

# ASG-DataManager™ TSO/ISPF Interface Installation

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## Preface

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This *ASG-DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface Installation* publication describes the installation of ASG-DataManager's (herein called DataManager) TSO/ISPF Interface facility (selectable unit DMR-FE70). The TSO/ISPF Interface runs DataManager and ASG-ControlManager (herein called ControlManager) under IBM's TSO version of ISPF.

ControlManager is the end user facility for the Manager Products family; thus, it is ControlManager that is initially invoked when running DataManager under TSO/ISPF. The job control requirements in this publication reflect the fact that ControlManager is used to invoke DataManager.

ASG welcomes your comments, as a preferred or prospective customer, on this publication or on the DataManager and ControlManager products.

## About this Publication

The *ASG-DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface Installation* consists of these chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Introduction," gives an overview of the installation procedure.
- Chapter 2, "Installing the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface Facility," gives the job control required to install the interface facility from the ASG-supplied release tape.
- Chapter 3, "Customization Considerations," describes how you can customize the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface for use at your installation.
- Chapter 4, "Running ControlManager under TSO/ISPF," gives the job control requirements for running ControlManager under TSO/ISPF.

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<b>Convention</b>	<b>Represents</b>
ALL CAPITALS	Directory, path, file, dataset, member, database, program, command, and parameter names.
Initial Capitals on Each Word	Window, field, field group, check box, button, panel (or screen), option names, and names of keys. A plus sign (+) is inserted for key combinations (e.g., Alt+Tab).
<i>lowercase italic monospace</i>	Information that you provide according to your particular situation. For example, you would replace <i>filename</i> with the actual name of the file.
Monospace	Characters you must type exactly as they are shown. Code, JCL, file listings, or command/statement syntax. Also used for denoting brief examples in a paragraph.

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# 1

## Introduction

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The DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface facility (selectable unit DMR-FE70) provides the gateway for running ControlManager and DataManager under TSO/ISPF.

To install the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface facility, these steps must be performed:

- Install the ASG-supplied tape containing your Manager Products software
- Install the DataManager TSO/ISPF datasets
- Customize certain ISPF panel definitions, CLIST procedures, and ISPF skeleton definitions
- Prepare specific procedures for invoking ControlManager under TSO/ISPF.

The basic procedures for installing the Manager Products installation tape are given in the publication *ASG-Manager Products Installation in OS Environments*. The additional installation procedures required for the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface facility are described in the following chapters.



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# 2

## Installing the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface Facility

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The DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface facility is supplied on the same magnetic tape(s) as your other Manager Products software. The tape density is shown on the tape's external label. The tape contains four IEHMOVE unloaded partitioned datasets specific to the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface that must be loaded onto disk. The datasets are:

- DM.ISPPLIB, which contains the DataManager TSO/ISPF panel definitions
- DM.ISPCLIB, which contains the DataManager TSO/ISPF CLIST procedures
- DM.ISPSLIB, which contains the DataManager TSO/ISPF skeleton definitions
- DM.ISPMLIB, which contains the DataManager TSO/ISPF message definitions.

This is the IEHMOVE job control for loading the above datasets from tape onto disk:

---

```
//LOAD      EXEC PGM=IEHMOVE
//SYSPRINT  DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSUT1    DD DISP=SHR,UNIT=SYSDA
//DISK      DD DISP=SHR,UNIT=uuuu,VOL=SER=vvvvvv
//TAPE      DD DISP=OLD,UNIT=tttt,VOL=SER=sssss
            COPY PDS=DM.ISPPLIB,CATLG,                *
                FROMDD=TAPE,FROM=tttttt=(sssss,x),    *
                TO=uuuu=vvvvvv
            COPY PDS=DM.ISPCLIB,CATLG,                *
                FROMDD=TAPE,FROM=tttttt=(sssss,x),    *
                TO=uuuu=vvvvvv
            COPY PDS=DM.ISPSLIB,CATLG,                *
                FROMDD=TAPE,FROM=tttttt=(sssss,x),    *
                TO=uuuu=vvvvvv
            COPY PDS=DM.ISPMLIB,CATLG,                *
                FROMDD=TAPE,FROM=tttttt=(sssss,x),    *
                TO=uuuu=vvvvvv
```

---

where:

*uuuu* is any valid disk device type

*vvvvvv* is the serial number of the disk that is to contain the DataManager TSO/ISPF datasets

*tttt* is any valid magnetic tape device type

*sssss* is the serial number of the supplied magnetic tape that contains the DataManager TSO/ISPF datasets

*x* is the position of the relevant DataManager TSO/ISPF dataset on your ASG-supplied tape; this is given in the list of datasets provided with your ASG-supplied tape.

The above datasets, when loaded onto disk, will have these attributes:

**Attributes of the DataManager TSO/ISPF Datasets**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>RECFM</b>	<b>LRECL</b>	<b>BLKSIZE</b>	<b>SPACE</b>
DM.ISPPLIB	FB	80	3120	TRK,(10,1,10)
DM.ISPCLIB	FB	80	3120	TRK,(10,1,10)
DM.ISPSLIB	FB	80	3120	TRK,(10,1,10)
DM.ISPMLIB	FB	80	3120	TRK,(4,1,5)

In the above table, SPACE is the size of the dataset (for a 3350 type device), and is not the actual space used by the members. There is room in all datasets to perform customization (see Chapter 3, "Customization Considerations," on page 5).

---

# 3

## Customization Considerations

---

### Introduction

The nature of TSO/ISPF means that some customization of the supplied datasets must be performed before the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface can be utilized at your installation.

The ASG-supplied CLISTS must be customized (see "CLIST Customization" on page 5).

It is also desirable to customize your ISPF/PDF primary menu to allow for the selection of the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface. However, this is not essential, as ISPF/PDF can be invoked indicating the Manager Products Primary Option Menu, which causes the ISPF/PDF primary menu to be bypassed (see "Panel Customization" on page 7).

### CLIST Customization

Before you can access a given dictionary via the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface, a CLIST for that dictionary must be created and placed in the dataset DM.ISPCLIB. To facilitate this process a skeleton CLIST named DDALLOC is supplied in the dataset DM.ISPCLIB. This skeleton CLIST should be copied and given the name *DDdict*, where *dict* is the name of the given dictionary; for example, to access a dictionary named DDICT, you create a CLIST named DDDICT.

Once a new CLIST has been created via a copy of DDALLOC it must be edited in order to allocate correctly the required dictionary datasets. The CLIST now created begins with this statement:

```
PROC 2 VDMDN VDMDD HIGH( )
```

Do not change VDMDN or VDMDD, but insert between the parentheses after HIGH the highest level DSNAME qualifier for the dictionary datasets. Each dataset name is constructed as follows:

```
' &HIGH..&VDMDN..lowqual'
```

where *lowqual* is:

- INDEX for the index dataset
- DATA for the data entries dataset
- SOURCE for the source dataset
- ERROR for the error recovery dataset
- LOG for the log dataset.

The DSNAMES may be modified if required to meet installation standards. The VDMDN variable is set to the 1- to 6-character dictionary name of the dictionary to be allocated. It is recommended that the above dataset naming conventions be followed if possible.

The next step is to determine whether or not the dictionary has a log dataset. If it is determined that the dictionary does not have a log dataset, then delete all the lines that occur between the two comments:

```
/*LOG ALLOC FOLLOWS */  
/*LOG ALLOC PRECEDES */
```

It is strongly recommended that all dictionaries have log datasets and that the names of the datasets be constructed as previously outlined. This means that the only customization considered usual is to define the HIGH qualifier.

Finally, there are a series of ALLOC statements that occur between the two comments:

```
/*SLG ALLOCS FOLLOW */  
/*SLG ALLOCS PRECEDE*/
```

Ten ALLOC statements are provided that define datasets that will receive the output from the DataManager PRODUCE command. The coded middle- and low-level qualifiers indicate the usage of the dataset as shown in the table below.

#### **Datasets for Languages PRODUCED**

<b>Qualifier in Dataset Name</b>	<b>Language PRODUCED</b>
COB.COB	COBOL source code
PLI.PLI	PL/I source code
BAL.ASM	Assembler source code
MARK4.MARK4	MARK IV source code
IMS.DBD	DBD macro source code
IMS.PSB	PSB macro source code
TOTAL.TOT	TOTAL DBGEN statements
S2K.S2K	S2K-80 Define statements
ADABAS.LBUF	ADABAS Loader definition statements
ADABAS.RBUF	ADABAS Record Buffer source code

A given ALLOC should be deleted if the corresponding type of source code is not in use in your installation; that is, if you do not have the relevant Source Language Generation or Database optional additional facilities installed. The ALLOC statements that remain should be customized appropriately. The DDname must not be changed but the DSNAMES can be any valid name. Note that it is quite valid to have two or more ALLOC statements reference the same dataset (multiple types of source code in the same dataset).

As supplied, the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface assumes that dataset names will be fully qualified; that is, TSO prefixes will be added to dataset names. If you do not use TSO prefixes, then you must customize CLISTs DMRTERM and DMRWORK. In particular:

- In CLIST DMRTERM you must customize the relevant DELETE statements
- In CLIST DMRWORK you must customize the relevant ALLOC statements.

However, it is recommended that you use TSO prefixes to prevent duplication of dataset names.

## Panel Customization

In order to invoke ControlManager via the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface, the ISPF/PDF primary menu should be customized. (It is quite feasible to enter PDF PANEL(MPRPOM) to a TSO READY prompt but it is considered that by customizing the primary option menu, your Manager Products will be integrated with TSO/ISPF that much better.)

The recommended approach is to customize the PDF primary option menu named ISR@PRIM. To facilitate this customization a member named ISR@PRIM can be found in the dataset DM.ISPPLIB already customized. A menu selection of M has been added that selects PANEL(MPRPOM): to achieve this M, 'PANEL(MPRPOM)' is coded in the SELECT processing. This can, of course, be customized to any other selection character desired. M was chosen to indicate Manager Products and allows for the possibility that MPRPOM itself can be customized in situations where a user has Manager Products in addition to ControlManager and DataManager; for example, ASG-DesignManager.

## Skeleton Customization

To enable the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface to access a given dictionary in batch mode you must create a skeleton job control member and place it in the dataset DM.ISPSLIB. To facilitate this process, a sample skeleton named DDJCL is supplied in the dataset DM.ISPSLIB. This skeleton should be copied and given a name DD*dict*, where *dict* is the name of a dictionary; for example, to access a dictionary called DDICT, you create a skeleton called DDDICT.

Once a new skeleton has been created via a copy of DDJCL, it must be edited in order to define job control that will accomplish a batch execution of ControlManager.

The skeleton does not contain a JOB statement, as this is provided via the panels that constitute the batch submission process (option B in the Manager Products Primary Option Menu or the DataManager Primary Option Menu).

The STEPLIB DD should be removed or customized depending on the location of the DataManager and ControlManager load modules.

The DD statement for MPIN should not be customized.

You may need to customize the SYSOUT class of the DD statements for MPOUT, MPRT, and SYSUDUMP.

The DD statements for the dictionary datasets are the exact equivalent of the ALLOC statements for the dictionary datasets in the CLIST DDALLOC described in "Panel Customization" on page 7, and all the same considerations apply.

The final section of job control is relevant to the DD statements required for use with various DataManager facilities (for example, POST/MAIL or PRODUCE).

---

# 4

## Running ControlManager under TSO/ISPF

---

### Introduction

Once you have installed your Manager Products software, including the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface facility, and have performed the necessary customization, the final step is to define and set up procedures to run ControlManager under TSO/ISPF. This can be achieved in one of two ways:

- Using TSO ALLOC statements (see "LOGON CLIST" on page 9)
- Using job control DD statements (see "Logon Job Control" on page 10)

For flexibility, TSO ALLOC statements are considered to be superior, but for performance it is likely that job control DD statements will be superior.

As it is necessary to concatenate the DataManager TSO/ISPF datasets ahead of any existing TSO/ISPF datasets, the following should be noted. Before attempting to define either of these procedures, ensure that when datasets are concatenated they all have the same type of record format (RECFM). Further, the DataManager TSO/ISPF datasets must have a block size at least equal to the largest of the datasets already in place. If necessary, use IEBCOPY to copy and reblock any dataset that will cause concatenation problems (see Chapter 2, "Installing the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface Facility," on page 3 for the attributes of the DataManager TSO/ISPF datasets).

### LOGON CLIST

There are TSO/ISPF requirements and ControlManager requirements that must be met in order to utilize successfully the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface. For TSO/ISPF, the various datasets that contain the messages, panels, CLISTs, and skeletons must be defined. For ControlManager, some "global" allocations must be made that are never released (FREEd). Both of these requirements can be met either by automatically executing a CLIST at TSO LOGON time or by specifically executing a CLIST prior to starting up an ISPF/PDF session in which ControlManager will be invoked.

The sample TSO statements given in Figure 1 on page 10 and Figure 2 on page 10 will satisfy the above requirements. The DSNAMES of any datasets used are only examples and may be customized as appropriate.

---

```
/*ISPF requirements*/
FREE  FI(SYSPROC)
ALLOC FI(SYSPROC) DA('DM.ISPCLIB')SHR
FREE  FI(ISPPLIB ISPMLIB ISPSLIB) /*not needed if not already ALLOCated*/
ALLOC FI(ISPPLIB) DA('DM.ISPPLIB' -
                    'ISR.V1R1M0.ISRPLIB' -
                    'ISP.V1R1M0.ISPPLIB') SHR
ALLOC FI(ISPMLIB) DA('DM.ISPMLIB' -
                    'ISR.V1R1M0.ISRMLIB' -
                    'ISP.V1R1M0.ISPMLIB') SHR
ALLOC FI(ISPSLIB) DA('DM.ISPSLIB' -
                    'ISR.V1R1M0.ISRSLIB' -
                    'ISP.V1R1M0.ISPSLIB') SHR
FREE  FI(ISPLLIB) /*not needed if not already ALLOCated*/
ALLOC FI(ISPLLIB) DA('MP.LOADLIB') SHR
```

---

Figure 1. TSO ALLOC statements for running ControlManager (ISPF requirements)

---

```
/*ControlManager requirements*/
ALLOC FI(MPIN)      DA(*)
ALLOC FI(MPOUT)     DA(*)
ALLOC FI(MPRT)      SYSOUT(A) HOLD
ALLOC FI(SYSUDUMP)  SYSOUT(A) HOLD
ALLOC FI(MPAID)     DA('name of MP-AID dataset') SHR
```

---

Figure 2. TSO ALLOC statements for running ControlManager (ControlManager requirements)

---

## Logon Job Control

The sample job control statements given in Figure 3 on page 11 satisfy the requirements for invoking ControlManager as outlined in "Introduction" on page 9 and "LOGON CLIST" on page 9, and fulfilled by TSO ALLOC statements in Figure 1 on page 10 and Figure 2 on page 10. These job control statements should be added to the existing procedure that you use to initiate a TSO session.

---

```
//*          ISPF requirements
//SYSPROC DD DSN=DM.ISPCLIB,DISP=SHR
//ISPPLIB DD DSN=DM.ISPCLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=ISR.V1R1M0.ISRPLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=ISP.V1R1M0.ISPPLIB,DISP=SHR
//ISPMLIB DD DSN=DM.ISPMLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=ISR.V1R1M0.ISRMLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=ISP.V1R1M0.ISPMLIB,DISP=SHR
//ISPSLIB DD DSN=DM.ISPSLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=ISR.V1R1M0.ISRSLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=ISP.V1R1M0.ISPSLIB,DISP=SHR
//ISPLLIB DD DSN=MP.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR
//*          CONTROLMANAGER REQUIREMENTS
//MPIN     DD TERM=TS
//MPOUT    DD TERM=TS,SYSOUT=*
//MPRT     DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//MPAID    DD DSN='name of MP-AID dataset',DISP=SHR
```

---

Figure 3. Job control statements for running ControlManager

## Automatic Opening of a Dictionary When Logging On to ControlManager

When ControlManager is initiated for the first time, a logon procedure must be performed. This may be either:

- A specific logon, where option 0 is selected in the Manager Products Primary Option Menu, or
- The Autolog process, where option 1 is selected in the Manager Products Primary Option Menu.

In either case, it is possible for the logon process to automatically execute a DICTONARY command. If this is required, then either ALLOC or DD statements must be established for the dictionary datasets prior to the invocation of the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface (that is, prior to the selection of option 0 or 1).

If ALLOC statements are preferred, then they can be included in any appropriate CLIST that is executed prior to the invocation of the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface.

If DD statements are preferred, then they should be included with the logon job control that initiates a TSO/ISPF session.

When either ALLOC or DD statements are used, they define a set of datasets required to run the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface. This comprises the definitions of the four or five datasets that make up a given dictionary, together with a definition of the Access Call Work File.

An explanation of how the DDname is constructed is important in understanding the creation of valid ALLOC or DD statements to support the execution of a DICTONARY command at ControlManager logon time.

Within TSO/ISPF, the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface can be invoked from either or both of the logical split screens. If you consider the upper split screen as screen 1 and the lower split screen as screen 2, DDnames are constructed by using the base DDname of DICT, following this by the screen number and then by an appropriate suffix.

These DDnames are required:

DICT $n$	The index dataset
DICT $n$ D	The data entries dataset
DICT $n$ E	The error recovery dataset
DICT $n$ J	The log dataset
DICT $n$ S	The source dataset
DICT $n$ A	The access call work file dataset

where  $n$  is 1 or 2 for the screen number.

If the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface is to be invoked from either split screen, then two complete sets of ALLOC or DD statements will need to be provided (for  $n=1$  and  $n=2$ ).

---

## Appendix

---

# Setting Up Model Members

ASG provides a preferred set of model members that are used in conjunction with the DataManager Add Member Panel (see the *ASG-DataManager TSO/ISPF User's Guide*). However, you can customize the DataManager TSO/ISPF Interface to add new model members or to customize/disallow existing model members.

To add a new model member, you must customize the DataManager Add Member Panel, which is held as panel DMRADMEM in dataset DM.ISPPLIB. This is achieved by:

- Adding the member-type keyword of the new model member to the list of allowed keywords in the VER (&VDMTYPE, LIST, . . .) statement of the panel
- Adding an entry to the &VDMTYPE2=TRANS (. . .) statement of the panel. The entry for each model member must be separated from the previous member's entry by a space. Each entry should take the following form:

*member-type-keyword, member-type-identifier*

where:

*member-type-keyword* is the keyword used to identify the keyword in the &VDMTYPE list above

*member-type-identifier* is a 1- to 4-character identifier that, when prefixed by the letters DMSK, indicates the name of the model member skeleton in the dataset DM.ISPSLIB.

When the panel DMRADMEM has been customized to include a new model member, then a model member skeleton must be added to the DM.ISPSLIB dataset. The name of this model member skeleton must be DMSKxxxx, where xxxx is the 1- to 4-character member-type-identifier you specified in the panel DMRADMEM.

It is suggested that you create the new model member skeleton by copying an existing skeleton, naming it as required, and editing it as necessary.

To disallow an existing model member skeleton, you need to customize only panel DMRADMEM. Simply remove the member-type-keyword of that model member from the allowed list of keywords in the VER (&VDMTYPE, LIST . . .) statement of the panel.



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