CA XCOM™ Data Transport® for z/OS

CICS User Guide

Release 11.6

CA Technologies Product References

This guide references the following CA products:

- CA ACF2™ (CA ACF2)
- 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 SYSIN01 parameters are now available to the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API. They are documented in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS User Guide*.

AVGREC

Specifies the unit multiplier for Primary and Secondary allocation units when allocating a dataset based on the number of records.

COMPRESS_PDS

Indicates whether and under what conditions a PDS dataset is compressed as part of transfer processing.

CREATEDELETE

If it exists, controls whether a data set is deleted for a CREATE request.

DATACLAS

Specifies the SMS DATACLAS parameter.

DOMAIN

Specifies the remote Windows system domain name to use for user authentication and permissions.

DSNTYPE

Specifies the SMS DSNTYPE parameter.

EATTR

Specifies whether extended attribute data set support is used or allowed.

FILEDATA

Indicates how the remote file is allocated.

GATEWAYGUID

Specifies a unique identifier indicating that the data set references a file that CA XCOM Gateway processes.

LCLNTFYL

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

LFILEDATA

Indicates how the local file is allocated.

LOCAL_CHARSET

Specifies the translation that takes place on local data when CODE=UTF8 or UTF16 is used.

LOCAL_DELIM

Specifies overrides for record delimiters used in local data when Multi-Byte Character Set (MBCS) data translation is performed.

MBCS_CONVERROR

Specifies the action that is taken when a Multi-Byte Character Set (MBCS) conversion error occurs.

MBCS_INPUTERROR

Specifies the action that is taken when a Multi-Byte Character Set (MBCS) input error occurs.

MGMTCLAS

Specifies the SMS MGMTCLAS parameter.

OEDATE

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

OETIME

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

OFILETYPE

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

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.

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.

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.

OINIT

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

OLIMIT

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

OLMSG

Limits the history request by the transfers last message.

OLU

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

OREQ

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

OSDATE

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

OSTIME

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

OSYSID

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

OSYSNAME

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

OTNAME

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

OTYPE

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

OTYPEREQ

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

OUSER

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

PROGLIB

Specifies whether the data set being transferred is a PDSE LOAD library.

RELEASE

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

REMOTE_CHARSET

Specifies the translation that takes place on remote data when CODE=UTF8 or UTF16 is used.

REMOTE_DELIM

Specifies overrides for record delimiters used in remote data when Multi-Byte Character Set (MBCS) data translation is performed.

RMTNTFYL

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

SECURE_SOCKET

Specifies whether the Secure Socket protocol (SSL) is used to transfer the data.

STORCLAS

Specifies the SMS STORCLAS parameter.

TRUSTED

Specifies whether a user can request a trusted transfer.

UMASK

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

VLR

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

XCOM_CONFIG_SSL

Specifies the name of the USS file containing the configuration parameters that are used for an SSL transfer.

Changed CICS Panels

The following new fields have been added to CICS panels for HFS support:

- 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.

Contents

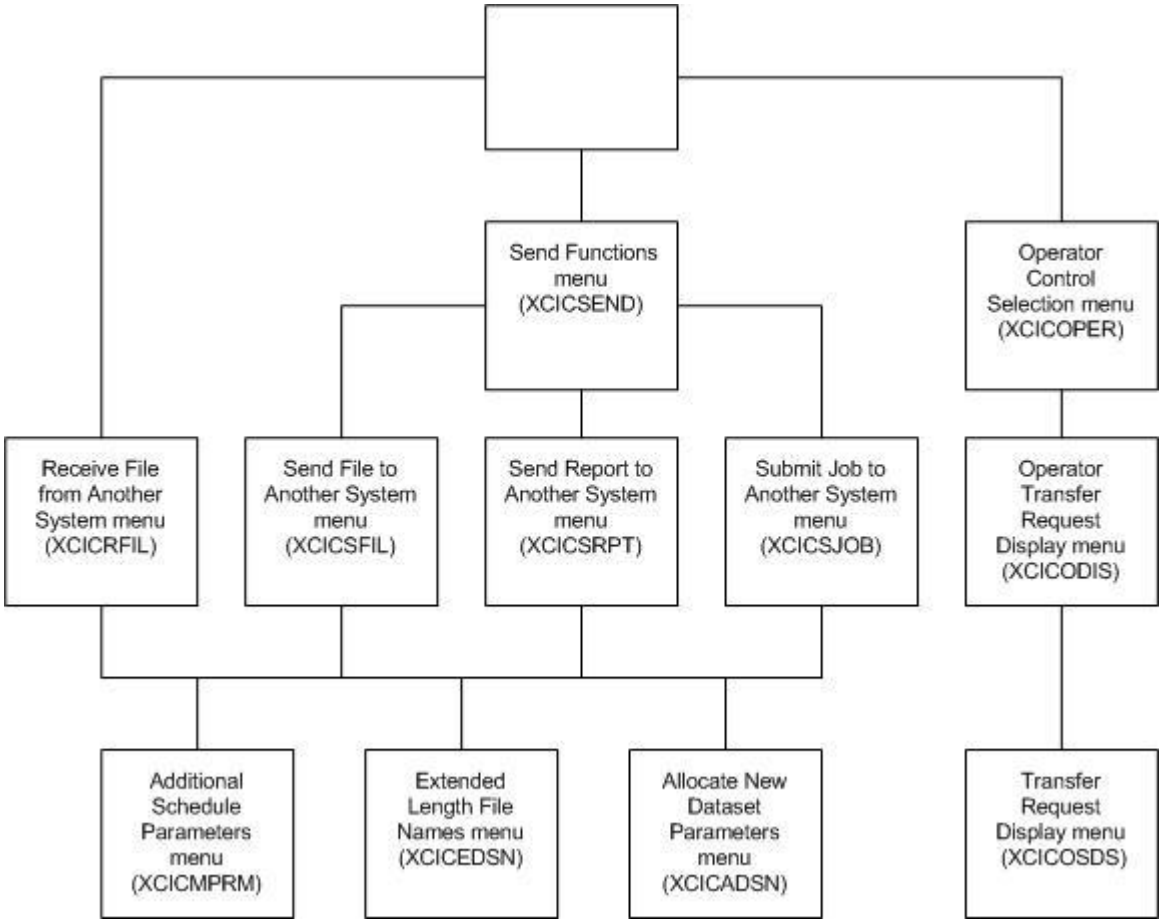
Chapter 1: The Menu Interface

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS menu interface is initiated by the command XCOM. CA XCOM Data Transport invokes the proper function based on the data entered into the screen.

This section contains the following topics:

Menu Tree

The following diagram shows the tree structure of the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS menus available to you. Note that each menu has a name that describes its function (such as Send Functions menu), plus an abbreviated name (such as XCICSEND) whose first four characters are XCIC.



Use of CA XCOM Data Transport menus begins with display of the Primary Option Menu. At this menu, you can enter data which causes CA XCOM Data Transport to display one of the following three menus:

- Send Functions menu
- Receive File from Another System menu
- Operator Control Selection menu

At the Send Functions menu, you can enter data that causes CA XCOM Data Transport to display one of three other menus. The figure, CA XCOM Data Transport CICS Menu Tree Structure, indicates how data you enter at any of those three menus (the Send File to Another System menu, the Send Report to Another System menu, or the Submit Job to Another System menu), or the Receive File from Another System menu, causes CA XCOM Data Transport to display one of another three menus (the Additional Schedule Parameters menu, the Extended Length File Names menu, or the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu). Finally, at the Operator Control Selection Menu you can enter data that causes CA XCOM Data Transport to display the Operator Transfer Request Display menu. At the Operator Transfer Request Display menu, you can enter data that causes CA XCOM Data Transport to display the Transfer Request Display menu.

PF Key Definitions and Usage

The following table describes the program function keys (PF keys) used in at least one CA XCOM Data Transport CICS menu. No menu supports all the PF keys described in the following table. The PF keys you can use with a specific menu are indicated in the menu's last line.

F1

Enter the CA XCOM Data Transport HELP facility.

F3

Validate data entered on this screen. Retain data entered on this screen in storage. If you are currently at the Primary Option Menu and logged on with a CICS user ID, save the data to the XCOMDFLT file. Return to the previous CA XCOM Data Transport screen. If you are in the Primary Option Menu, display a message and end the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS transaction.

F4

Invoke the Additional Schedule Parameters menu to enter additional parameters. This key is available only on the Receive File from Another System menu, the Send File to Another System menu, the Send Report to Another System menu, and the Submit Job to Another System menu.

F5

Invoke the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu to enter file creation parameters. This key is available only on the Receive File from Another System menu and the Send File to Another System menu when a file is being created.

F6

Invoke the Extended Length File Names menu to enter long file names (maximum length is 255 characters). This key is available only on the Receive File from Another System menu, the Send File to Another System menu, the Send Report to Another System menu, and the Submit Job to Another System menu.

F7

Scroll back (that is, page up) to display previous file transfers. This key is available only on the Operator Transfer Request Display menu.

F8

Scroll forward (that is, page down) to display the next screen of file transfers. This key is available only on the Operator Transfer Request Display menu.

F9

Validate data entered onto the screen. Send a transfer request to the CA XCOM Data Transport server. This key is available only on the Receive File from Another System menu, the Send File to Another System menu, and the Send Report to Another System menu.

F10

Display detailed information for the previous file transfer without returning to the Operator Transfer Request Display menu. This key is available only on the Transfer Request Display menu.

F11

Display detailed information on the next file transfer without returning to the Operator Transfer Request Display menu. This key is available only on the Transfer Request Display menu.

F12

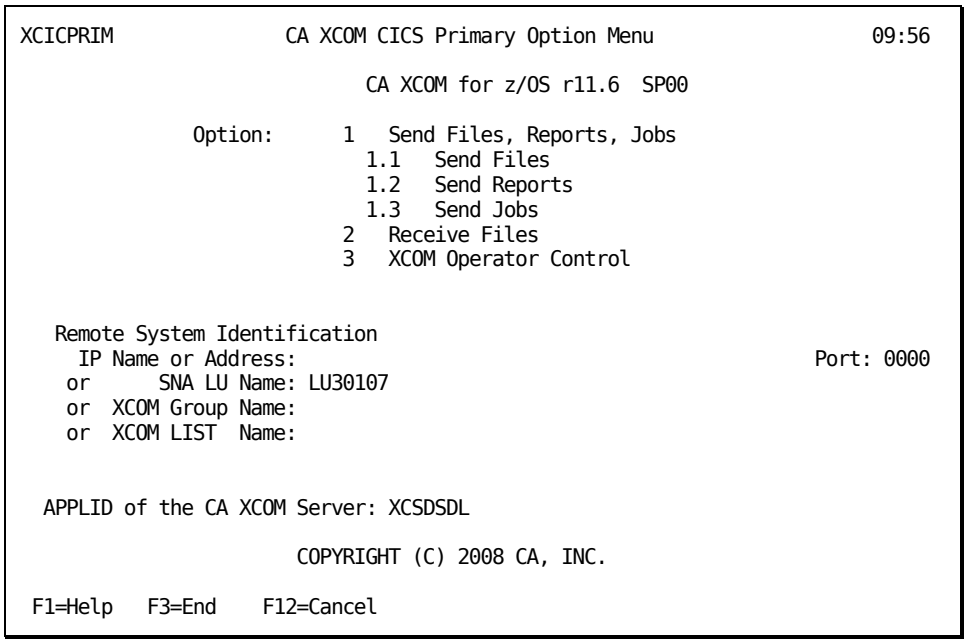
Return to the previous CA XCOM Data Transport screen without retaining data entered on that screen. If you are at the Primary Option Menu, display a message and end the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS transactions.

Enter

Enter validates the parameters entered and branches to another screen based on the data entered. In the Receive File from Another System menu, the Send File to Another System menu, the Send Report to Another System menu, and Submit Job to Another System menu screens, ENTER causes CA XCOM Data Transport CICS to only validate the parameters. No further action is taken without pressing a PF key. On the Transfer Request Display menu, it updates the information displayed on the screen.

Primary Option Menu (XCICPRIM)

Upon entering CA XCOM Data Transport, you are presented with the Primary Option Menu.



```
XCICPRIM              CA XCOM CICS Primary Option Menu                  09:56

                              CA XCOM for z/OS r11.6  SP00

              Option:      1   Send Files, Reports, Jobs
                             1.1   Send Files
                             1.2   Send Reports
                             1.3   Send Jobs
                           2   Receive Files
                           3   XCOM Operator Control


   Remote System Identification
     IP Name or Address:                                          Port: 0000
    or      SNA LU Name: LU30107
    or  XCOM Group Name:
    or  XCOM LIST  Name:


  APPLID of the CA XCOM Server: XCSDSDL

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 F1=Help   F3=End    F12=Cancel
```

While this screen is displayed upon entry of the CA XCOM Data Transport transaction alone, you can invoke other menus directly by adding the menu number as a parameter on the CA XCOM Data Transport transaction, as follows:

XCOM 1

Send Functions

XCOM 1.1

Send File to Another System

XCOM 1.2

Send Report to Another System

XCOM 1.3

Submit Job to Another System

XCOM 2

Receive File from Another System

CA XCOM Data Transport CICS ensures that the necessary parameters are entered from the default file before branching to the desired menu. If they are not, CA XCOM Data Transport displays the Primary Option Menu with an error.

Primary Menu Options

1—Send Files, Reports, Jobs

Used for outbound transmissions involving the sending of a file, report, or job to a remote system.

1.1—Send Files

Used for outbound transmissions involving the sending of a file to a remote system.

1.2—Send Reports

Used for outbound transmissions involving the sending of a report to a remote system.

1.3—Send Jobs

Used for outbound transmissions involving the sending of a job to a remote system.

2—Receive Files

Used for inbound transmissions involving the retrieval of 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 transmissions. You can also use XCOM Operator Control to change that transmission's status

Remote System Identification

Required for Send and Receive functions. You can specify only *one* per transfer request. This field is not used by the Operator Control function.

IP Name or Address

Specifies the name or address of the TCP/IP system or node with which a transfer is to take place. The IP name can be a string of up to 64 alphanumeric characters. The IP address can be specified in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

When you specify an IP name or address, you must also identify the IP port (see Port) where CA XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

The IP Name or Address field's counterpart in the batch interface is the IPNAME parameter.

Port

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

SNA LU Name

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

A valid SNA LU Name consists of up to eight alphanumeric characters. The initial character must be either an alphabetic or a national character.

Default: None

XCOM Group Name

Specifies the name of a destination previously defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS control library (XCOMCNTL) or the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/VSE destination members. The XCOM group name contains one of the following:

- A single TCP/IP name or address
- A single SNA LU name
- A collection of up to 16 SNA LU names

In the first two cases, the group definition provides an alias or nickname for a TCP/IP or SNA destination. In the last case, the group definition is used for partner systems which support multiple SNA LUs but not parallel sessions, and it allows up to 16 simultaneous transfers with a system that does not support parallel sessions.

The CA XCOM Data Transport group definition also provides destination-specific default values for transfer parameters like COMPRESS and PACK.

A valid XCOM group name consists of up to eight alphanumeric characters. The initial character must be either an alphabetic or a national character.

Default: None

XCOM List Name

Used with the Send function to broadcast to all the remote destinations designated on a distribution list previously defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS control library (XCOMCNTL) or the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/VSE destination members. A list can represent a superlist in CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS.

A valid XCOM list name consists of up to eight alphanumeric characters. The initial character must be either an alphabetic or a national character.

Because all transfers are queued to the CA XCOM Data Transport server, some of the transfers can start at different times. The menu interface's Transfer Request Display menu can be used to check the current completion status of any broadcast distribution.

Default: None

APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport Server

Required.

This field must contain the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server starting the transfer. It must be a valid APPLID with a maximum of eight characters.

Transfer requests are queued to the CA XCOM Data Transport server identified by this parameter.

If you are using the panels to schedule transfers to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server, enter the acbname of that server here.

CA XCOM Data Transport lets you display and control the queues and history logs of different mainframe CA XCOM Data Transport systems. To do this, enter the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server where you want to display or modify the queues, then select Option 3, XCOM Operator Control.

Required Parameters

The following are required parameters:

- Primary Menu Option
- Remote System Identification (= IP name or address and port, SNA LU name, XCOM group name, or XCOM list name)
- APPLID of the server

Send Functions Menu (XCICSEND)

The Send Functions menu lets you display the following menus:

- Send File to Another System
- Send Report to Another System
- Submit Job to Another System

To display the Send Functions menu

Select Option 1 on the Primary Option Menu.

```
XCICSEND              CA XCOM CICS Send Functions                      10:01

                            CA XCOM for z/OS r11.6  SP00

               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: 0000
    or      SNA LU Name: LU30107
    or  XCOM Group Name:
    or  XCOM LIST  Name:


  APPLID of the CA XCOM Server: XCSDSDL

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 F1=Help   F3=End    F12=Cancel
```

Menu Options

1 - Send Files to Another System

Used for outbound transmissions involving the sending of a file to a remote system.

2 - Send Reports to Another System

Used for outbound transmissions involving the sending of a report to a remote system.

3 - Submit Jobs to Another System

Used for outbound transmissions involving the sending of a job to a remote system.

Remote System Identification

Required for Send and Receive functions. You can specify only *one* per transfer request. This field is not used by the Operator Control function.

IP Name or Address

Specifies the name or address of the TCP/IP system or node with which a transfer is to take place. The IP name can be a string of up to 64 alphanumeric characters. The IP address can be specified in either IPv4 or IPv6 format.

When you specify an IP name or address, you must also identify the IP port (see Port) where CA XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

The IP Name or Address field's counterpart in the batch interface is the IPNAME parameter.

Port

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

SNA LU Name

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

A valid SNA LU Name consists of up to eight alphanumeric characters. The initial character must be either an alphabetic or a national character.

Default: None

XCOM Group Name

Specifies the name of a destination previously defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS control library (XCOMCNTL) or the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/VSE destination members. The XCOM group name contains one of the following:

- A single TCP/IP name or address
- A single SNA LU name
- A collection of up to 16 SNA LU names

In the first two cases, the group definition provides an alias or nickname for a TCP/IP or SNA destination. In the last case, the group definition is used for partner systems which support multiple SNA LUs but not parallel sessions, and it allows up to 16 simultaneous transfers with a system that does not support parallel sessions.

The CA XCOM Data Transport group definition also provides destination-specific default values for transfer parameters like COMPRESS and PACK.

A valid XCOM group name consists of up to eight alphanumeric characters. The initial character must be either an alphabetic or a national character.

Default: None

XCOM List Name

Used with the Send function to broadcast to all the remote destinations designated on a distribution list previously defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS control library (XCOMCNTL) or the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/VSE destination members. A list can represent a superlist in CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS.

A valid XCOM list name consists of up to eight alphanumeric characters. The initial character must be either an alphabetic or a national character.

Because all transfers are queued to the CA XCOM Data Transport server, some of the transfers can start at different times. The menu interface's Transfer Request Display menu can be used to check the current completion status of any broadcast distribution.

Default: None

APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport Server

Required.

This field must contain the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server starting the transfer. It must be a valid APPLID with a maximum of eight characters.

Transfer requests are queued to the CA XCOM Data Transport server identified by this parameter.

If you are using the panels to schedule transfers in the XCOMPLEX, enter the acbname of the XCOM ADMIN server here.

CA XCOM Data Transport lets you display and control the queues and history logs of different CA XCOM Data Transport systems—z/OS, z/VSE, or z/VM. To do this, enter the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server where you want to display or modify the queues, then select Option 3, XCOM Operator Control.

Required Parameters

The following are required parameters:

- Menu Option
- Remote System Identification (= IP Name or Address and Port, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, or XCOM List Name)
- APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport Server

Send File to Another System Menu (XCICSFIL)

To display the Send File to Another System menu

Select *one* of the following:

- Option 1.1 on the Primary Option Menu
- Option 1 on the Send Functions menu

```
XCICSFIL           CA XCOM CICS Send File to Another System              10:04

 Transfer ID:               SNA LU Name: LU30107

 Local Dataset Name :
 Remote Dataset Name:
 Create/Replace/Add :       (C/R/A)       Trusted (Y/N/X)-----------:
 USS ->  UMASK :        LFILEDATA:   FILEDATA:   (Binary/Text)  USSLRECL:
 Remote Notify Level (A/W/E)-----:   Local Notify Level (A/W/E)---:
 Program Library  (Y/N)----------:        Secure_Socket (Y/N)-----:
 Record Separators(Y/N)----------:        Pack Data Records(N/C/L):
 Compress Data-------------------:        Dropsess(Y/N/Q)---------:
 EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII/VLR(E/B/A/V):        Checkpoint Count--------:
 Truncate Record(Y/N)------------:        Transfer User Data------:
 Code Table ---------------------:        System User Data--------:
            ---REMOTE SYSTEM INFORMATION---     ---LOCAL SYSTEM INFORMATION----
 Userid----:                                 :
 Password--:                                 :
 Domain----:
 Notifyname:               Type(T/C/R/A):    :              Type(T/C/R):
 Volume----:               Unit:             :              Unit:
                           Tape: NO          :              Tape: NO

 F1=Help  F3=End    F4=More   F5=Alloc   F6=Long-DSN  F9=Schedule   F12=Cancel
```

Parameter Fields

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

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this transfer. The ID can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters up to ten characters in length. It complements the unique request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport.

Remote System Identification (= IP Name or Address, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, or XCOM List Name)

Indicates the remote destination(s) where a file is to be sent. The name displayed is one of the four remote destination types supported by CA XCOM Data Transport, and the contents of the field reflect the choice you made on a previous screen. The contents of the field cannot be overridden.

Local Dataset Name

Required.

Indicates the name of the file on the local system that is to be transferred. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. If the file name is longer, press F6 to display the Extended Remote File Name Entry screen. This screen accepts file names of up to 256 characters. For more information, see Extended Length File Names Menu (XCICEDSN) in this chapter.

Up to 54 alphanumeric characters (for a non-USS file)

Specifies the name of the local data set being transferred. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. These 54 characters consist of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name or relative generation data groups (GDG) data set level enclosed in parentheses

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 to 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. Note that the asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies the name of the local USS data set being transferred.

The 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 or greater.

Default: The last entered data set name

Remote Dataset Name

Required.

Indicates the name of the file on the remote system receiving the data being transferred. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. If the file name is longer, press F6 to display the Extended Remote File Name Entry screen. This screen accepts file names of up to 256 characters. For more information, see Extended Length File Names Menu (XCICEDSN) in this chapter.

Note: In the Digital Equipment Corp. VAX/VMS 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 VAX converts the braces to brackets.

Default: The last entered remote data set name

Create/Replace/Add (C/R/A)

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file that is receiving the transferred data. If you enter a C for Create, CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to allocate a new file. For information about the provision of additional allocation parameters for this new file, see Allocate New Dataset Parameters Menu (XCICADSN) in this chapter. 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.

Specifying R causes CA XCOM Data Transport to replace the contents of a file 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.

Specifying A causes CA XCOM Data Transport to add the records being transferred to the end of an existing file. For an indexed file, the keys must not match those in the file or CA XCOM Data Transport terminates the transfer with an error.

Default: C

Note: If you do not override the default value and the file already exists on the target system, the transfer terminates with an error.

Trusted (Y/N/X)

This parameter specifies whether a user requests a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, a trusted transfer is requested and the local userid will be processed by the partner's trusted file.

N

No, a trusted transfer is not requested and the local userid will not be processed by the partner's trusted file.

X

XCOM, the local userid will be propagated and processed on the partner as it was in prior XCOM releases to provide backwards compatibility.

Default: X

Note: The values for USERPRO and USEROVR in the default table or TYPE=CONFIG control member affect this functionality. For more information, see the Administrator Guide for details.

UMASK

The file permissions to be removed from the XCOM default file permissions for USS files.

Range: 000 to 777

Default: 022

Notes:

- For directories—CA XCOM Data Transport sets permissions for a created directory to 7*xx*, where *xx* represents the last two bytes of the specified UMASK.
- For files—CA XCOM Data Transport ignores any UMASK value and sets owner permission for a created file to a 6 (rw-). After the transfer has been completed, CA XCOM Data Transport removes permissions based on the UMASK value.

LFILEDATA

This parameter indicates how the local USS file is allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

R

Record

If the value is not specified for LFILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification, the value of the Data Encoding (CODE) and the Extended Variable Length Record (VLR) fields:

- If CODE=BINARY, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16, then the file is allocated and processed as record data.
- If CODE=EBCDIC, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of LFILEDATA, as follows:
  - If you *do not* specify LFILEDATA=B, the file is allocated as a text file. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC text file.
  - If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC file.
  - If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=R, then the file is allocated as a text file with record format. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC text file.

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

FILEDATA

This parameter indicates how a remote USS file is allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

R

Record

If you do not specify a value for FILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification and by the value of the Data Encoding (CODE) and Extended Variable Length Record (VLR) fields:

- If CODE=BINARY, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16, then the file is allocated and processed as record data.
- If CODE=EBCDIC, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of FILEDATA, as follows:
  - If you *do not* specify FILEDATA=B, the file is allocated as a text file. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC text file.
  - If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC file.
  - If you *do* specify FILEDATA=R, then the file is allocated as a text file with record format. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC text file.

Important! If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then specify a value for LRECL. The value tells 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 the number of bytes there are in each logical record.

Remote Notify Level (A/W/E)

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

Program Library (Y/N)

Specify Y if you want to transfer a PDSE program library.

Default: None

Record Separators (Y/N)

Specify **Y** to let the receiving system to add a record separator, such as a line feed and/or carriage return, to delimit logical records. Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII system.

Default: N

Compress Data

Specifies whether or not CA XCOM Data Transport is to compress the data being transferred and decompress it on the receiving system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on low-speed links.

The following list indicates the possible compression mode parameters and their meanings.

Y

YES—This is the default compression scheme. It provides Run Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros.

N

NO—No compression is applied to the data.

0

RLE—Full RLE is applied to all characters.

1

COMPACT—Provides full RLE plus a byte compaction scheme which is suitable for uppercase English text.

2

COMPACTL—Provides full RLE plus a byte compaction scheme which is suitable for lowercase English text.

S

LZSMALL—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the small memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

M

LZMEDIUM—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the medium memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

L

LZLARGE—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the large memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

H

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

W

LZRW3—General purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

A

ZLIB1—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

B

ZLIB2—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

C

ZLIB3—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

4

ZLIB4—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

5

ZLIB5—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

6

ZLIB6—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

7

ZLIB7—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

8

ZLIB8—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

9

ZLIB9—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

Z

ZLIB—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

Default: Y

EBCDIC/BINARY/ASCII/VLR (E/B/A/V)

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

E

For EBCDIC. This indicates that the transferred data is in EBCDIC code.

B

For Binary. This indicates that the transferred data is binary.

A

For ASCII. This indicates that the transferred 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 (Y/N)

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport how to respond to records on the source file that exceed the maximum record length permitted on the target system.

Y

This instructs CA XCOM Data Transport to truncate any excess characters.

N

This instructs CA XCOM Data Transport to abort the transfer. When the problem has been resolved, the transfer must be rerun.

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.

Default: None

Local Notify Level (A/W/E)

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

Secure_Socket (Y/N)

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.

Default: None

Pack Data Records (N/C/L)

Indicates whether or not record packing is to be used. Record packing can substantially improve performance.

NO

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

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record within the block begins with a two-byte long prefix which indicates the length of the record. 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 (XCOMCNTL) member.

LENGTH packing should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP.

CRLF

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

CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is used only when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

Default: N

Dropsess (Y/N/Q)

Indicates whether and when to drop the LU-LU session.

Y

This setting drops the LU-LU session at the conclusion of the transfer.

N

This setting does not drop the LU-LU session at the conclusion of the transfer.

Q

For Queue Empty. This setting first checks the queue and then drops the session if there are no requests on the queue for this session.

Default: N

Checkpoint Count

The checkpoint count is a number between 0 and 9999 that determines the intervals at which CA XCOM Data Transport is to take a checkpoint. Checkpointing, when supported, gives CA XCOM Data Transport the ability to restart a file transfer that has been suspended or that has failed due to a facility type problem. The checkpoint count number indicates the number of blocks that CA XCOM Data Transport transfers between checkpoints. If record packing is not being used, it is the number of records.

Making the checkpoint count number low slows down file transfers. It is suggested that a value of at least 1000 be specified; on high-speed facilities such as Token Ring and Ethernet the highest possible value should be used. Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to disk.

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

To turn checkpointing off, specify 0.

Default: 1000

Transfer User Data

Specifies 1 to 10 characters of data that is significant to the user. This data is stored in the history record associated with the request.

Default: None

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.

Local System Information

The parameters described in this section relate to the system where the CA XCOM Data Transport server resides.

Userid

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

The primary use of this parameter is for third-party processing for three dispersed systems A, B, and C. The A user requests that B process a file, job, or report transfer with C. While A initiates the transfer request, the transfer ensues between B (the sending system) and C (the receiving system). 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) 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 XCOM Operator Control screens.

Enter up to eight characters.

Note: This parameter is ignored by the local security software system.

Default: None

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above local user ID. A maximum of 31 characters is allowed. This field does not display.

Default: None

Notifyname

Identifies the name of the local CICS system that CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes. For CICS notifies, this name should be the VTAM APPLID of your CICS system. A single temporary storage queue with an ID of XCOMCICS is written. This temporary storage queue record contains the name of the last transfer requested and is overwritten with each new transfer.

Default: None

Type (T/C/R)

Indicates to CA XCOM Data Transport the notification type to be made on the local system when the transfer completes.

T

Indicates that the TSO user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

C

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport will send a message to a predefined CICS transaction when the transfer completes.

R

Indicates that the CA Roscoe user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

Default: None

Volume

Indicates the volume on which the local data set resides. The entry must be one to six alphanumeric characters. 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 if a data set exists. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Unit

Indicates the unit type on which the local data set resides.

Default: Catalog information is used if a data set exists. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Tape

Indicates whether the file is stored on tape.

Default: NO

Remote System Information

The parameters described in this section relate to the CA XCOM Data Transport partner specified by the Remote System Identification selection on the Primary Option Menu.

Userid

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system. It should be a user ID known to the security system on that system. If the remote system does not perform security checking, you can skip this and the remote Password parameter.

The maximum length of this parameter is 12 characters.

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotes. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID.

Default: None

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above remote user ID. The value entered is not displayed. Enter a maximum of 31 characters. 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

Default: None

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain associated with the remote server.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain associated with the remote server.

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

Default: None

Notifyname

Identifies the user on the remote system that CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes. 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. If any value other than 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

Note: For CICS notifies, refer to the local system information.

Type (T/C/R/A)

Indicates to CA XCOM Data Transport the notification type to be made on the remote system when the transfer completes.

T

Indicates that the TSO user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

C

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport will send a message to a predefined CICS transaction when the transfer completes.

R

Indicates that the CA Roscoe user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

A

Indicates that the DEC ALL-in-1 user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

Default: None

Volume

Indicates the volume on which the remote data set resides. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Unit

Indicates the unit type on which the remote data set resides. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Tape

Indicates whether the file is stored on tape.

Default: NO

Required Parameters

The following parameters are required:

- Local Dataset Name
- Remote Dataset Name

Send Report to Another System Menu (XCICSRPT)

To display the Send Report to Another System menu

Select *one* of the following:

- Option 1.2 on the Primary Option Menu
- Option 2 on the Send Functions menu

```
XCICSRPT          CA XCOM CICS Send Report to Another System           10:06

Transfer ID:              SNA LU Name: LU30107

Local Dataset Name :
JES Writer--:                             Trusted (Y/N/X)-----------:
Report Dest-:                             Class-:         Hold(Y/N)-----:
Report Title:                             FCB---:         Chars---------:
Report Form-:                             Copies:         Control(A/M/N):
Local Notify Level (A/W/E):               Secure_Socket (Y/N)-----:
Record Separators(Y/N)----:               Pack Data Records(N/C/L):
Compress Data------------:                Dropsess(Y/N/Q)---------:
EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII(E/B/A):               Checkpoint Count--------:
Truncate Record(Y/N)------:               Transfer User Data------:
Code Table ---------------:               System User Data--------:
           ---REMOTE SYSTEM INFORMATION---     ---LOCAL SYSTEM INFORMATION----
Userid----:                                  :
Password--:                                  :
Domain----:
Notifyname:               Type(T/C/R/A):     :               Type(T/C/R):
Remote Notify Level (A/W/E)---:              :   Unit:
                                             : Volume:           Tape: NO

F1=Help  F3=End    F4=More             F6=Long-DSN  F9=Schedule   F12=Cancel
```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields for the Send Report to Another System menu.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this transfer. The ID can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters up to ten characters in length. It complements the unique request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport.

Remote System Identification (= IP Name or Address, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, or XCOM List Name)

Indicates the remote destination(s) where a report is to be sent. The name displayed is one of the four remote destination types supported by CA XCOM Data Transport, and the contents of the field reflect the choice you made on a previous screen. The contents of the field cannot be overridden.

Local Dataset Name

Required.

Specifies the name of the local data set being transferred. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. These 54 characters consist of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name or relative generation data groups (GDG) data set level enclosed in parentheses

Default: The last entered data set name

JES Writer

Indicates the name of an external writer that is to process the report on the remote system. Up to eight characters can be specified.

Default: None

Trusted (Y/N/X)

This parameter specifies whether a user requests a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, a trusted transfer is requested and the local userid will be processed by the partner's trusted file.

N

No, a trusted transfer is not requested and the local userid will not be processed by the partner's trusted file.

X

XCOM, the local userid will be propagated and processed on the partner as it was in prior XCOM releases to provide backwards compatibility.

Default: X

Note: The values for USERPRO and USEROVR in the default table or TYPE=CONFIG control member affect this functionality. For more information, see the Administrator Guide for details.

Local Notify Level (A/W/E)

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

Report Dest

Specifies the name of the printer or other device on the remote system that is to receive the report. A maximum of 21 characters can be entered when the remote system is running CA XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher; a maximum of eight characters can be specified otherwise. The use of this field is dependent upon the remote system. For the submission of a report to an AS/400, it can contain a fully qualified printer name. It contains a JES2 or JES3 destination name when the report is sent to a z/OS system.

Default: None

Report Title

This field is used to describe the contents of the report being sent to the remote system. Enter a maximum of 21 characters. 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 along with the report.

For example, Digital Equipment Corp. VAX/VMS prints this field in a banner page. On a z/OS system, this entry becomes part of the banner page along with the values specified in the CLASS and FORM parameters.

Default: None

Report Form

Indicates the type of form that is to be used for printing on the remote system.

Default: None

Class

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

Default: A

Note: When sending a report to a Digital Equipment Corp. VAX system, a valid value must be specified for CLASS or the print job fails. You can avoid this problem by entering a space character or the default, A.

FCB

Specifies the name of the Forms Control Buffer to be used by JES from SYS1.IMAGELIB when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system. It can be one to four characters long.

Default: None

Copies

Indicates the number of copies of the report to be printed on the remote system. Valid values are 1 to 255.

Default: 1

Hold (Y/N)

Indicates whether the report should be held when it is received on the remote system.

Y

Hold

N

Ready for immediate printing.

Default: N

Chars

Specifies the name of the character set to be used by JES when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system. It can be one to four characters in length.

Default: None

Control (A/M/N)

Indicates whether the report contains printer control characters. This information is transmitted to the remote system.

A

ASA control characters

M

Machine control characters

N

No control characters

Default: N

Secure_Socket (Y/N)

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.

Default: None

Record Separators (Y/N)

Specify **Y** to let the receiving system to add a record separator, such as a line feed and/or carriage return, to delimit logical records. Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII system.

Default: N

Compress Data

Specifies whether or not CA XCOM Data Transport is to compress the data being transferred and decompress it on the receiving system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on low-speed links.

The following list indicates the possible compression mode parameters and their meanings.

Y

YES—This is the default compression scheme. It provides Run Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros.

N

NO—No compression is applied to the data.

0

RLE—Full RLE is applied to all characters.

1

COMPACT—Provides full RLE plus a byte compaction scheme which is suitable for uppercase English text.

2

COMPACTL—Provides full RLE plus a byte compaction scheme which is suitable for lowercase English text.

S

LZSMALL—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the small memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

M

LZMEDIUM—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the medium memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

L

LZLARGE—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the large memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

H

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

W

LZRW3—General purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

A

ZLIB1—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

B

ZLIB2—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

C

ZLIB3—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

4

ZLIB4—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

5

ZLIB5—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

6

ZLIB6—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

7

ZLIB7—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

8

ZLIB8—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

9

ZLIB9—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

Z

ZLIB—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

Default: Y

EBCDIC/BINARY/ASCII (E/B/A)

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

E

For EBCDIC. This indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code.

B

For Binary. This indicates that the data is binary.

A

For ASCII. This indicates that the data is in ASCII code.

Default: E

Truncate Record (Y/N)

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport how to respond to records on the source file that exceed the maximum record length permitted on the target system.

Y

This instructs CA XCOM Data Transport to truncate any excess characters.

N

This instructs CA XCOM Data Transport to abort the transfer. When the problem has been resolved, the transfer must be rerun.

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.

Default: None

Pack Data Records (N/C/L)

Indicates whether or not record packing is to be used. Record packing can substantially improve performance.

NO

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

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record within the block begins with a two-byte long prefix which indicates the length of the record. 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 (XCOMCNTL) member.

LENGTH packing should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP.

CRLF

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

CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is used only when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

Default: N

Dropsess (Y/N/Q)

Indicates whether and when to drop the LU-LU session.

Y

This setting drops the LU-LU session at the conclusion of the transfer.

N

This setting does not drop the LU-LU session at the conclusion of the transfer.

Q

For Queue Empty. This setting first checks the queue and then drops the session if there are no requests on the queue for this session.

Default: N

Checkpoint Count

The checkpoint count is a number between 0 and 9999 that determines the intervals at which CA XCOM Data Transport is to take a checkpoint. Checkpointing, when supported, gives CA XCOM Data Transport the ability to restart a file transfer that has been suspended or that has failed due to a facility type problem. The checkpoint count number indicates the number of blocks that CA XCOM Data Transport transfers between checkpoints. If record packing is not being used, it is the number of records.

Making the checkpoint count number low slows down file transfers. It is suggested that a value of at least 1000 be specified; on high-speed facilities such as Token Ring and Ethernet the highest possible value should be used. Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to disk.

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

To turn checkpointing off, specify 0.

Default: 1000

Transfer User Data

Specifies 1 to 10 characters of data that is significant to the user. This data is stored in the history record associated with the request.

Default: None

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 parameters described in this section relate to the CA XCOM Data Transport partner specified by the Remote System Identification selection on the Primary Option Menu.

Userid

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system. It should be a user ID known to the security system on that system. If the remote system does not perform security checking, you can skip this and the remote Password parameter.

The maximum length of this parameter is 12 characters.

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotes. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID.

Default: None

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above remote user ID. The value entered is not displayed. Enter a maximum of 31 characters. If the remote system is running IBM RACF, CA ACF2, or CA Top Secret, you can use this parameter to change the password on the remote system. To do this, use the following format:

oldpassword/newpassword

Default: None

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain associated with the remote server.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain associated with the remote server.

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

Default: None

Notifyname

Identifies the user on the remote system that CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when transfer completes. 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 AS/400 or VAX system, the operator console is notified. If any value other than 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

Note: For CICS notifies, refer to the local system information.

Type (T/C/R/A)

Indicates to CA XCOM Data Transport the notification type to be made on the remote system when the transfer completes.

T

Indicates that the TSO user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

C

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport will send a message to a predefined CICS transaction when the transfer completes.

R

Indicates that the CA Roscoe user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

A

Indicates that the DEC ALL-in-1 user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

Default: None

Remote Notify Level (A/W/E)

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 parameters described in this section relate to the system where the CA XCOM Data Transport server resides.

Userid

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

The primary use of this parameter is for third-party processing for three dispersed systems A, B, and C. The A user requests that B process a file, job, or report transfer with C. While A initiates the transfer request, the transfer ensues between B (the sending system) and C (the receiving system). 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) 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 XCOM Operator Control screens.

Enter up to eight characters.

Note: This parameter is ignored by the local security software system.

Default: None

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above local user ID. A maximum of 31 characters is allowed. This field does not display.

Default: None

Notifyname

Identifies the name of the local CICS system that CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes. For CICS notifies, this name should be the VTAM APPLID of your CICS system. A single temporary storage queue with an ID of XCOMCICS is written. This temporary storage queue record contains the name of the last transfer requested and is overwritten with each new transfer.

Default: None

Type (T/C/R)

Indicates to CA XCOM Data Transport the notification type to be made on the local system when the transfer completes.

T

Indicates that the TSO user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

C

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport will send a message to a predefined CICS transaction when the transfer completes.

R

Indicates that the CA Roscoe user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

Default: None

Unit

Indicates the unit type on which the local data set resides.

Default: Catalog information is used if a data set exists. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of this screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Volume

Indicates the volume on which the local data set resides. The entry must be one to six alphanumeric characters. 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 if a data set exists. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Tape

Indicates whether the report is stored on tape.

Default: NO

Required Parameters

The following parameter is required:

- Local Dataset Name

Submit Job to Another System Menu (XCICSJOB)

To display the Submit Job to Another System menu

Select *one* of the following:

- Option 1.3 on the Primary Option Menu
- Option 3 on the Send Functions menu

```
XCICSJOB          CA XCOM CICS Submit Job to Another System            10:07

Transfer ID:              SNA LU Name: LU30107

Local Dataset Name :



Remote Notify Level (A/W/E)-----:   Local Notify Level (A/W/E)---:
Trusted (Y/N/X)-------------:              Secure_Socket (Y/N)-----:
Record Separators(Y/N)----:             Pack Data Records(N/C/L):
Compress Data-------------:             Dropsess(Y/N/Q)---------:
EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII(E/B/A):             Checkpoint Count--------:
Truncate Record(Y/N)------:             Transfer User Data------:
Code Table ---------------:             System User Data--------:
           ---REMOTE SYSTEM INFORMATION---     ---LOCAL SYSTEM INFORMATION----
Userid----:                                   :
Password--:                                   :
Domain----:
Notifyname:                Type(T/C/R/A):     :               Type(T/C/R):
                                              :   Unit:
                                              : Volume:           Tape: NO

F1=Help  F3=End    F4=More             F6=LongDSN  F9=Schedule   F12=Cancel
```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields for the Submit Job to Another System menu.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this transfer. The ID can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters up to ten characters in length. It complements the unique request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport.

Remote System Identification (= IP Name or Address, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, or XCOM List Name)

Indicates the remote destination(s) where a report is to be sent. The name displayed is one of the four remote destination types supported by CA XCOM Data Transport, and the contents of the field reflect the choice you made on a previous screen. The contents of the field cannot be overridden.

Local Dataset Name

Required.

Specifies the name of the local data set being transferred. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. These 54 characters consist of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name or relative GDG data set level enclosed in parentheses

Default: The last entered data set name

Remote Notify Level (A/W/E)

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

Trusted (Y/N/X)

This parameter specifies whether a user requests a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, a trusted transfer is requested and the local userid will be processed by the partner's trusted file.

N

No, a trusted transfer is not requested and the local userid will not be processed by the partner's trusted file.

X

XCOM, the local userid will be propagated and processed on the partner as it was in prior XCOM releases to provide backwards compatibility.

Default: X

Note: The values for USERPRO and USEROVR in the default table or TYPE=CONFIG control member affect this functionality. For more information, see the Administrator Guide for details.

Record Separators (Y/N)

Specify **Y** to let the receiving system to add a record separator, such as a line feed and/or carriage return, to delimit logical records. Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII system.

Default: N

Compress Data

Specifies whether or not CA XCOM Data Transport is to compress the data being transferred and decompress it on the receiving system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on low-speed links.

The following list indicates the possible compression mode parameters and their meanings.

Y

YES—This is the default compression scheme. It provides Run Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros.

N

NO—No compression is applied to the data.

0

RLE—Full RLE is applied to all characters.

1

COMPACT—Provides full RLE plus a byte compaction scheme which is suitable for uppercase English text.

2

COMPACTL—Provides full RLE plus a byte compaction scheme which is suitable for lowercase English text.

S

LZSMALL—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the small memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

M

LZMEDIUM—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the medium memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

L

LZLARGE—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the large memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

H

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

W

LZRW3—General purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

A

ZLIB1—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

B

ZLIB2—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

C

ZLIB3—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

4

ZLIB4—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

5

ZLIB5—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

6

ZLIB6—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

7

ZLIB7—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

8

ZLIB8—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

9

ZLIB9—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

Z

ZLIB—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

Default: Y

EBCDIC/BINARY/ASCII (E/B/A)

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

E

For EBCDIC. This indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code.

B

For Binary. This indicates that the data is binary.

A

For ASCII. This indicates that the data is in ASCII code.

Default: E

Truncate Record (Y/N)

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport how to respond to records on the source file that exceed the maximum record length permitted on the target system.

Y

This instructs CA XCOM Data Transport to truncate any excess characters.

N

This instructs CA XCOM Data Transport to abort the transfer. When the problem has been resolved, the transfer must be rerun.

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.

Default: None

Local Notify Level (A/W/E)

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

Secure_Socket (Y/N)

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.

Default: None

Pack Data Records (N/C/L)

Indicates whether or not record packing is to be used. Record packing can substantially improve performance.

NO

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

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record within the block begins with a two-byte long prefix which indicates the length of the record. 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 (XCOMCNTL) member.

LENGTH packing should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP.

CRLF

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

CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is used only when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

Default: N

Dropsess (Y/N/Q)

Indicates whether and when to drop the LU-LU session.

Y

This setting drops the LU-LU session at the conclusion of the transfer.

N

This setting does not drop the LU-LU session at the conclusion of the transfer.

Q

For Queue Empty. This setting first checks the queue and then drops the session if there are no requests on the queue for this session.

Default: N

Checkpoint Count

The checkpoint count is a number between 0 and 9999 that determines the intervals at which CA XCOM Data Transport is to take a checkpoint. Checkpointing, when supported, gives CA XCOM Data Transport the ability to restart a file transfer that has been suspended or that has failed due to a facility type problem. The checkpoint count number indicates the number of blocks that CA XCOM Data Transport transfers between checkpoints. If record packing is not being used, it is the number of records.

Making the checkpoint count number low slows down file transfers. It is suggested that a value of at least 1000 be specified; on high-speed facilities such as Token Ring and Ethernet the highest possible value should be used. Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to disk.

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

To turn checkpointing off, specify 0.

Default: 1000

Transfer User Data

Specifies 1 to 10 characters of data that is significant to the user. This data is stored in the history record associated with the request.

Default: None

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 parameters described in this section relate to the CA XCOM Data Transport partner specified by the Remote System Identification selection on the Primary Option Menu.

Userid

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system. It should be a user ID known to the security system on that system. If the remote system does not perform security checking, you can skip this and the remote Password parameter.

The maximum length of this parameter is 12 characters.

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotes. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID.

Default: None

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above remote user ID. The value entered is not displayed. Enter a maximum of 31 characters. 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

Default: None

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain associated with the remote server.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain associated with the remote server.

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

Default: None

Notifyname

Identifies the user on the remote system that CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes. 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. If any value other than 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

Note: For CICS notifies, refer to the local system information.

Type (T/C/R/A)

Indicates to CA XCOM Data Transport the notification type to be made on the remote system when the transfer completes.

T

Indicates that the TSO user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

C

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport will send a message to a predefined CICS transaction when the transfer completes.

R

Indicates that the CA Roscoe user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

A

Indicates that the DEC ALL-in-1 user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

Default: None

Volume

Indicates the volume on which the remote file resides. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Unit

Indicates the unit type on which the remote file resides. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Local System Information

The parameters described in this section relate to the system where the CA XCOM Data Transport server resides.

Userid

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

The primary use of this parameter is for third-party processing for three dispersed systems A, B, and C. The A user requests that B process a file, job, or report transfer with C. While A initiates the transfer request, the transfer ensues between B (the sending system) and C (the receiving system). 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) 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 XCOM Operator Control screens.

Enter up to eight characters.

Note: This parameter is ignored by the local security software system.

Default: None

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above local user ID. A maximum of 31 characters is allowed. This field does not display.

Default: None

Notifyname

Identifies the name of the local CICS system that CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes. For CICS notifies, this name should be the VTAM APPLID of your CICS system. A single temporary storage queue with an ID of XCOMCICS is written. This temporary storage queue record contains the name of the last transfer requested and is overwritten with each new transfer.

Default: None

Type (T/C/R)

Indicates to CA XCOM Data Transport the notification type to be made on the local system when the transfer completes.

T

Indicates that the TSO user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

C

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport will send a message to a predefined CICS transaction when the transfer completes.

R

Indicates that the CA Roscoe user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

Default: None

Volume

Indicates the volume on which the local data set resides. The entry must be one to six alphanumeric characters. 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 if a data set exists. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Unit

Indicates the unit type on which the local data set resides.

Default: Catalog information is used if a data set exists. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Tape

Indicates whether the job is stored on tape.

Default: NO

Required Parameters

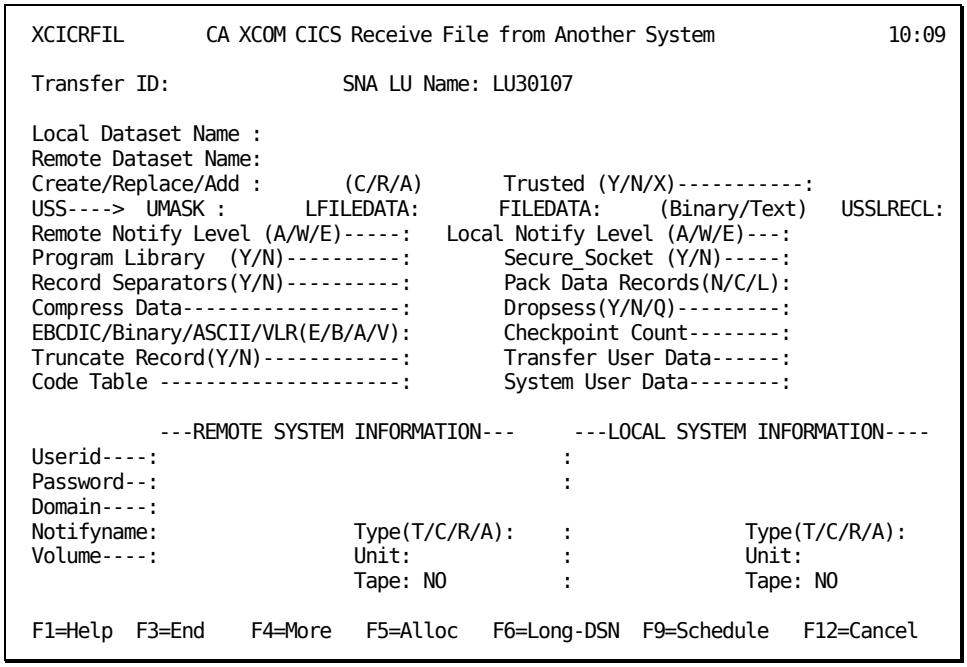
The following parameter is required:

- Local Dataset Name

Receive File from Another System Menu (XCICRFIL)

To display the Receive File from Another System menu

Select Option 2 on the Primary Option Menu.



Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields for the Receive File from Another System menu.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this transfer. The ID can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters up to ten characters in length. It complements the unique request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport.

Remote System Identification (= IP Name or Address, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name or XCOM List Name)

Indicates the remote destination(s) where a file is to be retrieved from. The name displayed is one of the four remote destination types supported by CA XCOM Data Transport, and the contents of the field reflect the choice you made on a previous screen. The contents of the field cannot be overridden.

Local Dataset Name

Required.

Indicates the name of the file on the local system that is to be transferred. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. If the file name is longer, press F6 to display the Extended Remote File Name Entry screen. This screen accepts file names of up to 256 characters. For more information, see Extended Length File Names Menu (XCICEDSN) in this chapter.

Up to 54 alphanumeric characters (for a non-USS file)

Specifies the name of the local data set being transferred. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. These 54 characters consist of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name or relative generation data groups (GDG) data set level enclosed in parentheses

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 to 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. Note that the asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies the name of the local USS data set being transferred.

The 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 or greater.

Default: The last entered data set name

Remote Dataset Name

Indicates the name of the remote system data set being received. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. If the file name is longer, enter only a plus (+) sign in the first position of this field. When you enter this value and complete all the fields of the screen, the Extended Length File Names menu is displayed. This screen accepts file names of up to 256 characters. For more information, see Extended Length File Names Menu (XCICEDSN) in this chapter.

Note: In the Digital Equipment Corp. VAX/VMS 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-VAX converts the braces to brackets.

Up to 54 alphanumeric characters (for a non-USS file)

Indicates the name of the local data set being transferred. A maximum of 54 characters is allowed. These 54 characters consist of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name or relative generation data groups (GDG) data set level enclosed in parentheses

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 to 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. Note that 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.

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 USS files (*) is supported only between systems running CA XCOM Data Transport r11.5.

Non-USS Examples

SURVEYS(*)

Transfer all members of the PDS.

NAMES.PDS(AL*)

Transfer all members of the PDS beginning with the prefix AL (for example, AL, ALEX, and ALICE).

Note: The asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.

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).

Default: The last entered remote data set name

Create/Replace/Add (C/R/A)

Informs CA XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file that is receiving the transferred data. If you enter a C for Create, CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to allocate a new file. For information about the provision of additional allocation parameters for this new file, see Allocate New Dataset Parameters Menu (XCICADSN) in this chapter. The file must not already exist on the local system, or the transfer terminates with an error. When the transfer involves a partitioned data set, specify C only if the PDS itself is being created. If a new member is being received into an existing PDS, specify R for Replace.

Specifying R causes CA XCOM Data Transport to replace the contents of a file 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.

Specifying A causes CA XCOM Data Transport to add the records being transferred to the end of an existing file. For an indexed file, the keys must not match those in the file or CA XCOM Data Transport terminates the transfer with an error.

Default: C

Trusted (Y/N/X)

This parameter specifies whether a user requests a trusted transfer.

Y

Yes, a trusted transfer is requested and the local userid will be processed by the partner's trusted file.

N

No, a trusted transfer is not requested and the local userid will not be processed by the partner's trusted file.

X

XCOM, the local userid will be propagated and processed on the partner as it was in prior XCOM releases to provide backwards compatibility.

Default: X

Note: The values for USERPRO and USEROVR in the default table or TYPE=CONFIG control member affect this functionality. For more information, see the Administrator Guide for details.

UMASK

The file permissions to be removed from the XCOM default file permissions for USS files.

Range: 000 to 777

Default: 022

Notes:

- For directories—CA XCOM Data Transport sets permissions for a created directory to 7*xx*, where *xx* represents the last two bytes of the specified UMASK.
- For files—CA XCOM Data Transport ignores any UMASK value and sets owner permission for a created file to a 6 (rw-). After the transfer has been completed, CA XCOM Data Transport removes permissions based on the UMASK value.

LFILEDATA

This parameter indicates how the local USS file is allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

R

Record

If the value is not specified for LFILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification, the value of the Data Encoding (CODE) and the Extended Variable Length Record (VLR) fields:

- If CODE=BINARY, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16, then the file is allocated and processed as record data.
- If CODE=EBCDIC, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of LFILEDATA, as follows:
  - If you *do not* specify LFILEDATA=B, the file is allocated as a text file. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC text file.
  - If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC file.
  - If you *do* specify LFILEDATA=R, then the file is allocated as a text file with record format. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC text file.

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

FILEDATA

This parameter indicates how a remote USS file is allocated.

B

Binary

T

Text

R

Record

If you do not specify a value for FILEDATA, then the allocation is determined based on the CODE= specification and by the value of the Data Encoding (CODE) and Extended Variable Length Record (VLR) fields:

- If CODE=BINARY, then the file is allocated and processed as binary data.
- If CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16, then the file is allocated and processed as record data.
- If CODE=EBCDIC, the type of allocation and processing depends on the value of FILEDATA, as follows:
  - If you *do not* specify FILEDATA=B, the file is allocated as a text file. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC text file.
  - If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then the file is allocated as a binary file. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC file.
  - If you *do* specify FILEDATA=R, then the file is allocated as a text file with record format. The file is also processed as an EBCDIC text file.

Important! If you *do* specify FILEDATA=B, then specify a value for LRECL. The value tells 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 the number of bytes there are in each logical record.

Remote Notify Level (A/W/E)

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

Program Library (Y/N)

Specify Y if you want to transfer a PDSE program library.

Default: None

Record Separators (Y/N)

Specify **Y** to let the receiving system add a record separator, such as a line feed and/or carriage return, to delimit logical records. Skip this field unless you are receiving data from an ASCII system.

Default: N

Compress Data

Specifies whether or not CA XCOM Data Transport is to compress the data being transferred and decompress it on the receiving system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on low-speed links.

The following list indicates the possible compression mode parameters and their meanings.

Y

YES—This is the default compression scheme. It provides Run Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros.

N

NO—No compression is applied to the data.

0

RLE—Full RLE is applied to all characters.

1

COMPACT—Provides full RLE plus a byte compaction scheme which is suitable for uppercase English text.

2

COMPACTL—Provides full RLE plus a byte compaction scheme which is suitable for lowercase English text.

S

LZSMALL—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the small memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

M

LZMEDIUM—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the medium memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

L

LZLARGE—CA XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the large memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression.

H

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

W

LZRW3—General purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression.

A

ZLIB1—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

B

ZLIB2—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

C

ZLIB3—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

4

ZLIB4—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

5

ZLIB5—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

6

ZLIB6—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

7

ZLIB7—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

8

ZLIB8—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

9

ZLIB9—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

Z

ZLIB—Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE.

Default: Y

EBCDIC/BINARY/ASCII/VLR (E/B/A/V)

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

E

For EBCDIC. This indicates that the transferred data is in EBCDIC code.

B

For Binary. This indicates that the transferred data is binary.

A

For ASCII. This indicates that the transferred 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 (Y/N)

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport how to respond to records on the source file that exceed the maximum record length permitted on the target system.

Y

This instructs CA XCOM Data Transport to truncate any excess characters.

N

This instructs CA XCOM Data Transport to abort the transfer. When the problem has been resolved, the transfer must be rerun.

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.

Default: None

Local Notify Level (A/W/E)

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

Secure_Socket (Y/N)

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.

Default: None

Pack Data Records (N/C/L)

Indicates whether or not record packing is to be used. Record packing can substantially improve performance.

NO

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

LENGTH

Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record within the block begins with a two-byte long prefix which indicates the length of the record. 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 (XCOMCNTL) member.

LENGTH packing should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP.

CRLF

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

CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is used only when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

Default: N

Dropsess (Y/N/Q)

Indicates whether and when to drop the LU-LU session.

Y

This setting drops the LU-LU session at the conclusion of the transfer.

N

This setting does not drop the LU-LU session at the conclusion of the transfer.

Q

For Queue Empty. This setting first checks the queue and then drops the session if there are no requests on the queue for this session.

Default: N

Checkpoint Count

The checkpoint count is a number between 0 and 9999 that determines the intervals at which CA XCOM Data Transport is to take a checkpoint. Checkpointing, when supported, gives CA XCOM Data Transport the ability to restart a file transfer that has been suspended or that has failed due to a facility type problem. The checkpoint count number indicates the number of blocks that CA XCOM Data Transport transfers between checkpoints. If record packing is not being used, it is the number of records.

Making the checkpoint count number low slows down file transfers. It is suggested that a value of at least 1000 be specified; on high-speed facilities such as Token Ring and Ethernet the highest possible value should be used. Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to disk.

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

To turn checkpointing off, specify 0.

Default: 1000

Transfer User Data

Specifies 1 to 10 characters of data that is significant to the user. This data is stored in the history record associated with the request.

Default: None

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 parameters described in this section relate to the CA XCOM Data Transport partner specified by the Remote System Identification selection on the Primary Option Menu.

Userid

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system. It should be a user ID known to the security system on that system. If the remote system does not perform security checking, you can skip this and the remote Password parameter.

The maximum length of this parameter is 12 characters.

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotes. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID.

Default: None

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above local user ID. A maximum of 31 characters is allowed. This field does not display.

Default: None

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain associated with the remote server.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain associated with the remote server.

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

Default: None

Notifyname

Identifies the user on the remote system that CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes. 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. If any value other than 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

Note: For CICS notifies, refer to the local system information.

Type (T/C/R/A)

Indicates to CA XCOM Data Transport the notification type to be made on the remote system when the transfer completes.

T

Indicates that the TSO user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

C

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport will send a message to a predefined CICS transaction when the transfer completes.

R

Indicates that the CA Roscoe user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

A

Indicates that the DEC ALL-in-1 user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

Default: None

Volume

Indicates the volume on which the remote file resides. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Unit

Indicates the unit type on which the remote file resides. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Default: Catalog information is used.

Local System Information

The parameters described in this section relate to the system where the CA XCOM Data Transport server resides.

Userid

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

The primary use of this parameter is for third-party processing for three dispersed systems A, B, and C. The A user requests that B process a file, job, or report transfer with C. While A initiates the transfer request, the transfer ensues between B (the sending system) and C (the receiving system). 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) 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 XCOM Operator Control screens.

Enter up to eight characters.

Note: This parameter is ignored by the local security software system.

Default: None

Password

Identifies the password associated with the above local user ID. A maximum of 31 characters is allowed. This field does not display.

Default: None

Notifyname

Identifies the name of the local CICS system that CA XCOM Data Transport is to notify when the transfer completes. For CICS notifies, this name should be the VTAM APPLID of your CICS system. A single temporary storage queue with an ID of XCOMCICS is written. This temporary storage queue record contains the name of the last transfer requested and is overwritten with each new transfer.

Default: None

Type (T/C/R)

Indicates to CA XCOM Data Transport the notification type to be made on the local system when the transfer completes.

T

Indicates that the TSO user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

C

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport will send a message to a predefined CICS transaction when the transfer completes.

R

Indicates that the CA Roscoe user identified by the Notifyname parameter will be sent a message when the transfer completes.

Default: None

Volume

Indicates the volume on which the local data set resides. The entry must be one to six alphanumeric characters. 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 if a data set exists. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Unit

Indicates the unit type on which the local data set resides.

Default: Catalog information is used if a data set exists. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is used, the parameters of that screen are used. If a data set does not exist and the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu is not used, systemwide defaults (specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) are used.

Tape

Indicates whether the file is stored on tape.

Default: NO

Required Parameters

The following parameters are required:

- Local Dataset Name
- Remote Dataset Name

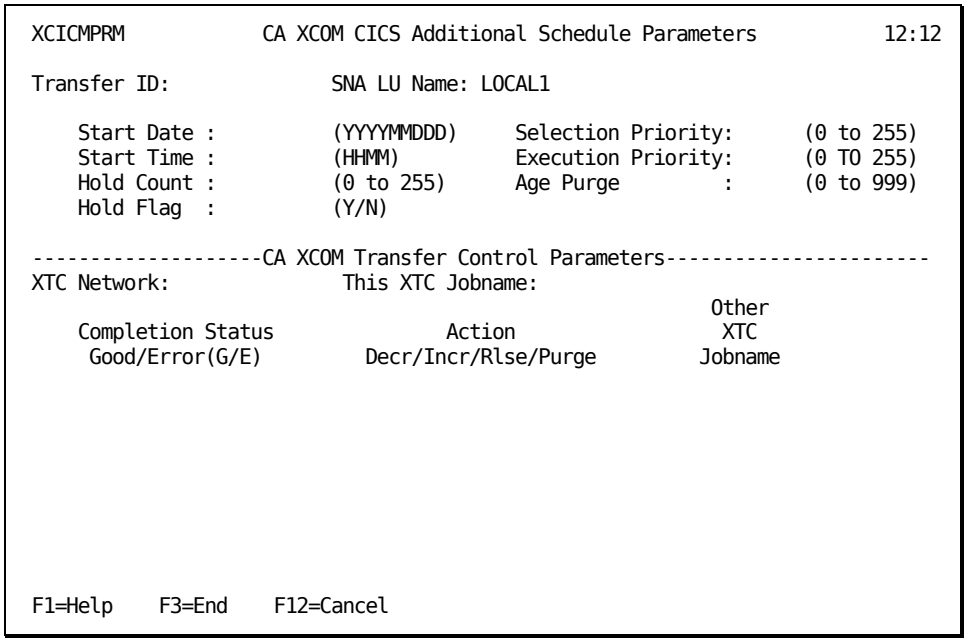
Additional Schedule Parameters Menu (XCICMPRM)

The Additional Schedule Parameters menu lets you enter more information about a transfer request.

To display the Additional Schedule Parameters menu

Press F4 on *one* of the following menus:

- Send File to Another System
- Send Report to Another System
- Submit Job to Another System
- Receive File from Another System



Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields for the Additional Schedule Parameters menu.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this transfer. The ID can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters up to ten characters in length. It complements the unique request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport.

Remote System Identification (= IP Name or Address, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, or XCOM List Name)

Indicates the remote destination(s) associated with a transfer. The name displayed is one of the four remote destination types supported by CA XCOM Data Transport, and the contents of the field reflect the choice you made on a previous screen. The contents of the field cannot be overridden.

Start Date

Specifies the date the transfer is to begin.

The start date can be indicated either in the format YYYYMMDD (shown on the screen) or +NNN, which are explained in the following table:

YYYYMMDD

YYYY

A four-digit designation for a year (such as 2012).

MM

A two-digit designation for a month of the year as shown in the following chart:

01 = January	02 = February	03 = March
04 = April	05 = May	06 = June
07 = July	08 = August	09 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

DD

A two-digit designation for a day of the month; the range of valid DD values is 01 to 31.

For example, 20120211 is February 11, 2012.

+NNN

Indicates the start date in terms of a number of days from today (the current date). A number in the range 1 to 999 can be used.

For example, +1 in the Start Date field means that the transfer should begin one day from today, that is, tomorrow. If you want to indicate that the transfer is to begin a week or seven days from now, enter +7 in the Start Date field.

Default: The current date

Start Time

Specifies the time the transfer is to begin. Enter this value in military time (*HHMM*) format.

Example

To start this transmission no earlier than 2 p.m., specify 1400.

Default: Midnight (0000)

Hold Count

Sets the hold count. The transfer request does not start until the counter becomes 0. The hold count can be updated using the actions specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control parameters.

Default: 0

Hold Flag

If Y is coded, prevents a transfer from executing until explicitly released via the Operator Control interface, an operator console RELEASE command, or a Rlse action specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control parameters.

Default: N

Selection Priority

Specifies scheduling (selection) priority for the transfer. Values are 1 to 255, where 1 is the lowest priority. (Do not confuse this parameter with Execution Priority, which applies after the transfer has begun execution.) In situations where multiple 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

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request. Valid values range from 1 to 255, where 1 is the lowest priority.

When multiple CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential servicing. In a busy CA XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, you should give short transfers a higher priority value than very long-running transmissions. Doing so generally enhances processing efficiency.

Default: 16

Age Purge

Overrides the CA XCOM Data Transport default age purging interval, which is the number of days this request can remain on the CA XCOM Data Transport queue before being purged. The CA XCOM Data Transport queue includes 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. You can specify any interval from 0 to 999 days. 0 indicates no aging.

Note: Aging is relative to the scheduled start date of the transfer.

Default: Specified in CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

Control (XTC) Parameters

CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control (XTC) parameters are used when multiple transfers have been defined and dependencies exist among those transfers.

XTC allows the grouping of CA XCOM Data Transport transfers to form a network of transfer requests. Transfer requests within this network can perform five functions based on the successful or unsuccessful completion of the transfer request:

- Hold a transfer request
- Decrement a HOLD counter of a transfer request
- Increment a HOLD counter of a transfer request
- Release a held transfer request
- Purge a transfer request

You can perform a combination of up to eight of the above actions when a transfer completes. The XTC Network parameter defines the name of the transfer network. A job can only hold, purge, decrement, increment, or release transfer requests within the same network. It is possible for multiple jobs to create transfer requests for a single network.

XTC Network

The name you want to assign to the network of interdependent transfer requests you are setting up. It does *not* refer to your TP network. It can be one to eight characters.

Default: None

XTC Jobname

The name you want to assign to this transfer for identification within the XTC network you are setting up. It is *not* the system jobname of the transfer. It can be one to eight alphanumeric characters.

Default: None

Completion Status

Good/Error (G/E)

Good (G)

If the transfer completes successfully, perform the Action specified for the transfer request identified in the XTC Jobname field.

Error (E)

If the transfer does not complete successfully, perform the Action specified for the transfer request identified in the XTC Jobname field. Network errors are not considered failed transfers, because they are retried later.

Action Decr/Incr/Rlse/Purge

Specifies the action to be taken for the Completion Status and Jobname on this line.

Decr

For Decrement. Reduce the Hold Count by 1 for the transfer request identified in the XTC Jobname field, if the transfer completes successfully (Completion Status = Good) or unsuccessfully (Completion Status = Error).

Incr

For Increment. Increment the Hold Count by 1 for the transfer request identified in the XTC Jobname field, if the transfer completes successfully (Completion Status = Good) or unsuccessfully (Completion Status = Error).

Rlse

For Release. Release the transfer request identified in the XTC Jobname field, if the transfer completes successfully (Completion Status = Good) or unsuccessfully (Completion Status = Error).

Purge

Purge the transfer request identified in the XTC Jobname field, if the transfer completes successfully (Completion Status = Good) or unsuccessfully (Completion Status = Error).

Control Parameters Example

Problem:

You have three transfers to do. They must be done sequentially; the second must wait for the first to finish, and the third must wait for the second. No transfer should be affected if any preceding transfer is unsuccessful.

Solution:

First Additional Schedule Parameters menu entry:

Hold Count : 0

Hold Flag : Y

XTC Network : Sample

XTC Jobname : Xfer1

Completion Status	Action	XTC Jobname
G	Rlse	Xfer2
E	Purge	Xfer2
E	Purge	Xfer3

Second Additional Schedule Parameters menu entry:

Hold Count : 0

Hold Flag : Y

XTC Network : Sample

XTC Jobname : Xfer2

Completion Status	Action	XTC Jobname
G	Rlse	Xfer3
E	Purge	Xfer3

Third Additional Schedule Parameters menu entry:

Hold Count : 0

Hold Flag : Y

XTC Network : Sample

XTC Jobname : Xfer3

Explanation:

Xfer1 is held until released by an operator command. If it completes successfully, Xfer2 is started. If Xfer1 completes unsuccessfully, Xfer2 and Xfer3 are purged.

When Xfer2 completes successfully, Xfer3 is started. If Xfer2 completes unsuccessfully, Xfer3 is purged.

Required Parameters

There are no required parameters for this screen.

Allocate New Dataset Parameters Menu (XCICADSN)

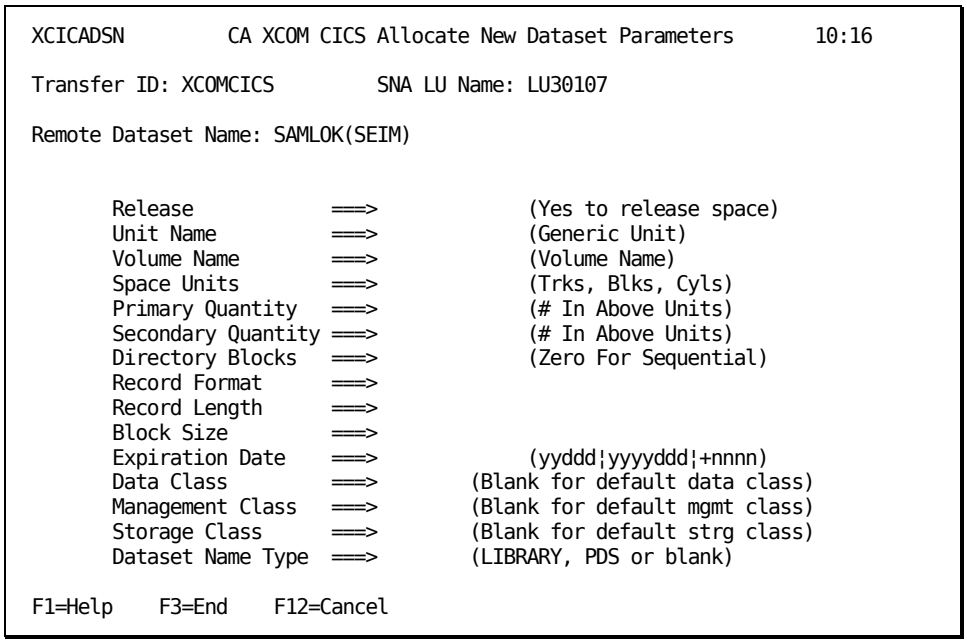
The Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu lets you enter more information about a transfer request.

To display the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu

Press F5 at *one* of the following menus:

- Send File to Another System
- Receive File from Another System

Note: You need only invoke this screen when issuing a receive file request, because file space and DCB information are not passed back to the receiving system when the initiator/requestor is the receiver. When CA XCOM Data Transport initiates a send file request, the transfer information is always passed to the receiving system. However, when CA XCOM Data Transport initiates a receive file request, the file information is *not* passed back from the receiving system.



```
XCICADSN         CA XCOM CICS Allocate New Dataset Parameters       10:16

Transfer ID: XCOMCICS         SNA LU Name: LU30107

Remote Dataset Name: SAMLOK(SEIM)


       Release            ===>            (Yes to release space)
       Unit Name          ===>            (Generic Unit)
       Volume Name        ===>            (Volume Name)
       Space Units        ===>            (Trks, Blks, Cyls)
       Primary Quantity   ===>            (# In Above Units)
       Secondary Quantity ===>            (# In Above Units)
       Directory Blocks   ===>            (Zero For Sequential)
       Record Format      ===>
       Record Length      ===>
       Block Size         ===>
       Expiration Date    ===>                (yyddd¦yyyyddd¦+nnnn)
       Data Class         ===>          (Blank for default data class)
       Management Class   ===>          (Blank for default mgmt class)
       Storage Class      ===>          (Blank for default strg class)
       Dataset Name Type  ===>          (LIBRARY, PDS or blank)

F1=Help     F3=End     F12=Cancel
```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields for the Allocate New Dataset Parameters menu.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this transfer. The ID can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters up to ten characters in length. It complements the unique request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport.

Remote System Identification (= IP Name or Address, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, or XCOM List Name)

Indicates the remote destination(s) associated with a transfer. The name displayed is one of the four remote destination types supported by CA XCOM Data Transport, and the contents of the field reflect the choice you made on a previous screen. The contents of the field cannot be overridden.

Local Dataset Name or Remote Dataset Name

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

Release

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

Unit Name

Generic unit name of a group of volumes upon which the data set should be allocated.

Default: None

Volume Name

Volume name on which the data set should be allocated.

Default: None

Space Units

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

Primary Quantity

Specifies the initial allocation request in the above space units.

Secondary Quantity

Specifies the secondary allocation request in the above space units.

Directory Blocks

This is used only for partitioned data sets. 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

Defines the logical record length of the file.

Block Size

Defines the block size of the file.

- If RECFM=F, the LRECL must match the BLKSIZE parameter.
- If RECFM=FB, the BLKSIZE must be a multiple of the LRECL.
- If RECFM=U, CA XCOM Data Transport ignores this parameter.
- For F or FB data sets, allowable LRECL values are 4-32760 bytes.
- For V and VB files, allowable values are 4-32756 bytes.
- For FBA and VBM, allowable values are from 5-32756 bytes.
- For V, VB, VBA and VBM files, the LRECL must be at least 4 bytes less than the BLKSIZE.
- For VBS and VS, allowable values are 256-32767 bytes.
- For VS and VBS, the LRECL can be larger than the BLKSIZE.

Default: None

Expiration Date

Defines the date when the file will expire and can thus be deleted.

+nnnn

Indicates that the file expires 1 to 9999 days from today.

yyddd

Indicates that the file expires on the given Julian date in this century.

yyyyddd

Indicates that the file expires on the given Julian date in this century (20*yyddd*) or in the next century (21*yyddd*).

Default: None

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

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 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.

Extended Length File Names Menu (XCICEDSN)

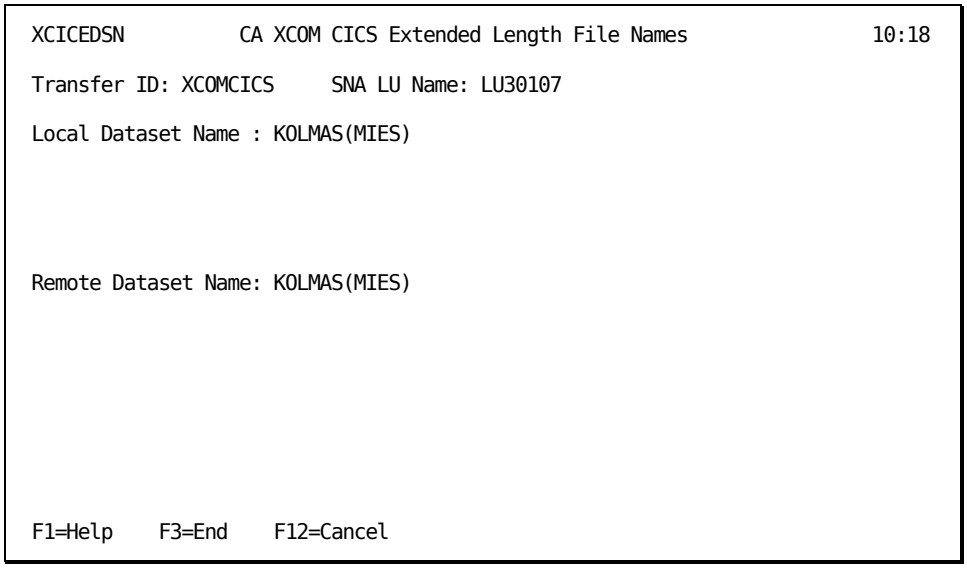
The Extended Length File Names menu lets you enter local or remote file names of more than 54 characters. The previous menus allow only data set names of 54 or fewer characters, but CA XCOM Data Transport supports names of up to 256 characters.

Note: The receiving system always limits the data set name. For example, z/OS accepts a data set name of 44 characters or less (or 54 characters or less for a PDS file specified with a member name or for a GDG specified with a relative level number). However, z/OS accepts up to 255 characters for a USS file.

To display the Extended Length File Names menu

Press F6 on one of the following menus:

- Send File to Another System
- Receive File from Another System
- Submit Job to Another System
- Send Report to Another System



Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields for the Extended Length File Names menu.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this transfer. The ID can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters up to ten characters in length. It complements the unique request number assigned by CA XCOM Data Transport.

Remote System Identification (= IP Name or Address, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, or XCOM List Name)

Indicates the remote destination(s) associated with a transfer. The name displayed is one of the four remote destination types supported by CA XCOM Data Transport, and the contents of the field reflect the choice you made on a previous screen. The contents of the field cannot be overridden.

Local Dataset Name

Indicates the name of the local data set being transferred or receiving the file.

Default: None

Remote Dataset Name

Indicates the name of the remote data set being transferred or receiving the file.

Default: None

Required Parameters

The following parameters are required:

- Local Dataset Name
- Remote Dataset Name

Operator Control Selection Menu (XCICOPER)

The Operator Control Selection Menu provides a way for you to display transfer requests based on selection criteria entered.

To display the Operator Control Selection Menu

Enter **XCOM 3** or **Option 3** from the Primary Option Menu.

```
XCICOPER        CA XCOM CICS Operator Control Selection Menu            11:25


  Select Transfers    :   Inactive              Active              Completed

Limit display to transfers for the following:
Requesting User ID    :                 |       Request Number    :
       Transfer ID    :                 |         Last Message    :
   Local or Remote    :        (L/R)    |            File Type    :     (J/R/F)
     Transfer Type    :        (S/R)

  Remote System ID    :

  Range Start Date    :             (YYYYMMDD)   Time     :            (HHMMSS)
    Range End Date    :             (YYYYMMDD)   Time     :            (HHMMSS)
   Range File Size    :             (Min.),              :            (Max.)

   Maximum Entries    :             (NNNN)



F1=Help    F3=End    F12=Cancel
```

Note: If the server selected is an XCOM admin, the maximum entries displayed are applied for each active XCOMPLEX Worker Server.

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields for the Operator Control Selection menu.

Select Transfers

The displays are used to supply information and change the processing parameters applicable to one or more transfers. Select the type(s) of transfer by putting a non-blank character before the type or types required. Selecting an option causes the display of a list of transfers. For more information, see Operator Transfer Request Display Menu (XCICODIS) in this chapter. The transfers appearing in this list include locally initiated, remotely initiated, and indirect transfers.

The information displayed has been filtered by the values entered on this screen. For example, if you want the status of a transfer request entered earlier with transfer ID TUESUPDT, enter TUESUPDT in the transfer ID field and select INACTIVE, ACTIVE, and 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 user ID, remote system name, a specific request number, or a range of start dates and times.

Note: The source for the transfers to be displayed in the list depends on the entry in the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport Server field on the Primary Option Menu. By specifying an APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server on another system, you can display a list of the pending, active and completed transfers on that system for display or modification purposes. 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.

The entries in the following fields are used as filters to limit the number of transfer requests that appear on the Operator Transfer Request Display menu described in Operator Transfer Request Display Menu in this chapter. A blank in any field indicates that the field should not be used as a filter (that is, 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 network error while attempting to communicate with the CA XCOM Data Transport server, history log information is not displayed.

By default, the display is not limited by date.

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 information you might find irrelevant.

Requesting User ID

An entry in this field limits the transfer requests displayed to those related to that user.

Default: All users

Request Number

Use this field to limit the list to transfers that contain this specific request number.

Default: All request numbers

Transfer ID

Use this field to limit the transfers displayed to those that match this transfer ID.

Default: All transfer IDs

Last Message

Specifies the ID of the last message received.

Local or Remote

Specifies whether you want to display transfers from the local or remote system.

File Type

Indicates the output type of the file for which you want to display transfers.

F (File)

Indicates that you want to display transferred files.

J (Job)

Indicates that you want to display submitted batch jobs.

R (Report)

Indicates that you want to display transferred reports.

If you specify File Type=J or File Type=R, you must also specify Transfer Type=S (Send). If you specify File Type=F, you must also specify either Transfer Type=S (Send) or Transfer Type=R (Receive).

Transfer Type

Indicates whether you want to display inbound or outbound file transfers.

S (Send)

Indicates that you want to display outbound file transfers.

R (Receive)

Indicates that you want to display inbound file transfers.

Notes:

- If you specify Transfer Type=R, then you must also specify File Type=F (File).
- If you specify Transfer Type=S, you can specify any one of the three, File Type=F (File), File Type=R (Report), or File Type=J (Job).

Remote System ID

An entry in this field limits the transfers displayed to only those related to this remote system. The remote system you specify must be an IP name or address, a specific LU name or a group name.

Default: All remote system names

Range Start Date

To obtain information about transfer activity over a certain range of dates, specify this range in the Range Date fields. If you want the information through the present date, leave the Range End Date field blank.

Specify the dates in the Date Start Range and Range End Date fields in the format *YYYYMMDD*.

YYYY

A four-digit designation for a year (such as 2012).

MM

A two-digit designation for a month of the year as shown in the following chart:

01 = January	02 = February	03 = March
04 = April	05 = May	06 = June
07 = July	08 = August	09 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

DD

A two-digit number in the range 01 to 31 designating a day of the month.

For example, 20120211 (February 2, 2012) is a date conforming to the above format.

We recommend that you use this parameter whenever selecting completed file transfers.

Range Start Time

Specifies the time the transfers began. Enter this value in military time (*HHMM*) format.

Example

To display transfers that began no earlier than 2 p.m., specify 1400.

Default: Midnight (0000)

Range End Date

To obtain information about transfer activity over a certain range of dates, specify this range in the Range Date fields. If you want the information through the present date, leave the Range End Date field blank.

Specify the dates in the Date Start Range and Range End Date fields in the format *YYYYMMDD*.

YYYY

A four-digit designation for a year (such as 2012).

MM

A two-digit designation for a month of the year as shown in the following chart:

01 = January	02 = February	03 = March
04 = April	05 = May	06 = June
07 = July	08 = August	09 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

DD

A two-digit number in the range 01 to 31 designating a day of the month.

For example, 20120211 (February 2, 2012) is a date conforming to the above format.

We recommend that you use this parameter whenever selecting completed file transfers.

Range End Time

Specifies the time the transfers ended. Enter this value in military time (*HHMM*) format.

Example

To display transfers that ended no later than 4 p.m., specify 1600.

Default: Midnight (0000)

Range File Size (Min.)

Specifies the minimum size (in bytes) of the files whose transfers you want to display.

Range File Size (Max.)

Specifies the maximum size (in bytes) of the files whose transfers you want to display.

Maximum Entries

The maximum number of entries to be displayed. The maximum is not a total, but applies to each server being displayed.

Required Parameters

Parameter requirements are as follows:

- You must select at least one of the Select Transfers by entering any non-blank character next to your selections. You can enter any combination of the three types (Active/Inactive/Completed).
- If you included completed transfers in your selection, you must enter one of the selection criteria to ensure that the entire history file is not retrieved for display on your screen. The selection criteria are as follows:
  - User
  - Remote System Name
  - Request Number
  - Transfer ID

You can combine these fields to further limit the transfers to display.

Operator Transfer Request Display Menu (XCICODIS)

The Operator Transfer Request Display menu shown below displays all transfer requests that meet the selection criteria entered on the Operator Control Selection Menu.

Note: S has been entered at the first transfer to request more information.

```
XCICODIS        CA XCOM CICS Operator Transfer Request Display          11:24
                                                                  0001 Of 0085
                        CA XCOM Server: XCSDSDL

   Req    Trans               Prty               Remote      Start
S  Num    Type    Xfer-Id    SL  EX    User Id    System   Date    Time Status
- ------ ------- ----------  -------  ---------- -------- -------- ---- ------
S 001013 SENDFIL XLX         010 010  CICSUSER   *TCP/IP* 20030101 0000 INACT
  LOCAL FILE : KSKS
  REMOTE FILE: KSKS

  001011 SENDFIL test        010 010  CICSUSER   lu30107  20020920 0000 INACT
  LOCAL FILE : xcom.logda02.erase.me
  REMOTE FILE: c:\test\erase.me

  001008 SENDRPT WTRTEST     010 010  CICSUSER   LUHAHA   20020920 0000 INACT
  LOCAL FILE : XCOM.LOGDA02.ERASE.ME
  REMOTE REPORT CLASS=  DEST=                     TITLE=

  001002 SENDFIL TESTSDATE   016 010  LOGDA02    LU30107  20020910 1115 COMPLT
  LOCAL FILE : XCOM.R30.ASM(XCOMTASK)
  REMOTE FILE: C:\MVS\XCOMTASK

 F1=Help   F3=End   F5=Top   F6=Bottom   F7=Backward   F8=Forward   F12=Cancel
```

Display Fields

This section describes the display fields for the Operator Transfer Request Display menu.

Req(uest) Num(ber)

Displays the request number associated with the file transfer. The request number is assigned by the CA XCOM Data Transport system that initiated the file transfer. The request number can be used as a key on the Operator Control Selection Menu screen to select file transfer requests for display.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Trans(fer) Type

Defines the type of file transfer request. Two types of file transfer requests are possible:

- Send—The CA XCOM Data Transport server will send or has sent a file to a remote system.
- Receive—The CA XCOM Data Transport server will receive or has received a file from a remote system.

This field is relative to the CA XCOM Data Transport server to which the CICS interface is connected.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Transfer ID (XferId)

Identifies the CA XCOM Data Transport transfer ID that associated with a file transfer request. This field is assigned by the user when a file transfer request is scheduled. It can be used as a key when selecting file transfers to display on the Operator Control Selection Menu screen.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Selection Priority (Prty SL)

Shows the priority that is used when determining which file transfers should be initiated first.

This field is assigned by a user when a file transfer request is scheduled. It has meaning only for locally initiated file transfer requests. It is ignored for file transfers not initiated by the local CA XCOM Data Transport system.

The contents of this field can be altered. Valid priority values are from 0 to 255. To change this value, you must also enter a selection request of A (alter) on the far left of this line (see Selection Commands in this chapter).

Execution Priority (Prty EX)

Shows the priority that is used when executing a file transfer. Because of the speed of most mainframe CPUs, this field is meaningful only under special circumstances.

This field is assigned by a user when a file transfer request is scheduled. It has meaning for both locally and remotely initiated file transfer requests.

The contents of this field can be altered. Valid priority values are from 0 to 255. To change this value, you must also enter a selection request of A (alter) on the far left of this line (see Selection Commands in this chapter).

User ID

Defines the local user ID that is responsible for the file transfer request. For locally initiated file transfer requests, this is the local userid parameter. If initiated on the remote system, this is the remote userid. This field can be used as a key when selecting file transfers on the Operator Control Selection Menu screen.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Remote System

Identifies the CA XCOM Data Transport partner for the file transfer request.

Note: For CA XCOM Data Transport distribution list requests, each member of the list would have an entry in this table for a given transfer request.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Start Date

Shows either the date the transfer is scheduled to start (inactive transfer) or the date the transfer actually started (active and completed transfers).

The date value is displayed in the format *YYYYMMDD*.

YYYY

A four-digit designation for a year (such as 2012).

MM

A two-digit designation for a month of the year as shown in the following chart:

01 = January 02 = February 03 = March
04 = April 05 = May 06 = June
07 = July 08 = August 09 = September
10 = October 11 = November 12 = December

DD

A two-digit number in the range 01 to 31 designating a day of the month.

For inactive transfers, the contents of this field can be altered. A valid value is any date greater than or equal to today's date. To change the start date, you must also enter a selection request of A (alter) on the far left of this line (see Selection Commands in this chapter).

Start Time

For Inactive transfers, Indicates either the time the transfer is scheduled to start (inactive transfers) or the time the transfer actually started (active and completed transfers).

The start time is displayed in the format *HHMM*.

HH

An hour (00 to 23) of the day.

MM

A minute (00 to 59) of the hour.

Note: Both *HH* and *MM* values that are less than 10 must be entered with leading zeros (for example, 0209, which is nine minutes after 2 a.m.)

The contents of this field can be altered. To change this field, you must enter a selection request of A (alter) on the far left of this line (see Selection Commands in this chapter).

Status

Indicates the status of each displayed transfer.

The following table gives each valid status and its corresponding meaning.

???????

Contact CA XCOM Data Transport Client Services if this status is indicated.

ACTIVE

This transfer is currently in progress.

CANCLD

This transfer was cancelled before it began executing (compare with the TERMTD status).

COMPLT

This transfer has completed successfully.

LOCFER

This transfer could not start 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 message, select a detailed display by entering either an S or D in the S column.

HELD

This transfer is being held and must be released manually to be eligible for execution. Entering an A in the S field releases this transfer.

INACT

This 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.

LOGCER

This transfer was aborted when the remote system detected a fatal processing error. The remote system sends a descriptive error message to this system. To view the error message, select a detailed display by entering either an S or D in the S column.

NETERR

This transfer was aborted because of a network error. The remote system sends a descriptive error message to this system. To view the error message, select a detailed display by entering either an S or D in the S column.

OTHERR

An error that did not fall into the LOCFER, LOGCER, or NETERR categories caused this transfer to fail. To view the associated error message, select a detailed display by entering either an S or D in the S column.

REMSUS

This transfer was suspended by a user or an operator on the remote system.

SUSPND

This transfer was suspended by a user or an operator on the local system.

TERMTD

This transfer was terminated by a local operator console command.

Unprotected (Control) Fields

Many of the fields on this screen are solely informational and cannot be altered (that is, they are protected). Some fields are dual information/control fields that allow you to change processing parameters for this transfer (that is, they are unprotected).

Note: Modifications are only allowed when listing transfers for an individual server and not allowed when listing transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

The unprotected fields are as follows:

- S (selection command)
- Prty Sel (scheduling priority)
- Prty Exe (execution priority)
- Start Time
- Start Date

To change the current values in control fields, type over them.

Selection Commands

Selection commands are entered in the S field (the leftmost column on the screen). Enter one of the following one-character selection commands, then press Enter.

A

Alters the Start Date/Time or Execution/Selection Priority.

C

Cancels a transfer request (can also be entered as T).

D

Displays a transfer request (can also be entered as B or S).

E

Resumes a transfer request.

H

Holds a transfer request.

P

Suspends a transfer.

R

Releases a transfer request.

Protected (Display) Fields

Fields on the Operator Transfer Request Display menu that are informational and cannot be overwritten have the same meanings as their counterparts on the screens used to define a transfer request.

Note: The Userid field displays the local user ID that was designated when this transfer request was made.

Transfer Request Display Menu (XCICOSDS)

If a transfer is selected with S or D from the Operator Transfer Request Display menu, CA XCOM Data Transport displays more information about the transfer in the Transfer Request Display menu, shown below.

```
XCICOSDS           CA XCOM CICS Transfer Request Display              10:26
                                                                  0001 of 0001
Request #---: 001002                          Transfer ID-: LOGDA0287
Remote System Id: LU30107
Request Type: SENDFIL      Status---: HELD      Initiated by: LOGDA02
Message:

LOCAL FILE : LOGDA02.XCOM.CNTL(ACCUM)
REMOTE FILE: XCOM.LOGDA02.ERASE.ME

Transfer Schedule Date: MONDAY AUGUST 19 2002        Time: 10:25:29
Transfer Start Date---: SUNDAY AUGUST 25 2002        Time: 00:00:00
Transfer End Date-----: *****N/A*****                Time: 00:00:00

-------------------------Transfer Statistics-------------------------
# Records---------------:         0     Records Per Second: ***N/A***
# File Read Requests----:         0     Bytes Per Second--: ***N/A***
# File Write Requests---:         0     Compression %-----: NA %
# Network Write Requests:         0     Transfer Time(Sec): ***N/A***
# Network Read Requests-:         0
# Uncompressed Bytes----:         0
# Compressed Bytes------:         0

F1=Help    F3=End                     F10=Xfer-1    F11=Xfer+1    F12=Cancel
```

Protected (Display) Fields

All fields on this screen are informational and cannot be overwritten. These fields have the same meanings as their counterparts on the screens used to define a transfer request.

Previously Defined Fields

The following fields are carried over from the Operator Transfer Request Display menu.

Transfer Request Display Menu	Operator Transfer Request Display Menu
Remote System Id	Remote System
Request #	Req Num
Transfer ID	Xfer-Id
Request Type	Trans Type

Transfer Request Display Menu	Operator Transfer Request Display Menu
Status	Status
Local File	Local File
Remote File	Remote File

Request

Displays the request number associated with the file transfer. The request number is assigned by the CA XCOM Data Transport system that initiated the file transfer. The request number can be used as a key on the Operator Control Selection Menu screen to select file transfer requests for display.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Transfer ID

Identifies the CA XCOM Data Transport transfer ID that associated with a file transfer request. This field is assigned by the user when a file transfer request is scheduled. It can be used as a key when selecting file transfers to display on the Operator Control Selection Menu screen.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Remote System Id

Identifies the CA XCOM Data Transport partner for the file transfer request.

Note: For CA XCOM Data Transport distribution list requests, each member of the list would have an entry in this table for a given transfer request.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Request Type

Defines the type of file transfer request. Two types of file transfer requests are possible:

- Send-The CA XCOM Data Transport server will send or has sent a file to a remote system.
- Receive-The CA XCOM Data Transport server will receive or has received a file from a remote system.

This field is relative to the CA XCOM Data Transport server to which the CICS interface is connected.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Initiated By

Defines the local user ID that is responsible for the file transfer request. For locally initiated file transfer requests, this is the local userid parameter. If initiated on the remote system, this is the remote userid. This field can be used as a key when selecting file transfers on the Operator Control Selection Menu screen.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Local File

The local file name for the file transfer request.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Remote File

The remote file name for the file transfer request.

The contents of this field cannot be changed.

Additional Fields

Initiated By

User ID of the initiator of the transfer.

Message

Any message transmitted from the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

Transfer Schedule Date/Time

The date and time on which the transfer is or was scheduled to begin.

Transfer End Date/Time

The date and time on which the transfer was ended, whether successfully or unsuccessfully.

Transfer Statistics

Records

The number of records successfully transmitted.

File Read Requests

The number of physical I/Os required to read the file being sent.

File Write Requests

The number of physical I/Os required to write the file being received.

Network Send Requests

The number of Network SEND requests made to transmit the data.

Network Receive Requests

The number of Network RECEIVE requests made to receive the transmitted data.

Uncompressed Bytes

The number of bytes to be transferred before data compression was performed on the records.

Compressed Bytes

The number of bytes transferred after data compression was performed on the records.

Records Per Second

The rate in records per second at which the transfer was accomplished.

Bytes Per Second

The rate in bytes per second at which this transfer was accomplished.

Compression %

The percentage of compression that was accomplished by the CA XCOM Data Transport data compression routines (compressed bytes divided by uncompressed bytes).

Transfer Time (sec)

The duration of this transfer in seconds.

Required Parameters

There are no required parameters.

Note: If a transfer is active, press Enter to display updated information about the transfer on the screen.

Default Profile Feature (XCOMDFT)

If you have signed onto CICS through the CESN transaction, CA XCOM Data Transport saves the information you enter on the CA XCOM Data Transport screens. When you use the CA XCOM Data Transport transaction again, CA XCOM Data Transport defaults to the data that you entered last on the CA XCOM Data Transport screens. The major exceptions are the password fields, which are not saved to the XCOMDFT file.

The data is actually saved to the XCOMDFT file when you press F3 to leave the Primary Option Menu. Prior to that time, the data is retained in storage only. This is done to minimize I/O to the XCOMDFLT file.

Chapter 2: The Programming Interface

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS Application Programming Interface (API) lets user programs access all of the facilities that the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS menu interface supports.

This section contains the following topics:

About the Programming Interface

Using the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API, programs can perform the following functions:

- Schedule a transfer request
- Retrieve information about transfer requests
- Perform operator control functions, including the following:
  - Alter priority or start date/time of a transfer request.
  - Cancel, suspend, resume, hold, or release a transfer request.

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API uses many XCOMJOB interface facilities. It is designed to accept parameter input in card image format, rather than building the interface using a DSECT or copy book member, which are subject to change.

The CICS API uses the same format as XCOMJOB. You can place the parameters in card image format in a CICS temporary storage (TS) queue and pass this queue to the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API program. CA XCOM Data Transport then evaluates the parameters, adding the default parameters not specified in the user program, builds the necessary data areas, and initiates a conversation with the CA XCOM Data Transport server. Using this design, you are shielded from having to understand all of the fields in a copy book or DSECT. You can specify almost all parameters in the XCOMJOB interface to the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API.

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API performs most of the XCOMJOB functions with the following exceptions:

- TYPE=EXECUTE is not supported.
- The NEWXFER parameter is not supported. Only one transfer request is allowed per API invocation.

Security within the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API is the same as within the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS menu interface. For more information about CA XCOM Data Transport CICS security, see the chapter “Security Considerations.”

CICS API Parameters

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API accepts the following SYSIN01 parameters:

- ACTIVE, AGE, ALTER, AVGREC
- BANNER, BLKSIZE
- CATALOG, CHARS, CKPT, CLASS, CODE, CODETABL, COMPLETED, COMPRESS, COMPRESS_PDS, CONTROL, COPIES, COPY, CREATEDELETE
- DATACLAS, DEN, DEST, DISP, DOMAIN, DROPSESS, DSNTYPEEATTR, ENDDATE, EPRTY, EXPDATE, EXPDT
- FCB, FILE, FILEDATA, FILEOPT, FILETYPE, FORM
- GATEWAYGUID, GROUP
- HOLD, HOLDCOUNT
- ID, INACTIVE, IPNAME, IPPORT
- LABEL, LCATALOG, LCLNTFYL, LFILE, LFILEDATA, LIST, LLABEL, LOCAL_CHARSET, LOCAL_DELIM, LPASS, LRECL, LTAPE, LTVOLSQ, LU, LUNIT, LUNITCT, LUSER, LVOL, LVOLCT, LVOLSQ
- MBCS_CONVERROR, MBCS_INPUTERROR, MGMTCLAS, MICR
- NOTIFY, NOTIFYNAME, NOTIFYUSER
- ODEST, OEDATE, OETIME, OFCB, OFILE, OFILECASE, OFILETYPE, OFLMAX, OFLMIN, OFORM, OID, OINIT, OJOB, OJOBI, OJOBN, OLIMIT, OLMSG, OLOCATN, OLU, OREQ, OSDATE, OSTIME, OSYSID, OSYSNAME, OTNAME, OTYPE, OTYPEREQ, OUSER, OVOL, OWTR
- PACK, PASSWORD, PROGLIB, PROTOCOL, PRTY
- RECFM, RECSEP, RELEASE, REMOTE_CHARSET, REMOTE_DELIM, REPORT, REPORTHOLD, REQ#, RETPD, RMTNTFYL, RNOTIFY, RNOTIFYNAME, RNOTIFYUSER
- SECLABEL, SECURE_SOCKET, SPACE, SPOOL, SPRTY, STARTDATE, STARTTIME, STORCLAS, SYSUDATA
- TAPE, TDUDATA, TRNENCRL_CIPHER, TRUNCATE, TRUSTED, TVOLSQ, TYPE
- UMASK, UNIT, UNITCT, USER, USERID
- VLR, VOL, VOLCT, VOLSQ
- WRITER
- XCOM_CONFIG_SSL, XTCERRDECR, XTCERRINCR, XTCERRPURGE, XTCGOODDECR, XTCGOODINCR, XTCGOODPURGE, XTCGOODREL, XTCJOB, XTCNET, XTCERRREL

For information about these parameters, see SYSIN01 Parameters in the *CA XCOM Data Transport User Guide*.

Programming Requirements

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS API (XCICCAPI) is applied through use of the CICS Command-Level interface. Any language capable of using Command-Level CICS commands should work with the API. (DSECTs written in Assembler and COBOL copybooks are available.)

The user program must perform the following functions:

- Create parameter records and store them in a temporary storage queue.
- Build the APIDSECT record which contains control information.
- Link to program XCICCAPI and pass the APIDSECT record as the COMMAREA.
- Interrogate the return code and the message returned within APIDSECT.

COMMAREA Requirements

This section describes the COMMAREA requirements.

Required DSECTs

Two DSECTs (the first in Assembler, the second in COBOL), that the CICS program must pass to the API.

Assembler DSECT

The Assembler DSECT is stored in yourhlq.CBXGMAC(XCAPIDSC).

COBOL DSECT

The COBOL DSECT is stored in yourhlq.CBXGMAC(APICOPY).

Definitions

APIRTNCD

Contains the XCICCAPI return code. For a transfer schedule request that is successful, XCICCAPI returns a binary zero value. Otherwise, a non-zero value indicates that there is a problem with the file transfer.

APITYPER

Indicates the type of request to be processed. To schedule a transfer, set this field to S; to perform an operator control function, set this field to O.

APIAUTH

Is used only for operator control functions and is ignored for schedule functions. It determines whether the user initiating the operator control function is given the equivalent of the TSO OPER security level in the CA XCOM Data Transport server. See CA XCOM Data Transport CICS Operator Security in the chapter "Security Considerations" for more information on this field.

APIPARMQ

Is the name of the temporary storage (TS) queue, in which you must put the card image parameters that tell XCICCAPI what to do. You must write each parameter into the same TS queue as individual card image records (or items). You must also move the name of the TS queue to this field. We recommend that the TS queue name include the terminal ID or some other value to make the queue name unique.

APIDSPLQ

Contains the name of the TS queue, into which XCICCAPI moves the information when an operator control display function is requested. The requestor must fill in this field, but CA XCOM Data Transport CICS creates the TS queue.

APISTCAP

Contains the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport server with which you want to communicate. You must define APISTCAP to CICS either through the TCT or the CEDA transaction.

API#XFER

Contains the number of transfers returned by CA XCOM Data Transport when an operator control display function is requested. Remember that these records are written to the TS queue defined by APIDSPLQ. CA XCOM Data Transport does not use this field for schedule operations or for operator control functions in which TYPE=DISPLAY is not requested.

APIMSG

Is a field in which the CA XCOM Data Transport API returns a message that describes the operation being performed. The CA XCOM Data Transport API should always return a message when a transfer function is requested. When operator control functions are performed, CA XCOM Data Transport only returns a message when the return code APIRTNCD is non-zero, indicating that an error occurred.

SCHEDULE a File Transfer

The following actions are required to schedule a transfer request:

- Create the parameter records which describe the transfer. To send a file to a remote user, you could write the following four records to a TS queue:
  - TYPE=SEND
  - LU=DESTINATION.XCOM.APPLID
  - LFILE=LOCAL.DSN
  - FILE=REMOTE.DSN
- Create the APIDSECT storage area. Initialize it to nulls (X'00') and set the following fields:
  - Set APITYPER to S.
  - Set APIPARMQ to the name of the TS queue to which the parameter records are written. For example, set APIPARMQ to XAPILU22. This assumes that the four records created in the first step are written as individual records (items) to TS queue XAPILU22.
  - Set APISTCAP to the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport server. For example, set APISTCAP to XCOMAPPL.
- Ask the CA XCOM Data Transport systems programmer to identify the CA XCOM Data Transport server's VTAM APPLID. Make sure that this APPLID is in the CICS TCT or is defined by RDO.
- Link to Program XCICCAPI and pass the storage area defined by APIDSECT COMMAREA as follows:

  ```
  EXEC CICS LINK PROGRAM('XCICCAPI') COMMAREA(APIDSECT) LENGTH(328)
  ```

- Interrogate the return code APIRTNCD, as well as the message returned in APIMSG.

Operator Control Function Parameters

Because the z/OS XCOMJOB interface does not feature operator control functions, some new parameters allow these functions within the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS menu interface. The following list contains operator control function parameters.

TYPE={DISPLAY|CANCEL|HOLD|RELEASE|SUSPEND|RESUME|ALTER}

Immediately following are descriptions of what happens when any of the seven possible values of TYPE is invoked. There is no default value.

Note: The DISPLAY function can return many transfer requests, but the other functions can apply to a single transfer request only.

DISPLAY

Displays the set of requested transfers.

CANCEL

Cancels the specified active or inactive transfer request.

HOLD

Holds an inactive transfer request.

RELEASE

Releases a transfer request that has been held.

SUSPEND

Suspends an active transfer request.

RESUME

Resumes a suspended transfer request.

ALTER

Alters a transfer request.

INACTIVE={YES|NO}

Used for TYPE=DISPLAY functions only.

Set INACTIVE=YES if you want CA XCOM Data Transport to search the INACTIVE queue for file transfers that meet your selection criteria. Set INACTIVE=NO (the default) if you do not want CA XCOM Data Transport to search the inactive queue.

ACTIVE={YES|NO}

Used for TYPE=DISPLAY functions only.

Set ACTIVE=YES if you want CA XCOM Data Transport to search the ACTIVE queue for file transfers that meet your selection criteria. Set ACTIVE=NO (the default) if you do not want CA XCOM Data Transport to search the active queue.

COMPLETED={YES|NO}

Used for TYPE=DISPLAY functions only.

Set COMPLETED=YES if you want CA XCOM Data Transport to search the COMPLETED queue for file transfers that meet your selection criteria. Set COMPLETED=NO (the default) if you do not want CA XCOM Data Transport to search the COMPLETED queue.

Note that the COMPLETED queue is another name for the CA XCOM Data Transport History File. Both successful and unsuccessful transfers are written to the History File. When you set COMPLETED=YES, you must specify one of the selection criteria fields (LUSER, ID, REQ#, GROUP, STARTDATE, or ENDDATE) to limit the number of records returned. CA XCOM Data Transport returns the entire History File to the requester unless a limit is set.

ALTER={STARTDATE| STARTTIME|EXEPRTY|SCHPRTY}

Used for TYPE=ALTER functions only. Required if TYPE=ALTER.

Immediately following are descriptions of what happens when any of the four possible values of ALTER is invoked. There is no default value. You can specify only one of these values for each TYPE=ALTER request.

STARTDATE

Changes the Start Date of a transfer request.

STARTTIME

Changes the Start Time of a transfer request.

EXEPRTY

Changes the Execution Priority of a transfer request.

SCHPRTY

Changes the Schedule Priority of a transfer request.

MICR=*nnnnnnnn*

Must be supplied when performing any operator control function other than TYPE=DISPLAY. When you set TYPE=DISPLAY, CA XCOM Data Transport can request information on a single transfer request.

This eight-character hexadecimal field is stored in the CA XCOM Data Transport server and is returned when a TYPE=DISPLAY function is executed. Before performing any operator control function you must first successfully display the transfer request to be changed, get the MICR field from the TS queue, and then perform the operator control function.

LUSER

One of the selection criteria fields used by CA XCOM Data Transport to limit the amount of data returned by a TYPE=DISPLAY request.

Corresponding to the LUSER parameter for schedule requests, LUSER identifies the Local User responsible for scheduling a transfer request. You could use this field to display all transfer requests for a user ID. We recommend that you use this field only on TYPE=DISPLAY requests, because the MICR field identifies a unique transfer.

GROUP

Limits the data returned by TYPE=DISPLAY requests to a specific group.

IPNAME

Limits the data returned by TYPE=DISPLAY requests to a specific TCP/IP node.

LU

Limits the data returned by TYPE=DISPLAY requests to a specific logical unit.

USER

Limits the data returned by TYPE=DISPLAY requests to a specific user.

REQ#

Limits the data returned by a TYPE=DISPLAY request to a single request number. CA XCOM Data Transport returns only data with that request number.

Remember that the user does not supply the request number. Instead, CA XCOM Data Transport returns the request number to the user after CA XCOM Data Transport successfully schedules a transfer request.

ID

Limits the data returned to a specific transfer ID. You can set a specific ID on a TYPE=SCHEDULE request by using the ID parameter.

STARTDATE=*yyyymmdd|yyddd*

STARTDATE can be provided in two formats:

- *yyyymmdd*

  where

  yyyy is a four-digit designation for a year (for example, 2012)

  mm is a two-digit designation for one of the twelve months of the year as shown in the following chart:

01 = January	02 = February	03 = March
04 = April	05 = May	06 = June
07 = July	08 = August	09 = 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=20120201 schedules a transfer to begin on February 1, 2012.

- *yyddd* (Julian date)

  where

  yy is a two-digit designation for a year (for example, 09)

  ddd is a three-digit number in the range 001 to 366 designating a day of the year

  Example

  STARTDATE=12032 schedules a transfer to start on the 32nd day of 2012, which is the same as February 1, 2012.

STARTTIME=*hhmm*

Required when ALTER=STARTTIME.

This four-character field represents the requested transfer Start Time.

hh

Represents the hour of the day

mm

Represents the minutes past the hour.

Examples

0030 and **1415** represent 12:30 am and 2:15 pm, respectively.

EXEPRTY=*nnn*

Required when ALTER=EXEPRTY.

Specifies the new execution priority. Valid range is 0 to 255.

SCHPRTY=*nnn*

Required when ALTER=SCHPRTY.

Specifies the new schedule priority. Valid range is 0 to 255.

ENDDATE=*yyyymmdd|yyddd*

ENDATE can be provided in two formats:

- *yyyymmdd*

  where

  yyyy is a four-digit designation for a year (for example, 2012)

  mm is a two-digit designation for one of the twelve months of the year as shown in the following chart:

01 = January	02 = February	03 = March
04 = April	05 = May	06 = June
07 = July	08 = August	09 = 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

  ENDATE =20120201 schedules a transfer to end on February 1, 2012.

- *yyddd* (Julian date)

  where

  yy is a two-digit designation for a year (for example, 12)

  ddd is a three-digit number in the range 001 to 366 designating a day of the year

  Example

  ENDATE =12032 schedules a transfer to end on the 32nd day of 2012, which is the same as February 1, 2012.

DISPLAY Transfer Requests

To display transfer requests

1. Create the parameter records which describe the transfers that you want to retrieve. For example, to retrieve all file transfers for remote system CHICAGO submitted by user ALEC, use these statements:

   ```
   TYPE=DISPLAY
   GROUP=CHICAGO
   LUSER=ALEC
   ACTIVE=YES
   INACTIVE=YES
   COMPLETED=YES
   ```

2. Create the APIDSECT storage area and initialize the APIDSECT to nulls (X'00'), and set fields as follows:

   - Set APITYPER to O.
   - Set APIPARMQ to the name of the TS queue to which CA XCOM Data Transport writes the parameter records. For example, set APIPARMQ to XAPILU22. This indicates that the six records created in the first step are written as individual records (items) to TS queue XAPILU22.
   - Set APIDSPLQ to the name of the TS queue to which CA XCOM Data Transport writes the records received as a result of the DISPLAY. Note that CA XCOM Data Transport writes one record to the TS queue for each transfer request returned. The records written to the APIDSPLQ are in the format of the CA XCOM Data Transport History File. For example, set APIDSPLQ to XDISLU22.
   - Contact the CA XCOM Data Transport systems programmer to get the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server. Ensure that this APPLID is in the CICS TCT or is defined by RDO. Set APISTCAP to the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport server APPLID.

3. Create a link to program XCICCAPI and pass the APIDSECT as the COMMAREA:

   ```
   EXEC CICS LINK PROGRAM('XCICCAPI') COMMAREA(APIDSECT) LENGTH(328)
   ```

4. Interrogate the return code APIRTNCD and the API message returned in APIMSG. If the return code is zero, the API#XFER field returns the same number of transfer requests that were returned to the TS queue specified by APIDSPLQ.

Operator Control Modification

To modify a transfer request

1. Perform the DISPLAY function.
2. Retrieve the MICR field described in the CA XCOM Data Transport history record from one of the records in the TS queue specified in APIDSPLQ.
3. After this is done, change the start date of a transfer request.

To change the start date of a transfer request

1. Create the parameter records that describe the desired file transfer operator control function. For example, to change the Start Date of a file transfer:

   ```
   TYPE=ALTER
   ALTER=STARTDATE
   STARTDATE=19970201
   MICR=xxxxxxxx
   ```

   Note: *xxxxxxxx* is the eight-character MICR field created by a TYPE=DISPLAY request that you should retrieve from the TS queue.

2. Create the APIDSECT storage area, initialize it to nulls (X'00'), and set the following fields:

   - Set APITYPER to O.
   - Set APIPARMQ to the name of the TS queue to which CA XCOM Data Transport writes the parameter records. For example, set APIPARMQ to XAPILU22. This assumes that the four records created in Step 1 are written as individual records (items) to TS queue XAPILU22.
   - Contact the CA XCOM Data Transport systems programmer to get the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server. Ensure that this APPLID is in the CICS TCT or is defined by RDO. Set APISTCAP to the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport server APPLID.

   For example, set APISTCAP to XCOMAPPL. Contact the CA XCOM Data Transport systems programmer to get the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server. Ensure that this APPLID is in the CICS TCT or is defined by RDO.

3. Create a link to program XCICCAPI and pass the APIDSECT as the COMMAREA:

   ```
   EXEC CICS LINK PROGRAM('XCICCAPI') COMMAREA(APIDSECT) LENGTH
   ```

4. Interrogate the return code APIRTNCD. If the return code is zero, the request was successful and there is no message returned. If the return code is non-zero, a message should be returned in the APIMSG field.

There are two sample programs supplied in the XCOMSAMP library which show how to schedule a file transfer request:

- XCICTSTA, an Assembler program
- XCICTSTC, a COBOL program.

You can use these programs and alter them to fit your requirements.

Chapter 3: 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

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 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 Program Library YES in the menu interface. Additionally, 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" of the *CA XCOM Data Transport User Guide*.

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, r11.5 or r11.6 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, r11.5 or 11.6 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 and above.

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 G*xxxx*V00 suffix, is sent in CA XCOM Data Transport messages to partner systems.

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.

Transfer Lag Considerations

Generation data sets introduce a complicating factor into any non-immediate, queued procedure, as in CICS. 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 you 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.

Scheduling a Transfer with GDG(0)

The local file specification is interpreted literally by CA XCOM Data Transport. 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.

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.

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. 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.

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:

- Large format data sets
- Extended format data sets
- Extended Address Volumes (EAV) Writing fixed length records to variable length records
- Multivolume data sets
- Spanned 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 only through the batch interface.

Spanned Records

CA XCOM Data Transport supports spanned records. 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.
- EBCDIC/BINARY/ASCII/VLR, if set to VLR, 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 4: Security Considerations

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface uses a combination of CICS security, CA XCOM Data Transport security, and data set authorization as defined by IBM, RACF, CA ACF2, or CA Top Secret. The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface does not issue any security calls or supervisor calls (SVCs). It allows the CA XCOM Data Transport server to issue all security authorization calls.

This section contains the following topics:

CICS Security

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface assigns a default security value of 01 to all CA XCOM Data Transport transactions. It is the CICS System Administrator's responsibility to assign the correct value to the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface transactions. Two transactions are defined in the sample definitions: XCOM and XCON.

Both transactions have exactly the same functionality. They differ based on the way that CA XCOM Data Transport was installed and the XCOMCNFG member was configured. If the CA XCOM Data Transport server was defined in the XCOMCNFG member as OPERSEC=NONE or OPERSEC=USER, then both transactions are identical.

When the CA XCOM Data Transport server is defined as OPERSEC=OPER, then the transactions can act differently, depending on the CICS configuration. The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface lets one transaction ID be defined as equivalent to the TSO OPER authorization mechanism, because CICS has nothing equivalent to it. The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface defines such a transaction ID using the OPER-TRAN parameter of the XCOMDFLT configuration program.

For more information about CA XCOM Data Transport server OPERSEC security validation, see CA XCOM Data Transport CICS Operator Security in this chapter.

If one transaction is defined to CICS as having OPER capability (via the OPER-TRAN parameter) and the other transaction does not have this capability as a default, then you can change the CICS security parameters to restrict access to the transaction that has OPER capability. The general user population can then access the standard CA XCOM Data Transport transaction.

CICS Operator Security

There are three types of operator security in the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface. These are defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport configuration member, XCOMCNFG. Note that this definition is not performed in the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface configuration. It is defined by the OPERSEC parameter, which has three possible values:

NONE

There is no security on CA XCOM Data Transport operator control functions. Any user can display any CA XCOM Data Transport file transfer. Any user can also perform operator control functions on any CA XCOM Data Transport file transfer. This includes deleting, altering, and suspending CA XCOM Data Transport transfers.

USER

Users can display, or perform operator control functions on, any CA XCOM Data Transport scheduled transfer that they initiated. The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface passes the CICS user ID, with which the user logged onto CICS, to the CA XCOM Data Transport server. CA XCOM Data Transport then verifies that the user ID that CICS passed matches the transfer LUSER parameter (local user ID) before allowing a display or update function for that transfer.

OPER

The OPER entry is functionally equivalent to the USER entry with one additional capability. Users that are defined by CA Top Secret with OPER capability can display, or perform operator control functions on, all transfers without regard to the user ID with which they logged onto CICS or CA Top Secret.

Note: All the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface functions that use the authorized CA XCOM Data Transport transaction (default XCON) get the equivalent of TSO OPER functionality.

Data Set Security Checking

The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface performs no data set security validation. It allows the CA XCOM Data Transport server to perform all validation. Whenever the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface schedules a file transfer request, the CA XCOM Data Transport server validates the user's local data set access authorization. The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface passes the local user ID and encrypted password to the CA XCOM Data Transport server, where the user ID/password combination is first validated. Assuming that the user ID/password is valid, the CA XCOM Data Transport server then validates whether the user is authorized to access that data set.

If the request is to send or receive a data set, the remote CA XCOM Data Transport partner also authorizes access to the remote data set. The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface passes the remote user ID and encrypted password to the CA XCOM Data Transport server. When the file transfer is initiated, the CA XCOM Data Transport server passes the remote user ID/password to the remote system, where it is validated along with the user ID's authorization to access the remote data set.

Note: The local user ID/password does not have to be the same as the remote user ID/password. Because different fields are available for local and remote user ID/password, they can be different.

If the local user ID/password or remote user ID/password are not entered, The CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface passes default values to the CA XCOM Data Transport server. The following section describes how CA XCOM Data Transport treats user ID propagation.

User ID Propagation

Many sites do not want users to enter passwords when they perform a secured function. If a user ID/password has already been validated, there is no need to enter a password again. That is the premise for CA XCOM Data Transport user ID propagation. A user's signon to CICS using the CESN transaction signifies that a user ID/password combination has been validated.

When the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface schedules a file transfer, it passes the CICS sign-on user ID by default and notifies CA XCOM Data Transport that the password was already validated (by CICS in this case). CA XCOM Data Transport then performs data set security validation on the user ID, but does not validate the password.

This is true of both the local user ID/password and the remote user ID/password fields. The default value for user ID is the user ID that signed onto the terminal, while there is no default for the password fields. If the user enters a user ID other than the CICS logon user ID, then both the CA XCOM Data Transport server and the CA XCOM Data Transport remote partner require the password.

Remember that the CA XCOM Data Transport user ID propagation feature is supported by the mainframe components of CA XCOM Data Transport. Because the CA XCOM Data Transport server's VTAM APPLID must be a mainframe component, the local user ID/password fields can always use user ID propagation. However, unless the partner is a CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe component, you should enter the remote user ID/password combination if the partner performs authorization checking.

Password Requirements

The fields on the CA XCOM Data Transport menus that allow you to enter a password are all non-display (darkened) fields. When passwords are entered, they are encrypted immediately to prevent unauthorized access to a password field.

Passwords are never saved on the XCOMDFLT user profile. If a password was entered on the Receive File from Remote System Menu, the Send File to Remote System Menu, the Submit Job to Another System Menu, or the Send Report to Another System Menu, it is retained until you return to the Send Functions Menu or the Primary Option Menu via the END or CANCEL keys. (For information about these menus and the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS interface menu tree structure, see the chapter “The Menu Interface”).

You can schedule many transfers without having to reenter the password. As soon as you press PF3 or PF12 to leave the screen, the password is cleared and you must reenter it before scheduling any additional transfers. This applies to both the local and remote passwords.

Chapter 5: Messages

CICS provides a comprehensive set of messages on program status or problem determination. These messages are written to a log file that can serve as an audit trail of status and activity. Some messages are also displayed on the user's terminal, the CICS operator console, and/or sent to the session partner remote system.

CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS messages can also appear in the CICS component of the product. For more messages, see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Messages* Guide.

This section contains the following topics:

Message Syntax

Syntax

The following shows the CA XCOM Data Transport message syntax:

```
XCOM<system identifier><message no><message type> <message text>
```

Parts of the Message

The parts of a CA XCOM Data Transport message are as follows:

XCOM (positions 1 to 4; alphabetic)

Displays the first four characters of a CA XCOM Data Transport message.

system identifier **(position 5; alphabetic)**

Specifies the CA XCOM Data Transport system that generated the message. Valid values include the following:

- C—Microsoft PC-DOS and MS-DOS, and IBM OS/2
- D—Digital Equipment Corp. VAX/VMS, OpenVMS Alpha, and OpenVMS VAX
- E—IBM VSE
- G—Data General AOS/VS
- K—IBM CICS
- M—IBM z/OS
- N—Windows NT
- R—Netware
- S—IBM AS/400
- T—Tandem
- U—UNIX
- V—IBM VM
- W—Windows
- 8—Stratus Computer and IBM System/88

message number **(positions 6 to 9; numeric)**

Specifies the message number.

message type **(position 10; alphabetic)**

Indicates the message type, as follows:

- I—An informational message. No action is required on the part of the user.
- E—An error message. Usually some action is necessary to correct the problem or to determine the cause.

message text **(position 11; alphanumeric)**

Displays the message text.

Sample Message

The following is a sample CA XCOM Data Transport message:

```
XCOMK0001I        XCOMXFER PROGRAM NOW ENDING
```

The first four characters of the message ID, **XCOM**, are constant. The fifth character, **K**, identifies the CICS component as the source of this message for those instances in which a message might be sent to a session partner running under a different component.

Message ID characters 6 to 9 specify the message number; in this case **0001.**

The final character, **I,** indicates that this is an informational message.

Conventions

This chapter lists messages that CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS can return in response to transfer requests, with reasons and recommended user actions, where appropriate. The list of messages uses the following conventions:

- The prefix **XCOMK** has been deleted from each message ID, and the type identifier (**I** or **E**) has been appended to each ID (for example, error message XCOMK0547 is listed as 0547E).
- The messages are listed in numerical order.

List of Messages

The following pages list CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS CICS-specific system messages. Each message is accompanied by a reason explaining the circumstances under which it might be encountered, plus an indication of the action to take when and if that happens. The prefix XCOMK has been deleted from the messages, leaving the numeric designation and the type designations I or E.

0007E

NO DATA RECEIVED BASED ON ABOVE SELECTION CRITERIA

Reason:

The user has selected an Operator Control TYPE=DISPLAY function. The selection criteria passed to XCICCAPI and subsequently to the CA XCOM Data Transport server has resulted in zero transfer requests being returned to CICS.

Action:

Review the selection criteria specified and change if necessary.

0008E

xxxxxxxx ERROR RECEIVED ON LU6 yyyyyyyy REQUEST

Reason:

This message indicates that CICS error condition *xxxxxxxx* was received when XCICCAPI was trying to execute CICS verb *yyyyyyyy*. This message is normally caused by improper definitions or if the remote system is not available at the time.

Action:

Make sure that the CICS TCT is defined properly and that the remote system is available. Contact CA Technical Support if the above are true and this message continues to appear.

0009E

SENSE xxxxxxxx RECEIVED ON yyyyyyyy REQUEST

Reason:

XCICCAPI was in a conversation with the CA XCOM Data Transport server and received sense code *xxxxxxxx* when executing CICS verb *yyyyyyyy*. The sense data can be found in the SNA Formats manual.

Action:

Make sure that the CICS TCT is defined properly and that the remote system is available. Contact CA Technical Support if the above are true and this message continues to appear.

0010E

ALLOCATE SESSION FAILED - DTIMOUT EXPIRED - PLEASE RETRY

Reason:

XCOMCAPI has attempted to allocate a session with the CA XCOM Data Transport server, but is waiting for another user to release the session. The PCT entry defines the amount of time that the transaction will wait before ending with errors.

Action:

Retry the failing transaction. If this message continues to appear, check the status of the CICS connection to see if there is a problem with the CICS connection.

0105E

xxxxxxxx... DATA INVALID - CHECK INSTALL MANUAL

Reason:

The user has entered a parameter in the parameter queue (APIPARMQ in the APIDSECT), but this parameter is not valid. See the chapter “The Programming Interface” to see the list of parameters this interface allows.

Action:

Correct the invalid parameter.

0106E

xxxxxxxx END QUOTE MISSING OR INVALID LENGTH

Reason:

A parameter was entered that is too long or was started by a quote (' or "), but was not ended by a quote.

Action:

Correct the invalid parameter.

0107E

xxxxxxxx FIELD REQUIRED BUT MISSING/INVALID

Reason:

Field *xxxxxxxx* is required, but was not present in the TS Parameter Queue.

Action:

Add parameter *xxxxxxxx* to the TS Parameter Queue.

0108E

xxxxxxxx FIELD HAS INVALID DATA

Reason:

Field *xxxxxxxx* was entered in the TS Parameter Queue, but the values entered were incorrect. See the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS User Guide* for the proper format of the fields that you can enter in the TS Parameter Queue for schedule operations. For operator control operations, see the chapter “The Programming Interface” for the proper format of parameters you can enter in the TS Parameter Queue.

Action:

Fix the parameter in error.

0109E

xxxxxxxx yyyyyyyy PARAMETER CONFLICT

Reason:

Two parameters, *xxxxxxxx* and *yyyyyyyy*, are conflicting and are mutually exclusive. For example, if you specify a TYPE=RECEIVE, you cannot specify FILETYPE=REPORT.

Action:

Fix the parameter in error.

0110E

NEITHER LCLDS01 OR LFILE DEFINED

Reason:

No local data set name was entered for a file transfer request, even though the unit and block size were entered.

Action:

Enter the correct local data set name.

0117E

INVALID BLKSIZE SPECIFIED FOR FILE CREATE

Reason:

The parameter FILETYPE=CREATE was created, but the BLKSIZE specified was invalid. This normally means that the BLKSIZE was 4 or 32760.

Action:

Fix the BLKSIZE parameter.

0118E

INVALID LRECL SPECIFIED FOR FILE CREATE

Reason:

The parameter FILETYPE=CREATE was created, but the LRECL specified was invalid. This normally means that the LRECL was invalid for the RECFM specified.

Action:

Fix the LRECL parameter.

0119E

CONFLICTING DCB OPERANDS

Reason:

DCB operands were specified, but were conflicting. Two reasons that this message could appear are:

RECFM=FB and BLKSIZE is not a multiple of LRECL.

RECFM=VB and BLKSIZE is not at least a quantity of 4 greater than LRECL.

Action:

Fix the LRECL, BLKSIZE, or RECFM operand.

0120E

INVALID RECFM SPECIFIED FOR FILE CREATE

Reason:

The RECFM parameter was incorrectly specified. See the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS User Guide* for the allowable RECFM parameters.

Action:

Fix the RECFM operand.

0208E

NEITHER GROUP NOR LU DEFINED FOR TRANSFER

Reason:

Either GROUP or LU must be defined during a transfer schedule request. Neither was defined in the TS Parameter Queue.

Action:

Specify either the GROUP or LU parameter in the TS Parameter Queue.

0547E

xxxxxxxxxxxxx PARAMETER INVALID WITHOUT XTCNET PARM

Reason:

Parameter *xxxxxxxxxxxxx* was specified, but the XTCNET parameter was not specified in the TS Parameter Queue. XTCNET must be specified to use the CA XCOM Data Transport XTC facility.

Action:

Specify the XTCNET parameter in the TS Parameter Queue.

0548E

XCOM XTC LIMIT OF 8 JOBS EXCEEDED - ENDING

Reason:

More than eight XTC jobs have been entered in the TS Parameter Queue, while there is a limit of eight jobs to be entered. See the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS User Guide* for the proper format of the XTC parameters.

Action:

Specify the correct number of XTC jobs in the TS Parameter Queue.

0549E

xxxxxxxxxxxxx XTCPARM EXCEEDS MAXIMUM JOBLENGTH

Reason:

XTC parameter *xxxxxxxxxxxxx* has exceeded its maximum length when defined in the TS Parameter Queue. See the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS User Guide* for the proper format of the CA XCOM Data Transport XTC parameters.

Action:

Correct the XTC parameter in error in the TS Parameter Queue.

0554E

PACK=CRLF INVALID WHEN RECSEP IS NOT SET TO YES

Reason:

The user specified TS Parameters PACK=CRLF, but did not specify RECSEP=YES. PACK=CRLF is valid only when RECSEP=YES.

Action:

Specify RECSEP=YES in the TS Parameter Queue if you want to use CRLF record packing. Otherwise, remove the PACK=CRLF parameter from the TS Parameter Queue.

0995E

STC APPLID NOT IN CICS TCT

Reason:

The APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server passed in the COMMAREA (field APISTCAP in DSECT APIDSECT) is not in the CICS TCT or was not defined to CICS through the RDO file. Make sure that the APPLID specified is correct and that the APPLID is defined to CICS.

Action:

Set APISTCAP to a valid APPLID defined to CICS.

0996E

REQUEST NOT OPER OR SCHEDULE IN COMMAREA

Reason:

One of the fields defined in the COMMAREA was not correct. Field APITYPER of APIDSECT must be either S for a schedule or O for operator control functions.

Action:

Specify the correct value for field APITYPER.

0997E

INVALID STC APPLID SPECIFIED IN COMMAREA

Reason:

The CA XCOM Data Transport server APPLID defined in the COMMAREA (field APISTCAP in DSECT APIDSECT) was either nulls or spaces. That field must define the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

Action:

Set APISTCAP to a valid APPLID defined to CICS.

0998E

INVALID PARM QUEUE SPECIFIED IN COMMAREA

Reason:

The TS Parameter Queue specified in the COMMAREA (field APIPARMQ of DSECT APIDSECT) was specified as spaces or nulls. This field must define the TS Parameter Queue, where the parameters describing the transfer to be performed must be supplied.

Action:

Set APIPARMQ to the TS Parameter Queue name.

0999E

INACTIVE OR ACTIVE OR COMPLETED MUST BE YES IF TYPE=DISPLAY SPECIFIED

Reason:

The user has specified a TYPE=DISPLAY operator control function, but has not specified which CA XCOM Data Transport queues to check. The user must specify YES for at least one of the parameters: INACTIVE, ACTIVE, and COMPLETED.

Action:

Set one of the above parameters to YES.

2001E

xxxxxxxx DD UNABLE TO OPEN - XCOMCICI ENDS

Reason:

XCOMCICI has attempted to open DD statement *xxxxxxxx*, but was unable to. The most likely reason for this message is that the DD statement *xxxxxxxx* was not defined. *xxxxxxxx* will point to either XCOMIN or XCOMOUT.

Action:

Define the DD statement correctly and rerun the job.

2002E

INVALID XCOMIN PARAMETER - NOT SERVER-APPLID OR OPER-TRAN

Reason:

Two parameters are valid as input to XCOMIN: SERVER-APPLID and OPER-TRAN. A parameter other than these two was read.

Action:

Fix the parameter entered incorrectly and rerun the job.

2003E

XCOMCICI PROGRAM ENDS WITH ERRORS

Reason:

This message is displayed along with another error message that fully describes the actual error. This message indicated that the program did not complete successfully. As a result, the file needed by the install procedure was not created.

Action:

Fix the error and rerun the job.

2004I

APPLID OF STARTED TASK IS xxxxxxxx

Reason:

This message is for information purposes only and shows the entered or default STC-APPLID parameter.

Action:

None

2005I

TRANSACTION WITH OPER SECURITY IS xxxx

Reason:

This message is for information purposes only and shows the entered or default OPER-TRAN parameter.

Action:

None

2006I

XCOMCICI PROGRAM ENDS SUCCESSFULLY

Reason:

This message indicates that the XCOMCICI program has executed successfully and has created the necessary files needed by the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS CICS installation procedure.

Action:

None

Appendix A: Sample Members

This appendix contains sample illustrations of data set members supplied on the distribution tape of the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS product.

This section contains the following topics:

Sample APICOPY

Refer to the member located in *yourhlq*.CBXGMAC(APICOPY).

Sample XCAPIDSC

Refer to the member in *yourhlq*.CBXGMAC(XCAPIDSC).

Sample XCICTSTA

Refer to the member in *yourhlq*.CBXGSAMP(XCICTSTA).

Sample XCICTSTC

Refer to the member in *yourhlq*.CBXGSAMP(XCICTSTC).

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