

CA XCOM™ Data Transport® for z/OS

User Guide

Release 11.6



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CA Technologies Product References

- CA 7® Workload Automation Smart Console Option (CA 7)
- CA ACF2® (CA ACF2)
- CA Dynam/T Tape Management (CA Dynam/T)
- CA NetMaster® File Transfer Management (CA NetMaster FTM)
- CA Roscoe® (CA Roscoe)
- CA Top Secret® (CA Top Secret)
- CA XCOM™ Data Transport® (CA XCOM Data Transport)
- zIIP Enablement Services (CA Common Services for z/OS)

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New Commands

The following new commands are documented in this guide:

PING Command

Determine if a remote XCOM server is available for connection. Information about the remote system will be displayed.

SAVE Command

Creates or replaces the specified TYPE=CONFIG member in the first data set of the XCOMCNTL DD concatenation.

STAT Command

Displays the task levels in every server within a PLEXQ group.

XSHOW Command

Displays the locally initiated transfers in every server within a PLEXQ group.

XRSHOW Command

Displays the remotely initiated transfers in every server within a PLEXQ group.

ZIIP Command

Allows for management of zIIP services.

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

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

This section contains the following topics:

- [Entering the Menu Interface](#) (see page 15)
- [Menu Hierarchy](#) (see page 16)
- [Special Feature Keys](#) (see page 18)
- [Help Facility](#) (see page 19)
- [The Primary Option Menu](#) (see page 19)
- [MVS Send Functions Menu](#) (see page 26)
- [Send MVS File To Another System Screen](#) (see page 32)
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- [File Allocation Information Screen](#) (see page 63)
- [Unicode Transfer Information Screen](#) (see page 70)
- [Send Report To Another System Screen](#) (see page 79)
- [Submit Job To Another System Screen](#) (see page 97)
- [Receive File From Another System Screen](#) (see page 113)
- [File Transfer Scheduling Information Screen](#) (see page 141)
- [Member Selection List](#) (see page 146)
- [Operator Control](#) (see page 148)
- [Transfer Request Display Screen](#) (see page 157)
- [Detailed File Transfer Display](#) (see page 165)
- [Menu Interface Messages](#) (see page 169)

Entering the Menu Interface

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

1. Choose Option 6 from the ISPF Primary Option Menu and press Enter to go to the command line mode.
2. On the command line, type the name of the member where your CLIST is stored (for example, XCOM116) then press Enter to invoke CA XCOM Data Transport.

Sample CLIST

```

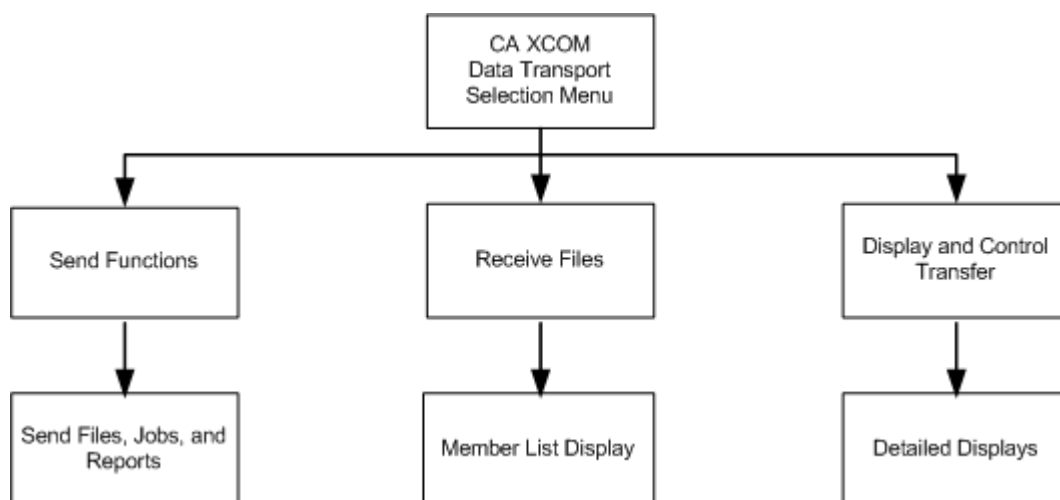
PROC 0 DEBUG
CONTROL END(DEND)
IF &DEBUG NE THEN CONTROL LIST CONLIST SYMLIST
/*****/
START: +
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPPLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB6.CBXGPNL0')
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPMLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB6.CBXGMSG0')
STEPLIB DSNAME('XCOM.RB6.CBXGLOAD')
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPTLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB6.CBXGTBL0' +
                                '&SYSUID..ISPF.ISPPROF')
ALTLIB ACTIVATE APPLICATION(CLIST) DA('XCOM.RB6.CBXGCLS0')
ISPEXEC SELECT PANEL(XCOMPRIM) NEWAPPL(XCOM) PASSLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPPLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPMLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPTLIB
ALTLIB RESET

```

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

Menu Hierarchy

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



Default Values

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

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

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

Special Feature Keys

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

PF1

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

PF2

Activates ISPF split-screen mode.

PF3

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

PF7

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

PF8

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

PF9

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

PF10

Invokes the Unicode Transfer Information screen, allowing you to enter parameters pertinent to transfers of data in Unicode format.

PF11

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

PF12

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

Help Facility

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

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

The Primary Option Menu

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

```

-----
06/07/12          CA XCOM Release r11.6          USER01
08.099           Primary Option Menu           11:00
-----
OPTION ==>
  1 - 1.1 - Send Files   1.2 - Send Reports   1.3 - Send Jobs
  2 - Receive Files           3 - XCOM Operator Control

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

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

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

-----
PFK 1/Help  3/End          COPYRIGHT (C) 2012 CA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

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

```

Selection Menu Options

The options for the Primary Option Menu are as follows:

1 - Send Files, Reports, Jobs

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

2 - Receive Files

Used for receiving a file from a remote system.

3 - XCOM Operator Control

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

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

Primary Processing Parameters

The primary processing parameters for the Primary Option Menu are described in the following topic.

Remote System Identification

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

IP Dest

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

x1 . . . x63

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

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

Port

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

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

1 to 65535

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

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

SSL

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

YES

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

NO

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

Default: NO

CONFIG SSL

Specifies the HFS SSL configuration file path and file name.

1 to 256 characters

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

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

Default: None

SNA LU Name

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

XXXXXXXX

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

Note: This parameter is mutually exclusive with the IP Name and XCOM Group Name.

XCOM Group Name

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

XXXXXXXX

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

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

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

XCOM List Name

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

XXXXXXXX

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

Notes:

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

Local System Identification

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

Port

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

nnnnn

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

Protocol

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

xxx

Valid values are SNA, TCP, SSL and PLQ.

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

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

If you specify PLQ, then the Server field must be a 1-8 character entry specifying the name of the PLEXQ group to join for processing the request.

Other Parameters

Queue for Execution

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

Y

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

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

N

This request is executed immediately.

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

Default: Y

CA XCOM Data Transport Default Member Name

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

XXXXXXXX

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

Default: XCOMDFLT

XCOMCNTL Data Set Name

Specifies an alternate CA XCOM Data Transport control library that is used for this transfer.

XXXX.XXX.XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of an alternate CA XCOM Data Transport control library that is used for this transfer. The control library name is a data set name. This library is where a configuration member would need to reside.

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

Save SYSIN01 in DS Name

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

XXXX.XXX.XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a dataset where CA XCOM Data Transport writes the SYSIN01 parameters that are used for a transfer.

Notes:

- Specifying this field allows a user to save the SYSIN01 parameters for an ISPF-initiated file transfer. You can execute a batch job to perform the same file transfer at a later date.
- The PASSWORD parameter is saved as encrypted when an unencrypted SYSIN01 is saved. The CA XCOM Data Transport Batch accepts the PASSWORD in encrypted and non-encrypted format.
- The data set named in this field must be an existing physical sequential file or a member of a PDS.
- If this field contains a value, CA XCOM Data Transport saves the SYSIN01 parameters.

Only Save SYSIN01

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport only saves the SYSIN01 parameters, or both save the parameters and initiate the transfer.

Y

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

N

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

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

Default: N

MVS Send Functions Menu

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

```
-----  
06/07/12                CA XCOM Release r11.6                USER01  
                        MVS Send Functions                    11:18  
-----  
OPTION  ==>  
  
                1 - Send Files to Another System  
                2 - Send Reports to Another System  
                3 - Submit Jobs to Another System  
  
Remote System Identification  
  IP Name or Address:                                     Port:  
or   SNA LU Name:  
or   XCOM Group Name:  
or   XCOM List Name:  
  
Queue for Execution (Y/N): Y          (N = Execute immediately)  
  
Local System Identification  
Server: 321.321.321.321                Port: 5678  Protocol: TCP  
  
-----  
PFK 1/Help  3/End                COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 CA, INC.  
  
F1=Help    F2=SPLIT    F3=End      F4=RETURN   F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE  
F7=UP      F8=DOWN     F9=SWAP     F10=Unicode F11=Hold   F12=Alloc
```

Send Functions Menu Options

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

1 - Send Files to Another System

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

2 - Send Reports to Another System

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

3 - Submit Jobs to Another System

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

Send Functions Menu Parameters

The processing parameters for the Send Functions Menu are described in the following topics.

Remote System Identification

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

Port

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

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

1 to 65535

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

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

SNA LU Name

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

XXXXXXXX

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

Note: This parameter is mutually exclusive with the IP Name and XCOM Group Name.

XCOM Group Name

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

XXXXXXXX

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

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

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

XCOM List Name

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

XXXXXXXX

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

Notes:

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

Queue for Execution

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

Y

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

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

N

This request is executed immediately.

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

Default: Y

Local System Identification

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

Server

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

XXXXXXXX

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

x1 . . . x63

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

Notes:

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

To display a list of queues:

1. Do *one* of the following items:
 - Enter the APPLID or STCIP of the CA XCOM Data Transport server whose queue you want to display or modify.
 - Enter the APPLID or STCIP of the XCOMPLEX Admin Server to display the queues for all the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers that are connected to the same XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Note: You cannot modify queue information in this display.

2. Select Option 3, XCOM Operator Control.

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

Port

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

nnnnn

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

Protocol

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

xxx

Valid values are SNA, TCP, SSL and PLQ.

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

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

If you specify PLQ, then the Server field must be a 1-8 character entry specifying the name of the PLEXQ group to join for processing the request.

Send MVS File To Another System Screen

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

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

```

-----
08/04/08          CA XCOM Release r11.6          USER01
08.099           Send MVS File To Another System  11:21
-----

COMMAND ==>

Local System Identification
Server:                               Port: 8049 Protocol: TCP

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

USS - UMASK :        LFILEDATA:   FILEDATA:   (B/T/R)   USSLRECL:

IP Name/Addr:        122.222.222.222          Port:
Remote Gateway GUID
Remote File:

Remote file substitution char:             (Replaced with member name)
Program Library: NO                        Secure Socket(SSL): NO
Create/Replace/Add (C/R/A)-----: C      Checkpoint Count-----: 0
Record Separators (Y/N)-----: N         Compression Mode-----: YES
Data Encoding (E/B/A/U8/U16)   : B       Pack Data Records(N/C/L): NO
Truncate Record (Y/N)-----: N          Transfer User Data-----:
Code Table -----:                      System User Data-----:
Create Delete Option (Y/N)-----: Y      PDS Compression-----: NONE
Extended Variable Length Record--: N

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

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

```

Parameter Fields

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

Local System Identification

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

Server

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

XXXXXXXX

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

x1 . . . x63

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

Port

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

nnnn

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

Protocol

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

xxx

Valid values are SNA, TCP, SSL and PLQ.

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

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

If you specify PLQ, then the Server field must be a 1-8 character entry specifying the name of the PLEXQ group to join for processing the request.

Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. The Transfer ID complements the request number that CA XCOM Data Transport assigns to every locally initiated transfer.

xxxxxxxxxx

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

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

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

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.

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

1 to 255

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

Note: When multiple CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy CA XCOM Data Transport environment, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

Default: 16

Local File

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

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

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following items:

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

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

Notes:

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

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

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

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

Notes:

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

Default: The last data set name entered

USS Examples

Note: USS files can have up to 255 characters.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/*

Transfer ALL files.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m.

LFILE=/u/users/xcom/*m

Transfer ALL files ending with an m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UMASK

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

Range: 000 to 777

Default: 022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

LFILEDATA

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

Indicates the remote destination where the file is sent.

SNA destination name

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

Group name

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

List name

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

Login user name

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

IP destination name

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

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

Default: The remote destination that is specified on the Primary Option Menu.

Port

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

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

1 to 65535

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

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

Dropsess

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

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

Y

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

N

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

Q

If there are no additional transfer requests for the current CA XCOM Data Transport partner, the session is terminated.

Default: N

Remote Gateway GUID

Identifies the remote file as a CA XCOM Gateway file and specifies the CA XCOM Gateway GUID. The CA XCOM Gateway GUID is a unique value that identifies each CA XCOM Gateway file.

Specify one of the following items:

- The 1 through 36 character remote CA XCOM Gateway GUID value.
- The keyword ANY can be used to identify the remote file as a CA XCOM Gateway file when the CA XCOM Gateway GUID is not known.
- Leave the field blank to indicate that the remote file is NOT a CA XCOM Gateway file.

Default: None (blank)

Remote File

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

Up to 256 alphanumeric characters

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

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

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters (for an MVS file)

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of:

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

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

Notes:

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

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

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies up to 255 characters consisting of:

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

Notes:

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

USS Example

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

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

Remote File Substitution Character

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

Example 1

Assume from the partitioned data set XCOM.PDS the members A, B and C are transferred to a PC destination where they are stored in the (remote) files C:\A.DAT, C:\B.DAT and C:\C.DAT. The at sign (@) is used as the remote file substitution character. Specify XCOM.PDS in the Local File Name field, @ in the Remote File Substitution Character field and C:\@.DAT as the file name schema in the Remote File Name field.

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

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

XCOM.PDS(C)	C:\C.DAT
-------------	----------

Example 2

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

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

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

Program Library

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

YES

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

NO

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

Note: The parameter has no default value. Unless YES is specified, the file is handled as a regular transfer.

Create/Replace/Add

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

C(reate)

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

A(dd)

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

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

R(eplace)

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

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

Notes:

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

Default: C(create)

Record Separators

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

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

Y

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

N

CA XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators.

Default: N

Data Encoding

This parameter field indicates the type of transferred data. The receiving system is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

B

Indicates binary data.

E

Indicates that the data is in an EBCDIC codepage.

A

Indicates that the data is in an ASCII codepage.

UTF8

Indicates that the data is converted to a UTF-8 encoding for transfer.

UTF16

Indicates that the data is converted to a UTF-16 encoding for transfer.

Default: E

Truncate Record

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

Y

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

N

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

Notes:

- The CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products support these fields: CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM.
- When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.
- The use of truncation is not supported for Unicode transfers. This is due to the possibility of data loss or corruption should truncation occur in the middle of a multi-byte character in the file.

Default: N

Code Table

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

1 to 3 (bytes)

Specifies up to three alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table that the remote partner uses.

Secure Socket (SSL)

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

YES

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

NO

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

Checkpoint Count

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

0

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

1 to 9999

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

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

Notes:

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

Compression Mode

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

YES

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

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

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

COMPACTL

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

LZSMALL

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

LZMEDIUM

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

LZLARGE

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

HUFFMAN

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

LZRW3

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

ZLIB(*n*)

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

Default: YES

Notes:

- Specifying a value other than NO enables use of zIIP to perform the compression function. zIIP processing is used for compression only if the buffer size to compress is ≥ 4096 bytes. Specifying PACK=LENGTH and use a high MAXPACK value (≥ 4096) for TCP/IP transfers or RUSIZE (≥ 4096) for SNA transfers to use zIIP.
- Not all compression modes are supported on all platforms.

Pack Data Records

This parameter field specifies whether the record packing is used on a file transfer.

NO

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

LENGTH

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

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators, record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files that are transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

CRLF

Specifies that the records are packed into blocks and separated using a C(carriage)R(return)L(ine)F(feed) byte sequence.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 are selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- CRLF packing can be used with text files only. CRLF is also used when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.
- PACK=LENGTH when specified with a MAXPACK value of 4096 or higher, enables compression processing to utilize zIIP processors, which helps reduce CPU utilization costs.

Transfer User Data

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

XXXXXXXXXX

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

System User Data

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

1 to 10 (bytes)

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

Create Delete Option

The Create Delete Option specifies whether an existing data set is deleted and a new data set allocated at the start of a FILEOPT=CREATE transfer.

Y

If FILEOPT=CREATE and the data set exists, then the data set is deleted and a new data set is allocated at the start of the transfer.

N

If FILEOPT=CREATE and the data set exists, then the transfer fail with a catalog/file error.

Default: N

Notes:

- The existing dataset is lost when specifying CREATEDELETE=YES. The new data set is allocated with the attributes specified in the transfer.
- CREATEDELETE applies only if the target data set is a sequential data set or an entire PDS/PDSE. CREATEDELETE is ignored for other types of data sets (such as PDS members, PDSE members, VSAM, and USS files).
- If the data set is specified using the fully qualified GxxxxVxx name, CREATEDELETE does apply to relative GDGs.
- Your site CA XCOM Data Transport administrator must allow, through the default table (XCOMDFLT) or destination member (XCOMCNTL), the use of CREATEDELETE=YES.

Extended Variable Length Record

This parameter file indicates whether the transfer is for an extended Variable Length Record (VLR) file.

YES

Indicates that extended variable length record support is requested.

NO

Indicates that extended variable length record support is not requested.

Default: No

Notes:

- VLR=YES is only valid when FILETYPE=FILE and CODE=BINARY.
- To use extended VLR support, both systems must have extended VLR support. If CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows does not have extended VLR support, you cannot get the desired results by initiating an extended VLR transfer from z/OS to Windows.

Remote System Information

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

User ID

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

XXXXXXXXXXXX

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

Notes:

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

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

Default: None

Tape

Indicates whether the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

Y

Specifies that the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

N

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

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

Default: N

Password

Identifies the password that is associated with the remote user ID.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

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

Notes:

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

oldpassword/newpassword

Domain

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

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

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

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

Notify User

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

LOG

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

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

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

user_id

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

Default: LOG

Remote Notify Level

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Volume

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

XXXXXXXXXX

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

Notes:

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

Default: Catalog information is used.

Unit

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

XXXXXXXX

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

Notes:

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

Default: Catalog information is used.

Local System Information

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

User ID

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

XXXXXXXX

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

Notes:

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

Default: TSO user ID

Tape

Indicates whether the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

Y

Specifies that the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

N

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

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

Default: N

Password

Specifies the password that is associated with the local User ID parameter.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

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

Note: This field does not display.

Notify User

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

LOG

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

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

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

user_id

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

Default: LOG

Notify Level

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Volume

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

Up to six alphanumeric characters

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

Notes:

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

Default: Catalog information is used.

Unit

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

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

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

Note: Used in conjunction with the local VOLUME parameter.

Default: Catalog information is used.

MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry

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

Screen

To display the MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen.

Type Y in the Tape field on the Send MVS File To Another System screen or the Receive File From Another System screen and press Enter.

A sample MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen follows:

```

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

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

          Output Tape Parameters:

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

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

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

Parameter Fields

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

Tape

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

YES

Indicates that the data set resides on tape.

NO

Indicates that the data set does not reside on tape.

File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the dataset on tape.

1 to 9999999

Specifies the sequence number of the dataset on tape.

Label Type

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

SL

Specifies the tape processing type SL.

NL

Specifies the tape processing type NL.

NSL

Specifies the tape processing type NSL.

SUL

Specifies the tape processing type SUL.

BLP

Specifies the tape processing type BLP.

LTM

Specifies the tape processing type LTM.

AL

Specifies the tape processing type AL.

AUL

Specifies the tape processing type AUL.

Unit Count

Specifies the number of units that are allocated on the system.

1 to 20

Specifies the number of the units that are allocated on the system.

Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume dataset.

1 to 255

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume dataset.

Density

Specifies the density used in creating a tape.

1 to 4

Specifies the density used in creating a tape.

Volume Count

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

1 to 255

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

Expiration Date

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

yyddd

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

yyyy/ddd

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

+1 to +9999

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

File Allocation Information Screen

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

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

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

When the screen is called from the Send MVS File To Another System screen, any allocation parameters that are set on the screen describe the file on the remote system. When the File Allocation Information screen is called from the Receive File From Another System screen, any allocation parameters on the screen describe the file on the system initiating the receive operation.

Parameter Defaults

The defaults for the allocation parameters have three different sources:

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

Supported File Types

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

Screen

A sample File Allocation Information screen follows:

```

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

  Data set Name: NA1KT50.PROG(C)

Volume           ==>          (Blank for authorized default volume)
Unit             ==>          (Generic group name or unit address)
Space Units      ==>          (BLKS, TRKS, CYLS or RECS)
Primary Quantity ==>          (In above units)
Secondary Quantity ==>        (In above units)
Average Record Unit ==>      (Allocation unit for RECS - U, K or M)
Directory Blocks ==>          (Zero for sequential data set)
Record Format     ==>
Record Length    ==>
Block Size       ==>
Data Class       ==>          (Blank for default data class)
Management Class ==>          (Blank for default management class)
Storage Class    ==>          (Blank for default storage class)
Dataset Name Type ==>        (LIBRARY, PDS, LARGE, BASIC, EXTREQ)
                  (   EXTPREF or blank)
Extended Attributes ==>      (OPT or NO)
Release          ==>          (Yes to release unused DASD space)
-----
PFK 1/Help  3/End                                11/Hold

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

```

Parameter Fields

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

Data Set Name

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

Up to 256 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the name of the new data set being created.

Volume Serial

Up to six alphanumeric characters

Specifies the volume on which the new data set is allocated.

Generic Unit

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

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

Space Units

BLKS, TRKS, CYLS, or RECS

Specifies whether the data set is allocated in blocks, tracks, cylinders, or records.

Primary Quantity

Up to eight numeric characters

Specifies the initial allocation request in the space units. Valid values are 1 through 16777215.

Secondary Quantity

Up to eight numeric characters

Specifies the secondary allocation request in the space units. Valid values are 1 through 16777215.

XCOM--Average Record Units

This parameter specifies the multiplier for Primary and Secondary allocation units when allocating based on the number of records. The size of the record is based on the value that is specified for logical record length.

U

Indicates that the PRI and SEC parameters specify the number of records to allocate for.

K

Indicates that PRI and SEC parameters specify the number of records in thousands (so it would be the number specified multiplied by 1024).

For example, specifying 3 would be stating 3 K or 3072 records.

M

Indicates that PRI and SEC parameters specify the number of records in millions (so it would be the number specified multiplied by 1048576).

For example, specifying 2 would be stating 2M or 2097152 records.

Default: Taken from the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options table.

Note: This parameter is valid only when ALLOC=RECS is specified, indicating that a file is being allocated based on a specific number of records.

Directory Blocks

This parameter is used only for partitioned data sets.

Up to eight numeric characters

Specifies the number of directory blocks. Specify 0 for sequential data sets. Valid values are 0 through 16777215.

Record Format

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

F

Fixed

FA

Fixed ASA

FB

Fixed Blocked

FBA

Fixed Blocked ASA

FBM

Fixed Blocked Machine

FBS

Fixed Blocked Standard

V

Variable

VA

Variable ASA

VB

Variable Blocked

VBA

Variable Blocked ASA

VBM

Variable Blocked Machine

VBS

Variable Blocked Spanned

VS

Variable Spanned

U

Undefined

Record Length

Up to seven numeric characters

Defines the logical record length of the file.

Block Size

Up to six numeric characters

Defines the block size of the file.

Data Class

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

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the one- to eight-character data class names 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 names 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 names 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

This parameter 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.

BASIC

Defines a legacy sequential dataset.

LARGE

Defines a large format sequential dataset.

EXTREQ

Defines an extended format dataset.

EXTPREF

Specifies an extended format is preferred. If the extended format is not possible, a basic format is used.

<blank>

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

Note: These values are IBM standards for SMS processing.

Default: None

Extended Attributes

Identifies if a dataset can have extended attributes.

OPT

Specifies that a dataset can optionally have extended attributes.

NO

Specifies that a dataset cannot have extended attributes.

Default: Taken from the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options table.

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.

Unicode Transfer Information Screen

The Unicode Transfer Information screen is used to specify parameters for character set conversion of the source file for transfer. Some of the parameters available on the Unicode Transfer Information screen CA XCOM Data Transport uses to call the IBM Unicode Services API to perform data conversion.

Invoke the screen by either entering the command UNICODE on the command line or by pressing the PF10 key on any of the following panels:

- Send MVS File to Another System
- Send Report to Another System
- Send Job to Another System
- Receive MVS File from Another System.

Parameter Defaults

The defaults for the Unicode parameters have two different sources:

- If the Unicode Transfer Information screen is not used, and a destination member is found, the defaults come from the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination member.
- If the Unicode Transfer Information screen is not used, and a destination member is not found, the defaults come from the CA XCOM Data Transport Configuration member.

Screen

A sample Unicode Transfer Information screen follows:

```
06/25/12          CA XCOM Release r11.6 SP00          USER01
12.177           Unicode Transfer Information          13:50

COMMAND ==>

Local Charset : CCSID#37/RE
Remote Charset: CCSID#1200/ML

Local Encoding  : EBCDIC
Local Delimiters : NA
Remote Encoding : EBCDIC
Remote Delimiters : NL

Charset Input Error   : REPLACE   Replacement Character:
Charset Conversion Error : FAIL   Replacement Character:

PFK 1/Help  3/End                               11/Hold

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

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields of the Unicode Transfer Information screen.

Local Charset

This parameter specifies the local character set of the source data.

CCSID#nnnnn/tttttt

nnnnn - specifies the CCSID number that corresponds to the character set of the local file. Valid values are 1 - 65535.

tttttt (optional) – specifies the technique search order IBM Unicode Services uses when performing conversion. From 1 to 8 characters are specified. Valid values to use are:

- R - Roundtrip conversion
- E - Enforced Subset conversion
- C - Customized conversion
- L - Language Environment Behavior conversion
- M - Modified for special use conversion
- B - Bidi transformation (Bi-directional) conversion
- 0-9 - User defined conversions

Note: If the technique search order is not specified, Unicode Services defaults to 'RECLM'.

Remote Charset

This parameter specifies the remote character set for the target data.

When the remote system is CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS:

CCSID#nnnnn/tttttt

nnnnn - specifies the CCSID number that corresponds to the character set of the local file. Valid values are 1 - 65535.

tttttt (optional) – specifies the technique search order IBM Unicode Services uses when performing conversion. From 1 to 8 characters are specified. Valid values to use are:

- R - Roundtrip conversion
- E - Enforced Subset conversion
- C - Customized conversion
- L - Language Environment Behavior conversion
- M - Modified for special use conversion
- B - Bidi transformation (Bi-directional) conversion
- 0-9 - User defined conversions

Note: If the technique search order is not specified, Unicode Services defaults to 'RECLM'.

When the remote system is CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows or CA XCOM Data Transport for Linux/Unix:

CCSID#nnnnn

nnnnn - specifies the CCSID number that corresponds to the character set. Valid values are 1 - 65535.

Alternatively, can be specified as an IANA character set name, or (ICU) acceptable alias name.

Local Encoding

This parameter specifies an optional encoding for which the specified Local Charset is based. The encoding can only specify EBCDIC.

Local Delimiters

This parameter specifies the delimiters to use for USS-based output files when FILEDATA=TEXT.

Valid options:

NA – Not applicable, the system default delimiter is used.

NL – New line

CR – Carriage return

LF – Line feed

CRLF – Carriage return/Line feed

LFCR – Line feed/Carriage return

CRNL – Carriage return/New line

Remote Encoding

This parameter specifies an optional encoding for which the specified Remote Charset is based.

When the remote system is CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, the encoding can be only EBCDIC. When the remote system is CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows or CA XCOM Data Transport for Linux/Unix, the encoding can be either ASCII or EBCDIC.

Remote Delimiters

This parameter specifies a colon separated list of record delimiters that are used to mark and detect the end of a record.

Valid options:

NA – Not applicable, the system default delimiter is used.

NL – New line

CR – Carriage return

LF – Line feed

CRLF – Carriage return/Line feed

LFCR – Line feed/Carriage return

CRNL – Carriage return/New line

VT – Vertical Tabulation

FF – Form Feed

PS – Paragraph Separation

LS – Line Separation

The tables list the valid delimiters for the various encodings, along with delimiters that are mutually exclusive with each one. CA XCOM Data Transport validates the delimiters that are specified and terminates a transfer where mutually exclusive delimiters are specified.

Note: For EBCDIC rules, the 'FF' delimiter is only valid for Linux/Unix/Windows platforms.

EBCDIC Rules

Record Delimiter	Mutually exclusive with
CR	CRLF, CRNL
LF	LFCR
NL	
CRLF	CR
LFCR	LF
CRNL	CR
FF	

ASCII Rules

Record Delimiter	Mutually exclusive with
CR	CRLF, CRNL
LF	LFCR
NL	
CRLF	CR
LFCR	LF
CRNL	CR
VT	
FF	

UTF Rules

Record Delimiter	Mutually exclusive with
CR	CRLF, CRNL
LF	LFCR
NL	
CRLF	CR
LFCR	LF
CRNL	CR
VT	
FF	
LS	
PS	

Charset Input Error and Replacement Char

This parameter identifies the appropriate action when the input file contains data that is not consistent with the specified input character set.

REPLACE

REPLACE#nnnnnnn

Replace each piece of erroneous data with the default substitution characters defined for the Unicode character set.

SKIP

The erroneous data is disregarded, but a warning message is issued at the end of the transfer. The message identifies that this condition occurred and provides a total count of the number of ignored bytes. This option is not supported for z/OS systems and is treated as REPLACE.

FAIL

The transfer terminates with an error condition.

The Replacement Character causes replacement of each piece of erroneous data with the Unicode character that the decimal value nnnnnnn identifies. This option is not supported for z/OS systems, where the replacement character is defined in the conversion table that is defined to IBM Unicode Services. The replacement character has a valid range of 1 – 1114111.

Charset Convert Error & Replacement Char

This parameter identifies the action when the input file contains characters that cannot be converted. The characters are not included within the output character sets character repertoire.

REPLACE

REPLACE#nnnnnnn

Replace each unconvertible character with the default substitution characters defined for the Unicode character set.

SKIP

The erroneous data is disregarded, but a warning message is issued at the end of the transfer. The message identifies that this condition occurred and provides a total count of the number of skipped characters. This option is not supported for z/OS systems and is treated as REPLACE.

FAIL

The transfer terminates with an error condition.

The Replacement Character causes replacement of each piece of erroneous data with the Unicode character that the decimal value nnnnnnn identifies. This option is not supported for z/OS systems, where the replacement character is defined in the conversion table that is defined to IBM Unicode Services. The replacement character has a valid range of 1 – 1114111.

Send Report To Another System Screen

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

```

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

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

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

```

Parameter Fields

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

Transfer ID

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

XXXXXXXXXX

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

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

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

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.

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for a transfer request.

1 to 255

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

Note: When multiple CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy CA XCOM Data Transport environment, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

Default: 16

Local File Name

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

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of:

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

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

Notes:

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

Default: The last data set name entered.

File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the dataset on tape.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 9999

Specifies the sequence number of the dataset on tape.

Label Type

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

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

SL

Specifies the tape processing type SL.

NL

Specifies the tape processing type NL.

NSL

Specifies the tape processing type NSL.

SUL

Specifies the tape processing type SUL.

BLP

Specifies the tape processing type BLP.

LTM

Specifies the tape processing type LTM.

AL

Specifies the tape processing type AL.

AUL

Specifies the tape processing type AUL.

Unit Count

Specifies the number of tape units that are allocated on the system.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 20

Specifies the number of the units that are allocated on the system.

Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume tape dataset.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 255

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume dataset.

Secure Socket (SSL)

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

YES

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

NO

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

Remote System Identification

Indicates the remote destination where the file is sent.

SNA destination name

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

Group name

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

List name

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

Login user name

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

IP destination name or IP address

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

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

Default: The remote destination that is specified on the Primary Option Menu.

Dropsess

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

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

Y

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

N

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

Q

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

Default: N

Port

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

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

1 to 65535

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

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

Print Destination

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

Up to 21 alphanumeric characters

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

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

Report Title

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

Up to 21 alphanumeric characters

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

Notes:

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

Copies

Indicates the number of report copies that are printed on the remote system.

1 to 256

Specifies the number of report copies that are printed on the remote system.

Default: 1

Form Type

Up to 12 alphanumeric characters

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

Record Separators

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

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

Y

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

N

CA XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators.

Default: N

Data Encoding

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

B

Indicates binary data.

E

Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code page.

A

Indicates that the data is in ASCII code page.

UTF8

Indicates that the data is converted to a UTF-8 encoding for transfer.

UTF16

Indicates that the data is converted to a UTF-16 encoding for transfer.

Default: E

Truncate Record

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

Y

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

N

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

Default: N

Note:

- The CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products: CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM supports this field.
- When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.
- The use of truncation is not supported for Unicode transfers. This is due to the possibility of data loss or corruption should truncation occur in the middle of a multi-byte character in the file.

Code Table

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

One to three (bytes)

Specifies up to three alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table that the remote partner uses.

Writer Name

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

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

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

Print Class

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

x

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

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

Default: A

Hold Printing

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

Y

The report is held.

N

The report is printed immediately.

Default: N

Forms Control Buffer

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

XXXX

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

Compression Mode

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

YES

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

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

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

COMPACTL

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

LZSMALL

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

LZMEDIUM

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

LZLARGE

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

HUFFMAN

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

LZRW3

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

ZLIB(*n*)

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

Default: YES

Notes:

- Specifying a value other than NO enables use of zIIP to perform the compression function. zIIP processing is used for compression only if the buffer size to compress is ≥ 4096 bytes. Specifying PACK=LENGTH and use a high MAXPACK value (≥ 4096) for TCP/IP transfers or RUSIZE (≥ 4096) for SNA transfers to use zIIP.
- Not all compression modes are supported on all platforms.

Pack Data Records

This parameter field specifies whether the record packing is used on a file transfer.

NO

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

LENGTH

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

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators, record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files that are transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

CRLF

Specifies that the records are packed into blocks and separated using a C(carriage)R(return)L(ine)F(feed) byte sequence.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 are selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- CRLF packing can be used with text files only. CRLF is also used when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.
- PACK=LENGTH when specified with a MAXPACK value of 4096 or higher, enables compression processing to utilize zIIP processors, which helps reduce CPU utilization costs.

Transfer User Data

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

Up to ten alphanumeric characters

Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request.

System User Data

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

1 to 10 (bytes)

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

Remote System Information

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

User ID

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

Up to 12 alphanumeric characters

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

Notes:

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

Default: The last remote user ID entered

Password

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

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the remote users password.

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

oldpassword/newpassword

Notify User

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

LOG

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

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

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

user_id

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

Default: LOG

Notify Level

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Local System Information

The following parameters are accessed under Local System Information:

User ID

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

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

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

Notes:

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

Default: TSO user ID

Password

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

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

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

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain that is associated with the remote system.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

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

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

Notify User

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

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

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

Default: LOG

Notify Level

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Submit Job To Another System Screen

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

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

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

```

-----
08/04/12          CA XCOM Release r11.6          USER01
08.099           Submit Job To Another System    11:26
-----
----- CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC -----
COMMAND ==>
  Transfer ID:          TRUSTED (Y/N/X):      Execution Priority:
  Local File Name:
Local Tape Info-File Seq.:  Label Type:      Unit Count:  Vol. Seq.:
IP Name/Addr:    122.222.222.222          Port:
Secure Socket(SSL): NO
Record Separators (Y/N)-----: N          Compression Mode-----: YES
Data Encoding (E/B/A/U8/U16): E          Pack Data Records(N/C/L): NO
Truncate Record (Y/N)-----: N          Transfer User Data-----:
Code Table -----:                      System User Data-----:

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

```

Parameter Fields

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

Transfer ID

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

XXXXXXXXXX

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

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

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

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.

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

XXXXXXXXXX

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

Note: When multiple CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy CA XCOM Data Transport environment, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

Default: 16

Local File Name

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

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of:

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

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

Notes:

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

Default: The last data set name entered.

File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the dataset on tape.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 9999

Specifies the sequence number of the dataset on tape.

Label Type

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

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

SL

Specifies the tape processing type SL.

NL

Specifies the tape processing type NL.

NSL

Specifies the tape processing type NSL.

SUL

Specifies the tape processing type SUL.

BLP

Specifies the tape processing type BLP.

LTM

Specifies the tape processing type LTM.

AL

Specifies the tape processing type AL.

AUL

Specifies the tape processing type AUL.

Unit Count

Specifies the number of tape units that is allocated on the system.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 20

Specifies the number of the units that is allocated on the system.

Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume tape dataset.

Note: Leave the field blank for disk files.

1 to 255

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume dataset.

Remote System Identification

Indicates the remote destination where the file is sent.

SNA destination name

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

Group name

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

List name

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

Login user name

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

IP destination name or IP Address

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

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

Default: The remote destination that is specified on the Primary Option Menu.

DROPSESS

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

YES

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport drops the session.

NO

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

QEMPTY

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

Default: NO

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

Port

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

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

1 to 65535

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

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

Secure Socket (SSL)

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

YES

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

NO

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

Record Separators

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

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

Y

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

N

CA XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators.

Default: N

Data Encoding

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

B

Indicates binary data.

E

Indicates that the data is in an EBCDIC code page.

A

Indicates that the data is in an ASCII code page.

UTF8

Indicates that the data is converted to a UTF-8 encoding for transfer.

UTF16

Indicates that the data is converted to a UTF-16 encoding for transfer.

Default: E

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

Truncate Record

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

Y

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

N

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

Notes:

- The CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products: CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM supports this field.
- When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.
- The use of truncation is not supported for Unicode transfers. This is due to the possibility of data loss or corruption should truncation occur in the middle of a multi-byte character in the file.

Default: N

Code Table

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

One to three (bytes)

Specifies up to three alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table that the remote partner uses.

Compression Mode

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

YES

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

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

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

COMPACTL

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

LZSMALL

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

LZMEDIUM

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

LZLARGE

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

HUFFMAN

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

LZRW3

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

ZLIB(*n*)

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

Default: YES

Notes:

- Specifying a value other than NO enables use of zIIP to perform the compression function. zIIP processing is used for compression only if the buffer size to compress is ≥ 4096 bytes. Specifying PACK=LENGTH and use a high MAXPACK value (≥ 4096) for TCP/IP transfers or RUSIZE (≥ 4096) for SNA transfers to use zIIP.
- Not all compression modes are supported on all platforms.

Pack Data Records

This parameter field specifies whether the record packing is used on a file transfer.

NO

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

LENGTH

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

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators, record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files that are transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

CRLF

Specifies that the records are packed into blocks and separated using a C(carriage)R(return)L(ine)F(feed) byte sequence.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 are selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- CRLF packing can be used with text files only. CRLF is also used when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.
- PACK=LENGTH when specified with a MAXPACK value of 4096 or higher, enables compression processing to utilize zIIP processors, which helps reduce CPU utilization costs.

Transfer User Data

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

Up to ten alphanumeric characters

Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request.

System User Data

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

1 to 10 (bytes)

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

Remote System Information

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

User ID

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

Up to 12 alphanumeric characters

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

Notes:

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

Default: The last remote user ID entered

Password

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

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

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

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

oldpassword/newpassword

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain that is associated with the remote system.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

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

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

Notify User

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

user_id

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

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

LOG

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

CA XCOM Data Transport issues a WTO macro if the remote system is z/OS.

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

Default: LOG

Notify Level

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Local System Information

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

User ID

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

Up to eight alphanumeric characters

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

Notes:

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

Default: TSO user ID

Password

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

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

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

Notify User

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

LOG

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

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

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

user_id

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

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

Default: LOG

Notify Level

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Receive File From Another System Screen

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

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

```

-----
08/04/12          CA XCOM Release r11.6          USER01
08.099           Receive File From Another System 11:27
----- CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC -----
COMMAND ==>

Local System Identification
Server:                               Port: 8049 Protocol: TCP

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

USS - UMASK :        LFILEDATA:  FILEDATA:  (B/T/R)          USSLRECL:

IP Name/Addr:        122.222.222.222          Port:
Remote Gateway GUID
Remote File:

Program Library: NO          Secure Socket(SSL): NO
Create/Replace/Add (C/R/A)-----: C          Checkpoint Count-----: 0
Record Separators (Y/N)-----: N          Compression Mode-----: YES
Data Encoding(E/B/A/U8/U16) : B          Pack Data Records(N/C/L): NO
Truncate Record (Y/N)-----: N          Transfer User Data-----:
Code Table -----:                          System User Data-----:
Create Delete Option-----: Y          PDS Compression-----: NONE
Extended Variable Length Record-: N

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

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

```

Parameter Fields

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

Local System Identification

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

Server

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

XXXXXXXX

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

x1 . . . x63

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

Port

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

nnnnn

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

Protocol

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

xxx

Valid values are SNA, TCP, SSL and PLQ.

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

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

If you specify PLQ, then the Server field must be a 1-8 character entry specifying the name of the PLEXQ group to join for processing the request.

Transfer ID

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

xxxxxxxx

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

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

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

Trusted (Y/N/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.

Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

1 to 255

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

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

Default: 16

Local File

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

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

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:

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

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

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

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

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

Notes:

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

Default: The last data set name entered

USS Example

Note: USS files can have up to 255 characters.

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

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

UMASK

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

Range: 000 to 777

Default: 022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

LFILEDATA

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 USSRECL. 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 System Identification

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

SNA destination name

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

Group name

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

List name

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

Login user name

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

IP destination name or IP Address

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

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

Default: The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

Dropsess

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

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

Y

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

N

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

Q

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

Default: N

Port

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

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

1 to 65535

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

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

Remote Gateway GUID

Identifies the remote file as a CA XCOM Gateway file and specifies the CA XCOM Gateway GUID. The CA XCOM Gateway GUID is a unique value that identifies each CA XCOM Gateway file.

Specify one of the following items:

- The 1 through 36 character remote CA XCOM Gateway GUID value.
- The keyword ANY can be used to identify the remote file as a CA XCOM Gateway file when the CA XCOM Gateway GUID is not known.
- Leave the field blank to indicate that the remote file is NOT a CA XCOM Gateway file.

Default: None (blank)

Remote File

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

Up to 256 alphanumeric characters

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

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

Up to 56 alphanumeric characters (for an MVS file)

Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:

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

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

Notes:

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

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

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies up to 255 characters consisting of the following:

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

Notes:

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

USS Examples

FILE=/u/users/xcom/*

Transfer ALL files.

FILE=/u/users/xcom/m*

Transfer ALL files starting with an m.

FILE=/u/users/xcom/*m

Transfer ALL files ending with an m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Program Library

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

YES

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

NO

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

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

Create/Replace/Add

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

C(reate)

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

A(dd)

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

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

R(eplace)

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

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

Notes:

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

Default: C(reate)

Record Separators

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

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

Y

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

N

CA XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators.

Default: N

Data Encoding

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

B

Indicates binary data.

E

Indicates that the data is in an EBCDIC code page.

A

Indicates that the data is in an ASCII code page.

UTF8

Indicates that the data is converted to a UTF-8 encoding for transfer.

UTF16

Indicates that the data is converted to a UTF-16 encoding for transfer.

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

Default: E

Secure Socket (SSL)

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

YES

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

NO

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

Checkpoint Count

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

0

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

1 to 9999

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

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

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

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

Compression Mode

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

YES

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

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

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

COMPACTL

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

LZSMALL

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

LZMEDIUM

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

LZLARGE

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

HUFFMAN

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

LZRW3

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

ZLIB(*n*)

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

Default: YES

Notes:

- Specifying a value other than NO enables use of zIIP to perform the compression function. zIIP processing is used for compression only if the buffer size to compress is ≥ 4096 bytes. Specifying PACK=LENGTH and use a high MAXPACK value (≥ 4096) for TCP/IP transfers or RUSIZE (≥ 4096) for SNA transfers to use zIIP.
- Not all compression modes are supported on all platforms.

Truncate Record

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

Y

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

N

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

Notes:

- This field is supported only by the CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products, CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM.
- When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.
- The use of truncation is not supported for Unicode transfers. This is due to the possibility of data loss or corruption should truncation occur in the middle of a multi-byte character in the file.

Default: N

Code Table

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

One to three (bytes)

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

Pack Data Records

This parameter field specifies whether the record packing is used on a file transfer.

NO

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

LENGTH

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

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators, record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files that are transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

CRLF

Specifies that the records are packed into blocks and separated using a C(carriage)R(return)L(line)F(feed) byte sequence.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 are selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- CRLF packing can be used with text files only. CRLF is also used when communicating with older releases of CA XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.
- PACK=LENGTH when specified with a MAXPACK value of 4096 or higher, enables compression processing to utilize zIIP processors, which helps reduce CPU utilization costs.

Transfer User Data

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

Up to 10 alphanumeric characters

Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request.

System User Data

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

1 to 10 (bytes)

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

Create Delete Option

The Create Delete Option specifies whether an existing data set is deleted and a new data set allocated at the start of a FILEOPT=CREATE transfer.

Y

If FILEOPT=CREATE and the data set exists, then the data set is deleted and a new data set is allocated at the start of the transfer.

N

If FILEOPT=CREATE and the data set exists, then the transfer fail with a catalog/file error.

Default: N

Notes:

- The existing dataset is lost when specifying CREATEDELETE=YES. The new data set is allocated with the attributes specified in the transfer.
- CREATEDELETE applies only if the target data set is a sequential data set or an entire PDS/PDSE. CREATEDELETE is ignored for other types of data sets (such as PDS members, PDSE members, VSAM, and USS files).
- If the data set is specified using the fully qualified GxxxxVxx name, CREATEDELETE does apply to relative GDGs.
- Your site CA XCOM Data Transport administrator must allow, through the default table (XCOMDFLT) or destination member (XCOMCNTL), the use of CREATEDELETE=YES.

Extended Variable Length Record

This parameter indicates whether the transfer is for an extended Variable Length Record (VLR) file.

YES

Indicates that the extended variable length record support is requested.

NO

Indicates that the extended variable length record support is not requested.

Default: No

Notes:

- VLR=YES is only valid when FILETYPE=FILE and CODE=BINARY.
- To use extended VLR support, both systems must have extended VLR support. If the CA XCOM Data Transport does not have extended VLR support, then you cannot get the desired results by initiating an extended VLR transfer from z/OS to Windows.

Remote System Information

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

User ID

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

XXXXXXXXXXXX

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

Notes:

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

Default: The last remote user ID entered

Tape

Indicates whether the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

Y

Specifies that the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

N

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

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

Default: N

Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

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

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

oldpassword/newpassword

Domain

Identifies the Windows domain associated with the remote system.

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

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

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

Notify User

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

LOG

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

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

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

user_id

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

Default: LOG

Notify Level

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Volume

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

xxxxxx

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

Default: The volume name determined by the remote system catalog

Unit

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

XXXXXXXX

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

Default: The unit determined by the remote system catalog

Local System Information

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

User ID

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

Up to eight characters

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

Notes:

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

Default: TSO user ID

Tape

Indicates whether the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

Y

Specifies that the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

N

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

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

Default: N

Password

Specifies the password associated with the local User ID parameter.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the password associated with the local user ID parameter.

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

Notify User

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

LOG

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

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

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

user_id

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

Default: LOG

Notify Level

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Volume

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

Up to six alphanumeric characters

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

Notes:

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

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

Unit

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

Up to 10 alphanumeric characters

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

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

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

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

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

File Transfer Scheduling Information Screen

The File Transfer Scheduling Information screen contains the optional parameters related to file transfer scheduling. This screen is displayed only if a file transfer is requested to be queued via the Queue for Execution field on the Primary Option Menu and the user enters the SCHEDULE command (PF11/23) from any of the file transfer screens (Send MVS File To Another System, Submit Job To Another System, Send Report To Another System, or Receive File From Another System).

```

-----
08/04/12          CA XCOM Release r11.6          USER01
08.099           File Transfer Scheduling Information    09:49
-----
COMMAND ==>
                LOGDA01.R30.CICS.ASM(XCICODIS)

                Start Date:
                        Day: 08  Month: 04  Year: 2008
                        or Number of days from today:
                Start Time: 1746          (HHMM)  or (+HHMM)  or (+MM)
                Selection Priority:        (1 - 255)
                Hold:                      (Y or N)
                Age:                       (1 - 999)

-----
PFK  1/Help  3/End                                12/Alloc

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

```

Parameter Fields

This section describes the parameter fields of the File Transfer Scheduling Information screen.

Start Date

Specifies the date the transfer is to begin.

The start date can be defined in absolute or relative terms:

- To define a start date in absolute terms, enter a numeric value in each of the three fields labeled Day, Month and Year as follows:

Day

1 to 31 (a day of the month)

Month

1 to 12 (a month of the year interpreted according to the following chart):

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

Year

nnnn (a four-digit designation for a year)

- To define a start date in relative terms, enter a number in the range 1 to 999 in the field labeled Number of days from today. The number entered in this field indicates that the transfer is to start in that many days from today (the current date). For example, if you enter 1 in this field, the transfer starts one day from today or tomorrow. Entering 7 in this field means that the transfer is to start seven days or one week from now.

Default: Current date

Start Time

Specifies the time the transfer is to begin.

hhmm

Specifies the hour and minute of the day when the transfer is to begin in the 24-hour clock format.

The range of values for the hour (*hh*) is 00-24. The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.

For example, to schedule a transfer to start at (not before) 2 p.m., specify 1400.

+hhmm

Specifies the transfer start time in terms of a number of hours (*hh*) and minutes (*mm*) after the current hour and minute.

The range of values for the hour (*hh*) is 00-24. The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.

For example, if the current time is 1200 (noon), then specifying +0340 as the transfer start time means that the transfer is to start 3 hours and 40 minutes after the current time, that is, at 3:40 p.m. (or 1540 in the 24-hour clock format)

+mm

Specifies the transfer start time in terms of a certain number of minutes (*mm*) after the current minute.

The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.

For example, if the current time is 1710 (or 5:10 p.m.), then specifying +20 as the transfer start time means that the transfer is to start 20 minutes from the current minute (10), that is, at 5:30 p.m. (or 1730 in the 24-hour clock format).

Note: If no value (or a sequence of spaces) is entered in the Start Time field, the start time defaults to the current time. If a value is entered in the Start Time field, all digit positions indicated by the format must be filled. Thus, neither 1 nor 01 is a valid start time specification for 1 a.m.; the correct specification in this case is 0100. Similarly, you cannot specify +5 to indicate that a transfer is to start 5 minutes from now; instead, you must specify two digits, +05, as indicated by the format (*+mm*).

Default: Current time

Selection Priority

Specifies scheduling (selection) priority for the file transfer.

1 to 255

Specifies scheduling (selection) priority for the file transfer. One is the lowest priority.

Notes:

- Do not confuse this parameter with Execution Priority, which applies after the file transfer has begun executing.
- In situations where multiple file transfer requests are eligible for initiation (that is, they are past their start date/time), those with higher selection priorities are scheduled first.

Default: 16

Hold

Prevents a queued transfer from executing until explicitly released by a Menu Interface SELECT or operator console RELEASE command (both discussed later).

Y

Hold a queued transfer until released.

N

Do not hold a queued transfer.

Default: N

Age

Overrides the CA XCOM Data Transport default purging interval, which is the number of days this request can remain on the CA XCOM Data Transport queue before being purged.

1 to 999

Specifies a number of days that the request can remain on the CA XCOM Data Transport queue before being purged.

Notes:

- The CA XCOM Data Transport queue includes file transfer requests with future start dates, Hold status, or Suspended status. Automatic queue purging is performed by CA XCOM Data Transport each time the CA XCOM Data Transport server comes up and daily at midnight.
- Aging is relative to the scheduled start date of the file transfer.

Default: As specified for the AGE parameter of the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

Member Selection List

The Member Selection List screen lists the members of a partitioned data set. This list lets you select one or more of the members in the data set for transfer to or from the remote system.

To display the Member Selection List screen

Specify the name of a partitioned data set without a member name in the Local File Name field on any of the file transfer screens (Send MVS File To Another System, Submit Job To Another System, Send Report To Another System, or Receive File From Another System).

MEMBERLIST ----- DA1SZ95.XCOM.R11.6.SAMPLIB -----						ROW 00001 OF 00036
COMMAND ==>						SCROLL ==> PAGE
NAME	Prompt	SIZE	CREATED	CHANGED		ID
@INDEX		42	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
APPLXCOM		76	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
ASM#TBL5		56	08/03/20	08/03/23 12:11		DA1EG79
ASMACF2U		44	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
DEFHIST		136	08/03/20	08/04/07 11:41		DA1SZ95
DEFQSAM		45	08/03/20	08/04/07 11:43		DA1SZ95
DEFRRDS		51	08/03/20	08/04/07 11:37		DA1SZ95
DFHTCT		15	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
INSTJCL		112	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
ISR@PRIM		51	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
LINKACF2		25	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
SAMPCOB		88	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
XCOM		17	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
XCOMACF2		434	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
XCOMADMT		25	08/03/20	08/03/23 11:23		DA1EG79
XCOMDEST		14	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
XCOMDFLT		74	08/03/20	08/03/23 11:04		DA1EG79
XCOMEX01		102	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM
XCOMEX02		3516	08/03/20	08/03/20 17:03		XCOM

The display screen follows the format established for the ISPF Copy function (ISPF Option 3.3) and contains two fields into which you can enter data:

Line command field (left of the member name)

Selects a member for a file transfer.

Enter a letter **S** in this field to select that member for file transfer.

Note: You can select MULTIPLE members be for transfer only if the Queue for Execution field in the Primary Menu has been set to **N**, indicating that the transfers are not to be queued, but to execute immediately.

User field (right of the member name)

Indicates a new name applicable when the member is stored on the remote system; and displays the results of a member selection.

A value of ***SELECTD** indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport has successfully selected this member and has generated parameters for its transfer.

***NOTSEL** indicates one of the following:

- The member was not selected.
- Multiple members were selected when the Queue for Execution field was set to or defaulted to Y.
- CA XCOM Data Transport has determined or assumed that the Remote File is not a partitioned data set.

With multiple member selection, each member except the first is marked ***NOTSEL**. (Only the first member is transferred.)

For ***NOTSEL** values, press the Help key (PF1/13) to see why the member was not selected. Pressing the Help key again provides a definition of CA XCOM Data Transport's selection criteria.

To exit the Member Selection List screen, press the END key (PF3). This initiates the transfer request.

To exit the Member Selection List screen without initiating the transfer request, enter **CANCEL** on the Command Line.

Operator Control

The File Transfer Display Select screen is the entry point for displaying a list of one or more of the following options:

- Inactive file transfers; file transfers that have not started yet
- Active file transfers; file transfers that are currently in progress
- Completed file transfers

Use the display to view information and change the processing parameters applicable to one or more file transfers.

```

-----
09/08/11          CA XCOM Release r11.6 SP00          USER01
11.251           File Transfer Display Select        09:45:42
-----
COMMAND ==>

Local System Identification
  Server: 1234XCOM                               Port: 8040 Protocol: TCP

Select Transfers ==> Inactive                    Active          x Completed
History Location ==> Queue                        X Database

Limit display to transfers for the following:
History System ID ==>                            | History System Name ==>
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 ==>
TCP/IP ==> (Y/N)

Range Start Date ==> 20100715 (YYYYMMDD) Time ==> 000000 (HHMMSS)
Range End Date ==> 20100801 (YYYYMMDD) Time ==> 235959 (HHMMSS)
Range File Size ==> (Min.) ==> (Max.)

Maximum Entries: ==> (NNNN)

Jobname==>
VOL==>
Case Sensitive?==> N (Is the search on File Case sensitive?)
File==>
-----
PFK 1/Help 3/End Copyright (c) 2011 CA, INC.

```

Selecting a Display Option

To display a list of file transfers from one or more categories.

Type a non-blank character in front of each category (Inactive, Active, Completed) that you want information.

History Location

The location of the History Record can be limited to records that are still in the system queue (on z/OS systems this is the queue that maintains status of transfers that have not completed) or those that are in a database(for z/OS these are completed transfers). Type a non-blank character in front of each location (Queue, Database) that you want information from.

Note: Only completed transfer records that are returned from a distributed system queue can be deleted.

Default: Records from BOTH the Queue and from a database.

Example

To display a list of all file transfers that are yet to start and those that are already underway, place a non blank character in front of the file transfer categories Inactive and Active and in front of the history location queue (For more information, see the XCOM Transfer Request Display screen in this chapter.) The transfers appearing in the list include locally initiated, remotely initiated, indirect, and third party initiated file transfers.

Modifying the Filtering Options

You can filter the information displayed further by entering values in the other fields on this screen. For example, if you want the status of a file transfer request with transfer ID TUESUPDT, enter TUESUPDT in the transfer ID field and select all transfer categories (Inactive, Active, Completed). This provides a display containing any transfers, whether they are pending, in-progress, or completed, with a transfer ID of TUESUPDT. You can further limit this list by selecting any combination of the other filtering fields on this screen, as described below in Parameter Fields.

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

Note: If an APPLID is one of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server, you can display a list of pending, active, and completed transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. However, changes cannot be made to this list of transfers; changes can only be made when looking at an individual XCOMPLEX Worker Server transfer list.

Parameter Fields

The entries in the fields of the File Transfer Display Select screen are used as filters to limit the number of file transfer requests that appear in the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen. A blank in any field indicates that the field should not be used as a filter (that is, file transfers with any value in that field are displayed).

Note: You must fill in one of these parameter fields to access the history log. Do not press Enter until you fill in at least one of these fields.

If you get a fatal VTAM error while attempting to communicate with the CA XCOM Data Transport server, history log information is not displayed.

Note: Be specific in filtering the information displayed. This is especially advisable at sites where there is considerable CA XCOM Data Transport activity. Otherwise, screen displays could be cluttered with masses of irrelevant information.

Parameters

This section describes the parameters that can be entered on this screen.

History System Id

Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those with the specified history system ID in an XCOMPLEX environment.

Up to four characters

Specifies the system ID. History System Id and History System Name together provide a unique system identifier.

Default: None

History System Name

Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those with the specified history system name in an XCOMPLEX environment.

Up to eight characters

Specifies the system name. History System Id and History System Name together provide a unique system identifier.

Default: None

Requesting User ID

Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those requested under the authority of the specified user ID.

Up to 12 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the user ID that requested the transfers you want to display.

Default: TSO user ID

Transfer ID

Up to 10 alphanumeric characters

Limits the file transfers displayed to those that match this transfer ID.

Default: All transfer IDs

Local or Remote

Use the Local or Remote field to restrict the search for file transfers to those that are locally initiated or remotely initiated.

L

Restrict the search to locally initiated transfers only.

R

Restrict the search to remotely initiated transfers only.

Transfer Type

Use the Transfer Type field to restrict the search for file transfers to those that are send or receive type transfers.

S

Restrict the search to send type transfers only.

R

Restrict the search to receive type transfers only.

Request Number

Up to six numeric characters

Limits the list to transfers that contain this specific request number.

Default: All request numbers

Last Message

Use the Last Message field to restrict the search for file transfers to those where the last message matches the value specified.

For CA XCOM messages, provide the value in the format **XCOMXNNNNS**, where:

XCOM

Indicates that the message is from CA XCOM Data Transport.

X

Is the system identifier.

NNNN

Is the message number.

S

Is the message severity, as follows:

I

Informational

W

Warning

E

Error

Note: You can also specify the value of this field with an * as the last character, as in XCOMM* (which would match all CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS messages).

Default: *

File Type

Use the File Type field to restrict the search for file transfers to those that match the specified value.

J

Restrict the search to file type job transfers only.

R

Restrict the search to file type report transfers only.

F

Restrict the search to file type file transfers only.

Remote System ID

Limits the file transfers displayed to only those related to this remote system.

Up to 64 characters

Specifies either a specific logical unit name, a specific user, a group name, or an IP name or address. The transfer is limited to this remote name.

Default: All remote system names

Remote System TCP/IP

Indicates the value specified in the Remote System ID field.

Y(es)

Specifies that the value in the Remote System ID field represents an IP name or address.

N(o)

Specifies that the value in the Remote System ID field represents a specific logical unit name, user, or group.

Default: All remote system names except IP values if Remote System ID filled in.

Range Date

Specifies the period of time from which file transfer information is requested: the year, month, and day, as in 20080212 (February 12, 2008).

yyyymmdd

For Start, specifies the start date of the period from which file transfer information is requested.

For End, specifies the end date of the period from which file transfer information is requested.

- *yyyy*=year
- *mm*=month
- *dd*=day

For example, 20080212 indicates February 12, 2008.

Default:

- All dates (when both the start and end date are unspecified).
- Today's date (when no end date is specified).

Range Time

Specifies the period of time from which file transfer information is requested: the hour, minute, and second, as in 102004 (10 AM 20 Min 04 Sec).

hhmmss

For Start, specifies the start time of the period from which file transfer information is requested.

For End, specifies the end time of the period from which file transfer information is requested.

- *nn*=hour (00 to 23)
- *mm*=minute (00 to 59)
- *ss*=second (00 to 59)

For example, 142004 (2 PM 20 Min 04 Sec).

Default:

- Start time defaults to 000000. Start of day.
- End time defaults to 235959. End of day.

Range File Size

Use the File Size Range fields (Min. and Max.) to restrict the search for file transfers to those that match a file size within the range specified.

NNNNNNNN(N|X)

A 1- to 10-digit number, where the last digit can be either another numeric digit or a 1-character qualifier, as listed below.

X

One of the following qualifiers:

- B = Bytes
- K = Kilobytes
- M = Megabytes
- G = Gigabytes

If no qualifier is specified, then bytes is assumed.

Maximum Entries

Limits the number of file transfers displayed for a particular server or for each XCOMPLEX Worker Server when the APPLID is of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Up to four numeric characters

Specifies the maximum number of transfers for a certain server or for each XCOMPLEX Worker Server when the APPLID is of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Jobname

This parameter specifies the invoking job name to match for a TYPE=HISTORY request.

Note: You can use the * wildcard character when you specify the job name.

Vol

Specifies the volser (local or remote) to match for a TYPE=HISTORY request.

Note: You can use the * wildcard character when you specify the volser.

Case Sensitive?

Defines (Y or N) whether the search on the file name pattern specified in the File field is to be case sensitive.

Default: N

File

Specifies the file name (local or remote) to match for a TYPE=HISTORY request.

Note: The file name field is limited to 70 characters. However, you can use the following wildcard characters when you specify the file name:

*** or %**

Represents a string of zero or more characters.

-

Represents any single character.

Transfer Request Display Screen

The XCOM Transfer Request Display screen provides information on the set of file transfers defined on the File Transfer Display Select screen.

```

-----CA XCOM Transfer Request Display-----ROW 1 OF 8
COMMAND INPUT ==>                                SCROLL==>PAGE
                CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC
  Req   Trans   Prty   Where   Start
S Num   Type   Xfer-ID  SL EX   User ID   Started Date   Time Status
-----
001009 SENDFIL DA1SZ95I 16 16  DA1SZ95   LOCAL   20040828 1414 COMPLT
      History System Name: AXCWQA01   History System ID: XCOM   Location: D
      Remote System: LU30107
      LOCL FILE: DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(@INDEX)
      REMT FILE: C:\XCOMDATA\@INDEX.SAM

001010 SENDFIL DA1SZ95I 16 16  DA1SZ95   LOCAL   20040828 1413 COMPLT
      History System Name: AXCWQA01   History System ID: XCOM   Location: D
      Remote System: LU30107
      LOCL FILE:DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(APPLXCOM)
      REMT FILE:C:\XCOMDATA\APPLXCOM.SAM

001011 SENDFIL DA1SZ95I 16 16  DA1SZ95   LOCAL   20040828 1412 COMPLT
      History System Name: AXCWQA01   History System ID: XCOM   Location: D
      Remote System: LU30107
      LOCL FILE:DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(ASM#TBLS)
      REMT FILE:C:\XCOMATA\ASM#TBLS.SAM

***** Bottom of data *****

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

```

Sorting Transfer Request Information

Initially, transfer request information is displayed in order of transfer request numbers (Req Num). By using the SORT command, the initial display can be sorted in several different ways. The format of the SORT command is as follows:

SORT *sort_field*

sort_field

One of the following sort criteria (the items in parentheses are valid abbreviations):

DATE

Start date

LOCFILE (LF, LFILE)

Local file name

REMOTE (REMSYS, RMT, RSYS)

Remote system

REQNUM (RNUM)

Request number

REMFIL (RF, RFILE)

Remote file name

TIME

Start time

USERID (UID)

User ID

XFERID (XID)

Transfer ID

For example, to sort transfer request information by the remote file name, one of the following commands needs to be entered in the COMMAND INPUT field of the Transfer Request Display screen:

SORT REMFILE

SORT RF

SORT RFILE

Locating a Request

You can locate a file transfer request and view its details.

To locate a particular file transfer request

Use the scroll keys PF7 (scroll up) and PF8 (scroll down) or the LOCATE command, discussed later in this chapter in Using the LOCATE Command.

To view detailed information about the transfer

Type **S** or **D** in the S field and press Enter.

Using the LOCATE Command

If you know some identifying attributes for a particular file transfer, you can use the LOCATE command to position the display at that file transfer.

Enter a command of the following format on the COMMAND INPUT line:

```
LOC attribute_label identifier
```

Provide only one attribute label for each LOC entry. The allowable attribute labels are as follows:

- DATE (start date)
- LOCFILE, LFILE, or LF (local data set)
- REMFILE, RFILE, or RF (remote data set)
- REMOTE, REMSYS, RSYS, or RMT (remote system name)
- REQNUM or RNUM (request number)
- TIME (start time)
- USER ID or UID (local user ID)
- XFERID or XID (transfer ID)

For example, to locate a file transfer with the request number 70342, enter the following:

```
LOC RNUM 70342
```

The display is repositioned so that the file transfer whose request number is 70342 appears as the first entry on the screen.

The identifier of the LOCATE command can also contain a wildcard character, * (asterisk), representing any character sequence. For example, the LOCATE command **LOC XID BOY*** causes CA XCOM Data Transport to display all file transfers whose transfer IDs (XID) begin with the three characters BOY (for example, BOYCOTT, BOYD, BOYSCOUT, and so on).

Unprotected (Control) Fields

Many of the fields on the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen are solely informational and cannot be altered (that is, they are protected). However, some fields are unprotected and allow you to change processing parameters for a file transfer.

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

The unprotected fields are as follows:

- S (selection command)
- Prty SL (scheduling priority)
- Prty EX (execution priority)
- Start Time
- Start Date

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

Selection Commands

Listed below are CA XCOM Data Transport's selection commands. To use a selection command, type it in the column labeled S next to a transfer request number (REQ NUM), and then press Enter.

S

Displays detailed information about a file transfer.

D

Displays detailed information about a file transfer.

C

Cancels a file transfer.

H

Holds a file transfer.

A

Releases a file transfer.

P

Suspends a file transfer.

R

Resumes a file transfer.

Protected (Display) Fields

Fields on the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen that are informational and cannot be overwritten have the same meanings as their counterparts on the screens used to define a file transfer request.

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

Status Fields

The rightmost column on the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Status Display screen indicates the status of each displayed file transfer. The terms used to indicate transfer status in CA XCOM Data Transport are as follows:

ACTIVE

The transfer is currently in progress.

CANCLD

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

COMPLT

The transfer has completed successfully.

HELD

The transfer is being held and must be released manually to be eligible for execution.

To release the transfer, enter **A** in the S field.

INACT

The transfer is pending and eligible to begin as soon as it reaches its start time/date. If the transfer's start time has been reached and the transfer has not started, CA XCOM Data Transport may be waiting for a session to become available or be established, or the transfer request may not have reached the top of the target system's queue.

LOCFER

The transfer could not commence because of a problem involving the local file. (For example, it could not be accessed because of a security violation.)

To view the associated error messages, select a detailed display by entering either **S** or **D** in the S column.

LOGCER

The transfer was aborted when the remote system detected a fatal processing error. The remote system sends at least one descriptive error message to this system.

To view the error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column.

OTHERR

An error that did not fall into the LOCFER, LOGCER, or VTAMER categories caused this transfer to fail.

To view the associated error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column.

REMSUS

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

SUSPND

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

TERMTD

The transfer was terminated by a local operator console command.

UNKN

Contact CA XCOM Data Transport technical support if this status is indicated.

NETERR

The transfer was aborted because of a network error. The remote system sends at least one descriptive error message to the initiating system.

To view the error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column.

Detailed File Transfer Display

Information about a particular file transfer request is displayed on a screen similar to the one that follows.

To invoke the display for a transfer

Enter **S** or **D** next to the transfer in the S column of the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display.

```

CA XCOM RECEIVE FILE  REQ.# 123456 QUEUED TUESDAY AUG. 02, 2011      15:04:58
COMMAND INPUT ==>
                                CA XCOM Server: XCOMABC

History System ID: QT01 History System Name: AXCWQT01 Invoking Job: USERJOB1
Sched. Start Time: TUESDAY AUG.02, 2011  14:59:35      Transfer-ID: USERTEST
                               End Time: TUESDAY AUG.02, 2011  23:11:53      Encoding   : UTF-8
                               Last Action: * NOT USED* Status: FILE ERROR Priority Sel: 016 Exec: 016
                               Compress Mode: YES      Trans. Time(Secs): 29538      Compress Factr: 06.6
Transfrd. Records: 32,246,874
                               Bytes: 3,224,687,500
                               Compress Bytes: 3,289,181,250
                               Bytes/Sec: 109170
CPU Time: 216,789                zIIP: Elig: 47,635
(ms) TCB: 169,010                (ms) zIIP: 45,685
SRB: 47,779                      CPU: 1,949

Charset Input Error : REPLACE      Replace Count: 0
Charset Convert Error: REPLACE     Replace Count: 0

Last Ms: XCOMM0221E DATASET OUT OF SPACE                                ABEND
----- S E N D I N G   S Y S T E M   I N F O R M A T I O N -----
System ID: 123.123.123.123
  User ID: USER01
  Unit:
                               Volume:
                               Notify ID: N/A
                               File Type

File Name: C:\USERS\ABC\6GB
Charset : CCSID#37/RE
Rec Delim: EBCDIC:CRLF:NL

----- R E C E I V I N G   S Y S T E M   I N F O R M A T I O N -----
System ID: *LOCAL*
  User ID: USER02                Domain:
  Unit:                          Volume: SAMP
  File Name: XCOM.USER02.TEST
                               Option: CREATE

Charset : CCSID#37/RE
Rec Delim: EBCDIC:CRLF:NL

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

```

If the transfer is in progress, the cumulative number of records transferred and elapsed time are displayed.

If the transfer request is completed, the total number of records transferred and elapsed time, and the date and time of completion are displayed.

To refresh these fields for an active transfer, press Enter.

The display consists of three sections:

- Common information-independent of transfer type
- Sending system information-dependent on transfer type
- Receiving system information-dependent on transfer type

Common Section Information Fields

The common section contains detailed information and statistics pertaining to a file transfer request. The information contained in this section is common to all file transfer requests.

The common section fields are as follows:

Heading Line

The heading line of the display describes the type of file transfer request (SEND/RECEIVE FILE/REPORT/JOB). Also the request number that is associated with the request, and the day, date, and time that the request was queued.

History System ID

The four character system ID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server that processed the transfer.

History System Name

The eight character system name of the CA XCOM Data Transport server that processed the transfer.

Invoking Job

The jobname for the job that initiated the transfer.

Sched. Start Time

The day, date, and time that the transfer is, or was, scheduled to begin.

Transfer-ID

The transfer ID that was entered with, or assigned to, the request.

End Time

If the transfer completed successfully or unsuccessfully. This field contains the day, date, and time that the transfer ended.

Encoding

The encoding scheme that is used for the data transfer.

Last Action

This field is not currently used.

Status

The status of the request. (For a definition of the possible entries in this field, see Status Fields in this chapter.)

Priority Sel/Exec

The selection and execution priorities that are assigned to the transfer.

Compression Mode

The compression method used.

Transfrd. Records

The number of records transferred.

Bytes

The total number of bytes transferred.

Compress Bytes

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

Trans. Time (Secs)

The duration of the file transfer (in seconds).

Bytes/Sec

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

Compress Factor

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

CPU

Provide CPU utilization times for the file transfer. All times are reported in microseconds (ms).

Time: Total CPU processing time for the transfer.

TCB: CPU processing time spent in TCB (task) mode.

SRB: CPU processing time spent in SRB (service) mode. The mode that is required to execute on a zIIP processor.

zIIP

Provide zIIP utilization times for the file transfer. All times are reported in microseconds (ms).

Elig: The amount of CPU time that was eligible to run on a zIIP processor.

zIIP: The amount of execution time on a zIIP processor.

CPU: The amount of eligible zIIP time that was executed on a normal CPU.

Charset Input Error & Replace Count

For transfers using Unicode encoding scheme, specifies the appropriate action when the input file contains data that is not consistent with the specified input character set. The replace count is the number of characters for which the action was taken. For transfers on z/OS systems, the count is the number of data buffers for which the action was taken.

Charset Convert Error & Replace Count

For transfers using Unicode encoding scheme, specifies the action when the input file contains characters that cannot be converted. The characters are not included within the output character sets character repertoire. The replace count is the number of characters for which the action was taken. For transfers on z/OS systems, the count is the number of data buffers for which the action was taken.

Last Ms

The last message that CA XCOM Data Transport issues about the transfer.

Sending/Receiving System Information

The sending/receiving sections display the parameters that were entered when the file transfer was submitted (data set name, system ID, user ID, and so on).

In addition, the Sending System Information or the Receiving System Information line is highlighted to indicate the system that initiated the file transfer.

If neither line is highlighted, this was a third-party transfer that was initiated by a system other than the two displayed here.

Charset

For Unicode transfers (UTF8 or UTF16), specifies the character set of the data which is being sent or received as.

Rec Delim

For Unicode transfers (UTF8 or UTF16), specifies the data encoding of the specified character set. Followed by a colon separated list of delimiters that are specified to use for the file.

Menu Interface Messages

CA XCOM Data Transport comes with a set of messages in standard ISPF/PDF format to assist the Menu Interface user. The complete list of these messages is found in CAI.CBXGMSG0(XCOM00). These messages alert you to errors such as failing to specify a required parameter or entering an invalid parameter value or command. The short form of the message is displayed in the upper right corner of a panel. You can display the long form of the message on line 3 of a panel by entering the ISPF HELP command or pressing the Help key (usually PF1 or PF13). The messages are self-explanatory.

Chapter 2: The Batch Interface

This chapter describes how CA XCOM Data Transport is invoked from a batch job to execute a file transfer. All local and remote z/OS users can send and retrieve data files between z/OS and other z/OS or non-z/OS systems using the CA XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface. In addition, all local z/OS users can use the Batch Interface to send jobs and reports for processing to remote systems.

This section contains the following topics:

[Special Features](#) (see page 171)

[XCOMJOB Sample JCL](#) (see page 172)

[XCOMJOB DD Statements](#) (see page 175)

[XCOMJOB Parameter Classes](#) (see page 179)

[PARM Parameters](#) (see page 180)

[SYSIN01 Parameters](#) (see page 219)

Special Features

The Batch Interface supports all CA XCOM Data Transport features, including the following special features:

Third-Party Processing

Third-party processing involves a situation where a system is used to arrange for a second system to send a file, job, or report to a third system at a specified future time if not immediately.

For important information about third-party processing, see the description of the parameters STCAPPL (in the section PARM Parameters), LPASS, and LUSER (in General SYSIN01 Parameters).

Broadcast Distributions

A file can be sent to multiple targets (a broadcast list) at the same time. For important information on broadcast distributions, see the description of the parameter LIST (in the section PARM Parameters).

Interdependent Transfers

CA XCOM Transfer Control, referred to as XTC processing, makes use of transfer parameters allowing interdependent transfers to be defined as a single group. Transfers in the same group can be held, purged, or released depending on the successful or unsuccessful completion of other transfers in the group.

For important information about XTC processing, see the sections `SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters` and `Coding Interdependent Transfers`.

User-Specified Checkpoints

For important information about user-specified checkpoints, see the description of the parameter `CKPT` (in the section `General SYSIN01 Parameters`).

Batched Multiple Transfers

For important information about batched multiple transfers, see the description of the parameters `CONTINUE` (in the section `PARM Parameters`) and `NEWXFER` (in the section `General SYSIN01 Parameters`).

XCOMJOB Sample JCL

The CA XCOM Data Transport samples library contains the following sample XCOMJOB job streams:

Type of Request

TYPE=EXECUTE

Name of the Sample Job

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBE)

Type of Request

TYPE=SCHEDULE

Name of the Sample Job

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBS)

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOXS) for XCOMPLEX Admin Server

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOQS) for PLEXQ feature

Note: XCOMPLEX feature is deprecated in XCOM r11.6, use the PLEXQ environment instead.

Type of Request

TYPE=INQUIRE

Name of the Sample Job

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBI)

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOXI) for XCOMPLEX Worker Server

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOQI) for PLEXQ feature

Note: XCOMPLEX feature is deprecated in XCOM r11.6, use the PLEXQ environment instead.

Type of Request

TYPE=HISTORY

Name of the Sample Job

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOBH)

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMJOQH) for PLEXQ feature

For more information about the transfer request types, see the TYPE parameter in PARM Parameters in this chapter.

XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE Sample

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE sample, a file from the local system is sent to replace a file on a remote system through the execution of a non-queued CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The EXEC statement includes a PARM parameter used to pass instructions to XCOMJOB concerning the ACB name.

XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE Samples

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE samples, a file from the local system is sent to replace a file on a remote system through the execution of a queued CA XCOM Data Transport transfer. The EXEC statement includes a PARM parameter used to pass instructions to XCOMJOB concerning the ACB name.

XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE Samples

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE samples, the job uses TYPE=SCHEDULE to initiate two file transfers and TYPE=INQUIRE to examine the status of those file transfers.

TYPE=INQUIRE does not initiate file transfers, unlike the TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE modes, but examines the status of transfers that were previously initiated by TYPE=SCHEDULE. It waits until the transfers have completed and issues a return code reflecting the status of the transfers.

The primary use of TYPE=INQUIRE is in batch job streams where some job steps are dependent upon the successful completion of other job steps that transfer files. The dependent steps can execute conditionally based on the return code issued by TYPE=INQUIRE.

When you schedule a transfer, you must include the INQUIRE data set in that JCL. CA XCOM Data Transport schedules the transfer and writes the request number and a time stamp into the INQUIRE data set. In the INQUIRE step, you must reference the same INQUIRE data set. You must at least steplib to that same library in your CA XCOM Data Transport start-up JCL. It is essential that the CA XCOM Data Transport started task accesses the same maintained libraries as the INQUIRE step accesses. Make sure that this library occurs first in any concatenation.

The INQUIRE process then interrogates the CA XCOM Data Transport server to locate the transfer. It examines the transfer requests every 10 seconds until the amount of time specified in the SYSIN01 parameter INQWAIT has elapsed. (See the SYSIN01 parameter INQWAIT for details.) If the transfer is pending or active, it is listed in the CA XCOM Data Transport RRDS. If the transfer has completed, whether successful or unsuccessful, it is logged in the CA XCOM Data Transport history file. Both the request number and the time stamp for that transfer are used to search for the transfer. The return code passed back by the INQUIRE step is determined by where the transfer was found and the actual status of the transfer.

TYPE=INQUIRE removes request numbers from the XCOMINQ file if the requests are complete or not found. Request numbers for transfers that have not completed are not removed from the XCOMINQ file.

The XCOMINQ data set must be preallocated using ISPF or IEBGENER. The file cannot be created in a job step. There is sample JCL to define the inquire data set in CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFINQ). Define a unique INQUIRE data set for each set of transfers.

Note: It is important to be consistent when using TYPE=INQUIRE in an XCOMPLEX environment or it does not work properly. If the TYPE=SCHEDULE goes directly to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server, then the TYPE=INQUIRE must also be done against the XCOMPLEX Worker Server. If the TYPE=SCHEDULE goes through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server, then the TYPE=INQUIRE must also be sent to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The XCOMPLEX environment is deprecated in XCOM r11.6, use the PLEXQ environment instead.

XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY Sample

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY sample, history records are first retrieved based on the criteria specified using SYSIN01 parameters. For a description of these parameters, see [SYSIN01 Parameters Required by TYPE=HISTORY](#).

The second step in the XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY sample then passes those history records to the sample CA Easytrieve report distributed as part of the CA XCOM Data Transport installation.

XCOMJOB DD Statements

This section explains the DD statements used in XCOMJOB JCL.

LCLDS01

Defines the local data set available for the transfer request.

The preferred alternative to using the LCLDS01 DD statement is to define the data set using the LFILE parameter in the SYSIN01 DD statement (see below). If you enter both the LCLDS01 DD statement and the SYSIN01 LFILE parameter, the LFILE parameter takes precedence.

You should use the LFILE SYSIN01 keyword parameter to specify the local file name for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers. While you can specify the local file name using the LCLDS01 DD statement even for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers, there are several potential complications to consider:

- When LCLDS01 is used to reference a local file for a transfer, the z/OS JCL processor is involved in the data set allocation process for the transfer. It is possible to encounter problems with data set enqueues being held by z/OS allocation routines while the transfers are being scheduled.
- If the transfer begins to run on the started task before the job scheduling transfer ends, the data set may not be available for exclusive use by the CA XCOM Data Transport started task. This may cause the transfer to fail due to an unavailable exclusive enqueue.
- Using LCLDS01 to reference a local file for a transfer may also lead to the creation of dummy GDGs.

If the LCLDS01 DD is used to create a +1 GDG version for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer there are additional potential problems:

- When the z/OS JCL performs the allocation of the LCLDS01 DD, it allocates and potentially catalogs the new version, depending on the value of the DISP parameter in the JCL. This new version does not have an end-of-file mark because it has not yet been opened and closed by a program.
- When the transfer begins on the CA XCOM Data Transport started task, it allocates a new +1 version of the GDG. In cases where the transfer is successful, this results in the creation of two new generations of the GDG. The first version contains garbage because it was allocated by the z/OS JCL processor and was never opened or closed by a program to write an end-of-file mark. If the transfer fails, under certain conditions the version allocated by the CA XCOM Data Transport started task may be deleted. This leaves the version of the GDG allocated by the z/OS JCL processor as the current version.

All of these potential problems can be avoided if the LOCAL FILE name is specified on the LFILE SYSIN01 parameter, rather than with the LCLDS01 DD statement for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

The LCLDS01 DD statement permits sequential data sets to be concatenated for TYPE=EXECUTE requests. Other types of data sets cannot be concatenated.

If it is necessary to send more than one data set to the same remote file using non-sequential data sets or if the transfer is a TYPE=SCHEDULE request, the CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control (XTC) facility should be used (see the sections SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters and Coding Interdependent Transfers).

Note: The SYSOUT keyword cannot be used in this DD statement.

JOBLIB or STEPLIB

Defines the library containing CA XCOM Data Transport load modules and, if CA XCOM Data Transport is used with the TCP/IP option, the Language Environment libraries.

A JOBLIB or STEPLIB statement should be included to identify the CA XCOM Data Transport load library. If you are using CA XCOM Data Transport with the TCP/IP option, the Language Environment libraries must be concatenated next.

This DD statement is not required if CA XCOM Data Transport is in the LNKLST concatenation.

SYSIN01

Defines all of the CA XCOM Data Transport parameters associated with a file transfer request. Required.

SYSPRINT

Identifies the data sets used for TCP/IP messages.

SYSTCPD

Provides information about the configuration of the TCP/IP protocol. This information is used by TCP/IP to define parameters such as DNS server resolution.

XCOMGLOB

Records the current request number of an immediate transfer (that is, TYPE=EXECUTE). When the XCOMGLOB DD statement for a TYPE=EXECUTE transfer is missing, the request number always defaults to 2000. Sites can share this data set between jobs to ensure that all TYPE=EXECUTE transfers are assigned a unique request number. To update the request number for immediate transfers from TSO/ISPF, the XCOMGLOB and XCOMREST allocated files must be in the user's TSO logon procedure. CA XCOM Data Transport ignores the XCOMGLOB DD statement when queued transfers (TYPE=SCHEDULE) are initiated.

To use this facility, create a fixed-block sequential data set containing an 80-byte record. It is recommended that this file be included when running TYPE=EXECUTE transfers utilizing the checkpoint/restart feature, to ensure that the request number is unique. This allows the session partner to correctly identify the checkpoint data when an interrupted transfer is restarted.

The same global data set should be used for all TYPE=EXECUTE job streams that run under the same ACBNAME.

XCOMHOUT

Records the History records retrieved by a TYPE=HISTORY job stream.

If requested by use of the HISTORY_WRITE parameter in the default options table, XCOMHOUT also records the transfer requests for TYPE=INQUIRE jobs. You can share this data set between TYPE=INQUIRE jobs for your site to ensure that all transfer requests from individual TYPE=INQUIRE jobs are recorded in a common XCOMHOUT to be used to generate a report.

To use this facility, create a fixed block sequential data set containing a 3030-byte record. For more information, see the sample TYPE=HISTORY JCL in the appendix Sample Files.

Note: You can change the XCOMHOUT DD name by specifying an alternate DD name, using the HISTORY_OUT_DD parameter in the default option table.

XCOMHOVR

Records the History DDL statements needed to update the ODBC history database in the event the database is unavailable.

The records in this data set can be used with SPUFI or another DB2 utility to insert history data into the history database.

XCOMINQ

Records the request numbers for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

XCOMPRNT

Records the IEBCOPY output when doing PDSE (PROGLIB=YES) transfers.

XCOMREST

Records the restart information for TYPE=EXECUTE file transfers. If a file transfer fails due to a restartable condition, the XCOMREST file holds the information to restart the file transfer request from the last checkpoint. If you enter the XCOMREST DD statement in the JCL, CA XCOM Data Transport supports the restart of the TYPE=EXECUTE request.

The XCOMREST DD statement is not used with TYPE=EXECUTE transfers that have specified CONTINUE=YES. In the PARM statement, with one or more NEWXFER statements in the SYSIN01 data set. Such requests cannot be restarted in a reliable manner.

This data set is one record, a sequential file, and must not be a member of a PDS. A unique XCOMREST data set is required for each transfer. See CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFQSAM) for the sample.

XCOMJOB Parameter Classes

The batch interface for CA XCOM Data Transport makes available a large number of transfer control parameters. They are divided into two classes, based on where they can be used in the XCOMJOB JCL. One set of parameters can be specified only in the PARM field of the EXEC statement, and the other can be specified only in the SYSIN01 DD statement. These two sets of parameters are known as PARM parameters and SYSIN01 parameters.

A few batch interface parameters have a dual status and can be specified both in the PARM field and the SYSIN01 DD statement. However, if a parameter is used as a PARM and a SYSIN01 parameter in the same XCOMJOB JCL, its use in the SYSIN01 statement takes precedence over its use in the PARM field. Likewise, a parameter's specification in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library, CAI.CBXGPARM, overrides its PARM field specification. PARM parameters, on the other hand, override their counterparts in the Default Options Table, which is the lowest level in the hierarchy of the CA XCOM Data Transport parameter categories.

In the following sections, the PARM parameters and the SYSIN01 parameters are described.

PARM Parameters

This section describes the PARM parameters, which are specified in the PARM field of the EXEC statement.

ACBNAME

Identifies the VTAM ACPNAME opened by CA XCOM Data Transport.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters that identify the VTAM ACPNAME.

Notes:

- If the ACPNAME is seven or eight characters, CA XCOM Data Transport assumes it is an exact name. If it is six characters or less, CA XCOM Data Transport assumes it is a generic name and appends a two-digit numeric suffix from 00 to 99. This suffix is derived from the number of batch jobs still in the process of being executed. The indicated ACPNAME must be a valid VTAM ACPNAME; otherwise the transfer fails and error messages are written to the job log.
- Only one file transfer using the APPLID can be active at a time. All others wait until the APPLID becomes available (no time-out occurs in this case). We recommend indicating a generic APPLID, because it allows up to 1000 concurrent file transfers.
- Leaving this parameter unspecified allows the value of the JOBACB parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table to govern.

CMPRS_PDS_ALLOW

To enable CA XCOM Data Transport to perform programmatic PDS compression for a user, your site administrator must set the CMPRS_PDS_ALLOW parameter to a value other than NO.

Note: The EXEC PARM parameter values take precedence over the corresponding values in the Default Options Table.

NO

Disables the compression function within the servers to which it applies.

YES

Allows users to request PDS compression on a transfer-by-transfer basis, or by using a DEST member.

Note: This setting also implicitly provides automatic compression in response to an out-of-space condition.

X37

Automatically invokes PDS compression if a z/OS system abend B37, D37, or E37 occurs during a transfer into a PDS data set.

Default: NO

Notes:

- The EXEC PARM parameter values take precedence over the corresponding values in the Default Options Table.
- if the retry also results in an out-of-space condition, any retryable transfer that is a result of an automatic compression from an out-of-space condition. Such as #XCOMM0221E DATASET OUT OF SPACE - PDS DATASET WILL BE COMPRESSED is terminated.

CMPRS_SYSOUT_CL

This parameter controls whether and to which SYSOUT class IEBCOPY output is written.

NONE

Prevents the output from the compress operation from being written to a SYSOUT data set.

LOG

Allocates a SYSOUT data set with the same output class as specified for the XCOMLOG SYSOUT data set.

<class>

Allocates a SYSOUT data set to hold the compress utility output with the class on this parameter.

Range: A single character (A to Z or 0 through 9).

Default: LOG

Notes:

- The EXEC PARM parameter values take precedence over the corresponding values in the Default Options Table.
- Important! if the IEBCOPY utility terminates abnormally, particularly during the process of compressing a PDS data set, IBM documentation warns of potential damage to data sets.

COMPNEG

Specifies whether compression negotiation is performed.

YES

Specifies that the data compression method is negotiated.

NO

Specifies that the data compression method is not negotiated.

Notes:

- If COMPNEG=YES and the compression method suggested by the initiator or partner LU is known to both participants, that method is used to compress the transfer data.
- If the suggested compression method is not known to a participant involved in the transfer, Run-Length Encoding of blanks and zeros (that is, COMPRESS=YES-see the next section) is applied to the data to be transferred.
- If an unknown compression type is requested, the file transfer is rejected.

Default: YES

CONFIG

This parameter indicates the name of the TYPE=CONFIG control library member that is read and CA XCOM Data Transport server uses.

XCOMDFLT

Specifies the TYPE=CONFIG member XCOMDFLT.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of the TYPE=CONFIG member other than XCOMDFLT. This name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

Notes:

- If both the DFLTAB and CONFIG parameters are specified, the CONFIG parameter takes precedence.
- Using the CONFIG parameter assumes that the member named is an existing, valid TYPE=CONFIG member.

Default: XCOMDFLT

CONTINUE

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport how to proceed if a processing error is encountered during multi-transfer processing.

YES

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to start the next transfer in a multi-transfer request. If this request is resubmitted, CA XCOM Data Transport resumes from the initial transfer in the multi-transfer request.

NO

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport not to start any remaining transfers in the multi-transfer request.

If this request is resubmitted because of a VTAM error, CA XCOM Data Transport resumes with the failed transfer.

If a logic error occurred, CA XCOM Data Transport resumes with the next transfer.

Notes:

- This parameter is used in conjunction with the SYSIN01 parameter NEWXFER.
- CA XCOM Data Transport can only continue a resumed transfer from the point of failure if the XCOMREST and XCOMGLOB DD statements have been correctly defined. Otherwise, it resumes at the beginning of the transfer.

Default: YES

CREATEDELETE

This parameter specifies whether an existing data set is deleted and a new data set allocated at the start of a FILEOPT=CREATE transfer.

NO

If FILEOPT=CREATE and the data set exists, then the transfer fail with a catalog/file error.

YES

If FILEOPT=CREATE and the data set exists, then it is deleted and a new data set is allocated at the start of the transfer.

Default: NO

For the Default Options Table (XCOMDFLT)

Notes:

- Specifying CREATEDELETE=YES causes the attributes of the existing data set to be lost. The new data set is allocated with the attributes specified in the transfer.
- CREATEDELETE applies only if the target data set is a sequential data set or an entire PDS/PDSE. CREATEDELETE is ignored for other types of data sets (such as PDS members, PDSE members, VSAM, and USS files).
- If the data set is specified using the fully qualified GxxxxVxx name, CREATEDELETE does not apply to relative GDGs.
- The site administrator must allow the use of CREATEDELETE=YES through the default table (XCOMDFLT), CONFIG member (XCOMCFG), or destination member (XCOMCNTL).

DFLTAB

Indicates the name of the default table to be loaded and used by the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

XCOMDFLT

Specifies the default table XCOMDFLT.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of the default table other than XCOMDFLT. This name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

Notes:

- For r11.6 and later releases, the values present in a CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table will be automatically converted to a TYPE=CONFIG member and saved in the first data set in the XCOMCNTL DD concatenation during initialization.
- If a TYPE=CONFIG member exists in the XCOMCNTL DD concatenation with the same name as specified for the DFLTAB parameter, it will be used INSTEAD OF the Default Options Table.

Default: XCOMDFLT

DISPALG

Indicates how to dispatch tasks that are ready for execution.

ROTATE

Tells the CA XCOM Data Transport server to proceed to the next NSA and to dispatch it (if it is dispatchable).

NORMAL

Tells the CA XCOM Data Transport server to scan the NSA from the top for the next dispatchable NSA.

Notes:

- This parameter is valid only for the CA XCOM Data Transport server Job.
- DISPALG has no effect on the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

Default: ROTATE

DOMAIN

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

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

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

Default: None

Note: Valid with TYPE=EXECUTE and with transfers to Windows only.

DUMPCL

Indicates the SYSOUT class for snap dumps, trace data, and other diagnostic information.

x

Specifies one alphanumeric character representing a valid SYSOUT class.

EDESC

Specifies the 16 bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS message descriptor code.

Value (hexadecimal)

8000

Descriptor Code

1

Definition

System failure

Value (hexadecimal)

4000

Descriptor Code

2

Definition

Immediate action required

Value (hexadecimal)

2000

Descriptor Code

3

Definition

Eventual action required

Value (hexadecimal)

1000

Descriptor Code

4

Definition

System status

Value (hexadecimal)

0800

Descriptor Code

5

Definition

Immediate command response

Value (hexadecimal)

0400

Descriptor Code

6

Definition

Job status

Value (hexadecimal)

0200

Descriptor Code

7

Definition

Application program processor

Value (hexadecimal)

0100

Descriptor Code

8

Definition

Out-of-line message

Value (hexadecimal)

0080

Descriptor Code

9

Definition

Status display

Value (hexadecimal)

0040

Descriptor Code

10

Definition

Dynamic status display

Value (hexadecimal)

0020

Descriptor Code

11

Definition

Critical eventual action required

Value (hexadecimal)

0010

Descriptor Code

12

Definition

Important information message

Value (hexadecimal)

Descriptor Code

13

Definition

Reserved for future use

Note: The message descriptor codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to descriptor code 1. These codes are assigned to error messages ending with "E". The descriptor code is used by CA XCOM Data Transport when issuing WTO macro instructions. z/OS inserts an indicator at the start of the message. The indicator is a blank space followed by a "+" sign.

Default: 0200

EROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of z/OS console routing codes for messages ending with E. The following are available routing codes:

Value (hexadecimal)

8000

Descriptor Code

1

Definition

Master console action

Value (hexadecimal)

4000

Descriptor Code

2

Definition

Master console information

Value (hexadecimal)

2000

Descriptor Code

3

Definition

Tape pool

Value (hexadecimal)

1000

Descriptor Code

4

Definition

Direct access pool

Value (hexadecimal)

0800

Descriptor Code

5

Definition

Tape library

Value (hexadecimal)

0400

Descriptor Code

6

Definition

Disk library

Value (hexadecimal)

0200

Descriptor Code

7

Definition

Unit record pool

Value (hexadecimal)

0100

Descriptor Code

8

Definition

Teleprocessing control

Value (hexadecimal)

0080

Descriptor Code

9

Definition

System security

Value (hexadecimal)

0040

Descriptor Code

10

Definition

System error/maintenance

Value (hexadecimal)

0020

Descriptor Code

11

Definition

Programmer information

Value (hexadecimal)

0010

Descriptor Code

12

Definition

Emulators

Value (hexadecimal)

0008

Descriptor Code

13

Definition

Installation use

Value (hexadecimal)

0004

Descriptor Code

14

Definition

Installation use

Value (hexadecimal)

0002

Descriptor Code

15

Definition

Installation use

Value (hexadecimal)

0001

Descriptor Code

16

Definition

Installation use

Value (hexadecimal)

0000

Descriptor Code

none

Definition

For CA XCOM Data Transport use only

Codes are selected by bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to Routing Code 1, bit 1 corresponds to Routing Code 2; that is, at z/OS system generation, each operator's console is assigned routing codes corresponding to the functions that the installation wants that console to perform.

Specifying EROUT=0000 in the Default Options Table or as part of the PARM field of the EXEC JCL statement causes the suppression of all XCOMMnnnnE messages from the SYSLOG, and most error messages generated by XCOMJOB. All messages continue to be a part of the CA XCOM Data Transport log.

Default: 4020

FERL

Specifies the number of times CA XCOM Data Transport is to retry a transfer after certain file errors or file allocation errors have occurred.

0

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport should not attempt to retry a transfer after the first file allocation or other file error.

1 to 254

Specifies the number of times CA XCOM Data Transport is to retry a transfer after encountering file and file allocation errors.

255

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport should retry the transfer indefinitely.

Default: 255

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport retries a transfer at the interval specified by the ERRINTV parameter. Because the FERL parameter specifies the number of retries, the transfer is attempted FERL+1 times (that is, the first attempt is not included in the count).

GROUP

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to use the pooled LU feature to allow for multi-threading of transfers to nodes that support multiple logical units but not parallel sessions.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a group of LUs. The name can be eight characters long. The first character of the name must be alphabetic, while the rest can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01); however, coding more than one causes an error.
- The group must be predefined in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CBXGPARM). When the transfer process begins, CA XCOM Data Transport tries transferring to the first LU in the group. If that attempt fails, the second LU is tried. If that transfer attempt fails, the third LU is tried, and so on. However, as soon as CA XCOM Data Transport finds an LU that is available for the partner node, it transfers the data to that LU and stops making any further transfer attempts.
- Group processing is supported for TCP/IP transfers but only for a single IP address. In this way, an alias can be defined within CA XCOM Data Transport for an IP address.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.
- Session establishment is subject to a time-out limit defined on the TIMEOUT parameter. See the description of this parameter later in this section.

HISTDD

Identifies the DDNAME of the data set to contain the selected history records.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters that identify the history DD name.

Default: If the HISTDD parameter is not specified, the HISTORY_OUT_DD parameter value defined in the default options table is used.

IDESC

Specifies the 16 bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS message descriptor code.

Value (hexadecimal)

8000

Descriptor Code

1

Definition

System failure

Value (hexadecimal)

4000

Descriptor Code

2

Definition

Immediate action required

Value (hexadecimal)

2000

Descriptor Code

3

Definition

Eventual action required

Value (hexadecimal)

1000

Descriptor Code

4

Definition

System status

Value (hexadecimal)

0800

Descriptor Code

5

Definition

Immediate command response

Value (hexadecimal)

0400

Descriptor Code

6

Definition

Job status

Value (hexadecimal)

0200

Descriptor Code

7

Definition

Application program processor

Value (hexadecimal)

0100

Descriptor Code

8

Definition

Out-of-line message

Value (hexadecimal)

0080

Descriptor Code

9

Definition

Status display

Value (hexadecimal)

0040

Descriptor Code

10

Definition

Dynamic status display

Value (hexadecimal)

0020

Descriptor Code

11

Definition

Critical eventual action required

Value (hexadecimal)

0010

Descriptor Code

12

Definition

Important information message

Value (hexadecimal)

Descriptor Code

13

Definition

Reserved for future use

Notes:

- The codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to descriptor code 1, bit 1 to descriptor code 2. These codes are assigned to messages ending with I.
- For more information, see the EDESC parameter.

Default: 0200

IPNAME

Identifies the IP address of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

1 to 64 alphanumeric characters

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

Note: GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

IPPORT

Identifies the IP port of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

1 to 65535

Specifies a number indicating the TCP/IP port used when IPPORT is omitted.

Default: 8044

Notes:

- This parameter must match the SERVPOR specification of the target server and normally should not be changed.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

IROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS console routing code.

Value (hexadecimal)

8000

Descriptor Code

1

Definition

Master console action

Value (hexadecimal)

4000

Descriptor Code

2

Definition

Master console information

Value (hexadecimal)

2000

Descriptor Code

3

Definition

Tape pool

Value (hexadecimal)

1000

Descriptor Code

4

Definition

Direct access pool

Value (hexadecimal)

0800

Descriptor Code

5

Definition

Tape library

Value (hexadecimal)

0400

Descriptor Code

6

Definition

Disk library

Value (hexadecimal)

0200

Descriptor Code

7

Definition

Unit record pool

Value (hexadecimal)

0100

Descriptor Code

8

Definition

Teleprocessing control

Value (hexadecimal)

0080

Descriptor Code

9

Definition

System security

Value (hexadecimal)

0040

Descriptor Code

10

Definition

System error/maintenance

Value (hexadecimal)

0020

Descriptor Code

11

Definition

Programmer information

Value (hexadecimal)

0010

Descriptor Code

12

Definition

Emulators

Value (hexadecimal)

0008

Descriptor Code

13

Definition

Installation use

Value (hexadecimal)

0004

Descriptor Code

14

Definition

Installation use

Value (hexadecimal)

0002

Descriptor Code

15

Definition

Installation use

Value (hexadecimal)

0001

Descriptor Code

16

Definition

Installation use

Value (hexadecimal)

0000

Descriptor Code

None

Definition

For CA XCOM Data Transport use only.

Notes:

- The console routing codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to routing code 1, bit 1 to routing code 2, and so on. These codes are assigned to messages ending with I.
- Specifying IROUT=0000 in the Default Option Table or as part of the PARM field of the EXEC JCL statement causes the suppression of all XCOMMnnnnI messages, with the exception of XCOMM0056I and XCOMM0001I from the SYSLOG, and most informational messages generated by XCOMJOB. All messages continue to be a part of the CA XCOM Data Transport log.

Default: 4020

LIST

Broadcasts the file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a list of destinations to which the file is to be transferred. The name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.
- When a transfer is performed to a destination defined as a list of LUs or IP addresses, the data is transferred to each LU or IP node in the list.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.
- The LIST parameter is valid only for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.
- Because a transfer to a list destination is processed as a queued request, the various file transfers involved might have different start times. Use the CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control function on the Menu Interface to check the current status of any broadcast distribution.

Using a Superlist

Specifying the name of a superlist for the LIST parameter broadcasts the file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution superlist, or list of lists.

Up to 32720 bytes

XCOM LIST names are names of members in the XCOMCNTL data set and therefore are limited to eight alphanumeric characters.

XCOM lists are limited to 32720 bytes of storage, consisting of the following:

- A 32-byte storage descriptor, leaving 32688 bytes for the list.
- Each list entry occupies 4 to 10 bytes:
 - 1 byte for the TYPE
 - 1 flag byte
 - 1 byte for the LENGTH
 - 1 to 8 bytes for the name of the list

If each member name specified as a LIST/SUPERLIST is eight characters long, then a SUPERLIST can include 2971 member names.

LOG

Specifies whether a log of CA XCOM Data Transport activity is written to SYSOUT.

YES

Write a log of CA XCOM Data Transport activity to SYSOUT.

NO

Do not write a log of activity.

Note: Unless LOG=NO is coded, the CA XCOM Data Transport activity log includes a list of the SYSIN01 parameters used for the file transfer, except for the PASSWORD parameter value, which is omitted for security reasons.

Default: YES

LOGCLASS

Indicates the desired SYSOUT class to which the CA XCOM Data Transport log is written.

X

Specifies the SYSOUT class X.

x

Specifies a SYSOUT class other than X. This class can be represented with any alphabetic character.

You can also specify an asterisk (*), which writes the CA XCOM Data Transport log to the same class as this job's JCL MSGCLASS.

Default: X

LOGDEST

Indicates the SYSOUT destination to which the CA XCOM Data Transport log is sent.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of the SYSOUT destination to which the CA XCOM Data Transport log is sent. The name can be eight alphanumeric characters long.

Note: For more information on LOGDEST, see the description of this parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

LOGMODE

Overrides the mode name set in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table if the DLOGMOD parameter is set to the value of XCOM.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the mode name.

Notes:

- If DLOGMOD=VTAM, this parameter is ignored.
- For more information on LOGMODE, see the description of this parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

LU

Defines the remote system's LU name and associated VTAM logical unit name.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the remote and associated VTAM LU name.

Note: GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

NETNAME

Specifies the name passed by CA XCOM Data Transport to remote systems in CINIT or BIND vectors to override the PLU name in the user portion of the BIND. This is required for some systems, such as AS/400. For detailed information, see specific system components.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating a name to override the PLU name for remote systems in CINIT and BIND vectors.

Note: Do not confuse this parameter with the VTAM parameter NETID.

Default: XCOMAPPL

PSOPREF

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

QSTART

This parameter specifies the handling of the XCOMRRDS transfer queue during initialization of the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

WARM

This option performs a WARM start of the server in normal mode, as for previous releases. The XCOMRRDS transfer queue is read and requests are queued for pending work in the XCOMRRDS data set.

COLD

This option performs a COLD start of the server. It removes all pending work from the RRDS. (This is roughly the equivalent of deleting and defining the XCOMRRDS data set, with the exception that the next transfer request number is not reset to 1000.)

HOLD

This option performs a HOLD start of the server. It reads the XCOMRRDS transfer queue data set and builds requests for all pending work. The difference between HOLD and WARM is that all LOCALLY initiated transfer requests are placed in a HOLD status.

Default: WARM

REPCR

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to attempt to do a CREATE when receiving a transfer with FILEOPT=ADD|REPLACE and the data set does not exist.

YES

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport will attempt to do a CREATE when receiving a transfer with FILEOPT=ADD|REPLACE and the data set does not exist.

NO

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport will fail the transfer when receiving a transfer with FILEOPT=ADD|REPLACE and the data set does not exist.

Default: NO

Notes:

- The REPCR default parameter can be specified in the default table or overridden by the XCOMJOB/XCOMXFER EXEC parameter.
- The value of REPCR can also be modified using the operator DFLT command.

SECURE_SCHEDULE

Specifies whether a secure (SSL) TCP/IP connection is to be used to perform the SCHEDULE or INQUIRE operation against the target server.

YES

A secure (SSL) TCP/IP connection is to be used by XCOMJOB to connect to the target server referenced in the STCIP parameter.

NO

A regular TCP/IP connection is to be used.

Note: This parameter applies only to SCHEDULEs or INQUIREs using TCP/IP. It has no meaning for SNA-based operations.

Default: The default value is determined by the SSL and SECURE_SOCKET parameter combinations in the Default Options Table.

SERL

Specifies the number of times CA XCOM Data Transport tries to establish a session with the partner LU after the first attempt at session establishment has failed. Used for SNA transfers only.

0

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport does not attempt session establishment after the first session establishment error.

1 to 254

Specifies the number of retries.

255

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport retries session establishment indefinitely.

Default: 255

Notes:

- CA XCOM Data Transport retries a transfer at the interval specified by the ERRINTV parameter. Because SERL specifies the number of retries, the transfer is attempted SERL+1 times (that is, the initial attempt to establish a session is not included in the count).
- For group transfers, a session establishment error is considered to have occurred only after attempts at session establishment with *all* LUs in the group have failed.
- For example, if a group contains three LUs and SERL=2 is specified, CA XCOM Data Transport must try session establishment with each LU in the group before the session establishment error count is incremented. If all three attempts fail, the error count is set to 1 and CA XCOM Data Transport retries session establishment with each LU (this is the first retry). If the three session establishment attempts fail again, the error count is set to 2 and all three LUs are retried (this is the second retry). If all three fail this time, too, CA XCOM Data Transport stops making further session establishment attempts because the session establishment retry limit (SERL) has been reached.

STCAPPL

Identifies the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport server to which this request is to be queued.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the CA XCOM Data Transport server where this request is to be queued.

Notes:

- STCAPPL is necessary when there are several CA XCOM Data Transport servers running on your system and during third-party transfers when you want to send a file from a server other than your own to a third remote system.
- Only TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers are valid for third-party initiates.

STCIP

Indicates to XCOMJOB the IP address that is the target of a SCHEDULE or INQUIRE.

1 to 63 alphanumeric characters

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

STCPLXQ

Indicates to XCOMJOB the name of the PLEXQ group that is the target of a SCHEDULE or INQUIRE.

1 to 8 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the name of the PLEXQ group which is the target of a meta-transfer request. This name can contain up to 8 alphanumeric or the following characters: @, #, \$ and _ (underscore). To connect to a PLEXQ group from XCOMJOB, at least one CA XCOM Data Transport server must already be active.

STCPORT

Specifies to XCOMJOB the IP PORT of the started task that is the target of the SCHEDULE or INQUIRE if the STCIP parameter is also specified.

1 to 65535

Specifies a number that indicates the IP port of the started task.

Default: If the STCPORT parameter is not specified, the IPPORT parameter value defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

SUPLIST

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to suppress XCOMM0397I and XCOMM0398I messages when processing transfers of PDS or PDSE (source) members.

YES

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport will suppress the XCOMM0397I and XCOMM0398I messages.

NO

Specifies that CA XCOM Data Transport will allow the following messages to be issued to the console when processing transfers of PDS or PDSE (source) members:

- XCOMM0397I *memname* BEING TRANSMITTED
- XCOMM0398I *memname* BEING RECEIVED

Default: NO

Notes:

- The SUPLIST default parameter can be specified in the default table or overridden by the XCOMJOB/XCOMXFER EXEC parameter.
- The value of SUPLIST can also be modified using the operator DFLT command.

SWAIT

Specifies the number of seconds that CA XCOM Data Transport waits for a session to be established after the request for session establishment has been queued.

1 to 32767

Specifies the time limit in seconds within which a queued session establishment request must result in the establishment of a session.

Default: 30

Note: If CA XCOM Data Transport's first attempt at session establishment fails, a request for session establishment is placed in a request queue. A session must be established within the time specified by the SWAIT parameter. If no session is established within the specified time, a session establishment error is considered to have occurred, which results in incrementing the value of the SERL parameter (for a description of the SERL parameter, see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*).

TCPSTACK

Job name or started task name of the TCP/IP stack that is used by the CA XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface. Use this parameter to specify the desired stack, if multiple stacks are running at your site.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the job name or started task of the TCP/IP stack used by the CA XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface.

Default: None

Note: An empty value causes the CA XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface to listen on all IP stacks.

TERL

Specifies the number of file allocation errors, VTAM errors, and retries during TCP/IP session establishment that CA XCOM Data Transport will allow before terminating the transfer.

0

Specifies that no errors are retried (regardless of the settings of FERL, SERL, or VERL).

1 to 32766

Specifies the total number of times that CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to correct errors.

32767

Specifies that errors are retried indefinitely.

Default: 32767

Notes:

- If the number of errors for a particular category of retrievable errors (FERL, SERL, VERL) or any combination of such categories is equal to the value of TREL, CA XCOM Data Transport stops further retry attempts and fails the transfer. For example, suppose that TREL=10, FERL=6, SERL=6, and VERL=4. If CA XCOM Data Transport has retried file allocation 5 times and session establishment 5 times, the total error retry limit (TERL) has been reached. Therefore, CA XCOM Data Transport makes no further error retry attempts, although the individual error retry limits have not been reached.
- TREL=32767 (that is, indefinite number of error retries) does not override a value of FERL, SERL, or VERL that indicates a finite number of retries (such as any value greater than 0 but smaller than 255). For example, if TREL=32767 and SERL=5, CA XCOM Data Transport stops retrying session establishment errors after the fifth error has occurred, instead of continuing indefinitely.

TIMEOUT

Indicates the maximum duration that CA XCOM Data Transport is to wait for any VTAM or TCP/IP command to complete before terminating the program with an abnormal return code. This ensures that the CA XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface does not hold up an initiator or socket indefinitely. For example, if a target system is unavailable, VTAM cannot initiate a session; therefore, the procedure terminates at the specified time-out value. Similarly, a SEND or RECEIVE command times out if a transmission gets hung up.

0 to 99999 seconds

Specifies how long CA XCOM Data Transport should wait for a VTAM or TCP/IP command before terminating the program.

Notes:

- CA XCOM Data Transport always queues to VTAM the request to establish the session with the remote system. If TYPE=EXECUTE or TYPE=INQUIRE, CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to establish the session within the time specified in the TIMEOUT parameter. If it cannot, then the job aborts. An error message is written to the CA XCOM Data Transport log and is also sent to the operator console. A return code of 9 or 10 is also issued.
- For a TCP/IP transfer, the TIMEOUT parameter determines how long to wait for a connection to a remote IP node
- TIMEOUT should not be less than 60 seconds, to allow sufficient time for a normal transfer or inquiry request to complete.

Default: 600

TRACE

Activates the internal CA XCOM Data Transport trace function as an alternative to the VTAM trace. The trace data, often useful in debugging problems, is sent to the SYSOUT class defined by the DUMPCL parameter.

level

A value from 0 through 9 which enables and specifies the level of the CA XCOM Data Transport trace function instead of the VTAM trace. Level 0 provides the minimal trace data while level 9 provides maximum trace data. Levels in between build incrementally on level 0.

YES

Use the CA XCOM Data Transport trace function instead of the VTAM trace. It will also force level 9 trace data.

NO

Do not use the CA XCOM Data Transport trace function.

Default: NO

TYPE

Specifies how CA XCOM Data Transport is to process the transfer request. Required.

SCHEDULE

Queues the file transfer request and ends the job step when the transfer request is queued. The request runs in the address space of the CA XCOM Data Transport server. The file transfer is single-threaded in first-in-first-out queuing order (unless overridden by priority considerations) and is implemented when the resource becomes available.

If the target system is unavailable during the execution of a job, the transfer occurs as soon as it becomes available. If the target system is available and the CA XCOM Data Transport server is active, the transfer can be executed immediately.

TYPE=SCHEDULE is recommended for production jobs.

EXECUTE

Indicates that the file transfer is to be processed during the execution of the current job. If the file transfer cannot be executed before the specified job time-out interval, CA XCOM Data Transport generates condition codes and messages. This transfer type is supported by most CA XCOM Data Transport platforms. For a list of restrictions, call CA Technical Support.

If TYPE=EXECUTE and another user has established a session with the same target system, your job aborts if the other user's session does not end before the time-out interval has expired.

INQUIRE

Indicates whether all transfers specified in a job request have completed successfully, and whether any transfers were incomplete or unsuccessful.

HISTORY

Retrieves history records based on specified criteria, such as user ID, transfer ID, TCP/IP address, dates and times, file size or type, and send or receive.

Note: For more information about return codes, see XCOMJOB Return Codes in this chapter.

VERL

Used by VTAM and TCP/IP to determine the number of times CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to retry a file transfer that has received a network error.

0

Specifies that the transfer is not retried.

1 to 254

Specifies the number of retry attempts.

255

Specifies that the transfer is retried indefinitely.

Default: 255

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport retries a transfer at the interval specified by the ERRINTV parameter. Because this parameter specifies the number of retries, the transfer will be attempted VERL+1 times (that is, the initial attempt to establish a session is not included in the count).

VTAMGNAM

Specifies the VTAM Generic Resource Name that the server attempts to open at initialization time.

Note: This parameter is valid only for the CA XCOM Data Transport server job.

XXXXXXXX

Specify the one- to eight-character alphanumeric Generic Resource Name.

Default: None

XCOMPLEX

Specifies the name of the XCOMPLEX facility that the CA XCOM Data Transport Administrator administers.

Specify the same XCOMPLEX name for each CA XCOM Data Transport server that is a member of the XCOMPLEX facility. The name for the XCOMPLEX must be unique and cannot be the same as the acbname for any server in the XCOMPLEX.

Note: This parameter is valid for the CA XCOM Data Transport server job and the CA XCOM Data Transport administrator job.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Specify the 1- to 16-character alphanumeric name of the XCOMPLEX to join

Default: None

ZIIP

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport should utilize zIIP processors to reduce CPU utilization costs.

Specify Yes or No to indicate if a zIIP can be utilized to offload some processing from the main CPUs.

Default: YES

SYSIN01 Parameters

This section describes the set of parameters that are specified in the SYSIN01 DD statement of the XCOMJOB JCL. The discussion of the SYSIN01 parameters is divided into the following subsections:

Symbolic Parameters

This section discusses parameters with variable data that is resolved to other values at schedule time or at transfer time, depending on the specific parameter

General SYSIN01 Parameters

This section discusses parameters that can be specified in any batch job.

SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=FILE

This section discusses parameters that must be used when FILETYPE=FILE is coded in the SYSIN01 DD statement).

SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=REPORT

This section discusses parameters that must be used when FILETYPE=REPORT is coded in the SYSIN01 DD statement).

SYSIN01 Tape Parameter

This section discusses parameters that need to be used when tape data sets are being transferred.

SYSIN01 DCB Parameters

This section discusses parameters that are used to allocate space for transferred data.

SYSIN01 Transfer Control Parameters

This section discusses parameters associated with CA XCOM Data Transport's transfer control (XTC) feature, which is concerned with the control of multiple interdependent transfers.

Note: There are no special parameters required for FILETYPE=JOB.

SYSIN01 DD Statement

The SYSIN01 parameters passed to CA XCOM Data Transport can be coded either directly in the SYSIN01 input stream or indirectly in a data set that is referenced by the SYSIN01 DD statement. The latter method - that is, using the SYSIN01 DD statement only to reference the data set where the transfer control parameters are coded - is preferable for transfer jobs run regularly with the same processing options.

Main Coding Rules

The SYSIN01 parameters must be coded according to the same rules that are used in coding standard SYSIN instream information. Thus, among the most important rules to be observed when coding SYSIN01 parameters are the following:

- Parameter data can span multiple lines as long as a plus sign (+) is placed at the end of each line to be continued and that the continuation line starts in columns 2 through 16.
- Each new parameter must start in column one.
- Parameter values with embedded spaces, quotes, or a plus sign (+) followed by a space, which would indicate a continuation line, must be enclosed in either single or double quotes. The single or double quotes, if used, must delimit the beginning and end of each line of the parameter value.

Preserving SYSIN01 Information

If you want the SYSIN01 parameters for a file transfer to be included in the CA XCOM Data Transport activity log, code the PARM parameter LOG=YES on the EXEC card of the JCL for the transfer.

Symbolic Parameters

Symbolic parameters let you store transfer parameters in control files with variable data that is resolved to other values at schedule time.

Standard symbolic parameters are supplied with CA XCOM Data Transport.

No setup is required to use the pre-defined variables that are integrated as part of CA XCOM Data Transport. If you place these variables in the parameter data set for a transfer, CA XCOM Data Transport invokes them when scheduling the transfer.

&DATE(format-code)

Causes the current date to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value. The format of the date depends on the format code that is selected as a sub-parameter. If no format is specified, *YYYYMMDD* is used. Valid format-codes and examples of their output are:

- *MMDDYYYY*—12312008
- *DDMMYYYY*—31122008
- *YYYYMMDD*—20081231
- *YYMMDD*—081231
- *YYYY*—2008
- *YY*—08
- *MM*—12
- *DD*—31
- *YYDDD*—08366
- *YYYYDDD*—2008366
- *DDMONYYYY*—31DEC2008
- *MON*—DEC
- *MONTH*—DECEMBER

&IPNAME

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

&LU

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

&USER

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

&USERID

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

&ID

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

&TIME

Causes the current time to be substituted dynamically in the current keyword value. The format of the time depends on the format code that is selected as a sub-parameter. Valid *format-codes* and examples of their output are:

- *HHMMSSTH*—15312811
- *HHMMSS*—153128
- *HHMM*—1531
- *MMSS*—3128
- *HH*—15
- *MM*—31
- *SS*—28
- *TH*—11
- *TH3*—110

Note: The TH3 format-code is only accurate to 1/100th of a second so the last digit will always be 0.

How to Use Symbolic Parameters

You can place symbolic variables in any combination in SYSIN01 control statements to create composite parameter values. You can use a period (.) as a terminating character for the symbolic variable, but this is not required. If a period is present, it is removed from the resultant field content.

Example

```
ID=X-&TIME(HH) :&TIME(MM) :&TIME(SS)
```

This results in the value for ID being set to:

```
X-15:31:28
```

If the symbolic variable does not have a system value, you must assign a value before using the symbolic variable. You can also specify subscripts on symbolic variables that do not have a format-code. There are two formats for subscripted symbolic variables. If only one numeric value is present, a starting position of 1 is assumed. A second subscript format allows for a starting position as well as a length to be entered:

Example (one subscript)

```
LU=L784000  
ID=LU#&LU(4)
```

This results in the value for ID being set to:

```
LU#L784
```

Example (two subscripts)

```
LU=LU250021  
ID=LU#&LU(5,4)
```

This results in the value for ID being set to:

```
LU#0021
```

Which SYSIN01 Statements Support Symbolic Parameters?

You can use symbolic parameters on the following SYSIN01 statements:

- CHARS
- DEST
- FCB, FILE, FILEOPT, FILETYPE, FORM
- GROUP
- ID, IPNAME
- LCLNTFYL, LFILE, LIST, LU, LUNIT, LUSER, LVOL
- NOTIFY, NOTIFYNAME
- OEDATE, OETIME, OFILETYPE, OID, OLMSG, OLU, OREQ, OSDATE, OSTIME, OTNAME, OTYPE, OTYPEREQ, OUSER
- REPORT, RMNTNTFYL, RNOTIFY, RNOTIFYNAME
- SYSUDATA
- TDUDATA, TRUSTED, TYPE
- UNIT, USER, USERID
- VOL
- WRITER
- XCOM_CONFIG_SSL, XTCERRDECR, XTCERRINCR, XTCERRPURGE, XTCERRREL, XTCGOODDECR, XTCGOODINCR, XTCGOODPURGE, XTCGOODREL, XTCJOB, XTCNET

General SYSIN01 Parameters

Unless otherwise noted, the parameters described in the following are optional.

AGE

Overrides the CA XCOM Data Transport default age purging interval.

1 to 999 days

Specifies the number of days that a transfer request can remain in the queue before being purged.

Note: Aging is relative to the scheduled start date of the file transfer. The purging interval is the number of days a request can remain on the CA XCOM Data Transport queue before purging. The CA XCOM Data Transport queue includes file transfer requests with future start dates, transfer requests that have been placed on HOLD status, and transfers that were suspended. CA XCOM Data Transport performs automatic queue purging at two times-when the CA XCOM Data Transport server comes up and daily at midnight.

Default: Taken from CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

CODETABL

Specifies the one- to three-character prefix to the file names, atoe.tab and etoa.tab, that contain the external ASCII-to-EBCDIC and EBCDIC-to-ASCII custom character conversion tables on the CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows and the CA XCOM Data Transport for UNIX platforms. These custom character conversion tables determine which external translation tables are to be used when a transfer is sent to these platforms. This parameter is valid only if INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO is set on the receiving platform and the platforms are at r11 or above.

1 to 3 (bytes)

Specifies up to 3 alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner.

Default: None

CKPT

Specifies the interval for checkpoints taken during a file transfer.

0 to 9999 records

Specifies the number of records to transfer for a checkpoint interval.

Notes:

- The checkpoint/restart facility resumes interrupted transfers from the point at which the most recent checkpoint was taken.
- Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to the disk. A checkpoint interval that is too short slows down file transfers; a checkpoint interval that is too long increases the risk of data loss. We recommend that you set the checkpoint count to at least 1000. On Token Ring, Ethernet, and other high-speed networks, the checkpoint count should be set to the highest allowable value, if needed.
- If the receiving system is z/OS or VSE, the checkpoint count should be set to a multiple of the blocking factor. For example, if the DCB attributes are RECFM=FB LRECL=80 BLKSIZE=8000, the checkpoint count should be a multiple of 100.

Default: Taken from the CA XCOM Data Transport default options table.

CODE

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

EBCDIC

Indicates that the transferred data are coded in EBCDIC format.

ASCII

Indicates that the transferred data are coded in ASCII format.

BINARY

Indicates that the transferred data are coded in binary format.

UTF8

Indicates that the transferred data are coded in UTF8 format.

UTF16

Indicates that the transferred data are coded in UTF16 format.

Default: EBCDIC

Notes:

- EBCDIC packed decimal fields cannot be transferred under EBCDIC. Use BINARY to transfer EBCDIC packed decimal data.
- If you specify CODE=ASCII and the receiving system is a mainframe, then this parameter is ignored.
- When UTF16 is specified, UTF16BE (Big Endian) or UTF16LE (Little Endian) is negotiated based on the CPU type of the local system.
- The LOCAL_CHARSET and REMOTE_CHARSET parameters are used to specify the translation that takes place on the transferred data when UTF8 or UTF16 is specified.
- For SEND JOB requests sent to a z/OS partner using Unicode (CODE=UTF8 or UTF16), the remote CCSID is required to be EBCDIC based as JES is unable to process non-EBCDIC characters.

COMPRESS

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

YES

Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only. YES is the default.

NO

No data compression.

RLE

Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters.

COMPACT

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

COMPACTL

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

LZSMALL

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

LZMEDIUM

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

LZLARGE

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

HUFFMAN

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

LZRW3

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

ZLIB(*n*)

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

Note: Specifying a value other than NO enables use of zIIP to perform the compression function. zIIP processing is used for compression only if the buffer size to compress is \geq 4096 bytes. Specifying PACK=LENGTH and use a high MAXPACK value (\geq 4096) for TCP/IP transfers or RUSIZE (\geq 4096) for SNA transfers to make efficient use of zIIP.

Default: YES

CREATEDELETE

This parameter specifies whether an existing data set is deleted and a new data set allocated at the start of a FILEOPT=CREATE transfer.

NO

If FILEOPT=CREATE and the data set exists, then the transfer fail with a catalog/file error.

YES

If FILEOPT=CREATE and the data set exists, then it is deleted and a new data set is allocated at the start of the transfer.

Default: NO

For the Default Options Table (XCOMDFLT)

Notes:

- Specifying CREATEDELETE=YES causes the attributes of the existing data set to be lost. The new data set is allocated with the attributes specified in the transfer.
- CREATEDELETE applies only if the target data set is a sequential data set or an entire PDS/PDSE. CREATEDELETE is ignored for other types of data sets (such as PDS members, PDSE members, VSAM, and USS files).
- If the data set is specified using the fully qualified GxxxxVxx name, CREATEDELETE does not apply to relative GDGs.
- The site administrator must allow the use of CREATEDELETE=YES through the default table (XCOMDFLT), CONFIG member (XCOMCFG), or destination member (XCOMCNTL).

DATACLAS

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

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

Default: None

DOMAIN

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

Up to 15 alphanumeric characters

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

Default: None

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

DROPSESS

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

YES

Indicates that CA XCOM Data Transport drops the session.

NO

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

QEMPTY

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

Default: NO

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

DSNTYPE

Specifies the data set definition.

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

LIBRARY

Defines a PDSE.

PDS

Defines a partitioned data set.

BASIC

Defines a legacy sequential dataset.

LARGE

Defines a large format sequential dataset.

EXTREQ

Defines an extended format dataset.

EXTPREF

Specifies an extended format is preferred. If the extended format is not possible, a basic format will be used.

<blank>

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

Note: These values are IBM standards for SMS processing.

Default: None

EPRTY

Indicates the execution priority for the request. The lowest priority is 1.

1 to 255

Specifies an execution priority from 1 to 255, where 1 is the lowest priority.

Notes:

- In an environment with multiple concurrent CA XCOM Data Transport transmissions, transfers with higher priorities receive preferential servicing.
- All other considerations being equal, give short file transfers a higher EPRTY than very long running transmissions.

Default: 16

FILEDATA

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.

FILETYPE

Indicates the output type of the transfer on the target system. Required.

FILE

Indicates that the transferred information is a file to be stored on the external media of the receiving system.

This parameter value can be used with TYPE=SEND and TYPE=RECEIVE requests.

JOB

Indicates that the transferred information is a batch job submitted for execution on the remote system.

This parameter value can be used only with TYPE=SEND requests.

For JOB requests sent to a z/OS partner using Unicode (CODE=UTF8 or UTF16), the remote CCSID is required to be EBCDIC based as JES is unable to process non-EBCDIC characters.

REPORT

Indicates that the transferred information is a report to be printed on the remote system.

This parameter value can be used only with TYPE=SEND requests.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

GATEWAYGUID

This parameter identifies the remote file as a CA XCOM Gateway file and specifies the CA XCOM Gateway GUID. The CA XCOM Gateway GUID is a unique value that identifies each CA XCOM Gateway file. The keyword ANY can be used to identify the remote file as a CA XCOM Gateway file when the CA XCOM Gateway GUID is not known.

Range: 0 to 36 characters

Default: None (the remote file is not a CA XCOM Gateway file).

GROUP

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport to use the “pooled” LU feature to allow for multi-threading of transfers to nodes that support multiple logical units but not parallel sessions. For TCP/IP transfers, use GROUP to specify an alias.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a group of LUs defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CBXGPARM). The name can contain up to eight characters. The first character must be alphabetic, while the rest can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, USER, and LU are mutually exclusive parameters. Only one of them can be coded.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.
- The group must be predefined in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CBXGPARM). When the transfer process begins, CA XCOM Data Transport tries transferring to the first LU in the group. If that attempt fails, the second LU is tried. If that transfer attempt fails, the third LU is tried, and so on. However, as soon as CA XCOM Data Transport finds an LU that is available for the partner node, it transfers the data to that LU and stops making any further transfer attempts.
- Group processing is supported for TCP/IP transfers but only for a single IP address. In this way, an alias can be defined within CA XCOM Data Transport for an IP address.
- Session establishment is subject to a time-out limit defined on the TIMEOUT parameter. See the description of TIMEOUT later in this section.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

HOLD

Prevents a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer from starting until explicitly released.

YES

This transfer is not initiated until it is released in one of the following ways:

- Through the Menu Interface
- By an operator with a RELEASE command
- Through the XTC facility

NO

This transfer is not held.

Default: NO

ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer.

XXXXXXXXXX

Identify the file transfer using one to ten alphanumeric or national characters.

Notes:

- The ID complements the request number assigned to every locally initiated file transfer. This ID appears before the message on the CA XCOM Data Transport message log and after the message when it is displayed on a console. The ID is passed to remote systems and is displayed in the remote system CA XCOM Data Transport log.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: The job name of the job used to invoke the batch interface

INQWAIT

Identifies how long CA XCOM Data Transport should wait in hours, minutes, and seconds (*hhmmss*) before determining and reporting the status of a transfer request. The maximum possible wait is one second less than 100 hours.

000000 to 995959

Specifies how long CA XCOM Data Transport should wait after a transfer request before determining and reporting the status of a transfer request.

Note: Only valid for TYPE=INQUIRE transfers.

Default: The value specified in CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

IPNAME

Identifies the IP address of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

1 to 64 alphanumeric characters

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

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters. GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters is coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

IPPORT

Identifies the IP port of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

1 to 65535

Specifies a number indicating the IP port of the remote system.

Default: If this parameter is not specified, the value of IPPORT parameter defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

Note: When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

LCLNTFYL

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Notes:

- You can specify this parameter in the XCOMDFLT table, in the destination member, or in the SYSIN01. Its presence is checked for first in the SYSIN01, then in the destination member, and lastly in the XCOMDFLT default table.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

LFILE

Identifies the local data set involved in a file transfer.

1 to 54 characters (for a non-USS file)

Specifies the non-USS local data set involved in a file transfer. This can be the name of a file copied to a remote system or the file name of a data set received from a remote system. Alternatively, the local data set name can be specified using the LCLDS01 DD statement. If both are specified, the data set defined by LFILE takes precedence.

Specifies up to 54 characters consisting of the following:

- A 1- to 44-character data set name
- An optional member name enclosed in parentheses

Note: A wildcard character (*) can be used if transferring between IBM mainframe systems.

Notes:

- Use an asterisk as the member name to show that all members of a partitioned data set are to be transferred.

For example, the statement LFILE=PAYROLL.PDS(*) indicates that all members of the PAYROLL partitioned data set are to be transferred.
- Use the prefix followed by an asterisk if all members beginning with a specific prefix are to be transferred. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE are all to be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.
- The use of wildcards (*) is supported only between IBM mainframe systems and platforms running CA XCOM Data Transport Version 3.1, r11, r11.5 or r11.6.

1 to 255 characters (for a USS file)

Specifies the USS local data set involved in a file transfer. This can be the name of a file copied to a remote system or the file name of a data set received from a remote system. Alternatively, the local data set name can be specified using the LCLDS01 DD statement. If both are specified, the data set defined by LFILE takes precedence.

Specifies up to 255 characters consisting of the following:

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

Notes:

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

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*mTransfer ALL files starting with an m, ending with an m *and* containing a y.**LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*you***Transfer ALL files starting with an m *and* containing the characters you in succession.**LFILE=/u/users/xcom/m*y*o*u***Transfer ALL files starting with an m *and* containing the characters y and o and u (in order, but not in succession).

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

LFILEDATA

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.

LIST

Broadcasts this file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a distribution list designating where this file should be broadcast. The name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long. The list name can be the name of a superlist.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, and LU are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.
- When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.
- When a transfer is performed to a destination defined as a list of LUs or IP addresses, the data is transferred to each LU or IP node in the list.
- The LU and IPNAME parameters can be coded within the same list member. This results in the file being transferred to SNA and IP nodes.
- The LIST parameter is valid only for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.
- Because a transfer to a list destination is processed as a queued request, the various file transfers involved might have different start times. Use the CA XCOM Data Transport Operator Control function on the Menu Interface to check the current status of any broadcast distribution.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Using a Superlist

Specifying the name of a superlist for the LIST parameter broadcasts the file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution superlist, or list of lists.

Up to 32720 bytes

XCOM LIST names are names of members in the XCOMCNTL data set and therefore are limited to eight alphanumeric characters.

XCOM lists are limited to 32720 bytes of storage, consisting of the following:

- A 32-byte storage descriptor, leaving 32688 bytes for the list.
- Each list entry occupies 4 to 10 bytes:
 - 1 byte for the TYPE
 - 1 flag byte
 - 1 byte for the LENGTH
 - 1 to 8 bytes for the name of the list

If each member name specified as a LIST/SUPERLIST is eight characters long, then a SUPERLIST can include 2971 member names.

LOCAL_CHARSET

This parameter specifies the local character set CA XCOM Data Transport uses for Unicode transfers (CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16).

CCSID#nnnnn/tttttt

nnnnn - specifies the CCSID number that corresponds to the character set of the local file. Valid values are 1 - 65535.

tttttt (optional) – specifies the technique search order IBM Unicode Services uses when performing conversion. From 1 to 8 characters are specified. Valid values to use are:

- R - Roundtrip conversion
- E - Enforced Subset conversion
- C - Customized conversion
- L - Language Environment Behavior conversion
- M - Modified for special use conversion
- B - Bidi transformation (Bi-directional) conversion
- 0-9 - User defined conversions

Note: If the technique search order is not specified, Unicode Services defaults to 'RECLM'.

Default: The DEFAULT_CHARSET parameter in the destination member or CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table specifies the default.

LOCAL_DELIM

This parameter specifies an optional encoding for which the specified LOCAL_CHARSET is based. The encoding must be the first option in the list and the only valid value is EBCDIC.

Specifies a colon separated list of record delimiters that are used to mark and detect the end of a record for USS-based output files when FILEDATA=TEXT.

Used only for UNICODE transfers (CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16).

Valid options:

- EBCDIC – The specified character-set is EBCDIC encoded.
- NA – Not applicable, the system default delimiter is used.
- NL – New line
- CR – Carriage return
- LF – Line feed
- CRLF – Carriage return/Line feed
- LFCR – Line feed/Carriage return
- CRNL – Carriage return/New line

Default: The DEFAULT_DELIM parameter in the destination member or CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table specifies the default.

Notes:

- For EBCDIC rules, the 'FF' delimiter is only valid for Linux/Unix/Windows platforms.
- If EBCDIC is specified, it must be the first option in the list.
- If a delimiter is specified that is not valid for the encoding it is ignored

EBCDIC Rules

Record Delimiter	Mutually exclusive with
CR	CRLF, CRNL
LF	LFCR
NL	
CRLF	CR
LFCR	LF
CRNL	CR

LPASS

Indicates a password associated with LUSER. This is mainly used for third-party-initiated file transfer requests.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies a password of up to eight alphanumeric characters that is associated with LUSER.

Note: LPASS should not be confused with PASSWORD (see below).

LU

Defines the VTAM LU name of the remote system.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of the remote LU. The name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters.

Notes:

- GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters is coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

LUSER

Specifies a user ID on the source system whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer.

XXXXXXXX

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

Notes:

- LUSER is mainly used for a third-party transfer: a user on system A requests that system B (source) execute a file transfer to system C (target). While the transfer request is initiated by system A, the file transmission is entirely between system B and system C.

The only prerequisites for third-party transfers are:
 - All systems must be identified to VTAM and be running CA XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher.
 - The ID entered for LUSER must satisfy the requirements of the security software in effect on the source system.
- If the source system has a default user ID for third-party file transfers, and you want to use this default, then a null value must be specified for this parameter as LUSER=" " with at least one space between the quotes.
- Not all CA XCOM Data Transport platforms support third-party transfers.
- For conventional file transfers, LUSER can be used to identify the user initiating the transfer. This is useful in performing operator tracking and control functions through the menu interface.
- Do not confuse LUSER with the USERID parameter. USERID refers to the authorization access ID on the target system, both for ordinary file transfers and third-party initiated transfers.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: The ID associated with the address space created when the file transfer request is made

DEFAULT_CONVERROR

This parameter identifies the action when the input file contains characters that cannot be converted. The characters are not included within the output character sets character repertoire.

REPLACE

Replace each unconvertible character with the default substitution characters defined for the Unicode character set.

REPLACE#nnnnnnn

Replace each unconvertible character with the Unicode character that the decimal value nnnnnnn identifies. If the specified replacement character cannot be represented in the output character set, then the transfer is failed. This option is not supported for z/OS systems, where the replacement character is defined in the conversion table that is defined to IBM Unicode Services. This option is treated as REPLACE. The replacement character has a valid range of 1 – 1114111.

SKIP

The erroneous data is disregarded, but a warning message is issued at the end of the transfer. The message identifies that this condition occurred and provides a total count of the number of skipped characters. This option is not supported for z/OS systems and is treated as REPLACE.

FAIL

The transfer terminates with an error condition.

Default: The DEFAULT_CONVERROR parameter in the destination member or CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table specifies the default.

DEFAULT_INPUTERROR

This parameter identifies the appropriate action when the input file contains data that is not consistent with the specified input character set.

REPLACE

Replace each piece of erroneous data with the default substitution characters defined for the Unicode character set.

REPLACE#nnnnnnn

Replace each piece of erroneous data with the Unicode character that the decimal value nnnnnnn identifies. This option is not supported for z/OS systems, where the replacement character is defined in the conversion table that is defined to IBM Unicode Services. This option is treated as REPLACE. The replacement character has a valid range of 1 – 1114111.

SKIP

The erroneous data is disregarded, but a warning message is issued at the end of the transfer. The message identifies that this condition occurred and provides a total count of the number of ignored bytes. This option is not supported for z/OS systems and is treated as REPLACE.

FAIL

The transfer terminates with an error condition.

Default: The DEFAULT_INPUTERROR parameter in the destination member or CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table specifies the default.

MGMTCLAS

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

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

Default: None

NEWXFER

Indicates the beginning of a new file transfer definition. Unlike all other SYSIN01 parameters, no value is assigned to this parameter. The parameter NEWXFER is entered in SYSIN01 at a point where a new transfer request is defined. The text following the parameter name NEWXFER up to the next occurrence of NEWXFER (if any) forms the definition of a transfer request.

Notes:

- At least one parameter must be specified between succeeding NEWXFER parameters.
- To negate a previously specified parameter, specify the parameter again with no value.
- It is not necessary to respecify all parameters for an additional file transfer, only those that are different. All parameters other than XTC parameters are propagated. For example, if two TYPE=SEND transfers are requested, then the FILE=*remote_file_name* parameter is usually specified twice, but the FILETYPE=FILE and TYPE=SEND parameters have to be specified only for the first request.
- Multiple SNA and TCP/IP transfers can be intermixed within the same SYSIN01 stream.
- For information about TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, see the discussion of the CONTINUE parameter for XCOMJOB PARM.

NOTIFY

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport who to notify on the local system when the file transfer is complete. This parameter is used in conjunction with NOTIFYNAME. See also RNOTIFY.

LOG

Requests that the main console operator on this system be notified.

tso_user_id

Identifies the TSO user who is sent a broadcast message when the file transfer completes. Any value except LOG is interpreted by CA XCOM Data Transport as a TSO user ID on this system. If this user ID is not logged on when the transfer is completed, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

Note: When this option is specified, you cannot use NOTIFYNAME or RNOTIFYNAME parameters.

CICS

Causes CA XCOM Data Transport to begin an LU 6.2 process to CICS when the file transfer concludes. See NOTIFYNAME.

Note: For this result, in addition to NOTIFY=CICS, NOTIFYNAME=cics.acbname needs to be specified.

ROSCOE

Sends notification messages to users of the CA Roscoe timesharing product when a file transfer begins, ends, or fails. See NOTIFYNAME.

Note: When you specify NOTIFY=ROSCOE, you must set NOTIFYNAME to the name of the CA Roscoe user to notify on the initiating system and RNOTIFYNAME to the name of the CA Roscoe user on the remote system. To keep a CA Roscoe user informed on a local system, you need to specify NOTIFY=ROSCOE and NOTIFYNAME=roscoe_key.

ALL

If the remote system is an OpenVMS, CA XCOM Data Transport can send notification to the electronic mailboxes of DEC ALL-in-1 users.

Note: When NOTIFY=ALL is selected, then NOTIFYNAME must also be specified.

Default: LOG

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

NOTIFYNAME

Identifies the entity on the local system that is to receive a notification of the completion of the transfer.

XXXXXXXX

Indicates the TP name under CICS, or the CA Roscoe key, or the DEC ALL-in-1 user to be notified at the conclusion of a file transfer by the initiator of the request. The notification receiver name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

Notes:

- This parameter must be used when NOTIFY=CICS, NOTIFY=ROSCOE, or NOTIFY=ALL has been selected.
- If you specify NOTIFY=CICS, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=*cics.acbname*.
- If you specify NOTIFY=ROSCOE, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=*roscoe key*.
- If you specify NOTIFY=ALL, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=*mailbox name*.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

PASSWORD

Identifies the password for the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges CA XCOM Data Transport is to execute on the remote system. It should be the password known to the remote security system.

Up to 31 alphanumeric characters

Specifies up to 31 characters representing the user password that is to be used for CA XCOM Data Transport execution on the remote system.

Notes:

- This value is overwritten with a string of asterisks or *xxx...* when it appears in any CA XCOM Data Transport log.
- To change the remote TSO password, use the following format:
oldpassword/newpassword
- PASSWORD should not be confused with LPASS (see above).

PROGLIB

Specifies whether the transfer is of a PDSE program library or not.

YES

Indicates the transfer of a PDSE program library.

NO

Indicates that the transfer is not of a PDSE program library.

Notes:

- CA XCOM Data Transport uses the values from PSOPREF and PSOVOL to create the temporary data sets used in transferring PDSE program libraries.
- Only whole PDSE program libraries can be transferred. The transferring of an individual member or the use of wild cards (for example, ABC*) to transfer multiple members is not supported.
- PROGLIB=YES requires the use of an XCOMPRNT DD statement. Ensure any CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS servers that are used to send or receive PDSE program library transfers have been modified to include the XCOMPRNT DD. See sample member XCOM in the appendix "Sample Files."
- If PROGLIB=YES is used in TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, then XCOMPRNT DD is included in the batch XCOMJOB JCL.

Default: None

REMOTE_CHARSET

This parameter specifies the remote character set CA XCOM Data Transport uses for Unicode transfers (CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16).

When the remote system is CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS:

CCSID#nnnnn/tttttt

nnnnn - specifies the CCSID number that corresponds to the character set of the local file. Valid values are 1 - 65535.

tttttt (optional) – specifies the technique search order IBM Unicode Services uses when performing conversion. From 1 to 8 characters are specified. Valid values to use are:

- R - Roundtrip conversion
- E - Enforced Subset conversion
- C - Customized conversion
- L - Language Environment Behavior conversion
- M - Modified for special use conversion
- B - Bidi transformation (Bi-directional) conversion
- 0-9 - User defined conversions

Note: If the technique search order is not specified, Unicode Services defaults to 'RECLM'.

When the remote system is CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows or CA XCOM Data Transport for Linux/Unix:

CCSID#nnnnn

nnnnn - specifies the CCSID number that corresponds to the character set. Valid values are 1 - 65535.

Alternatively, can be specified as an IANA character set name, or (ICU) acceptable alias name.

Range: 0 to 60 characters

Default: The DEFAULT_CHARSET parameter in the destination member or CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table/Global Parameters on the remote system specifies the default.

REMOTE_DELIM

This parameter specifies an optional encoding for which the specified REMOTE_CHARSET is based. If specified, the encoding must be the first option in the list.

Used only for UNICODE transfers (CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16).

When the remote system is CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, the encoding can only be specified as EBCDIC. When the remote system is CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows or CA XCOM Data Transport for Linux/Unix, the encoding can be either ASCII or EBCDIC.

Specifies a colon separated list of record delimiters that are used to mark and detect the end of a record for USS-based files when FILEDATA=TEXT.

Valid options:

EBCDIC – The specified character set is EBCDIC encoded.

ASCII – The specified character set is ASCII encoded (Linux/Unix/Windows only).

NA – Not applicable, the system default delimiter is used.

NL – New line

CR – Carriage return

LF – Line feed

CRLF – Carriage return/Line feed

LFCR – Line feed/Carriage return

CRNL – Carriage return/New line

VT – Vertical tabulation (ASCII only)

FF – Form Feed (For EBCDIC on Linux/Unix/Windows platforms)

The tables list the valid delimiters for the various encodings, along with delimiters that are mutually exclusive with each one. CA XCOM Data Transport validates the delimiters that are specified and terminates a transfer where mutually exclusive delimiters are specified.

Notes:

- For EBCDIC rules, the 'FF' delimiter is only valid for Linux/Unix/Windows platforms.
- If a delimiter is specified that is not valid for the encoding it is ignored.

EBCDIC Rules

Record Delimiter	Mutually exclusive with
CR	CRLF, CRNL

LF	LFCR
NL	
CRLF	CR
LFCR	LF
CRNL	CR
FF	

ASCII Rules

Record Delimiter	Mutually exclusive with
CR	CRLF, CRNL
LF	LFCR
NL	
CRLF	CR
LFCR	LF
CRNL	CR
VT	
FF	

UTF Rules

Record Delimiter	Mutually exclusive with
CR	CRLF, CRNL
LF	LFCR
NL	
CRLF	CR
LFCR	LF
CRNL	CR
VT	
FF	
LS	
PS	

Range: 0 to 60 characters

Default: The REMOTE_DELIM parameter in the destination member or CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table/Global Parameters on the remote system specifies the default.

RESTART

Identifies whether a stopped transfer should be restarted from the nearest checkpoint or from the beginning. This option is only valid for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, and it is used only if a problem occurred earlier on the restart checkpoint and the transfer request is being resubmitted.

YES

Start from the nearest checkpoint; do not start from the beginning of the transfer.

NO

Signals that the file transfer should be restarted from the beginning, even if a checkpoint restart is feasible. NO is the default.

Default: NO

RMTNTFYL

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

A (All)

Notify on transfer completion.

W (Warn)

Notify only if the transfer received a warning or error.

E (Error)

Notify only if the transfer received an error.

Default: A

Notes:

- You can specify this parameter in the XCOMDFLT table, in the destination member, or in the SYSIN01. Its presence is checked for first in the SYSIN01, then in the destination member, and lastly in the XCOMDFLT default table.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

RNOTIFY

Tells CA XCOM Data Transport who to notify on the remote system when the file transfer is complete. This parameter is used in conjunction with RNOTIFYNAME. See NOTIFY.

LOG

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

tso_user_id

Identifies the TSO user who is sent a message when the file transfer completes. Any value except LOG is interpreted by CA XCOM Data Transport as a TSO user ID on this system. If this user ID is not logged on when the transfer is completed, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.

CICS

Causes CA XCOM Data Transport to begin an LU 6.2 process to CICS when the file transfer concludes. This is used only if the remote system is z/OS.

ROSCOE

Sends notification messages to users of the CA Roscoe timesharing product when a file begins, ends, or fails. NOTIFYNAME is the name of the CA Roscoe user to notify on the initiating system. RNOTIFYNAME is the name of the CA Roscoe user on the remote system. To notify a CA Roscoe user on a remote system, specify RNOTIFY=ROSCOE and RNOTIFYNAME=*roscoe_key*.

ALL

If the remote system is an OpenVMS, CA XCOM Data Transport can send notification to the electronic mailboxes of DEC ALL-in-1 users. To notify a DEC ALL-in-1 user, specify RNOTIFY=ALL and RNOTIFYNAME=*mailbox_name*.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: LOG

RNOTIFYNAME

Identifies the entity on the remote system that is to receive a notification of transfer completion.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name (up to eight alphanumeric characters) of the remote system entity to be notified by the target system when a transfer completes.

Notes:

- This parameter must be used when RNOTIFY=CICS, RNOTIFY=ROSCOE, or RNOTIFY=ALL has been selected.
 - If you specify RNOTIFY=ROSCOE, you must also specify RNOTIFYNAME=*roscoe_key*.
 - If you specify RNOTIFY=ALL, you must also specify RNOTIFYNAME=*mailbox_name*.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

SECURE_SOCKET

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

YES

Performs a secure transfer.

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

NO

Performs a non-secure transfer.

The transfer uses a non-OpenSSL socket.

Default: NO

SPRTY

Indicates the scheduling priority of this file transfer request. When multiple file transfer requests are eligible for initiation (that is, they are past their start date/time) to the same LU or GROUP, those with higher SPRTY values are scheduled first. One is the lowest priority.

1 to 255

Specifies a scheduling priority for this file transfer request.

Note: This feature has no effect once the transfer begins executing. Do not confuse it with EPRTY, the execution priority.

Default: 16

STARTDATE

Specifies the date when the transfer is to begin.

The transfer start date can be provided in one of three formats:

- *yyyymmdd*

where

yyyy

Is a four-digit designation for a year (for example, 2008).

mm

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

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

dd

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

Example

STARTDATE=20080201 schedules a transfer to begin on February 1, 2008.

- *yyddd* (Julian date)

where

yy

Is a two-digit designation for a year (for example, 08).

ddd

Is a three-digit number in the range 001 to 366 designating a day of the year.

Example

STARTDATE=08032 schedules a transfer to start on the 32nd day of 2008, which is the same as February 1, 2008.

- *+nnn* (*nnn* days from today)

where

nnn

Is a number in the range 1 to 999.

Example

Specifying STARTDATE=+31 on January 1, 2008 schedules a transfer to begin on February 1, 2008.

Default: Current date

STARTTIME

Specifies the time (*hhmm*) this transfer becomes eligible for execution.

0000 to 2400

Specifies the time (*hhmm*) this transfer becomes eligible for execution.

Notes:

- You can also set the time for the future in terms of its separation in hours and minutes (*+hhmm*) from the current time.
- For example, if a transmission is to start no earlier than 2 p.m.:
STARTTIME=1400
- Or if the start time is two hours from now:
STARTTIME=+0200.

Default: Current time

STORCLAS

Specifies the one- to eight-character name of the storage class for a new SMS-managed data set.

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

Default: None

SYSUDATA

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

1 to 10 (bytes)

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

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

TDUDATA

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

1 to 10 (bytes)

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

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

TRUNCATE

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

YES

Truncate any excess characters.

NO

Abort the transfer. Once the problem has been resolved, the transfer must be rerun.

Note:

The CA XCOM Data Transport mainframe products support these fields: CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, CA XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and CA XCOM Data Transport for VM.

When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

The use of truncation is not supported for Unicode transfers. This is due to the possibility of data loss or corruption should truncation occur in the middle of a multi-byte character in the file.

Default: NO

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.

TYPE

Indicates whether the file transfer is inbound or outbound. Required.

SEND

Indicates that the file transfer is outbound from this system.

RECEIVE

Indicates that the file transfer is inbound to this system.

Notes:

- If TYPE=RECEIVE, then FILETYPE=FILE must be specified.
- If TYPE=SEND, one of the three, FILETYPE=FILE, FILETYPE=REPORT, or FILETYPE=JOB, must also be specified.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

UMASK

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

Range: 000 to 777

Default: 022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

USERID

Identifies the user ID that CA XCOM Data Transport is to use on the remote system. The user ID must be known to the remote system's security.

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies a user ID (up to 12 alphanumeric characters) whose access privileges on the remote system are to be used for this file transfer.

Notes:

- For IBM iSeries or OpenVMS, specify the user's signon. If this parameter is omitted, CA XCOM Data Transport defaults to the ID associated with the address space that submitted the file transfer request.

For example, if there is a JCL USERID parameter coded in the JOB statement of the job invoking XCOMJOB, then that JCL USERID is used. If a blank USERID parameter value is to be sent to the remote system, USERID=" " must be entered, with at least one space between the quotes. Do this if the remote system is to supply its own default for the user ID under whose access privileges this transfer is to execute.

- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XCOM_CONFIG_SSL

Specifies the HFS SSL configuration file path and file name.

1 to 256 characters

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

Notes:

- A sample SSL configuration file, configssl.cnf, is provided with the installation.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: None

SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=FILE

The following additional parameters can be used only when FILETYPE=FILE has been indicated.

AVGREC

This parameter specifies the multiplier for Primary and Secondary allocation units when allocating a dataset based on the number of records. The record size is based on the value of the LRECL parameter.

U

Indicates that the PRI and SEC parameters specify the number of records to allocate for.

K

Indicates that PRI and SEC parameters specify the number of records in thousands (so it would be the number specified multiplied by 1024).

For example, specifying 3 would be stating 3 K or 3072 records.

M

Indicates that PRI and SEC parameters specify the number of records in millions (so it would be the number specified multiplied by 1048576).

For example, specifying 2 would be stating 2M or 2097152 records.

Default: Taken from the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options table.

Note: This parameter applies only when the SPACE parameter specifies a value of REC for the ALLOC value. Indicating that a file is being allocated based on a specific number of records. For example, SPACE=(alloc, pri, sec, dir).

COMPRESS_PDS

COMPRESS_PDS is the parameter that causes the actual PDS compression to happen. If your CA XCOM Data Transport administrator has enabled the programmatic PDS compression feature in a CA XCOM Data Transport region, you can use the COMPRESS_PDS option to control if and when output PDS data sets get compressed as part of the transfer.

NONE

Suppresses the compression of an output PDS dataset as part of a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer.

BEFORE

Compresses an output PDS dataset before the transfer of user data begins.

AFTER

Compresses an output PDS dataset after the transfer of user data has completed.

BOTH

Compresses an output PDS dataset both before and after the transfer of user data.

Default: NONE

Notes:

- COMPRESS_PDS applies only to PDS data sets that is, or have been, opened for output as the target of a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer.
- If the COMPRESS_PDS option is present in the DEST member for a particular transfer partner, and that DEST member is made available to the XCOMJOB utility that is used to schedule a transfer to that partner, it becomes the default value for all transfers initiated with that partner CA XCOM Data Transport in that invocation of XCOMJOB.
- If your CA XCOM Data Transport administrator configures CMPRS_PDS_ALLOW=YES or CMPRS_PDS_ALLOW=X37, the COMPRESS_PDS=NONE option cannot suppress the compression of an output PDS data set if a z/OS system abend B37, D37, or E37 occurs.

Output

Output from the compression utility is handled in accordance with the setting of the CMPRS_SYSOUT_CL server-level parameter. The spool data sets (if they are allocated) will have the following prefixes:

- XB for compressions performed before a transfer, as in the case with COMPRESS_PDS=BEFORE or on a restarted transfer request
- XA for transfers performed after a transfer

The decimal transfer request number is appended to the prefix to provide a unique spool entry for each compression operation. This naming convention allows for the correlation of compression utility output with a specific file transfer if there is a need for problem determination research after the transfer.

Example:

For a request number 034271, the following spool entry names would apply:

- The output from the utility used to compress the PDS data set before the transfer would be named XB034271.
- For a compression performed after the data transfer, the SYSOUT dataset would be named XA034271.

EATTR

This parameter identifies if the dataset can have extended attributes when the dataset is allocated on an Extended Address Volume (EAV).

OPT

Specifies that a dataset can optionally have extended attributes.

NO

Specifies that a dataset cannot have extended attributes.

Default: None

Note: This parameter is applicable only for data set creation on an IBM mainframe.

FILE

Provides file information for a transfer. This information depends on the type of transfer and the systems being used.

Up to 256 alphanumeric characters

If TYPE=SEND, specify the remote file to which data is transferred.

If TYPE=RECEIVE, specify the remote file being transferred.

If the remote system is a z/OS system, specify the data set name.

If the remote system is a z/OS system with CA XCOM Data Transport, specify the data set name or the fully qualified USS file name.

If the remote system is a Windows system, specify the full path name.

If the remote system is an IBM iSeries system, specify the qualified file name.

If the remote system is an HP OpenVMS system, specify the VMS file name.

If the remote system is a UNIX or Linux system, specify the fully qualified file name including path information.

Notes:

- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.
- If the remote file name includes embedded spaces in the file name, enclose the FILE parameter value in either single or double quotes. For example, to send to the directory **c:\My Documents** on a Windows partner, use the following format:

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

FILEOPT

Indicates how the transferred file is managed by the receiving system.

REPLACE

Replaces the file on the receiving system. What is replaced depends on the type of VSAM file, as follows:

KSDS cluster

Records with matching and non-matching keys are replaced.

ESDS cluster

Nothing is replaced. All records are added to the end of the data set, because a non-reusable ESDS can only be replaced by deleting and redefining the cluster. Use CREATE to replace reusable VSAM clusters.

RRDS cluster

Nothing is replaced. This is an invalid choice.

Note: If sending a new member to a pre-existing PDS, specify REPLACE.

ADD

Adds the records of the transferred file to the end of an existing sequential file or inserts them into an indexed file if they do not already exist there. If the records already exist there, CA XCOM Data Transport aborts the transfer.

Note: You cannot add to an existing PDS member.

CREATE

Creates the transferred file on the destination system as a sequential file. This option should also be used when VSAM clusters with the REUSE option are to be reused. If the transfer involves a PDS member, specify CREATE only if the PDS itself is being created; otherwise, an error results.

Notes:

- If CREATEDELETE=YES and the data set exists, then the data set is deleted and a new data set is allocated at the start of the transfer.
- If CREATEDELETE=NO and the data set exists, then the transfer fails with a catalog/file error.

Notes:

- This parameter is ignored for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers that specify TYPE=RECEIVE in SYSIN01 if the local file is identified through the LCLDS01 DD statement, because in this case the disposition of the file is determined by the DISP parameter on the DD statement.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: REPLACE

LUNIT

Specifies the unit for the local file involved in this file transfer.

Up to eight characters

Specifies the unit for the local file involved in this unit transfer.

Notes:

- LUNIT is used with the LFILE parameter.
- If LCLDS01 is used, the unit can be specified through the JCL parameter UNIT.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: Catalog information or default specified in CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

LVOL

Specifies the volume of the local file involved in a file transfer. This is used with the LFILE parameter.

Up to six characters

Specifies the volume of the local file involved in a file transfer.

Notes:

- If LCLDS01 is used, the volume can be specified through the VOL JCL parameter.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: Catalog information

PACK

Indicates whether record packing is used. It can substantially improve performance.

CRLF

Inserts a carriage return (CR) and line feed (LF) characters at the end of each record. This is the packing type used for most CA XCOM Data Transport platforms.

LENGTH

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

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

NO

No record packing is used.

Notes:

- PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using CA XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.
- Platforms that support PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.
- For more information, see Pack Data Records in the chapter The Menu Interface (TSO/ISPF Panels).
- Specifying a value other than NO will enable use of zIIP to perform the compression function. zIIP processing will be used for compression only if the buffer size to compress is ≥ 4096 bytes. It is recommended to specify PACK=LENGTH and use a high MAXPACK value (≥ 4096) for TCP/IP transfers or RUSIZE (≥ 4096) for SNA transfers to make the most efficient use of zIIP.

Default: NO

RECSEP

Indicates whether record separators (such as carriage returns) are added to the data delimiting records when they are written.

Note: This parameter is ignored if both the sending and receiving systems are EBCDIC.

YES

Add separators to the data delimiting records.

NO

Do not add separators.

Notes:

- If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.
- When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (ODOA) on Windows and LF (OA) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

Default: YES

RELEASE

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

YES

The remote partner is to release unused DASD space.

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

NO

The remote partner is not to release unused DASD space.

Default: No

SPACE

Specifies the space to be allocated for a z/OS file.

Value:

CYL, TRK, BLK, or REC (for alloc)

0 to 16777215 (for pri, sec, and dir)

Definition:

This value is specified in the following format:

SPACE=(alloc,(pri,sec,dir))

alloc - Specifies cylinders (CYL), tracks (TRK), blocks (BLK) or records (REC) for storage.

pri - Specifies the primary space allocation.

sec - Specifies the secondary space allocation.

dir - Specifies the number of directory blocks for partitioned data sets.

Notes:

- This parameter is used only when creating a file under a system such as z/OS that pre-allocates space.
- For more information, see documentation on the z/OS JCL SPACE parameter in the DD statement.

Default: CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

UNIT

Indicates the unit type where the data set is to be created.

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies up to ten alphanumeric characters indicating the unit type where the data set is to be created (or where it resides, for existing non-cataloged data sets).

Default: CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

VLR

Indicates whether the transfer is for extended Variable Length Record (VLR) support.

YES

Extended VLR support is requested.

NO

Extended VLR support is not requested.

Default: NO

Notes:

- VLR=YES is only valid for FILETYPE=FILE and CODE=BINARY.
- To use extended VLR support, *both* systems must have extended VLR support. For example, if the CA XCOM Data Transport for Windows system does not have extended VLR support, then you cannot get the desired results by initiating an extended VLR transfer from z/OS to Windows.

VOL

Indicates the volume name where the data set is to be created.

XXXXXXXXXX

Specifies up to ten alphanumeric characters indicating the volume where the data set is to be created (or where it resides, for existing non-cataloged data sets).

Default: CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

SYSIN01 Parameters Supported by FILETYPE=HISTORY

The following additional parameters can be used only when TYPE=HISTORY has been indicated in the XCOMJOB parm statement.

OEDATE

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

YYYYMMDD

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

YYYY

The four-digit year

MM

The two-digit number of the month, as follows:

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

DD

The two-digit day of the month (01 to 31)

Default: None

Notes:

- OEDATE and OETIME form an end date and time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the date and time specified.
- See OSDATE and OSTIME for the start date and time.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OETIME

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

HHMMSS

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

HH

The two-digit hour (00 through 23)

MM

The two-digit minute (00 through 59)

SS

The two-digit second (00 through 59)

Default: 235959

Notes:

- OEDATE and OETIME form an end date and time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or before the date and time specified.
- See OSDATE and OSTIME for the start date and time.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OFILE

This parameter specifies the file name (local or remote) to match for a TYPE=HISTORY request.

Note: You can use the following wildcard characters when you specify the file name:

*** or %**

Represents a string of zero or more characters.

-

Represents any single character.

Example:

An OFILE value of **%MASTER.FIL_.G*** tells CA XCOM Data Transport to locate a file with following attributes:

- Starting with anything
- Ending with anything
- With the characters **MASTER.FIL** found in the name, followed by any single character, followed by **.G**

OFILECASE

This parameter specifies whether the specified file name (OFILE parameter) search could be case-sensitive.

Default: N

OFILETYPE

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

JOB

Restrict the search for file transfers to only FILETYPE JOB transfers.

REPORT

Restrict the search for file transfers to only FILETYPE REPORT transfers.

FILE

Restrict the search for file transfers to only FILETYPE FILE transfers.

Default: None

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OFLMAX

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

NNNNNNNNN(N|X)

A 1- to 10-digit number, where the last digit can be either another numeric digit or a 1-character qualifier. This parameter is used to restrict the search for file transfers to only those file transfers where the number of bytes transferred is equal to or less than the value specified.

X

One of the following qualifiers (default B):

- B = Bytes
- K = Kilobytes
- M = Megabytes
- G = Gigabytes

Default: None

Notes:

- Use OFLMIN and OFLMAX to specify a range that can be used to limit the history request by number of bytes transferred.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OFLMIN

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

NNNNNNNNN(N|X)

A 1- to 10-digit number, where the last digit can be either another numeric digit or a 1-character qualifier. This parameter is used to restrict the search for file transfers to only those file transfers where the number of bytes transferred is equal to or greater than the value specified.

X

One of the following qualifiers (default B):

- B = Bytes
- K = Kilobytes
- M = Megabytes
- G = Gigabytes

Default: None

Notes:

- Use OFLMIN and OFLMAX to specify a range that can be used to limit the history request by number of bytes transferred.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OID

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

XXXXXXXXXX

A 1- to 10-character transfer ID used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that contain the specified transfer ID.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OINIT

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

LOCAL or L

Restrict the search for file transfers to only locally initiated transfers.

REMOTE or R

Restrict the search for file transfers to only remotely initiated transfers.

Default: None

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OJOB

This parameter specifies the invoking job name to match for a TYPE=HISTORY request.

Note: You can use the * wildcard character when you specify the job name.

OLIMIT

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

NNNN

Specifies a one- to four-digit number (1 to 9999) that limits the maximum number of records to be returned by the history request.

Default: Set by the CA XCOM default (XCOMDFLT) table parameter OPERLIM.

OLMSG

Limits the history request by the transfer's last message. The format to use for CA XCOM Data Transport messages is as follows:

XCOMXNNNS

A 1- to 10-character name used to restrict the search for file transfers to those where the last message matches the value specified.

XCOM

Indicates that the message is from CA XCOM Data Transport.

X

Identifies the system.

NNNN

Is the message number.

S

Is the message severity:

- I = Informational
- W = Warning
- E = Error

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- This parameter is case sensitive.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OLU

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

XXXXXXXX

A one- to eight-character LU name used to limit the history request to only those file transfers for the specified remote LU.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- This parameter is case sensitive.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OREQ

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

NNNNNN

A one- to six-character request number used to limit the history request to a specific request number.

Default: All request numbers

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OSDATE

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

YYYYMMDD

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

YYYY

The four-digit year

MM

The two-digit number of the month, as follows:

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

DD

The two-digit day of the month (01 to 31)

Default: None

Notes:

- OSDATE and OSTIME form a start date and time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the date and time specified.
- See OEDATE and OETIME for the end date and time.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OSTIME

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

HHMMSS

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

HH

The two-digit hour (00 through 23)

MM

The two-digit minute (00 through 59)

SS

The two-digit second (00 through 59)

Default: 000000

Notes:

- OSDATE and OSTIME form a start date and time used to limit the history request to only those file transfers that were scheduled or completed on or after the date and time specified.
- See OEDATE and OETIME for the end date and time.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OSYSID

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

XXXX

A one- to four-character history system ID used to limit the history request to only those file transfers for the specified history system ID.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OSYSNAME

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

XXXXXXXX

A one- to eight-character history system name used to limit the history request to only those file transfers for the specified history system name.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OTNAME

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

XXXXXXXX...X

A 1- to 64-character TCP/IP name or address used to limit the history request to only those file transfers for the specified TCP/IP name or address.

Default: None

Notes:

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter only when specified as the last character.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OTYPE

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

I

Selecting this option retrieves history records for file transfers whose execution is still pending.

A

Selecting this option retrieves history records for file transfers that are currently in progress.

C

Selecting this option retrieves history records for file transfers that have been successfully or unsuccessfully completed.

ALL|AIC|*

Selecting this option retrieves history records for all file transfers, independent of their status.

Notes:

- You can also specify values in combination; for example, specify **AI** to request history records for file transfers currently in progress *and* file transfers whose execution is still pending.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: AIC

OTYPEREQ

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

SEND or S

Restrict the search for file transfers to only send transfers.

RECEIVE or R

Restrict the search for file transfers to only receive transfers.

Default: None

Notes:

- This parameter is case sensitive.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OUSER

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

XXXXXXXXXXXX

A 1- to 12-character user name used to limit the history request to only those file transfers submitted by the specified user.

Default: None

Notes

- The wildcard character, *, can be used for this parameter.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

OVOL

This parameter specifies the volser (local or remote) to match for a TYPE=HISTORY request.

Note: You can use the * wildcard character when you specify the volser.

SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=REPORT

The following additional parameters should only be coded when FILETYPE=REPORT has been selected.

CHARS

Indicates the character set JES uses when the report is sent to a remote system.

XXXX

Specifies up to four alphanumeric characters representing the character set JES uses when a report is sent to a remote system.

Default: None

CLASS

Specifies the print class to which the report is printed. For example, if the receiving system is a z/OS-supported mainframe, indicate the JES SYSOUT class desired.

x

Specifies one alphanumeric character representing the print class where the report is printed.

Note: When sending a report to an HP OpenVMS system, if you specify a value for CLASS, make certain that it is a valid value for this remote system. If it is not, the print job fails. Avoid this by defining this parameter with a value of null (binary zero), space, or A.

Default: A

CONTROL

Indicates the printer carriage control codes present in the data stream.

ASA

ASA standard carriage control codes are used.

MACHINE

Specific hardware-dependent codes are used.

NONE

No carriage control codes are used.

Default: NONE

COPY (or COPIES)

Indicates the number of report copies printed.

0 to 255

Specifies the number of report copies to print.

Default: 1

DEST

Indicates the printer or other device on the remote system receiving the report.

Up to 21 characters

Specifies the printer or device on the remote system receiving the report.

Notes:

- The DEST parameter can contain a fully qualified printer file name when the report is sent to an AS/400.
- The actual number of bytes allowed for this parameter is dependent on the remote system.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Default: System default printer

DISP

Determines whether to keep or delete the report file after printing on the remote system. This value is ignored when the remote system is an IBM mainframe.

KEEP

Keep the report file after it is printed on the remote system.

DELETE

Delete the report file after it is printed on the remote system.

Default: DELETE

FCB

Indicates the name of the Forms Control Buffer that JES uses from SYS1.IMAGELIB when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system.

xxxx

Specifies the name of the Forms Control Buffer that JES uses when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system. The name can be up to four alphanumeric characters long.

Default: System default value

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

FORM

Tells the remote operator the kind of form on which to print a report.

XXXX

Specifies up to four alphanumeric characters representing the kind of form on which to print the report.

Notes:

- If you specify a special form value, make certain the value is valid for the remote system. Otherwise, the print job fails. If in doubt, use the default.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

REPORT

Supplies the title of the report.

Up to 21 alphanumeric characters

Specifies the title of the report.

Notes:

- Depending on the operating system printing the report, this parameter may only be used as a comment, which would not be printed as part of the report. It may be part of a banner page produced with the report.
- IBM iSeries and HP OpenVMS print this field in a banner page. With reports sent to a z/OS system, this entry becomes part of the banner page. The banner page consists of the report title and the values designated in the CLASS and FORM parameters.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

REPORTHOLD

Designates whether the report should be held or prepared for immediate printing.

YES

Hold the report.

NO

Print the report immediately.

Note: This parameter cannot be used with a Windows or a UNIX partner.

Default: NO

SPOOL

Designates whether to spool the report to disk or to print it directly. If the remote system is z/OS, this operand has no effect on the transfer.

YES

Spool the report to disk.

NO

Do not spool; print the report immediately.

Default: YES

WRITER

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

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters identifying the external writer that is to process this report on the remote system.

Notes:

- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

SYSIN01 Tape Parameters

The parameters described in this section can be used when tape drives are involved in the transaction. Allowable values for these parameters are the same as for their IBM JCL counterparts, except where noted. You can also refer to this section for parameter information when using the Menu Interface.

Note: When tape drives are involved in the transaction, it may be necessary to use also some of the parameters discussed in the section, FILETYPE=FILE Parameters, such as the parameters LUNIT, LVOL, UNIT, and VOL.

DEN

Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape on the local or remote system.

1 to 4

Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape on the local or remote system. Valid values are the same as those for the DEN parameter in JCL.

EXPDT

Specifies the expiration date to be placed on the tape data set being created.

yyddd

Specifies an expiration date for the tape data set as a two-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, in the expiration date 09021, 09 is the year (namely, 2009), and 021 is the 21st day of that year. The tape data set will expire on January 21, 2009.

yyyy/ddd

Specifies an expiration date for the tape data set in terms of a four-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, in the expiration date 2009/021, 2009 is the year, and 021 is the 21st day of that year. The tape data set will expire on January 21, 2009.

Note: EXPDT and RETPD are mutually exclusive; specify one or the other.

LABEL

Indicates the type of label associated with a tape data set. The label of a tape data set is specified in terms of a sequence number and a designation for the type of processing to be applied to the data set. The following table lists the valid values for both label components:

sequence number (0001 to 9999)

This value identifies the sequence number of a data set on tape.

Default: 0001

processing type (AL, AUL, BLP, LTM, NL, NSL, SL, SUL)

Represents the types of processing to be applied to data sets on tape.

Default: None

Default: (1,SL)

Notes:

- CA XCOM Data Transport writes only standard label tapes.
- This parameter should be specified in the same way that the LABEL parameter appears in the JCL-see the following example.

Example

```
LABEL=(2,BLP)
```

This specification refers to the second data set on the tape. The type of processing to be applied to this data set is BLP.

LLABEL

Specifies the sequence number of the file on the tape volume to be used for the local data set, and the type of processing to be applied to the data set (sequence number, processing type).

Valid values that can substitute for these variables are as follows:

sequence number (1 to 9999)

This value identifies the sequence number of a data set on tape.

processing type (AL, AUL, BLP, LTM, NL, NSL, SL, SUL)

Represents the types of processing to be applied to data sets on tape.

Note: This parameter should be specified in the same way that the LABEL parameter appears in the JCL.

Default: (1,SL)

Example

```
LLABEL=(2,BLP)
```

This specification refers to the second data set on the tape. The type of processing to be applied to this data set is BLP.

LUNITCT

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

1 to 20

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

LVOLCT

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

1 to 255

Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the local or remote system.

LVOLSQ

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

1 to 255

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

RETPD

Specifies the number of days to retain the tape data set being created.

1 to 9999

Specifies the number of days (1 to 9999) that the tape data set being created is to be retained.

Default: None

Note: RETPD and EXPDT are mutually exclusive; specify one or the other.

TAPE

Indicates to the remote system whether the volume is a tape volume or a disk file.

YES

Indicates that the transfer is to a tape volume and that mounts are allowed when performing dynamic allocation.

NO

Indicates that the transfer is to a disk file.

Note: If the remote data set is on tape, TAPE=YES must be specified for CA XCOM Data Transport to process the other tape parameters. Otherwise, all the tape parameters revert to their default values. This is especially important if the remote data set spans more than five tape volumes.

UNITCT

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

1 to 20

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

Default: None

VOLCT

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

1 to 255

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

Default: None

VOLSQ

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

1 to 255

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

SYSIN01 DCB Parameters

CA XCOM Data Transport allows the user to specify DCB information for files created or replaced locally or remotely by using the RECFM, LRECL, and BLKSIZE SYSIN01 parameters.

Users enter the DCB information when creating a file on the local system. Under these circumstances, the DCB information for the file transmitted is the default DCB information. Specifying the RECFM, LRECL, and BLKSIZE parameters overrides the default DCB information. The DCB information (specifically the LRECL operand) determines the maximum record length that the PC reads when receiving a binary file from z/OS. The local system confirms the accuracy of the three parameters.

When a z/OS-initiated receive is performed to a non-z/OS partner, it is recommended that all DCB-related parameters be coded in the SYSIN01 stream.

BLKSIZE

Defines the block size of the file.

0 to 99999

Specifies a value 0 to 99999, indicating the block size of the file.

Notes:

- If a receive request originates from a non-z/OS partner, the BLKSIZE should be coded explicitly. The value of the parameter must be based on a reasonable estimate.
- BLKSIZE=0 is valid only if the value of RECFM is FB, FBx, VB, or VBx. When BLKSIZE=0, z/OS (not CA XCOM Data Transport) determines the block size.

Default: BLKSIZE of the z/OS data set if a send or receive request of any type originates from a z/OS partner.

LRECL

This parameter defines the logical record length of the file.

0 to 99999

Specifies a value 0 through 99999, indicating the logical record length of the file.

Notes:

- If a receive request originates from a non z/OS partner, the LRECL is coded explicitly. The value of the parameter must be based on a reasonable estimate.
- For receive requests where the target character set is different from the source character set. The LRECL has a value that is specified which allows the difference in the number of bytes per character. If the LRECL is not large enough to support the target character set, an XCOMM0144E SENDING RECLEN > MAX TARGET LENGTH error is issued.

Default: LRECL of the z/OS data set. If a send or receive of any type request, originates from a z/OS partner.

RECFM

Specifies the z/OS record format associated with a data set. This parameter uses the same format as the z/OS JCL RECFM parameter.

F

Fixed

FA

Fixed ASA

FB

Fixed Blocked

FBA

Fixed Blocked ASA

FBM

Fixed Blocked Machine

FBS

Fixed Blocked Standard

V

Variable

VA

Variable ASA

VB

Variable Blocked

VBA

Variable Blocked ASA

VBM

Variable Blocked Machine

VBS

Variable Blocked Spanned

VS

Variable Spanned

U

Undefined

RELEASE

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

YES

The remote partner is to release unused DASD space.

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

NO

The remote partner is not to release unused DASD space.

Default: No

Examples of DCB Information

The following are examples of DCB information that you can code in your SYSIN01 data set, depending on the type of files being created:

Example 1

```
RECFM=FB  
LRECL=80  
BLKSIZE=8000
```

Example 2

```
RECFM=VB  
LRECL=516  
BLKSIZE=23440
```

Example 3

```
RECFM=U  
BLKSIZE=19069
```

SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters

The SYSIN01 parameters described in this section form a feature of CA XCOM Data Transport known as CA XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control (XTC). These parameters are used to handle dependencies between multiple transfers (For example, one transfer must complete in a certain way before another can start). They provide the means by which interdependent transfer requests can be defined and processed as a single group. A transfer request belonging to such a group can cause another transfer request in the same group to be held, purged, or released (either conditionally or unconditionally) from the transfer request queue.

For further discussion of interdependent transfers, see the section Coding Interdependent Transfers that follows the list of XTC parameters.

Delimiting Multiple Parameter Values

Several XTC parameters can be assigned up to eight values (typically, transfer request names) at the same time. When assigning multiple values to a parameter, commas must be used to separate the parameter values:

```
XTC_PARAMETER=VALUE1,VALUE2, . . . ,VALUE8
```

HOLDCOUNT

Associates a number with a transfer request that is incremented or decremented by the successful or unsuccessful completion of other transfer requests. As long as the number is greater than 0, the transfer is not released.

0 to 255

Specifies a value that controls the holding/releasing of a transfer request. The transfer is released when the value of the parameter reaches 0.

Note: See the description of the parameters XTCERRDECR, XTCERRINCR, XTCGOODDECR, and XTCGOODINCR, which can decrement and increment the value of the HOLDCOUNT parameter.

Default: 0

XTCERRDECR

Specifies the transfer requests for which the HOLDCOUNT parameter value is decremented when the current transfer completes unsuccessfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be decremented if a transfer completes unsuccessfully.

Notes:

- VTAM errors are not considered failed file transfers, because they are retried later.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCERRINCR

Specifies the transfer requests for which the HOLDCOUNT parameter value is incremented if the current file transfer fails.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be incremented if the current file transfer fails.

Notes:

- A VTAM communications error does not count as a failure.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCERRPURGE

Specifies the transfer requests to be purged if the transfer concludes unsuccessfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers to be purged if the current file transfer concludes unsuccessfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCERRREL

Specifies the transfers to be released if the current transfer completes unsuccessfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers to be released if the current transfer completes unsuccessfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCGOODDECR

Indicates an XTCNET job whose hold count decrements if the file transfer completes successfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be decremented if the current transfer completes successfully.

Notes:

- If the current file transfer completes successfully, the value of the HOLDCOUNT parameter of the transfers assigned to this parameter is reduced by one, unless the next transfer has already started or the HOLDCOUNT value has already reached zero.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCGOODINCR

Indicates the transfer requests whose HOLDCOUNT parameter is incremented when the current file transfer completes successfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be incremented if a transfer completes successfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCGOODPURGE

Specifies the transfer requests to be purged when the current file transfer completes successfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight jobs to be purged if a transfer completes successfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCGOODREL

Specifies the transfer requests to be released if the current file transfer concludes successfully.

Up to eight transfer request names

Specifies up to eight jobs to be released if a transfer completes successfully.

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCJOB

Defines the name of a transfer request belonging to the group of interdependent transfer requests named through the XTCNET parameter.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies the name of a transfer request in a group of interrelated transfer requests.

Default: z/OS job name of the z/OS job requesting the file transfer

Note: You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

XTCNET

Defines the name of a group of interdependent transfer requests.

XXXXXXXX

Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the name of the XTC network running this transfer.

Notes:

- When using the XCOMPLEX, all transfers with the same XTCNET value are distributed to the same XCOMPLEX Worker Server.
- When using the PLEXQ, all transfers with the same XTCNET value are distributed to the same worker server within the PLEXQ group.
- You can use symbolic variables with this parameter in batch SYSIN01. For more information, see Symbolic Parameters.

Coding Interdependent Transfers

This section explains how to code a set of interdependent transfers in the SYSIN01 DD statement.

- The SYSIN01 parameter NEWXFER is used at the beginning of each of the multiple transfer requests as shown in the following diagram:

```
JOBNAME . . .

//STEP1. . . PGM=XCOM,PARM=('parm=parm_value')
.
.
.
//SYSIN01 DD *
```

transfer request 1 parameters

```
NEWXFER
```

```
XCOMJOB
JCL
```

```
SYSIN01
```

transfer request 2 parameters

The NEWXFER parameter is used in the SYSIN01 DD statement to signal the beginning of each new transfer request 1,2,...i.

```
NEWXFER
```

transfer request i parameters

```
/*
```

```
//
```

- The parameter XTCNET is used to indicate which transfer requests belong to the same group (are dependent on each other). Suppose, for example, that the transfers XFER1, XFER2 and XFER3 are grouped together. Accomplished this by simply assigning the name of the group (say, GROUP1) to XTCNET and including XTCNET=GROUP1 in the definition of each of the three transfer requests. If XTC transfers are requested using the XCOMPLEX, the XCOMPLEX Admin Server distributes all transfers with the same value for XTCNET to the same XCOMPLEX Worker Server. If XTC transfers are requested using the PLEXQ, all transfers with the same value for XTCNET are distributed to the same server within the PLEXQ group.
- Each interdependent transfer request must have a unique name, which is assigned to the XTCJOB parameter. Thus, if XFER1, XFER2 and XFER3 are the names of three interdependent transfer requests, their definitions in SYSIN01 must contain the parameter XTCJOB=XFER1, XTCJOB=XFER2, and XTCJOB=XFER3, respectively.
- XTC parameters other than XTCNET and XTCJOB are used to indicate the dependencies obtaining between the transfer requests. The outcome of a transfer request can affect as many as eight other transfer requests. In addition to the XTC parameters, other SYSIN01 parameters can (and some, for example, the local file name or LFILE, must) be used when defining interdependent transfer requests.
- HOLD=YES must be coded in each transfer request that is dependent on the successful/unsuccessful completion of another transfer request. However, HOLD=YES need not be coded if the holding/releasing of the transfer request is controlled by the HOLDCOUNT parameter - shown following.

Example

The following sample definition contains three interdependent transfer requests:

```
//SYSIN01 DD *
NEWXFER                                /*Transfer request 1 follows*/
TYPE=SEND
FILE=A.B.C
LFILE=MY.FILE1
XTCNET=METS
XTCJOB=PAYROLL
HOLD=YES
NEWXFER                                /*Transfer request 2 follows*/
TYPE=RECEIVE
FILE=YOUR.FILE
LFILE=MY.FILE2
XTCNET=METS
XTCJOB=PAYME
HOLD=YES
NEWXFER                                /*Transfer request 3 follows*/
TYPE=SEND
FILE=PC.FILE
LFILE=MY.PC.FILE1
XTCNET=METS
XTCJOB=GETDATA
```

```
XTCGOODREL=PAYROLL  
XTCGOODPURGE=PAYME  
XTCERRPURGE=PAYROLL  
XTCERRREL=PAYME  
/*  
//
```

In this example, the three transfer requests are identified as GETDATA, PAYME, and PAYROLL, and they belong to the group METS. Of these, GETDATA is the parent transfer request, that is, the request that tries to execute first and the execution of which controls the subsequent execution of the other two (dependent) transfer requests. Four XTC parameters (other than XTCNET and XTCJOB) are associated with the transfer request GETDATA. XTCGOODREL=PAYROLL means that the PAYROLL transfer belonging to the same group (METS) as GETDATA is to start if GETDATA completes successfully.

At the same time, the PAYME transfer is to be purged from the transfer request queue (XTCGOODPURGE=PAYME). However, if GETDATA does not complete successfully, then the PAYROLL transfer is to be purged (XTCERRPURGE=PAYROLL) and the PAYME transfer is to start (XTCERRREL=PAYME).

Note:TYPE=SCHEDULE is required for XTC transfer requests.

Coding XTC Transfers in an XCOMPLEX Environment

When submitted to the Admin server or PLEXQ group, all XTC transfers within a SYSIN01 input are routed and scheduled to the same server. This server is selected for the first XTC transfer in this group.

TYPE=SCHEDULE XTC transfers submitted through the XCOMPLEX Admin or PLEXQ Group must have XTCJOB and XTCNET names that are unique to the submitted XCOMJOB.

Note: Use an individual's z/OS TSO signon ID as the XTCNET name to make sure that it is unique.

All transfers within each SYSIN01 are executed, released, or purged, and cannot be extended into subsequent SYSIN01s. The transfers cannot be extended because new transfers may be scheduled by the Admin to a server other than the one chosen for the initial SYSIN01.

When using XTC to submit multiple jobs or job steps with the same XTCNET and XTCJOB names, submit directly to the CA XCOM server. Submitting directly ensures that they go to the same CA XCOM Server.

At the end of each XTC run, ensure that there are no XTC transfers left in HOLD status. Use the CA XCOM Data Transport DELETE or RELEASE operator commands to do this. For more information, see the chapter Operation and Control.

Note: Go into the appropriate servers and use the CA XCOM Data Transport SHOW command to check for any left over XTC transfers before resubmitting an XTC transfer job. Use this procedure to clean up any transfers in HOLD status.

XCOMJOB Return Codes

The following lists the return codes that an XCOMJOB can return:

Return Code

0

Description

Successfully scheduled or executed transfer, all transfers completed successfully.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

All types

Return Code

1

Description

Partially successful, at least one transfer worked successfully.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=EXECUTE

TYPE=SCHEDULE

Return Code

4

Description

XCOMINQ file is empty.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=INQUIRE

Return Code

8

Description

ACB not open.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=EXECUTE

TYPE=SCHEDULE

Return Code

8

Description

Unable to access the XCOMINQ file

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=INQUIRE

Return Code

9

Description

Session not established.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

All types

Return Code

10

Description

A TIMEOUT occurred.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=EXECUTE

TYPE=SCHEDULE

Return Code

12

Description

A file error occurred.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=EXECUTE

TYPE=SCHEDULE

Return Code

16

Description

A logic error occurred.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=EXECUTE

TYPE=SCHEDULE

Return Code

20

Description

A VTAM error occurred.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=EXECUTE

TYPE=SCHEDULE

Return Code

32

Description

Another type of error occurred, for example, an incorrectly coded parameter.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=EXECUTE

TYPE=SCHEDULE

Return Code

36

Description

At least one transfer request exists for which status information is not yet available.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=INQUIRE

Return Code

40

Description

At least one transfer did not complete successfully.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=INQUIRE

Return Code

44

Description

There is at least one transfer request for which status information is not yet available and at least one transfer request that did not complete successfully.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=INQUIRE

Return Code

48

Description

No history record was found for the request.

Valid XCOMJOB Type

TYPE=INQUIRE

Chapter 3: The Programming Interface

This chapter describes how to invoke CA XCOM Data Transport from application programs to execute file transfers. Examples of COBOL and Assembler main programs calling XCOMJOB as a subprogram have also been provided.

Any programming language supporting standard z/OS linkage conventions can call CA XCOM Data Transport, including the following:

- COBOL
- C
- FORTRAN
- Assembler

This section contains the following topics:

[The CA XCOM Data Transport Process](#) (see page 313)

[Allocating the Local Data Set and Parameter Files](#) (see page 314)

[Calling CA XCOM Data Transport from a COBOL Program](#) (see page 315)

[Calling CA XCOM Data Transport from an Assembler Program](#) (see page 315)

The CA XCOM Data Transport Process

CA XCOM Data Transport can be directed to execute a file transfer immediately or to queue it until the necessary resources are available. These instructions, and all the transfer's processing options, are given to CA XCOM Data Transport by parameters passed through the application program. These can be one-time values for individual file transfers, or they can be installation-wide defaults implemented automatically.

The CA XCOM Data Transport routine XCOMJOB runs as a called program and is the same program used in the CA XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface (see the chapter "The Batch Interface"). The program that calls XCOMJOB must pass the equivalent of the EXEC PARM values, and must prime the local and SYSIN01 data sets. The instructions for coding the PARM values and the SYSIN01 parameters are identical to those for the CA XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface and are fully described in the chapter "The Batch Interface."

Note: TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE are supported with the APIs.

Important! Calls to CA XCOM Data Transport as a subprogram should be dynamic (using the LOAD or LINK macro). Do not try to link edit any of the CA XCOM Data Transport modules to your program.

Allocating the Local Data Set and Parameter Files

This section describes how to allocate your local data set and parameter files.

Define Two CA XCOM Data Transport Files

To call CA XCOM Data Transport as a subprogram, you must define two CA XCOM Data Transport files in the job step executing your application:

File:

The file identifying the local data set involved in this transfer.

Description:

This can be either the file being transferred to the remote system, or the name of the data set in which CA XCOM Data Transport will store the data received from the remote system. Define this data set using either the LCLDS01 DD statement or the SYSIN01 file's LFILE parameter.

Note: If both are specified, the data set defined by LFILE takes precedence.

File:

The file that passes parameters to CA XCOM Data Transport.

Description:

These instructions include whether this is an inbound or outbound transfer and whom to notify on the remote system when the transfer is completed.

The DDNAME for this file is SYSIN01.

Allocate these two files to your job through JCL DD statements or by dynamic allocation. You will probably only use the dynamic allocation method for interactive or Assembler programs.

Sample DD Statement

The following is a sample DD statement allocating LCLDS01:

```
//LCLDS01 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=LOCAL.FILE(NAME)
//SYSIN01 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=PARM.FILE(NAME)
```

Calling CA XCOM Data Transport from a COBOL Program

Use the COBOL verbs CALL and CANCEL to load and delete the CA XCOM Data Transport modules in your address space. Before making the call to CA XCOM Data Transport, make sure that the files SYSIN01 and LCLDS01 have been allocated to the job step that executes your application program (unless the local file was defined with the LFILE parameter).

You do not have to load the parameters in SYSIN01 before the job starts. Instead, you can OPEN the file for output and write the parameters to it one 80-character output record at a time. This way, the application program determines the parameter values.

Code a working storage data item for the Batch Interface routine XCOMJOB. This should be an eight-character alphanumeric with a VALUE clause set to XCOMJOB. Call CA XCOM Data Transport dynamically.

Make your PICTURE clause large enough to accommodate the total length of your parameter data. Move the length of the XCOM-PARM-DATA field into the XCOM-PARM-LEN.

Sample Fragment

See CAI.CBXGJCL (XCSAMCOB) for a sample fragment of a COBOL program that calls CA XCOM Data Transport.

Calling CA XCOM Data Transport from an Assembler Program

Use the LOAD macro to load a new copy of the CA XCOM Data Transport routine into main storage. Use the DELETE macro to delete the program from main storage.

Sample Assembler Program

See CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMASM) for a sample fragment of an Assembler program that calls CA XCOM Data Transport.

Chapter 4: The Remote Spooling Feature (Process SYSOUT)

This chapter describes how CA XCOM Data Transport executes file transfers from a local z/OS system to other systems through the JES2 or JES3 spool.

This section contains the following topics:

[Basics of JES Spool Use](#) (see page 317)

[Process SYSOUT Enhancements](#) (see page 324)

[JES2 Considerations](#) (see page 326)

[JES3 Considerations](#) (see page 326)

[PSOPREF Considerations](#) (see page 328)

Basics of JES Spool Use

This section describes the basics of how CA XCOM Data Transport uses the JES2 or JES3 spool to execute file transfers from a local z/OS system to other systems.

Advantages of Using the Process SYSOUT Interface

The Process SYSOUT Interface allows passive use of CA XCOM Data Transport. No CA XCOM Data Transport commands or CA XCOM Data Transport JCL procedures are necessary. User programs, IBM utility programs such as IEBGENER, and common TSO commands such as PRINTOFF, VPSPRINT, and DSPRINT can invoke CA XCOM Data Transport.

Process SYSOUT files can contain logical records up to 4K bytes in length. This allows CA XCOM Data Transport to extract very large records from the spool. Indirect (store-and-forward) file transfers also support logical record lengths up to 4K.

Note: The 4K limit is a restriction of JES2 and JES3.

To summarize, the Process SYSOUT Interface offers the following advantages:

- Handles SYSOUT record lengths up to 4K.
- Transfers different types of data, including binary characters.
- Handles all of the following:
 - Files (only with indirect transfers)
 - Jobs to be executed on the remote system (only with indirect transfers)
 - Reports to be printed on the remote system
- Allows data to be queued to remote destinations (via the JES spool) even when the CA XCOM Data Transport server is temporarily down.
- Allows CA XCOM Data Transport to act as a replacement for the Network Job Entry (NJE) system.
- Can be used by TSO users and for transactions within the following:
 - CICS
 - IDMS
 - Model 204
 - TPF
 - ROSCOE

Process

The CA XCOM Data Transport server must be active and have PSO enabled if file transfers are to be queued. The only transmissions that can be queued for transfer while the server is down are Process SYSOUT JES spool files.

PSO can be disabled in a CA XCOM Data Transport server by specifying PSO=NO on the XCOMXFER EXEC parameter only. For more information, see the Default Options Table in the chapter "Configuration Parameters" in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Note: PSO is not supported in the XCOMPLEX. The XCOMPLEX Admin Server cannot be used to distribute PSO transfers requests.

While it is running, the CA XCOM Data Transport server continually scans the JES output queue for files to be sent to any of the destinations or writers (defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport control library) that it services. When CA XCOM Data Transport recognizes work in its serviced JES destinations or writers, it executes a file transfer to the targeted system.

CA XCOM Data Transport can scan the JES spool for either a specific destination or an external writer. An external writer can direct output to a specific printer on a remote system to permit a more detailed specification than is available when using RJE.

You can use the destination parameter PSOWAIT to control whether output is pulled from the JES spool immediately and held in temporary data sets or is allowed to remain on the JES queue until a session is available to transmit it on. For more information on the use of PSOWAIT, see the section Using PSOWAIT in this chapter.

Note: PSOWAIT is not a valid option for a TCP/IP transfer.

Overview—Sending Reports with PSO

CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS scans the JES queue automatically for reports to transfer to remote partners. CA XCOM Data Transport selects reports either by WRITER or DEST.

Setup

The following criteria are required for setting up CA XCOM Data Transport to send reports with PSO:

- There must be a destination member of TYPE=DEST defined and enabled for the remote partner. The destination member must contain **one** of the following:
 - DEST=XCOM
 - WRITER=XCOM

In the following sample, XCOM represents the dest name or writer name that is specified for the report on the JES Spool. An SNA address, IP address, or IP name can be specified in the dest member.

- The report must be queued to match the dest or writer name specified in the destination member. It can be queued using an IEBGENER job or any other program that can queue the reports with the correct WRITER or DEST (samples provided).
- If the destination is a TCP/IP destination, then TCPSESS must be set to at least 2.
- Security must permit CA XCOM Data Transport to access the reports on the spool.

Notes:

- By default, CA XCOM Data Transport automatically starts a PSO subtask to transfer JES spool files. It queries the JES spool at regular intervals (the number of seconds specified in the JESINTV parameter in XCOMDFLT) to see if there are any spool files that need to be transferred. If the PSO feature is not being used, the parameter PSO=NO can be specified on the EXEC PARM statement of the CA XCOM Data Transport server JCL. This prevents the starting of the PSO subtask and eliminates the overhead associated with checking for spool files to be transferred.
- Report transfers are single-threaded. Only one report is sent to each destination per scan of the spool.
- The MAXRPTB parameter in the default table specifies the maximum block size in bytes that CA XCOM Data Transport uses to write reports on the spool.
- Temporary report data sets are written according to the PSOVOL and PSOUNIT specified in the default table and start with a high level qualifier specified by PSOPREF in the default table.
- If PSOSECUR=YES, EXIT05 is called.
- The PSODISP parameter in the default table specifies what happens to the temporary report data set on the JES Spool if the report cannot be delivered. If PSODISP=KEEP, these temporary data sets are retained if there is a problem. If PSODISP=DELETE, these temporary data sets are deleted if there is a problem and the report must be requeued to try again.
- The PSOCKPT parameter in the default table allows you to specify different checkpoint values for the report transfer. The default value is 1000. Turn off checkpointing by specifying PSOCKPT=0. You can override the value by specifying PSOCKPT in the dest member.

Sample JCL to Queue as DEST

```
//STEP001 EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=XCOM.TEST.TRANSFER,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD SYSOUT=1,DEST=XCOMABC
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
```

Sample DEST Member (DEST)

```
TYPE=DEST
DEST=XCOMABC
IPNAME=141.202.156.2
```

Sample JCL to Queue as WRITER

```
//STEP001 EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A,HOLD=NO
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
//SYSUT1 DD DSN= XCOM.TEST.TRANSFER,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD SYSOUT=(A,XCOMABC)
```

Sample DEST Member (WRITER)

```
TYPE=DEST
WRITER=XCOMABC
IPNAME=141.202.156.2
```

Destination Definitions

Using CA XCOM Data Transport, you can specify that files appearing in the JES spool (with JES DEST or WRITER names specified to CA XCOM Data Transport) are to be sent automatically to specified LUs, IP addresses, users, a group or a list of destinations. A destination can be defined as any of the following:

List

All destinations in a list. The destinations in the list can be LUs or IP addresses.

Group

The first destination in the group, and if that attempt fails, the second destination in the group, and if that fails, the third destination, that is, in the order that the destinations have been defined in the group. The destinations in the group must be LUs.

For TCP/IP, Group functions as an alias. It can be used as a destination, but only one IP destination can be specified for a group.

User

A specified user logged onto CA XCOM Data Transport.

To send a report, simply create SYSOUT output with a DEST or WRITER that CA XCOM Data Transport can associate with a remote system or a user.

Assigning a JES Destination or Writer to a Remote System

The CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table associates JES destinations with remote systems logical unit (LU) name, IP address, or group of logical units). This table is created when CA XCOM Data Transport is installed, and can be modified at any time by using the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Tables. For more information, see the chapter “Configuring and Customizing Your Product” in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

You can use JES to create Destination Table entries by updating the JES initiation parameters according to whether the host system is running JES2 or JES3. For more information, see JES2 Considerations and JES3 Considerations in this chapter.

Assigning a JES Destination or Writer to a Specific User

The assignment TYPE=USER in the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table allows a JES destination or writer to be routed to a specific user. When that user logs on to CA XCOM Data Transport, all output queued to the destination or writer specified in the user definition member is sent out on the session.

Note: This CA XCOM Data Transport feature is not supported for TCP/IP destinations.

Using Process SYSOUT with CICS or Other Online Systems

With CICS or other online systems, you can use the direct spool interface in either of two ways:

- Submit jobs through a z/OS internal reader.
- Write to a partitioned transient data set (that is, a QSAM file) for the JCL to direct to one of the remote destinations. If this method is used to send multiple files to the same remote destination, the transient data queue (sequential file) must be closed and reopened between the writing of each file.

Using Process SYSOUT with TSO

TSO users can take advantage of the direct spool interface by using any command that permits the allocation of a SYSOUT file to a JES destination. For example, some newer versions of TSO allow specification of the DEST operands with the ALLOCATE command. On TSO systems with the PRINTOFF command, destinations can be specified on the command line. TSO users can also requeue a data set to a specific destination.

Sample z/OS File Transfer to a PC

In this example, the sequential file HOST.SEQ.FILE is sent to a personal computer. The sample destination name is PCLobby.

Note: This destination name must be a valid destination name to both CA XCOM Data Transport and JES.

```
//MYJOB   JOB   453W, 'XCOM DEMO',MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=J

//STEP1   EXEC  PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN   DD   DUMMY
//SYSUT1  DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=HOST.SEQ.FILE
//SYSUT2  DD   SYSOUT=A,DEST=PCLobby
/ *
```

Sample z/OS File Transfer to an HP OpenVMS

In this example, there is an application program located in New York that sends data directly to an output file. The output data is transferred to a target HP OpenVMS system. The application program writes an output file to the SYSOUT destination VMSBOSTN, which is an HP OpenVMS system located in the Boston office. CA XCOM Data Transport automatically sends this data to the OpenVMS system.

```
//OUTBOUND JOB   ER2536, 'XCOM DEMO', MSGCLASS=D,MSGLEVEL =1

//STEP1   EXEC  PGM=SERPROG
//STEPLIB DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.LOADLIB
//DD1     DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.FILE.ONE
//DD2     DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.FILE.TWO
//VMSFILE DD   SYSOUT=A,DEST=VMSBOSTN
/*
//
```

Process SYSOUT Enhancements

This section describes process SYSOUT enhancements that you can use with CA XCOM Data Transport.

External Writer Support

You can set the WRITER operand equal to the name of an external writer instead of a destination name for when CA XCOM Data Transport looks for reports to extract from the JES spool. WRITER can be used with DEST. To use a DEST and WRITER for a single LU, you must define two groups with different group names for the same LU.

Reasons for Using the External Writer

Reasons to use the external writer include the following:

- You do not need to define external writers to JES.
- Held output is processed immediately.
- External writers can facilitate the replacement of Network Job Entry (NJE) with CA XCOM Data Transport.
- External writers give you more options when sending output to remote systems. For example, you can link remote host systems to particular external writers; destination names are passed to the remote host, which then equates them to a particular printer.

Sample Scenario

The following scenario illustrates how external writer support can be used.

CA XCOM Data Transport is directed to transfer SYSOUT between two z/OS hosts (MVS1 and MVS2). Each has an external writer (also MVS1 and MVS2) predefined by the other host system in their respective CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Tables, but not to JES. A problem might arise if a different JES destination (RMT2) on the remote host, other than the LOCAL predefined destination, was needed.

Note: The remote system and a particular destination on it form what is called a compound destination.

In this case, use both JES Destinations and External Writers. Direct CA XCOM Data Transport to scan for the external writer name only. When CA XCOM Data Transport finds work for the external writer (MVS2), it sends it on to MVS2, while informing MVS2 that the destination name is RMT2. The output created by this JCL on MVS1 is then printed on RMT2 on MVS2:

```

                                     MVS1
.....+.....1.....+.....2.....+.....3.....+.....4.....+.....5.....+.....6.....+.....7.....+.....8
          #PSOTAB LU=APPLMVS2,                                     X
          WRITER=MVS2
//OUTPUT DD SYSOUT=(A,MVS2) ,DEST=RMT2MVS1

                                     MVS2
.....+.....1.....+.....2.....+.....3.....+.....4.....+.....5.....+.....6.....+.....7.....+.....8
          #PSOTAB LU=APPLMVS1,                                     X
          WRITER=MVS1
//OUTPUT DD SYSOUT=(A,MVS1) ,DEST=RMT2

```

Routing to a Specific Minicomputer Printer

The following table provides an example of a CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table that equates the external writer name SYSAS400 with a logical unit on an AS/400. CA XCOM Data Transport extracts this report from the JES spool and sends it to the AS/400. After the transmission, the report is printed on printer P3 of the AS/400.

```

//MYJOB   JOB   453W, 'XCOM DEMO' ,MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=J
//STEP1   EXEC  PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN   DD   DUMMY
//SYSUT1  DD   DISP=SHR, DSN=HOST.SEQ. FILE
//SYSUT2  DD   SYSOUT=(A, SYSAS400) ,DEST=P3
/*

```

Using PSOWAIT

The PSOWAIT option can be used to control whether output is taken from the JES spool immediately and held in temporary data sets (PSOWAIT=NO) or whether output is allowed to remain on the JES spool until a session is available to transmit it on.

PSOWAIT=NO is the default value. Specify NO if:

- The remote LU is on a leased line.
- There are less than 100 nodes in the Destination Table.
- The destination is an IP address.

PSOWAIT=YES prevents CA XCOM Data Transport from scanning the JES spool if a session to send the data on does not exist. To reduce system overhead, specify PSOWAIT=YES if there are more than a 100 nodes in the Destination Table. Otherwise, specify NO.

For a description of the PSOWAIT parameter, see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

JES2 Considerations

When you are using JES2, you need to use valid destination names, as described in this section.

Valid Destination Names

JES2 can support thousands of distinct user destinations. Destination names defined in JES2PARM can be changed to destination names defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Destination Table. For example, U123 might be equated to Boston, U007 to VMSNY, and U2001 to SYSAS400 through JES DESTID statements (in JES2):

```
DESTID  NAME=BOSTON,DEST=U123
DESTID  NAME=SYSAS400,DEST=U2001
DESTID  NAME=VMSNY,DEST=U007
```

The DESTID NAME must be a one- to eight-character alphanumeric entry. For more information, see your *JES2 Systems Programming Manual*.

JES3 Considerations

When you are using JES3, you need to use valid destination names, as described in this section.

Valid Destination Names

There is no limit on the number of distinct destination names JES3 can support. JES3 also allows destination names to be specified either directly or generically.

Unlike JES2, JES3 provides no default destinations. Destinations are defined using the RJPWS macro. When RJPWS is used, the CONSOLE statement is also required.

Destinations are created using the N=name and G=group parameters of the RJPWS statement. The N parameter must be five characters long. The G parameter can be from one to eight characters long, and defaults to the value of the name parameter.

If the group name is five or more characters, it is considered to define a generic destination. We recommend using generic destinations because this approach is likely to significantly decrease the number of times that the JES3 INISH deck must be updated.

For the exact format of the JES3 definitions (because parameters that are not discussed here may be required for your particular release of JES3), see the *JES3 Systems Program Library Initialization and Tuning* manual.

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport does not support RJE remote numbers or NJE node numbers as DESTIDs for either JES2 or JES3.

Sample Specific Destination Definitions

The following example defines a specific destination called ABCDE and a generic destination with the same name:

```
RJPWS,N=ABCDE  
CONSOLE,JNAME=ABCDE
```

The following example defines two specific destinations called XCOM6 and A:

```
RJPWS,N=XCOM6,G=A  
CONSOLE,JNAME=XCOM6
```

Sample Generic Destination Definition

The following example defines a specific destination called AAAAA and a generic destination called XCOM6:

```
RJPWS,N=AAAAA,G=XCOM6  
CONSOLE,JNAME=AAAAA
```

Examples of specific destinations that could all be designated by this one generic destination include XCOM6LU1, XCOM6ABC, or XCOM6001.

PSOPREF Considerations

The PSO interface uses catalogued data sets as a staging area. This provides a more reliable means of transferring data than temporary data sets, and also permits PSO transfers to be checkpointed (and restarted) if necessary. The checkpoint count for PSO transfers, PSOCKPT, is set to 1000 by default. This value can be defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport default options table or in the destination members. For PDSE program library transfers, CKPT parameter is used to indicate the checkpoint value.

PSO data set names and temporary data sets created for PDSE program library transfers are controlled by the PSOPREF parameter. This parameter specifies the high-level qualifier used by CA XCOM Data Transport when creating data sets. CA XCOM Data Transport then deletes these data sets after a file has been successfully transferred.

Format for PSO Data Set Names

Data sets created by the PSO interface have the following data set name format:

prefix.Dyyddd.Thmmss.Xnnnnnn

The parts of the data set name are described below.

prefix

Specifies the value specified for PSOPREF in the default table

yyddd

Specifies the Julian date when the data set is created

hmmss

Specifies the time that the data set is created

nnnnnn

Specifies the decimal number incremented for each PSO transfer

For PDSE Program Library Transfers

Data sets created by the PSO interface for PDSE program library transfers have the following data set name format:

- *prefix.Jyyddd.Thhmmss.@nnnnnnn* for the initiating side
- *prefix.Jyyddd.Rhmmss.#nnnnnnn* for the receiving side

The parts of the data set name are as follows:

prefix

Specifies the value specified for PSOPREF in the default table

yyddd

Specifies the Julian date when the data set is created

hhmmss

Specifies the time that the data set is created

nnnnnnn

Specifies the request number for each PDSE program library transfer

Determining the User Catalog for the PSO Interface

The high-level qualifier of the prefix specified in the PSOPREF parameter determines the system catalog in which the data sets created by CA XCOM Data Transport's PSO interface are to be cataloged. If a user catalog alias has not been created for this high-level qualifier, the data sets are cataloged in the system's master catalog. Aside from being undesirable in most cases, this requires MSTRCATU=YES to be specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

You can create a user catalog for the CA XCOM Data Transport PSO interface data sets by using the DEFINE USERCATALOG command under TSO or the IDCAMS batch utility program. When this user catalog has been created, you can use the DEFINE ALIAS command to establish the PSOPREF high-level qualifier as an alias for that user catalog. CA XCOM Data Transport's PSO data sets are then be cataloged in the user catalog.

For example, assume that the user catalog CATALOG.XCOM has been created for the CA XCOM Data Transport PSO data sets. To establish the high-level qualifier XCOMPSON as an alias for that user catalog, use the following DEFINE ALIAS command:

```
DEFINE ALIAS(NAME('XCOMPSON')RELATE('CATALOG.XCOM'))
```


Chapter 5: Operation and Control

This chapter describes the console commands provided with the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS software.

This section contains the following topics:

[Starting the CA XCOM Data Transport Server](#) (see page 332)

[Starting the XCOMPLEX Admin Server](#) (see page 333)

[Starting the XCOMPLEX Worker Server](#) (see page 335)

[Using the MODIFY Commands](#) (see page 336)

Starting the CA XCOM Data Transport Server

To start CA XCOM Data Transport, enter *one* of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where you are authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOM
```

```
S XCOM
```

Several informational messages are displayed when CA XCOM Data Transport is started—see the following example:

```
XCOMM0672I CA XCOM (TM) DATA TRANSPORT (R) r11.6 GENERATION LEVEL 0712 SP00
XCOMM0004I START=$XCMVS4
XCOMM0004I DFLTAB=XC04B50X
XCOMM0004I TCPSTACK=
XCOMM0890I zIIP PROCESSING HAS BEEN ENABLED
XCOMM0008I XCOMMVS4 ACB OPENED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0009I COMPILED UNDER VTAM V6 R1 MC EXECUTING UNDER VTAM V6 R1 MC 5695 117
XCOMM0891I 006 OF 008 STANDARD CPUs ARE ONLINE IN LPAR
XCOMM0891I 004 OF 004 zIIP CPUs ARE ONLINE IN LPAR
XCOMM0896I zIIP PROCESSING FOR COMPRESSION IS ENABLED
XCOMM0479I TRANSFER QUEUE IS BEING WARM STARTED
XCOMM0027I ESTAE ROUTINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
XCOMM0037I PSO SUBTASK ATTACHED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0056I CA XCOM(TM) r11.6 (GEN LEVEL 0712 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING LOGONS
XCOMM0056I ON CPU 2097 SERIAL # 01E000 IN 31-BIT MODE MVS SP7.0.9
XCOMM0330I PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM IS JES2
XCOMM0330I PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM IS JES2
IPV6/SSL XCOMM0821I STARTING XCOM TCP/IPV6 SSL LISTENER
IPV4/SSL XCOMM0806I STARTING XCOM TCP/IP SSL LISTENER
IPV4 XCOMM0803I STARTING XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER
IPV6 XCOMM0820I STARTING XCOM TCP/IPV6 LISTENER
```

After these messages have been displayed, the CA XCOM Data Transport server begins scanning through the destinations that the CA XCOM Data Transport control library specifies. It is also ready to accept incoming requests from remote systems

While it initializes, CA XCOM Data Transport issues one XCOMM0559I message for each member that is enabled, as shown in the following example:

```
XCOMM0559I AS400 ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I MVSPAR ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
```

Starting the XCOMPLEX Admin Server

Normally, the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is brought up first, then the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers, although this is not required.

To start a CA XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server, enter **one** of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where you are authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOMAD
```

```
S XCOMAD
```

Many of the messages that are displayed when you start the XCOMPLEX Admin Servers are the same as when you start a stand-alone server, but the following example shows some of the additional messages you will see. Note the XCOMM0045I message, which indicates that an XCOMPLEX Worker Server has successfully connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```
XCOMM0990I ACTUAL XCOMDFLT PARMS:
```

```
.  
.
.
```

```
XCOMM0991I XCOMPLEX=XCOMPLEX_QA
```

```
XCOMM0991I WINNERS =000004
```

```
XCOMM1196I THE XCOMXADM (ADMIN) SERVER HAS BEEN DEPRECATED AS OF r11.6.
```

```
XCOMM1197I PLEASE CONSULT THE ADMINISTRATION GUIDE FOR INFORMATION REGARDING USING  
PLEXQ FOR XCOMPLEX SERVICES
```

```
XCOMM0008I XCPT ACB OPENED SUCCESSFULLY
```

```
XCOMM0009I COMPILED UNDER VTAM V5 R1 MC - EXECUTING UNDER VTAM V6 R1 MC  
5695-11701-1C0
```

```
XCOMM0763I DEFAULT TABLE XCPTDFB5 LOADED. GENERATED 08/19/02 AT 11.56
```

```
XCOMM0027I ESTAE ROUTINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
```

```
XCOMM0056I CA XCOM (R) r11.6 (GEN LEVEL 0410 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING LOGONS
```

```
XCOMM0056I ON CPU 2064 SERIAL # 240AA1 IN 31-BIT MODE MVS SP7.0.2
```

```
XCOMM1000I CROSS-COUPPLING FACILITY LISTENER TASK STARTING
```

```
XCOMM1000I STARTING CROSS-SYSTEM COUPLING FACILITY SERVICE TASK
```

```
XCOMM0559I XCOMPU ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
```

```
XCOMM0559I XCOMPS ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
```

```
XCOMM0559I XCOMPV ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
```

```
XCOMM0559I XCOMMVS4 ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
```

```
XCOMM1019I XCF CONNECT STR=XCOMPLEX_QA , CONN=XCPT , RC=00000000,  
RSN=00000000, DISP=OLD
```

```
XCOMM1020I MAXIMUM SERVERS SUPPORTED=00000061
```

```
XCOMM1054I MAXIMUM LIST ENTRIES SUPPORTED=00001673
```

```
XCOMM1017I XCF READING MASTER ENTRY FROM LIST #0000
```

```
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=READ RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000  
ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
```

```
XCOMM1022I LOCATING SERVER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
```

```
XCOMM1026I UPDATING MASTER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE          RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
          ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1028I ADDING SERVER ENTRY FOR NODE (XCPT  ) WHICH IS USING LIST #0002
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK (SET)     RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0002
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE          RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000 ENTRY=
XCOMM1055I CLEARING LIST #0063 FOR USE BY NODE(XCPT  )
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=DELETE_MULT    RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0063
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=MONITOR_LIST   RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0063
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK (RESET)   RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0002
XCOMM0719I SESSION ESTABLISHED WITH PLU=XCOMMVS4, MODE=SNASVCMG, CID=04000061,
          DEST=XCOMMVS4, SRUSIZE=00256, RRUSIZE=00256
XCOMM0618I REMOTE  CNOS REQUEST PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0451I XCOMMVS4 NOW CONNECTED TO XCOMPLEX Admin Server XCPT
XCOMM0719I SESSION ESTABLISHED WITH PLU=XCPV  , MODE=SNASVCMG, CID=3800000E,
          DEST=XCOMPV  , SRUSIZE=00256, RRUSIZE=00256
XCOMM0618I REMOTE  CNOS REQUEST PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0451I XCOMPV  NOW CONNECTED TO XCOMPLEX Admin Server XCPT
```

Starting the XCOMPLEX Worker Server

Normally the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is brought up first, then the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers, although this is not a requirement.

The XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connect to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server automatically if the TYPE=ADMIN destination member is defined in the XCOMCNTL data set in the server JCL and included in the START member. If the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is not up when the XCOMPLEX Worker Server is brought up, the XCOMPLEX Worker Server retries the connection every 2 minutes for up to an hour. The connection can also be made manually by enabling the dest member for the XCOMPLEX Admin Server and issuing a CNOS modify command to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

To start a CA XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Worker Server, enter one of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where you are authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOMA
```

```
S XCOMA
```

Several informational messages are displayed when CA XCOM Data Transport is started, as shown in the following example:

```
XCOMM1000I STARTING CROSS-SYSTEM COUPLING FACILITY SERVICE TASK
XCOMM0330I PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM IS JES2
XCOMM0056I CA XCOM (R) r11.6 (GEN LEVEL 0410 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING LOGONS
XCOMM0056I ON CPU 2064 SERIAL # 240AA1 IN 31-BIT MODE MVS SP7.0.2
XCOMM0803I STARTING XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER
XCOMM1019I XCF CONNECT STR=XCOMPLEX_QA , CONN=XCPS, RC=00000000, RSN=00000000,
DISP=OLD
XCOMM1020I MAXIMUM SERVERS SUPPORTED=00000061
XCOMM1054I MAXIMUM LIST ENTRIES SUPPORTED=00001673
XCOMM1017I XCF READING MASTER ENTRY FROM LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=READ RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1022I LOCATING SERVER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1026I UPDATING MASTER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1028I ADDING SERVER ENTRY FOR NODE (XCPS ) WHICH IS USING LIST #0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK (SET) RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000 ENTRY=
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=MONITOR_LIST RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK (RESET) RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1005I XCOMPLEX SERVICES ENABLED FOR NODE (XCPS )
XCOMM0788I XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER ACTIVE ON PORT 8046, IP ADDRESS =
XCOMM1000I CROSS-COUPLING FACILITY LISTENER TASK STARTING
```

Using the MODIFY Commands

The CA XCOM Data Transport MODIFY commands allow users to interact with CA XCOM Data Transport without logging on to ISPF and using the menu interface. These commands use the same operating system facilities as the regular z/OS MODIFY commands.

Most MODIFY commands can be used within the XCOMPLEX or in stand-alone environments. The MODIFY commands DUMPXCF, NOXTRACE, STAT, XRSHOW, XSHOW, and XTRACE are intended for the XCOMPLEX environments only and are noted as such.

MODIFY Command Format

The general format of the MODIFY commands is as follows:

```
{F|MODIFY} procname, command [, operand1 [, operand2 ]]
```

The following list explains the function of each MODIFY command element:

F|MODIFY

The keyword MODIFY, which can be abbreviated to F, identifies the following string of comma-separated tokens as a MODIFY command.

procname

The name of the CA XCOM Data Transport server, XCOMPLEX Worker Server, or XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

command

The CA XCOM Data Transport MODIFY command to be performed.

operand1

operand2

The first and second operand qualifying the MODIFY command.

Note: The number of operands that need to be specified depends on the command.

Note: If you use NETVIEW, you can enter CA XCOM Data Transport commands through NETVIEW. To do this, preface the standard CA XCOM Data Transport command with MVS. For example:

```
MVS F XCOM,DIS, destname
```

Notational Conventions

The following list explains the notational conventions used in the description of the CA XCOM Data Transport Modify commands and in the specification of resource names:

UPPERCASE

A literal. Enter exactly as shown. (In the preceding example, enter F XCOM exactly as shown.)

lowercase italics

A variable. Replace with an appropriate value.

MIXed CASE

Enter in one of two ways:

- In long form, by spelling out the item in uppercase—for example, the long form of **ACTivate** is **ACTIVATE**.
- In short form, by using only the capitalized letters—for example, the short form of **ACTivate** is **ACT**.

n

A numeric variable. For example, *n* represents any number in the range 0 to 9 and *nn* is any number in the range 00 to 99.

Items separated by |

Indicates that the items are alternatives—one of the items must be chosen.

{Items in braces}

Indicates required items. One of the items in braces must be chosen.

[Items in brackets]

Indicates optional items. In such cases, you can specify one, more, or none of the items enclosed in the brackets.

ACTIVATE Command

Starts a single session with the specified LU. If the LU is not available, the request is queued. If a session has already been established with the LU, an error message is displayed. If this format is entered without an LU name, an error message is displayed, saying that the LU name is required for this command.

Format

F XCOM,ACTivate,*destname*

Operand

destname

Specifies the name of the logical unit to be activated.

Notes

The ACTIVATE command does not work for an LU defined for parallel sessions. For those LUs, use the CNOS command, described later in this chapter.

The ACTIVATE command is not used for TCP/IP destinations.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.ACTIVATE.*destname*

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the LU to be activated

Important! Do not specify a group name, because CA XCOM Data Transport interprets this as an individual LU name.

ALTER Command

Alters date, time, scheduling priorities, or execution priorities.

Format

```
F XCOM,ALTER,nnnnn,  
{{DATE[,yyyymmdd|yyddd]|TIME[,hhmm]}}|{SPRTY[,nnn]|EPRTY[,nnn]}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the ALTER command:

DATE

Alters the starting date of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new starting date can be coded in one of two formats:

- *yyyymmdd*

where:

- *yyyy* is a four-digit designation for a year (for example, 2005)
- *mm* is a two-digit designation for one of the twelve months of the year as shown in the following chart:

1 = January	2 = February	3 = March
4 = April	5 = May	6 = June
7 = July	8 = August	9 = September
10 = October	11 = November	12 = December

- *dd* is a two-digit number in the range 01 to 31, designating a day of the month

Example

To change the start date for request 1084 to June 1, 2009, specify the following:

```
/F XCOM,ALTER,1084,DATE,20090601
```

- *yyddd* (Julian date)

where:

- *yy* is a two-digit designation for a year (for example, 02)
- *ddd* is a three-digit number in the range 001 to 366, designating a day of the year

Example

To change the start date for request 1084 to February 1, 2009 (that is, the 32nd day of 2009), specify the following:

```
/F XCOM,ALTER,1084,DATE,09032
```

If no date is coded, the default value of DATE is assumed as the new starting date.

Default: Current date

EPRTY

Alters the execution priority (*nnn*) of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new execution priority can be coded in the operand *nnn* following the keyword EPRTY. If the operand *nnn* is not coded, the default value of EPRTY is assumed as the new execution priority.

If several file transfers are active at the same time, the processing priority is given to that transfer that has the highest execution priority number.

Default: 16

hhmm

Specifies the hour (*hh*) and minute (*mm*) when the transfer with request number *nnnnnn* is to start (on the originally scheduled day).

nnn

Specifies a number in the range 1 to 255 to indicate either the execution or scheduling priority of the given file transfer.

Following the keyword EPRTY, this number indicates the new execution priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The lowest execution priority is 1.

Following the keyword SPRTY, this number indicates the new scheduling priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The lowest scheduling priority is 1.

nnnnnn

Specifies the transfer request number.

SPRTY

Alters the scheduling priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new scheduling priority can be coded in the operand *nnn* following the keyword SPRTY. If the operand *nnn* is not coded, the default value of SPRTY is assumed as the new scheduling priority.

If several transfers are scheduled to occur at the same time, they are initiated in order of their priority numbers.

Default: 16

TIME

Alters the starting time (*hhmm*) of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new starting time can be coded in the operand *hhmm* following the keyword TIME. If the operand *hhmm* is not coded, the default value of TIME is assumed as the new starting time (on the originally scheduled date).

Default: 0000 (that is, midnight)

yyddd

Specifies a date according to the Julian calendar. For example, 09105 refers to the 105th day of year 2009.

Notes

Unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, give short file transfers a higher execution priority than very large transmissions. Doing so generally enhances processing efficiency. The execution priority can be changed during the transmission.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.DATE.destname.ownername

XCOM.applsec.EPRTY.destname.ownername

XCOM.applsec.SPRTY.destname.ownername

XCOM.applsec.TIME.destname.ownername

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

CANCEL Command

Cancels an active session.

Format

F XCOM, CANCEL, {*|*destname*} [, Immed|Purge|SUSPend]

Operands

The following operands are used with the CANCEL command:

***** (asterisk)

Cancels all active sessions.

destname

Cancels the specific session associated with the designated CA XCOM Data Transport partner (destination).

The CA XCOM Data Transport partner can be identified with any **one** of the following:

- A valid SNA LU name
- A TCP/IP name
- A TCP/IP address.

The CA XCOM Data Transport partner name (*destname*) must match that which is shown by the DISPLAY command.

If there is no active session with the partner, an error message is displayed.

IMMED

Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to be interrupted and requeued. It is automatically retried after the error interval expires if GETSESS=YES is specified, or when the session becomes available if GETSESS=YES is not specified.

PURGE

Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to abort. The transfer is terminated unconditionally, that is, it cannot be restarted but must be rescheduled from the beginning.

SUSPEND

Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to be interrupted and suspended. The transfer remains suspended until it is reactivated with the RESUME command.

Notes

If no operand is coded following the CA XCOM Data Transport partner name (*destname*) or * and the transfer is active on the session, the session is canceled when the transfer completes.

For IMMED and SUSPEND, if checkpointing is active for the transfer, it is restarted from the most recent checkpoint.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.CANCEL.destname.type

The parameters represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination (CA XCOM Data Transport partner) involved in the transfer

type—one of the CANCEL command operands, that is, IMMED, PURGE, or SUSPEND

CNOS Command

Starts an SNA parallel session with the specified LU.

Format

F XCOM,CNOS,*membername*,WINNERS=*nnn*,LOSERS=*nnn*

Operands

The following operands are used with the CNOS command:

membername

Specifies the name of the control library member containing the definition of the partner LU.

The member name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long.

nnn

Specifies a number in the range 0 to 127, which indicates either the number of contention winner or loser sessions, depending on the associated operand (see WINNERS and LOSERS in this table).

WINNERS

Specifies the number (*nnn*) of contention winner sessions for an LU/mode pair.

Default: Current value

Note: For this operand to be valid, PARSESS=YES must be coded in the control library member.

LOSERS

Specifies the number (*nnn*) of contention loser sessions for an LU/mode pair.

Default: Current value

Note: For this operand to be valid, PARSESS=YES must be coded in the control library member.

Notes

CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to initiate the Change Number of Sessions (CNOS) conversation with the partner LU only if the control library member specified is enabled.

When WINNERS or LOSERS are specified, the group is updated with the necessary parameters and CA XCOM Data Transport attempts to initiate the CNOS conversation with the partner LU.

The CNOS command cannot be used with single session SNA LUs or with TCP/IP destinations.

CNOS can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server to establish a connection with the XCOMPLEX Worker Server in cases where a manual CNOS is necessary. For more information, see the section Enable and Disable Commands in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.CNOS.membername

The parameters represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

membername—the name of the control library member

CREDL Command

Specifies whether the CREATEDELETE transfer (SYSIN01) parameter should be permitted.

Format

F XCOM,CREDL, [ALLOW | NO | YES]

Operands

The following operands are used with the CREDL command:

ALLOW

Allow the SYSIN01 parameter CREATEDELETE.

NO

The use of CREATEDELETE is not permitted; so the CREATEDELETE transfer parameter is always set to NO.

YES

CREATEDELETE should always be attempted if possible; so the CREATEDELETE transfer parameter is always set to YES.

Default: NO

Notes

Review the CREATEDELETE parameter before using the CREDL operand.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.CREDL

The parameters represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

DELETE Command

Deletes a transfer request from the pending queue.

Format

F XCOM,DELEte,*nnnnnn*

Operand

The following operand is used with the DELETE command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (up to six digits) of the transfer request to be deleted.

Notes

Entering this command has no effect if the transfer is active.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.DELETE.*destname*.*ownername*

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

DFLT Command

Dynamically modifies certain default table parameters. The parameters that can be modified are listed under the Operands section. These settings are in place until CA XCOM Data Transport is stopped and restarted.

Format

Use the following format with the DFLT command:

```
F XCOM,DFLT,{operand},new_value
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the DFLT command:

AGE

Identifies the length in days of the queue-purging interval applied to locally initiated transfer requests.

CATALOG

Indicates whether new data sets created by CA XCOM Data Transport should be cataloged.

CLASS

Specifies the default SYSOUT class assigned to an incoming report when the remote system does not provide one.

DIR

Specifies the number of PDS directory blocks to be allocated for file transfers to new data sets.

DUMPCL

Specifies the SYSOUT class CA XCOM Data Transport uses when creating diagnostic dumps.

EDESC

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS message descriptor code.

EROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of MVS console routing codes for error messages ending with E.

ERRINTV

The interval in minutes at which CA XCOM Data Transport is to reset error flags on the pending request queue and retry session establishment.

IDESC

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS message descriptor code.

IROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS console routing code.

JESINTV

Sets the interval in seconds at which the CA XCOM Data Transport server is to scan the JES spool for output directed to destinations and/or writers specified in CAI.CIN31CTL destination members.

LOG

Specifies whether the transfer log should be written.

LOGCL

Indicates the JES SYSOUT class for the CA XCOM Data Transport transfer log.

LOGDEST

Specifies the JES destination for the CA XCOM Data Transport transfer log.

MAXLOC

Indicates the maximum number of locally initiated transfers.

MAXREM

Indicates the maximum number of remotely initiated transfers.

MAXTASK

Indicates the maximum number of transfers.

PRI

Specifies the primary space allocation.

PSOUNIT

Specifies the generic unit name used by the PSO interface when allocating temporary data sets.

PSOVOL

Specifies the DASD volume used by the PSO interface when allocating temporary data sets.

REIMAGE

Specifies the queue purging interval in days for remotely initiated transfer requests.

RELEASE

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

REPCR

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to attempt to do a CREATE when receiving a transfer with FILEOPT=ADD|REPLACE and the data set does not exist.

SEC

Specifies the default amount of secondary space allocated to new data sets in the units specified by the ALLOC parameter.

SMF

Specifies whether an SMF record is created at the completion of a transfer.

SMFNUM

Designates the ID number for SMF records created by CA XCOM Data Transport.

SUPLIST

Specifies whether CA XCOM Data Transport is to suppress XCOMM0397I and XCOMM0398I messages when processing transfers of PDS or PDSE (source) members.

TCPSESS

Indicates the maximum number of locally initiated TCP/IP transfers to any one partner.

UNIT

Specifies the default unit name when allocating new data sets.

USERD

Specifies system-wide user data to be included in the logging information for file transfers initiated by the system.

VOL

Specifies the default volume serial number to be used when allocating new data sets.

new_value

Specifies the new value of the CA XCOM Data Transport parameter identified with the operand option of the DFLT command. For valid values of those default options table parameters that can be modified with the DFLT command, see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Notes

The values of these parameters are defined in the Default Options Table. Use the INQ command to display the current values.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.DFLT.*parmname*

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

parmname—the name of the parameter to which the DFLT is applied, that is, any or all of the operands listed above.

DISABLE Command

Disables a CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

Format

```
F XCOM,DISAbLe,membername{,ALL|FORCE|FORCEALL}
```

Operands

The following operand is used with the DISABLE command:

membername

Specifies the name of the control library member containing the definition of the LU or a group of LUs to be disabled.

The member name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters

ALL

Indicates that all lists in the specified superlist are to be disabled.

Note: This operand is valid only with a superlist.

FORCE

Indicates that the specified superlist is to be disabled, but that the individual lists in the superlist are not to be disabled.

Note: This operand is valid only with a superlist.

FORCEALL

Indicates that a superlist named in another superlist is to be disabled, as well as all individual lists named in the superlist.

Note: This operand is valid only with a superlist.

Examples

Suppose you have defined the following superlists:

```
Member NJTRI:  
TYPE=SUPERLIST  
LIST=NJ,PA  
LIST=NY
```

```
Member EAST:  
TYPE=SUPERLIST  
LIST=DE  
LIST=NJTRI,MA
```

The following examples show how you can use the DISABLE command with these superlists.

Example 1

```
f xcom,DISABLE EAST{,ALL/FORCE/FORCEALL}
```

```
f xcom,DISABLE EAST
```

All LIST members that were automatically enabled when ENABLE EAST was issued are to be disabled as well as EAST.

Example 2

```
f xcom,DISABLE EAST,ALL
```

All LIST members named in EAST are to be disabled. Because EAST specifies NJTRI, all members named in NJTRI are to be disabled as will NJTRI.

Example 3

```
F xcom,DISABLE NJTRI,FORCE
```

Because NJTRI is named in member EAST, you cannot disable it without also specifying the FORCE parameter.

Example 4

```
F xcom,DISABLE NJTRI,FORCEALL
```

Because NJ, PA, and NY are named named in member NJTRI, you cannot disable them without also specifying the FORCEALL parameter.

Notes

This command disables a group's control library member, allowing you to change parameters in CA XCOM Data Transport's control library and then enable the member again.

DISABLE can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. For more information, see ENABLE and DISABLE Commands in the chapter “Configuring and Customizing CA XCOM Data Transport” in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

```
XCOM.applsec.DISABLE.membername
```

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

membername—the name of the CONTROL LIBRARY member to be disabled

DISPLAY Command

Displays information about active sessions.

Format

F XCOM,DISplay, [*destname*]

Operand

The following operand is used with the DISPLAY command:

destname

The name of the destination about which session information is to be displayed.

The destination can be identified with (1) a valid SNA LU name, (2) TCP/IP name, or (3) TCP/IP address.

For information about all active sessions running under this started task, omit this operand.

Notes

The DISPLAY command lists established sessions involving the local system, even if currently idle. It also displays the name of the associated partner logical unit, whether it is currently sending or receiving, and the number of records transferred so far. If this system is serving as the intermediary system in an active indirect file transfer, this session is also displayed. Repeating the DISPLAY command several times and tracking the record count allows you to check whether a transfer is proceeding normally.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.*applsec*.DISPLAY.*destname*

XCOM.*applsec*.DISPLAY.*

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination about which session information is to be displayed

* (asterisk)—any or all sessions

DUMP Command

Dumps control blocks for a CA XCOM Data Transport partner.

Format

F XCOM,DUMP,*destname*

Operand

The following operand is used for the DUMP command:

destname

Specifies the destination in which you are interested.

The destination can be identified with any one of the following:

- An SNA LU name
- A TCP/IP name
- A TCP/IP address.

The CA XCOM Data Transport partner destination name must match the one shown by the DISPLAY command.

Notes

The dump output is sent to one of two places:

The DUMPCL SYSOUT class defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

An override value indicated in the EXEC PARM parameter of the CA XCOM Data Transport started task.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.DUMP.*destname*

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination about which the dump data is requested

DUMPXCF Command

(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server and XCOMPLEX Admin Server only) Takes an SVC dump of the CA XCOM Data Transport coupling facility area and dumps the entire XCOMPLEX structure.

Format

```
F XCOM,DUMPXCF
```

Operands

None

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command's issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

```
XCOM.applsec.DUMPXCF
```

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

Note: The DUMPXCF command should be used only when requested by CA XCOM Technical Support.

ENABLE Command

Enables a CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

Format

```
F XCOM,ENABle,membername
```

Operand

The following operand is used with the ENABLE command:

membername

Specifies the name of the control library member to be enabled. The member name can be up to eight characters long.

Notes

This command enables a control library member in the control library. The control library contains configuration definitions for CA XCOM Data Transport partner destinations, distribution lists, and customized code page conversion tables. To alter an existing definition, you must edit the control library PDS member, issue a DISABLE command for that member and then issue the ENABLE command.

The LIST command is used to display an enabled control library member. If you want the member to be enabled when CA XCOM Data Transport is started, you must add the member name to the CA XCOM Data Transport start-up list member. The default name of the start-up list member is XCOMSTRT, but another name can be specified on the START parameter in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the EXEC statement of the CA XCOM Data Transport start-up JCL.

The ENABLE command can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. For more information, see Enable and Disable Commands in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.ENABLE.membername

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

membername—the name of the control library member to be enabled

EXIT Command

Executes a user-written CA XCOM Data Transport exit routine.

Format

F XCOM,EXIT,*userdata*

Operand

The following operand is used with the EXIT command:

userdata

Specifies up to eight bytes of data to be passed to the XCOMEX09 routine.

Notes

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.applsec.EXIT.data

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

data—the data to be passed to the exit routine

HOLD Command

Holds a pending file transfer.

Format

F XCOM,HOLD,*nnnnnn*

Operand

The following operand is used for the HOLD command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request that is to be held.

Notes

This command holds the pending file transfer request whose request number is *nnnnnn*, provided it has not yet commenced executing. Otherwise, it is ignored. To release a previously held request, use the RELEASE command.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.HOLD.destname.ownername

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

INFO Command

Displays a summary of statistical information for the current execution of the CA XCOM Data Transport server

Format

F XCOM,INFO

Operands

None

Notes

The INFO command displays nearly the same statistical information as contained in the shutdown statistics displayed during server termination. This display gives information which can be used to tune the CA XCOM Data Transport server for optimal performance. This includes task level high-water marks, storage usage, RRDS data set utilization in addition to the number of times the configured task level maximums were reached.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.applsec.INFO

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

INQ Command

Displays the current parameter definitions for MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS, or all parameter definitions.

Format

```
F XCOM, INQ, {MAX|DFLT}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the INQ command:

MAX

Displays the current values for MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS.

DFLT

Displays the current values for all XCOMDFLT parameters that are currently in use by the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

Notes

The initial values of the MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS parameters are defined in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table. These values can be altered by using the DFLT command.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

```
XCOM.applsec.INQ
```

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

LIST Command

Displays all of the information pertaining to a CA XCOM Data Transport control library member.

Format

```
F XCOM, LIST, membername{, ALL}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the LIST command:

membername

Specifies the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport control library member the contents of which are to be displayed. The member name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters. You can use a wildcard character (*) to generically display control library member information. If present, the wildcard character (*) must be the last character in the member parameter field.

ALL

Indicates that each list in the specified superlist is to be listed, in the same way as if you issued a LIST command for each individual list.

Notes:

- The *membername* operand can identify a predefined distribution superlist, or list of lists.
- The ALL operand is valid only with a superlist.

Notes

An asterisk (*) next to any displayed value indicates that the value is taken from the Default Options Table.

Important! Caution should be used when generically displaying control library members, because displays can become quite large if there are many members that match the selection criteria.

The LIST command cannot be used for Custom Code Page Conversion Tables (TYPE=CONVERT).

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.applsec.LIST.membername

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

membername—the name of the control library member

LOGFREE Command

Frees the CA XCOM Data Transport log for printing.

Format

```
F XCOM,LOGFREE
```

Notes

This command closes and de-allocates the current logging data set, then dynamically allocates and opens the new logging data set. It allows you to review the contents of the CA XCOM Data Transport log while CA XCOM Data Transport is active.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

```
XCOM.applsec.LOGFREE
```

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

NOTRACE Command

Deactivates the trace function.

Format

```
F XCOM,NOTRACE[, {*| luname | ipname}]
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the NOTRACE command:

***** (asterisk)

Specifies that all active traces are to be turned off.

F XCOM,NOTRACE,* and **F XCOM,NOTRACE** have the same result.

luname

Specifies the name of the LU for which the trace is to be turned off. The LU name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters.

Note: This operand is invalid in the TCP/IP protocol environment.

When a trace is closed, z/OS create a spin-off data set that is printed as soon as the SYSOUT file is closed. The file is closed and dynamically deallocated when NOTRACE, * is specified or when there are no longer any active traces. (Use the TRACE command to activate traces.)

ipname

Specifies the name or address of the IP destination for which the trace is to be turned off.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.NOTRACE.destname

The variable represents the following value:

applsec—the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the ipname or luname for which the trace is to be turned off

NOXTRACE Command

(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server only) Deactivates the trace function.

Format

F XCOM,NOXTRACE

Operands

None

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.NOXTRACE

The *applsec* variable represents the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

NSASTAT Command

Provides usage statistics that may be requested by CA XCOM Data Transport Technical Support.

Format

F XCOM,NSASTAT

Notes

The following statistics are displayed:

#NSA

Number of elements in the Network Session Anchor (NSA) Block chain

#NSAX

Number of free elements in the NSA chain

#NSAI

Number of inactive elements in the NSA chain

#NSAA

Number of active elements in the NSA chain

#NSAR

Number of elements in the dispatch chain

#LCUR

Number of locally initiated elements that are currently active

#LMAX

Peak number of locally initiated elements

#RCUR

Number of remotely initiated elements that are currently active

#RMAX

Peak number of remotely initiated elements

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.*applsec*.NSASTAT

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

PING Command

Determine if a remote XCOM server is available for connection. Information about the remote system will be displayed.

Format

```
F XCOM,PING,destname,[SNA|port],[IPV4|IPV6|SSL|SSLIPV6]
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the PING command:

destname

Specifies the name of the destination XCOM server to ping for a connection.

The destination can be identified with (1) a valid SNA LU name, (2) TCP/IP Name, or (3) a TCP/IP address.

SNA | port

Specify SNA to indicate that the destination is a SNA LU name.

Specify a TCP/IP port number when using a TCP/IP name or address. If a port is not specified, the default target port specified in the default table or configuration file will be used.

IPV6 | SSL | SSLIPV6

This option is only required for ping request to IPV6, SSL or SSLIPV6 ports.

IPV4 – The specified port uses IPV4 protocol.

IPV6 – The specified port uses IPV6 protocol.

SSL – The specified port uses SSL protocol.

SSLIPV6 – The specified port uses SSL IPV6 protocol.

Notes

The PING command will return the Release, System Name and System ID of the remote XCOM system when the remote server is available for connection.

This command is only available for XCOM systems running release 11.6 or above.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.applsec.PING.destname

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination being pinged

RELEASE Command

Releases a held file transfer.

Format

```
F XCOM,RELEASE,nnnnnn
```

Operand

The following operand is used with the RELEASE command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the transfer to be released.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

```
XCOM.applsec.RELEASE.destname.ownername
```

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

RESET Command

Immediately resets any error flags.

Format

```
F XCOM,RESet,{*|destname}
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the RESET command:

*** (asterisk)**

Resets all error flags for all transfer requests.

destname

Specifies the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport destination for which the error flag is to be reset. The destination name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters. Any of the following items can be used as a destination name:

- SNA LU name
- TCP/IP name
- TCP/IP address
- CA XCOM Data Transport control library member name

Notes

All error flags are automatically reset by CA XCOM Data Transport at an interval set by the ERRINTV parameter in CA XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table. The default error reset interval is seven minutes. If a transfer fails with a retry-able error and the conditions leading to the failure have been corrected, you can have the transfer retried before the error reset interval expires by using the RESET command. Prior to issuing the RESET command, use the SHOW command to verify that the status is NET-ERR or REM SUSP and to determine the correct value to use for the destination name.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

`XCOM.applsec.RESET.{*|destname}`

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination for which the error flag is to be set

* (asterisk)—all destinations

RESUME Command

Resumes a suspended file transfer.

Format

F XCOM,RESUME,*nnnnnn*

Operand

The following operand is used with the RESUME command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the partner system's transfer request number (0 to 999999) of the suspended transfer that is to be resumed.

Notes

The transfer is resumed from the last checkpoint taken when it was suspended.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.RESUME.*destname*.*ownername*

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

RSHOW Command

Displays remotely initiated transfers.

Format

F XCOM,RSHOW[,*nnnnnn* | *destname*]

Operands

The following operands are used with the RSHOW command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (nnnnnn) of the remotely initiated transfer about which detailed information is to be displayed.

destname

Specifies the name of the destination whose remotely initiated transfers are to be displayed. Any of the following items can be used as a destination name:

- SNA LU name
- TCP/IP name
- TCP/IP address

Note: Entered without an operand, RSHOW displays all remotely-initiated transfer requests.

Notes

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are active
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

Important! In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.applsec.RSHOW.destname.ownername

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

Note: ISPF and CICS display requests may cause resource checking for both SHOW and RSHOW commands.

SAVE Command

Creates or replaces the specified TYPE=CONFIG member in the first data set of the XCOMCNTL DD concatenation.

Format

```
F XCOM,SAVE,* | member[,REPLACE]
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the SAVE command:

* | member

Specifies the name of the TYPE=CONFIG member that is to be saved or replaced. A value of * will attempt to replace the TYPE=CONFIG member that is currently active in the CA XCOM Data Transport server (i.e. the value of either the DFLTAB or the CONFIG startup parameter). The name of a member may be specified, in order to create or replace a different TYPE=CONFIG member.

REPLACE

Specifies that the specified member is to be replaced if it already exists. Failing to use the REPLACE parameter will cause the SAVE command to fail if the specified XCOMmember already exists.

Notes

Important! The TYPE=CONFIG member created by the SAVE command will contain all of the currently active parameters in the server at the time the SAVE command is issued. The automatically created TYPE=CONFIG member contains only the parameter values defined in the CA XCOM Default Options Table. A TYPE=CONFIG member is saved if a server is started with a DFLTAB parameter and no TYPE=CONFIG member with the same name can be located in the XCOMCNTL DD concatenation. This is a migration assistance tool provided as part of CA XCOM Data Transport r11.6.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.SAVE

The variable represents the following value:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

SHOW Command

Displays information about locally initiated file transfer requests.

Format

```
F XCOM,SHOW[ ,nnnnn|destname]
```

Operands

The following operands are used with the SHOW command:

nnnnn

Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed.

destname

Specifies the name of the destination whose locally initiated transfers are to be displayed.

Any of the following items can be used as a destination name:

- SNA LU name
- TCP/IP name
- TCP/IP address

Note: Entered without an operand, the SHOW command displays all locally initiated file transfer requests. However, more information is displayed for a transfer that is selected individually than when showing all transfers.

Notes

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are scheduled but not yet started
- Active requests
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

Important! In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.applsec.SHOW.destname.ownername

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

Note: ISPF and CICS display requests may cause resource access checking for both SHOW and RSHOW commands.

SNAP Command

Produces a snap dump of the CA XCOM Data Transport region.

Format

F XCOM,SNAP

Important! It is best not to use the SNAP command unless instructed by the CA XCOM Data Transport technical support staff.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.SNAP

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

STAT Command

The STAT command displays statistics for each XCOMPLEX Worker server connected to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server, or each server connected to a PLEXQ group. The statistics displays information such as the number of remotely initiated transfers, locally initiated transfers, and how many are TCP/IP transfers. It also displays activity like how many transfers are held, suspended, remotely suspended, retry pending and/or inactive. When issued on an XCOMPLEX Admin Server, the display also shows XCOMPLEX Worker Servers who are not currently connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

When issued on an XCOMPLEX Admin Server, this data from the STAT command is refreshed on the XCOMPLEX Worker Server side every 30 seconds, so this display should only be used for general monitoring of the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers and their workload distribution.

When issued on a server which is a member of a PLEXQ group, the data displayed is a current snapshot of the task levels in each server in the PLEXQ group.

Format

F XCOM,STAT

Operands

None

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.*applsec*.STAT

The *applsec* variable represents the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

STOP Command

Stops CA XCOM Data Transport.

Format

F XCOM,STOP [,IMMED]

The following list shows the various commands by which the CA XCOM Data Transport server can be stopped and describes the circumstances under which each command is used.

no operand

When the STOP command is issued without an operand, that is, **F XCOM,STOP**, it causes CA XCOM Data Transport to stop as soon as all active transfers are completed.

IMMED

F XCOM,STOP,IMMED causes CA XCOM Data Transport to stop immediately and unconditionally, that is, even if transfers are in progress.

When CA XCOM Data Transport is stopped in this way, normal cleanup of transfer requests does not occur.

Notes

When stopping, CA XCOM Data Transport does not allow new locally initiated and remotely allocated transmissions to commence.

Other ways to stop CA XCOM Data Transport include the following non-MODIFY commands:

C XCOM [,DUMP]

Whether issued in the form **C XCOM** or **C XCOM,DUMP**, this command causes CA XCOM Data Transport to stop immediately and unconditionally, without any cleanup of transfer requests, that is, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM,STOP,IMMED**.

P XCOM

When this command is issued once, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM STOP**, that is, CA XCOM Data Transport does not stop until all transfers in progress at the time of issuing the command have completed. When the command is issued a second time for a job, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM,STOP,IMMED** or the non-MODIFY command **C XCOM** [,DUMP].

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

CONTROL

XCOM.applsec.STOP.type

The variable represents the following value:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

type—the STOP command operand IMMED

SUSPEND Command

Immediately suspends an active transfer.

Format

F XCOM,SUSPEND,{*luname*|*nnnnnn*}

Operands

The following operands are used with the SUSPEND command:

luname

Specifies the name (one to eight characters) of the single-session SNA LU that you want to suspend.

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the transfer to be suspended.

This operand must be used for transfers with a TCP/IP partner or with a parallel sessions SNA LU partner.

Notes

A transfer can be resumed from the last checkpoint taken. If it does not, the transfer is resumed from the beginning of the file. If the transfer was initiated and suspended by a remote system, the operation resumes in the next retry interval. If the transfer was initiated and suspended by the local system, the RESUME command must be used for the transfer to continue.

If multiple transfers are running with the same request number, the first one shown with the DISPLAY command is the one affected by the SUSPEND command. For greater control, we recommend using the ISPF or CICS menu interface.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.SUSPEND.*destname*.*ownername*

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

SYSID Command

Modify the history system ID for the XCOM server.

Format

F XCOM,SYSID,{*new sysid*}

Operands

The following operands are used with the SYSID command:

new sysid

Specifies a new four-character system ID.

A value of *SMF indicates to use the z/OS SMFID as the system ID.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.SYSID

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

SYSNAME Command

Modify the history system name for the XCOM server.

Format

F XCOM,SYSNAME,{*new sysname*}

Operands

The following operands are used with the SYSID command:

new sysname

Specifies a new one- to eight-character system name.

A value of *JOBNAME indicates to use the jobname of the CA XCOM Data Transport started task as the system name.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.SYSNAME

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

TERM Command

Immediately halts and purges an active transfer.

Format

F XCOM,TERM,{*luname*|*nnnnnn*}

Operands

The following operands are used with the TERM command:

luname

Specifies the name (one to eight characters) of the single-session SNA LU that you want to terminate.

nnnnnn

Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the active file transfer that you want to terminate.

This operand is required for transfers with a TCP/IP partner or with a parallel sessions SNA LU partner.

Notes

For SNA transfers, TERM stops the LU 6.2 conversation, but it does not terminate the session. Use the CANCEL command to terminate the session.

If multiple transfers are running with the same request number, the first one shown with the DISPLAY command is the one affected by the TERM command. For greater control, we recommend using the ISPF or CICS menu interface.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.TERM.destname.ownername

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

TRACE Command

Activates a CA XCOM Data Transport internal trace.

Format

F XCOM,TRACE[, {*| *luname*, [SNA] | *ipname*}, [*level*]]

Operands

The following operands are used with the TRACE command:

*** (asterisk)**

Indicates that all active sessions involving this system are to be traced.

F XCOM,TRACE,* (with the asterisk operand) and
F XCOM,TRACE (without an operand) are equivalent.

***luname*,[SNA]**

Specifies the name (one to eight characters) of the LU to be traced. An LU name can be traced before a session exists. There is no requirement that the LU be defined to allow CA XCOM Data Transport to initiate a trace.

The optional keyword SNA should be used in cases where the LUNAME and IPNAME are the same at a site. This forces the LUNAME to be treated exclusively as SNA when creating the trace file.

ipname

Specifies the name or address of the IP destination to be traced.

level

Specifies the level of tracing desired. Valid levels are 0 through 9, with 0 providing the least and 9 providing the most trace data.

Notes

The trace function dynamically allocates a SYSOUT file to receive the trace data. This SYSOUT file's class is defined through the DUMPCL parameter of CA XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table (see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*). It can be overridden in the EXEC PARM of the CA XCOM Data Transport started task.

In most cases, the CA XCOM Data Transport trace is more desirable than a VTAM buffer trace because it does not require GTF and is simpler to turn on and off.

To turn off the trace, use the NOTRACE command.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.TRACE.destname

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the luname or ipname for which the trace is activated

VERSION Command

Displays CA XCOM Data Transport version information.

Format

F XCOM,VERsion

Notes

When the VERSION command is issued, CA XCOM Data Transport responds with the following data:

XCOMM0060I CURRENT RELEASE IS *r.m* - GENERATION LEVEL *yymm*

r.m

Indicates the release and modification level.

yymm

Indicates the maintenance generation level (year, month).

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.applsec.VERSION.destname.ownername

The variable represents the following value:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table

destname—the name of the destination involved in the transfer

ownername—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed

XRSHOW Command

Displays remotely initiated transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server or if issued on a server that is a member of a PLEXQ group, for each member server in the PLEXQ group.

Format

```
F XCOM,XRSHOW,nnnnnn
```

Operand

The following is the operand for the XRSHOW command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed.

Notes

If you enter XRSHOW without an operand, the resulting display lists remotely initiated file transfer requests. If you select an individual request number, XRSHOW limits the display to only the servers that have the specified request number. Additional details are NOT displayed. For additional details, enter the RSHOW command from server which is either participating in an XCOMPLEX or is connected to a PLEXQ group.

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are active
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

Important! In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.applsec.XRSHOW

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

XSHOW Command

Displays remotely initiated transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server, or if issued on a server that is a member of a PLEXQ group, for each member server in the PLEXQ group.

Format

F XCOM,XSHOW,*nnnnnn*

Operand

The following is the operand for the XSHOW command:

nnnnnn

Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed.

Notes

If you enter XRSHOW without an operand, the resulting display lists remotely initiated file transfer requests. If you select an individual request number, XRSHOW limits the display to only the servers that have the specified request number. Additional details are NOT displayed. For additional details, enter the RSHOW command from a server which is either participating in an XCOMPLEX or is connected to a PLEXQ group.

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are scheduled but not yet started
- Active requests
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

Important! In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

READ

XCOM.*applsec*.XSHOW

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

XTRACE Command

(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server and XCOMPLEX Admin Server only) Activates a CA XCOM Data Transport internal trace. This trace must be activated individually on each server.

Format

F XCOM,XTRACE

Operands

None

Notes

The trace function dynamically allocates a SYSOUT file to receive the trace data. This SYSOUT file's class is defined through the DUMPCL parameter of CA XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table (see the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*). It can be overridden in the EXEC PARM of the CA XCOM Data Transport started task.

Turning on the XTRACE seriously degrades performance.

To turn off the trace, use the NOXTRACE command.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

UPDATE

XCOM.*applsec*.XTRACE

The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

ZIIP Command

Allows for management of zIIP services.

Format

F XCOM,ZIIP[, { STATUS | ENABLE | DISABLE}]

Operand

The following operands may be used with the ZIIP command:

STATUS

Displays information pertaining to number and status of main CPU and zIIP processors.

Displays status of zIIP services for all CA XCOM Data Transport facilities that are zIIP aware.

Displays current statistics for the amount of processing time that was eligible to execute on zIIP and actually was executed on zIIP.

ENABLE

Will enable zIIP to be utilized for offloading processing from the main CPUs.

DISABLE

Will disable zIIP from being utilized to offload processing from the main CPUs.

Notes

Currently only the Compression and de-compression facilities of CA XCOM Data Transport support the offloading of processing to a zIIP.

Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and the security class specified by the OPERCMDS parameter in the configuration member:

XCOM.applsec.ZIIP.operand

READ

XCOM.applsec.ZIIP.STATUS

UPDATE

XCOM.applsec.ZIIP.ENABLE

XCOM.applsec.ZIIP.DISABLE

The variables represent the following values:

applsec—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table.

Chapter 6: Processing Different File Types

This chapter covers CA XCOM Data Transport support for various file types including partitioned data sets (PDS), partitioned data set extended (PDSE), and PDSE program libraries, generation data groups (GDG), VSAM files, and USS files. Processing requirements, limitations, and special features for different file types are described in detail. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, these considerations apply uniformly across all the CA XCOM Data Transport interfaces.

This section contains the following topics:

[Partitioned Data Sets](#) (see page 387)

[Generic File Specifications \(Using Wildcards\)](#) (see page 389)

[Generation Data Groups](#) (see page 390)

[USS Files](#) (see page 393)

[VSAM Files](#) (see page 394)

[Miscellaneous File Considerations](#) (see page 395)

Partitioned Data Sets

This section describes the level of support for partitioned data sets (PDS), partitioned data set extended (PDSE), and PDSE load libraries in CA XCOM Data Transport.

PDS and PDSE Support

Support for partitioned data sets, including PDSE and program libraries, is provided in CA XCOM Data Transport. CA XCOM Data Transport reads the VTOC and the directory blocks to determine whether the file is a PDS and passes this information on to the remote system. When a new file is created on the target system (using the Create File option), CA XCOM Data Transport allocates the same amount of space for directory blocks there as it has on the source system. You can override this allocation by changing the number of directory blocks or reblocking the file through the appropriate SYSIN01 (Batch Interface) or File Allocation Information screen (Menu Interface) parameters.

CA XCOM Data Transport transmits aliases if the member to which it is pointed is already on the target PDS.

Checkpointing should not be specified for transfer of PDSs.

Note: CA XCOM Data Transport reads the directory blocks for information such as alias relationships and pointers to preserve the integrity of the data; therefore, PDS files take longer to process than sequential or VSAM files of the same size.

PDSE Program Library Support

Support for PDSE program library transfers requires PROGLIB=YES in SYSIN01 and the use of an XCOMPRNT DD statement. Any CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS servers used to send or receive PDSE program library transfers must be modified to include the XCOMPRNT DD. See sample member XCOM in the appendix "Sample Files." If PROGLIB=YES is used in TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, then XCOMPRNT DD must be included in the batch XCOMJOB JCL.

Only whole PDSE program libraries can be transferred. The transferring of an individual member or the use of wild cards (for example, ABC*) to transfer multiple members is not supported.

CA XCOM Data Transport uses the values from PSOPREF and PSOVOL to create the temporary data sets used in transferring PDSE program libraries.

Generic File Specifications (Using Wildcards)

PDS member names can be specified generically for Send File and Receive File procedures by using wildcards. To send or receive all members beginning with a particular prefix, designate the Local File Name with that prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, PRIVATE.LIB4(TRAN*) requests that members TRANUPDT, TRANBKUP, and TRANINQ be transferred.

To request that CA XCOM Data Transport send *all* members of this PDS, use PRIVATE.LIB4(*). In generic specifications, the asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis. In batch mode, all members are transmitted if no member name is specified.

When transferring to another z/OS system, use generic specifications for the source file only, not the destination file. For example, with a Receive File transfer on z/OS, you could use a generic specification for the Remote File Name, but not for the Local File Name. Wildcards in the z/OS destination data sets are ignored.

If the destination is another CA XCOM Data Transport r11, 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 GxxxxV00 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.

Scheduled Versus Immediate Transfer Considerations

Generation data sets introduce a complicating factor into any non-immediate, queued procedure. There may be a significant time lag between the request and its implementation. For example, the partner system may not sign on for an indeterminate period of time. If a relative generation number is specified for a queued CA XCOM Data Transport transfer, and the GDG is updated before the transfer executes, the wrong file may be transferred. This would depend on whether the user wanted the file designated by the relative generation number at the time of the request, or the most current generation of the file. CA XCOM Data Transport can accommodate either, handling the transfer differently depending on whether the Batch or the Menu Interface is being used.

Scheduling a Transfer with GDG(0)

If you schedule a transfer with GDG(0) or GDG(+0) specified, the XCOM server resolves the file name to be the current GxxxxV00 number at the time the transfer is scheduled. If you specify HOLD=YES, such as in an XTC scenario, a relative generation number is used until the specific version is resolved. This occurs just before the data set is opened.

Batch Interface

The local file in a file transfer can be specified with the SYSIN01 LFILE parameter or the LCLDS01 DD statement (see the chapter “The Batch Interface”). For TYPE=SCHEDULE (that is, queued) transfers, Generation Data Groups are handled differently depending on the option used.

If the local file is specified with LCLDS01, CA XCOM Data Transport transfers the designated file when the request is made. This is done regardless of whether a generation data set is specified by its relative generation number or its GxxxxV00 suffix.

If the local file is specified as LFILE, it is transferred according to its relative generation number. This permits maximum flexibility without alteration of the production JCL.

If the LCLDS01 DD is used to create a +1 GDG version for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer, there are additional potential problems:

- When the z/OS JCL performs the allocation of the LCLDS01 DD, it allocates and potentially catalogs the new version, depending on the value of the DISP parameter in the JCL. This new version does not have an end-of-file mark, because it has not yet been opened and closed by a program.
- When the transfer begins on the CA XCOM Data Transport started task, it allocates a new +1 version of the GDG. In cases where the transfer is successful, this results in the creation of two new generations of the GDG. The first version contains garbage, because it was allocated by the z/OS JCL processor and was never opened or closed by a program to write an end-of-file mark. If the transfer fails, under certain conditions the version allocated by the CA XCOM Data Transport started task may be deleted. This leaves the version of the GDG allocated by the z/OS JCL processor as the current version.

All of these potential problems can be avoided if the LOCAL FILE name is specified on the LFILE SYSIN01 parameter, rather than with the LCLDS01 DD statement for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

Note: This distinction is irrelevant to TYPE=EXECUTE transfers because there is no time lag with these types of transfers.

Menu Interface

The handling of Generation Data Groups by the Menu Interface (see the chapter “The Menu Interface (TSO/ISPF Panels)”) does not involve production JCL. The local file specification is interpreted literally by CA XCOM Data Transport. For queued and non-queued transfers, if a relative generation number is specified for the local Data set Name, CA XCOM Data Transport transfers the generation data set possessing this relative generation number whenever the transfer executes. For example, if you specify the current generation (0), the current generation is always processed.

To process a particular data set, give it a GxxxxV00 suffix. This data set is then processed whenever the transfer executes.

Transferring All Generations of a GDG

If desired, CA XCOM Data Transport can transfer all generation data sets within a GDG in a single transfer operation. To do so, specify the GDG by its base name in the request (that is, without a relative generation number). CA XCOM Data Transport then transfers all data sets in a single stream, starting with the newest generation and ending with the oldest.

USS Files

This section describes special considerations for handling USS files, including HFS, ZFS, and TFS files.

You can allocate and process USS files as either BINARY or TEXT files. This is dependent on the value of the CODE= parameter and the FILEDATA/LFILEDATA parameters.

Handling USS Files as BINARY

When CODE=BINARY is specified, CA XCOM Data Transport allocates the USS file as FILEDATA=BINARY. CA XCOM Data Transport also processes the data as BINARY data; that is, no translations are performed on the data, as they would be for CODE=EBCDIC or CODE=ASCII.

Handling USS Files as TEXT

Unless CODE=BINARY is specified, CA XCOM Data Transport normally allocates a USS file as FILEDATA=TEXT (the JCL equivalent). There is no concept of LRECL and BLKSIZE for USS files. Input records are terminated by a new line character (x'15'). When CA XCOM Data Transport writes a USS TEXT file, it inserts new line characters at the end of each record.

Handling USS Files as RECORD

When CODE=UTF8 or CODE=UTF16 is specified, CA XCOM Data Transport allocates the USS file as FILEDATA=RECORD. CA XCOM Data Transport also processes the data as TEXT data. Instead of records being terminated with a new line character (x'15'), a prefix is appended which contains the length of the record. When CA XCOM Data Transport writes a USS RECORD file, new line characters are not inserted at the end of each record.

Handling BINARY USS Files as TEXT

It may be necessary to cause CA XCOM Data Transport to allocate a USS file in BINARY, but process the file as TEXT. If the USS file does not contain new line characters (x'15') at the end of each logical line, it still may be possible to process the data as TEXT. To do this, specify FILEDATA=BINARY, CODE=EBCDIC, and LRECL=*nn*.

When FILEDATA/LFILEDATA=BINARY is specified, CA XCOM Data Transport allocates the USS file as if FILEDATA=BINARY had been specified on the JCL statement. However, the number of characters read from the file and considered to be a logical record depends on the value of LRECL.

Note: On ISPF panels and CICS screens there is a separate field, USSLRECL, to specify the logical record length. The SYSIN01 parameter is LRECL.

Example

If you specify LRECL=10, then CA XCOM Data Transport treats each sequential 10 bytes as a separate record. If you specify LRECL=133, then CA XCOM Data Transport treats the data as 133-byte records. Because there are no new line characters in the data, you must tell CA XCOM Data Transport how long each record is.

VSAM Files

CA XCOM Data Transport supports three access methods: QSAM, BPAM (for partitioned data sets), and VSAM. For VSAM, it supports the key-sequenced data set (KSDS), entry-sequenced data set (ESDS), and relative record data set (RRDS) file types.

Note: Because of VSAM limitations, the CA XCOM Data Transport checkpoint/restart facility is not supported for ESDS files. For KSDS and RRDS files, CA XCOM Data Transport supports checkpoint/restart only for file transfers using REPLACE as the specified File Option.

Key Sequenced Data Sets (KSDS)

When transmitting an indexed file across systems (for example, a VSAM KSDS file), the key length and relative key position must be the same on both the sending and receiving computers.

CA XCOM Data Transport supports the insertion of new records between existing records and the replacement of existing keys for KSDS files. To do this, specify ADD or REPLACE for the FILEOPT parameter. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

Entry Sequenced Data Sets (ESDS)

For Entry Sequenced Data sets, specify ADD. This adds the new input to the end of the data set. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

Relative Record Data Sets (RRDS)

CA XCOM Data Transport processes relative record data sets sequentially without preserving relative record numbers across systems. Source RRDS records are written into the target RRDS data set sequentially, starting with relative key 1. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

Note: When creating a VSAM file, make sure that the file is pre-allocated on the destination system.

Miscellaneous File Considerations

The following are special considerations involving a variety of file types:

- 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

Large Format Data Sets

CA XCOM Data Transport supports large format data sets. Large format data sets are physical sequential data sets that have an allocation of more than 65,535 tracks on a single DASD volume. The maximum allocation for a large data set is 16,777,215 tracks. These datasets are created by specifying LARGE for the DSNTYPE.

Extended Format Data Sets

CA XCOM Data Transport supports extended format data sets. These data sets are physical sequential data sets which are stored in a different internal format. This format support data striping and compression. These data sets are created by specifying EXTREQ or EXTPREF for the DSNTYPE. EXTREQ specifies that the file must be allocated in extended format. If resources are not available, EXTPREF specifies that the data set is preferred to be extended format. The data set is allocated as a normal sequential data set. These data sets can only be allocated under SMS control as the striping and compression formats are defined in SMS classes.

Extended Address Volumes

CA XCOM Data Transport supports data sets in the Extended Address Space of an Extended Address Volume. The Extended Address Space is the space on a DASD volume beyond cylinder 65,519. Data sets residing in the extended address space are allocated in chunks of 21 cylinders and managed by cylinder. These data sets may also have extended attributes which are not available to data sets residing in track managed space below cylinder 65,520. Extended attributes are specified via the EATTR parameter. These data sets can only be allocated under SMS control as the extended attributes are defined in SMS classes. Below lists the data sets which may reside in the extended address space based on z/OS release.

z/OS 1.10

- VSAM
- zFS

z/OS 1.11

- VSAM
- zFS
- Extended format sequential

z/OS 1.12

- VSAM
- zFS
- All sequential data sets (Basic, Large, Extended)
- Partitioned data sets (PDS, PDSE)

Fixed to Variable Length Record Transfers

When sending a file of fixed length records to a z/OS data set of variable length records, be sure that the record length of the target file is at least four bytes longer than that of the source file. This accommodates the four-byte prefix that z/OS systems use to define variable length records.

IBM iSeries systems do not support variable length records. Instead, they create target files whose fixed record length is the same as the largest variable length record of the source file. This can waste considerable disk space.

Multivolume Data Sets

CA XCOM Data Transport supports multivolume data sets, that is, files residing on more than one disk pack. However, ISPF does not support multivolume data sets. Consequently, neither does the CA XCOM Data Transport Menu Interface. Use the Batch Interface when processing multivolume data sets.

Note: If the multivolume data set is an output file, it must be pre-allocated. In this situation, FILEOPT=REPLACE must be used.

Spanned Records

CA XCOM Data Transport supports spanned records. While CA XCOM Data Transport does not specifically support either ISAM (Indexed Sequential Access Method) or DA (Direct Access) data sets, several utilities (for example, IEBISAM) exist to convert these access methods to sequential files, which CA XCOM Data Transport does support.

Preserving Variable Length Record Descriptor Words

When using extended VLR, the exact contents of a variable length file are preserved, as follows:

- If a variable length file is sent from z/OS to another system that supports extended VLR, then the exact contents are saved. When that file is then transmitted to a z/OS system, the resulting file contents are the same.
- VLR=YES, used in conjunction with CODE=BINARY, sends the z/OS record descriptor words to the receiving system. If the receiving system also contains Extended Variable Length Record support, then the record descriptor words are saved along with the record. When that file is then transmitted to a z/OS system, the resulting file is identical to the original sending file.

Chapter 7: Overview of Security

CA XCOM Data Transport provides security for four different types of resources. The resources that can be secured are the files, data in the files, commands, and LUs or IP destinations. This section offers a brief characterization of the essential features of CA XCOM Data Transport security as it relates to the various resources.

This section contains the following topics:

[File Security](#) (see page 399)

[Command Security](#) (see page 399)

[History Database Security](#) (see page 400)

[Partner Security](#) (see page 401)

[Invoking Security](#) (see page 401)

[Data Encryption Using Secure Socket Layer \(SSL\)](#) (see page 401)

File Security

CA XCOM Data Transport makes calls to IBM RACF, CA Top Secret, and CA ACF2 to verify whether a given user ID is authorized to read or update a given data set.

Command Security

CA XCOM Data Transport makes standard SAF calls to determine whether a given user ID or console is authorized to issue CA XCOM Data Transport commands. The commands whose access status is verified include z/OS console commands and commands that can be issued through ISPF and CICS menu interfaces.

History Database Security

The user ID defined in the Default Options Table with parameter XCOMHIST_USER must be granted use of the history table defined with parameters XCOMHIST_TBL and XCOMHIST_OWNER.

With VSAM history files, each CA XCOM Data Transport server worked with its own history file. However, using a relational database to store CA XCOM Data Transport history records allows multiple CA XCOM Data Transport servers (including CA XCOM Data Transport systems running on Windows and UNIX) to share the database. So you need to be able to restrict access to rows in the database, so that a user on system A is not allowed to see history for system B unless the user is given explicit permission. To provide this level of security, CA XCOM Data Transport Command Security has been enhanced with an additional ALLHIST command resource.

CA XCOM Data Transport implements command security through the parameters OPERSEC and EXIT13, which are coded in the Default Options Table.

If OPERSEC=SAF is coded in the Default Options Table, CA XCOM Data Transport makes a standard SAF call to a security package (CA ACF2, IBM RACF, or CA Top Secret) to determine whether the user has access to the ALLHIST command resource. This resource, when permitted to a user, allows that user to view history records for any system that is maintaining history in that database. If the user is not permitted to this resource then the user is allowed to see history records for the system of the originating request only.

Command: ALLHIST

Access: READ

Resource Name: XCOM.applsec.ALLHIST

applsec

The identifier for the CA XCOM Data Transport server as defined in the Default Options Table, unless it is NONE, in which case the expression XCOM appears in this position. This component of the security call identifies the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

Note: If OPERSEC=NONE is coded in the Default Options Table, CA XCOM Data Transport runs with no security check, giving the user unrestricted access to view history records for any system that is maintaining history in that database.

This level of security is in addition to the current security provided by CA XCOM Data Transport, as documented in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Partner Security

CA XCOM Data Transport makes standard SAF calls to determine whether a given user ID is authorized to perform transfers with a given partner.

Additionally, CA XCOM Data Transport checks whether the direction (send, receive) in which the transfers are performed is authorized and whether the partner making a transfer request can be the initiator of transfers.

Invoking Security

Each security function can be turned on separately via the assembled Default Options Table in the CA XCOM Data Transport load library. Also, each security function has an associated user exit, which increases the flexibility of CA XCOM Data Transport's security and allows security to be adapted to site-specific conditions.

For more detailed information, see the chapter “Security Considerations” in the *CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide*.

Data Encryption Using Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

CA XCOM Data Transport uses OpenSSL to utilize the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) to perform secure TCP/IP transfers between platforms running CA XCOM Data Transport r11 and above that support secure (SSL) TCP/IP. A secure (SSL) TCP/IP transfer allows for the encryption of the transmitted data and adds a digital signature to the encryption of the transmitted data.

Appendix A: History and SMF Files

This appendix describes the CA XCOM Data Transport SMF record, the CA XCOM Data Transport History File, the XCOMUTIL utility, which selectively purges records from the History File, and the XCV2ODBC utility, which migrates a VSAM history database to an ODBC (DB2) history table.

This section contains the following topics:

[SMF Record and History File](#) (see page 403)

[Database Availability](#) (see page 404)

[XCOMUTIL History File Utility](#) (see page 405)

[XCOMUTIL Parameters](#) (see page 406)

[XCOMUTIL DD Statements](#) (see page 408)

[XCV2ODBC - Migrate VSAM History Databases](#) (see page 411)

SMF Record and History File

This section describes the SMF record and History File as they are used by CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS.

When Records Are Written

CA XCOM Data Transport writes an SMF record when SMF=YES is specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table (see the chapter Configuring and Customizing Your Product in the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administration Guide).

History records are written at all times for scheduled transfers. History records are not written for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers when using a VSAM history database.

Transfers That Produce Records

The following types of transfers produce an SMF and history record:

- File transfers that complete successfully
- File transfers that are manually canceled while inactive
- File transfers that are automatically aged off the queue
- File transfers that are terminated while in progress
- File transfers that fail due to some kind of problem

Transfers That Do Not Produce Records

The following types of transfers are not considered complete by CA XCOM Data Transport, and thus no SMF or history records are created for them:

- Suspended file transfers
- File transfer requests that are in hold state

Record Location

The SMFDSECT macro maps the SMF record, which can be found in CAI.CBXGMAC. Depending on the access method that is used to read the SMF data. Subtract 4 bytes from the offsets listed in the SMFDSECT to locate specific fields. Due to the possibility that the 4-byte Record Descriptor Word (RDW) is not returned in the SMF record. The RDW is defined as part of the SMFDSECT.

The HSTDSECT macro maps the history record, which can be found in CAI.CBXGMAC.

History records are written either to a VSAM History cluster or a DB2 database table. Based on the HISTORY= option in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Table or Configuration file. See the CA XCOM Data Transport z/OS Installation Guide for information on the setup using DB2 to record XCOM transfer history.

Database Availability

There can be occasions where the DB2 database is unavailable to CA XCOM Data Transport for writing history records. To maintain history data while the database is not available, CA XCOM Data Transport writes information to a sequential overflow data set named XCOMHOVR. The INSERT statements that would be executed against the database are written to this file. The file is used later to update the database when it becomes available.

The job executes when the data set definition is present in the JCL when using ODBC history. The DD statement is as follows:

```
//XCOMHOVR DD DISP=SHR,DSN=your.hlq.dataset
```

Sample allocation JCL is provided in **CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFHOVR)**. On startup of CA XCOM Data Transport, a message is issued indicating how many records currently exist in the overflow file, as follows:

```
XCOMM0862I XCOMHOVR contains 1 records at startup
```

This message is also issued for every ten records that are written to the overflow file.

Update the Database from the Overflow Data Set

When the DB2 database becomes available, the overflow file can then be used to add the accumulated history records into the database.

To update the database

1. Copy the overflow dataset.

This step copies the current contents of the overflow data set to another data set and clears the data set, allowing it to remain available to CA XCOM Data Transport. To perform this step, issue the following command to the CA XCOM Data Transport started task:

```
f xcom,COPYHIST,dataset_name
```

The data set name is the name of a new data set to be created. The DCB is defined by CA XCOM Data Transport. If the data set already exists, CA XCOM Data Transport fails the command and does not overwrite this data set.

This data set is compatible with SPUFI.

2. Update the database using SPUFI or any other DB2 utility, using the file created in Step 1.

XCOMUTIL History File Utility

XCOMUTIL is the CA XCOM Data Transport utility that maintains the CA XCOM Data Transport history file. This utility performs two functions on the history file. Run the purge utility periodically to prevent a history file full condition. The utility has been designed as an offline utility because VSAM is inefficient at reclaiming space when records are randomly deleted from a VSAM cluster. Run the migration utility to migrate an existing history file to work with the 11.6 release of CA XCOM Data Transport.

To reclaim the space (Purge)

1. Copy the history file to a sequential file.
2. Run XCOMUTIL against this sequential file to purge a specified range of records and create a new sequential file.
3. Delete the existing history file and create a new one.
4. Copy the new sequential file to the history file.

To convert an existing file (Migration)

1. Copy the history file to a sequential file.
2. Run XCOMUTIL against this sequential file to purge a specified range of records and create a new sequential file.
3. Create a new history file, deleting an existing one from a previous migration run.
4. Copy the new sequential file to the new history file.

Note: The CA XCOM Data Transport server cannot be executing when XCOMUTIL is used.

XCOMUTIL Parameters

There are three parameters that control the processing performed by XCOMUTIL. These parameters are input to XCOMUTIL through a SYSIN file. Their description follows.

AGE

Specifies the number of days of history records that are retained when a purge procedure is executed.

1 to 999

Indicates the number of days of history records to be retained when executing a purge.

Notes:

- After XCOMUTIL has been run, the history file comprises the current date's records plus *nnn* days of records. For example, if the current Julian date is 08300 and AGE=1 is specified, then XCOMUTIL purges any history records written on or before 11298. Only the current and previous day's history records are saved.
- Use the AGE parameter if you intend to run XCOMUTIL on a periodic basis. It allows you to set up a procedure in which a specific date does not have to be continually modified.
- This parameter is mutually exclusive with the DATE parameter. One of these two parameters must always be included in the SYSIN file when running a purge.
- This parameter is optional for a history migration. It may be specified to limit the number of history records migrated to the new history file.

DATE

Specifies the date of records that are to be purged from the history file. Any history record written either on or before the specified date are purged from the history file.

yyddd

Specifies the Julian date when records are to be purged from the history file.

Notes:

- This parameter is mutually exclusive with the AGE parameter. One of these two parameters must always be included in the SYSIN file when running purge.
- This parameter is optional for a history migration. It may be specified to limit the number of history records migrated to the new history file.
- Note that the purge date must be specified in terms of a two-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, 11100 represents year 2011 and the 100th day of that year.

PROCESS

Specifies that the object of XCOMUTIL is the history file.

HISTORY

Indicates that the object of XCOMUTIL is the history file.

HISTORY_MIGRATION

Indicates that the object of XCOMUTIL is the migration of an existing history file to a new format required for the current release of CA XCOM Data Transport.

Note: This parameter is required in the SYSIN file.

RELEASE

For a history file migration, specifies the release of CA XCOM Data Transport to convert the history file to.

11.6

Indicates forward migration of an existing history file to the 11.6 release of CA XCOM Data Transport.

11.5

Indicates backward migration of an existing history file to the 11.0 and 11.5 releases of CA XCOM Data Transport.

Note: This parameter is required in the SYSIN file when PROCESS=HISTORY_MIGRATION is specified.

XCOMUTIL DD Statements

This section describes the DD statements that are needed to execute XCOMUTIL

There are four DD statements required to execute XCOMUTIL:

HISTIN

A sequential file consisting of CA XCOM Data Transport history records. Generally, the history file is reproduced as a sequential file prior to running XCOMUTIL. Then, HISTIN is used to input this file.

HISTOUT

The sequential output file of history records that are **not** deleted from the history file. Generally, after running XCOMUTIL (and receiving a 0 return code), the history file is deleted and redefined. Then, the HISTOUT file is copied back to the history file.

SYSIN

Used to enter the XCOMUTIL parameters described earlier.

SYSPRINT

XCOMUTIL prints a report providing details about the purge procedure just executed.

Sample of Required JCL

The complete sample JCL can be found in CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMUTIL).

Return Codes

The following are XCOMUTIL return codes:

0

XCOMUTIL ran successfully.

4

XCOMUTIL ran successfully, but no history output records were written based on the specified selection criteria.

8

XCOMUTIL was unable to open one of the files.

12

XCOMUTIL found a parameter error processing the SYSIN file.

Sample History File Purge Process (XCOMUTIL)

Note: Because XCOMUTIL is an offline procedure, remember to first bring CA XCOM Data Transport down using a console command (for example, **F XCOM,STOP**).

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMUTIL) contains an example of a four-step process that performs the following steps.

- Copies the CA XCOM Data Transport history file to a temporary sequential dataset, using the IDCAMS REPRO command.
- Executes the XCOMUTIL program to purge records from the passed sequential data set that are older than x days and passes the selected records to stage 4 below.
- If XCOMUTIL purged all records from the History File, generates a new binary zero seed record for the history file using the MVS utility IEBDG.
- Calls IDCAMS to do the following:
 - Delete the old history file cluster, alternate indices and paths.
 - Redefine the base cluster.
 - Copy the seed and the selected records back into the base cluster.
 - Redefine and rebuild the alternate indices and paths.

When the purge finishes, restart CA XCOM Data Transport with another command (for example, **START XCOM**).

Sample History Migration Process (XCOMUTIL)

Note: Because XCOMUTIL is an offline procedure, remember to bring CA XCOM Data Transport down using a console command (for example, **F XCOM, STOP**).

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMH116) contains an example of the process that performs migration of a VSAM history file from release 11.5 to 11.6.

CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMH115) contains an example of the process that performs migration of a VSAM history file from release 11.5 to 11.6.

- Copies the CA XCOM Data Transport history file to a temporary sequential data set, using the IDCAMS REPRO command.
- Executes the XCOMUTIL program to purge records from the passed sequential data set that are older than x days and passes the selected records to stage 4.
- Delete an existing history file cluster, alternate indexes and paths using the MVS utility IDCAMS
- If XCOMUTIL purged all records from the History File, generates a new binary zero seed record for the history file using the MVS utility IEBDG.
- Redefine the base history file cluster using the MVS utility IDCAMS.
- Copy the seed and the selected records in the sequential file back into the base cluster, using the MVS utility IDCAMS.
- Define and build the alternate indexes and paths, using the IBM utility IDCAMS.

When the migration finishes, restart CA XCOM Data Transport with another command (for example, **START XCOM**).

Note: This job could end with a return code of 8. This result could be due to the deletion of an existing history file cluster in step 3, when the cluster does not exist. The deletion of the cluster is included when the migration job is repeated for any reason.

XCV2ODBC - Migrate VSAM History Databases

You can optionally migrate one or more existing VSAM history databases to a relational table by using the new CA XCOM Data Transport conversion program XCV2ODBC. Sample JCL is provided in CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCV2ODBC) when you install CA XCOM Data Transport.

Input to XCV2ODBC is a control data set that describes the relational environment. This data set is called SYSIN01.

To define the existing CA XCOM Data Transport history file to convert, use the following format:

```
//XCOMHIST DD disp=shr,dsn=your.vsamfile
```

Input Example:

```
//SYSIN01 DD *
XCOMHIST=D91APTIB
XCOMHIST_USER=XCOMUSER
XCOMHIST_PASSWORD=SECRET
XCOMHIST_OWNER=MALMA12
XCOMHIST_TBL=XCOM_HISTORY_TBL
SYSNAME=XCOMP
SYSID=CA11
SSID=D91A
DEBUG=N
```

XCOMHIST=

Specifies the name of the ODBC Data Source location as defined in SYSIBM.LOCATIONS; is analogous to the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table parameter. This parameter is required.

Range: 1 to 128 characters

XCOMHIST_USER=

Names the authorization ID to use when doing the connect. This parameter is required.

Range: 1 to 128 characters

XCOMHIST_PASSWORD=

Is the plain text password of the authorized user. If the XCOMHIST_USER does not require a password, this parameter can be specified as a null value (' '). This parameter is required.

Range: 1 to 8 characters

XCOMHIST_OWNER=

(Optional) If XCOMHIST_USER creates the table, XCOMHIST_OWNER= specifies the owner of the table and it can be omitted. If not specified XCOMHIST_USER is used as the table owner.

Range: 1 to 128 characters

XCOMHIST_TBL=

Specifies the 1 through 128 character table name to insert rows in. This parameter is required.

SYSNAME= / SYSID=

If the existing history record does not contain that information, SYSNAME= / SYSID= specifies the system name and SMFID used. If you are converting a CA XCOM Data Transport r11 VSAM history database, this information is not present. Identify the CA XCOM Data Transport server from which this data originated.

SYSNAME (one to eight characters) is generally the name of the CA XCOM Data Transport started task.

SYSID can be the four-character SMFID on the system that the CA XCOM Data Transport started task runs on.

These parameters are required.

SSID=

Specifies the DB2 subsystem ID used at connect time.

This parameter is optional but is required for remote database connections.

DEBUG=

(Optional) Specifies whether to collect trace information for CA Technologies Technical Support.

Range: Y or N

Note: Y can be specified only when CA Technologies Technical Support directs.

SYSNAME/SYSID Example 1:

The CA XCOM Data Transport started task XCOMPMP is started on system CA11. When converting the history file this task has written, specify the following values:

```
SYSNAME=XCOMPMP  
SYSID=CA11
```

Any existing VSAM record not containing values for SYSNAME and SYSID uses these specifications when inserting the row into the relational database.

SYSNAME/SYSID Example 2:

The CA XCOM Data Transport started task XCOMDMP is started on system CA31. When converting the history file this task has written, specify the following values:

```
SYSNAME=XCOMDMP  
SYSID=CA31
```

Any existing VSAM record not containing values for SYSNAME and SYSID uses the above specifications when inserting the row into the relational database.

Note: You can convert one or more VSAM history files to the same relational table. Run the job for each VSAM history converted file, modifying the XCOMHIST DD statement to reflect the appropriate file.

Appendix B: Sample Files

This appendix contains a directory of sample files that are supplied on the CA XCOM Data Transport for the z/OS distribution file.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Sample DB2 History Table Creation \(Member HISTDDL\)](#) (see page 417)
- [Sample DB2 History Table Upgrade to Release 11.6 \(Member HISTUPD\)](#) (see page 417)
- [Sample XCV2ODBC VSAM History Migration to ODBC \(Member XCV2ODBC\)](#) (see page 417)
- [Sample XCOMUTIL History Migration to Release 11.6 \(Member XCOMH116\)](#) (see page 417)
- [Sample XCOMUTIL History Migration to Release 11.5 \(Member XCOMH115\)](#) (see page 417)
- [Sample VSAM Request Queue Creation JCL \(Member DEFRRDS\)](#) (see page 417)
- [Sample History File Creation JCL \(Member DEFHIST\)](#) (see page 418)
- [Sample XCOMUTIL History File Purge Job \(Member XCOMUTIL\)](#) (see page 418)
- [Sample DEFQSAM Job to Define Global and Restart Data Sets \(Member DEFQSAM\)](#) (see page 418)
- [Sample JCL for Defining the Inquire Data Set \(Member DEFINQ\)](#) (see page 418)
- [Sample VTAM APPLID Definition Table \(Member APPLXCOM\)](#) (see page 418)
- [Sample XCOMTABL Table \(Member XCOMTABL\)](#) (see page 418)
- [Sample XCOMDFLT Macro \(Member XCOMDFLT\)](#) (see page 419)
- [Sample XCOMADMT Table \(Member XCOMADMT\)](#) (see page 419)
- [Sample XCPF \(Member XCPF\)](#) (see page 419)
- [Sample POLCFRM \(Member POLCFRM\)](#) (see page 419)
- [Sample XCOMPLEX Admin Server](#) (see page 419)
- [Sample Server JCL \(Member XCOM\)](#) (see page 420)
- [Sample XCOMLSR](#) (see page 420)
- [Sample CICS Notification Transaction \(Member XCOMSAMP\)](#) (see page 420)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Execute JCL \(Member XCOMJOBE\)](#) (see page 420)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Schedule JCL \(Member XCOMJOBS\)](#) (see page 420)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Schedule JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server \(Member XCOMJOXS\)](#) (see page 420)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Inquire JCL \(Member XCOMJOB I\)](#) (see page 421)
- [Sample XCOMJOB—Inquire JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server \(Member XCOMJOXI\)](#) (see page 421)
- [Sample XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY JCL \(Member XCOMJOBH\)](#) (see page 421)
- [Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMRACF \(Member ASMRACFU\)](#) (see page 421)
- [Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMTOPS \(Member ASMTOPSU\)](#) (see page 421)
- [Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMACF2 \(Member ASMACF2U\)](#) (see page 421)
- [Sample DEFDFLT](#) (see page 422)
- [Sample XCOMENCR—JCL to Encrypt the SYSIN01 PASSWORD/LPASS Parameters \(Member XCOMENCR\)](#) (see page 422)

Sample DB2 History Table Creation (Member HISTDDL)

The member CAI.CBXGSAMP(HISTDDL) is a sample DDL to create a DB2 history table for release 11.6.

Sample DB2 History Table Upgrade to Release 11.6 (Member HISTUPD)

The member CAI.CBXGSAMP(HISTUPD) is a sample DDL to upgrade an existing DB2 history table to the new format for release 11.6.

Sample XCV2ODBC VSAM History Migration to ODBC (Member XCV2ODBC)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(XCV2ODBC) is a sample JCL to migrate an existing VSAM history file cluster to a DB2 History Table.

Sample XCOMUTIL History Migration to Release 11.6 (Member XCOMH116)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMH116) is a sample JCL to migrate an existing VSAM history file cluster to the new format for release 11.6.

Sample XCOMUTIL History Migration to Release 11.5 (Member XCOMH115)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMH115) is a sample JCL to migrate a release 11.6 format VSAM history file cluster to the old format that release 11.5 supports.

Sample VSAM Request Queue Creation JCL (Member DEFRRDS)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFRRDS) is a sample JCL to build active and pending file transfer queues.

Sample History File Creation JCL (Member DEFHIST)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFHIST) is a sample JCL to build the CA XCOM Data Transport History File and its associated indices and paths. For history file maintenance, use CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMUTIL) instead.

Sample XCOMUTIL History File Purge Job (Member XCOMUTIL)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMUTIL) is a sample JCL to maintain your history file at regular intervals.

Sample DEFQSAM Job to Define Global and Restart Data Sets (Member DEFQSAM)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFQSAM) is a sample JCL to define the Global request number and Restart the file for TYPE=EXECUTE jobs.

Sample JCL for Defining the Inquire Data Set (Member DEFINQ)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(DEFINQ) is a sample JCL to define the optional Inquire file for TYPE=SCHEDULE and TYPE=INQUIRE jobs.

Sample VTAM APPLID Definition Table (Member APPLXCOM)

The member CAI.CBXGSAMP(APPLXCOM) is a sample of the VTAM APPLID statements.

Sample XCOMTABL Table (Member XCOMTABL)

The member CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMTABL) is a sample table that contains sample XCOMMODE entries.

Sample XCOMDFLT Macro (Member XCOMDFLT)

The member CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMDFLT) is a sample of the XCOMDFLT Macro. The table contains a sample of the parameters in the Default Options Table.

NOTE: The xcomdflt is deprecated for release r11.6. Refer to the section on the config member and sample CAI.CBXGPARM(XCOMCNFG).

Sample XCOMADMT Table (Member XCOMADMT)

The member CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMADMT) is a sample of the administrator table.

Sample XCPF (Member XCPF)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCPF) is a sample that shows how to define an XCOMPLEX to the IBM Coupling Facility.

NOTE: The XCOMPLEX structure is deprecated for release r11.6. Refer to the section on PLEXQ.

Sample POLCFRM (Member POLCFRM)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (POLCFRM) is a sample of the JCL that shows how to define an XCOMPLEX structure.

NOTE: The XCOMPLEX structure is deprecated for release r11.6. Refer to the section on PLEXQ.

Sample XCOMPLEX Admin Server

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOMADM) is a sample JCL that illustrates the definition of the CA XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

NOTE: The XCOMPLEX structure is deprecated for release r11.6. Refer to the section on PLEXQ.

Sample Server JCL (Member XCOM)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOM) is a sample JCL that illustrates the definition of the CA XCOM Data Transport server.

Note: This sample can be used for XCOMPLEX Worker. However: the XCOMPLEX structure is deprecated for release r11.6. Refer to section on the PLEXQ.

Sample XCOMLSR

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOMLSR) is a sample that shows the server using the parameters for the LSR feature.

Sample CICS Notification Transaction (Member XCOMSAMP)

The member CAI.CBXGSAMP (XCOMSAMP) is a sample CICS Notification Transaction that illustrates a CICS COBOL program.

Sample XCOMJOB—Execute JCL (Member XCOMJOB)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOMJOB) is a sample JCL for a TYPE = EXECUTE transfer.

Sample XCOMJOB—Schedule JCL (Member XCOMJOBS)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOMJOBS) is a sample JCL for a TYPE = SCHEDULE transfer.

Sample XCOMJOB—Schedule JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (Member XCOMJOXS)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOMJOXS) is a sample JCL for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

NOTE: The XCOMPLEX structure is deprecated for release r11.6. Refer to the section on PLEXQ.

Sample XCOMJOB—Inquire JCL (Member XCOMJOBI)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOMJOBI) is a sample JCL for a TYPE=INQUIRE transfer.

Sample XCOMJOB—Inquire JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (Member XCOMJOXI)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOMJOXI) is a sample JCL for a TYPE=INQUIRE transfer through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

NOTE: The XCOMPLEX structure is deprecated for release r11.6. Refer to the section on PLEXQ.

Sample XCOMJOB TYPE=HISTORY JCL (Member XCOMJOBH)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (XCOMJOBH) is a sample JCL for a TYPE=HISTORY transfer.

Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMRACF (Member ASMRACFU)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (ASMRACFU) is a sample JCL for reassembling and link editing the XCOMRACF user security that is used with IBM RACF security package. Assembling the XCOMRACF interface is optional.

Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMTOPS (Member ASMTOPSU)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (ASMTOPSU) is a sample for reassembling and link editing the XCOMTOPS user security that is used with CA-TSS security package. Assembling the XCOMTOPS interface is optional.

Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMACF2 (Member ASMACF2U)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL (ASMACF2U) is a sample JCL for reassembling and link editing the XCOMACF2 user security exit that is used with CA-ACF2 security package. Assembly is required for CA-ACF2 installations.

Sample DEFDFLT

The member CAI.CBXGSAMP (XCOMDFLT) is a JCL to define and populate the CA XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS Default File (XCOMDFLT).

Sample XCOMENCR—JCL to Encrypt the SYSIN01 PASSWORD/LPASS Parameters (Member XCOMENCR)

The member CAI.CBXGJCL(XCOMENCR) contains a sample JCL to encrypt the SYSIN01 PASSWORD/LPASS parameters and the global parameter XCOMHIST_PASSWORD.

Appendix C: User Exits

CA XCOM Data Transport user exits allow users to modify characteristics and capabilities of CA XCOM Data Transport software by inserting their own routines at various positions, known as exit points, in the source code. This appendix provides information about all currently available user exits. The information provided about each user exit includes:

- Purpose
- Module name and entry point
- Method of enabling the user exit
- Name of the CA XCOM Data Transport module from which the user-supplied module is called
- Method of entry (implying the relationship between the two modules)
- Name of the required DSECT
- Addressing mode at entry
- Information about entry registers
- Information about exit registers
- Return codes
- Location of a sample program

Important! If you are upgrading to a new release you need to reassemble and link-edit your user exit programs.

This section contains the following topics:

- [User Exit 1](#) (see page 424)
- [User Exit 2](#) (see page 426)
- [User Exit 3](#) (see page 428)
- [User Exit 4](#) (see page 430)
- [User Exit 5](#) (see page 432)
- [User Exit 6](#) (see page 435)
- [User Exit 7](#) (see page 438)
- [User Exit 8](#) (see page 440)
- [User Exit 9](#) (see page 442)
- [User Exit 10](#) (see page 444)
- [User Exit 12](#) (see page 446)
- [User Exit 13](#) (see page 448)

User Exit 1

Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine upon completion of a CA XCOM Data Transport file transfer. The CA XCOM Data Transport history record data is available for interrogation at this point.

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX01. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT01=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is invoked under a subtask within the CA XCOM Data Transport region encapsulated by a Transaction Program.

Required DSECT

SMFDSECT is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of SMFDSECT

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI .CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX01)
```

Note: Exit 1 is invoked only when the transfer is scheduled and run via the CA XCOM Data Transport z/OS server. It is not invoked when XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE is used.

User Exit 2

Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that extracts additional information from JES2 control blocks (information not extracted by the XCOMPSON module).

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX02. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT02=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMPSON calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

PSODSECT is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of PSODSECT

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

There is no sample program provided for user exit 2.

User Exit 3

Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that extracts additional information from JES3 control blocks (information not extracted by the XCOMPSON module).

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX03. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT03=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMPSON calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

PSODSECT is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of PSODSECT

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

There is no sample program provided for user exit 3.

User Exit 4

Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that provides security checking for the CA XCOM Data Transport TSO/ISPF Operator Control Facility.

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX04. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT04=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The modules XCOMDPJ, XCOMDSPL, and XCOMOPER call this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

ADMPL is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of ADMPL

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The following return codes are valid for user exit 4:

0

User is authorized to perform function

8

User is NOT authorized to perform function

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

CAI . CBXGSAMP (XCOMEX04)

User Exit 5

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that provides additional security checking before a transfer takes place. The exit is used with the system security option chosen in the CA XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table's SECURITY parameter (for example, IBM RACF, CA Top Secret, or CA ACF2).

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX05. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

The exit is entered for TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers. The exit is entered after session establishment.

This exit must be reentrant.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT05=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Required DSECT

SECDSECT is the required DSECT.

Calling Module and Entry Sequence

This exit is called by the module XCOMFILE, which in turn is called either by XCOMJOB or XCOMXFER.

For SNA transfers, the SECLUN field of SECDSECT contains the target LU for TYPE=EXECUTE (XCOMJOB) transfers and TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers queued to the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS started task (XCOMXFER). For IP transfers, the SECLUN field of the SECDSECT contains the hexadecimal representation of the partner's IP address if TCPLUSEC=binary is specified in the CA XCOM Data Transport default options table. The exit is also entered when XCOMJOB is executed with TYPE=SCHEDULE. In this case, SECLUN contains the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS started task. This entry sequence allows you to determine whether the transfer should be queued for execution. If the target LU must be tested for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer, the test must be deferred until the exit is called by XCOMXFER.

The following table summarizes how the exit is given control:

EXEC PGM=	PARM=	XCOMEX05 Entry Sequence	SECLUN Contents
XCOMJOB	TYPE=EXECUTE	XCOMJOB ® XCOMFILE ® XCOMEX05	REMOTE LU OR IP ADDRESS (hex)

XCOMJOB	TYPE=SCHEDULE	XCOMJOB ® XCOMFILE ® XCOMEX05	XCOMAPPL (that is, the APPLID of the CA XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server)
XCOMXFER	N/A	XCOMXFER ® XCOMFILE ® XCOMEX05	REMOTE LU OR IP ADDRESS (hex)

The CSAJOB field in the CSA (CSADSECT) identifies which entry sequence (XCOMJOB or XCOMXFER) was used while the NSABATF field in the NSA (NSADSECT) identifies the transfer as being of type TYPE=EXECUTE or TYPE=SCHEDULE:

Field	EQU	Field Contents	Description
CSAJOBF	CSAJOBJ	Character 'J'	XCOMEX05 entered via XCOMJOB
	CSAJOBX	Character 'X'	XCOMEX05 entered via XCOMXFER
NSABATF	NSABATE	Character 'E'	TYPE=EXECUTE transfer
	NSABATS	Character 'S'	TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer

Note: CSADSECT and NSADSECT are distributed in CA XCOM Data Transport's macro library, CAI.CBXGMAC. CSADSECT is pointed to by NSA@CSA.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31. XCOMEX05 must have a linkedit mode of reentrant.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of SECDSECT

R2

Undefined

R3

Address of NSADSECT

R4 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Note: Addressability to CA XCOM Data Transport's CSA as mapped by the CSADSECT can be obtained by loading NSA@CSA to the register used to map the CSA.

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Note: The return code from the exit is passed in field SECRNCD of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the SECDSECT macro found in CAI.CBXGMAC).

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

CAI.CBXGSAMP(XCOMEX05)

User Exit 6

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine when certain key points are reached in the progress of a CA XCOM Data Transport transfer.

Conditions of Entrance

This user exit is entered under the following conditions:

- Transfer request is scheduled
- Transfer request starts
- Transfer request completes
- Transfer request fails
- Transfer request is aged off the queue

Defined Exit States

The following states are defined for this exit:

QUEUED

Transfer has been scheduled or a request from a remote system has been received

NULL

Transfer is not yet scheduled

INACT

Transfer is scheduled but is waiting

ACTIVE

Transfer is currently in progress

SUSPEND

Transfer has been suspended on the local system

REMSUSP

Transfer has been suspended by the remote system

SUCCESS

Transfer has completed successfully

FAILED

Transfer has failed

VTAM ER

Transfer received a VTAM error and will be retried

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX06. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT06=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMEXIT calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX06PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX06PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Note: The return code from the exit is passed in field EX06RC of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the EX06PLST macro found in CAI.CBXGMAC).

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI . CBXGSAMP (XCOMEX06)
```

User Exit 7

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that validates user-supplied CA XCOM Data Transport transfer parameters. The exit is called after all standard CA XCOM Data Transport validation has been performed and the CA XCOM Data Transport transfer request control block (that is mapped by the RRDDSECT macro found in CAI.CBXGMAC) has been built. The routine may tell CA XCOM Data Transport to accept or reject the request by setting a flag in the exit parameter list. The exit routine may also provide an installation-defined error message via the same parameter list.

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX07. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT07=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMEXIT calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSEC

EX07PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX07PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Note: The return code from the exit is passed in field EX07RC of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the EX07PLST macro found in CAI.CBXGMAC).

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI . CBXGSAMP (XCOMEX07)
```

User Exit 8

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that performs user-defined initialization and termination processing for the CA XCOM Data Transport server. This exit allows extension of CA XCOM Data Transport with user-supplied control blocks and processing. For example, the exit can acquire (GETMAIN) and release (FREEMAIN) control blocks, or load custom user modules.

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX08. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT08=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX08PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX08PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI . CBXGSAMP (XCOMEX08)
```

User Exit 9

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that creates and processes its own CA XCOM Data Transport commands. The exit is activated by means of the EXIT operator command (for example, F XCOM,EXIT,userdata). The supplied data, up to eight bytes, is then passed to the XCOMEX09 routine, where you can perform any pertinent processing. This exit can be used to control and alter the functionality of the other CA XCOM Data Transport exits.

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX09. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT09=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX09PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX09PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI . CBXGSAMP (XCOMEX09)
```

User Exit 10

Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that generates a user-designed banner page for all reports received by the system.

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX10. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT10=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The modules XCOMRECV, XCOMUPL2, XCOMUPL6, and XCOMUP2F call this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

There is no required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0 - R2

Undefined

R3

Address of NSA control block (mapped by NSADSECT macro)

R4

Number of lines in each banner

R5

Number of letters per line

R6

Number of characters per letter

R7

Address of banner field

R8

Address of file data field

R9 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of CSA control block (mapped by CSADSECT macro)

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI . CBXGSAMP (XCOMEX10)
```

User Exit 12

Purpose

This exit point controls partner LU security. It executes a user-written exit routine that verifies a given user's authority to transfer data to and from a particular LU. The following are the possible results of the verification:

- The user is given access to the designated LUs.
- The user is denied access to the LUs.
- The user's right to access the LUs is referred to the security package.

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX12. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT12=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMTRGT calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX12PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX12PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

0

Allow access immediately

4

Let the security package make the decision

8

Deny access immediately

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI . CBXGSAMP (XCOMEX12)
```

Note: In cases where a transfer causes the server to create a session due to GETSESS=YES, Exit 12 is called once before session establishment and once before the transfer is performed. The exit is also called before each transfer restart.

User Exit 13

Purpose

This exit point controls command security, both from the console and from the ISPF and CICS menu interfaces. It executes a user-written exit routine that verifies a given user's authority to issue a particular command. The following are the possible results of the verification:

- The user is given access to the designated commands.
- The user is denied access to the commands.
- The user's right to access the commands is referred to the security package.

Module Name and Entry Point

The default module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX13. The default module name can be overridden by specifying the load-module name in the Default Options.

How to Enable

Specify EXIT13=YES | Load-module name in the Default Options to enable this exit.

Calling Module

The module XCOMOPRS calls this exit.

Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

Required DSECT

EX13PLST is the required DSECT.

Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

R0

Undefined

R1

Address of EX13PLST

R2 to R12

Undefined

R13

Address of register save area

R14

Return address

R15

Entry point address

Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

R0 to R14

Undefined

R15

Return code

Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

0

Allow access immediately

4

Let the security package make the decision

8

Deny access immediately

Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI . CBXGSAMP (XCOMEX13)
```

Note: Exit 13 has six separate entry codes, mapped by the field X13FUNCT in the EX13PLST DSECT. This field contains an entry code explaining why the exit is being entered.

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