Infor ERP System i A3

System Manager Network Manager

Product Guide

INFOR™

Frontispiece

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Chapter 1 - Send Objects

Introduction to Send Objects

Use Send Objects to send objects, for example, files, folders and libraries, from one system to another.

You can transmit:

- A document or an entire folder from your system to a specific folder on any target system in the network

You can also compress the data on the document or folder before it is transmitted.

- An entire library from your system to any library on any target system in the network

You can pre-check the object, save access paths, and compress the data.

- One object from your system to any library on any target system in the network

You can also specify an object pre-check, save access paths, and enable data compression.

- A single source member from your system to any library on any target system in the network
- A source library

If you need to send more than one source member from a library, it is easier to send the entire source library from your system to any target system in the network.

To display the Send Objects menu, select Send Objects from the Network Manager Main Menu and press **Enter**.

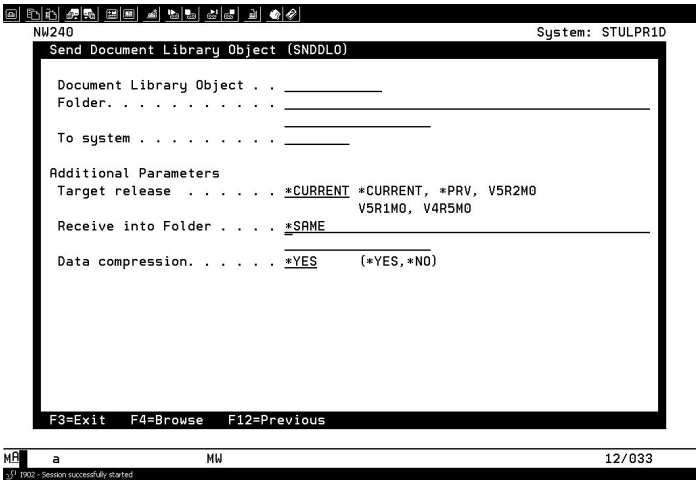
Document Library Object

Use this activity to transmit a document or an entire folder from your system to a specific folder on any target system in the network. You can also specify that the data should be compressed.

Send Document Library Object (SNDDLO) Window

To display this window, select the **Document Library** activity from Send Objects.

Enter the details of the object to be sent.



Fields

Document Library Object

Enter the name of the document library object.

Enter ***ALL** to select all objects in the chosen folder.

Folder

Enter the name of the folder containing the document library object.

If you entered ***ALL** in the previous field, the entire folder is transmitted.

To System

Enter the name of the system to which you want to send the object.

Tip: To display the following fields, select **F10=Extras**.

Target Release

Specify the release level of the operating system (OS/400) on the target machine.

Receiving Into Folder

Enter the name of the receiving folder on the target system.

Data Compression

Enter one of the following:

***Yes** - To compress the data for more efficient transmission

Data compression removes the contiguous blank spaces contained in lines of code and replaces them with an edit code indicating the number of blank spaces removed. This process can typically reduce the size of a transmitted object by 30% to 40%. The compressed objects are automatically decompressed during the restoration process at the target system.

***No** - Not to compress the data

Functions

F10=Extras

Three more fields are available to enter additional details on the object send. You can select parameters for a target release, specify the target folder and elect to compress the data sent.

Press **Enter** to start the transmission.

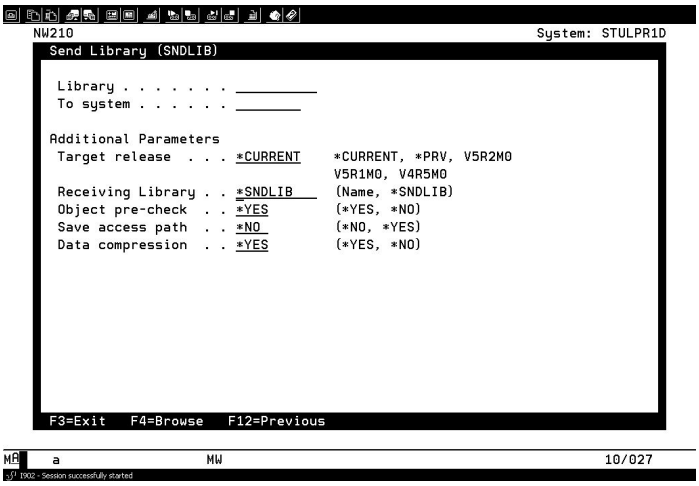
Library

Use this activity to transmit an entire library from your system to any library on any target system in the network. You can run an object pre-check, save access paths, and compress the data.

Send Library (SNDLIB) Window

To display this window, select the **Library activity** from Send Objects.

Enter the details of the library being sent.



Fields

Library

Enter the name of the library to transmit.

To System

Enter the name of the target system.

Tip: To display the following fields, select **F10=Extras**.

Target Release

Specify the release level of the operating system (OS/400) on the target machine.

Receiving Library

Enter the name of the receiving library or use *SNDLIB to create a library on the target system with the same name as the transmitted library.

Object Pre-Check

Enter one of the following:

***YES** - The send library operation ends if any of the following conditions are true:

1. Any of the objects does not exist.
2. Any of the objects is damaged.
3. Any of the objects is locked by another job.
4. You do not have authority to the objects.

***NO** - The operation continues.

Save Access Path

Enter one of the following:

***YES** - To transmit the logical file access paths associated with the physical files

***NO** - To prevent the logical file access paths from being transmitted with the library, for faster data transmission

> Note: The logical file access paths are rebuilt when specified for access path recovery when the logical file was created; that is, when the file is opened after IPL or during IPL.

Data Compression

Enter one of the following:

***Yes** - To compress the data for more efficient transmission

Data compression removes the contiguous blank spaces contained in lines of code and replaces them with an edit code indicating the number of blank spaces removed. This process can typically reduce the size of a transmitted object by 30% to 40%. The compressed objects are automatically decompressed during the restoration process at the target system.

***No** - Not to compress the data

Functions

F10=Extras

Up to five more fields are available to enter additional details on the library send. You can select parameters for a target release, specify the target library and elect to compress the data sent.

Press **Enter** to start the transmission.

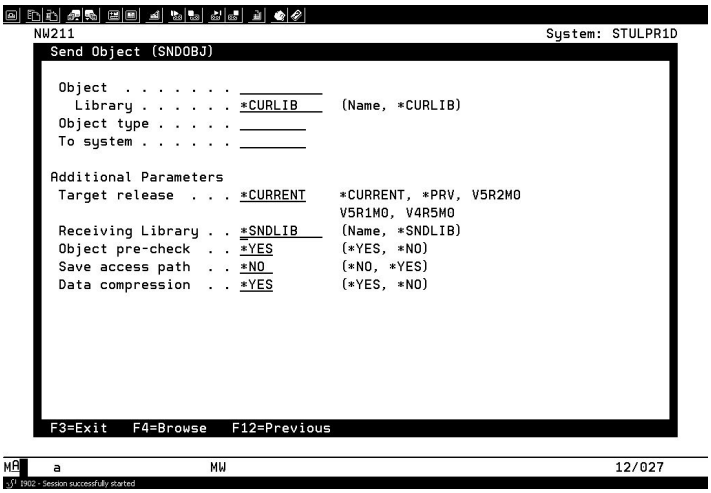
Single Object

Use this to send one object from your system to any library on any target system in the network. You can also specify an object pre-check, save access paths, and compress data.

Send Object (SNDOBJ) Window

To display this window, select the **Single Object** activity from Send Objects.

Select details of a single object to be sent.



Fields

Object

Enter the name of the object to transmit.

Library

Enter the name of the library containing the object to transmit.

Object Type

Specify the object type; for example, *CMD - command, *FILE - file, *PGM - program.

To System

Enter the name of the target system.

Tip: To display the following fields, select **F10=Extras**.

Target Release

Specify the release level of the operating system (OS/400) on the target machine.

Receiving Library

Enter the name of the receiving library or use *SNDLIB to create a library on the target system with the same name as the transmitted library.

Object Pre-Check

Enter one of the following:

***YES** - The send library operation ends if any of the following conditions are true:

1. Any of the objects does not exist.
2. Any of the objects is damaged.
3. Any of the objects is locked by another job.
4. You do not have authority to the objects.

***NO** - The operation continues.

Save Access Path

Enter one of the following:

***YES** - To transmit the logical file access paths associated with the physical files.

***NO** - To prevent the logical file access paths from being transmitted with the library, for faster data transmission.

> Note: The logical file access paths are rebuilt when specified for access path recovery when the logical file was created; that is, when the file is opened after IPL or during IPL.

Data Compression

Enter one of the following:

***Yes** - To compress the data for more efficient transmission

Data compression removes contiguous blank spaces contained in lines of code and replaces them with an edit code indicating the number of blank spaces removed. This process can typically reduce the size of a transmitted object by 30% to 40%. The compressed objects are automatically de-compressed during the restoration process at the target system.

***No** - Not to compress the data

Functions

F10=Extras

Up to five more fields are available to enter additional details on the single object send. You can select parameters for a target release and specify the receiving library. You have options to pre-check the object, save the access path and compress the data sent.

Press **Enter** to start the transmission.

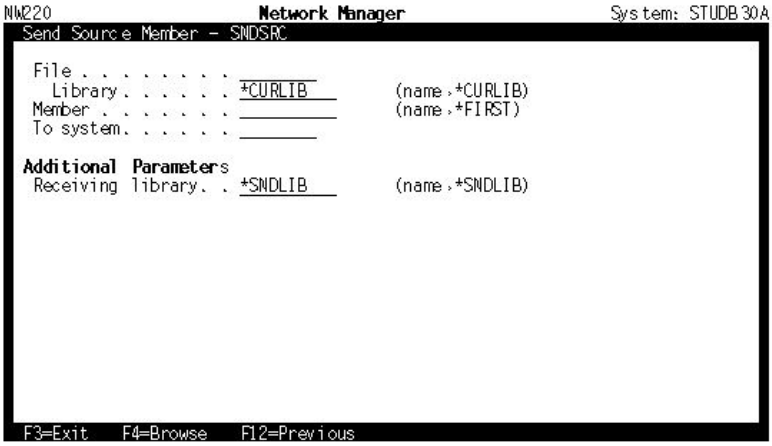
Source Member

Use this activity to send a single source member from your system to any library on any target system in the network.

Send Source Member SNDSRC Window

To display this window, select the **Source Member** activity from Send Objects.

Select the source file and member details for the send.



Fields

File

Enter the file name of the file containing the member to transmit.

Library

Enter the name of the library containing the member to transmit.

Member

Enter the name of the source member to transmit or enter *FIRST to send the first member in the file.

To System

Enter the name of the target system.

Tip: To display the following field, select **F10=Extras**.

Receiving Library

Enter the name of the receiving library or use *SNDLIB to create a library on the target system with the same name as the transmitted library.

Functions

F10=Extras

Use this to display one more field, to enter the receiving library for the source member send.

Press **Enter** to start the transmission.

Source Library

If you need to send more than one source member from a library, it is easier to use this activity to send the entire source library from your system to any target system in the network.

Send Source Library SNDSRCLIB Window

To display this window, select the **Source Library** activity from Send Objects.

Enter details of the source library being sent.

Fields

Source Library

Enter the name of the source library to transmit.

To System

Enter the name of the target system.

Tip: To display the following field, select **F10=Extras**.

Receiving Library

Enter the name of the receiving library or use *SNDLIB to create a library on the target system with the same name as the transmitted library.

Functions

F10=Extras

Use this to display one more field, to enter the receiving library for the source library send.

Press **Enter** to start the transmission.

Chapter 2 - Networking

Introduction to Networking

With the advanced networking facilities of the IBM iSeries 400 you can use the IBM System Network Architecture Distribution Services (SNADS) to distribute objects (folders, libraries, and so on) and messages to other systems linked in an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Communications (APPC) or Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN) network.

Network Manager offers a user-friendly method of configuring and maintaining your network.

System Network Architecture Distribution Services (SNADS)

SNADS is the IBM SNA distribution service used by the networking utilities to distribute objects and messages to other systems linked directly or indirectly to your system.

To enable SNADS distribution throughout your network you must configure the two main elements of SNADS on every system within the network. These are:

- Distribution queues
- Routing table.

Distribution Queues

Distribution queues are used to send distributions to other systems in your network. The distribution queue contains, for each configured queue, the name of the remote location to which the queue should be sent and the queue type (that is, SNADS).

In an APPC network, you must configure distribution queue entries for each system linked directly to the local system. In an APPN network you should configure distribution queue entries for all the remote systems in your system, regardless of whether they are adjacent systems or not.

Routing Table

The routing table contains entries for each remote system in your network. Each routing table entry has the name of the distribution queue from which distributions to the remote system can be sent. This information determines which route is used to send a distribution from one system to another.

In an APPN network, you generally configure both distribution queues and routing entries for every system in your network. Each routing entry specifies the unique distribution queue for each remote system.

APPC networks support generic routing, whereby you can specify *ANY as the target system, provided that all systems linked directly to your system contain a full routing table of all possible distribution systems, or a *ANY entry to route to another system with a complete routing table of all possible distribution systems.

Secondary System Name

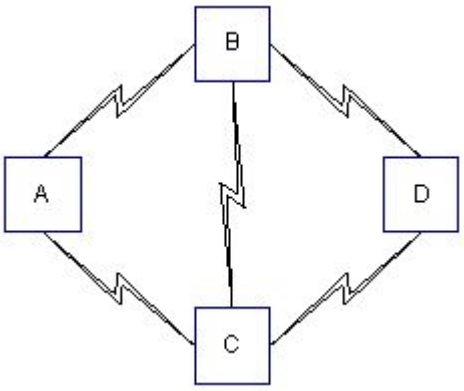
Use the third option in distribution services to define an alternative name for your local system. Distributions can then be routed to your local system using this alternative name.

In Network Manager this facility can be used to control multiple spool file distributions to your system, permitting output from a remote system to be directed to output queues and printers locally, that is, for each department. This would enable you to separate sensitive documents from your normal network spool files.

APPC and APPN

You can use Network Manager to configure your network as either an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Communications (APPC) or an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN) network. The method of distributing objects between systems and the configuration of those systems differ depending on whether you configure your network as APPC or APPN.

For example, in the following simple network you may wish to send a distribution from system A to system D.



In an APPC network, the distribution is sent point-to-point.

It goes from a SNADS job on system A to a SNADS job on system B, then from a SNADS job on system B to a SNADS job on system D.

This method of intermediate routing involves a SNADS session being started on each intermediate system.

In an APPN network, APPN sessions can be started directly between all systems in the network. SNADS does no intermediate routing and system A can be viewed as being linked to every other SNADS system in the network. So to transmit a distribution from system A to system D, a SNADS job on system A starts an APPN session between system A and system D through system B.

An APPN network has the advantage that no SNADS resources are used on the intermediate systems.

APPN networks also support alternative routing. For example, if the communications line between systems B and D becomes inoperable, SNADS attempts to start a new APPN session via another route (through system C). When the user requests a new SNADS session to re-send the distribution, SNADS first attempts to use the original route, and then switches to the alternative route if this is still inoperable. SNADS continues to monitor the communications lines and returns to using the original route when the communications line between systems B and D becomes operational.

SNA Distribution Services Configuration

So you can distribute objects throughout your network you must configure IBM's SNADS system so that it can identify the other systems in your network.

It is assumed that suitable lines, controllers and devices have already been configured and are working. It is assumed that pass-through is also working.

> Note: You must be signed on as QSECOFR for all of the following operations.

QSNADS Subsystem

Before configuring SNADS, make sure that the subsystem QSNADS is not running. To check whether QSNADS is active enter the command:

WRKACTJOBSBS(QSNADS)

If any active jobs are displayed, enter the command:

ENDSBSSBS(QSNADS) OPTION(*IMMED)

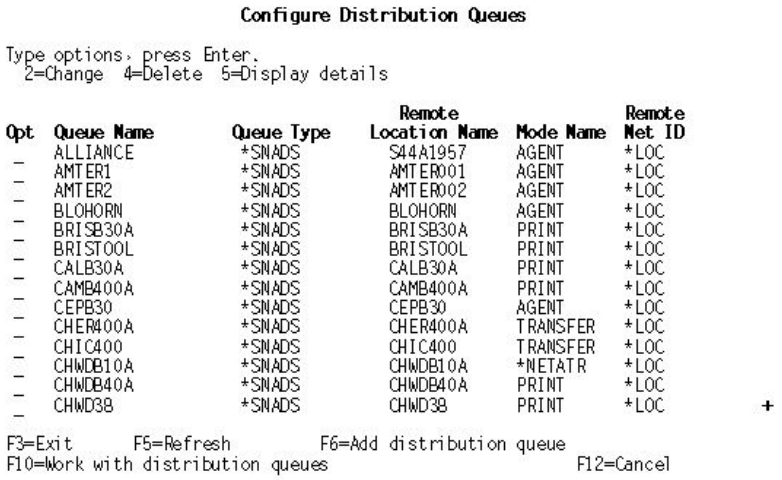
Select **F5** to refresh the window until all active jobs are ended and the message "No active jobs to display" is displayed.

> Note: Terminating subsystem QSNADS delays those jobs currently transmitting. SNADS automatically re-transmits these jobs when QSNADS is re-activated. However, should any lengthy jobs be currently active, you should wait until this job is finished before ending the subsystem. Use the WRKDSTQ command if necessary to check the status of current send requests.

Configure Distribution Queues Window

To display this window, after ending the QSNADS subsystem, enter the command CFGDSTSRV. Select option **1** and press **Enter**.

This displays a list of existing distribution queues.



Configure Distribution Queues

Type options, press Enter.
2=Change 4=Delete 5=Display details

Opt	Queue Name	Queue Type	Remote Location Name	Mode Name	Remote Net ID
_	ALLIANCE	*SNADS	S44A1957	AGENT	*LOC
_	AMTER1	*SNADS	AMTER001	AGENT	*LOC
_	AMTER2	*SNADS	AMTER002	AGENT	*LOC
_	BLOHORN	*SNADS	BLOHORN	AGENT	*LOC
_	BRISB30A	*SNADS	BRISB30A	PRINT	*LOC
_	BRISTOOL	*SNADS	BRISTOOL	PRINT	*LOC
_	CALB30A	*SNADS	CALB30A	PRINT	*LOC
_	CAMB400A	*SNADS	CAMB400A	PRINT	*LOC
_	CEPB30	*SNADS	CEPB30	AGENT	*LOC
_	CHER400A	*SNADS	CHER400A	TRANSFER	*LOC
_	CHIC400	*SNADS	CHIC400	TRANSFER	*LOC
_	CHWDB10A	*SNADS	CHWDB10A	*NETATR	*LOC
_	CHWDB40A	*SNADS	CHWDB40A	PRINT	*LOC
_	CHWD38	*SNADS	CHWD38	PRINT	*LOC +

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Add distribution queue
F10=Work with distribution queues F12=Cancel

Fields

Option (Opt)

Enter one of the following:

2 - To amend the selected distribution queue

4 - To delete the selected distribution queue

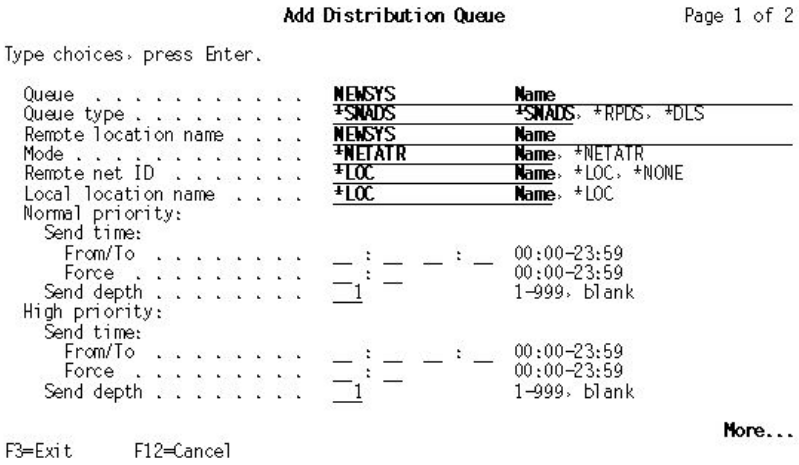
5 - To display the details for the selected distribution queue

To add a new distribution queue, select **F6=Add Distribution Queue.**

Add Distribution Queue Add Window

To add a new distribution queue select **F6=Add Distribution Queue** on the Configure Distribution Queue window.

Use this window to enter the details for the distribution queue.



Fields

Queue

Enter the name of the queue in which distributions are stored before being sent. Geac recommend that the name of the queue is the same as the name of the target system.

Queue Type

Enter the type of distribution queue. For a SNADS network this must be ***SNADS** .

Remote Location Name

Enter the name of the system to which distributions are sent to users not on your system. This should be the name of the default local location name on the remote system (use the command DSPNETA on the remote system) or the name of the remote location name of the communications device for the target system.

Mode

If you have defined modes to optimise lines, enter one here. You can use the default *NETATR (the mode in network attributes), but this can significantly affect pass-through performance.

> Note: You can define modes for both batch and interactive communications. Set up batch modes with lower values for pacing and request unit size. If the same mode is used for both batch and interactive communications, then batch transmissions will significantly impact on interactive pass-through.

Remote Net ID

Enter the remote network ID to which your distributions are sent. If you enter ***LOC**, the system can determine which value to use.

Local Location Name

Enter the name that identifies your system to remote systems in the network. This name must match the remote location name specified in the distribution queue of remote systems. If you enter ***LOC**, the system can determine which value to use.

Normal Priority

The normal priority portion of the queue is those distributions with a service level of data low.

> Note: For a distribution with a service level of data low, the object size of the distribution is limited to 2 gigabytes.

High Priority

The high priority portion of the queue is for those distributions with a service level of fast, status or data high. If you use force time it should be earlier than the force time on the normal priority queue.

> Note: For distributions with a service level of fast or status, the object size of the distribution is limited to 4k. For distributions with a service level of data high, the object size of the distribution is limited to 16 megabytes.

> Note: Distributions are normally scheduled to the normal priority portion of the queue, but you can move them between the normal and high priority portions using the command WRKDSTQ. When entries exist on both queues for the same target system, the high priority entries are sent first.

Send Time

From/To

Enter the start and finish time for transmissions of this particular queue. If you do not enter a time the transmissions are controlled by send depth.

Force

Enter a specific time of day to force the transmission of all the distributions in the queue regardless of the send depth. If there are From or To times entered, the force time must be set to occur during this period.

Send Depth

Enter a value from 1 to 999 to specify the number of distributions required on the queue before transmission can commence. If a time period has not been entered, then this value controls transmission. If both a force time and send depth are entered, the force time dictates the transmission time.

> Note: If you do not enter any send or force times and leave the Send Depth field blank, all transmissions must be started by the system operator using one of the following:

- Option 2 (send queue) on the Work with Distribution Queues window
- Work with Distribution Queue command (WRKDSTQ)
- Send Distribution Queue command (SNDDSTQ)

Number of Retries

Enter the number of times a SNADS sender should attempt to send distributions from a SNADS distribution queue after failure occurs. Enter **0** to attempt no retries.

Number of Minutes between Retries

Enter the time in minutes between retry attempts. Enter **0** to specify that the SNADS sender should not wait before attempting to re-send the distributions.

Ignore Time/Depth Values while Receiving Send Queue

Enter whether, when a SNADS receiver becomes active, a SNADS sender is started on the same connection. If Send Queue is set to **Yes**, and if a SNADS receiver becomes active using the same configured remote location name, mode name, local location name, and remote network ID as the distribution queue, the time and depth limitations for a queue are ignored and all the queued distributions are sent.

> Tip: Leave this field set to the default (**No**) if you do not want the SNADS receiver to affect the sending of any distributions from this queue.

Press **Enter** to configure the distribution queue.

Configure Routing Table Window

To display this window, after ending the QSNADS subsystem, enter the command CFGDSTSRV. Select option 2 and press **Enter**.

The routing table specifies the distribution queue used to send a distribution to a specific target system.

A distribution is routed by IBM iSeries 400 SNADS based on its service level (fast, status, data high/low) and its destination. You must configure a routing table entry for all system names to which you want to send distributions, you must also have an entry for each service level used.

Note: You must configure the status service level since this is used by SNADS to report any error feedback.

```
                        Configure Routing Table

Type options, press Enter.
  2=Change  4=Delete  5=Display details

      -------System-------
Opt   Name      Group          Description
 _    AMTER1                   Amter Ltd  AS/400 B60.
 _    AMTER2                   Amter Ltd  AS/400 B45.
 _    AS400A                   The Computing Group AS/400
 _    BLOHORN                  Unilever Blowhorn AS/400 Ivory Coast
 _    BRISB30A                 Bristol AS/400 Model B30
 _    BRISTOOL                 JBA Bristol Development C04.
 _    CALB30A                  Calthorpe Rd AS/400 Model B30
 _    CAMB400A                 JBA Cambridge AS/400.
 _    CAP400                   AS/400 Eniac Capelle
 _    CEPB30                   C.E.P Limited AS/400
 _    CHER400A                 JBA Chertsey AS/400 B40.
 _    CHIC400                  JBA Incorporated Chicago AS/400
 _    CHWDB10A                 JBA Chorleywood Demonstration AS/400 B10.
 _    CHWDB40A                 Chorley Wood AS/400 Model B40          +

F3=Exit      F5=Refresh        F6=Add routing table entry
F12=Cancel
```

Fields

Option (Opt)

Enter one of the following:

2 - To amend the selected routing table entry

4 - To delete the selected routing table entry

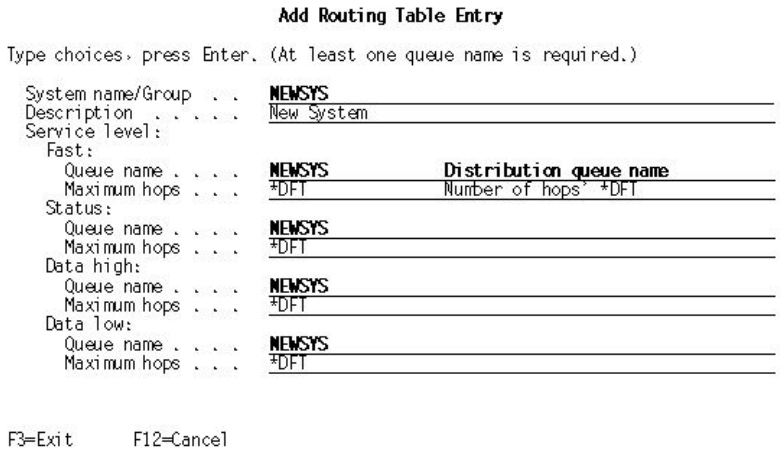
5 - To display the details for the selected routing table entry

To add a routing table entry, select **F6=Add Routing Table Entry**.

Add Routing Table Entry

To add a routing table entry, select **F6=Add Routing Table Entry** on the Configure Routing Table window.

Use this window to enter the routing table details.



Fields

System Name/Group

Enter the remote location name as the system name. System group is not used by the IBM iSeries 400.

Description

Enter a description of the target system.

> Tip: In a simple configuration use the same route for all service levels. For each service level configured you must specify the following:

Queue Name

If the target system is adjacent or you are using APPN, enter the queue previously configured for the target system.

If you are using APPC, enter the queue name of an adjacent system, which will forward the distributions to the target machine.

Maximum Hops

Enter the maximum number of times a distribution can be routed between the systems.

To calculate this value, determine the number of intermediate nodes between the source and target systems and add at least 1. If the maximum hop count is exceeded before the distribution reaches its destination the transmission is ended. SNADS will notify the sender that an error occurred in the distribution.

If you do not enter a maximum hops value the *DFT value is assigned. This value uses the default maximum hop count value in the network attribute at the time the distribution is being routed. This value is set at 16 when the system is shipped.

Press **Enter** to add the entry to the routing table.

Manage Network

When you have configured the SNADS queues and routing you must then configure the local system and all the remote systems in the network.

You must first start the subsystem QSNADS using the command:

STRSBS SBSD(QSNADS)

You can define each remote system in a similar way to the local system. Each remote system defined on your system requires the creation of a user profile with the same name as the target system. You are prompted to create this user profile, along with the relevant queues, and authority granted to the objects to be used. You are also prompted to create the system distribution directory entries.

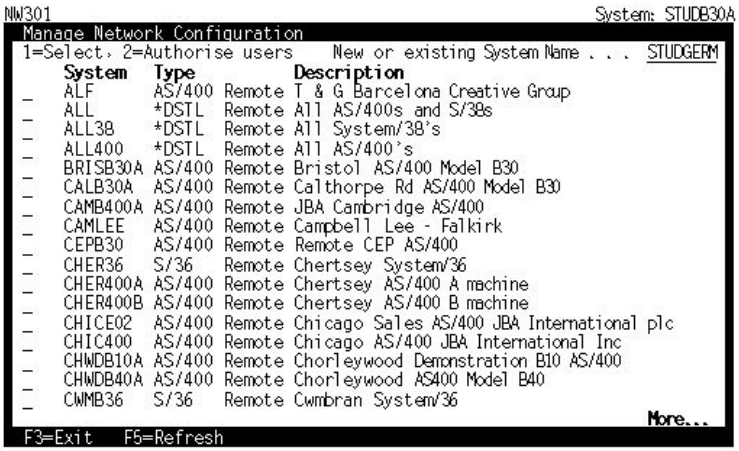
Note: To configure the required objects for your network you must be signed on as QSECOFR.

Note: Throughout this procedure, description windows are displayed to tell you what to do next. On these windows, press **Enter** to continue to the maintenance window.

Manage Network Configuration Window

To display this window, select the **Manage Network** activity from Networking.

The Manage Network Configuration window displays a list of your available systems.



Fields

New or Existing System Name

To add a new system, enter the name here.

Select (Untitled)

Enter one of the following:

1 - To select the system to configure

2 - To authorise users to a system

Note: This section deals with setting up a remote system. You can also set up the local system here (the local system should be set up first).

Enter **1** against one of the systems in your network and press **Enter** to display the Manage Network Configuration Remote (MNGNET) Window.

Manage Network Configuration Remote (MNGNET) Window

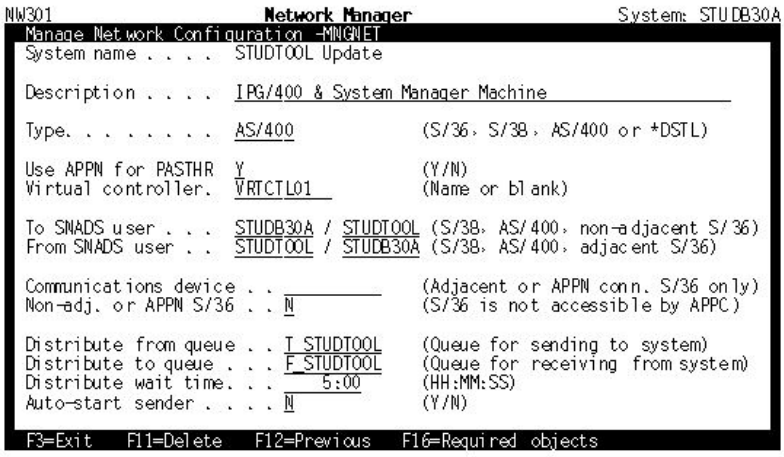
To display this window, enter **1** to select a system in the Manage Network Configuration window.

Use this window to enter the details for a remote system. Use **F16=Required Objects** for the step by step process for configuring a local system.

> Note: You cannot do a combined MNGNET and Required Objects to cover both local and remote systems together in one.

The local system employs the user profile NETWORK when communicating with remote systems. This user profile must be created, along with relevant queues, and authority granted to the objects to be used.

> Note: At each stage the important values will be pre-filled in order to simplify the task. You need not change any values, only confirm that they are correct. Refer to the IBM Control Language manual for a detailed explanation of the commands used.



Fields

> Note: This is a list of all possible fields. The actual fields displayed depend upon the system selected.

Description

Enter a description of the system.

Library for Network System Objects

Enter the library in which you store the configuration objects. This should be a non-IBM library in your system library list.

> Note: Configuration objects must be readily available and are therefore placed in the non-IBM system library. Geac conventionally call this library OSLSYS.

Type

Enter the system type, such as IBM iSeries 400. For local systems this is automatically completed.

Note: You can use type *DSTL to configure a list of several previously configured systems to which distributions can be sent simultaneously.

Tip: Enter the system type and press **Enter** to display the defaults for the other parameters.

Use Appn for PASTHR

Enter **Y** if APPN is used for this system.

Virtual Controller

Enter the name of a virtual controller if one is known.

Note: The values used in the Use APPN for PASTHR and Virtual Controller fields are used by the MNGPASTHR command.

SNADS User

Geac recommend that you do not change the SNADS user defaults.

Communications Device

If the remote system is a System/36 and is adjacent or uses APPN enter the communications device for the System/36 in this field.

Leave this field blank if the System/36 is non-adjacent and does not use APPN.

Non-Adj. or Appn S/36

If the System/36 is non-adjacent or uses APPN, enter **Y** in this field.

Note: For all other systems leave the previous two fields as default.

Distribute From Queue

This defaults to T_NEWSYS (where NEWSYS is the remote location name). Enter a new value if you want spooled file distributions sent from a different queue.

Distribute To Queue

This will default to F_NEWSYS (where NEWSYS is the remote location name). Enter a new value if you want spooled file distributions sent to a different queue.

Distribute Wait Time

Enter the time interval at which the SNADS sender job is activated. For systems that have few spool file distributions, give this a higher value. Where many spool file distributions are sent between two systems, leave this at the default time of 5 minutes.

Note: For infrequently used systems enter a long wait period when Auto-Start Sender is set to **N**.

Auto-Start Sender

Enter one of the following:

Y (default) - To automatically start the spooled file send for this system when subsystem DSTSPLF is started

Spool file distribution is activated periodically, depending on the wait time specified in the previous field.

N - If you do not want automatic spool file distribution

Spool file distribution can be started manually using Spool File Distribution (refer to the Start section of this product guide).

Tip: Using manual activation reduces the number of active jobs on your system, while automatic activation requires no user intervention or expert knowledge of the system.

Note: Configuration objects must be readily available and are therefore placed in the non-IBM system library. Geac conventionally call this library OSLSYS.

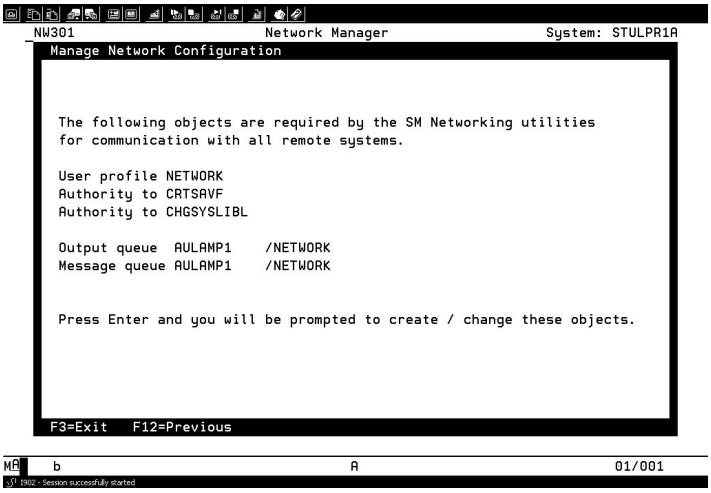
To create the various objects required for communication with all remote systems, select **F16=Required Objects**. If you are updating the record, you see prompts to change these objects.

Note: **F16=Required Objects** is only displayed if you are signed on as QSECOFR.

Manage Network Configuration Required Objects Window

To display this window, selecting **F16=Required Objects** on the Manage Network Configuration Select Option window.

Use this window when maintaining the local system, as there are different requirements for remote systems. This window lists the objects you need to create.

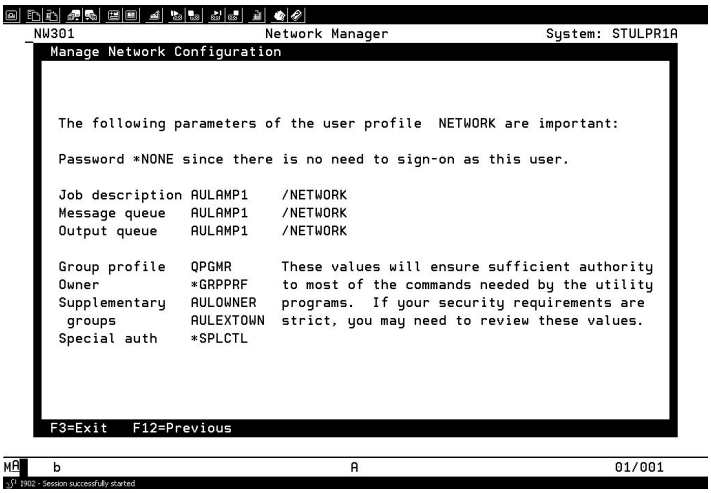


Press **Enter** to display the Manage Network Configuration Required Objects Create or Change Window.

Manage Network Configuration Required Objects Create or Change Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Manage Network Configuration Required Objects window.

This window displays the user profiles you need to create. For a local system this is NETWORK; for remote systems, it is the remote system name.



Press **Enter** to create or change a user profile as appropriate. The Change User Profile (CHGUSRPRF) window is displayed.

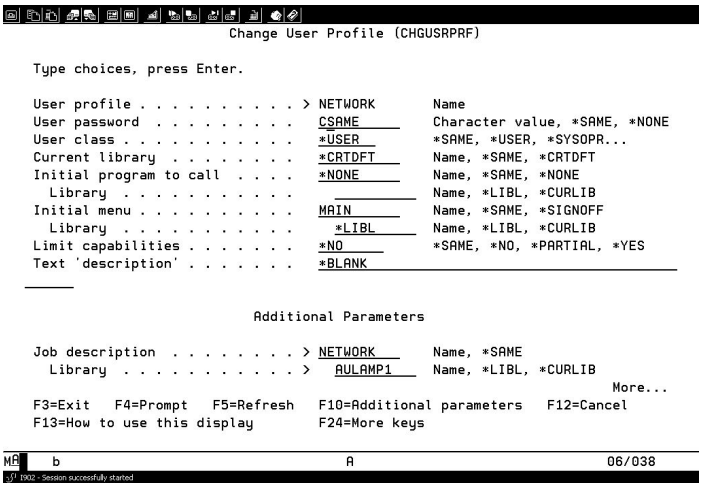
Change User Profile (CHGUSRPRF) Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Manage Network Configuration Required Objects Create or Change Window.

This window displays the default details for the user profile, which you must create or change.

To transfer reports from one system to another, you must create two output queues. One queue is the target system queue when transferring spool files from the local system to a remote system. This queue is given the name of the remote system prefixed with T_. The second queue is the receiving queue when a spool file is transferred from a remote system to the local system. This queue is given the name of the remote system prefixed with F_.

The target output queue for transferring prints to the remote system must be created using the Manage Network Configuration window.



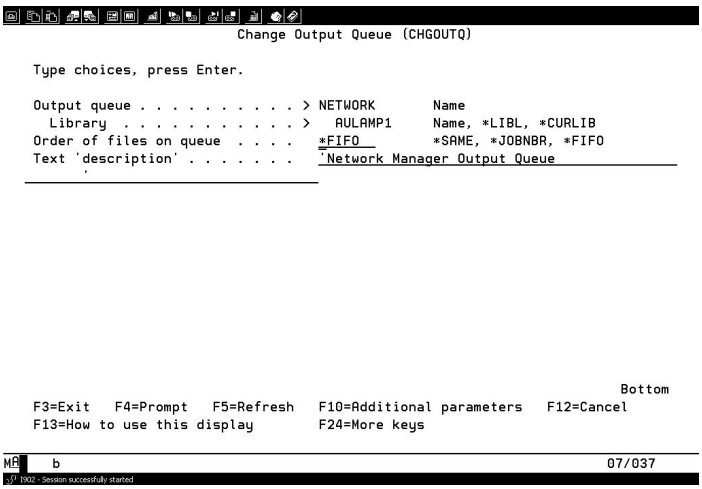
The standard IBM functions are available.

Press **Enter** twice to display the Change Output Queue (CHGOUTQ) window.

Change Output Queue (CHGOUTQ) Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Change User Profile (CHGUSRPRF) window.

Use this window to create or change the output queue.



The standard IBM functions are available.

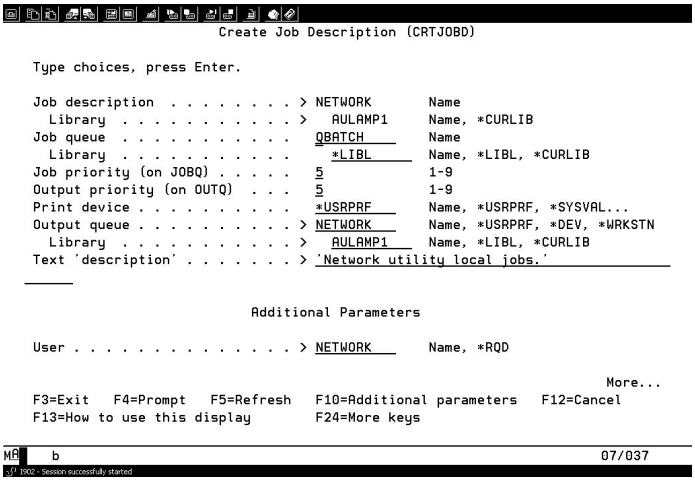
Press **Enter** to display the description window, then press **Enter** again to display the Change Job Description (CHGJOBD) window.

Change (or Create) Job Description (CHGJOBD or CRTJOBD) Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Change Output Queue window.

Use this window to create or change the job description.

Batch jobs require a job description. For remote systems, job descriptions have the same name as the remote system.



This job description is displayed by the network utilities when distributing objects from this system.

The standard IBM functions are available.

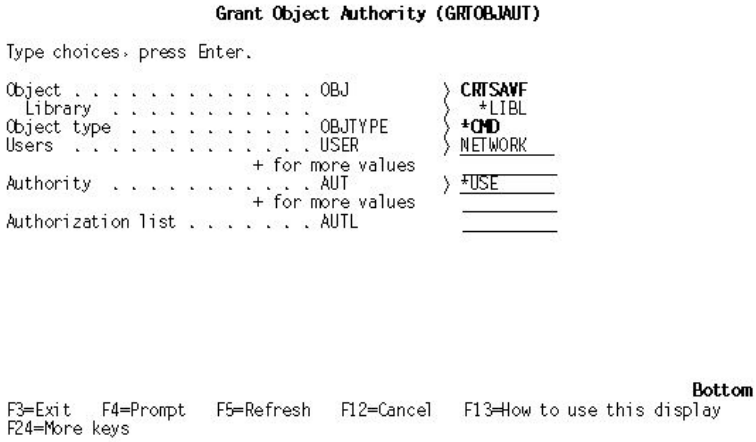
Press **Enter** to display the description window then press **Enter** again to display the Grant Object Authority Selection window.

Grant Object Authority (GRTOBJAUT) Selection Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Change Job Description (CHGJOBD) window.

Use this window to grant the required authority to the user profile.

The remote system user profile must have authority to the IBM CRTSAVF command. This command is used by object distribution.



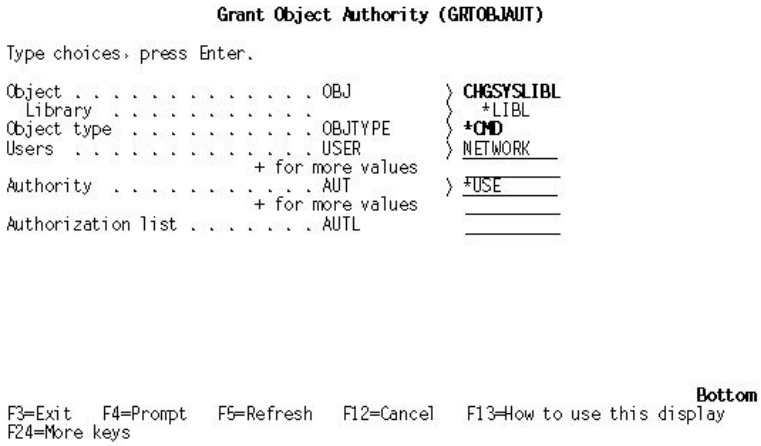
The standard IBM functions are available.

Press **Enter** to display the description window, then press **Enter** again to display the Grant Object Authority (GRTOBJAUT) window.

Grant Object Authority (GRTOBJAUT) Completion Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Grant Object Authority Selection window.

Use this window to grant the required authority to the NETWORK user profile, to use the command CHGSYSLIBL.



The standard IBM functions are available.

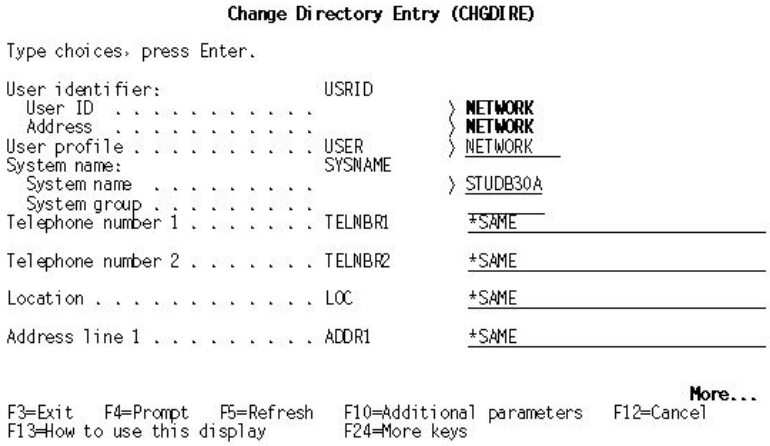
Press **Enter** to display the description window, then press **Enter** to display the Change Directory Entry (CHGDIRE) window.

Change Directory Entry (CHGDIRE) Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Grant Object Authority (GRTOBJAUT) Completion window.

Use this window to create or change the directory entry for the user profile.

This contains such information as the user's ID, system name, mailing address and user profile name.



The standard IBM functions are available.

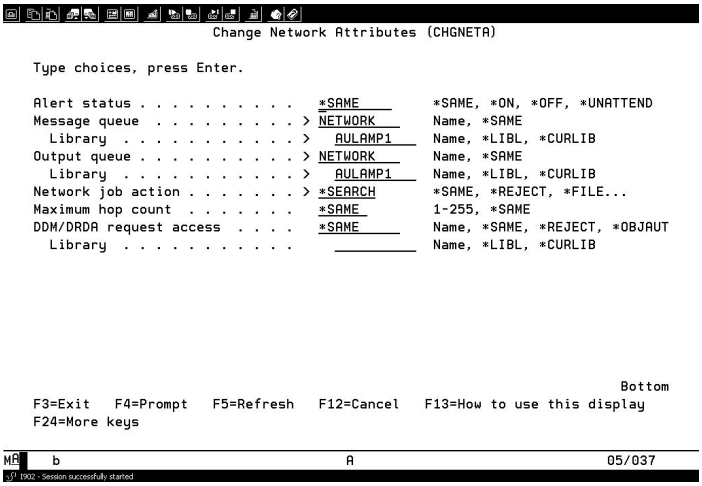
Press **Enter** to display the description window, then press **Enter** to display the Change Network Attributes (CHGNETA) window.

Change Network Attributes (CHGNETA) Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Change Directory Entry (CHGDIRE) window, then press **Enter** again.

Now you must change the network attributes to reflect the job and message queues created.

Use this window to change the network attributes.



The standard IBM functions are available.

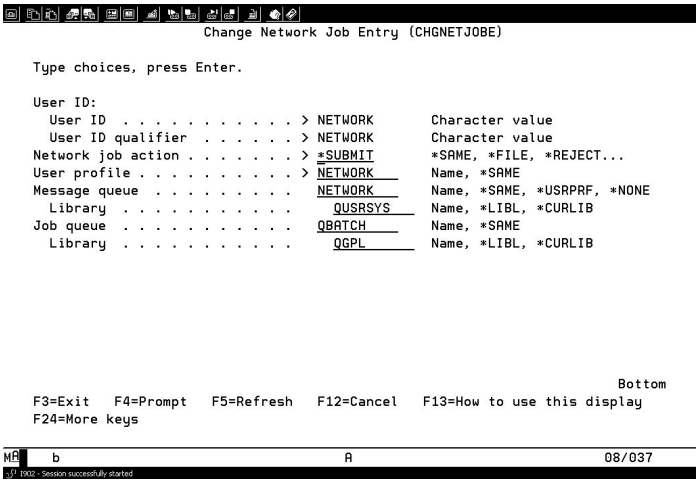
Press **Enter** to display the description window, then press **Enter** to display the Change Network Job Entry (CHGNETJOBE) window.

Change Network Job Entry (CHGNETJOBE) Window

To display this window, press **Enter** on the Change Network Attributes (CHGNETA) window.

Finally the user NETWORK must have a network job to determine the action to be taken when a user is submitting network jobs.

Use this window to add or change the network entry.



The standard IBM functions are available.

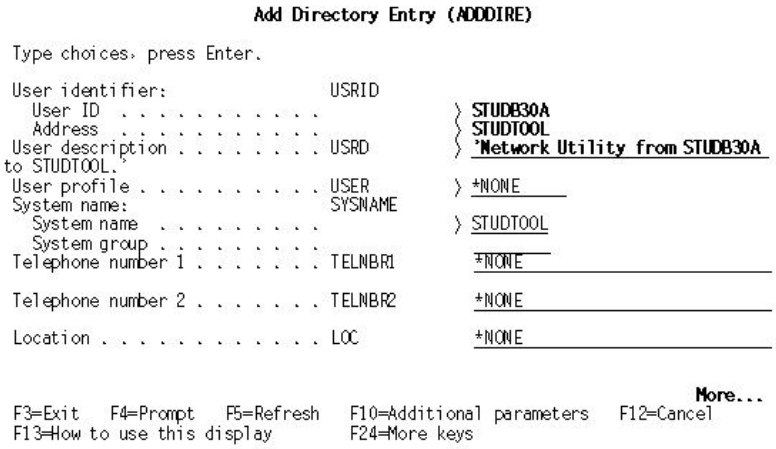
The definition of the local system is now complete. The initial system description is re-displayed. Select **F8=Update** to update the system description.

Add Directory Entry (ADDDIRE) Window

This is only displayed for remote systems.

You must add a distribution directory entry to distribute objects with SNADS to the remote system from the local system. This contains such information as the user ID, system name, mailing address and user profile name.

Use the Add Directory Entry (ADDIRE) window to create or change the directory entry.



Network Manager uses the system user profiles and directory entries to manage the object distribution.

Press **Enter**.

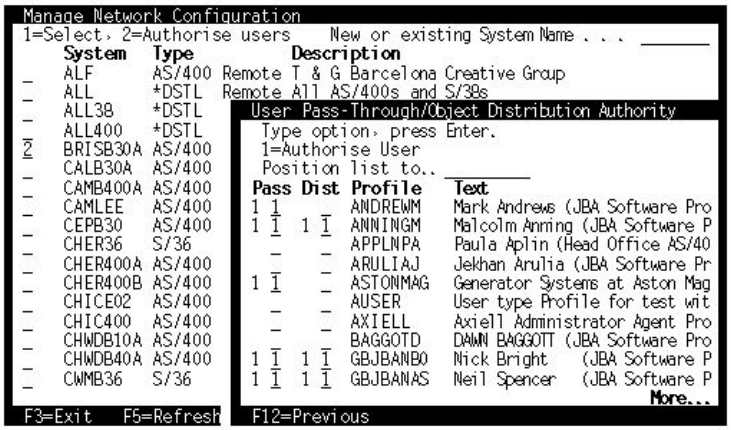
You must add a distribution entry so you can connect from the remote system to the local system.

The definition of the remote system is now complete. The initial system description is re-displayed. Select **F8=Update** to update the system description.

User Pass-Through Object Distribution Authority Pop-up

To display this pop-up, enter 2 alongside a system name on the Manage Network window.

Access to distribute objects to and pass-through to remote systems is controlled by each user's user profile. For further details about user profiles, see the Administration Functions product guide.



Fields

Pass

Enter **1** to allow the user to pass through to the system.

Dist

Enter **1** in this field to allow the user to distribute objects to the system.

Press **Enter** to accept your changes and return to the previous window.

Display Network Log

All of the Send Object activities in Network Manager submit a job to perform the transmission using a job description with the same name as the command; for example, a send library transmission uses a job description SNDLIB.

The submitted job is named after the appropriate library, object or member being transmitted. The user of the job will be NETWORK regardless of who does the submission. Although the user is NETWORK it will still be displayed by WRKSBMJOB.

When this job has run, it will produce two distributions, the DATA and NETWORK job. When the two distributions arrive on the target system, a job will be placed on a job queue of the target system. This job has the same name as the sender job, but the user will be the name of the sending system.

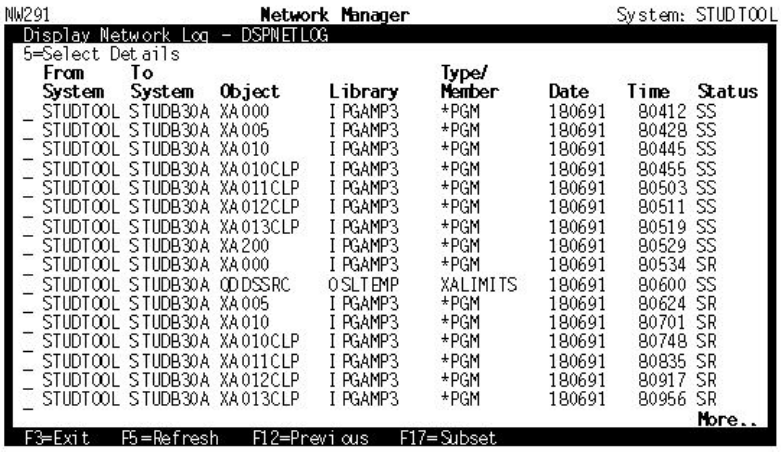
When this job has run the send should be complete. A message is sent to the source system indicating whether the receive was successful or not. This message will arrive on the source system on a message queue whose name matches that of the target system.

Network Manager retains this log of all sent objects.

Display Network Log (DSPNETLOG) Window

To display the details of this log select the Display Network Log activity from Networking.

Use this window to select an item to display the object and library details.



Fields

Select (Untitled)

Enter **5** to view more details for an entry.

Functions

F17=Subset

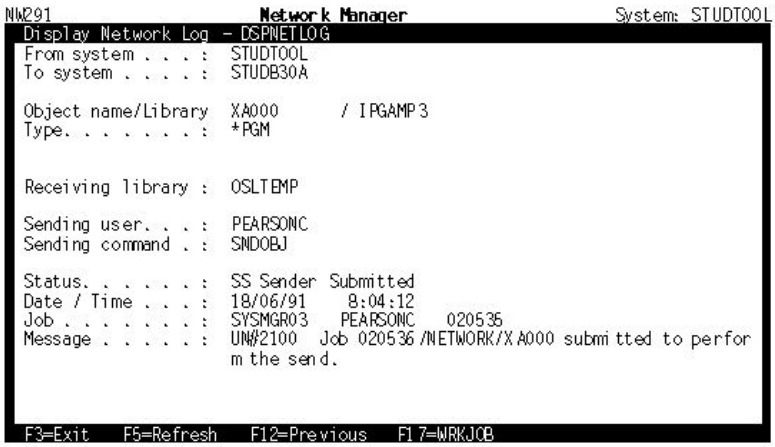
Use this to view a subset of this log. You then enter the criteria; for example, sending user to transmissions requested by a specific user.

To view the details of a specific job, enter **5** against the required job and press **Enter**.

Display Network Log Details Window

To display this window, select a job with **5** and press **Enter**.

This window shows the details for the selected job. These details include the remote and local system, the users, status of the job, the date and time submitted and any system generated message.



Functions

F17=Wrkjob

Use this to work with the submitted job.

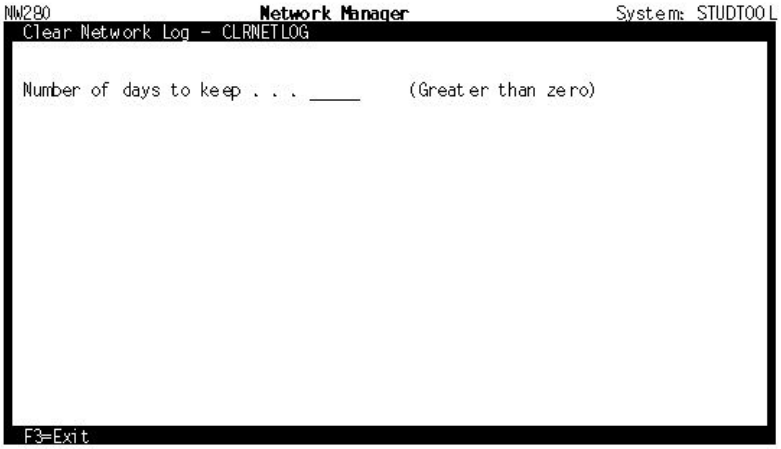
Select **F17=Wrkjob** to work with the submitted job.

Note: If the job is no longer on the system, a message is displayed.

Clear Network Log (CLRNETLOG) Window

To display this window select the Clear Network Log activity from Networking.

Use this window to specify how much information you want to keep in the log.



Fields

Number of Days to Keep

Enter a value greater than zero for the number of days records to retain on the log.

Press **Enter** to submit the clear.

Note: To use the Clear Network Log activity as part of your daily or weekly system housekeeping, use the command CLRNETLOG.

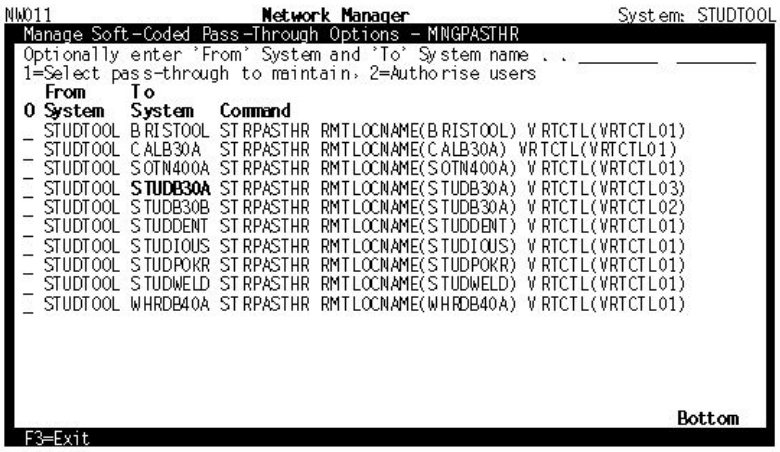
Manage Pass-Through

The pass-through command (PASTHR) calls the IBM supplied command STRPASTHR in order to transfer to a remote system. Use the soft coding of the STRPASTHR command to simplify the process.

Manage Soft-Coded Pass-Through Options (MNGPASTHR) Window

To display this window, select the Manage Pass-Through activity from Networking.

Use this window to select systems to pass-through to and to authorise users to the system pass-through.



Select (O)

Enter one of the following:

1 - To select the pass-through

2 - To authorise users to this pass-through

From System

This is the system the user is currently signed on to (or passed through to).

To System

This is the name of the system being passed through to.

Command

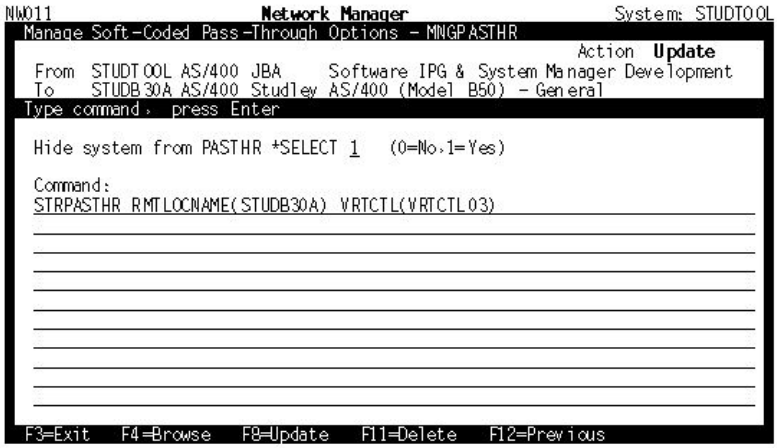
This is the command being authorised.

Press **Enter** to return to the previous window.

Manage Soft-Coded Pass-Through Options Add or Maintain Window

To display this window, enter **1** to select an existing pass-through or enter a new To and From system pairing on the Manage Soft-Coded Pass-Through Options window.

Use this window to enter the STRPASTHR command to use.



Fields

Hide System from PASTHR

Enter one of the following:

0 - The system will be available for pass-through.

1 - The system will not be available on the Pass-through System Selection window.

Command

Enter the command required to initiate pass-through to the remote system. Select **F4=Browse** to use the IBM command prompter and enter the required parameters for the pass-through command. The entered commands are validated and the command string is highlighted if any syntax errors are found.

Functions

F8=Update

Use this to update the command options.

F11=Delete

Use this to delete a pass-through option: select **F11** again to confirm.

F16=Execute

Use this to execute the start pass-through command from this display.

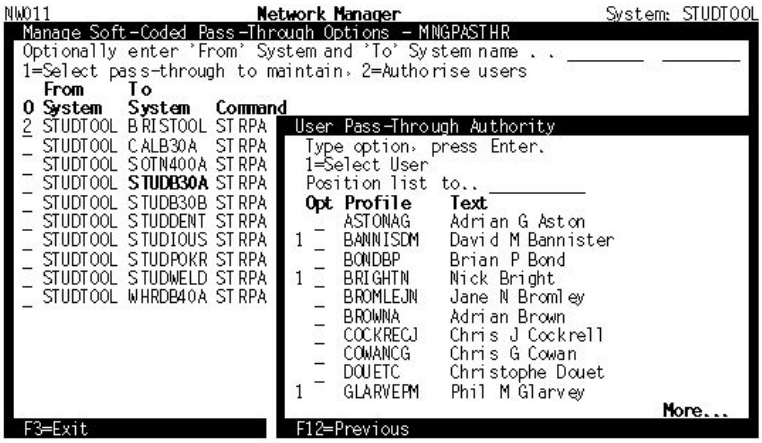
Refer to the Manage Pass-Through section of this product guide for details on initiating pass-through.

Select **F8=Update** or select **F3=Exit** to exit without saving.

User Pass-Through Authority Pop-up

To display this pop-up, enter **2** against a system on the Manage Soft-Coded Pass-Through Options (MBGPASTHR) window.

Use this pop-up to authorise users to this pass-through.



Enter **1** against a user to authorise them to pass-through to this system.

Examples of The Start Pass-Through Command

APPC Networks

For adjacent systems in an APPC network:

STRPASTHR RMTLOCNAME(*CNNDEV)

CNNDEV(BRISB30A) VRTCTL(VRTCTL01)

For non-adjacent systems in an APPC network (multiple hops):

STRPASTHR RMTLOCNAME(*CNNDEV)

CNNDEV(SYS1SYS2) VRTCTL(VRTCTL01)

APPN Networks

For adjacent or non-adjacent systems in an APPN network:

STRPASTHR RMTLOCNAME(BRISB30A)

VRTCTL(VRTCTL01)

For an APPN network where automatic sign-on is required:

STRPASTHR RMTLOCNAME(SYS1)

VRTCTL(VRTCTL01) RMTUSER(SALES) RMTPWD(SAL011)

Note: Automatic sign-on must be permitted on the target system, and the specified user profile amended for this option.

Multiple Networks

STRPASTHR RMTLOCNAME(CHIC400)

CNNDEV(AKA400) VRTCTL(VRTCTL01)

This would initiate pass-through to node CHIC400 and then select device AKA400 at the remote system to access an attached network or node via an APPC bridge.

Pass-Through

Pass-through can be initiated in three ways:

1. Select the Pass-Through activity from Networking and select a system from the System Selection window by entering 1 against it.
2. Enter the command PASTHR with no parameters. The System Selection window appears. Enter 1 against the required system and press Enter.
3. Enter the command PASTHR with the target system name, for example: PASTHR STUDB30A.

Using PASTHR (as in 2 and 3 above) will allow you to pass-through via a group job. This allows multiple concurrent pass-through sessions from one source session.

If you use method 1 or 2, enter **1** against the required system and press **Enter**.

Chapter 3 - Spooled File Distribution

Spooled File Distribution

If Network Manager has been used to configure your network, two output queues will have been created for each system.

One queue is for users to send spooled files to each remote system from the local system. The default name for this queue is T_SYSNAME, where SYSNAME is the name of the remote system.

The second queue is for users to receive spooled files sent from a remote system to the local system. The default name for this queue is F_SYSNAME, where SYSNAME is the name of the remote system. These names may have been changed by your local administrator.

In order to send a spooled file from one IBM iSeries 400 to another IBM iSeries 400 in your network, the spooled file should be placed on the appropriate output queue (T_SYSNAME) and released. You can use the CHGSPLFA command to do this. For example, if the spooled file is to be sent to the system NEWSYS from system OLDSYS, place it on output queue T_NEWSYS.

The system periodically checks the prints on the output queues and sends them to the target system. When the print has been sent, it is deleted from the local system.

The interval between each check is typically 5 minutes, but this is determined by the time set for the distribute wait time when configuring the remote system (refer to the MNGNET section of this product guide).

Manual Activation of Distribution Queues

If the spooled file distributor is not automatically activated (refer to the MNGNET section of this product guide) or if you wish to send spooled files to a particular system before the normal time, select the Start activity from Spooled File Distribution to activate the spooled file distributor manually. The target system should be named (not prefixed by T_). You can also specify an output queue and all prints with a status of Ready on that queue will be sent to the target system.

Monitoring Distribution

If the target is an adjacent IBM iSeries 400, the print should appear immediately on the queue F_SYSNAME. In an APPC environment, if the target is not an adjacent IBM iSeries the print will appear on the queue T_SYSNAME on the adjacent system and will then be picked up by the IBM iSeries and distributed by the IBM iSeries routines as above. The adjacent system issues a command to activate the spooled file distributor and thus avoids the wait time on the intermediate system. In an APPN network, distribution from the source system to the target system is direct.

To check the progress of a spooled file, select option **3** using the Spooled File Distribution activity to view the subsystem which runs spooled file distribution.

To view spooled files on an output queue for a target system enter the command WRKOUTQ and select **F4**. Enter the name of the required output queue, that is, T_SYSNAME, and the library that contains the queue, and press **Enter**. A window is displayed containing a list of all the spooled files for the specified target system; these are options you can use to change the status or priority of the spooled file, display the spooled file or change its attributes.

Starting the Subsystem

Spooled file distribution is initiated by starting the subsystem DSTSPLF with the following command:

STRSBS SBSD(AULAMP3/DSTSPLF)

This will start distribution to all target systems designated as auto-start senders (see the MNGNET section of this product guide). Those remote systems, which are not designated as auto-start senders can be started via the STRDSTSPLF command (see the Activate section of this product guide).

> Note: If Machine Manager is in use, Infor recommend that a job be added to the Start-Day routine in order to automatically start the subsystem.

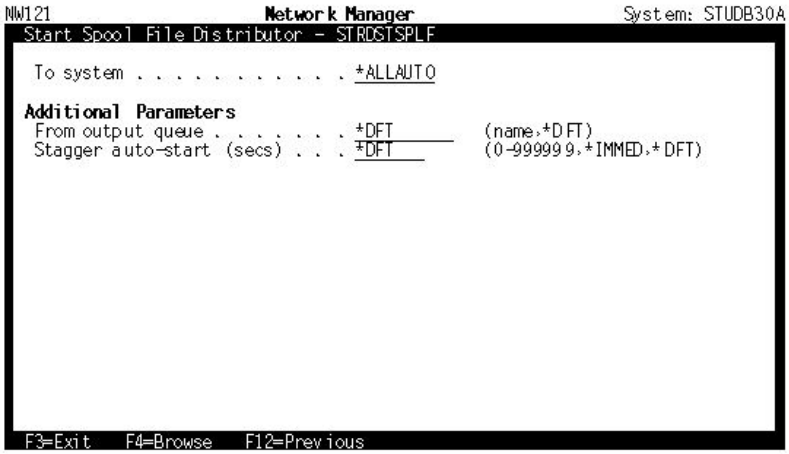
Start

Distribution to remote systems, which are not automatically started by subsystem DSTSPLF being activated, can be activated via the command STRDSTSPLF.

Start Spool File Distributor (STRDSTSPLF) Window

Select the **Start** activity from Spooled File Distribution.

Select a target system for the spool file distribution.



Fields

To System

Enter the name of the target system.

***ALL** automatically starts all target distribution queues.

***ALLAUTO** starts all target distribution queues for target systems flagged **Y** for auto-start sender (see the Remote Systems section of this product guide).

Tip: Select **F10=Extras** to display the remaining fields.

From Output Queue

You can optionally specify an output queue. All prints on that queue with a status of Ready are sent to the target system.

Stagger Auto-Start (Secs)

Use this to specify a delay time between the start of the sender jobs. This prevents multiple requests being made at the same time.

Functions

F10=Extras

Use this to display additional parameter fields where you can add a From Output Queue, and stagger the automatically started subsystem.

Press **Enter** to update and leave the activity.

Activate

If the spooled file distributor is not automatically started (refer to the MNGNET section of this product guide) or if you want to send spooled files to a particular system before the normal time, use this facility to activate the spooled file distributor manually.

Activate Spool File Distributor (ACTDSTSPLF) Window

To display this window, select the **Activate** activity from Spooled File Distribution.

Select a target system name and an output queue.

Fields

To System Name

Enter the name of the target system.

Tip: Select **F10=Extras** to display the remaining fields.

From Output Queue

You can optionally specify an output queue. All prints on that queue with a status of Ready are sent to the target system.

Functions

F10=Extras

Use this to display an additional parameter field.

Press **Enter** to activate the spooled file distributor for the target system.

Note: The spooled file distributor for the target system remains active until the next IPL, or until spooled file distribution is terminated (see the End section of this product guide).

Work With

Work With the Spooled File Distributor

If there is no job for your target system, either start a job or activate the common sender using option 1 in the Spooled File Distribution activity.

If there is a job for your target system, its function is probably DLY-300, stating that it is delayed for 300 seconds.

There should be a job called DSTSPLF, which actually performs the send. Display this job and view its job log. There will be a message for each time it was activated and a message for each spooled file selected for send.

After a spooled file has been sent by DSTSPLF, it is processed by the IBM SNADS system. The SNADS system can only be viewed using the command WRKDSTQ. There should be a file being sent either to an adjacent node or from the distribution queue for your target system. You may also use the command WRKDSTQ as appropriate on intermediate systems.

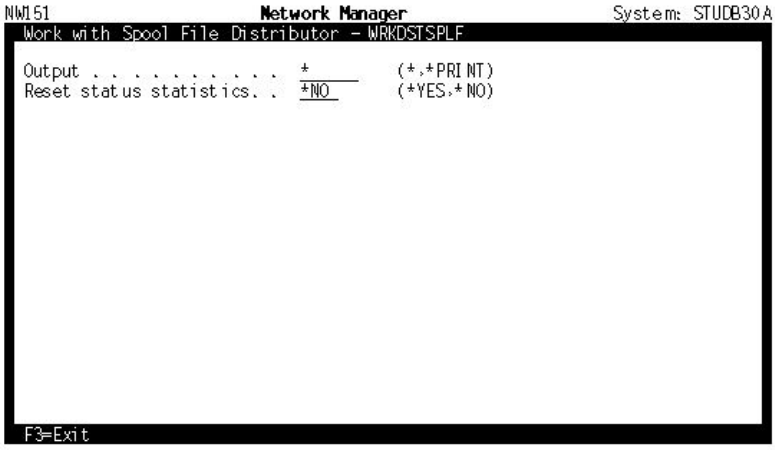
> Note: If problems occur, display message queue QSYSOPR on the source and target machines. From the Work With All Output Queues window, select the queue NETWORK and display messages on both the source and target machines.
>
> Note: It may also be useful to display the job QNFTP in subsystem QSNADS; this produces the spooled files on the target machine.

To view spooled files on an output queue for a target system, enter the command WRKOUTQ and select **F4**. Enter the name of the required output queue (T_SYSNAME) and the library which contains the queue and press **Enter**. A window is displayed containing a list of all the spooled files for the specified target system; there are options you can use to change the status or priority of the spooled file, display the spooled file or change its attributes.

Work with Spool File Distributor (WRKDSTSPLF) Window

To display this window, select the **Work With** activity from Spooled File Distribution.

Use this window to check the progress of a spooled file.



Fields

Output

Select the destination for the output by entering one of the following:

***** - For display only

***PRINT** - For the system printer

Reset Status Statistics

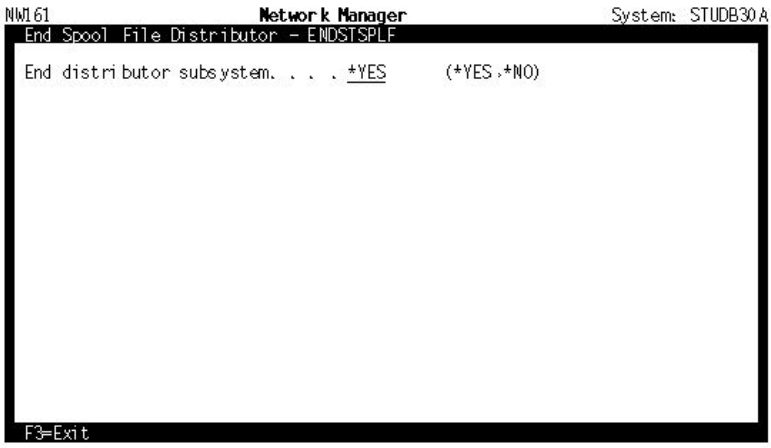
Enter ***YES** to reset the CPU usage and elapsed time to zero. The current active jobs are displayed.

Press **Enter** to work with the spooled file distributor.

End

To display this window, select the **End** activity from Spooled File Distribution.

Use this activity to terminate spooled file distribution.



Enter ***YES** and press **Enter** to end spooled file distribution.

Chapter 4 - Object Distribution

Distribute

Object distribution provides a mechanism for sending objects around a network defined to Network Manager.

Object Distribution consists of three functions:

- Distribute
- Work With
- Print

An audit of the progress of each object sent to a remote system is provided. Use this activity to distribute objects around a network.

Distribute Objects (DSTOBJ) Window

To display this window, select the **Distribute** activity from Object Distribution.

Enter the details of the file, program file or other object to be distributed to one or more systems on the network.

```
                          Distribute Objects (DSTOBJ)

Type choices, press Enter.

Type of object to send . . . . . > *ALL___       *CFGL, *CHTFMT, *CLS, *CMD...
Objects  . . . . . . . . . . . . > *ALL_____     Name, generic*, *ALL
             + for more values   __________
Library names  . . . . . . . . .  __________     Name, generic*
             + for more values   __________
To system  . . . . . . . . . . . > AUTHOR1       Target system or list.
             + for more values   ________

                          Additional Parameters

Target release . . . . . . . . .   *PRV____      *CURRENT, *PRV, V2R2M0...
Receiving library  . . . . . . .   *SNDLIB___    Name, *SNDLIB
Object pre-check . . . . . . . .   *YES          *YES, *NO
Save access path . . . . . . . .   *NO           *NO, *YES
Data compression . . . . . . . .   *YES          *YES, *NO
Display distribution status  . .   *YES          *YES, *NO
                                                                        More...
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys          _

MA  a                                                          23/025
```

Fields

Type of Object to Send

Enter the object type, such as ***FILE** or ***PGM**, or enter ***ALL**.

Objects

Enter a single object name, a list of object names, a generic object name or ***ALL**.

Library Names

Enter a single library name, a list of library names or a generic library name.

To System

Enter the names of the system or systems to which you want to distribute.

Target Release

Enter the OS/400 release level of the system to which you are distributing. Alternatively, enter ***PRV** for the previous release of the host system or ***CURRENT** for the same release level.

Receiving Library

Enter the name of the receiving library or use ***SNDLI**B to create a library on the target system with the same name as the transmitted library.

> Note: Send Library does not overwrite an existing library. If the library exists on the target system, use the Receiving Library parameter to send the library to a different name on the target system.

Object Pre-check

If you enter ***YES** in this field the send library operation ends if any of the following conditions is true:

- Any one of the objects does not exist.
- Any one of the objects is found to be damaged.
- Any one of the objects is locked by another job.
- You do not have authority to the objects.

Enter ***NO** to continue.

Save Access Path

Enter ***YES** to transmit the logical file access paths associated with the physical files.

Enter ***NO** to prevent the logical file access paths from being transmitted with the library, for faster data transmission.

> Note: The logical file access paths are rebuilt at the time specified for access path recovery when the logical file was created; that is, when the file is opened after IPL or during IPL.

Data Compression

You can use data compression to transmit objects more efficiently when they contain large numbers of embedded blanks. Data compression removes the contiguous blank spaces contained in lines of code and replaces them with an edit code indicating the number of blank spaces removed. This process can typically reduce the size of a transmitted object by 30 to 40%. The compressed objects are automatically decompressed during the restoration process at the target system.

Display Distribution Status

Enter ***YES** if you require an audit of the sending of the object from the host system and its receipt on the target system.

Overwrite Existing Objects

Enter ***YES** if existing objects should be replaced.

Functions

Standard IBM functions are available.

Press **Enter** and to update the object distribution.

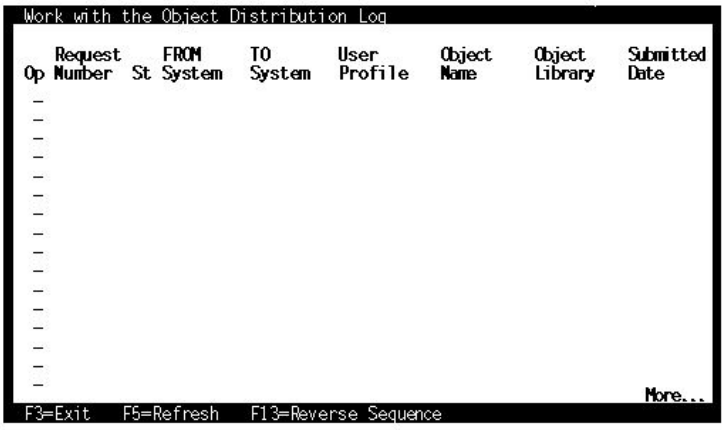
Work With

The Object Distribution Log is a list of object distribution requests with information on their progress. Summary job information is listed with the option to drill down to greater detail or to re-send a job.

Work with the Object Distribution Log Window

To display this window, select the Work With activity from Object Distribution.

Use this enquiry activity to re-send a selected job and to view the status and other details of the Object Distribution Request Log. You can select an item to display further details.



Fields

Option (Op)

Enter one of the following:

1 - To re-send the object

5 - To select a request to view further details

Job Status (St)

The status of each job is indicated by a two-character code, for example:

SF - Sender failed

SR - Sender ran

SS - Send submitted

RC - Receive completed

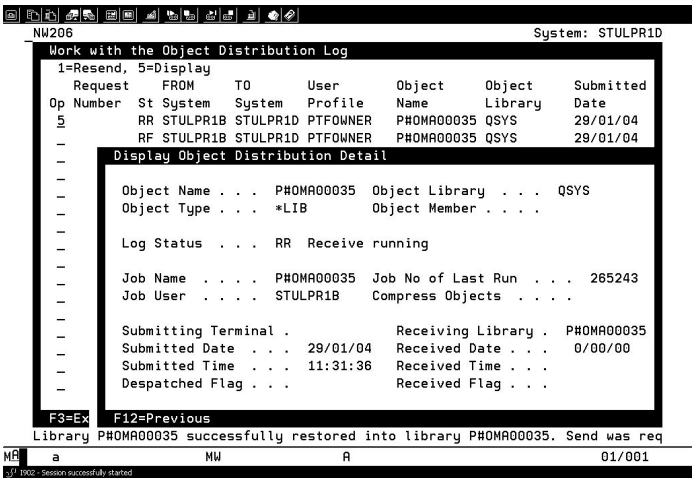
RF - Receive failed

RR - Receiver running

Note: Refer to the Distribute section of this product guide for further details about distributing objects.

Display Object Distribution Detail Pop-up

To display this pop-up enter **5** alongside a line on the Work with the Object Distribution Log window.

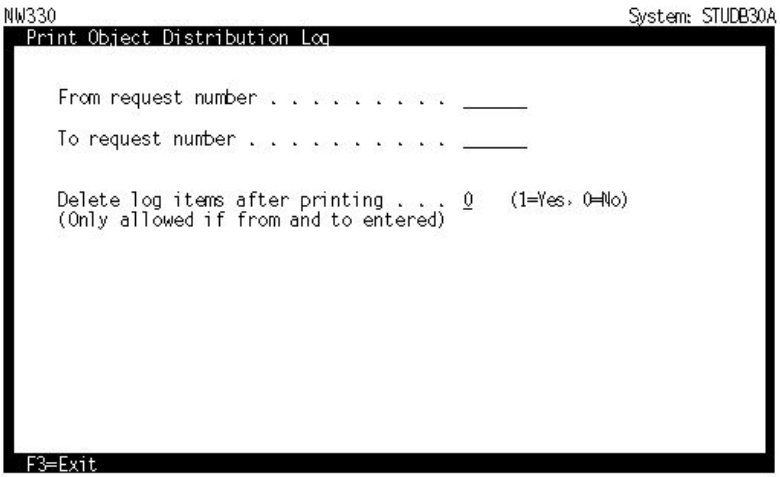


This pop-up displays more details for the selected object distribution.

Print

To display this window, select the **Print** activity from Object Distribution.

Select a range of request numbers to be printed. You can retain the printed items or delete them from the file.



Fields

From Request Number/To Request Number

Use Work With to determine to which request numbers you want to print.

Select a range of numbers to print and then optionally delete.

You can enter only a To or From number, but in that case you cannot clear the items down.

Delete Log Items

Enter **1** if you want to delete the log items once they have been printed.

Press **Enter** to validate and to send the print to the spooled file.

Glossary

AM

Acronym for Application Manager

APPC Network

IBM acronym for Advanced Peer-to-Peer Communications

Application

In System Manager this refers to a group of related modules. For example the Financials application includes modules for General Ledger, Accounts Receivable and Cash Management. Third party applications can refer to any software package.

Application Manager

This is designed for the easy management of applications. It sits between the iSeries/400 system and the applications it manages, providing a route into them for the user. It can also be used to control third party functional areas and to design bespoke menus.

APPN Network

IBM term for Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking

Drop-through Rules

The drop-through rules govern which versions of menus, tasks and library lists. Application Manager will try to use for a given request according to the environment (whether default or non-default). See the section Environment Usage for further details. See also the Display Menu/ Task Process (Step-by-Step) Enquiry, in particular the Thought Process Window, as these enquiry screens demonstrate the drop-through rules.

EDI

Acronym for Electronic Data Interchange

Electronic Data Interchange

A method of transmitting business information over a network, between trading partners. The partners must agree to follow approved national or industry standards for translating and exchanging information.

E/D Processor

Escalation and Delegation of Schedule Rules as configured in GEAC Active Modeler

HK

Acronym for House Keeping

House Keeping

This is designed to manage libraries by recording details such as frequency of use, sizes, owners and dates last changed or saved. It can also perform unattended saves as an overnight job.

IPG

Acronym for Interactive Program Generator

This is a programming language used to write interactive programs which interface with RPG programs.

IPL

Acronym for Initial Program Load

This is the iSeries 400 equivalent of boot up on a PC.

Job Status

The job statuses in Machine Manager are:

A - Active

E - Completed

J - Submitted

S - Started

W - Waiting

X - Warning

Refer also to Task Status.

Job Types

These are often reported as a one-character code:

E - Auto Day-End Job

I - Initiator

J - Job Scheduler

P - Power Down

S - Auto Day-Start Job

Where the job type has two characters, the second character indicates the current status of the job.

LDA

Acronym for Local Data Area

Application Manager uses the Local Data Area (LDA) to pass information between programs. The first 256 characters of the 1024 character LDA are fixed and pre-defined. The remainder of the Local Data Area is specifically for application usage. You must make sure that your applications never change the first 256 characters of the Local Data Area.

> Note: The exception to this rule is the return code L#RTCD positions 118 to 119 of the Local Data Area. If you are changing the return code then you save the LDA before you execute your routine and restore it back when your routine has completed.

Log Entry Types

Major Log Types are:

Blank - All Types

S - Auto-Day Start Jobs

I - End-Day Initiator Jobs

E - Auto-Day End Jobs

P - Power Down Jobs

Minor Log Types are:

EE - Auto Day-End Jobs Completed

ES - Auto Day-End Jobs Started

EZ - Authority Violation

IA - Day-End Initiator Activated

IC - Day-End Changed

IJ - Day-End Initiator Submitted

IW - Day-End Initiator Waiting

IX - Day-End Initiator Warning

JJ - Job Scheduler Submitted

JP - Job Scheduler Processing

PE - Power Down System Ended

PJ - Power Down System Submitted

PS - Power Down System Started

PW - Power Down Wait

PX - Power Down Time Limit Passed

SE - Auto Day-Start Jobs Completed

SS - Auto Day-Start Jobs Started

SZ - Authority Violation

Machine Manager

This is designed to provide automatic management of daytime and night-time operating environments, where daytime processing is mainly interactive and night-time processing is mainly batch. The interface between the two operating environments is controlled through scheduled day-start and day-end jobs.

MM

Acronym for Machine Manager

Module

This is the name given to the constituent parts of an application. For example, General Ledger, Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable are all modules of the Financials application.

Network Manager

This is designed as a user-friendly interface for configuring and maintaining the network. It uses SNADS (System Network Architecture Distribution Services), the IBM SNA distribution service, to distribute objects and messages between systems on the network. These systems can be linked directly or indirectly.

QSECOFR

This is the sign-on for the security officer. It gives you super-user status when entering commands on the command line in System Manager.

Role

A role represents a job title to which certain tasks are assigned. For example, a Sales Order Clerk could be assigned the tasks of Sales Order Entry and Customer Order Enquiry.

SAA Standards

IBM acronym for System Application Architecture Standards

SNADS

IBM acronym for System Network Architecture Distribution Services

Source

The application source codes

For example, use U for your own applications in Administration Management.

Task Status

The completion status of the task last time it was executed

RS - Ran Successfully

RN - Never Run

RF - Run Failed

SS - Submitted Successfully