROT=X'B5',      PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        SECPROT=X'B5',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        RUSIZES=X'8C8C',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI 32K (8 X 2 ** 12) X
        PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT     X
        SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT X
        SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT    X
        PSERVIC=X'0602000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS

*
SNASVCMG MODEENT LOGMODE=SNASVCMG, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME      X
        FMPROF=X'13',      FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE      X
        TSPROF=X'07',      TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE X
        PRIPROT=X'B5',      PRIMARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        SECPROT=X'B5',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        COMPROT=X'D0B1',    COMMON LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL X
        TYPE=X'00',          X
        RUSIZES=X'8585',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI 256            X
        PSNDPAC=X'00',      PRIMARY SEND PACING COUNT     X
        SSNDPAC=X'00',      SECONDARY SEND PACING COUNT    X
        SRCVPAC=X'07',      SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT X
        PSERVIC=X'060200000000000000000300' PRESENTATION SRVCS

*
MODEEND

```

END

Sample XCOMDFLT Macro (Member XCOMDFLT)

The following is a copy of the sample XCOMDFLT Macro (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMDFLT)) found on the distribution tape. The table contains a sample of the parameters in the Default Options Table.

```

*                                                                 XC000010
***** XC000020
* CA XCOM FOR MVS DEFAULT OPTIONS TABLE                          XC000030
* (1) MAKE SURE ALL CONTINUATION LINES START AT COL 16           XC000040
* (2) REFER TO MANUAL FOR DETAILS OF PARAMETER MEANING          XC000050
***** XC000060
*                                                                 XC000070
#DFLTAB ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL,   VTAM ACB NAME FOR XCOM SERVER      XXC000080
      ACFUSER=ASXB,        SOURCE CONTROL BLOCK FOR ACF2 USER IDXXC000090
      AGE=10,              AGE AT WHICH TO PURGE LOCAL REQUESTS XXC000100
      ALERTS=,            NETVIEW GENERIC ALERT CATEGORIES/LVLSXXC000110
      ALLOC=CYLS,         ALLOCATION UNIT FOR DATASET CREATION XXC000120
      APPLSEC=DEFAULT,    SOURCE FOR RACINIT "APPL" PARAMETER XXC000130
      BANNER=YES,        ENABLE/DISABLE BANNER PAGE FOR REPORTXXC000140
      CA7EXIT=NO,        ENABLE/DISABLE CA-7 INTERFACE          XXC000150
      CATALOG=YES,      CATALOG SUPPORT FOR DATASET CREATION XXC000160
      CKPT=1000,        CKPT COUNT DEFAULT 1000 IF OMITTED    X
      CLASS=A,          SYSOUT CLASS FOR INCOMING REPORTS     XXC000170
      COMPNEG=YES,     COMPRESSION NEGOTIATION                XXC000180
      CONTIG=,         RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE                XXC000190
      CRUSSDIR=YES,    XCOM IS ALLOWED TO CREATE A USS DIR     XXC000190
      DFLTVER=2,      XCOM VERSION FOR USE W/REMOTES          XXC000200
      DIR=40,         DIRECTORY ALLOC. FOR DATASET CREATIONXXC000210
      DLOGMOD=VTAM,   SOURCE OF VTAM MODE NAME                XXC000220
      DOMAIN=,       DOMAIN NAME FOR WIN NT/2000/XP PRTRN     XXC000220
      DROPSSESS=NO,  SESSION DISPOSITION AT TRANSFER END        XXC000230
      DUMPCL=A,      DEFAULT SYSOUT CLASS FOR XCOM DUMPS      XXC000240
      EDESC=0200,    WTO DESCRIPTOR CODES FOR ERROR MSGS      XXC000250
      ENCRYPT=NO,     ENABLE/DISABLE ENCRYPTION SUPPORT        XXC000260
      EROUT=4020,    WTO ROUTING CODES FOR ERROR MSGS        XXC000270
      ERRINTV=7,     ERROR RETRY INTERVAL                     XXC000280
      EXECUTE=YES,   ENABLE/DISABLE TYPE=EXECUTE SUPPORT      XXC000290
      EXIT01=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 1 SUPPORT             XXC000300
      EXIT02=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 2 SUPPORT             XXC000310
      EXIT03=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 3 SUPPORT             XXC000320
      EXIT04=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 4 SUPPORT             XXC000330
      EXIT05=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 5 SUPPORT             XXC000340
      EXIT06=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 6 SUPPORT             XXC000350
      EXIT07=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 7 SUPPORT             XXC000360
      EXIT08=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 8 SUPPORT             XXC000370
      EXIT09=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 9 SUPPORT             XXC000380
      EXIT10=NO,    ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 10 SUPPORT            XXC000390
      EXIT11=NO,    RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE                   XXC000400

```

EXIT12=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 12 SUPPORT	XXC000410
EXIT13=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 13 SUPPORT	XXC000420
FERL=255,	FILE ACCESS ERROR RETRY LIMIT	XXC000430
GETSESS=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE DYNAM. SESSION ACQUIRE	XXC000440
HISTORY_OUT_DD=XCOMHOUT,	TYPE=HISTORY OUTPUT DDNAME	X
HISTORY_WRITE=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE WRITE TO HISTORY_OUT	X
IBM_APAR_0A23740=NO,	IBM APAR REQUIRED FOR HFS SUPPORT	XXC000450
IDESC=0200,	WTO DESCRIPTOR CODES FOR INFO MSGS	XXC000450
INQWAIT=000100,	DEFAULT TYPE=INQUIRE INQUIRY WAIT	XXC000460
IPPORT=8044,	DEFAULT TCP/IP TARGET PORT	XXC000470
IROUT=4020,	WTO ROUTING CODES FOR INFO MSGS	XXC000490
JESINTV=60,	JES SPOOL SCAN INTERVAL	XXC000500
JESOPER=,	RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE	XXC000510
JOBACB=XCOM,	XCOMJOB ACB NAME PREFIX	XXC000520
LDATACLS=,	SMS DATA CLASS FOR THE LOCAL SYSTEM	XXC000200
LDSNTYPE=,	SMS DATASET NAME TYPE FOR THE LOCAL	XXC000200
LCLNTFYL=A,	LOCAL NOTIFICATION LEVEL	XXC000200
LIBNEG=YES,	ENABLE/DISABLE LIBRARY NEGOTIATION	XXC000530
LMGMTCLS=,	SMS MGMT CLASS FOR THE LOCAL SYSTEM	XXC000200
LOG=YES,	ENABLE/DISABLE XCOM TRANSFER LOG	XXC000540
LOGCL=X,	SYSOUT CLASS FOR XCOM TRANSFER LOG	XXC000550
LOGDEST=,	JES DESTINATION FOR XCOM TRANSFER LOG	XXC000560
LOGMODE=XCOMMODE,	DEFAULT MODE NAME (FOR DLOGMOD=XCOM)	XXC000570
LOGNREQ=NO,	REQUIRE LOGON TO USE LOGICAL UNIT	XXC000580
LOSERS=4,	DEFAULT NUMBER OF CONTENTION LOSERS	XXC000590
LOWERCASE_PSWD=,	YES/NO SUPPORT LOWERCASE PASSWORD	XXC000590
LSTORCLS=,	SMS STOR CLASS FOR THE LOCAL SYSTEM	XXC000200
LUSECURE=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE LU ACCESS SECURITY	XXC000600
LU6ABND=TERMINATE,	ENABLE/DISABLE 0864 SENSE CODE RETRY	XXC000610
MAXDEL=32,	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACTIVE DELETE REQS	XXC000620
MAXLOC=75,	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACTIVE LOCAL RQSTS	XXC000630
MAXMOUNTWAIT=10,	NUMBER OF MINUTES TO WAIT FOR MOUNT	XXC000640
MAXPACK=31744,	MAXIMUM RECORD PACKING SIZE	XXC000640
MAXREM=75,	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACTIVE REMOTE RQSTS	XXC000650
MAXRPTB=32760,	MAXIMUM REPORT BLOCKSIZE	XXC000660
MAXTASK=150,	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACTIVATE RQSTS	XXC000670
MSGFMT=XCOM,	FORMAT TO BE USED FOR XCOM MESSAGES	XXC000680
MSTRCATU=YES,	PERMIT/PROHIBIT MASTER CATALOG UPDATE	XXC000690
NETNAME=XCOMAPPL,	NAME PASSED IN CINIT/BIND VECTORS	XXC000700
NETMAST=NO,	NO NETMASTER INTERFACE SUPPORT	XXC000700
NTFYTPN=XCM1,	CICS TRAN. TO START AT TRANSFER END	XXC000710
OPERLIM=5000,	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECORDS TO DISPLAY	XXC000720
OPERSEC=NONE,	TYPE OF SECURITY FOR OPER. FUNCTIONS	XXC000730
PRI=10,	PRIMARY ALLOC. FOR DATASET CREATION	XXC000740
PSOCKPT=1000,	CKPT COUNT DEFAULT 1000 IF OMITTED	X
PSODISP=DELETE,	PSO DATASET DISPOSITION	X
PSOPREF=XCOMPSO,	HIGH-LEVEL PREFIX FOR PSO DATASETS	XXC000750
PSOSECUR=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE EXITS FOR PSO/INDIRECT	XXC000760
PSOUNIT=SYSALLDA,	UNIT NAME FOR PSO DATASETS	XXC000770

PSOVOL=,	VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER FOR PSO DATASETS	XXC000780
PSWDCHK=YES,	ENABLE/DISABLE DATASET PSWD SUPPORT	XXC000790
RCALPROC=,	RECALL PROC FOR ARCHIVED DATASETS	XXC000800
RECVRID=,	RECEIVER ID FOR NETMASTER	XXC000800
RELEASE=NO,	YES/NO RELEASE UNUSED DASD SPACE	XXC000800
REMAGE=5,	AGE AT WHICH TO PURGE REMOTE REQUESTS	XXC000810
REPCR=NO,	CREATE NEW FILE IF NOT FOUND REPLACE	XXC000800
RMTNTFYL=A,	LOCAL NOTIFICATION LEVEL	XXC000200
ROSPROC=ROSCOE,	NAME OF ROSCOE PROCEDURE FOR NOTIFY	XXC000820
ROUND=,	RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE	XXC000830
SEC=5,	SECONDARY ALLOC. FOR DATASET CREATION	XXC000850
SECURE_SOCKET=NO,	TYPE OF SECURITY TO BE USED IP XFERS	XXC000860
SECURITY=NONE,	TYPE OF SECURITY TO BE USED	XXC000860
SERL=255,	SESSION ESTABLISHMENT RETRY LIMIT	XXC000870
SERVADDR=,	TCP SERVER LOCAL ADDRESS	XXC000880
SERVPORT=8044,	DEFAULT TCP/IP SERVER PORT	XXC000880
SERVADDRV6=,	TCP IPV6 SERVER LOCAL ADDRESS	X
SERVPORTV6=,	DEFAULT TCP/IP IPV6 SERVER PORT	X
SMF=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE SMF RECORDING	XXC000890
SMFNUM=192,	SMF RECORD NUMBER TO BE USED	XXC000900
SNA=YES,	ENABLE/DISABLE SNA TRANSFER	XXC000900
SSL=NONE,	ENABLE/DISABLE SSL TRANSFER (ONLY)	XXC000900
SSLPORT=8045,	SSL PORT TO USE WITH SSL TRANSFERS	XXC000900
SSLPORTV6=,	SSL PORT TO USE WITH IPV6 SSL TRANSF	X
START=XCOMSTRT,	NAME OF XCOMCNTL STARTUP MEMBER	XXC000910
SUP_ALLOC_INFO=NO,	SUPPRESS IGDNNNI MESSAGES	XXC000920
SUPPLIST=NO,	SUPPRESS PDS MEMBER LIST MESSAGES	XXC000920
SURCHK=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE SURROGATE USER SUPPORT	XXC000920
SURCLS=,	RESOURCE CLASS FOR SURROGATE USER	CHKXXC000930
SWAIT=30,	SESSION ESTABLISHMENT WAIT TIME LIMIT	XXC000940
TCPIP=YES,	TCP/IP SUPPORT ENABLED	XXC000950
TCPIPV6=NONE,	IPV6 SUPPORT: ONLYñALLOWñNONE	X
TCPLUSEC=TCP/IP,	SECURITY CALL TCP/IP ADDRESS	X
TCPRTIME=0,	DEFAULT TCP/IP RECEIVE TIMEOUT VALUE	X
TCPSESS=15,	MAX # OF IP SESSIONS PER PARTNER	XXC000960
TCPSOCKD=,	TCPIP SOCK_DELAY	XXC001060
TCPSRCVB=64,	TCPIP SOCK_RCV_BUF_SIZE	XXC001060
TCPSSNDB=64,	TCPIP SOCK_SEND_BUF_SIZE	XXC001060
TCPSTACK=,	JOB NAME OF TCPIP STACK	XXC001060
TCPTBUF=,	TCPIP TXPI_BUF_SIZE	XXC001060
TCPTCHKF=,	TCPIP TXPI_SEND_CHECK_FREQ	XXC001060
TCPTTIME=,	TCPIP TERM TIMEOUT	XXC001060
TERL=32767,	TOTAL ERROR RETRY LIMIT	XXC000970
TIMEOUT=600,	DEFAULT TYPE=EXECUTE TIMEOUT VALUE	XXC000980
UMASK=022,	SET PERMISSIONS ON HFS FILE CREATION	XXC000990
UNIT=SYSALLDA,	UNIT NAME FOR DATASET CREATION	XXC000990
USERD=XCOMMVS,	DEFAULT TRANSFER USER DATA	XXC001000
USEROVR=YES,	ENABLE/DISABLE USER ID OVERRIDES	XXC001010
USERPRO=NO,	ENABLE/DISABLE USER ID PROPAGATION	XXC001020

VERL=255,	VTAM ERROR RETRY LIMIT	XXC001030
VOL=,	VOLUME FOR DATASET CREATION	XXC001040
VTAMGNAM=,	VTAM GENERIC ACBNAME	XXC001070
WINNERS=4,	DEFAULT NUMBER OF CONTENTION WINNERS	XXC001050
XCOM_CONFIG_SSL=,	NAME OF DATASET THAT HAS THE SSL CONF	XXC001080
XCOMPLEX=	X-SYSTEM COUPLING STRUCTURE NAME	XC001080

Sample XCOMADMT Table (Member XCOMADMT)

The following is a copy of the sample XCOMADMT Table found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMADMT)).

```

.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8
*****
* CA XCOM FOR MVS *
* SAMPLE SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR TABLE *
* FOLLOWING ACCESS PARAMETERS ARE AVAILABLE *
* SUSP - SUSPEND TRANSFER *
* RESM - RESUME SUSPENDED TRANSFERS *
* HOLD - HOLD TRANSFERS *
* REL - RELEASES HELD TRANSFERS *
* TERM - TERMINATE ACTIVE TRANSFERS *
* DEL - DELETE TRANSFER REQUESTS FROM SCHEDULED REQUESTS QUEUE *
* ALT - ALTER START DATE/TIME AND EXECUTION PRIORITY *
* DACT - DISPLAY ACTIVE TRANSFERS *
* DSCH - DISPLAY SCHEDULED TRANSFERS *
* DHST - DISPLAY HISTORY OF TRANSFERS *
PRINT GEN
*#ADMTAB ADMIN=XCOM03, GROUP=*, ACCESS=(ALL) *GLOBALADMIN
#ADMTAB ADMIN=XCOM06, GROUP=*, ACCESS=(DACT, DSCH, DHST, SUSP, ALT)
#ADMTAB ADMIN=XCOM07, GROUP=XCOM, +
ACCESS=(SUSP, RESM, HOLD, REL, TERM, DEL, ALT, DACT, DSCH, DHST)
*#ADMTAB ADMIN=XCOM10, GROUP=XCOM1*, ACCESS=(DACT, DSCH, DHST, ALL)
END XCOMADMT

```

Sample XCPF (Member XCPF)

This sample JCL shows how to define an XCOMPLEX to the IBM Coupling Facility. This JCL is found on the distribution tape-see CAI.CBXGJCL(XCPF).

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'DEFINE SYSPLEX', CLASS=A, MSGCLASS=X
/*
//*****
/* IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE VOLUME SEPARATE THE PRIMARY AND
/* ALTERNATE DATASETS OR JUST RUN WITH A PRIMARY IF DESIRED
//*****
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=IXCL1DSU
//STEPLIB DD DSN=SYS1.MIGLIB, DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
    DEFINEDS SYSPLEX(PLEX26)
        DSN(your.primary.sysplex.dsn) VOLSER(xxxxxx)
        MAXSYSTEM(4)
        CATALOG
    DATA TYPE(SYSPLEX)
        ITEM NAME(GROUP) NUMBER(50)
        ITEM NAME(GRS) NUMBER(1)
        ITEM NAME(MEMBER) NUMBER(120)
    DEFINEDS SYSPLEX(PLEX26)
        DSN(your.alternat.sysplex.dsn) VOLSER(yyyyyy)
        MAXSYSTEM(4)
        CATALOG
    DATA TYPE(SYSPLEX)
        ITEM NAME(GROUP) NUMBER(50)
        ITEM NAME(GRS) NUMBER(1)
        ITEM NAME(MEMBER) NUMBER(120)
/*
```

Sample POLCFRM (Member POLCFRM)

This sample JCL shows how to define an XCOMPLEX structure. This JCL is found on the distribution tape-see CAI.CBXGJCL(POLCFRM).

```
//POLCFRM JOB (00000000), 'ACCOUNT', CLASS=A, MSGCLASS=X,
//          MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//STEP20 EXEC PGM=IXCMIAPU
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSABEND DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *

DATA TYPE(CFRM) REPORT(YES)

DEFINE POLICY NAME(XE26) REPLACE(YES)

CF NAME(CFCCXCOM)
TYPE(SIMDEV)
MFG(IBM)
PLANT(EN)
SEQUENCE(0000CFCCXCOM)
PARTITION(0)
CPCID(00)
DUMPSPACE(4000)

STRUCTURE NAME(IXCLIST1 ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
STRUCTURE NAME(ISTGENERIC ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
STRUCTURE NAME(ISTMNPS ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
REBUILDPERCENT(30)
STRUCTURE NAME(XCOMPLEX ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
STRUCTURE NAME(XCOMPLEX_QA ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
STRUCTURE NAME(SYSZWLM_WORKUNIT) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
STRUCTURE NAME(SYSIGGCAS_ECS ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
/*
```

Sample XCOMPLEX Admin Server

The following is a copy of the sample CA XCOM Data Transport JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMADM)). This JCL illustrates the definition of the CA XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```
//XCOMADM PROC PREFIX='XCOM.RB5'          *HIGH-LEVEL DATA SET NAME QUAL

//*****
//*              CA XCOM FOR MVS ADMIN SERVER ADDRESS SPACE          *
//*****
//SERVER EXEC  PGM=XCOMXADM,TIME=1440,REGION=5120K,          *
// PARM='ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL'          * OVERRIDE DFLT
//*
//STEPLIB DD   DSN=&PREFIX..CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR          * LOAD MODULES
//XCOMCNTL DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR          * CONTROL LIBR
//XCOMRRDS DD  DSN=&PREFIX..RRDS,DISP=SHR             * ACTIVE REQSTS
//XCOMHIST DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMHIST,DISP=SHR          * DONE REQUESTS
//XCOMREQ DD   DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMREQ.PATH,DISP=SHR      * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMUSER DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMUSER.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMIDNT DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMIDNT.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMRECP DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMRECP.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*          * TCP/IP MSGS
//*****
//* THE FOLLOWING SYSMDUMP DD STATEMENT DEFINES A SYSTEM DUMP      *
//* DATA SET. THIS DATA SET SHOULD BE GIVEN THE SAME SPACE      *
//* ALLOCATIONS AS THE SYS1.DUMPNN DATASETS IN USE AT YOUR SITE.  *
//*****
//SYSMDUMP DD  DSN=&PREFIX..SYSMDUMP,DISP=SHR          * SYSTEM DUMP
```

Sample Server JCL (Member XCOM)

This member contains a sample CA XCOM Data Transport JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOM)). This JCL illustrates the definition of the CA XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Worker or standalone server.

Note: With CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, it is no longer necessary to specify Interlink libraries. Specify the correct name for TCPSTACK= as a PARM parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

```
//XCOM   PROC PREFIX='XCOM.RB5'           *HIGH-LEVEL DATA SET NAME QUAL
//*****
//*          CA XCOM FOR MVS SERVER ADDRESS SPACE          *
//*****
//SERVER EXEC PGM=XCOMXFER,TIME=1440,REGION=5120K,      *
// PARM='ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL'                          * OVERRIDE DFLT
//*
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR                  * LOAD MODULES
//          DD DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,DISP=SHR                 * IBM LE RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR             * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMCNTL DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR            * CONTROL LIBR
//XCOMRRDS DD DSN=&PREFIX..RRDS,DISP=SHR                * ACTIVE REQSTS
//XCOMHIST DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMHIST,DISP=SHR            * DONE REQUESTS
//XCOMREQ DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMREQ.PATH,DISP=SHR        * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMUSER DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMUSER.PATH,DISP=SHR      * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMIDNT DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMIDNT.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMRECP DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMRECP.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*                                 * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=*                                  * TCP/IP MSGS
//*****
//* THE FOLLOWING XCOMPRNT DD STATEMENT DEFINES THE SYSOUT FOR THE *
//* IEBCOPY MESSAGES WHEN PDSE PROGRAM LIBRARIES ARE TRANSFERRED. *
//* YOU MAY SET THIS TO DD DUMMY IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO SEE THESE *
//* IEBCOPY MESSAGES.                                           *
//XCOMPRNT DD SYSOUT=*                                         * IEBCOPY MSGS *
//*****
//* THE FOLLOWING SYSMDUMP DD STATEMENT DEFINES A SYSTEM DUMP    *
//* DATA SET. THIS DATA SET SHOULD BE GIVEN THE SAME SPACE    *
//* ALLOCATIONS AS THE SYS1.DUMPNN DATASETS IN USE AT YOUR SITE. *
//*****
//SYSMDUMP DD DSN=&PREFIX..SYSMDUMP,DISP=SHR              * SYSTEM DUMP
```

Sample XCOMLSR

This sample shows the server using the parameters for the LSR feature (see CAI CBXGJCL(XCOMLSR)):

```
//XCOMLSR PROC PREFIX='XCOM.RB5'          *HIGH-LEVEL DATA SET NAME QUAL
//*****
//*          CA XCOM FOR MVS SERVER ADDRESS SPACE          *
//*          USING LSR FOR XCOMRRDS                        *
//*          MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR RRDS BUFND, HDUBND, AND STRNO *
//*          ARE SHOWN BELOW BUT YOU MAY INCREASE THESE VALUES IF *
//*          YOUR REGION HAS THE STORAGE AVAILABLE.        *
//*          CHANGE RRDS BUFND AND HDUBND TO (MAXTASK+1) * 2 *
//*          CHANGE RRDS STRNO TO MAXTASK+1 WHERE MAXTASK=150 *
//*****
//SERVER EXEC PGM=XCOMXFER,TIME=1440,REGION=80M,          *
// PARM='ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL'                                * OVERRIDE DFLT
//*
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR                    * LOAD MODULES
//          DD DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,DISP=SHR                    * IBM LE RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR                * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMCNTL DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR                * CONTROL LIBR
//DSVXRRDS DD DISP=SHR,DSN=&PREFIX..RRDS                    * ACTIVE REQSTS
//XCOMRRDS DD SUBSYS=(BLSR,'DDNAME=DSVXRRDS',              * USAGE OF BLSR
//          'RMODE31=ALL',                                  * BUFFERS ABOVE 16M
//          'BUFND=302',                                    * SET BUFND=<MAXTASK+1>*2
//          'STRNO=151',                                    * STRNO=<MAXTASK+1>
//          'DEFERW=NO'                                     * NO FOR INTEGRITY
//XCOMHIST DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMHIST,DISP=SHR                * DONE REQUESTS
//XCOMREQ DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMREQ.PATH,DISP=SHR             * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMUSER DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMUSER.PATH,DISP=SHR           * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMIDNT DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMIDNT.PATH,DISP=SHR           * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMRECP DD DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMRECP.PATH,DISP=SHR           * ACCESS PATH
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*                                     * TCP/IP MSGS
//*****
//* THE FOLLOWING XCOMPRNT DD STATEMENT DEFINES THE SYSOUT FOR THE *
//* IEBCOPY MESSAGES WHEN PDSE PROGRAM LIBRARIES ARE TRANSFERRED. *
//* YOU MAY SET THIS TO DD DUMMY IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO SEE THESE *
//* IEBCOPY MESSAGES.                                           *
//XCOMPRNT DD SYSOUT=*                                       * IEBCOPY MSGS *
//*****
//* THE FOLLOWING SYSMDUMP DD STATEMENT DEFINES A SYSTEM DUMP     *
//* DATA SET. THIS DATA SET SHOULD BE GIVEN THE SAME SPACE     *
//* ALLOCATIONS AS THE SYS1.DUMPNN DATASETS IN USE AT YOUR SITE. *
//*                                                                 *
//* THE DCB CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS DATASET VARY BASED ON THE    *
//* OPERATING SYSTEM IN USE:                                     *
//*****
//SYSMDUMP DD DSN=&PREFIX..SYSMDUMP,DISP=SHR                * SYSTEM DUMP
```

Sample CICS Notification Transaction (Member XCOMSAMP)

The following is a copy of the sample CICS Notification Transaction found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMSAMP)). This illustrates a CICS COBOL program.

```

.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8
ID DIVISION.
XCOMSAMP.
AUTHOR.          COMPUTER ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
DATA DIVISION.
WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
    77  IN-MSG          PIC X(2000) VALUESPACES.
    77  OUT-MSG         PIC X(40) VALUESPACES.
    77  MSG-LENGTH     PIC S9(4) COMP SYNC.
PROCEDURE DIVISION.
MAINLINE-LOGIC.
*  THE BACK END TRANSACTION STARTS IN STATE 5 (RECEIVE STATE).
*  IT MUST ALWAYS DO A RECEIVE. NOTE THAT YOU DO NOT NEED
*  TO CODE 'EXEC CICS ALLOCATE', NOR EXEC CICS CONNECT
*  PROCESS SINCE THIS IS THE TARGET SIDE OF THE
*  CONVERSATION.
*
*  IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO SPECIFY THE CONVERSATION ID ON THE
*  'EXEC CICS RECEIVE' COMMAND SINCE THE LU 6.2 ISC SESSION
*  IS THE PRINCIPLE FACILITY OF THIS TRANSACTION.
*
*  WHEN THE CA XCOM STARTED TASK ALLOCATES A CONVERSATION TO THIS
*  PROGRAM, IT WILL SEND A HISTORY RECORD RIGHT AWAY THAT WILL
*  DESCRIBE THE FILE TRANSFER THAT JUST HAPPENED.
*  (THIS RECORD IS PRECEDED BY A 16-BYTE HEADER THAT CAN BE IGNORED.)
*  ONCE YOU HAVE THIS INFORMATION, YOU CAN DO WHATEVER YOUR
*  APPLICATION REQUIRES.
    MOVE +2000 TO MSG-LENGTH.
    EXEC CICS RECEIVE
        INTO (IN-MSG)
            LENGTH (MSG-LENGTH)
    END-EXEC.
    IF EIBCONF = HIGH-VALUES
        THEN
            EXEC CICS ISSUE CONFIRMATION END-EXEC.
            INSERT-YOUR-OWN-LOGIC-HERE.
    EXIT.
    END-PROGRAM.
    EXEC CICS RETURN END-EXEC.
** IT IS UNNECESSARY TO CODE AN EXEC CICS FREE SINCE
** THIS IS THE TARGET END OF THE CONVERSATION.
** THE EXEC CICS RETURN WILL ACCOMPLISH WHAT IS

```

```
**          NEEDED.
*- - - - - -END OF SOURCE PROGRAM CA XCOM SAMP - - - - - *
```

Sample XCOMJOB—Execute JCL (Member XCOMJOBE)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Execute JCL (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBE)) found on the distribution tape. This illustrates JCL for a TYPE = EXECUTE transfer.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*
//STEP01  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=( 'TYPE=EXECUTE,ACBNAME=XCOM' )
//*
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR          * LOADLIB
//          DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN        * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR     * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMGLOB DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.GLOBAL,DISP=SHR
//XCOMREST DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.RESTART,DISP=SHR
//XCOMCNTL DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR
//* XCOMPRNT DD REQUIRED IF PROGLIB=YES IS PRESENT IN SYSIN01
//*XCOMPRNT DD SYSOUT=*                          * IEBCOPY MSGS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*                          * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTEMM DD SYSOUT=*                          * TCP/IP MSGS
//SYSIN01 DD *
*
TYPE=SEND
DROPSSESS=YES
LU=.....
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=.....
FILETYPE=FILE
LFILE=..... (H)
FILE=.....
*
NEWXFER
TYPE=SEND
DROPSSESS=YES
LU=.....
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=.....
FILETYPE=FILE
LFILE=..... (H2)
FILE=.....
/*
//
```

Sample XCOMJOB—Schedule JCL (Member XCOMJOBS)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Schedule JCL (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBS)) found on the distribution tape. This illustrates JCL for a TYPE = SCHEDULE transfer.

```

.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*
//STEP01 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCOM')
//*
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR * LOADLIB
// DD DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,DISP=SHR * IBM LE RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR *IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMGLOB DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.GLOBAL,DISP=SHR
//XCOMREST DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.RESTART,DISP=SHR
//XCOMCNTL DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=* *TCP/IP MESSAGES
//SYSIN01 DD *
*
TYPE=SEND
DROPSSESS=YES
LU=. . . . .
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=. . . . .
LFILE=. . . . . (H)
FILE=. . . . .
*
NEWXFER
TYPE=SEND
DROPSSESS=YES
LU=. . . . .
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=. . . . .
LFILE=. . . . . (H2)
FILE=. . . . .
/*
//

```

Sample XCOMJOB—Schedule JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (Member XCOMJOXS)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Schedule JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOXS)) found on the distribution tape. This illustrates JCL for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X

/*-----*
/* NOTE: *
/* THE PARM STATEMENT MAY ALTERNATIVELY BE SPECIFIED AS: *
/* // PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,DFLTAB=XCPTDFB5') *
/* WHERE DEFAULT TABLE XCPTDFB5 HAS CORRECT XCOMPLEX ADMIN ACBNAME *
/* PARAMETERS. *
/*-----*
/* THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER *
/* VIA THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN. THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN WILL ROUTE THE *
/* TRANSFER TO THE BEST AVAILABLE XCOMPLEX WORKER SERVER. XCOMJOB *
/* WILL PROVIDE A RC BASED ON THE SUCCESSFUL SCHEDULING OF A *
/* TRANSFER TO AN XCOMPLEX WORKER. XCOMJOB WILL RETURN BOTH A *
/* GLOBAL REQUEST NUMBER FROM THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN AND A LOCAL REQUEST *
/* NUMBER FROM THE XCOMPLEX WORKER. XCPT IS THE ACBNAME OF THE *
/* XCOMPLEX ADMIN. *
/*-----*
//STEP01 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCPT,DFLTAB=XCOMDFLT,STCAPPL=XCPT')
/*
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR * LOADLIB
// DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN * IBM/C RUNTIME
/*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMCNTL DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN01 DD *
*
TYPE=SEND
DROPSSESS=YES
LU=.....
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=.....
FILETYPE=FILE
LFILE=.....
FILE=.....
*
NEWXFER
TYPE=SEND
LU=.....
```

```
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=.....
FILETYPE=FILE
LFILE=.....
FILE=.....
/*
//
```

Sample XCOMJOB—Inquire JCL (Member XCOMJOBI)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Inquire JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBI)). This illustrates JCL for a TYPE=INQUIRE transfer.

```
//XCOMWAIT JOB (XCOM,0028),name,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
/*-----*
/* THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER.*
/* BECAUSE THE //XCOMINQ DD CARD IS INCLUDED, XCOMJOB SAVES THE *
/* REQUEST NUMBER ASSIGNED TO THE TRANSFER IN THE XCOMINQ FILE. *
/*-----*
//STEP01 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCOMM1,CONTINUE=NO,STCAPPL=XCOMAPPL')
//XCOMCNTL DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL
//XCOMINQ DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMINQ
//SYSIN01 DD *
TYPE=SEND
LU=XCOMMJM2
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
LFILE=XCOM28.FILE1
FILE=XCOM28.FILE2
/*
/*-----*
/* THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER.*
/* SINCE THE SAME //XCOMINQ FILE IS USED AS IN THE PREVIOUS STEP, *
/* THE XCOMINQ FILE WILL CONTAIN BOTH REQUEST NUMBERS. *
/*-----*
//STEP02 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCOMM1,CONTINUE=NO,STCAPPL=XCOMAPPL')
//XCOMCNTL DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL
//XCOMINQ DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMINQ
//SYSIN01 DD *
TYPE=SEND
LU=XCOMMJM2
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
LFILE=XCOM28.FILE2
FILE=XCOM28.FILE3
/*
/* ..... MORE JOB STEPS CAN BE INSERTED HERE ....
/*-----*
/* THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE TO DETERMINE THE STATUS OF *
/* THE TRANSFER REQUESTS RECORDED IN THE XCOMINQ FILE. *
/* XCOMJOB ISSUES MESSAGE XCOMM655 FOR EACH COMPLETED TRANSFER AND *
/* REMOVES THE TRANSFER NUMBER FROM THE XCOMINQ FILE. *
/* IF ANY OF THE TRANSFERS SPECIFIED IN THE XCOMINQ FILE IS *
/* IS ACTIVE OR SUSPENDED, XCOMJOB WAITS UNTIL IT COMPLETES OR *
```

```
/* IF THE TIME INTERVAL SPECIFIED BY INQWAIT= ELAPSES BEFORE ALL      *
/* TRANSFERS HAVE COMPLETED, XCOMJOB ISSUES MESSAGE XCOMM657 FOR      *
/* EACH INCOMPLETE TRANSFER.                                          *
/* XCOMJOB ISSUES A RETURN WHICH MAY BE TESTED WITH COND= ON          *
/* SUBSEQUENT JOB STEPS.                                              *
/*-----*
//STEP03 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=( 'TYPE=INQUIRE,ACBNAME=XCOMM1,CONTINUE=NO,STCAPPL=XCOMAPPL' )
//XCOMCNTL DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL
//XCOMINQ DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMINQ
//SYSIN01 DD *
INQWAIT=000200          <== wait time
/*
```

Sample XCOMJOB—Inquire JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (Member XCOMJOXI)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Inquire JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOXI)) found on the distribution tape. This illustrates JCL for a TYPE=INQUIRE transfer through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```

/XCOMWAIT JOB (XCOM,0028),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X

/*-----*
/* NOTE: *
/* THE PARM STATEMENT MAY ALTERNATIVELY BE SPECIFIED AS: *
/* // PARM=( 'TYPE=SCHEDULE,DFLTAB=XCPTDFB5' ) *
/* WHERE DEFAULT TABLE XCPTDFB5 HAS CORRECT XCOMPLEX ADMIN ACBNAME *
/* PARAMETERS. *
/*-----*
/* THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER.*
/* BECAUSE THE //XCOMINQ DD CARD IS INCLUDED, XCOMJOB SAVES THE *
/* REQUEST NUMBER ASSIGNED TO THE TRANSFER IN THE XCOMINQ FILE. *
/* THE REQUEST WILL BE ROUTED FROM THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN TO AN XCOMPLEX*
/* WORKER SERVER. XCPT IS THE ACBNAME OF THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN. *
/*-----*
//STEP01 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=( 'TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCPT,DFLTAB=XCOMDFLT,STCAPPL=XCPT' )
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR * LOADLIB
// DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN * IBM/C RUNTIME
/*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMINQ DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMINQ
//XCOMCNTL DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=* * TCP/IP MSGS
/*SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=* * TCP/IP MSGS
//SYSIN01 DD *
*
TYPE=SEND
LU=.....
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
LFILE=.....
FILE=.....
/*
/*-----*
/* THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER.*
/* SINCE THE SAME //XCOMINQ FILE IS USED AS IN THE PREVIOUS STEP, *
/* THE XCOMINQ FILE WILL CONTAIN BOTH REQUEST NUMBERS. THE XCOMINQ *
/* FILE CAN CONTAIN MULTIPLE REQUESTS, HOWEVER ALL REQUESTS MUST *
/* BE SCHEDULED VIA THE SAME XCOMPLEX ADMIN. *
/*-----*
//STEP02 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,

```

```

// PARM=( 'TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCPT,DFLTAB=XCOMDFLT,STCAPPL=XCPT' )
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR * LOADLIB
// DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMINQ DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMINQ
//XCOMCNTL DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=* * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=* * TCP/IP MSGS
//SYSIN01 DD *
TYPE=SEND
LU=.....
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
LFILE=.....
FILE=.....
/*
/* ..... MORE JOB STEPS CAN BE INSERTED HERE ....
/*-----*
/* THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE TO DETERMINE THE STATUS OF *
/* THE TRANSFER REQUESTS RECORDED IN THE XCOMINQ FILE. *
/* XCOMJOB ISSUES MESSAGE XCOMM655 FOR EACH COMPLETED TRANSFER AND *
/* REMOVES THE TRANSFER NUMBER FROM THE XCOMINQ FILE. *
/* IF ANY OF THE TRANSFERS SPECIFIED IN THE XCOMINQ FILE IS *
/* ACTIVE OR SUSPENDED, XCOMJOB WAITS UNTIL IT COMPLETES OR *
/* IF THE TIME INTERVAL SPECIFIED BY INQWAIT= ELAPSES BEFORE ALL *
/* TRANSFERS HAVE COMPLETED, XCOMJOB ISSUES MESSAGE XCOMM657 FOR *
/* EACH INCOMPLETE TRANSFER. *
/* XCOMJOB ISSUES A RETURN CODE WHICH MAY BE TESTED WITH COND= *
/* ON SUBSEQUENT JOB STEPS. *
/*-----*
//STEP03 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=( 'TYPE=INQUIRE,ACBNAME=XCPT,DFLTAB=XCOMDFLT,STCAPPL=XCPT' )
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR * LOADLIB
// DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMINQ DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMINQ
//XCOMCNTL DD DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB5.XCOMCNTL
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=* * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=* * TCP/IP MSGS
//SYSIN01 DD *
INQWAIT=000200 <== wait time
/*

```

Sample XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY JCL (Member XCOMJOBH)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - TYPE=HISTORY JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBH)). This illustrates JCL for a TYPE=HISTORY transfer.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*
//*****
/* This sample JCL shows an XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY call to get history *
/* information and save it to the HISTDD. The HISTDD is then passed *
/* to a sample CA Easytrieve report that generates a report similar *
/* to the CA XCOM ISPF operator display. *
//*****
/*
/* Change CAI to the high level qualifier used for the installation
/* of CA XCOM Data Transport
/*
//STEP01 EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('DFLTAB=XCPTD115,TYPE=HISTORY,STCIP=ip.address',
// 'STCPORT=nnnnn,HISTDD=XCOMHOUT')
/*
/* DFLTAB= specifies the assembled and linked XCOM
/* defaults table.
/*
/* STCIP= specifies either the TCP/IP address of the
/* server to handle HISTORY requests, or the
/* NAME of the server.
/*
/* STCPORT= specifies the PORT on which the server is
/* listening
/*
/* HISTDD= specifies the DDNAME of the dataset to
/* contain the selected HISTORY records
/*
/* Note: If not specified then XCOM uses
/* XCOMHOUT as specified in the defaults table
/*
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR * LOADLIB
// DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD DD DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMHOUT DD DISP=(,CATLG,DELETE),DSN=XCOM.HISTORY.RECORDS,
// DCB=(LRECL=2020,BLKSIZE=0,RECFM=FB,DSORG=PS),
// UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(10,5),RLSE)
//SYSIN01 DD *
OTYPE=ALL
*OID=
*OREQ=
*OLU=
```

```
*OTNAME=  
*OLIMIT=  
*OLMSG=  
*OUSER=  
*OSDATE=  
*OSTIME=  
*OEDATE=  
*OETIME=  
*OFLMIN=  
*OFLMAX=  
*OINIT=  
*OTYPEREQ=  
*OFILETYPE=  
*OSYSNAME=  
*OSYSID=  
//*  
//STEP02 EXEC PGM=EZTPA00,REGION=512K  
//STEPLIB DD DSN=EZT.CAILIB,DISP=SHR * CA Easytrieve LOADLIB  
//PANDD DD DSN=EZT.CAIMAC,DISP=SHR * CA Easytrieve MACLIB  
//EZTVFM DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(4096,(100,10))  
//SORTWK01 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,1)  
//XCOMHOUT DD DSN=XCOM.HISTORY.RECORDS,DISP=SHR  
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*  
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*  
//SYSSNAP DD SYSOUT=*  
//SYSIN DD DSN=CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMHRP),DISP=SHR  
//*  
//STEP03 EXEC PGM=EZTPA00,REGION=512K  
//STEPLIB DD DSN=EZT.CAILIB,DISP=SHR * CA Easytrieve LOADLIB  
//PANDD DD DSN=EZT.CAIMAC,DISP=SHR * CA Easytrieve MACLIB  
//EZTVFM DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(4096,(100,10))  
//SORTWK01 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,1)  
//XCOMHOUT DD DSN=XCOM.HISTORY.RECORDS,DISP=SHR  
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*  
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*  
//SYSSNAP DD SYSOUT=*  
//SYSIN DD DSN=CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMESTT),DISP=SHR
```

Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMRACF (Member ASMRACFU)

This member contains sample JCL for reassembling and link editing the XCOMRACF user security exit found on the distribution tape - see CAI.CBXGJCL(ASMRACFU). Assembling the XCOMRACF interface is optional.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'XCOM INSTALLATION',
//
//          CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*****
//* THIS JCL ASSEMBLES THE XCOMRACF USER SECURITY EXIT FOR UID *
//*                                                                 *
//* (1) ALTER JOBCARD TO CONFORM TO INSTALLATION STANDARDS *
//* (2) ENSURE UID IS CODED ON SYSPARM ASSEMBLER PARM *
//* (3) CHANGE SYSLIB TO POINT TO XCOM MACLIB *
//* (4) CHANGE SYSIN TO POINT TO XCOM CBXGSAMP *
//* (5) CHANGE SYSLMOD TO POINT TO XCOM LOAD LIBRARY *
//*                                                                 *
//*-----*
//*          CHANGE HISTORY *
//* ID   DATE      DESCRIPTION *
//*-----*
//* N/A  06/21/02   CREATION *
//*****
//*
//ASM      EXEC PGM=ASMA90,
//          PARM='SYSPARM(UID),OBJECT,NODECK,XREF(SHORT),NORENT'
//SYSLIB   DD DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=SYS1.AMODGEN,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT2   DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT3   DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.CBXGSAMP(XCOMRACF),
//          DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD DUMMY,SYSOUB=B
//SYSLIN   DD DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(NEW,PASS),
//          UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(80,(2000,500))
//*
//LKED     EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(4,LT,ASM),
//          PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,NCAL,AC=1,NORENT,NOREUS,NOTEST,NOREFR'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1024,(500,20))
//SYSLMOD  DD DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN   DD DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
```

```
//          DD  *  
ENTRY XCOMRACF  
NAME XCOMRACF(R)  
/*
```

Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMTOPS (Member ASMTOPSU)

This member contains sample JCL for reassembling and link editing the XCOMTOPS user security exit found on the distribution tape - see CAI.CBXGJCL(ASMTOPSU). Assembling the XCOMTOPS interface is optional.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'XCOM INSTALLATION',
//
//          CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*****
//* THIS JCL ASSEMBLES THE XCOMTOPS USER SECURITY EXIT FOR UID *
//* *
//* (1) ALTER JOBCARD TO CONFORM TO INSTALLATION STANDARDS *
//* (2) ENSURE UID IS CODED ON SYSPARM ASSEMBLER PARM *
//* (3) CHANGE SYSLIB TO POINT TO XCOM MACLIB *
//* (4) CHANGE SYSIN TO POINT TO XCOM CBXGSAMP *
//* (5) CHANGE SYSLMOD TO POINT TO XCOM LOAD LIBRARY *
//* *
//*-----*
//*          CHANGE HISTORY *
//* ID   DATE      DESCRIPTION *
//*-----*
//* N/A  06/21/02   CREATION *
//*****
//*
//ASMTOPS EXEC PGM=ASMA90,
//          PARM='SYSPARM(UID),OBJECT,NODECK,XREF(SHORT),NORENT'
//SYSLIB DD DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=SYS1.AMODGEN,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT2 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT3 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.CBXGSAMP(XCOMTOPS),
//          DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD DUMMY,SYSOUB=B
//SYSLIN DD DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(NEW,PASS),
//          UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(80,(2000,500))
//*
//LKEDTOPS EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(4,LT,ASMTOPS),
//          PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,NCAL,AC=1,NORENT,NOREUS,NOTEST,NOREFR'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1024,(500,20))
//SYSLMOD DD DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN DD DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
```

```

//          DD  *
ENTRY XCOMTOPS
NAME XCOMTOPS(R)
/*
/*
//ASMTOP2 EXEC PGM=ASMA90,
//          PARM='SYSPARM(UID),OBJECT,NODECK,XREF(SHORT),NORENT'
//SYSLIB  DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD  DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD  DSN=SYS1.AMODGEN,DISP=SHR
//          DD  DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1  DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT2  DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT3  DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN   DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.CBXGSAMP(XCOMTOP2),
//          DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD  DUMMY,SYSOUT=B
//SYSLIN  DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(NEW,PASS),
//          UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(80,(2000,500))
/*
//LKEDTOP2 EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(4,LT,ASMTOP2),
// PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,NCAL,AC=1,NORENT,NOREUS,NOTEST,NOREFR'
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1  DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1024,(500,20))
//SYSLMOD DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN  DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//          DD  *
ENTRY XCOMTOP2
NAME XCOMTOP2(R)
/*

```

Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMACF2 (Member ASMACF2U)

This member contains sample JCL for reassembling and link editing the XCOMACF2 user security exit found on the distribution tape-see CAI.CBXGJCL(ASMACF2U). Assembly is required.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'CA XCOM INSTALLATION'
/*-----*
/* THIS JCL ASSEMBLES THE XCOMACF2 USER SECURITY EXIT FOR UID*
/* (1) ALTER JOBCARD TO CONFORM TO INSTALLATION STANDARDS*
/* (2) ENSURE UID IS CODED ON SYSPARM ASSEMBLER PARM*
/* (3) CHANGE SYSLIB TO POINT TO XCOM CBXGMAC*
/* (4) CHANGE SYSLIB TO POINT TO ACF2 MACRO LIBRARY*
/* (5) CHANGE SYSIN TO POINT TO XCOM CBXGSAMP*
/* (6) CHANGE SYSLMOD TO POINT TO XCOM LOAD LIBRARY*
/* (7) CHANGE ACF2LIB TO POINT TO YOUR ACF2 LIBRARY*
/*-----*
//ASM EXEC PGM=ASMA90,
// PARM='SYSPARM(UID),OBJECT,NODECK,XREF(SHORT),NORENT'
//SYSLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGMAC,DISP=SHR
// DD DSN=YOUR.ACF2.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
// DD DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
// DD DSN=SYS1.AMODGEN,DISP=SHR
// DD DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT2 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT3 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD DSN=CAI.CBXGSAMPCL(XCOMACF2),DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DUMMY,SYSOUT=B
//SYSLIN DD DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(NEW,PASS),
// UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(80,(2000,500))
/*
//LKED EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(4,LE,ASM),
//ACF2LIB DD DSN=YOUR.ACF2.LOAD.LIBRARY,DISP=SHR
// PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,NCAL,AC=1,NORENT,NOREUS,NOTEST,NOREFR'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1024,(500,20))
//SYSLMOD DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN DD DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),
// DD
// INCLUDE ACF2LIB($ACFGCVT)
// ENTRY XCOMACF2
// NAME XCOMACF2(R)
/*
//
```

Sample DEFDFLT

This member contains JCL to define and populate the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS Default File (XCOMDFLT).

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'XCOM DFLT DEFINE',
//          CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),NOTIFY=TSOID
//XCOMCICI EXEC PGM=XCICICICI
//STEPLIB DD DSN=XCOM.CICS.RVRMP.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//XCOMOUT DD DSN=&&TEMP,DISP=(NEW,PASS),SPACE=(TRK,(1)),UNIT=SYSDA
//XCOMIN DD *
SERVER-APPLID=XCOMAPPL
OPER-TRAN=XCOM
//IDCAMS EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//DD1 DD DSN=&&TEMP,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//SYSIN DD *
/* 4. DELETE AND REDEFINE THE XCOMCICS DEFAULT FILE */
/*
        DEFINE CL ( NAME(XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS) -
                IXD -
                REC( 1000 ) -
                RECSZ( 80 1500 ) -
                VOLUME(??????) -
                FREESPACE( 0 0 ) -
                KEYS( 8 0 ) -
                SHR( 2 ))-
        DATA ( NAME(XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS.DATA) -
                UNIQUE ) -
        INDEX ( NAME(XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS.INDEX) -
                UNIQUE )
        REPRO IFILE(DD1) ODS(XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS) REPLACE
//
```

Sample XCOMENCR—JCL to Encrypt the SYSIN01 PASSWORD/LPASS Parameters (Member XCOMENCR)

This member contains a sample XCOMENCR - JCL to encrypt the SYSIN01 PASSWORD/LPASS parameters found on the distribution tape (CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMENCR)). This illustrates the use of the XCOMENCR utility where SYSIN01 defines the input data stream and SYSOUT01 defines the output data stream with the encrypted password.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'ENCRYPT PASSWORD', CLASS=A, MSGCLASS=X
//*****
//*
//*   SYSIN01 = Input CA XCOM SYSIN01 file transfer parameters   *
//*           (Can be "DD *", PDS member, or sequential file)   *
//*
//*   SYSOUT01 = Output SYSIN01 parameters with encrypted values *
//*              for LPASS and PASSWORD parameters.             *
//*           (Can be SYSOUT, PDS member, or sequential file)   *
//*
//*****
//XCOMENCR EXEC PGM=XCOMENCR
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CBXGLOAD, DISP=SHR
//*
//SYSIN01 DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.SYSIN01.DATA(XFERPARM), DISP=SHR
//SYSOUT01 DD DSN=XCOM.RB5.SYSIN01.DATA(ENCRYPTD), DISP=SHR
//
```

Sample COPYCSD

This member contains the JCL that you can use during the installation process to copy the PCT, PPT, and TCT entries from the CA XCOM Data Transport CSD file to the user CSD file. Alternatively, you can assemble the tables from the supplied PCT, PPT, and TCT tables.

```
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING), 'COPY XCOMCSD',

//          CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),NOTIFY=TSOIID
//*****
//* CREATE XCOM TEMPORARY CSD FILE
//*****
//DEFCSDB EXEC PGM=IDCAM5
//INSTCSD DD DSN=XCOM.CICS.RVRMP.XCOMCSD,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
/* DEFINE THE CSD (CICS SYSTEM DEFINITION) */
/*
        DEFINE CL ( NAME(XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSDB) -
                IXD -
                REC( 4000 ) -
                RECSZ( 100 500 ) -
                FREESPACE( 0 0 ) -
                SHR( 2 ) -
                VOLUMES( ?????? ) ) -
        DATA ( NAME(XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSDB.DATA) -
                UNIQUE -
                KEYS( 22 0 ) ) -
        INDEX ( NAME(XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSDB.INDEX) -
                UNIQUE )
        REPRO IFILE(INSTCSD) ODS(XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSDB)REPLACE
//*****
//* COPY XCOM CSD ENTRIES TO YOUR CSD FILE
//*****
//COPYCSD EXEC PGM=DFHCSDB,COND=(8,LT,DEFCSDB)
//STEPLIB DD DSN=YOUR.CICS.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR          ==> UPDATE
//DFHCSDB DD DSN=YOUR.CICS.CSD.FILE,DISP=SHR        ==> UPDATE
//XCOMCSD DD DSN=XCOM.CICS.TEMP.DFHCSDB,DISP=SHR    ==> UPDATE
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
*          *-----*
*          * COPY XCOM CSD GROUP TO YOUR CSD FILE *
*          *-----*
        COPY GROUP(XCOMGRP) TO(XCOMGRP) REPLACE FROMCSD(XCOMCSD)
*          *-----*
*          * ADD XCOMCSD GROUP TO YOUR STARTUP LIST *
*          * THIS CAN BE DONE THROUGH JCL OR THROUGH*
*          * THE ONLINE CEDA TRANSACTION           *
```

```
*          *-----*
  ADD GROUP(XCOMCSD) LIST(???????)
//*****
/* DELETE XCOM TEMPORARY CSD FILE
//*****
//DELCSD EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
/* DELETE TEMPORARY CSD                               */
   DELETE XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSO PURGE CLUSTER
//
```

Sample XCOMFCT

This member contains the CICS FCT entries for the XCOMDFT and XCOMHLP files. You must copy the entries into the CICS FCT and assemble the FCT before CA XCOM Data Transport can use these files.

```

*****
*
*      XCOM CICS FCT ENTRIES:
*      XCOMHLP - CONTAINS DATA FOR HELP SCREENS
*      XCOMDFT - CONTAINS DEFAULT DATA FOR XCOM CICS USERS
*
*****
*
      DFHFCT TYPE=DATASET                                X
          ACCMETH=VSAM,                                  X
          BUFND=3,                                       X
          BUFNI=3,                                       X
          FILSTAT=(ENABLED,OPENED),                     X
          LSRPOOL=NONE,          =====> UPDATE IF NECESSARY X
          RECFORM=(VARIABLE,BLOCKED),                   X
          SERVREQ=(READ,BROWSE),                        X
          STRNO=2
**      DSN=XCOM.XCOMHELP.VS,          =====> OPTIONAL PARAMETER
**      DISP=SHR,                      =====> OPTIONAL PARAMETER
*
      DFHFCT TYPE=DATASET                                X
          DATASET=XCOMDFT,                              X
          ACCMETH=VSAM,                                  X
          BUFND=3,                                       X
          BUFNI=3,                                       X
          FILSTAT=(ENABLED,OPENED),                     X
          LSRPOOL=NONE,          =====> UPDATE IF NECESSARY X
          RECFORM=(VARIABLE,BLOCKED),                   X
          SERVREQ=(READ,ADD,UPDATE,BROWSE,DELETE),      X
          STRNO=2
**      DSN=XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS,          =====> OPTIONAL PARAMETER
**      DISP=SHR,                      =====> OPTIONAL PARAMETER
*

```

Sample XCOMPCT

This member contains the CICS PCT entries to run the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS interface. If you create the PCT entries through the COPYCSD step (which copies directly from the CA XCOM Data Transport-provided CSD to the user CSD), this member is not required. If you do not use the COPYCSD step, you must copy these entries into the CICS PCT and assemble the PCT before CA XCOM Data Transport can be used.

```

*****
*
* XCOM CICS PCT ENTRIES:
* XCOM - TRANSID FOR ALL XCOM FUNCTIONS
* XCON - OPTIONAL TRANSID FOR ALL XCOM FUNCTIONS
* XNTF - TRANSID TO HANDLE ALL CICS NOTIFIES
*
*****
*
* DFHPCT TYPE=ENTRY, X
*         TRANSID=XCOM, X
*         PROGRAM=XCICPRIM, X
*         DTIMOUT=30, X
*         SPURGE=YES, X
*         TPURGE=YES, X
*         TRANSEC=01, X
*         TRMPRTY=100, X
*         TWASIZE=0
*
* DFHPCT TYPE=ENTRY, X
*         TRANSID=XCON, X
*         PROGRAM=XCICPRIM, X
*         DTIMOUT=30, X
*         SPURGE=YES, X
*         TPURGE=YES, X
*         TRANSEC=01, X
*         TRMPRTY=100, X
*         TWASIZE=0
*
* DFHPCT TYPE=ENTRY, X
*         TRANSID=XNTF, X
*         PROGRAM=XCICNTFY, X
*         DTIMOUT=30, X
*         SPURGE=YES, X
*         TPURGE=YES, X
*         TRANSEC=01, X
*         TRMPRTY=100, X
*         TWASIZE=0
*

```

Sample XCOMPPT

This member contains the CICS PPT entries to run the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS interface. If you create the PPT entries through the COPYCSD step (which copies directly from the CA XCOM Data Transport-provided CSD to the user CSD), this member is not required. If you do not use the COPYCSD step, you must copy these entries into the CICS PPT and assemble the PPT before CA XCOM Data Transport can be used.

```

.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8
*****
*
*          XCOM CICS PPT ENTRIES:
*
*****
*
*          XCOM CICS MAPS
*
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM PRIM, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM SEND, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM RFIL, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM SFIL, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM SRPT, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM SJOB, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM MPRM, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM ADSN, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM EDSN, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM OPER, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM ODIS, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM OSDS, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCM HELP, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
*
*          XCOM CICS PROGRAMS
*
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC PRIM, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC SEND, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC RFIL, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC SFIL, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC SRPT, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC SJOB, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC MPRM, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC ADSN, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC EDSN, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC OPER, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC ODIS, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC OSDS, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC HELP, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC SCHL, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
          DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY, PROGRAM=XCIC CAPI, PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER

```

```
DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XICNTFY,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XICCHLP,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
```

Sample XCOMTCT

This member contains the CICS TCT entries to run the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS interface. If you create the TCT entries through the COPYCSD step (which copies directly from the CA XCOM Data Transport-provided CSD to the user CSD), this member is not required. If you do not use the COPYCSD step, you must copy these entries into the CICS TCT and assemble the TCT before CA XCOM Data Transport can be used.

.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8

```
*****
*
* XCOM CICS TCT ENTRIES:
*
* A TCT ENTRY CAN BE BUILD FOR EACH XCOM ADDRESS SPACE
* THAT CICS COMMUNICATES WITH
*
*****
```

```
DFHTCT TYPE=SYSTEM, X
ACCMETH=VTAM, X
NETNAME=XCOMAPPL, ==> POINTS TO VTAM APPLID FOR XCOM X
MODENAM=XCOMMODE, ==> POINTS TO MODENAME FOR XCOM X
SYSIDNT=XCM1, ==> USE ANY VALID NAME HERE X
FEATURE=SINGLE, X
BUFFER=1024, X
RUSIZE=1024, X
TRMSTAT=TRANSCEIVE X
```

Appendix C: User Exits

CA XCOM Data Transport user exits allow users to modify characteristics and capabilities of CA XCOM Data Transport software by inserting their own routines at various positions, known as exit points, in the source code. This appendix provides information about all currently available user exits. The information provided about each user exit includes:

- Purpose
- Module name and entry point
- Method of enabling the user exit
- Name of the CA XCOM Data Transport module from which the user-supplied module is called
- Method of entry (implying the relationship between the two modules)
- Name of the required DSECT
- Addressing mode at entry
- Information about entry registers
- Information about exit registers
- Return codes
- Location of a sample program

Important! If you are upgrading to a new release you need to reassemble and link-edit your user exit programs.

This section contains the following topics:

- [User Exit 1](#) (see page 416)
- [User Exit 2](#) (see page 418)
- [User Exit 3](#) (see page 420)
- [User Exit 4](#) (see page 422)
- [User Exit 5](#) (see page 424)
- [User Exit 6](#) (see page 427)
- [User Exit 7](#) (see page 430)
- [User Exit 8](#) (see page 432)
- [User Exit 9](#) (see page 434)
- [User Exit 10](#) (see page 436)
- [User Exit 12](#) (see page 438)
- [User Exit 13](#) (see page 440)

User Exit 1

Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine upon completion of a CA XCOM Data Transport file transfer. The CA XCOM Data Transport history record data is available for interrogation at this point.

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX01.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT01=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is attached as a subtask by CA XCOM Data Transport.

Required DSECT

SMFDSECT is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of SMFDSECT

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX01)
```

Note: Exit 1 is invoked only when the transfer is scheduled and run via the CA XCOM Data Transport z/OS server. It is not invoked when XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE is used.

User Exit 2

Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that extracts additional information from JES2 control blocks (information not extracted by the XCOMPSOI module).

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX02.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT02=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMPSOI calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

PSODSECT is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of PSODSECT

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

There is no sample program provided for user exit 2.

User Exit 3

Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that extracts additional information from JES3 control blocks (information not extracted by the XCOMPSOI module).

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX03.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT03=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMPSOI calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

PSODSECT is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of PSODSECT

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

There is no sample program provided for user exit 3.

User Exit 4

Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that provides security checking for the CA XCOM Data Transport TSO/ISPF Operator Control Facility.

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX04.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT04=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The modules XCOMDPJ, XCOMDSPL, and XCOMOPER call this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

ADMPL is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of ADMPL

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The following return codes are valid for user exit 4:

0

User is authorized to perform function

8

User is NOT authorized to perform function

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX04)
```

User Exit 5

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that provides additional security checking before a transfer takes place. The exit is used with the system security option chosen in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table's SECURITY parameter (for example, IBM RACF, CA Top Secret, or CA ACF2).

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX05.

The exit is entered for TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers. The exit is entered after session establishment.

This exit must be reentrant.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT05=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Required DSECT

SECDSECT is the required DSECT.

Calling Module and Entry Sequence

This exit is called by the module XCOMFILE, which in turn is called either by XCOMJOB or XCOMXFER.

For SNA transfers, the SECLUN field of SECDSECT contains the target LU for TYPE=EXECUTE (XCOMJOB) transfers and TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers queued to the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS started task (XCOMXFER). For IP transfers, the SECLUN field of the SECDSECT contains the hexadecimal representation of the partner's IP address if TCPLUSEC=binary is specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport default options table. The exit is also entered when XCOMJOB is executed with TYPE=SCHEDULE. In this case, SECLUN contains the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS started task. This entry sequence allows you to determine whether the transfer should be queued for execution. If the target LU must be tested for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer, the test must be deferred until the exit is called by XCOMXFER.

The following table summarizes how the exit is given control:

EXEC PGM=	PARM=	XCOMEX05 Entry Sequence	SECLUN Contents
XCOMJOB	TYPE=EXECUTE	XCOMJOB [®] XCOMFILE [®]	REMOTE LU OR IP ADDRESS (hex)

XCOMEX05			
XCOMJOB	TYPE=SCHEDULE	XCOMJOB [®] XCOMFILE [®] XCOMEX05	XCOMAPPL (that is, the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server)
XCOMXFER	N/A	XCOMXFER [®] XCOMFILE [®] XCOMEX05	REMOTE LU OR IP ADDRESS (hex)

The CSAJOB field in the CSA (CSADSECT) identifies which entry sequence (XCOMJOB or XCOMXFER) was used while the NSABATF field in the NSA (NSADSECT) identifies the transfer as being of type TYPE=EXECUTE or TYPE=SCHEDULE:

Field	EQU	Field Contents	Description
CSAJOB	CSAJOBJ	Character 'J'	XCOMEX05 entered via XCOMJOB
	CSAJOBX	Character 'X'	XCOMEX05 entered via XCOMXFER
NSABATF	NSABATE	Character 'E'	TYPE=EXECUTE transfer
	NSABATS	Character 'S'	TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer

Note: CSADSECT and NSADSECT are distributed in CA XCOM Data Transport's macro library, CAI.CBXGMAC. CSADSECT is pointed to by NSA@CSA.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31. XCOMEX05 must have a linkedit mode of reentrant.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of SECDSECT

R2

Undefined

R3

Address of NSADSECT

R4 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Note: Addressability to CA XCOM Data Transport's CSA as mapped by the CSADSECT can be obtained by loading NSA@CSA to the register used to map the CSA.

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Note: The return code from the exit is passed in field SECRTNCD of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the SECDSECT macro found in CAI.CBXGMAC).

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX05)

User Exit 6

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine when certain key points are reached in the progress of a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer.

Conditions of Entrance

This user exit is entered under the following conditions:

- Transfer request is scheduled
- Transfer request starts
- Transfer request completes
- Transfer request fails
- Transfer request is aged off the queue

Defined Exit States

The following states are defined for this exit:

QUEUED

Transfer has been scheduled or a request from a remote system has been received

NULL

Transfer is not yet scheduled

INACT

Transfer is scheduled but is waiting

ACTIVE

Transfer is currently in progress

SUSPEND

Transfer has been suspended on the local system

REMSUSP

Transfer has been suspended by the remote system

SUCCESS

Transfer has completed successfully

FAILED

Transfer has failed

VTAM ER

Transfer received a VTAM error and will be retried

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX06.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT06=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMEXIT calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX06PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX06PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Note: The return code from the exit is passed in field EX06RC of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the EX06PLST macro found in CAI.CBXGMAC).

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX06)
```

User Exit 7

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that validates user-supplied CA XCOM Data Transport transfer parameters. The exit is called after all standard CA XCOM Data Transport validation has been performed and the CA XCOM Data Transport transfer request control block (that is mapped by the RRDDSECT macro found in CAI.CBXGMAC) has been built. The routine may tell CA XCOM Data Transport to accept or reject the request by setting a flag in the exit parameter list. The exit routine may also provide an installation-defined error message via the same parameter list.

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX07.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT07=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMEXIT calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSEC

EX07PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX07PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Note: The return code from the exit is passed in field EX07RC of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the EX07PLST macro found in CAI.CBXGMAC).

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX07)
```

User Exit 8

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that performs user-defined initialization and termination processing for the CA XCOM Data Transport server. This exit allows extension of CA XCOM Data Transport with user-supplied control blocks and processing. For example, the exit can acquire (GETMAIN) and release (FREEMAIN) control blocks, or load custom user modules.

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX08.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT08=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX08PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX08PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX08)
```

User Exit 9

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that creates and processes its own CA XCOM Data Transport commands. The exit is activated by means of the EXIT operator command (for example, F XCOM,EXIT,userdata). The supplied data, up to eight bytes, is then passed to the XCOMEX09 routine, where you can perform any pertinent processing. This exit can be used to control and alter the functionality of the other CA XCOM Data Transport exits.

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX09.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT09=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX09PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX09PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX09)
```

User Exit 10

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that generates a user-designed banner page for all reports received by the system.

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX10.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT10=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The modules XCOMRECV, XCOMUPL2, XCOMUPL6, and XCOMUP2F call this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

There is no required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0 - R2

Undefined

R3

Address of NSA control block (mapped by NSADSECT macro)

R4

Number of lines in each banner

R5

Number of letters per line

R6

Number of characters per letter

R7

Address of banner field

R8

Address of file data field

R9 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of CSA control block (mapped by CSADSECT macro)

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX10)

User Exit 12

Purpose

This exit point controls partner LU security. It executes a user-written exit routine that verifies a given user's authority to transfer data to and from a particular LU. The following are the possible results of the verification:

- The user is given access to the designated LUs.
- The user is denied access to the LUs.
- The user's right to access the LUs is referred to the security package.

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX12.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT12=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMTRGT calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX12PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX12PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

0

Allow access immediately

4

Let the security package make the decision

8

Deny access immediately

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX12)
```

Note: In cases where a transfer causes the server to create a session due to GETSESS=YES, Exit 12 is called once before session establishment and once before the transfer is performed. The exit is also called before each transfer restart.

User Exit 13

Purpose

This exit point controls command security, both from the console and from the ISPF and CICS menu interfaces. It executes a user-written exit routine that verifies a given user's authority to issue a particular command. The following are the possible results of the verification:

- The user is given access to the designated commands.
- The user is denied access to the commands.
- The user's right to access the commands is referred to the security package.

Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX13.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT13=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMOPRS calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX13PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX13PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

0

Allow access immediately

4

Let the security package make the decision

8

Deny access immediately

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX13)
```

Note: Exit 13 has six separate entry codes, mapped by the field X13FUNCT in the EX13PLST DSECT. This field contains an entry code explaining why the exit is being entered.

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