XMENU

Installation Guide

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Preface

The *XMENU Installation Guide* contains all of the information you need to install the XMENU product.

Audience

This manual is written for system administrators who are responsible for installing software. We assume that anyone using this manual is already familiar with CP and CMS.

How the manual is organized

The *XMENU Installation Guide* contains the following chapters and appendixes:

Chapter 1, "Overview of XMENU and its installation" on page 1, is a general overview of the XMENU product and installation process.

Chapter 2, "Installing XMENU" on page 3, presents a step-by-step discussion of the installation process—from planning the installation and loading the tape files to testing the installation—using the INSTXME installation EXEC.

Appendix A, "Sample install console from INSTXME" on page 17, includes the console of a sample XMENU installation where all default values are accepted and both the base product and the REXX interface component are being installed.

Appendix B, "Preparing XMENU DCSSs" on page 19, provides information that will be necessary if you are planning to install XMENU DCSSs.

Appendix C, "XMENU customization" on page 25, gives information on why and how to customize XMENU for your site.

Appendix D, "XMENU maintenance procedures" on page 27, details Relay's maintenance procedures for the product.

Appendix E, "If you have problems" on page 29, explains how to resolve problems when installing or running XMENU.

Contents

Chapter 1. Overview of XMENU and its installation

This chapter provides a brief summary of XMENU, presents the programming and hardware requirements for installing and using XMENU, describes the product tape, and outlines the XMENU installation procedure.

XMENU program description

XMENU is a collection of programs that allows interactive creation and manipulation of 327*x* display data and menus. XMENU consists of several program modules, a run-time subroutine library, and some data files.

Programming requirements

You can install XMENU in a VM/SP, VM/SP HPO, VM/XA SP, or VM/ESA environment, in both system 370 and XA modes, under control of the Conversational Monitor System (CMS).

Hardware requirements

XMENU runs on any machine supported by the operating system environments mentioned above.

Direct access storage device (DASD) requirements for the XMENU system minidisk are discussed in Table 1 on page 4.

Terminal requirements

XMENU requires an IBM 3270-compatible display terminal with a minimum of 80 columns by 24 rows. XMENU supports the 3277 model 2, the 3278 models 2 through 5, all 3279 models, the 3178, 3179, 3180, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3290 and the 3270 PC, PC/G and PC/GX in both local and remote configurations. The audible alarm feature is supported but not required.

Twelve (12) program function keys are required to use the XMEDIT menu editor. XMENU applications can support PA3, 36 program function keys, and the selector pen/CURSOR SEL feature. APL and/or TEXT keyboards are also supported.

The product tape

XMENU is usually distributed on one 9-track, 6250-BPI density tape which contains all of the programs and data necessary for installation and operation. If you require a 1600-BPI density tape or a 3480 cartridge tape, for example, please inform the Relay Customer Support staff.

The XMENU product distribution tape always contains the following tape files:

XMENU tape files

File 1 - Installation files
File 2 - Run time modules
File 3 - HELP files
File 4 - Sample XMENU programs
File 5 - User contributed programs and files

Note: XMENU product files do not replace any IBM-supplied files.

Installation overview

All components can run directly from the files loaded from the distribution tape. No system generation is required; therefore, you generally will not require the services of your system programming or operations staff to install XMENU.

In general, the XMENU installation process consists of the following steps:

Steps to install XMENU

1. Plan for the installation
2. Allocate DASD space to contain the product
3. Attach a tape drive as 181 to the virtual machine performing the installation
4. Load the first tape file using `VMFPLC2 LOAD`
5. Load your choice of the remaining files using an installation EXEC
6. Test your installation
7. Copy appropriate files to a commonly accessed minidisk, such as the Y-disk
8. (Optional) Create and load the product's shared segment(s)

Note: No matter what component or components of the XMENU product your site has ordered from Relay, you will perform the steps outlined above.

Chapter 2. Installing XMENU

This chapter provides detailed information on how to install XMENU. It begins below by briefly listing the steps necessary for XMENU installation, including guidelines for planning and procedures for testing. The rest of the chapter takes you step by step through the installation.

Detailed, step-by-step instructions follow.

Step 1. Planning for XMENU installation

Installing and testing XMENU requires approximately two hours or less, except for the time required for a CP SYSGEN and IPL, should the optional installation as DCSSs be performed on a VM/SP or HPO system without the aid of the Relay product V/SEG-PLUS™.

Most sites can install the product exactly as supplied. Nevertheless, we suggest that you read all information and follow the instructions below.

Before installing XMENU you need to consider the following items:

- How much space to allocate for XMENU files
- Where to load the XMENU files
- Whether to install XMENU DCSSs
- When to test the XMENU installation

How much space to allocate for XMENU files

The following table will be helpful if you choose to load some but not all tape files to either your XMENU product disk or to a commonly accessed disk or DCSS.

Table 1. Approximate size of XMENU files in 4K blocks

Run-time (File 2)	Help (File 3)	Others	Total
900	250	200	1350

Where to load the XMENU files

By default, the XMENU installation loads all five XMENU tape files to the installing account's A-disk. The account created to contain the XMENU files needs no special privileges unless any of the XMENU DCSSs are to be used; class E privileges are required to create and save DCSSs.

If you are using an existing XMENU account, define and format a new minidisk for the tape contents of this latest XMENU release. If you are creating a new account, the system minidisk will probably be 191 and it must also be formatted.

Whether to install XMENU as DCSSs

XMENU, XMEDIT (the editor), and MENUEXEC (the REXX interface component) can each be installed to run in one of three ways:

1. Run from discontiguous shared segments (DCSSs)
2. Relocate itself in CMS storage
3. Run from the CMS user area

The advantages of each method are presented below.

Run from discontiguous shared segment (DCSSs): For customer sites with many MENUEXEC users, including end users who run EXECs containing MENUEXEC calls, the DCSS allows each user to share a single copy of the MENUEXEC program. Because it is not necessary for each CMS virtual machine to load and run an unshared copy of MENUEXEC, this method conserves system resources.

Note: It is *not* necessary to do this while the installation tape is being loaded. However, please be aware that you do need to perform some initial steps before the install EXEC can be run to save the DCSS segments. If you choose to install XMENU DCSSs, see Appendix B, "Preparing XMENU DCSSs" on page 19, for important information.

Relocate itself in CMS storage: If you don't want to create a DCSS, running MENUEXEC as a relocated module may suffice. This method still allows a user to call MENUEXEC without affecting other CMS and user programs.

XMENU can also run dynamically relocated. Note, however, that this takes up user storage and causes a short delay when it is first loaded. Once loaded, it remains in storage until the next LOGOFF or IPL of CMS.

Run from the CMS user area: It is not generally recommended that you run MENUEXEC from the user area for the reasons given above. You should run MENUEXEC from the user area only when you are debugging MENUEXEC.

XMENU always runs relocated, freeing the user area for application programs.

When to test the XMENU installation

You will want to arrange some time to test XMENU prior to making it available to general users. If you choose to install XMENU as DCSSs, you will also want to arrange testing time after the DCSSs are in place.

Step 2. Loading the first file from tape

The first file on the distribution tape contains XMENU installation files. This step loads the installation EXEC as well as other files needed by the EXEC.

Load the first file to the A-disk of the account you have chosen to house the XMENU files:

Loading tape file one

1. Attach a tape drive at virtual address 181
2. Mount the XMENU distribution tape
3. Access the chosen system minidisk as your A-disk
4. Issue `VMFPLC2 LOAD * * A`

At completion of this command, the XMENU installation files should be on the A-disk.

Step 3. Starting the installation EXEC

INSTXME is the name of the XMENU installation EXEC. This EXEC installs XMENU based upon your responses to a series of prompts.

Start the installation EXEC

```
Enter INSTXME
```

After entering this command, you will be guided through the installation procedure and prompted to respond to each question. In subsequent parts of this chapter, each prompt presented by INSTXME will be discussed in detail.

First, INSTXME issues the following command and message to the installing userid:

```
CP SPOOL CONS TO * CONT NOHOLD START
```

Upon exiting, INSTXME will close the console by issuing the command CP SPOOL CONS CLOSE STOP. A sample console, showing the acceptance of all installation defaults, is presented in Appendix A, "Sample install console from INSTXME" on page 17.

After you receive the SPOOL CONS START message, the screen is cleared and you receive the following message:

```
Starting the XMENU installation process.  At any prompt you can enter
a CP or CMS command by prefixing it with CP or CMS respectively.  You
can also leave this process by entering QUIT.  Enter QUIT to exit now,
anything else to continue.
```

In response to this first prompt, and throughout the installation procedure, you can simply press the ENTER key to signal your acceptance of the INSTXME default selections.

Your choice to proceed will result in this next screen:

```
You have selected to load the files for XMENU.  The first portion of
this procedure loads files from tape.  If you have already done this
previously and do not want to load the tape again, enter SKIP now.
Enter anything else to continue.
```

If you enter SKIP, no files will be loaded from the tape and INSTXME will display the prompts described in "Step 8. (Optional) Saving XMENU segments" on page 13. This allows you to install XMENU as DCSSs, if you desire, at some later time than loading the files.

Choosing to load the XMENU product files will result in the screen presented in "Step 4. Loading the run time modules" on page 9.

Step 4. Loading the run time modules

After loading tape file one with VMFPLC2 LOAD and starting the INSTXME EXEC, you will be prompted to load the XMENU run time modules that are contained in tape file two.

```
The next file contains XMENU Run Time Modules
Do you want to load them (Y|N) (default Y)
```

The material contained in this tape file represent the minimum required to run XMENU. Except under extraordinary circumstances, you should choose to load the run time modules.

Choosing to load this file (remember that pressing the ENTER key is all that is required) will result in the following prompt being added to the screen display:

```
Which disk should they be loaded to? (default A)
```

By default, all files loaded by INSTXME EXEC will be placed on your A-disk. If you choose any other disk, the following confirmation message, which is added to the screen display, will be customized accordingly:

```
Loading XMENU Run Time Modules to your A minidisk
```

The screen will be refreshed upon completion and the next prompt, presented in "Step 5. Loading the HELP files" on page 10, will be displayed.

Step 5. Loading the HELP files

After the run time modules are in place, XMENU HELP files can be loaded:

```
The next file contains XMENU Help Files
Do you want to load them (Y|N) (default Y)
```

We recommend that you load the product HELP files. If you choose not to load the HELP files, the tape will spin forward to the next file, described in "Step 6. Loading the sample programs" on page 11.

Choosing to load the HELP files will result in the following prompt being added to the screen display:

```
Which disk should they be loaded to? (default A)
```

Enter the appropriate disk mode, and INSTXME will confirm with the following message, customized with a display of your choice of disk modes:

```
Loading XMENU Help Files to your A minidisk
```

The screen will be refreshed upon completion and the next prompt, presented in "Step 6. Loading the sample programs" on page 11, will be displayed.

Step 6. Loading the sample programs

After the HELP files have been loaded or bypassed, the XMENU sample programs can be loaded:

```
The next file contains XMENU Sample Programs
Do you want to load them (Y|N) (default Y)
```

We suggest that you load this file so that you can run one or more of these programs as a test of your installation, as described in "Step 9. Testing the XMENU installation" on page 15.

Choosing to load the sample programs will result in the following prompt being added to the screen display:

```
Which disk should they be loaded to? (default A)
```

Enter the appropriate disk mode, and INSTXME will confirm with the following message, customized with a display of your choice of disk modes:

```
Loading XMENU Sample Programs to your A minidisk
```

The screen will be refreshed upon completion and the next prompt, presented in "Step 7. Loading the user contributions" on page 12, will be displayed.

Step 7. Loading the user contributions

After the sample program files have been loaded or bypassed, the user contribution files can be loaded:

```
The next file contains XMENU User Contributions
Do you want to load them (Y|N) (default Y)
```

User contributed programs and files are undocumented in the Relay-supplied publications, but often include their own HELP files and commented code. These files are provided as an addition to the product: they are not supported by Relay. Our experience shows that these samples are helpful to both novice and experienced XMENU users. Sizeable and sophisticated XMENU applications are included along with helpful, less involved, examples.

We encourage our customers to send helpful and/or interesting XMENU applications or files so that they may be shared with other XMENU users.

Choosing to load this file will result in the following prompt being added to the screen display:

```
Which disk should they be loaded to? (default A)
```

Enter the appropriate disk mode, and INSTXME will confirm with the following message, customized with a display of your choice of disk modes:

```
Loading XMENU User Contributions to your A minidisk
```

Step 8. (Optional) Saving XMENU segments

You have now either loaded or bypassed some or all of the XMENU product tape files. You may rewind the tape and detach the tape drive, as indicated by the next prompt:

```
The distribution tape can now be dismounted.
```

Remember that while running the installation EXEC you can prefix commands with either CP or CMS, as appropriate, to perform such work as detaching a tape drive.

The screen will be refreshed and one or more of the following prompts will be displayed in turn, depending on which XMENU components you are installing:

```
Do you wish to load the XMENU shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
Do you wish to load the Editor shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
Do you wish to load the REXX Interface shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
```

If you do *not* want to create a DCSS for one or more of the XMENU components at this time, simply press the ENTER key to accept the default(s), complete the installation process, and return to CMS.

If you reply affirmatively to one or more of these prompts, but have *not* created the appropriate segment(s), you will receive one or more of the following error message(s) on VM/SP or VM/SP HPO systems:

```
System KMSLSEG does not exist
System XMEDSEG does not exist
System MEXESEG does not exist
```

If you are running a VM/XA SP or VM/ESA system, you will receive one or more of these messages:

```
Cannot save segment; segment KMSLSEG does not exist
Cannot save segment; segment XMEDSEG does not exist
Cannot save segment; segment MEXESEG does not exist
```

In either event, the installation EXEC will exit to CMS. To complete the XMENU installation, continue with "Step 9. Testing the XMENU installation" on page 15.

If you *do* wish to save one or more DCSS, ensure that you have generated the desired segments first. See Appendix B, "Preparing XMENU DCSSs" on page 19 for details. Replying affirmatively to one or more of the above INSTXME prompts will perform

the appropriate SAVESYS—for VM/SP, HPO, XA, or ESA systems—when the appropriate segments exist.

Note: In this step, INSTXME uses the KGENSEG command to save the desired DCSS. This step can be bypassed altogether if you choose to issue the KGENSEG command directly, as documented in Appendix B, "Preparing XMENU DCSSs" on page 19.

Step 9. Testing the XMENU installation

As part of "Step 6. Loading the sample programs" on page 11, we encouraged you to install tape file four, which contains sample XMENU programs. To test your installation of XMENU, select and run one of the following:

```
REXX1    EXEC
REXX2    EXEC
REXX3    EXEC
REXX4    EXEC
REXX5    EXEC
REXX6    EXEC
REXX8    EXEC
REXX9    EXEC
REXX10   EXEC
REXX11   EXEC
SAM1EXEC EXEC
SAM1REXX EXEC
XMEXAMP  EXEC
```

If you encounter difficulty or unexpected results, refer to Appendix E, "If you have problems" on page 29.

Step 10. Installing XMENU on a public disk

You should copy *at least* the run time modules from tape file two and HELP files from tape file three to one or more publicly accessed system disks, such as the Y-disk. All of the files loaded to XMENU account A-disk as part of the installation process *can* be copied to a system disk. For more details on moving data to your system disk please consult your systems programming group.

Appendix A. Sample install console from INSTXME

This is a sample console sent to the installing userid's reader upon completion of the INSTXME installation procedure. In this case, all default values have been accepted by pressing the ENTER key in response to each prompt.

The separation characters, *********, have been added to show where the installation EXEC clears the screen, and user input has been added in boldface type.

```
INSTXME
**************************************************
CP SPOOL CONS TO * CONT NOHOLD START
Starting the XMENU installation process.
At any prompt you can enter a CP or CMS command by
prefixing it with CP or CMS respectively.
You can also leave this process by entering QUIT.
Enter QUIT to exit now, anything else to continue.
<ENTER>
**************************************************
You have selected to load the files for XMENU.
The first portion of this procedure loads files from tape.
If you have already done this previously and do not want
to load the tape again, enter SKIP now.
Enter anything else to continue.
**************************************************
The next file contains XMENU Run Time Modules
Do you want to load them (Y|N) (default Y)
<ENTER>
Which disk should they be loaded to? (default A)
<ENTER>
Loading XMENU Run Time Modules to your A minidisk
**************************************************
The next file contains XMENU Help Files
Do you want to load them (Y|N) (default Y)
<ENTER>
Which disk should they be loaded to? (default A)
<ENTER>
Loading XMENU Help Files to your A minidisk
```

```
**************************************************
The next file contains XMENU Sample Programs
Do you want to load them (Y|N) (default Y)
<ENTER>
Which disk should they be loaded to? (default A)
<ENTER>
Loading XMENU Sample Programs to your A minidisk
**************************************************
The next file contains XMENU User Contributions
Do you want to load them (Y|N) (default Y)
<ENTER>
Which disk should they be loaded to? (default A)
<ENTER>
Loading XMENU User Contributions to your A minidisk
**************************************************
The distribution tape can now be dismounted.
**************************************************
Do you wish to load the Base Product (MENUSUBS) shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
<ENTER>
Do you wish to load the Editor (XMEDIT) shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
<ENTER>
Do you wish to load the REXX Interface (MENUEXEC) shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
<ENTER>
**************************************************
R;
```

Appendix B. Preparing XMENU DCSSs

As we mentioned earlier, you can run the XMENU subroutine library (MENUSUBS), the Editor component (XMEDIT), and the REXX-interface modules (MENUEXEC) without installing DCSSs. You can choose to install XMENU as DCSSs at any time. Refer to "Step 1. Planning for XMENU installation" on page 4 for information that may be helpful in making your decision.

Details on how to create and save XMENU DCSSs are presented here for VM/SP, VM/SP HPO, and VM/XA SP or VM/ESA systems.

The SYSNAMEs of the DCSSs must be as shown below. If you want to assign different names, see "Changing default shared segment names" on page 23.

- The XMENU run time subroutine library (KMSLSEG) currently requires four segments.
- The XMEDIT shared segment (XMEDSEG) currently requires three segments.
- The MENUEXEC shared segment (MEXESEG) currently requires three segments.

Creating VM/SP or VM/SP HPO product segments

In general, creating a new shared segment requires updating and assembling DMKSNT, rebuilding the CP nucleus, IPLing VM, and saving the new segments. This process is normally done by your systems programming group.

To create VM/SP or VM/SP HPO segments, follow the steps below:

1. Generate an appropriate DMKSNT entry for the product component or components you wish to place in DCSSs. Example entries are given for all components in Figure 1 on page 20.
2. Rebuild your CP system and re-IPL to have the DMKSNT changes take effect.
3. Make sure that your virtual machine has class E privileges and has a storage size *larger than* the ending address of the segment(s) you are building, plus one megabyte for CMS storage acquisitions.
4. Use the KGENSEG utility to save the segment:

   ```
   KGENSEG name
   ```

   where name is the name of the component to be generated, for example MENUSUBS, XMEDIT, or MENUEXEC. For example, if you enter these commands:

   ```
   KGENSEG MENUSUBS
   KGENSEG XMEDIT
   KGENSEG MENUEXEC
   ```

   This will:

   - Take the KMSLOAD module, load it into the newly defined KMSLSEG segment and then save the DCSS

- Take the XMEDMAIN module, load it into the newly defined XMEDSEG segment and then save the DCSS
- Take the MENUEXC2 module, load it into the newly defined MEXESEG segment and then save the DCSS

Note: If you are running the Relay V/SEG-PLUS product, you can dynamically define your segment and thus avoid a system re-IPL. Consult the V/SEG-PLUS documentation for more instructions.

```
*
*        KMSLSEG AT 'B80000'X
*
KMSLSEG  NAMESYS SYSNAME=KMSLSEG,                              X
               SYSVOL=vvvvvv,                                  X
               SYSSTRT=(xxx,x),                                X
               SYSPGNM=(2944-3007),       (B80-BBF)            X
               SYSPGCT=64,                                     X
               SYSHRSG=(184,185,186,187),                      X
               SYSSIZE=64K,                                    X
               SYSCYL=,                                        X
               VSYSRES=,                                       X
               VSYSADR=IGNORE
*
*        XMEDSEG AT 'B50000'X
*
XMEDSEG  NAMESYS SYSNAME=XMEDSEG,                              X
               SYSVOL=vvvvvv,                                  X
               SYSSTRT=(xxx,x),                                X
               SYSPGNM=(2896-2943),       (B50-B7F)            X
               SYSPGCT=48,                                     X
               SYSHRSG=(181,182,183),                          X
               SYSSIZE=64K,                                    X
               SYSCYL=,                                        X
               VSYSRES=,                                       X
               VSYSADR=IGNORE
*
*        MEXESEG AT 'BC0000'X
*
MEXESEG  NAMESYS SYSNAME=MEXESEG,                              X
               SYSVOL=vvvvvv,                                  X
               SYSSTRT=(xxx,x),                                X
               SYSPGNM=(3008-3055),       (BC0-BEF)            X
               SYSPGCT=48,                                     X
               SYSHRSG=(189,190),                              X
               SYSSIZE=64K,                                    X
               SYSCYL=,                                        X
               VSYSRES=,                                       X
               VSYSADR=IGNORE
```

Figure 1 (Part 1 of 2). Sample DMKSNT entries for XMENU components

```
Where:  SYSNAME should be as shown for each DCSS.  See
                "Changing default shared segment names" on page 23
                if you wish to assign different names.
        SYSVOL  is the volume that the DCSS will be written
                to ($SAVSYS$).
        SYSHRSG=(xx,xx), the segments that contain shared code.
        SYSSTRT=(xxx,yyy) where on SYSVOL to save the DCSS;
                xxx = cylinder number, yyy = page number.
                KMSLSEG will require 65 pages.
                        (64 for us one for VM)
                XMEDSEG will require 49 pages.
                        (48 for us one for VM)
                MEXESEG will require 49 pages.
                        (48 for us one for VM)
        SYSPGCT=number of pages in the DCSS, should be 64
                for KMSLSEG, 48 for XMEDSEG, and 48 for
                MEXESEG.
        SYSCYL=, cylinder address of virtual SYSRES; no
                SYSRES is necessary, so it is set to null.
        SYSPGNM=(xxxx-yyyy) storage pages the segments occupy:
                xxxx should be equal to SYSHRSG*16; yyyy
                should be equal to xxxx+63 for KMSLSEG,
                xxxx+47 for XMEDSEG, and xxxx+47 for MEXESEG.
        VSYSRES=, is set to nothing since there is no virtual
                SYSRES.
        VSYSADR=IGNORE since there is no SYSRES.
```

Figure 1 (Part 2 of 2). Sample DMKSNT entries for XMENU components

An alternative, although less direct method at this point, to invoking KGENSEG is to use the INSTXME EXEC and SKIP the file loading procedure if the files have been previously loaded (see "Step 3. Starting the installation EXEC" on page 7). This positions you at "Step 8. (Optional) Saving XMENU segments" on page 13. Responding affirmatively to the appropriate prompt(s), shown below, saves the DCSS using the KGENSEG utility:

```
Do you wish to load the XMENU shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
Do you wish to load the Editor shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
Do you wish to load the REXX Interface shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
```

Creating VM/XA or VM/ESA product segments

To create a DCSS under VM/XA SP or VM/ESA:

1. Make sure that your virtual machine has class E privileges.
2. Define your virtual machine size so that is large enough to generate the segment.

Like the VM/SP and VM/HPO generation process, your virtual machine's storage size must be *larger than* the ending address of the segment(s) you are building, usually by at least one megabyte.

Any of these DCSSs can reside above the 16M line, however this precludes using these utilities in a 370 mode machine. You can generate two sets, one for XA or ESA and one for 370 mode, thus freeing space below the 16M line for XA or ESA users.

3. Determine the name of the DCSS and the number of pages needed by referring to Figure 1 on page 20.

   Under VM/XA SP and VM/ESA, it is possible to combine DCSSs into packed spaces. These spaces allow you to place many small DCSSs into a VM/XA or VM/ESA segment. This saves you segment address space because under VM/XA and VM/ESA a segment is one megabyte of storage, and members of the packed space can start anywhere within the packed space.

   Note that *all* members within a segment must be generated before any can be used.

4. Define the segments. For example:

   ```
   DEFSEG name start-end SR SPACE spacename
   ```

   Where:

   `name` the name of the DCSS
   `start` the starting *hexadecimal* page address
   `end` the ending *hexadecimal* page address
   `SR` signifies that the segment is to be shared, and read/only (R/O)
   `spacename` is the name of the segment space in which the DCSSs reside

   For example, for the XMENU subroutines, you might enter:

   ```
   DEFSEG XMEDSEG B50-B7F SR SPACE XMENU
   DEFSEG KMSLSEG B80-BBF SR SPACE XMENU
   DEFSEG MEXESEG BC0-BEF SR SPACE XMENU
   ```

   In the example above, your machine should be defined as at least 13 megabytes—the segment ends near the 12 megabyte line—plus one for CMS high storage use. *If even one byte in the segment to be saved is in use by CMS, you cannot save the segment.*

5. Use the `KGENSEG` utility, provided with the product, to generate the segment:

   ```
   KGENSEG component
   ```

   where `component` is the name of the component to be generated, for example:

   ```
   KGENSEG MENUSUBS - generates segment KMSLSEG
   KGENSEG XMEDIT - generates segment XMEDSEG
   KGENSEG MEXESEG - generates segment MEXESEG
   ```

   This example generates the MENUSUBS base product, or subroutine library, shared segment.

Note: Each time you re-generate a VM/XA or VM/ESA segment, you must first redefine it using a new `DEFSEG` command.

An alternative method, although less direct, of invoking `KGENSEG` is to use the INTSXME EXEC and SKIP the file loading procedure if the files have been previously loaded (see "Step 3. Starting the installation EXEC" on page 7). This

positions you at "Step 8. (Optional) Saving XMENU segments" on page 13. Responding affirmatively to the appropriate prompt(s), shown below, saves the DCSS using the KGENSEG utility:

```
Do you wish to load the XMENU shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
Do you wish to load the Editor (XMEDIT) shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
Do you wish to load the REXX Interface (MENUEXEC) shared segment
  (Y|N) default N
```

Changing default shared segment names

If you need to change the name of the shared segment—for example, to test a new release—follow the steps below. Note that KCHGDCSS and KGENSEG work in concert with one another; they must be used as a pair for each DCSS.

1. **Under VM/SP or VM/SP HPO:** generate the DMKSNT entry as in Figure 1 on page 20, but use your segment names in the SYSNAME parameter.

   Under VM/XA or VM/ESA: use the new names in the DEFSEG command used to define the segments.

2. Change the DCSS name using KCHGDCSS and save the segment using KGENSEG. Enter, for example:

   ```
   KCHGDCSS MENUSUBS newname1
   KGENSEG MENUSUBS
   and/or
   KCHGDCSS XMEDIT newname2
   KGENSEG XMEDIT
   and/or
   KCHGDCSS MENUEXEC newname3
   KGENSEG MENUEXEC
   ```

   Where:

newname1	is the new name for the MENUSUBS shared segment
newname2	is the new name for the XMEDIT shared segment
newname3	is the new name for the MENUEXEC shared segment

The KCHGDCSS EXEC creates a new MENUSUBS MODULE, and/or XMEDIT MODULE, and/or MENUEXEC MODULE, *and* a new KGENSEG MODULE on your A-disk. The new MODULEs now contain your new segment name(s) in their internal name tables.

If you want to return to the default segment name, either replace these files with the originals from the installation tape, or enter:

```
KCHGDCSS MENUSUBS KMSLSEG
KGENSEG MENUSUBS
and/or
KCHGDCSS XMEDIT XMEDSEG
KGENSEG XMEDIT
and/or
KCHGDCSS MENUEXEC MEXESEG
KGENSEG MENUEXEC
```

Appendix C. XMENU customization

This section describes the procedures necessary to customize XMENU.
There are usually no reasons to modify XMENU, although some minor modifications to any product may be in order. For XMENU, these usually involve changes to a product's profile, naming changes to avoid conflicts with existing files.

The PROFILE XMEDIT file: A default PROFILE XMEDIT file is included with the XMENU Editor component. If you wish to change the XMEDIT program function (PF) key defaults for your users, you should edit this file. You can also use this file to change the default field marker characters that are used during XMEDIT Input mode. Comments appear throughout the PROFILE file to help you make modifications.

XMENU shared segment names: If you need to change the name of any XMENU shared segment, follow the instructions presented in "Changing default shared segment names" on page 23.

Appendix D. XMENU maintenance procedures

Like all Relay products, XMENU is maintained regularly. When new maintenance releases are available, you will receive a **P**roduct **U**pdate **R**equest **F**orm (PURF) announcing the product's availability. Relay ships maintenance tapes to all customers responding to the PURF. A maintenance tape contains the current production level of the product. We **strongly suggest** that you install these tapes as soon as possible. Our experience shows that your chances of rediscovering a previously fixed problem are significantly reduced if you install these maintenance tapes promptly.

Maintenance tapes are in the same format as the product installation tape; that is, all maintenance is integrated and tested before the tapes are shipped. Therefore, the product installation and maintenance installation procedures are identical.

Maintaining XMENU between maintenance tapes

You can call Relay Customer Support to request the most recent updates to XMENU. If you call to report a problem that is already known to Customer Support, they will provide the appropriate update(s). Follow the instructions provided with the update(s) to incorporate any changes.

Customer contributions

We are always on the lookout for good uses for our XMENU product and the product tape has a file reserved for user-submitted contributions. If you have an interesting application using XMENU, please send it to us.

Appendix E. If you have problems

If you cannot solve a problem, contact Relay Technology, Inc. Customer Support at (703) 902-8700. Before you call, please collect all relevant information (for example, error messages, software levels, console file(s), hardware types, sequence of events, file characteristics).

If you need to send problem documentation, we can work most effectively with 3480, 1600- or 6250-BPI tapes in either `TAPE DUMP` or `VMFPLC2 DUMP` format.

Often, machine readable copies of the application program and related menu files will be requested. If the problem is occurring in an application that is large, try to isolate the involved code and recreate the problem in as small a file as possible.

It is sometimes necessary to provide a dump of the user's virtual machine. A Customer Support representative will let you know if this is necessary, and when and how to perform the dump.