

# **MAINVIEW Alternate Access Implementation and User Guide**

**Version 3.1**

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  - system hardware configuration
  - serial numbers
  - related software (database, application, and communication) including type, version, and service pack or maintenance level
- sequence of events leading to the problem
- commands and options that you used
- messages received (and the time and date that you received them)
  - product error messages
  - messages from the operating system, such as `file system full`
  - messages from related software

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# About This Book

This book explains how to customize, maintain, and use MAINVIEW Alternate Access to access BMC Software online products.

## Who Should Read This Book

You should read this book if you need to

- customize MAINVIEW Alternate Access
- start or stop MAINVIEW Alternate Access sessions
- define an AutoLogon session by using MAINVIEW Alternate Access
- access a BMC Software product through VTAM or EXCP by using MAINVIEW Alternate Access
- maintain MAINVIEW Alternate Access

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# How This Book Is Organized

The following table describes how this book is organized.

Chapter/Appendix	Description
Chapter 1, "Understanding MAINVIEW Alternate Access"	introduces you to MAINVIEW Alternate Access functions and architecture, discusses the security interface, outlines technical requirements, and describes ISPF maintenance considerations
Chapter 2, "Customizing MAINVIEW Alternate Access"	describes how to <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• customize MAINVIEW Alternate Access (using AutoCustomization or manual customization)</li><li>• verify the load modules and your VTAM configuration</li><li>• define parameter list members</li><li>• migrate MAINVIEW Alternate Access from your test environment to your production environment</li></ul>
Chapter 3, "Configuring, Starting, and Terminating VTAM AutoLogon Sessions"	provides instructions for configuring, starting, and terminating a VTAM AutoLogon session
Chapter 4, "Configuring, Starting, and Terminating EXCP AutoLogon Sessions"	provides instructions for configuring, starting, and terminating an EXCP AutoLogon session
Chapter 5, "Logging On and Off a VTAM Terminal"	explains how to <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• activate the VTAM application major node</li><li>• start the LAS</li><li>• log on a VTAM session from the terminal</li><li>• use the logon panels</li><li>• log off a VTAM session</li></ul>
Appendix A, "Load Modules and Libraries"	describes each library and load module that is associated with MAINVIEW Alternate Access
Appendix B, "Cross-Reference of Parameters"	provides a cross-reference of parameters in the startup procedures, the parameter list members, and the START command

An index is also included.

## Required Reading

While using this book, you are referred to information in the BMC Software *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* document.

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## Related Documentation

BMC Software products provide several types of documentation:

- online and printed books
- online Help
- release notes and other notices

**Note:** To access MAINVIEW product messages online, type **msg** on the command line on any MAINVIEW screen.

While using this book, you might want to refer to the documentation that is listed in the following table.

MAINVIEW products	<i>Using MAINVIEW</i> <i>MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide</i> <i>MAINVIEW Administration Guide</i> <i>Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products</i>
CA-ACF2	<i>CA-ACF2 MVS Administrator Guide</i> <i>CA-ACF2 MVS General Information Guide</i> <i>CA-ACF2 MVS Systems Programmer Guide</i> <i>CA-ACF2 MVS Implementation Planning Guide</i>
CA-TOP SECRET	<i>CA-TOP SECRET MVS Planning Guide</i> <i>CA-TOP SECRET MVS Control Options Guide</i> <i>CA-TOP SECRET MVS TSS Command Functions Guide</i> <i>CA-TOP SECRET MVS Implementation: General Guide</i> <i>CA-TOP SECRET MVS Implementation: Batch and STC Guide</i> <i>CA-TOP SECRET MVS Implementation: TSO Guide</i> <i>CA-TOP SECRET MVS General Concepts Guide</i>
RACF	<i>RACF Command Language Reference</i> <i>RACF Security Administrator's Guide</i> <i>RACF General User's Guide</i> <i>RACF General Information</i>
TSO/E REXX	<i>TSO Extensions Version 2 REXX/MVS User's Guide</i> <i>TSO Extensions Version 2 REXX/MVS Reference</i>

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# Chapter 1      Understanding MAINVIEW Alternate Access

MAINVIEW Alternate Access is a product component that provides EXCP and VTAM interfaces for access to MAINVIEW products. BMC Software developed MAINVIEW Alternate Access as a

- replacement product for VTAM/EXCP Terminal Monitor
- common VTAM and EXCP session-access component for all BMC Software products

**Note:** Throughout this book, MAINVIEW Alternate Access is referred to by its formal name, MAINVIEW Alternate Access, associated with the MAINVIEW Alternate Access FMID (functional modification identifier) BBVVT31.

This chapter

- explains MAINVIEW Alternate Access functions (see page 1-3)
- discusses MAINVIEW Alternate Access security (see page 1-3)
- describes the MAINVIEW Alternate Access architecture and its limitations (see page 1-4)
- outlines software and hardware requirements (see page 1-11)
- explains an ISPF-related maintenance issue (see page 1-13)

## MAINVIEW Alternate Access Functions

MAINVIEW Alternate Access performs the following functions:

- provides separate VTAM and EXCP interfaces to ISPF for accessing your BMC Software online products, but without requiring the TSO subsystem to be active
- supports AutoLogon for selected VTAM or EXCP terminals by an automation product, such as MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR

**Note:** AutoLogon is a function that allows both EXCP and VTAM terminal sessions to be configured so they are automatically logged on to an application at session initialization.

- initializes and can automatically log on individual terminal sessions at IPL time
- dynamically initiates/terminates terminal sessions for user logons/logoffs
- runs up to 32 EXCP terminal sessions and any number of defined VTAM sessions concurrently per MVS image
- supports full ISPF functionality for each session
- offers new password support
- provides full data set allocation through a REXX EXEC procedure at session initialization

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## Security Considerations

MAINVIEW Alternate Access uses the MVS SAF interface to verify security and supports the following external security manager (ESM) products:

- CA-ACF2
- RACF
- CA-TOP SECRET

Security is provided only for the VTAM or EXCP sessions that MAINVIEW Alternate Access initiates and supports. MAINVIEW Alternate Access security is *in addition* to the security that is provided by individual products.

Any RACF USERID, CA-ACF2 LOGONID, or CA-TOP SECRET ACID (all referred to as *user ID* throughout this book) to be used with a MAINVIEW Alternate Access session must be defined to your site's ESM. If an ID is not defined to your ESM, it is denied logon access by MAINVIEW Alternate Access; if an ID is defined, security checks that are associated with the user ID are supported and verified by MAINVIEW Alternate Access through the standard MVS SAF interface.

Your ESM might require further customization for MAINVIEW Alternate Access. For example, if RACF is not customized, any user ID is allowed to log on through MAINVIEW Alternate Access without specifying a password. Each ESM requires specific customization by your site security administrator for session support. Refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

Optionally, MAINVIEW Alternate Access provides facilities to secure user IDs for use with AutoLogon sessions. Depending on your site requirements, AutoLogon sessions may be configured with user IDs that do not require manual entry of clear text passwords. In addition, sessions can be further secured so that they can be used only at specifically authorized VTAM terminals.

Refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

## An Overview of the Architecture

The MAINVIEW Alternate Access architecture comprises the Logon Address Space (LAS) and Terminal Address Space (TAS).

The LAS is required only to initialize a TAS for each user who is logging on from a VTAM terminal.

A TAS is required to support each session, whether it is an EXCP or a VTAM session. Each TAS uses the SAF interface to directly interact with the external security manager and allocates the ISPF environment during session initialization.

A TAS can be initialized in the following ways:

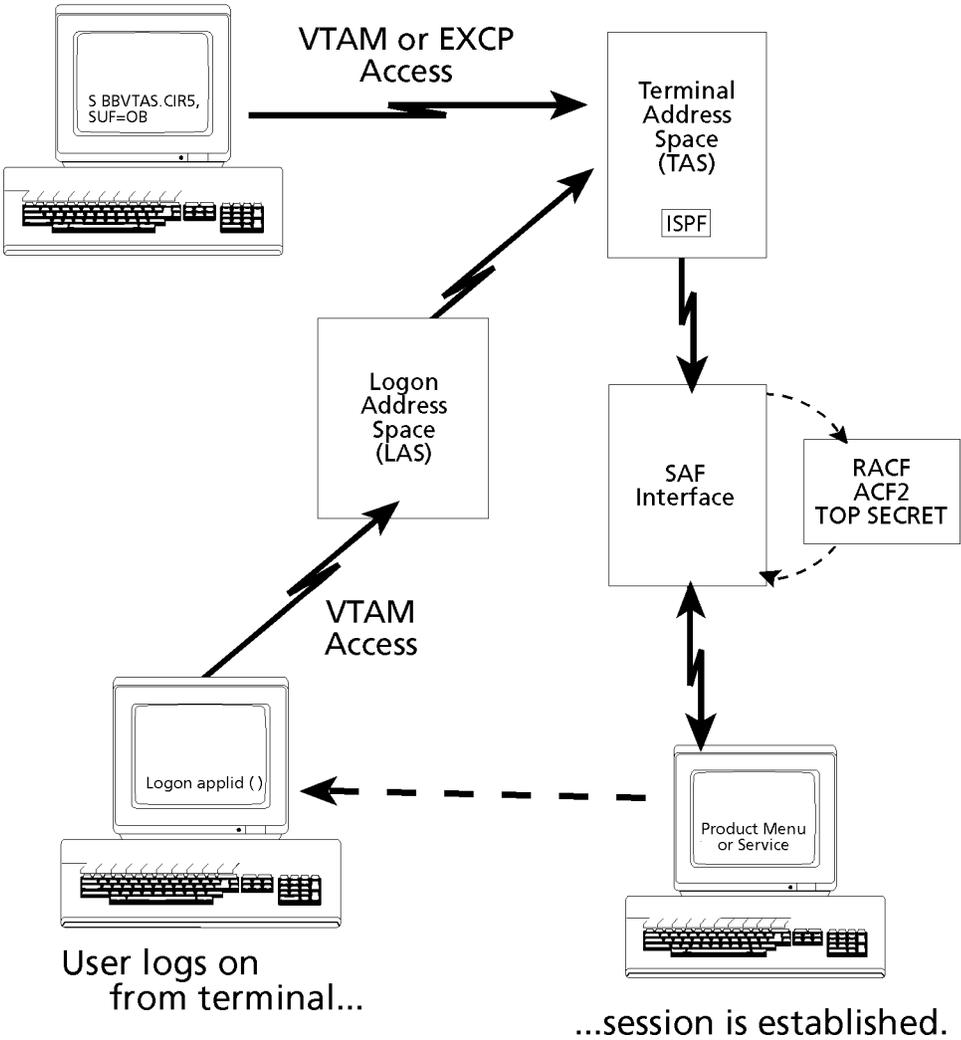
- VTAM terminal users log on from their terminals.
- A START command is issued for a VTAM terminal session.
- A START command is issued for an EXCP terminal session.

Figure 1-1 on page 1-5 outlines how the LAS and TAS address spaces interact. The following sections discuss the functions of each address space and the limitations of the architecture:

- “Logon Address Space (LAS) Functions” on page 1-6
- “Terminal Address Space (TAS) Functions” on page 1-7
- “Limitations of the Architecture” on page 1-10

Figure 1-1 How the MAINVIEW Alternate Access Architecture Establishes VTAM or EXCP Sessions

START command issued by operator, automation product, or IPL procedure...



## Logon Address Space (LAS) Functions

The LAS is required only for VTAM terminal users who log on from the terminal; the LAS is not required for EXCP or VTAM terminal sessions that are initialized by issuing an MVS START command.

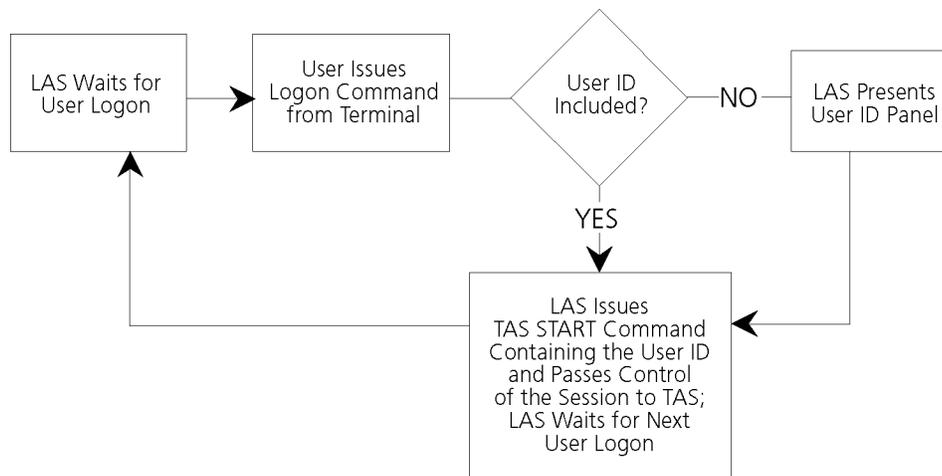
### Operational Considerations

The following considerations apply:

- VTAM must be available and the MAINVIEW Alternate Access VTAM application major node must be active before the LAS can be started (see “Activating the VTAM Application Major Node” on page 5-3 for more information).
- The address space for the LAS must run as a started task and can be started by an operator or during IPL (see “Starting the LAS” on page 5-4 for more information).
- The startup procedure (proc) for the LAS must be placed in a JES-defined data set, such as SYS1.PROCLIB, that is referenced by started tasks.
- Only one LAS needs to run per system; other LASs can run but must be named uniquely (see “To Start Multiple LASs” on page 5-5 for more information).
- The LAS should stay active at all times; otherwise, VTAM terminal users cannot log on.
- The LAS acknowledges the LOGON command (see “Using the LOGON Command” on page 5-8 for more information) or an abbreviated logon command that has been customized to your site’s USS table or logon interpret table (see “Using the Abbreviated Logon Command” on page 5-11 for more information).

When active, the LAS requests the user ID for a terminal session and issues a START command containing the user ID to initiate a TAS. After a TAS is initialized, it becomes independent of the LAS, so the LAS is not a single point of control (or failure) for a user session. Specifically, the sequence of events that occurs in association with the LAS is shown in Figure 1-2 on page 1-7.

Figure 1-2 LAS Operation



## Terminal Address Space (TAS) Functions

A TAS is required for each user session, whether VTAM or EXCP. A TAS cannot support both modes in a single session, however.

Up to 32 EXCP TAS sessions can run concurrently on a system, along with any number of defined VTAM sessions. The EXCP 32-session maximum is an artificial limit that is set internally by MAINVIEW Alternate Access. The maximum number of VTAM sessions that can run is determined by the number of defined minor nodes; the default number is 10.

**Note:** If your site requires more than 32 concurrent EXCP sessions, contact BMC Software Customer Support.

### Operational Considerations

The following considerations apply:

- For VTAM sessions, VTAM must be available and the MAINVIEW Alternate Access VTAM application major node must be active before a TAS can be started (see “Activating the VTAM Application Major Node” on page 5-3 for more information).
- For EXCP communications, the terminals for EXCP sessions must be inactive on the VTAM network before a TAS can be initialized (see “Inactivating a VTAM Terminal for EXCP Communications” on page 4-3).
- Each TAS must run as a started task.

- The priority of each TAS should be set above priorities for batch jobs that are running in your system and should be set similar to priorities for the BMC Software online components.
- The started task for each TAS is created at session initialization and is terminated when any of the following conditions occur:
  - The user logs off.
  - An operator issues an MVS STOP or cancel command from the console for the address space.
  - The VTAM connection to the terminal is interrupted due to a VTAM shutdown.
  - The terminal is shut down.
- A TAS initializes when a START command is issued
  - by the LAS because of a user logon
  - by an operator
  - by an automation or scheduling product
  - during the IPL procedure

### Initialization Parameters

When a TAS initializes, it reads parameters that define the session environment from a parameter library (parmlib) member, from the proc, and from the START command, if defined. If appropriate logon parameters are defined in one or more of these locations, a session on a specific terminal can be established without any user intervention. When a TAS's session parameters contain OPT( ) and the session initializes directly into an application, the session is known as an *AutoLogon session*.

For example, if the OPT( ) subparameter is specified with other appropriate logon parameters, a customized character string that is defined to OPT( ) gets passed to ISPF at session initialization. ISPF processes this character string to display a product menu, service, view, or screen.

EXCP sessions require that all logon parameters be defined to parmlib, the proc, the START command, or a combination of all three places because logon services are not provided for EXCP communications. However, you do not have to define all logon parameters for VTAM sessions. In fact, LAS-issued START commands typically contain only the terminal LU name and the user ID values.

## Session Security

During session initialization, the TAS checks with the external security manager (ESM) to see whether a password is required for the specified user ID. If a password is required, the TAS passes the password to the SAF interface for verification by the ESM.

In the case of an EXCP or an AutoLogon session start, the session fails if the user ID value is invalid. The TAS displays the password panel if the password value is invalid or if a required password has not been provided.

## BBVINIT REXX EXEC

Each TAS uses the BBVINIT REXX EXEC, which

- provides flexible allocation of ISPF data sets and creates the ISPF environment
- executes the MAINVIEW CLIST for the MAINVIEW Selection Menu

BBVINIT can allocate the ISPPROF profile data set for each TAS, if BBVINIT detects that the data set does not exist at logon. The BBVINIT REXX EXEC contains naming suggestions to help avoid a potential conflict at session initialization if the user is concurrently logged on to TSO with the same user ID.

**Note:** Although a different ISPPROF data set allows the same user to be logged on to TSO and MAINVIEW Alternate Access simultaneously, restrictions in BBI-2 architecture might restrict MAINVIEW access to either TSO or MAINVIEW Alternate Access. If you are using only BBI-3 products, this restriction does not exist.

## Initialization Sequence of Events

The following sequence of events occurs during TAS initialization:

- The TAS is started by the LAS (for a VTAM terminal user logon) or by a START command that is issued by an operator; by an automation or scheduling product; or during the IPL procedure.
- The TAS verifies the user ID with the ESM through the SAF interface.
- The TAS displays the password panel, if needed, and verifies the password with the ESM through the SAF interface.

- Upon receiving verification from the ESM, the TAS invokes BBVINIT to
  - allocate session data sets
  - start ISPF for the session
  - execute the MAINVIEW CLIST

## Limitations of the Architecture

MAINVIEW Alternate Access supports only the features and functions that are required by BMC Software products. For MAINVIEW Alternate Access to run, ISPF and TSO/E must be installed on the same system because the BMC Software products that use MAINVIEW Alternate Access require ISPF, and ISPF requires TSO/E.

MAINVIEW Alternate Access *does not*

- support access to products that are not BMC Software products
- provide access to the TSO READY prompt
- allow terminal reconnects
- receive broadcast messages
- support TSO TEST

# Technical Requirements

MAINVIEW Alternate Access requires no changes to the operating system, hardware, or any BMC Software online components; however, MAINVIEW Alternate Access must execute from an APF-authorized library.

The priority of TASs should be set above priorities for batch jobs and should be set similar to the priorities for BMC Software online components that you are running.

The following sections explain specific hardware and software considerations.

## Hardware Considerations

### DASD

The approximate number of 3390-cylinders that are required for the MAINVIEW Alternate Access target libraries is 32; for the MAINVIEW Alternate Access distribution libraries, the approximate number is 38.

### Virtual Storage

BMC Software recommends that you allow 4096 K of private storage to run MAINVIEW Alternate Access. The default LAS and TAS procedures specify REGION=4096 on the EXEC statement. BMC Software recommends that you do not change this value.

The CSA requirements for MAINVIEW Alternate Access are shown in the following table:

**Table 1-1 CSA Requirements**

Address Space Type	CSA
LAS	128 Bytes
Each VTAM TAS	284 Bytes
All EXCP TASs <sup>a</sup>	6 K

<sup>a</sup> The first EXCP TAS to initialize after an IPL allocates 6 K of CSA; this allocation supports any number of EXCP sessions and remains allocated until the next IPL.

## Software Considerations

MAINVIEW Alternate Access requires an OS/390 or z/OS configuration.

MAINVIEW Alternate Access operates with the following ESM system software products:

- RACF 1.8.0 or later
- CA-TOP SECRET 4.2 or later
- CA-ACF2 5.2 or later

# ISPF Maintenance

Aside from any normal product maintenance, MAINVIEW Alternate Access might require library updates that are associated with ISPF maintenance. MAINVIEW Alternate Access uses the ISPF libraries to establish an ISPF environment for each session at TAS initialization. The ISPF library allocations are contained in *hilevel*.UBBSAMP, in a REXX EXEC called BBVINIT.

**Note:** If maintenance is applied to ISPF that changes the library names, you must change the library names in BBVINIT as well.

You can update BBVINIT by

- invoking AutoCustomization and performing the step that is associated with creating the ISPF environment (see “Using AutoCustomization” on page 2-2 for more information)
- manually updating BBVINIT (see “Step 1: Defining the ISPF Environment” on page 2-6 for more information)



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# Chapter 2 Customizing MAINVIEW Alternate Access

The following methods are available for customizing MAINVIEW Alternate Access:

- AutoCustomization (see page 2-2)
- manual customization (see page 2-6)

This chapter describes both methods and explains the following MAINVIEW Alternate Access customization topics:

- using the BBV(YES) parameter, which is required for CMF MONITOR customers (see page 2-2)
- verifying the BBV load modules and PTF maintenance levels (see page 2-17)
- defining other initialization parameter list members (see page 2-19)
- understanding TAS initialization parameters (see page 2-19)
- understanding LAS initialization parameters (see page 2-22)
- verifying your VTAM configuration (see page 2-24)
- moving MAINVIEW Alternate Access components from a test environment to a production environment (see page 2-25)

## Using AutoCustomization

You can use AutoCustomization to customize MAINVIEW Alternate Access by completing the MAINVIEW Alternate Access steps that are presented for any MAINVIEW product. If you own more than one MAINVIEW product, MAINVIEW Alternate Access is customized for all products when you complete the BBV steps in AutoCustomization for any one product.

If you choose to use AutoCustomization to customize MAINVIEW Alternate Access, see the *OS/390 and z/OS Installer Guide* for AutoCustomization startup and usage instructions. The steps that are shown in Figure 2-1 on page 2-3 are displayed for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

## Accessing AutoCustomization for CMF MONITOR Customers

If you are a CMF MONITOR customer and you want to use AutoCustomization to customize MAINVIEW Alternate Access, you must specify a required parameter when you invoke AutoCustomization to make the BBV steps appear on the CMF MONITOR Product Customization Steps panel. Without this parameter, only the SHR and CMF steps appear.

The required parameter is BBV(YES). It should be entered with the AutoCustomization startup command as follows:

```
TSO EX 'hilevel.BBCLIB(BBCUST)' 'BBV(YES)'
```

In the preceding command:

*hilevel* Is the high-level qualifier for your BMC Software product libraries.

'BBV(YES)' Is the required parameter that you must enter with the AutoCustomization startup command.

## Executing the BBV Steps

The BBV steps appear when you invoke AutoCustomization and access the Product Customization Steps panel for any BMC Software product that uses MAINVIEW Alternate Access. An example of the sequence of BBV steps is shown in Figure 2-1.

**Figure 2-1 Example: BBV Steps on a Product Customization Steps Panel**

```

BMC Software ----- PRODUCT CUSTOMIZATION STEPS ----- ROW 1 TO 21 OF 21
COMMAND ==>>>                                     SCROLL ==>> PAGE

Valid line commands:                               Step Status(S) Step Flag(F)
S - Select a step. (Must be selected in sequence)  -----
B - Browse a step. (No actions will be taken and   + completed   o optional
           may be browsed out of sequence)        - bypassed

Step S F Description                                     Product
-----
  1 +   Specify jobcards and other operational defaults          SHR
  2 + o  Implement GDDM/PGF support                               SHR
  3 + o  Implement Katakana terminal support                     SHR
  4 +   Create site data sets for use with MAINVIEW products    SHR
  5 + o  Create historical data sets for use with MAINVIEW products SHR
  6 +   Add our load library to your system APF list            SHR
  7 - o  Add our load library to your system linklist           SHR
  8 +   Create Clist for invoking MAINVIEW products            SHR
  9 - o  Reload all BBX services                                  SHR
 10 -   Create procedure to start the CAS (Coordinating Address Space) SHR
 11 - o  Create procedure to start the COMMON STORAGE MONITOR (CSMON) SHR
 12 +   Allocate PARMFILE data set for MVS products             SHR
 13 -   Specify Extractor operating environment                 SHR
 14 +   Create the PAS procedure for MAINVIEW MVS products      SHR
 15 +   Customize Alternate Access to BMC Software products     BBV
 16     Customize Alternate Access environment for ISPF         BBV
 17 o   Customize VTAM for Alternate Access                     BBV
 18     Create TAS initialization parms and start up procedure   BBV
 19 o   Create LAS initialization parms and start up procedure   BBV
 20     Copy sample parameter members to UBBPARM for MV MVS products MMR
 21 o   Copy sample screen definitions to SBBSDEF for MV MVS products MMR
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Each of the BBV steps is described briefly in Table 2-1 on page 2-4. The panels for each step prompt you for specific customization information; Help is available by pressing **PF1**. Should you need additional information, you can refer to the corresponding manual customization instructions in “Using Manual Customization” on page 2-6.

**Table 2-1 AutoCustomization Steps**

Step	Description
Customize Alternate Access to BMC Software products	<p>(required) allows you to specify whether you want to customize MAINVIEW Alternate Access</p> <p>If you respond NO, the remaining BBV steps are marked as bypassed for you automatically. You can continue with any incomplete product customization steps or you can exit the Product Customization Steps panel, and your product status is once again OPERATIONAL.</p> <p>If you respond YES, the remaining BBV steps are changed to indicate whether they are truly required or optional to MAINVIEW Alternate Access customization. You can continue with the next BBV step.</p>
Customize Alternate Access environment for ISPF	(required) defines the ISPF environment and creates the BBVINIT REXX EXEC that activates the ISPF environment for each TAS
Customize VTAM for Alternate Access	<p>(optional) is necessary if VTAM is to be used to access your BMC Software products</p> <p>During this step, the VTAM application major node definition is created, and the VTAM application prefix name and number of minor nodes are defined.</p> <p>Optionally, you can create a sample USS table (USSTAB) entry and/or a sample logon interpret table (LOGTAB entry).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> AutoCustomization creates VTAM samples and an application member but does not modify your VTAM configuration. See “Verifying Your VTAM Configuration” on page 2-24 for a list of VTAM configuration issues.</p>
Create TAS initialization parms and start up procedure	(required) creates both the TAS proc and initialization parameter list member
Create LAS initialization parms and start up procedure	<p>(optional) creates both the LAS proc and initialization parameter list member</p> <p>The LAS proc and parameter list are required only for VTAM access by users who log on from the terminal.</p>

---

## Steps to Perform after AutoCustomization

After MAINVIEW Alternate Access is customized, you can perform one or more of the following steps:

- *(optional)* Verify the installation of your BBV load modules.

See “Verifying Your BBV Load Modules” on page 2-17 for information about running a job that verifies the presence of all CSECTs in the BBV load modules.

- Enable VTAM terminal session support (required for VTAM access)

See “Verifying Your VTAM Configuration” on page 2-24 to verify support for VTAM terminal sessions.

- Configure security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access sessions (required for some ESMs)

Refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

- *(optional)* Configure and start a VTAM AutoLogon session

See Chapter 3, “Configuring, Starting, and Terminating VTAM AutoLogon Sessions,” for information about VTAM AutoLogon terminal sessions.

- *(optional)* Configure and start an EXCP AutoLogon session

See Chapter 4, “Configuring, Starting, and Terminating EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” for information about EXCP AutoLogon terminal sessions.

- *(optional)* Log on from a terminal that is connected to your VTAM network

See Chapter 5, “Logging On and Off a VTAM Terminal” for instructions on how to start the LAS and log on from a VTAM terminal.

# Using Manual Customization

This section provides step-by-step instructions on how to manually customize MAINVIEW Alternate Access. Some steps are optional.

**Note:** Because of library allocations, MAINVIEW Alternate Access manual customization cannot be performed until *after* you have completed manual customization for all of your MAINVIEW products. See the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide* and the appropriate product customization guides for complete information.

## Step 1: Defining the ISPF Environment

An ISPF environment is identified for each VTAM or EXCP session during TAS initialization by a REXX EXEC called BBVINIT. BBVINIT should include the product libraries that are distributed with ISPF and PDF products; these libraries include the ISP (and ISR, if separated) libraries, but it should not contain any user or application libraries. (See your ISPF documentation for more information about ISPF libraries.)

An active TSO session and an active TAS session cannot share the same ISPF profile data set concurrently; therefore, BMC Software recommends a separate ISPF profile data set name format for the ISPF environment. See “To Define ISPF Profile Data Sets for Concurrent TSO and BBV Sessions” on page 2-7 for more information about running TSO and BBV sessions under the same user ID within the same sysplex.

If you want to specify a distinct location for dynamic allocation of your session data sets, see information about the TAS parameter, DEVGROUP, on page 2-21.

### To Define the ISPF Environment

**Step 1** Create *hilevel*.UBBPARM member BBVINIT.

**Notes:**

- You must name your new member BBVINIT. Do not use a different name because MAINVIEW Alternate Access will not initialize sessions.
- The UBBPARM data set must have the following attributes:
  - DSORG=PO
  - LRECL=80
  - RECFM=F or RECFM=FB (FBS is not supported)

- Step 2** Copy BBSAMP member BBVINIT to the new member.
- Step 3** Follow the instructions at the top of the UBBSAMP(BBVINIT) member to customize the REXX EXEC.
- Step 4** Add unit and volume information to the allocation statement of the ISPF profile data set if your site does not support SMS. (Refer to the appropriate IBM book for REXX to find out how unit and volume parameters should be coded on the ALLOCATE statement for the ISPPROF data set.)

**Warning!** BMC Software recommends that you make only the modifications to the REXX EXEC that are listed in these instructions and in the instructions at the top of the BBVINIT member. BMC Software does not support other changes to the REXX EXEC.

### To Define ISPF Profile Data Sets for Concurrent TSO and BBV Sessions

The BBVINIT sample provides an instruction for defining the name of the ISPF profile data set for BBV sessions through the ALLOCATE statement for ISPPROF. Also, an optional SYSPREF parameter can be defined in the TAS parameter member (see page 2-22) when sites require a high-level qualifier that is different from the user ID name for the ISPF profile data set name. The resulting default ISPF profile data set name formats for concurrent TSO and BBV sessions using the same user ID on the same system are

- *userID.ISPF.PROFILE* for a TSO session
- *userID.BBVISPF.PROFILE* or *syspref.BBVISPF.PROFILE* for a BBV session

## Step 2: (Optional) Defining the VTAM Major and Minor Nodes

If you require VTAM session access, the instructions in this step are required; if your site needs only EXCP session access, skip this step.

For VTAM access, a VTAM application major node definition must be created and placed in a data set that resides in the VTAMLST DD statement concatenation. Also, the VTAM minor node name prefix and number of minor nodes must be defined. The number of minor nodes that are defined determines the maximum number of VTAM sessions that can run concurrently.

## To Define the VTAM Application Major Node Definition, Minor Node Name, and Number of Minor Nodes

**Step 1** Create member BBVTASA in a data set that belongs to the VTAMLST DD statement concatenation, or make sure that you move this new member to a VTAMLST DD data set after you have completed your modifications.

**Step 2** Copy *hilevel.BBSAMP* member BBVTASA to the new member.

The BBVTASA member can be used without modification to define the default VTAM application major node name (BBVTASA) and minor node root name (BBVTAS), if these names are acceptable to your site.

**Step 3** If the default VTAM application major node name and minor node root name are *not* acceptable to your site, change the names.

If you change the names, use the following conventions:

- The major node name should be the same as the minor node root name, plus one character. For example, if the minor node root name is BBVTAS, the major node name should be BBVTASx, such as BBVTASA.
- The prefix of the minor node APPL statements must match the minor node root name.

**Step 4** Define one minor node APPL statement for each VTAM session.

A default of 10 statements (BBVTA01 through BBVTAS10 APPL) is provided in the BBVTASA member. You can delete or add statements to suit your site requirements.

**Note:** The maximum number of minor node APPL statements that can be defined is determined by the number of characters in the minor node root name plus a unique numeric identifier. The combination of these two elements cannot exceed a total of 8 characters.

For example, if you use the default minor node root name of BBVTAS, you can define up to 99 APPL statements (BBVTAS01 APPL through BBVTAS99 APPL); if you use a default minor root node name of BBTAS, you can define up to 999 APPL statements (BBTAS001 APPL through BBTAS999 APPL); and so on.

## Step 3: (Optional) Defining a USS Table Entry

If you require VTAM session access from a VTAM terminal, the instructions in this step might be required; if your site needs only EXCP session access or will configure only VTAM AutoLogon sessions, you can skip this step.

Optionally, you might need to update your USS table (USSTAB) if you want to define a shorter logon command for users that log on from a VTAM terminal; the default command is BBV. To update the USS table, a USSTAB table entry must be added to your production USS table and the table must then be recompiled.

**Note:** Your site might require that you check with your VTAM site administrator about adding the sample USSTAB entry and recompiling your production USS table.

### To Define the Sample USSTAB Table Entry

- Step 1** Create UBBSAMP member BBVUSST.
- Step 2** Copy *hilevel*.BBSAMP member BBVUSST to the new member.
- Step 3** Follow the instructions at the top of the UBBSAMP(BBVUSST) member to make modifications, if necessary.
- Step 4** Add the table entry to your production USS table.
- Step 5** Recompile the USS table.
- Step 6** Ensure that you define the USS=YES parameter that is defined in your LAS parameter list member (see “Step 7: (Optional) Defining a Default LAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-13 for more information).

## Step 4: (Optional) Defining Logon Interpret Table Entries

If you require VTAM session access from a VTAM terminal, the instructions in this step might be required; if your site needs only EXCP session access or will configure only VTAM AutoLogon sessions, you can skip this step.

Optionally, you might need to update your logon interpret table (LOGTAB) if you want to define a shorter logon command for users that log on from a VTAM terminal; the default command is BBV. To update the logon interpret table, LOGTAB table entries must be added to your production logon interpret table and the table must then be recompiled.

**Note:** Your site might require that you check with your VTAM site administrator about adding sample LOGTAB entries and recompiling your production logon interpret table.

Sample LOGTAB table entries are provided in BBSAMP member BBVLIT. You are not required to use these sample table entries; you can create your own entries.

### To Define Sample LOGTAB Table Entries

- Step 1** Create UBBSAMP member BBVLIT.
- Step 2** Copy *hilevel.BBSAMP* member BBVLIT to the new member.
- Step 3** Follow the instructions at the top of the UBBSAMP(BBVLIT) member to make modifications, if necessary.
- Step 4** Add the table entry to your production logon interpret table.
- Step 5** Recompile the logon interpret table.
- Step 6** Ensure that you define the USS=NO parameter that is defined in your LAS parameter list member (see “Step 7: (Optional) Defining a Default LAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-13 for more information).

## Step 5: Defining a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List

An initialization parameter list is used when the TAS initializes. This parameter list must reside in your *hilevel.sysid*.UBBPARM data set, and it must be named BBVTAS00. If you do not define a parameter list member, the TAS initializes by using default parameters (see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 for information about the default values).

You can create other parameter lists containing different initialization parameters if a single default list does not suit your site requirements or if you want to configure AutoLogon sessions; see “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19 for more information.

### To Define a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List

**Step 1** Create UBBPARM member BBVTAS00 in *hilevel.sysid*.UBBPARM.

**Note:**

- You must name your default member BBVTAS00. If defining additional parameter list members, you must name them BBVTASxx, where xx is a unique value. Do not use a different naming convention for your parameter list members.
- The UBBPARM data set must have the following attributes:
  - DSORG=PO
  - LRECL=80
  - RECFM=F or RECFM=FB (FBS is not supported)

**Step 2** Copy *hilevel*.BBPARM member BBVTAS00 to the new member.

**Step 3** Follow the instructions at the top of the UBBPARM(BBVTAS00) member to customize the BBVTAS00 initialization parameter list.

For more information about the TAS initialization parameters, see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19.

## Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure

Each TAS must run as a started task, so a startup procedure is required to initialize each address space. The started task must be executed out of a procedure library.

### To Create a TAS Startup Procedure

- Step 1** Create UBBSAMP member BBVTAS.
- Step 2** Copy *hilevel*.BBSAMP member BBVTAS to the new member.
- Step 3** Follow the instructions at the top of the UBBSAMP(BBVTAS) member to customize the BBVTAS proc.

**Note:**

- If you customize the parameters on the BBVTAS EXEC statement, the SUFFIX subparameter must be the first parameter defined to the PARM parameter. If you remove the SUFFIX subparameter, the default is SUFFIX=00.
- If you do not have your ISPF modules in LPA, add the libraries containing the ISPF modules to the BBVTAS STEPLIB DD concatenation. You must APF-authorize the ISPF libraries to have them in the STEPLIB DD concatenation.

- Step 4** Copy the BBVTAS PROC to a procedure library.

For more information about defining the BBVTAS PROC P and SUF parameters, see “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5.

## Step 7: (Optional) Defining a Default LAS Initialization Parameter List

If you require VTAM session access from VTAM terminals, the instructions in this step are required; if your site needs only EXCP session access and/or access for VTAM AutoLogon sessions, you can skip this step.

An initialization parameter list is required when the LAS initializes. This parameter list must reside in your *hilevel.sysid.UBBPARM* data set, and it must be named BBVLAS00.

You can create other parameter lists containing different initialization parameters if a single default list does not suit your site requirements; see “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19 for more information.

### To Define the Default LAS Initialization Parameter List

**Step 1** Create UBBPARM member BBVLAS00 in *hilevel.sysid.UBBPARM*.

**Note:** You must name your default member BBVLAS00. If defining additional parameter list members, you must name them BBVLASxx, where xx is a unique value. Do not use a different naming convention for your parameter list members.

**Step 2** Copy *hilevel.BBPARM* member BBVLAS00 to the new member.

**Step 3** Follow the instructions at the top of the UBBPARM(BBVLAS00) member to customize the BBVLAS00 initialization parameter list.

For more information about the LAS initialization parameters, see “Understanding LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-22.

## Step 8: (Optional) Defining a LAS Startup Procedure

If you require VTAM session access, the instructions in this step are required; if your site needs only EXCP session access and/or access for VTAM AutoLogon sessions, skip this step.

The LAS must run as started task, so a startup procedure is required to initialize the address space. The started task must be executed out of a procedure library.

### To Create a LAS Startup Procedure

- Step 1** Create UBBSAMP member BBVLAS.
- Step 2** Copy *hilevel*.BBSAMP member BBVLAS to the new member.
- Step 3** Follow the instructions at the top of the UBBSAMP(BBVLAS) member to customize the BBVLAS proc.  
  
For more information about defining the BBVLAS proc parameter, SUF, see “Controlling LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 5-6.
- Step 4** Copy the BBVLAS PROC to a procedure library.

## Step 9: (Optional) Enabling VTAM Terminal Support

If you require VTAM session access, the instructions in this step are required; if your site needs only EXCP session access, skip this step.

There are tasks associated with your VTAM configuration that must be completed. The VTAM application major node must be activated. Furthermore, the LAS must be initialized to enable user logons from VTAM terminals.

### To Ensure the Proper VTAM Configuration

- Step 1** Verify that your VTAM configuration is complete by reviewing the list in “Verifying Your VTAM Configuration” on page 2-24 and performing any tasks that are required.
- Step 2** Follow the instructions in “Starting the LAS” on page 5-4 to initialize the LAS for user logons from VTAM terminals.

## Step 10: (Required) Verifying Security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access Sessions

The instructions in this step are required to provide for proper security of MAINVIEW Alternate Access sessions.

All user IDs for MAINVIEW Alternate Access sessions must be defined to your external security manager (ESM). Other customization might be required, depending on the ESM that is installed in your system and the security requirements at your site. Additional support can also be configured for

- AutoLogon sessions to support user IDs that do not require clear text passwords
- VTAM sessions where you want to associate environmental information, such as a terminal ID

To verify security and follow any instructions to configure security (if necessary), refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information.

## Step 11: (Optional) Starting an EXCP Session

If you require EXCP session access, the instructions in this step are required; if your site needs only VTAM session access, you can skip this step.

To issue an operator START command to start an EXCP session or to customize a BBVTAS $xx$  member to create an EXCP AutoLogon terminal session, follow the instructions in Chapter 4, “Configuring, Starting, and Terminating EXCP AutoLogon Sessions.”

## Step 12: (Optional) Starting a VTAM Session

If you require VTAM session access, the instructions in this step are required; if your site needs only EXCP session access, you can skip this step.

### To Start a VTAM Session

- Step 1** You must complete “Step 9: (Optional) Enabling VTAM Terminal Support” on page 2-15 before you can start a VTAM terminal session.
- Step 2** Start a VTAM terminal session by using one of the following methods:
- Follow the instructions in “Using the LOGON Command” on page 5-8 to log on through a VTAM terminal.
  - Follow the instructions in Chapter 3, “Configuring, Starting, and Terminating VTAM AutoLogon Sessions,” to issue an operator START command to start a VTAM session or to customize a BBVTAS $xx$  member to create a VTAM AutoLogon terminal session.

## Verifying Your BBV Load Modules

In *hilevel.BBSAMP*, BMC Software has provided member *BBVLVER*, which is a job that verifies the presence of all CSECTs in the BBV load modules. This job creates output that lists

- each CSECT
- the actual CSECT name found
- the PTF indicating the current maintenance level of each CSECT
- other pertinent information

To use *BBVLVER*, follow the instructions at the top of the member and submit the job.

An example of the output that is created is shown in Figure 2-2.

**Figure 2-2 Example: Output Created by BBVLVER**

---

```

BBVC223I  BBVTBIND  BBVTBIND  3.1.0  BPV0237  10/01/02  14.07
BBVC223I  BBVTBTVD  BBVTBTVD  3.1.0  BPV0239  12/03/02  11.24
BBVC223I  BBVTCPAR  BBVTCPAR  3.1.0  BPV0138  02/13/95  15.47
BBVC223I  BBVTDATA
BBVC223I  BBVTDQRY  BBVTDQRY  3.1.0  BPV0102  03/23/94  12.16
BBVC223I  BBVTEATI  BBVTEATI  3.1.0  BPV0071  12/10/93  15.34
BBVC223I  BBVTEATP  BBVTEATP  3.1.0  BPV0192  11/11/97  14.36
BBVC223I  BBVTEATS  BBVTEATS  3.1.0  BPV0083  01/07/94  16.52
BBVC223I  BBVTEATX  BBVTEATX  3.1.0  BPV0221  11/02/00  13.55
BBVC223I  BBVTECTL  BBVTECTL  3.1.0  BPV0109  05/19/94  12.23
BBVC223I  BBVTEDEV  BBVTEDEV  3.1.0  BPV0195  02/13/98  16.23
BBVC223I  BBVTEDYN  BBVTEDYN  3.1.0  BPV0192  11/11/97  14.36
BBVC223I  BBVTETRM  BBVTETRM  3.1.0  BPV0145  06/01/95  10.39
BBVC223I  BBVTEUCB  BBVTEUCB  3.1.0  BPV0109  05/19/94  12.28
BBVC223I  BBVTLOGH  BBVTLOGH  3.1.0  BPV0237  10/01/02  14.07
BBVC223I  BBVTLTRM  BBVTLTRM  3.1.0  BPV0226  12/19/00  12.08
BBVC223I  BBVTMAIN  BBVTMAIN  3.1.0  BPV0232  02/01/02  11.53
BBVC223I  BBVTPARM  BBVTPARM  3.1.0  BPV0218  07/07/00  11.27
BBVC223I  BBVTRACE  BBVTRACE  3.1.0  BPV0116  08/15/94  10.15

```

Each field in this output, from left to right, is explained in the following list:

**Message Number**

Contains one of three message number values:

**BBVC222E** Is issued when a CSECT cannot be found; names the missing CSECT.

**BBVC223I** Provides information about a CSECT that is present and verifies correctly. If only the CSECT name appears after this message number, the CSECT is actually a sub-CSECT of the preceding primary CSECT.

**BBVC224E** Is issued before and after the BBVC222E message without any message text. BBVC224E serves to offset the BBVC222E message so that missing CSECTs are easier to locate in the output.

**Expected CSECT Name**

Is the name of the CSECT that is expected to be found. One entry exists for each CSECT and sub-CSECT in the BBV load modules.

**Actual CSECT Name**

Is the name of the CSECT that is actually found during the verification procedure.

If no value appears in this field, the named CSECT is a sub-CSECT.

If this name is different from the Expected CSECT Name value, contact BMC Software Customer Support.

**Release**

Is the release level of the MAINVIEW Alternate Access component.

**PTF Number**

Is the number of the PTF indicating the level of maintenance for the CSECT. If a CSECT has no PTFs associated with it, this field is skipped.

**Date**

Is the date that the PTF was created.

**Time**

Is the time that the PTF was created.

## Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists

A single default parameter list might not suit your site requirements for all sessions. You can create other parameter list members containing different initialization parameters and point to them at startup by using the `SUF` parameter (see page 5-6 for the LAS and page 4-5 for the TAS).

To define other LAS and TAS initialization parameter list members, follow the instructions for defining the default lists in either “Step 5: Defining a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-11 or “Step 7: (Optional) Defining a Default LAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-13, but be sure to name the additional list members `BBVTASxx` or `BBVLASxx`, respectively, where `xx` is a unique identifier.

**Note:** BMC Software recommends that you always retain default `BBVLAS00` (if needed) and `BBVTAS00` members in `UBBPARM`.

## Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters

The default TAS initialization parameters are contained in a list member called `BBVTAS00` that resides in the `hilevel.sysid.UBBPARM` data set.

You can create additional TAS parameter list members containing other initialization parameters that also reside in `UBBPARM` (see “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists”). These other TAS parameter list members require a naming convention of `BBVTASxx`, where `xx` is a unique identifier.

A `BBVTASxx` member can be configured to initialize a single AutoLogon session or one or more TASs that require parameters other than those parameters that are contained in the default `BBVTAS00` member; see “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 and “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5, respectively, for more information.

The TAS initialization parameters that can be defined to any list member are shown in the following table.

**Table 2-2 TAS Initialization Parameters (Part 1 of 3)**

Parameter	Description
ACCOUNT	<p>(optional) defines a default account value of up to 39 alphanumeric characters</p> <p>This account value is used for job accounting in any job card that is generated by ISPF when an account number is not available in the security profile for the specified user ID.</p> <p>MAINVIEW Alternate Access cannot access the account information for a user ID in UADS, so when a user submits a job, MAINVIEW Alternate Access attempts to obtain the account information from the security profile for the user ID in the external security manager, such as RACF, CA-ACF2, or CA-TOP SECRET. If an account number is not available in the security profile or a security profile for the user ID does not exist, a TAS obtains an accounting value from this parameter.</p> <p>If you do not need to define a default account number, delete this parameter or leave it commented out as *ACCOUNT=.</p>
APPLID( )	<p>(optional subparameter) is used for VTAM terminal sessions only and is discussed in “Using the LOGON Command” on page 5-8 and “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5</p>
CAPS={YES   <u>NO</u> }	<p>(optional) determines if the TAS should function with or without Katakana terminal support</p> <p>The default is NO. If you need Katakana terminal support, define YES. All MAINVIEW Alternate Access panels and messages are converted to uppercase.</p> <p>If you do not need Katakana terminal support, delete the CAPS=?CAPS parameter or define CAPS=NO.</p>
DATA( )	<p>(optional subparameter) is used for both EXCP and VTAM sessions and is discussed in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Using the LOGON Command” on page 5-8 and “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for VTAM terminals</li> <li>• “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for EXCP terminals</li> </ul>

Table 2-2 TAS Initialization Parameters (Part 2 of 3)

Parameter	Description
DEVGROU= {device   <u>SYSALLDA</u> }	<p>(optional) defines a one- to eight-character esoteric device name used for dynamic allocations of any session data sets, when a device name is not available in the security profile for the specified user ID</p> <p>MAINVIEW Alternate Access cannot access the device name information for a user ID in UADS, so when a TAS initializes, MAINVIEW Alternate Access attempts to obtain the esoteric device name information from the security profile for the user ID in the external security manager, such as RACF, CA-ACF2, or CA-TOP SECRET. If a device name is not available in the security profile or if a security profile for the user ID does not exist, the TAS obtains the device name from the DEVGROU parameter.</p> <p>If a DEVGROU parameter is not specifically defined, and the device name is not available in the security profile, the default value for the esoteric device name is SYSALLDA, which means that data sets can be allocated dynamically to any available device at TAS initialization.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Your site might have devices specifically grouped for dynamic allocations, such as ISPF allocations, and might require that a particular device value be defined.</p> <p>BMC Software recommends that you specify this parameter only if you experience problems with the default allocation unit at TAS initialization. For RACF or CA-TOP SECRET sites, the device name is obtained from the security product database; for CA-ACF2 sites, the device name is obtained from the LOGONID profile.</p>
LOGON	<p>(optional subparameter) is used for both EXCP and VTAM sessions and is discussed in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Using the LOGON Command” on page 5-8 and “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for VTAM terminals</li> <li>• “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for EXCP terminals</li> </ul>
OPT( )	<p>(optional subparameter) is used for both EXCP and VTAM AutoLogon sessions and is discussed in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for VTAM terminals</li> <li>• “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for EXCP terminals</li> </ul>

**Table 2-2 TAS Initialization Parameters (Part 3 of 3)**

Parameter	Description
SYSPREF= { <i>userID</i>   <i>prefix</i> }	<p>(optional) defines a one- to eight-character TSO profile prefix value for the ISPF profile data sets that are allocated to a user ID at logon</p> <p>MAINVIEW Alternate Access cannot access the prefix value for a user ID in UADS, so when a TAS initializes, MAINVIEW Alternate Access obtains the prefix value from the security profile for the user ID in the external security manager.</p> <p>If a prefix value is not available in the security profile or a security profile does not exist, the TAS obtains the prefix value from the SYSPREF parameter.</p> <p>The SYSPREF prefix value must be defined when</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a high-level qualifier or index name that is different from the user ID is required</li> <li>• the prefix value is not available in the security profile</li> </ul> <p>If a SYSPREF parameter is not defined and the prefix value is not available in the security profile, the default for the prefix value for the ISPF profile data sets that are allocated at logon is the user ID.</p> <p>If your site uses the user ID as the high level for ISPF profile data sets, delete this parameter or leave it commented out as *SYSPREF=prefix; if your site requires a prefix value, manually add the SYSPREF parameter to the parameter list member with a prefix value.</p> <p>For RACF sites, the prefix value is obtainable when TSO segment data is defined.</p>
TERMID( )	(optional subparameter) is used for VTAM AutoLogon sessions only and is discussed in “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5
UCB( )	(optional subparameter) is used for EXCP AutoLogon sessions only and is discussed in “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5

## Understanding LAS Initialization Parameters

The default LAS initialization parameters are contained in a list member called BBVLAS00 that resides in the *hilevel.sysid*.UBBPARM data set.

You can create additional LAS parameter list members containing other initialization parameters that also reside in UBBPARM (see “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19). These other LAS parameter list members require a naming convention of BBVLAS $xx$ , where  $xx$  is a unique identifier. A BBVLAS $xx$  member can be used to initialize the LAS instead of the default BBVLAS00 member (see “Controlling LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 5-6 for more information).

The LAS initialization parameters that can be defined to any list member are shown in the following table.

**Table 2-3 LAS Initialization Parameters (Part 1 of 2)**

Parameter	Description
APPLID= { <i>applid</i>   <u>BBVTAS</u> }	<p>(required) defines the VTAM minor node root name that is assigned to MAINVIEW Alternate Access during customization</p> <p>When a VTAM terminal is signed on, this parameter determines the name of the application where the LAS is to pass the user session. The default value of the VTAM minor node root name is BBVTAS, but this value can be changed during customization.</p>
CAPS={YES   <u>NO</u> }	<p>(optional) determines whether the LAS should function with or without Katakana terminal support</p> <p>The default is NO. If you need Katakana terminal support, define YES. All MAINVIEW Alternate Access panels and messages are converted to uppercase.</p> <p>If you do not need Katakana terminal support, delete the CAPS=?CAPS parameter or define CAPS=NO.</p>
GNAME= <i>genericName</i>	<p>(optional) indicates the one- to eight-character generic name that is used to define one or more VTAM version 4, release 4 or later applications</p> <p>Using a generic name increases VTAM availability; if one VTAM is unavailable, the MAINVIEW Alternate Access logon request can be handled by another VTAM.</p> <p>To use a generic name on the LOGON command, specify this parameter and substitute the generic name for <i>applid</i> on the LOGON command (see page 5-8).</p> <p>To use a generic name with the abbreviated logon command, specify this parameter and substitute the generic name for ?VAPPL in the USS table entry (see page 2-10).</p> <p>If this parameter is specified, users can still log on to a particular VTAM application by using the <i>applid</i> that is specified for the APPLID LAS initialization parameter.</p> <p>If you do not need generic name support, delete the GNAME=?GNAME parameter.</p>

**Table 2-3 LAS Initialization Parameters (Part 2 of 2)**

Parameter	Description
PROCNAME= {procName   <u>BBVTAS</u> }	<p>(required) defines the TAS proc for the VTAM session that is initiated by the LAS and then passed off to a TAS</p> <p>The default value of the TAS proc is BBVTAS, but this value can be changed during customization.</p>
USS={ <u>YES</u>   NO}	<p>(optional) specifies whether MAINVIEW Alternate Access is configured with a USS table entry instead of a logon interpret table entry</p> <p>Sample entries for either table can be created during customization, but an entry must be added to the appropriate table and the table must be recompiled before customization is complete.</p> <p>The default is YES. If a USS table entry is customized to your VTAM configuration, either delete the USS=?USS parameter or define USS=YES. This definition enables the abbreviated logon command (see “Using the Abbreviated Logon Command” on page 5-11) that is defined in your USS table entry.</p> <p>If a logon interpret table entry is customized to your VTAM configuration, you must specify USS=NO. This enables the abbreviated logon command (see “Using the Abbreviated Logon Command” on page 5-11) that is defined in your logon interpret table entry; however, specifying NO also creates a requirement for defining extra characters in the DATA( ) parameter of the LOGON command when this command is issued from a VTAM terminal (see “Using the LOGON Command” on page 5-8).</p> <p>If no table entry exists, you can define YES or NO. If your site requires support of user logons from VTAM terminals, however, you might want to define YES so that extra characters are not required in the DATA( ) parameter of the LOGON command.</p>

## Verifying Your VTAM Configuration

If your site requires VTAM session access, some adjustments to your VTAM environment are required or might be necessary after MAINVIEW Alternate Access customization is complete. The following list shows the tasks that must be completed:

- Step 1** Verify that the VTAM application major node definition (default name BBVTASA) resides in a data set that is concatenated in the VTAMLST DD statement.
- Step 2** Activate the VTAM application major node (see “Activating the VTAM Application Major Node” on page 5-3).
- Step 3** (*optional*) add the VTAM application major node name (default name BBVTASA) to SYS1.VTAMLST member ATTCON.xx (see your VTAM documentation for more information).

- Step 4** (optional) update and recompile your site's production USS table (USSTAB) with the sample USSTAB table entry that is provided or your own table entry.
- Step 5** (optional) update and recompile your site's production logon interpret table (LOGTAB) with the sample LOGTAB table entry that is provided or your own table entry.

## Migrating from a Test to a Production Environment

This section assumes that your test system and production system have identical BMC Software product mixes and that you typically migrate products by copying your test target libraries to your production target libraries.

Under this migration scenario, copying MAINVIEW Alternate Access from one system to another system involves the following steps:

- Step 1** Copy your test-system target libraries to your production-system target libraries.

The libraries are:

- BBCLIB
- BBLINK
- BBPLIB

For information about specific load modules that are associated with MAINVIEW Alternate Access, see Appendix A, "Load Modules and Libraries."

- Step 2** Copy UBBSAMP member BBVINIT and the MAINVIEW CLIST (default name MAINVIEW) to a UBBSAMP library on your production system, naming the new member BBVINIT.

See Appendix A, "Load Modules and Libraries" for information about other UBBSAMP members.

- Step 3** Copy the following UBBPARM members on your test system to a UBBPARM library on your production system:

- BBVLAS $_{xx}$
- BBVTAS $_{xx}$  where  $_{xx}$  is a unique identifier.

- Step 4** Copy the BBVTAS and BBVLAS (if needed) procs from your test-system procedure library to your production-system procedure library.

**Step 5** Copy the VTAM application major node name from your test system to your production system.

**Note:** If your test system and production system share the VTAMLST data set where the VTAM application major node resides and you want to run MAINVIEW Alternate Access concurrently on both systems, you must define a different major node definition (see “Step 2: (Optional) Defining the VTAM Major and Minor Nodes” on page 2-7) and TAS parameter list members (see “Step 5: Defining a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-11).

You also might need to define a different BBVLAS proc and parameter list member, depending on your site requirements for user logons from VTAM terminals (see “Step 7: (Optional) Defining a Default LAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-13 and “Step 8: (Optional) Defining a LAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-14).

**Step 6** Determine whether you need to update the USS table or logon interpret table on your production system; see “Step 3: (Optional) Defining a USS Table Entry” on page 2-9 or “Step 4: (Optional) Defining Logon Interpret Table Entries” on page 2-10 for more information.

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# Chapter 3      **Configuring, Starting, and Terminating VTAM AutoLogon Sessions**

AutoLogon sessions are for terminals that are configured to be directly logged on to a BMC Software product at TAS initialization, without requiring user intervention at the terminal. To achieve this goal, AutoLogon sessions require the OPT( ) subparameter to be passed to ISPF at session initialization.

For the OPT( ) subparameter to be passed, other session parameters must be defined. Session parameters can be defined

- directly to a START command
- to a BBVTAS $xx$  parameter list member in UBBPARM
- to both a START command and a BBVTAS $xx$  member

See Appendix B, “Cross-Reference of Parameters,” for a list of all TAS parameters and the locations where each parameter may be defined.

Before MAINVIEW Alternate Access can support any VTAM AutoLogon terminal session, VTAM must be available and the VTAM application major node must be activated (see “Activating the VTAM Application Major Node” on page 5-3).

This chapter discusses

- methods for issuing START commands for VTAM AutoLogon sessions (see page 3-2)
- how to control the TAS initialization parameters for an AutoLogon session (see page 3-4)
- how to define the START command for a VTAM AutoLogon session (see page 3-5)
- how to define BBVTASxx members for VTAM AutoLogon sessions (see page 3-14)
- how to terminate a TAS (see page 3-17)

## Understanding the Methods of VTAM AutoLogon Session Initialization

You can issue a START command at the operator's console or customize START commands to your system configuration.

The following three ways are available for issuing a START command to initialize a VTAM AutoLogon session.

### Operator Command

The operator-entered START command string can be up to 121 character spaces in length. If you cannot fit all of the required parameters for your VTAM session onto the operator command line, perform the following steps:

- Step 1** Define a BBVTASxx member (see “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19) to contain the LOGON command and parameters.
- Step 2** Point to this member in the START command by using the SUF keyword (see “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for more information).

### **Automation or Scheduling Product**

A START command that is configured to an automation or scheduling product typically can be up to 256 character spaces, depending on the product. See your automation or scheduling product documentation for more information.

### **IPL Procedure**

Sixty-five bytes are provided for a START command in an IPL procedure, such as the COMMND`xx` member of SYS1.PARMLIB. You must use the SUF keyword that points to a BBVTAS`xx` member in a START command configured to your system's IPL procedure. (See "Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions" on page 3-5 for more information about using the START command and the SUF keyword; see "Defining BBVTAS`xx` Members for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions" on page 3-14 for more information about defining BBVTAS`xx` members.)

If you want to include VTAM AutoLogon sessions in your IPL procedure, consider that VTAM can take a long time to initialize at IPL and might not be fully operational by the time a TAS attempts to initialize. If VTAM is not available, the TAS does not initialize.

Likewise, a session cannot become active unless the VTAM major node is active. You can configure the VTAM application major node name to be activated automatically at VTAM startup by adding the major node name to SYS1.VTAMLST member ATTCON`xx`.

## Controlling TAS Initialization Parameters

Three locations are available where TAS parameters can be defined for AutoLogon sessions:

- parameter list member in *hilevel.sysid.UBBPARM* (see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 for more information)
- EXEC statement parameters that are defined to the proc JCL (see “Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-12 for more information)
- keyword parameters that are specified in the START command

At TAS initialization, MAINVIEW Alternate Access reads parameters from all three locations in a specific sequence: first, the parameter list member; second, the proc JCL; and third, the START command. As each location is read in sequence, all parameters are merged. Duplicate values are overwritten as the merging sequence progresses. Default values are substituted for required parameters that are not defined or are invalid.

**Note:** If invalid parameter values are encountered during the merging sequence, initialization continues, using default values, and messages BBVT233E, BBVT234E, and BBVT235E are issued. These three messages specify which values or parameters are invalid.

Duplicate values can occur only when the START command contains one or both of its keyword parameters. The two keyword parameters that are supported in the TAS START command are SUF and P (see “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for more information). These keywords provide two different methods of starting AutoLogon TASs.

Both keywords are defined to the PROC statement in the TAS proc (default of BBVTAS) and symbolic equivalents to the PARM parameter of the BBVTAS EXEC statement. These keywords can be used separately or together with the START command, as described in Table 3-1 on page 3-6.

## Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions

The TAS proc must execute from a procedure library, such as SYS1.PROCLIB.

You can start a TAS for a VTAM AutoLogon session by issuing the START command. When the START command is issued, the following messages appear on the VTAM terminal screen:

```
MAINVIEW ALTERNATE ACCESS LOGON IN PROGRESS
```

```
MainView Alternate Access AUTOLOGON in progress
```

The syntax for the START command is shown here:

```
S BBVTAS.userID[ ,SUF=xx][ ,P='LOGON APPLID(applid)
TERMID( LUName )
      DATA(userID/password) OPT(x;x;x):ACCOUNT=value:CAPS=x:
      DEVGROUP=device:SYSPREF=prefix' ]
```

Each parameter and subparameter in the VTAM START command is explained in the following table.

**Table 3-1 START Command Parameters (VTAM) (Part 1 of 5)**

<b>Parameter or Subparameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>userID</i>	<p>(required) indicates the unique started task identifier for the TAS</p> <p>Use this value to differentiate one TAS task from another task that runs concurrently on your system.</p> <p>When displaying active address spaces in MVS, the user ID appears in the procedure name field.</p> <p>The <i>userID</i> value should be the user ID to be associated with your session, which is the same value that is defined to the DATA(<i>userID</i>) subparameter.</p>
SUF	<p>defines a UBBPARAM(BBVTASxx) member to a START command</p> <p>The BBVTASxx member must contain the LOGON command and subparameters; otherwise, the VTAM session is not logged on.</p> <p>Use the SUF keyword to point to a BBVTASxx member when the LOGON command does not fit into the amount of space that you have for defining the START command, or when you want to customize and save the LOGON command and subparameters for an AutoLogon session. BBVTASxx members provide a means of expanding the amount of space that is necessary to specify the required LOGON command subparameters with the START command.</p> <p>Each BBVTASxx member for AutoLogon sessions must contain a user ID; therefore, each AutoLogon session that is started by using the SUF keyword must have a separate BBVTASxx member, or possible ISPF profile data set conflicts can result. See “Step 5: Defining a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-11 and “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for information about creating BBVTASxx members.</p> <p>The following command is an example of how SUF is used in the START command:</p> <pre>S BBVTAS.userID, SUF=xx</pre> <p>See “Defining BBVTASxx Members for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-14 for more information about BBVTASxx members; see “Controlling TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 3-4 for more information about using the SUF keyword.</p>

Table 3-1 START Command Parameters (VTAM) (Part 2 of 5)

Parameter or Subparameter	Description
P	<p>(optional) changes keywords and LOGON command subparameters that are specified in the BBVTASxx member that is used to initialize the session, or defines keywords and subparameters that are not specified in BBVTASxx</p> <p>To define more than one value to P, separate each value with a : (colon). For example, if you define two keywords or the LOGON command and a keyword, you must use a : (colon) to separate the values.</p> <p>Single quotation marks must surround the entire value that is defined to the P parameter.</p> <p>See “Controlling TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 3-4 for more information about using the P parameter. The P parameter allows AutoLogon sessions to be started by an operator, without requiring additional customization. It also provides a method of specifying different session values, such as user ID, application menu, or caps support for Katakana terminals, when starting an AutoLogon session.</p> <p>When using the P parameter, the length of the START command and the entire LOGON command string might be too long to use with some methods of issuing the START command (see “Understanding the Methods of VTAM AutoLogon Session Initialization” on page 3-2).</p> <p>The following command is an example of how P is used in the START command:</p> <pre>S BBVTAS.userID,P='parm:parm:parm:...'</pre>
SUF and P	<p>are used together in a single START command to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>temporarily modify one or more parameter values that are defined to a BBVTASxx member without having to edit the member</li> <li>define parameters or keywords that are not specified in the BBVTASxx member without having to edit the member</li> </ul> <p>By defining both the SUF keyword and the P keyword in the START command, any duplicate parameter values that are defined in the operator START command override the similar parameters that are defined in the BBVTASxx member (see Appendix B, “Cross-Reference of Parameters,” for more information).</p> <p>The following command is an example of how SUF and P are used together in the START command:</p> <pre>S BBVTAS.userID,SUF=xx,P='parm:parm:parm:...'</pre>
LOGON	<p>required when defining the TERMLID( ), APPLID( ), DATA( ), and OPT( ) subparameters</p> <p>When specified in the START command, the LOGON command and its subparameters must be defined to the P keyword.</p> <p>When defined to a BBVTASxx member, the LOGON command and its subparameters must be pointed to in the START command by the SUF keyword.</p>

**Table 3-1 START Command Parameters (VTAM) (Part 3 of 5)**

Parameter or Subparameter	Description
APPLID( <i>applid</i> )	<p>required subparameter of the LOGON command and must be defined for VTAM AutoLogon sessions, either in a START command or in the BBVTASxx member</p> <p>The <i>applid</i> value is the minor node root name that is defined in the VTAM application major node definition.</p>
TERMID( <i>LUName</i> )	<p>required subparameter of the LOGON command and must be defined for VTAM AutoLogon sessions, either in a START command or in a BBVTASxx member</p> <p>The TERMID( ) subparameter indicates to the TAS which terminal session (known as an LU to VTAM) should be initialized and logged on.</p> <p>The <i>LUName</i> value is the VTAM address of the terminal device.</p>
DATA( <i>userID/ password</i> )	<p>required subparameter of the LOGON command and must be defined for AutoLogon sessions, either in a START command or in a BBVTASxx member</p> <p>The DATA( ) subparameter has two operands:</p> <p><i>userID</i> This required operand is the user ID to be associated with your session. The <i>userID</i> must be defined or the session will not initialize. Any standard ID that TSO supports is supported by MAINVIEW Alternate Access; however, the ID must be defined to your external security manager to be accepted by MAINVIEW Alternate Access.</p> <p><i>/password</i> The required <i>password</i> operand is the password that is associated with the <i>userID</i> operand. When defined, <i>password</i> must be separated from <i>userID</i> by a / (slash) character.</p> <p>Your <i>userID</i> might not require a <i>/password</i>, depending on how security is defined for MAINVIEW Alternate Access and <i>userID</i>. If a <i>/password</i> is not required for <i>userID</i>, <i>/password</i> is not a required operand of the DATA( ) subparameter.</p> <p>If you define <i>/password</i>, you should be aware of the security issues concerning this operand; refer to <i>Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products</i> for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.</p> <p>If you do not provide <i>/password</i> and the specified <i>userID</i> requires that a password be entered, the password panel in Figure 5-3 on page 5-15 is displayed when the TAS initializes.</p> <p>If you do provide <i>/password</i>, the password panel is skipped and you are logged on directly to your session.</p>

Table 3-1 START Command Parameters (VTAM) (Part 4 of 5)

Parameter or Subparameter	Description
OPT (x;x;x)	<p>optional subparameter of the LOGON command that can be defined for AutoLogon sessions, whether on a START command or in a BBVTASxx member</p> <p>The OPT( ) subparameter contains a character string that is passed by MAINVIEW Alternate Access to the application and gets executed after the session is initialized.</p> <p>The OPT( ) subparameter value, (x;x;x), can be any alphanumeric character string that could be entered in the command field of the MAINVIEW Selection Menu, where each x is a command or menu option. Each x value in the character string must be separated by one or more ; (semicolons). Other delimiter characters might not be valid.</p> <p>The maximum length of OPT(x;x;x) and its variable string is 80 bytes, but you might have fewer bytes available, depending on where this subparameter is defined. See “Understanding the Methods of VTAM AutoLogon Session Initialization” on page 3-2 for information about limitations when defined to a START command; see “Defining BBVTASxx Members for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-14 for information about defining subparameters in a BBVTASxx member.</p> <p>Each x value must be a MAINVIEW product menu option, view, screen, or command. Additionally, access to a MAINVIEW product results in a CONNECTING . . . message that requires you to define multiple consecutive semicolons (;) in your OPT( ) string at the point where this message occurs.</p> <p>BMC Software recommends that you test your (x;x;x) value <i>before</i> defining it to the OPT( ) subparameter. You can test (x;x;x) by displaying the respective menu and entering the character string to verify that it displays the view, screen, product, or service that you expect. See “Examples of the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-11 for examples of how the OPT( ) subparameter can be configured.</p>
ACCOUNT= <i>value</i>	<p>(optional keyword) defines a default account value that is used for job accounting; see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 for more information</p> <p>When specified in the START command, ACCOUNT must be defined to the P keyword.</p>
CAPS={YES   <u>NO</u> }	<p>(optional keyword) specifies Katakana terminal support; see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 for more information</p> <p>When specified in the START command, CAPS must be defined to the P keyword.</p>

**Table 3-1      START Command Parameters (VTAM) (Part 5 of 5)**

<b>Parameter or Subparameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
DEVGROUP= <i>device</i>	<p>(optional keyword) specifies an esoteric device name for ISPF log, list, and profile data sets; see "Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters" on page 2-19 for more information</p> <p>When specified in the START command, DEVGROUP must be defined to the P keyword.</p>
SYSPREF= <i>prefix</i>	<p>(optional keyword) specifies a prefix for the ISPF profile data sets that is different from the user ID or the prefix that is defined in the profile for the user ID in the external security manager; see "Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters" on page 2-19 for more information</p> <p>When specified in the START command, SYSPREF must be defined to the P keyword.</p>

## Examples of the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions

The following examples show how the START command can be defined for a VTAM AutoLogon session. The default values are used in these examples, but your site might have defined other values; see “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for more information. These examples also assume that VTAM and the MAINVIEW Alternate Access major node are active, and that all VTAM terminals are varied active on the network.

### Example 1

You can specify the following commands:

```
S BBVTAS.MAK1,P='LOGON APPLID(BBVTAS) TERMID(F099J206)
DATA(MAK1 OPT(Z;1)'
```

As a result, the initial view or screen that is defined to the MAK1 profile is displayed or, if there is no initial display value assigned to the MAK1 profile, the default EZM390 screen for MAINVIEW for OS/390 is displayed on the VTAM terminal with an LU name of F099J206.

The following conditions must be valid for this AutoLogon session to initialize:

- The **MAK1** user ID must have at least read access to the FACILITY(BOOLEBBV), so that MAK1 does not require a clear text password. Refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.
- This session must initialize by using the parameter list member BBVTAS00 (unless some other two-character suffix value is defined to the SUF parameter on the PROC statement in the BBVTAS proc; see “Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-12 for more information).

**Example 2**

You can specify the following commands:

```
S BBTAS.SXC2,SUF=SC,P='LOGON OPT(Z;1;;;;;SCR OVERVIEW;ASU 5)'
```

As a result, the OVERVIEW screen is displayed in automatic screen update (ASU) mode set at 5 seconds, assuming that user **SXC2** has previously created a MAINVIEW for OS/390 screen named OVERVIEW.

The following conditions must be valid for this AutoLogon session to initialize:

- This session must initialize by using the parameter list member BBTASSC, even if some other two-character suffix value is defined to the SUF parameter on the PROC statement in the BBTAS proc (see “Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-12 for more information).
- The BBTASSC member must contain the LOGON command with the following subparameters defined:
  - APPLID(BBTAS)
  - TERMID(LUName), where LUName is a valid VTAM terminal LU name
  - DATA(SXC2/SHARI), where SXC2 is a valid user ID that is defined to the external security manager (ESM) and SHARI is the valid password value for SXC2
- The OPT(Z;1;;;;;SCR OVERVIEW;ASU 5) subparameter must be passed to ISPF even if an OPT subparameter is defined to the LOGON command in the BBTASSC parameter list member. Any parameter that is defined in the START command overrides duplicate parameters that were defined in either the TAS proc or the parameter list member (see Appendix B, “Cross-Reference of Parameters,” for more information).
- Multiple ; (semicolons) must be defined consecutively in the OPT subparameter value to adjust for the amount of time that a particular system might typically require to process the Connecting... message that is displayed when accessing the MAINVIEW window interface.

**Example 3**

You can specify the following commands:

```
S BBVTAS.LRP1,SUF=LP
```

As a result, the product service or screen that is defined to the OPT subparameter is displayed.

The following conditions must be valid for this AutoLogon session to initialize:

- This session must initialize by using the parameter list member BBVTASLP, even if some other two-character suffix value is defined to the SUF parameter on the PROC statement in the BBVTAS proc (see “Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-12 for more information).
- The BBVTASLP member must contain the LOGON command with the following subparameters defined:

- APPLID(BBVTAS)

- TERMID(LUName), where LUName is a valid VTAM terminal LU name

- DATA(LRP1), where LRP1 is a valid user ID defined to the external security manager (ESM) and has at least read access to the FACILITY(BOOLEBBV) so that LRP1 does not require a clear text password

Refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

- OPT(x;x;x), where x;x;x is a valid option string

## Defining BBVTASxx Members for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions

A BBVTAS $xx$  member can contain a LOGON command and subparameters for a VTAM AutoLogon session. Any member is pointed to at TAS initialization by specifying the SUF keyword with the START command.

The LOGON command that is contained within a BBVTAS $xx$  member is used to specify the following subparameters for an AutoLogon session:

- APPLID(BBVTAS)
- TERMID( $LUName$ ), where  $LUName$  is a valid VTAM terminal LU name
- DATA( $userID/password$ ), where

$userID$  Is a valid user ID that is defined to the external security manager (ESM) and can have at least read access to the FACILITY(BOOLEBBV) so that  $userID$  does not require a clear text password (refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access).

$/password$  Is a valid password for  $userID$ , if  $userID$  requires a password.

- OPT( $x;x;x$ ), where  $x;x;x$  is a valid option string

**To Define BBVTASxx Members for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions**

**Step 1** Read the information in “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19 and follow the instructions in “Step 5: Defining a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-11 to create a new BBVTASxx member in UBBPARM.

**Step 2** Use the following syntax rules to define the LOGON command and subparameters in a BBVTASxx member:

- Each line must contain the LOGON command.
- A single line cannot exceed 72 bytes.
- Always begin the LOGON command in column 1.
- Do not code comments on the same line as a LOGON command.
- If the LOGON command and subparameter string exceeds 72 bytes, continue on additional lines by defining the LOGON command on each line that contains valid subparameters.
- A single subparameter must be coded on one line; it cannot be started on one line and continued on another line.

**Note:** See “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for a description of each keyword and LOGON command subparameter.

**Step 3** Use the SUF keyword in the START command to initialize your AutoLogon session; see “Controlling TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 3-4 for a description of this keyword.

See “Examples of Defining the LOGON Command in a BBVTASxx Member” on page 3-16 for more information.

## Examples of Defining the LOGON Command in a BBVTASxx Member

The following examples show how the LOGON command can be defined to a BBVTASxx member for a VTAM AutoLogon session. The default values are used in these examples, but your site might have defined other values; see “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for more information.

### Example

You can specify the following commands:

```
LOGON APPLID(BBVTAS) TERMID(S00A1432)
LOGON DATA(VEA1/VIRGINIA)
LOGON OPT(Z;1;;;;;SCR OVERVIEW;ASU 5)
```

As a result, the OVERVIEW screen is displayed in automatic screen update (ASU) mode set at 5 seconds, assuming user VEA1 has previously created a MAINVIEW for OS/390 screen named OVERVIEW.

Multiple ; (semicolons) are defined consecutively in the OPT subparameter value to adjust for the amount of time that a particular system might typically require to process the `Connecting...` message that is displayed when accessing the MAINVIEW window interface.

To invoke this AutoLogon session, you would issue the following START command:

```
S BBVTAS.VEA1,SUF=xx
```

where *xx* is the two-character suffix that is assigned to the BBVTASxx member containing the LOGON command.

## Terminating a VTAM AutoLogon Session

The following methods can be used to end an AutoLogon TAS session after it has been started:

- logging off the terminal session

To log off your session, simply press the **End** key until you have exited your terminal session.

- issuing an operator STOP command

When a TAS is stopped, the user of that session loses all communications with the host.

To stop a TAS by using an operator STOP command, issue

**P *userID* (,A=*asid*)**

In the preceding command:

***userID*** Is a unique identifier for the started task. When displaying active address spaces in MVS, the *userID* value appears in the procedure name field.

**A=*asid*** Is an optional parameter if the *userID* value is being used in only one active session. If you have a MAINVIEW Alternate Access and a TSO session running under the same *userID* concurrently, you must specify the A parameter, where *asid* is the ASID value for the TAS session as shown in the DA display of SDSF.

**Note:** You do not want to issue a STOP command against the TAS proc name, such as P BBVTAS, because this command is ignored.

- issuing an operator CANCEL command

**Note:** BMC Software recommends that you use the MVS STOP command rather than the MVS CANCEL command to stop a TAS, but you can use the CANCEL command if necessary.

To cancel a TAS by using an operator CANCEL command, issue

**C U=*userID* (*A=asid*)**

where

***userID*** Is a unique identifier for the started task. When displaying active address spaces in MVS, the *userID* value appears in the procedure name field.

***A=asid*** Is an optional parameter if the *userID* value is being used in only one active session. If you have a MAINVIEW Alternate Access and a TSO session running under the same *userID* concurrently, you must specify the A parameter, where *asid* is the ASID value for the TAS session as shown in the DA display of SDSF.

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# Chapter 4      **Configuring, Starting, and Terminating EXCP AutoLogon Sessions**

AutoLogon sessions are for terminals that are configured to be directly logged on to a BMC Software product at TAS initialization, without requiring user intervention at the terminal. To achieve this goal, AutoLogon sessions require the OPT( ) subparameter to be passed to ISPF at session initialization.

For the OPT( ) subparameter to be passed, other session parameters must be defined. Required session parameters can be defined

- directly to a START command
- to a BBVTAS $xx$  parameter list member in UBBPARM
- to both a START command and a BBVTAS $xx$  member

See Appendix B, “Cross-Reference of Parameters,” for a list of all TAS parameters and the locations where each parameter may be defined

EXCP terminals must be started as AutoLogon sessions because you cannot initiate an EXCP session from an EXCP terminal. Logon services are not provided for EXCP communications (see “Understanding an EXCP Terminal Session” on page 4-2 for more information), so a TAS for any EXCP terminal session must be initialized by issuing a START command.

You can run up to 32 EXCP terminal sessions concurrently.

This chapter explains

- what an EXCP terminal session is (see page 4-2)
- how to inactivate a VTAM terminal to support an EXCP session (see page 4-3)
- what the methods are for issuing START commands for EXCP AutoLogon sessions (see page 4-3)
- how to control the TAS initialization parameters for an AutoLogon session (see page 4-4)
- how to define the START command for an EXCP AutoLogon session (see page 4-5)
- how to define BBVTASxx members for EXCP AutoLogon sessions (see page 4-13)
- how to terminate a TAS (see page 4-15)

## Understanding an EXCP Terminal Session

An EXCP terminal is a 3270 display station that is channel-attached to your host through a non-SNA control unit. Therefore, the terminal is directly accessed through a MAINVIEW Alternate Access EXCP session by using channel programming rather than being connected through your VTAM network.

A directly connected terminal can communicate with the host by using the EXCP access method. This type of low-level communication requires the user session to manage the communication protocols and does not support any form of user services, such as logon panels. Without logon support, an EXCP session must be initialized by an operator START command. (For MAINVIEW Alternate Access, this task is accomplished by starting a TAS for the terminal's unit address.)

However, when you use a terminal that is connected through your VTAM network, VTAM manages the communication protocols, logon functions, and other services for your user session. For this reason, non-SNA terminals are typically connected to the VTAM network so that users can log on or perform other functions without requiring operator assistance. Usually, you can tell whether your terminal is channel-attached through a non-SNA local control unit by the presence of an A character in the second column of the status line on the terminal.

## Inactivating a VTAM Terminal for EXCP Communications

Any 3270 display station that is channel-attached to your host through a non-SNA control unit must be varied off the VTAM network before it can be logged on to an EXCP session. Because non-SNA terminals are typically connected to VTAM networks, you might need to inactivate a terminal before it can be started as an EXCP AutoLogon session.

To inactivate a VTAM terminal, issue this operator command:

```
V NET,ID=nodeName,INACT
```

In the preceding command, *nodeName* is the one- to eight-character VTAM minor node name.

## Understanding the Methods of EXCP AutoLogon Session Initialization

You can issue a START command at the operator's console or customize START commands to your system configuration.

The following methods are available for issuing a START command to initialize an EXCP AutoLogon session.

### Operator Command

The operator-entered START command string can be up to 121 character spaces in length. If you cannot fit all of the required parameters for your EXCP session onto the operator command line, you can perform the following steps:

- Step 1** Define a BBVTAS.xx member (see “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19) to contain the LOGON command and parameters.
- Step 2** Point to this member in the START command by using the SUF keyword (see “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for more information).

### Automation or Scheduling Product

A START command that is configured to an automation or scheduling product typically can be up to 256 character spaces, depending on the product. You might want to configure one or more EXCP terminals to be initialized automatically whenever VTAM or JES fails, or when these subsystems are brought down for maintenance. See your automation or scheduling product documentation for more information.

### IPL Procedure

Sixty-five bytes are provided for a START command in an IPL procedure, such as the COMMNDxx member of SYS1.PARMLIB. You must use the SUF keyword that points to a BBVTASxx member in a START command that configured to your system's IPL procedure. (See "Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions" on page 4-5 for more information about using the START command and the SUF keyword; see "Defining BBVTASxx Members for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions" on page 4-13 for more information about defining BBVTASxx members.)

## Controlling TAS Initialization Parameters

Three locations are available where TAS parameters can be defined for AutoLogon sessions:

- parameter list member in *hilevel.sysid.UBBPARM* (see "Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters" on page 2-19 for more information)
- EXEC statement parameters that are defined to the proc JCL (see "Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure" on page 2-12 for more information)
- keyword parameters that are specified in the START command

At TAS initialization, MAINVIEW Alternate Access reads parameters from all three locations in a specific sequence: first, the parameter list member; second, the proc JCL; and third, the START command. As each location is read in sequence, all parameters are merged. Duplicate values are overwritten as the merging sequence progresses. Default values are substituted for required parameters that are not defined or are invalid.

**Note:** If invalid parameter values are encountered during the merging sequence, initialization continues, using default values, and messages BBVT233E, BBVT234E, and BBVT235E are issued. These three messages specify which values or parameters are invalid.

Duplicate values can occur only when the START command contains one or both of its keyword parameters. The two keyword parameters that are supported in the TAS START command are SUF and P (see “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for more information). These keywords provide two different methods of starting AutoLogon TASs.

Both keywords are defined to the PROC statement in the TAS proc (default of BBVTAS) and symbolic equivalents to the PARM parameter of the BBVTAS EXEC statement. These keywords can be used separately or together with the START command, as described in Table 4-1 on page 4-6.

## Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions

The TAS proc must execute from a procedure library, such as SYS1.PROCLIB.

You can start a TAS for an EXCP AutoLogon session by issuing the following START command:

```
S BBVTAS.userID [,SUF=xx] [,P='LOGON  
UCB(ucb)DATA(userID/password)  
OPT(x;x;x):ACCOUNT=value:CAPS=x:DEVGROUP=device:SYS  
PREF=prefix']
```

**Note:** If JES and VTAM are not active, you can still activate an EXCP terminal session by adding ,SUB=MSTR to the end of the START command for an EXCP session.

When the START command is issued, the following messages appear on the EXCP terminal screen:

```
MAINVIEW ALTERNATE ACCESS LOGON IN PROGRESS
```

```
MAINVIEW Alternate Access AUTOLOGON in progress
```

Each parameter and subparameter in the EXCP START command is explained in the following table:

**Table 4-1 START Command Parameters (EXCP) (Part 1 of 4)**

<b>Parameter or Subparameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>userID</i>	<p>This required parameter is the unique started task identifier for the TAS. You use this value to differentiate one TAS task from another that run concurrently on your system.</p> <p>When displaying active address spaces in MVS, the <i>userID</i> appears in the procedure name field. The <i>userID</i> value should be the user ID to be associated with your session, which is the same value that is defined to the DATA(<i>userID</i>) subparameter.</p>
SUF= <i>xx</i>	<p>This optional parameter defines a BBVTAS<math>xx</math> member to a START command, where <math>xx</math> is the member name suffix. The BBVTAS<math>xx</math> member must contain the LOGON command and subparameters; otherwise, the EXCP session is not logged on.</p> <p>Use the SUF keyword to point to a BBVTAS<math>xx</math> member when the length of LOGON command exceeds the space that you have for defining the START command, or when you want to customize and save the LOGON command and subparameters for an AutoLogon session. BBVTAS<math>xx</math> members provide a means of expanding the amount of space that is necessary to specify the required LOGON command subparameters with the START command.</p> <p>Each BBVTAS<math>xx</math> member for an AutoLogon session must contain a user ID; therefore, each AutoLogon session that is started by using the SUF keyword must have a separate BBVTAS<math>xx</math> member, or possible ISPF profile data set conflicts can result. See “Step 5: Defining a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-11 and “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for information about creating BBVTAS<math>xx</math> members.</p> <p>See “Defining BBVTAS<math>xx</math> Members for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-13 for more information about BBVTAS<math>xx</math> members; see “Controlling TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 4-4 for more information about using the SUF= keyword.</p> <p>The following command is an example of how SUF is used in the START command:</p> <pre>S BBVTAS.userID,SUF=<i>xx</i></pre>

**Table 4-1 START Command Parameters (EXCP) (Part 2 of 4)**

<b>Parameter or Subparameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
P	<p>(optional) P changes the keywords and LOGON command subparameters that are specified in the BBVTASxx member that is used to initialize the session, or defines keywords and subparameters that are not specified in BBVTASxx.</p> <p>If you define more than one value to P, you must separate each with a : (colon). For example, if you define two keywords or the LOGON command and a keyword, then you must use a : (colon) to separate the values.</p> <p>Single quotation marks must surround the entire value that is defined to the P keyword.</p> <p>This parameter allows AutoLogon sessions to be started by an operator, without requiring additional customization. It also provides a method of specifying different session values, such as user ID, application menu, or caps support for Katakana terminals, when starting an AutoLogon session.</p> <p>The only restriction to using the P keyword is that the START command and the entire LOGON command string might be too long to use P with some methods of issuing the START command (see “Understanding the Methods of EXCP AutoLogon Session Initialization” on page 4-3).</p> <p>The following command is an example of how P is used in the START command:</p> <pre>S BBVTAS.userID,P='parm:parm:parm:...'</pre> <p>See “Controlling TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 4-4 for more information about using the P= keyword.</p>
SUF and P	<p>You can use these two keywords together in a single START command to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• temporarily modify one or more parameter values that are defined to a BBVTASxx member without having to edit the member</li> <li>• define parameters or keywords that are not specified in the BBVTASxx member without having to edit the member</li> </ul> <p>By defining both the SUF keyword and the P keyword in the START command, any duplicate parameter values that are defined in the operator START command override the similar parameters that are defined in the BBVTASxx member (see Appendix B, “Cross-Reference of Parameters,” for more information).</p> <p>The following command is an example of how SUF and P are used together in the START command:</p> <pre>S BBVTAS.userID,SUF=xx,P='parm:parm:parm:...'</pre>

**Table 4-1 START Command Parameters (EXCP) (Part 3 of 4)**

Parameter or Subparameter	Description
LOGON	<p>This command is required when defining the UCB( ), DATA( ) and OPT( ) subparameters.</p> <p>When specified in the START command, the LOGON command and its subparameters must be defined to the P keyword.</p> <p>When defined to a BBVTASxx member, the LOGON command and its subparameters must be pointed to in the START command by the SUF keyword. The LOGON command itself must begin in column 1 and no comments may be coded on the same line as the LOGON command.</p>
UCB( <i>ucb</i> )	<p>UCB(<i>ucb</i>) is a required subparameter of the LOGON command and must be defined for EXCP AutoLogon sessions, whether in a START command or a BBVTASxx member. The <i>ucb</i> value defines the unit address of the channel-attached terminal device. The <i>ucb</i> value is a four-character address</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Do not define a / (slash) as part of the address value.</p>
DATA( <i>userID/ password</i> )	<p>Required subparameter of the LOGON command and must be defined for EXCP AutoLogon sessions, whether in a START command or a BBVTASxx member. The DATA( ) subparameter has two operands:</p> <p><i>userID</i> This operand is the user ID to be associated with your session. The <i>userID</i> must be defined or your session does not initialize. Any standard ID that TSO supports is supported by MAINVIEW Alternate Access; however, the ID must be defined to your external security manager to be accepted by MAINVIEW Alternate Access.</p> <p><i>/password</i> This operand is the password that is associated with the <i>userID</i> operand. When defined, <i>password</i> must be separated from <i>userID</i> by a / (slash) character.</p> <p>Your <i>userID</i> might not require a <i>/password</i>, depending on how security is defined for MAINVIEW Alternate Access and <i>userID</i> (refer to <i>Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products</i> for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access). If a <i>/password</i> is not required for <i>userID</i>, then <i>/password</i> is not a required operand of the DATA( ) subparameter.</p> <p>If you define <i>/password</i>, you should be aware of the security issues concerning this operand; (refer to <i>Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products</i> for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access).</p> <p>If you do not provide <i>/password</i> and the <i>userID</i> specified requires that a password be entered, the password panel in Figure 5-3 on page 5-15 is displayed when the TAS initializes, and your AutoLogon session is interrupted and does not pass the OPT( ) subparameter.</p> <p>If you do provide <i>/password</i> the password panel is skipped and you are logged on directly to your session.</p>

Table 4-1 START Command Parameters (EXCP) (Part 4 of 4)

Parameter or Subparameter	Description
OPT( <i>x;x;x</i> )	<p>OPT(<i>x;x;x</i>) is an optional subparameter of the LOGON command that can be defined for EXCP AutoLogon sessions, whether in a START command or a BBVTASxx member. The OPT( ) subparameter contains a command string that is passed by MAINVIEW Alternate Access to the application and gets executed after the session is initialized.</p> <p>The OPT( ) subparameter value, (<i>x;x;x</i>), can be any alphanumeric character string that could be entered in the command field of the MAINVIEW Selection Menu, where each <i>x</i> is a command or menu option. Each <i>x</i> value in the character string must be separated by one or more ; (semicolons). Other delimiter characters might not be valid.</p> <p>The maximum length of OPT(<i>x;x;x</i>) and its variable string is 80 bytes, but you might have fewer bytes available, depending on where this subparameter is defined. See “Understanding the Methods of EXCP AutoLogon Session Initialization” on page 4-3 for information about limitations when defined to a START command; see “Defining BBVTASxx Members for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-13 for information about defining subparameters in a BBVTASxx member.</p> <p>Each <i>x</i> value must be a MAINVIEW product menu option, view, screen, or command. Additionally, access to a MAINVIEW product results in a CONNECTING . . . message that requires you to define multiple consecutive semicolons (;) in your OPT( ) string at the point where this message occurs.</p> <p>BMC Software recommends that you test your (<i>x;x;x</i>) value <i>before</i> defining it to the OPT( ) subparameter. You can test (<i>x;x;x</i>) by displaying the menu and entering the character string to verify that it displays the view, screen, product, or service that you expect. See “Examples of the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-10 for examples of how the OPT( ) subparameter can be configured.</p>
ACCOUNT= <i>value</i>	(optional keyword) This keyword defines a default account value that is used for job accounting; see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 for more information. When specified in the START command, ACCOUNT must be defined to the P keyword.
CAPS={YES   <u>NO</u> }	(optional keyword) This keyword specifies Katakana terminal support; see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 for more information. When specified in the START command, CAPS must be defined to the P keyword.
DEVGROUP= <i>device</i>	(optional keyword) This keyword specifies an esoteric device name for ISPF log, list, and profile data sets; see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 for more information. When specified in the START command, DEVGROUP must be defined to the P keyword.
SYSPREF= <i>prefix</i>	(optional keyword) This keyword specifies a prefix for the ISPF profile data sets that is different from the user ID or the prefix that is defined in the profile for the user ID in the external security manager; see “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 for more information. When specified in the START command, SYSPREF must be defined to the P keyword.

## Examples of the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions

The following examples show how the START command can be specified for an EXCP AutoLogon session. The default values are used in these examples, but your site might have defined other values; see “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for more information about the EXCP START command. These examples also assume that the EXCP terminal is varied inactive on the VTAM network.

### Example 1

You can specify the following command:

```
S BBVTAS.MAK1,P=LOGON UCB(0C10) DATA(MAK1) OPT(7;1)'
```

As a result, the initial view or screen that is defined to the **MAK1** profile is displayed or, if there is no initial display value assigned to the **MAK1** profile, the default MVMVS screen for MAINVIEW for OS/390 is displayed on the EXCP terminal with a UCB unit address of 0C10.

The following conditions must be valid for this AutoLogon session to initialize:

- The **MAK1** user ID must have at least read access to the FACILITY(BOOLEBBV), so that **MAK1** does not require a clear text password. Refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.
- This session must initialize by using the parameter list member BBVTAS00 (unless some other two-character suffix value is defined to the SUF parameter on the PROC statement in the BBVTAS proc; see “Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-12 for more information).

## Example 2

You can specify the following command:

```
S BBVTAS.SXC2,SUF=SC,P='LOGON OPT(Z;1;;;;;SCR OVERVIEW;ASU 5)'
```

As a result, the **OVERVIEW** screen is displayed in automatic screen update (ASU) mode set at 5 seconds, assuming that user **SXC2** has previously created a **MAINVIEW** for OS/390 screen named **OVERVIEW**.

The following conditions must be valid for this AutoLogon session to initialize:

- This session must initialize by using the parameter list member **BBVTASSC**, even if some other two-character suffix value is defined to the **SUF** parameter on the **PROC** statement in the **BBVTAS** proc (see “Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-12 for more information).
- The **BBVTASSC** member must contain the **LOGON** command with the following subparameters defined:
  - **UCB**(*ucb*), where *ucb* is a valid EXCP terminal unit address
  - **DATA**(**SXC2**/**SHARI**), where **SXC2** is a valid user ID defined to the external security manager (ESM) and **SHARI** is the valid password value for **SXC2**
- The **OPT**(**Z;1;;;;;SCR OVERVIEW;ASU 5**) subparameter must be passed to ISPF even if an **OPT** subparameter is defined to the **LOGON** command in the **BBVTASSC** parameter list member. Any parameter that is defined in the **START** command overrides duplicate parameters that are defined in either the **TAS** proc or the parameter list member (see Appendix B, “Cross-Reference of Parameters,” for more information).
- Multiple **;** (semicolons) must be defined consecutively in the **OPT** subparameter value to adjust for the amount of time that a particular system might typically require to process the **Connecting...** message that is displayed when accessing the **MAINVIEW** window interface.

### Example 3

You can specify the following command:

```
S BBVTAS.LRP1,SUF=LP
```

As a result, the product service or screen that is defined to the OPT subparameter is displayed.

The following conditions must be valid for this AutoLogon session to initialize:

- This session must initialize by using the parameter list member BBVTASLP, even if some other two-character suffix value is defined to the SUF parameter on the PROC statement in the BBVTAS proc (see “Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-12 for more information).
- The BBVTASLP member must contain the LOGON command with the following subparameters defined:

- UCB(*ucb*), where *ucb* is a valid EXCP terminal unit address
- DATA(LRP1), where **LRP1** is a valid user ID that is defined to the external security manager (ESM) and has at least read access to the FACILITY(BOOLEBBV) so that LRP1 does not require a clear text password

Refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

- OPT(*x;x;x*), where *x;x;x* is a valid option string

## Defining BBVTASxx Members for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions

A BBVTASxx member can contain a LOGON command and subparameters for an EXCP session. Any member is pointed to at TAS initialization by specifying the SUF= keyword with the START command.

The LOGON command contained within a BBVTASxx member is used to specify the following subparameters for an AutoLogon session:

- UCB(*ucb*), where *ucb* is a valid EXCP terminal unit name
- DATA(*userID/password*), where

*userID* Is a valid user ID that is defined to the external security manager (ESM) and can have at least read access to the FACILITY(BOOLEBBV) so that *userID* does not require a clear text password. Refer to *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* for more information about defining security for MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

*/password* Is a valid password for *userID*, if *userID* requires a password.

- OPT(*x;x;x*), where *x;x;x* is a valid option string

### To Define BBVTASxx Members for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions

**Step 1** Read the information in “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19 and follow the instructions in “Step 5: Defining a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-11 to create a new BBVTASxx member in UBBPARM.

**Step 2** Use the following syntax rules to define the LOGON command and subparameters in a BBVTASxx member:

- Each line must contain the LOGON command.
- A single line cannot exceed 72 bytes.
- Always begin the LOGON command in column 1.
- Do not code comments on the same line as a LOGON command.

- If the LOGON command and subparameter string exceeds 72 bytes, continue on additional lines by defining the LOGON command on each line that contains valid subparameters.
- A single subparameter must be coded on one line; it cannot be started on one line and continued on another line.

**Note:** See “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for a description of each keyword and LOGON command subparameter.

**Step 3** Use the SUF keyword in the START command to initialize your AutoLogon session; see “Controlling TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 4-4 for a description of this keyword.

See “Example of Defining the LOGON Command in a BBVTASxx Member” for more information.

## Example of Defining the LOGON Command in a BBVTASxx Member

The following example shows how the LOGON command can be defined to a BBVTASxx member for an EXCP AutoLogon session. The default values are used in these examples, but your site might have defined other values; see “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for more information.

### Example

You can specify the following commands:

```
LOGON UCB(J43) DATA(VEA1/VIRGINIA)
LOGON OPT(Z;1;;;;;SCR OVERVIEW;W2.LO;W4.LO;ASU 5;W3.DOWN)
```

As a result, the OVERVIEW screen is displayed with windows 2 and 4 locked, the remaining windows in automatic screen update (ASU) mode set at 5 seconds, and the data in window 3 scrolled down, assuming that user **VEA1** has previously created a MAINVIEW for OS/390 screen named OVERVIEW.

Multiple ; (semicolons) are defined consecutively in the OPT subparameter value to adjust for the amount of time that a particular system might typically require to process the Connecting... message that is displayed when accessing the MAINVIEW window interface.

To invoke this AutoLogon session, you would issue the following START command:

```
S BBVTAS.VEA1,SUF=xx
```

In the preceding command, *xx* is the two-character suffix that is assigned to the BBVTAS*xx* member containing the LOGON command.

## Terminating an EXCP AutoLogon Session

The following methods can be used to end an AutoLogon TAS session after it has been started:

- logging off the terminal session

To log off your session, simply press the **End** key until you have exited your terminal session.

- issuing an operator STOP command

When a TAS is stopped, the user of that session loses all communications with the host.

To stop a TAS by using an operator STOP command, issue

```
P userID (,A=asid)
```

In the preceding command:

<i>userID</i>	Is a unique identifier for the started task. When displaying active address spaces in MVS, the <i>userID</i> value appears in the procedure name field.
<b>A=<i>asid</i></b>	Is an optional parameter if the <i>userID</i> value is being used in only one active session. If you have a MAINVIEW Alternate Access and a TSO session running under the same <i>userID</i> concurrently, you must specify the A parameter, where <i>asid</i> is the ASID value for the TAS session as shown in the DA display of SDSF.

**Note:** You do not want to issue a STOP command against the TAS proc name, such as P BBVTAS, because this command is ignored.

- issuing an operator CANCEL command

**Note:** BMC Software recommends that you use the MVS STOP command rather than the MVS CANCEL command to stop a TAS, but you can use the CANCEL command if necessary.

To cancel a TAS by using an operator CANCEL command, issue

**C U=*userID* (*A=asid*)**

In the preceding command:

*userID* Is a unique identifier for the started task. When displaying active address spaces in MVS, the *userID* value appears in the procedure name field.

*A=asid* Is an optional parameter if the *userID* value is being used in only one active session. If you have a MAINVIEW Alternate Access and a TSO session running under the same *userID* concurrently, you must specify the A parameter, where *asid* is the ASID value for the TAS session as shown in the DA display of SDSF.

---

---

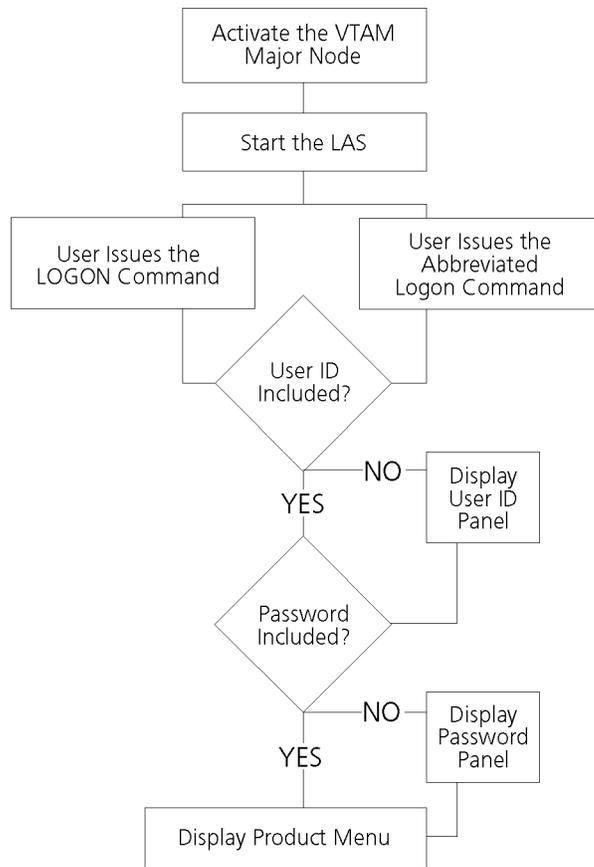
# Chapter 5    Logging On and Off a VTAM Terminal

A VTAM terminal is a terminal that is connected to your VTAM network. MAINVIEW Alternate Access can establish a VTAM session with your BMC Software product through a VTAM terminal when you issue either the LOGON command or the abbreviated logon command directly from the terminal. However, before MAINVIEW Alternate Access can support any logons from VTAM terminals, the VTAM application major node for MAINVIEW Alternate Access must be activated and the LAS must be started. The procedure for activating MAINVIEW Alternate Access and logging on through a VTAM terminal is shown in Figure 5-1 on page 5-2.

This chapter discusses how to

- activate the VTAM application major node (see page 5-3)
- start the LAS, control the LAS parameters, and stop the LAS (see page 5-4)
- use the LOGON command (see page 5-8)
- use the abbreviated logon command (see page 5-11)
- use the logon panels (see page 5-13)
- log off a VTAM session (see page 5-16)

**Figure 5-1 Startup and Logon Procedure from VTAM Terminals**



# Activating the VTAM Application Major Node

To initialize, the LAS requires that VTAM be available and the VTAM application major node be active.

BMC Software recommends placing the LAS in your IPL procedure; however, VTAM can take a long time to initialize at IPL and might not be available by the time the LAS initializes. If VTAM is not available, the following message is issued:

```
BBVL385I VTAM is inactive, waiting 15 seconds for retry
```

The LAS automatically waits 15 seconds and checks for VTAM again. The LAS performs this waiting function 20 times before terminating.

VTAM might be available but the major node might not be active. If the major node is not active when the LAS is started, the following message is issued:

```
BBVL485I VTAM applid applid is inactive; vary the major  
node active
```

The LAS automatically waits 15 seconds and attempts to connect again. The LAS performs this waiting function 20 times before terminating.

**Note:** You can configure the VTAM application major node name to be directly activated at VTAM startup by adding the major node name to SYS1.VTAMLST member ATCCONxx.

## To Activate the VTAM Major Node for MAINVIEW Alternate Access

- Step 1** Verify that VTAM is available.
- Step 2** Activate the VTAM application major node definition by issuing the following operator command:

```
V NET,ID=BBVTASA,ACT
```

This command assumes that the default VTAM application major node name, BBVTASA, was not changed during customization.

## Starting and Stopping the Logon Address Space (LAS)

The LAS must be running to support user logons from VTAM terminals. It is not used for VTAM or EXCP AutoLogon sessions. (For more information about how the LAS functions, see “Logon Address Space (LAS) Functions” on page 1-6.)

This section includes

- step-by-step instructions for starting the LAS (see “Starting the LAS” on page 5-4)
- information about defining LAS initialization parameters at startup (see “Controlling LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 5-6)
- step-by-step instructions for stopping the LAS (see “Stopping the LAS” on page 5-7)

### Starting the LAS

The LAS runs as a started task. The LAS proc must execute from a procedure library, such as SYS1.PROCLIB.

#### To Start the LAS

Issue the following START command to start the LAS by using the default parameter list that is defined in the LAS proc:

```
S BBVLAS
```

#### Notes:

- This command assumes that the default LAS proc name, BBVLAS, was not changed during customization.
- If a LAS named BBVLAS already is operational, this command fails. The first LAS must be stopped before a new LAS can be started; see “Stopping the LAS” on page 5-7 for more information. If you want to run more than one LAS, see “To Start Multiple LASs”.

- To define the LAS so that it initializes at IPL, add this START command to an IPL procedure such as the COMMND`xx` member of SYS1.PARMLIB.
- If you do not want to use the default parameters and you want to define a different parameter list for LAS initialization, see “Controlling LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 5-6.

### To Start Multiple LASs

You might want to start one LAS for user access to the MAINVIEW Selection Menu and additional LASs for access directly to various MAINVIEW product menus. You can run more than one LAS on the same system at a time; however, two LASs cannot run concurrently while using the same minor node root name. Therefore, you must perform the following customization to support multiple LASs:

- Step 1** Define a different VTAM application major node and minor nodes, specifying a different minor node root name (see “Step 2: (Optional) Defining the VTAM Major and Minor Nodes” on page 2-7).
- Step 2** Define a LAS proc with a unique name (see “Step 8: (Optional) Defining a LAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-14).
- Step 3** Define a LAS initialization parameter list member named BBVLAS`xx` (see “Step 7: (Optional) Defining a Default LAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-13).
- Step 4** In this BBVLAS`xx` member, specify the
  - VTAM minor node root name that was created at the APPLID parameter in Step 1
  - unique name of the proc that was created at the PROCNAME parameter in Step 2

See “Understanding LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-22 for more information about these parameters.

## Controlling LAS Initialization Parameters

LAS initialization parameters are used to set the LAS environment when the LAS initializes (initialization parameters are described in “Understanding LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-22). These initialization parameters are defined in a parameter list member in *hilevel.sysid.UBBPARM*. The default parameter list member is BBVLAS00. BBVLAS00 is created during customization, but you can define other parameter list members (see “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19).

The `SUF=xx` keyword on the BBVLAS PROC statement specifies which parameter list member is used to initialize the LAS (the *xx* value is a two-character suffix belonging to a BBVLAS*xx* member in UBBPARM). BBVLAS00 is the default member for the LAS because `SUF=00` is the default keyword value. When the LAS initializes, it reads the parameter list member that the SUF keyword points to.

You can override the SUF parameter value that is defined on the BBVLAS PROC statement at LAS initialization by specifying the SUF parameter and the suffix of a different parameter list member in the LAS START command.

To initialize the LAS with a different parameter list member, specify the following START command:

```
S BBVLAS,SUF=xx
```

In the preceding command, *xx* is the two-character suffix belonging to a BBVLAS*xx* member in UBBPARM.

**Note:** This command assumes that the default LAS proc name, BBVLAS, was not changed during customization. For example, you can specify the following command:

```
S BBVLAS,SUF=01
```

As a result, the LAS is started using the parameter list that is defined to member BBVLAS01 in UBBPARM.

## Stopping the LAS

When the LAS is operational, there should be no need to stop it unless you want to change the initialization parameters (see “Controlling LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 5-6 for more information). When you do stop the LAS, you do not affect any currently active VTAM terminal sessions, but new VTAM terminal users who want to log on through MAINVIEW Alternate Access cannot do so.

To stop the LAS, issue the following operator STOP command:

**P BBVLAS**

## Using the LOGON Command

After the VTAM application major node is activated and the LAS is initialized, the LOGON command can be used to log on to a VTAM session from a VTAM terminal. See “Examples of Using the VTAM LOGON Command” on page 5-10 for examples of this command.

**Note:** You can also use the abbreviated logon command to log on to a VTAM session (see “Using the Abbreviated Logon Command” on page 5-11 for more information). The abbreviated logon command is available only if your site has completed customization for either the VTAM USS table or the logon interpret table; check with your VTAM administrator.

To use the LOGON command, issue the following command at the VTAM terminal logon screen. The default configuration allows you to type the LOGON command in all uppercase characters or in all lowercase characters; however, your site might have changed this default during customization.

**LOGON APPLID**(*applid*)[**DATA**(*userID*[*password*])]

In the preceding command:

**APPLID**(*applid*)(required) Can be one of the following items:

- the minor node root name that was defined in the VTAM application major node definition (the default value is BBVTAS)
- the VTAM generic name that was specified for the GNAME LAS initialization parameter, as described in Table 2-3 on page 2-23

**DATA(*userID/password*)**

(optional) Defines the session user ID and password, where

***userID*** Is the user ID to be associated with your session. If you specify the DATA( ) parameter, you *must* define the *userID* operand. Any standard ID that TSO supports is supported by MAINVIEW Alternate Access; however, the ID must be defined to your external security manager to be accepted by MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

If you do *not* specify DATA(*userID*), the user ID panel, shown in Figure 5-2 on page 5-13, is displayed. If you do define DATA(*userID*), the user ID panel is skipped.

If you are required to provide a password for the user ID, the password panel, shown in Figure 5-3 on page 5-15, is displayed.

If you are *not* required to provide a password for the user ID, both the user ID and password panels are skipped, and the default product menu is displayed.

***/password***

(optional) Specifies the password that is associated with the user ID. When you define the *password* value, you *must* define the *userID* value and separate *userID* with a / (slash) character.

When you define DATA(*userID/password*), both the user ID and password panels are skipped, and the default product menu is displayed. However, you might not want to define the password because it is visible on the screen when specified in the LOGON command.

**Note:** If the LAS initializes with USS=NO (see “Understanding LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-22), be sure to define extra characters when specifying the DATA( ) parameter. The correct syntax is

**DATA(\*\$ *userID/password*)**

The *password* value is optional, but a single quotation mark-dollar sign-blank space ( '\$ ) must be specified before the *userID* value and an end single quotation mark ( ' ) must be specified at the end of the DATA( ) parameter value.

The following message appears when the LOGON command is issued:

```
MAINVIEW ALTERNATE ACCESS LOGON IN PROGRESS
```

Then, depending on how you issue the LOGON command, one or both of the MAINVIEW Alternate Access logon panels can appear (see “Using the Logon Panels” on page 5-13).

## Examples of Using the VTAM LOGON Command

The following examples show how the LOGON command can be defined for a VTAM terminal session logon. The default values are used in these examples, but your site might have defined other values. See “Using the LOGON Command” on page 5-8 for more information.

### Example 1

You can specify the following command:

```
LOGON APPLID(BBVTAS)
```

As a result, the user ID panel (see Figure 5-2 on page 5-13) is displayed.

### Example 2

You can specify the following command:

```
LOGON APPLID(BBVTAS) DATA(JXM1)
```

As a result, the password panel (see Figure 5-3 on page 5-15) is displayed, unless **JXM1** is an invalid user ID. If **JXM1** is an invalid user ID, the logon terminates.

### Example 3

You can specify the following command:

```
LOGON APPLID(BBVTAS) DATA(MAK1/MARCIE)
```

If **MAK1** is a valid user ID, the default product menu is displayed, unless **MARCIE** is an invalid password. If **MARCIE** is an invalid password, the password panel, shown in Figure 5-3 on page 5-15, is displayed so that you can enter the correct password.

### Example 4

If the LAS initializes with **USS=NO**, you specify the following command:

```
LOGON APPLID(BBVTAS) DATA('$ SXC2')
```

The password panel (see Figure 5-3 on page 5-15) is displayed, unless **SXC2** is an invalid user ID. If **SXC2** is an invalid user ID, the logon terminates.

### Example 5

If the LAS initializes with USS=NO, you specify the following command:

```
LOGON APPLID(BBVTAS) DATA('$ DRP1/DON')
```

If **DRP1** is a valid user ID, the default product menu is displayed, unless DON is an invalid password. If DON is an invalid password, the password panel, shown in Figure 5-3 on page 5-15, is displayed so that you can enter the correct password.

## Using the Abbreviated Logon Command

An abbreviated logon command can be used to log on to a VTAM session from a VTAM terminal. See “Examples of Using the Abbreviated Logon Command” on page 5-12 for examples of this command.

Your VTAM configuration may contain a USS table (USSTAB) entry or a logon interpret (LOGTAB) table entry that defines a shorter command for logging on than the required minimum LOGON APPLID(*applid*) command. The default abbreviated logon command is BBV.

During customization, sample LOGTAB and USSTAB entries can be created, but they must be added to production tables and the tables must be recompiled before the abbreviated command is usable. In addition, the USS parameter must be configured properly in the LAS initialization parameter list to enable the table entry and the abbreviated command (see “Understanding LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-22). Check with your VTAM site administrator to find out if a table entry is configured or if the default value was changed during customization.

To use the abbreviated command, issue the following command at the terminal logon screen:

```
BBV [userID/password]
```

#### Notes:

- This command assumes that the default USS or logon interpret table entry, which specifies BBV, was not changed during customization.
- The *userID* and *password* parameters are identical to the operands of the DATA( ) parameter in the LOGON command; see page 5-9 for more information.

The following message appears when the abbreviated logon command is issued:

```
MAINVIEW ALTERNATE ACCESS LOGON IN PROGRESS
```

Then, depending on how you issue the abbreviated logon command, one or both of the MAINVIEW Alternate Access logon panels will appear (see “Using the Logon Panels” on page 5-13).

## Examples of Using the Abbreviated Logon Command

The following examples show how the abbreviated logon command can be defined for a VTAM terminal session logon. The default values are used in these examples, but your site might have defined other values. See “Using the Abbreviated Logon Command” on page 5-11 for more information about the abbreviated command.

### Example 1

If you specify the following command, the user ID panel (see Figure 5-2 on page 5-13) is displayed:

```
BBV
```

### Example 2

If you specify the following command, the password panel (see Figure 5-3 on page 5-15) is displayed, unless **SXC2** is an invalid user ID:

```
BBV SXC2
```

**Note:** If **SXC2** is an invalid user ID, the logon terminates.

### Example 3

If you specify the following command and **DRP1** is a valid user ID, the default product menu is displayed, unless **DON** is an invalid password:

```
BBV DRP1/DON
```

**Note:** If **DON** is an invalid password, the password panel is displayed so that you can enter the correct password.

## Using the Logon Panels

The following logon panels are available:

- user ID panel
- password panel

These panels might be displayed or might not be displayed at session logon, depending on how you specify the LOGON command or the abbreviated logon command.

This section provides an example of each logon panel and explains how to navigate and respond to each panel during a session logon.

### Using the User ID Panel

The user ID panel, shown in Figure 5-2, is displayed when the LOGON command or the abbreviated logon command is issued at the terminal logon screen without a specified user ID value.

**Figure 5-2** User ID Panel

```
BBVL748E ----- MAINVIEW Alternate Access ----- BMC Software

Enter userid ==>> jxml
```

The only field on this panel is the **Enter userid ==>>** field. Your cursor is located at this field when the panel is displayed.

Type your user ID and press **Enter**.

**Note:** Your user ID must be defined to the external security manager at your site; otherwise, MAINVIEW Alternate Access rejects your logon request.

The following message appears and then the password panel is displayed (see Figure 5-3 on page 5-15):

```
BBVL701I Logon in progress for userid at hh:mm:ss on  
dd:mmm:yyyy
```

If you press **End** at the user ID panel rather than type your user ID, the following message is displayed and then the terminal logon screen is displayed:

```
BBVL705I Logon terminated
```

## Using the Password Panel

The password panel, shown in Figure 5-3 on page 5-15, is displayed when

- a user ID has been entered at the user ID panel
- the LOGON command is issued with a user ID but no password, and the user ID requires a password
- the LOGON command is issued with a user ID and a password, but the external security manager determines that the specified password is invalid

**Figure 5-3 Password Panel**

```

*****
***                                     ***
***           MAINVIEW Alternate Access           ***
***           (C) COPYRIGHT 2002, BMC Software, Inc.           ***
***                                     ***
*****

BBVT105I Please enter current password

      Userid      JXM1
      Password ==>           New Password ==>

                               Press PF1 for HELP

```

This panel contains four fields. Use the **Tab** key to move from field to field. You can access online Help by pressing **PF1**.

After you have completed the password panel fields, press **Enter**. No message is displayed, but the default product menu is displayed on the terminal screen and your session is established.

If you press **End** at the password panel rather than continuing with your logon, the following message appears and the logon screen is displayed:

```
BBVT194W TAS logon session cancelled by user
```

The fields on the password panel are as follows:

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Userid</b>       | Is a display field only. You cannot change the value in this field. The value shows the user ID for your session that was entered at the user ID panel or that was defined to the LOGON or abbreviated logon command. |
| <b>Password</b>     | Is a required input field. Type the password that is associated with the user ID. The password value is not displayed when you type it and can be one to eight alphanumeric characters.                               |
| <b>New Password</b> | Is an optional input field. You can change the password that is associated with the user ID or your external security manager might require you to change your password; otherwise, you can skip this field.          |

### To Change Your Password

**Step 1** In the **New Password** field, type your new password value.

The password value is not displayed when you type it and can be one to eight alphanumeric characters.

**Step 2** Press **Enter**.

A message is displayed, prompting you to re-enter your new password for verification.

**Step 3** Retype your new password value.

**Step 4** Press **Enter** again.

Your new password is now active.

## Logging Off

To log off your session, press the **End** key until you have exited your terminal session.

---

---

# Appendix A Load Modules and Libraries

This appendix contains a list of libraries and sample members that are shipped with PRD and used for installation and customization. The chapter also lists the PRD load modules.

## Load Modules

The following load modules are installed for PRD. These load modules must reside in an APF-authorized library that is concatenated to the STEPLIB DD statements in both the LAS and TAS procs.

- BBVCLOAD** Used for common services that support both LAS and TAS functions.
- BBVJLOAD** Used for TSO services that are required for TAS functions.
- BBVLLOAD** Used by the LAS for user logons to VTAM sessions.
- BBVSLOAD** Used for local SVC screening services that support TAS functions.
- BBVTLOAD** Used for TAS initializations.

## Libraries

The following libraries are shipped in MAINVIEW Alternate Access:

- BBCLIB
- BBPARM
- BBPLIB
- BBSAMP
- BBTLIB

The BBCLIB, BBPLIB, and BBTLIB libraries contain modules specifically for customizing PRD by using AutoCustomization.

The BBPARM and BBSAMP libraries contain sample members that are used for either AutoCustomization or manual customization. These members are never the target of SMP operations. To apply maintenance against BBPARM and BBSAMP members, you must first apply all PTFs and then perform the AutoCustomization or manual customization steps that create or change the affected members.

## BBPARM Data Set Members

The following table lists customizable members that are shipped in BBPARM and are copied to a user parameter library (default is *hilevel.sysid.UBBPARM*) for modifications during customization. The user parameter library must be concatenated by a BBVPARM DD statement in both the LAS and TAS procs.

**Table A-1 BBPARM Library Members**

<b>BBPARM Member Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
BBVLAS00	customizable member that is used to define the session environment at startup for each user that logs on to a VTAM session. This member is required only for VTAM session access, not EXCP sessions. The BBVLAS00 member is the default member. Other parameter list members can use the naming convention of BBVLASxx.
BBVTAS00	customizable member that is used to define the session environment at startup for each session. This member is required for both VTAM and EXCP sessions. The BBVTAS00 member is the default member. Other parameter list members can use the naming convention of BBVTASxx. In fact, an AutoLogon session that is started by an automation product or during the IPL procedure requires its own parameter list member, which contains a LOGON command.

## BBSAMP Data Set Members

The following table lists sample members that are shipped in BBSAMP and copied for modification to a user sample library (default is *hilevel.UBBSAMP*), unless otherwise specified. The user sample library must be concatenated by the SYSPROC DD statement in the TAS proc.

**Table A-2 BBSAMP Library Members (Part 1 of 2)**

<b>BBSAMP Member Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
BBVINIT	<p>REXX EXEC that allocates the ISPF environment for each TAS session</p> <p>During customization, this sample member is copied for modification to a site-specified data set (default is <i>hilevel.UBBSAMP</i>) that must be concatenated by the SYSPROC DD statement in the TAS proc.</p>
BBVINITC	<p>CLIST that creates the ISPF environment for a TAS session if your site does not run REXX</p> <p><b>Note:</b> BMC Software strongly recommends that you use the BBVINIT REXX EXEC if your site does run REXX. Follow the instructions at the top of this sample CLIST to customize it to your site requirements.</p>
BBVISPF	<p>member that is created and used during AutoCustomization to customize BBVINIT</p> <p>This member is re-created if you need to re-customize the ISPF environment AutoCustomization step because of ISPF maintenance. You do not need to maintain this member in your UBBSAMP data set.</p>
BBVLAS	<p>sample started task procedure for initializing the LAS</p> <p>The LAS is used only for user logons to VTAM sessions and not for EXCP sessions. During customization, this sample member is copied for modification to a site-specified data set (default is <i>hilevel.UBBSAMP</i>), and, after it is modified, it is copied or moved to a site-wide procedure library.</p>
BBVLIT	<p>sample logon interpret table entry to see whether you can add to your logon interpret table, after which you can recompile the table to shorten the VTAM user logon command</p> <p>The BBVLIT member is used optionally for VTAM access customization, if required and appropriate to your site. During customization, this sample member is copied for modification to a site-specified data set (default is <i>hilevel.UBBSAMP</i>).</p>

Table A-2 BBSAMP Library Members (Part 2 of 2)

BBSAMP Member Name	Description
BBVLVER	<p>verification job to check that all CSECTS for all PRD load modules are present</p> <p>It creates output showing the results of the verification procedures as well as the PTF maintenance level for each CSECT.</p>
BBVTAS	<p>sample started task procedure for initializing each TAS</p> <p>The TAS proc is used for all VTAM and EXCP session initializations. During customization, this sample member is copied for modification to a site-specified data set (default is <i>hilevel.UBBSAMP</i>), and, after it is modified, it is copied or moved to a site-wide procedure library.</p>
BBVTASA	<p>default VTAM application major node definition (containing a minor node root name with 10 minor nodes) that identifies PRD to VTAM</p> <p>The application major node definition is required only for VTAM session access.</p> <p>During customization, this sample member is copied for modification to either a site-specified data set (default is <i>hilevel.UBBSAMP</i>) or a data set that is concatenated by the VTAMLST DD statement. If copied to a user library for modification, the BBVTASA member must be moved to a VTAMLST DD data set or the user library must be concatenated to VTAMLST DD.</p>
BBVUSST	<p>sample USS table entry that you can add to your USS table, after which you can recompile the table to shorten the VTAM user logon command</p> <p>The BBVUSST member is used optionally for VTAM access customization, if required and appropriate to your site. During customization, this sample member is copied for modification to a site-specified data set (default is <i>hilevel.UBBSAMP</i>).</p>

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# Appendix B Cross-Reference of Parameters

PRD parameters for sessions can be defined to four different places:

- parameter list members

These are UBBPARM members with a naming convention of PRD*xASnn*, where

*x* Is either L for the LAS or T for the TAS.

*nn* Is a unique two-character alphanumeric value.

- See “Defining Other LAS and TAS Initialization Parameter Lists” on page 2-19 for information about creating and naming TAS and LAS parameter list members.
- See “Step 5: Defining a Default TAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-11 or “Step 7: (Optional) Defining a Default LAS Initialization Parameter List” on page 2-13 for information about customizing TAS and LAS parameter list members.
- See “Understanding TAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-19 or “Understanding LAS Initialization Parameters” on page 2-22 for information about specific TAS and LAS parameters.

- 
- started task EXEC or PROC statements

You can specify a default set of session initialization parameters for each session by defining a parameter list member's unique two-character value as *nn* to `SUF` on the PROC statement of either the LAS or the TAS startup procedures or to `SUFFIX` on the TAS EXEC statement.

The procs may reside in `SYS1.PROCLIB` or some other procedure library.

See “Step 6: Defining a TAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-12 or “Step 8: (Optional) Defining a LAS Startup Procedure” on page 2-14 for TAS or LAS started task customization information.

- START command

You can point to a different parameter list member in the START command by overriding the value that is specified in the PROC statement `SUF` parameter by issuing an `S PRDxAS,SUF=nn` command.

For VTAM sessions, see “Defining the START Command for VTAM AutoLogon Sessions” on page 3-5 for information about starting AutoLogon sessions or “Starting and Stopping the Logon Address Space (LAS)” on page 5-4 for information about starting the LAS, which supports the terminal user-issued LOGON or abbreviated logon commands.

For EXCP sessions, see “Defining the START Command for EXCP AutoLogon Sessions” on page 4-5 for information about starting AutoLogon sessions.

- terminal user-issued LOGON or abbreviated logon command (VTAM access only)

VTAM session users can issue the LOGON or abbreviated logon command from a terminal that is connected to the VTAM network and can define a subset of the session initialization parameters. Specifically, users can specify the VTAM minor node name in the `APPLID()` parameter and the user ID/password combination in the `DATA()` parameter.

See “Using the LOGON Command” on page 5-8 for information about the LOGON command or “Using the Abbreviated Logon Command” on page 5-11 for information about the abbreviated logon command. At TAS or LAS initialization, PRD reads parameters from all locations in a specific sequence:

1. Parameter list member
2. Proc JCL
3. Operator-entered START command or the VTAM terminal logon command

As the parameters are read, the following actions occur:

- The parameters are merged as each location is read in sequence.
- Duplicate parameters that are defined in more than one location are overwritten as the merging sequence progresses.
- Default values are substituted for required but undefined parameters.

The cross-references of TAS and LAS parameters in the following tables are designed to help you understand where each parameter can be defined and overwritten.

**Table B-1 TAS and LAS Parameter Cross-Reference (Part 1 of 2)**

TAS Parameter	Parmlib Member	Pg	Proc Statement (PROC or EXEC)	Pg	Operator START Command	Pg	VTAM Terminal Logon	Pg	Used with VTAM, EXCP, or BOTH
ACCOUNT	X	2-20			X	3-5 4-5			BOTH
CAPS	X	2-20			X	3-5 4-5			BOTH
DEVGROU	X	2-21			X	3-5 4-5			BOTH
LOGON	X	2-21			X	3-5 4-5	X	5-8 5-11	BOTH
LOGON APPLID	X	3-8			X	3-5	X	5-8 5-11	VTAM
LOGON DATA	X	3-8 4-5			X	3-5 4-5	X	4-5	BOTH
LOGON OPT	X	3-9 4-5			X	3-5 4-5			BOTH

**Table B-1 TAS and LAS Parameter Cross-Reference (Part 2 of 2)**

TAS Parameter	Parmlib Member	Pg	Proc Statement (PROC or EXEC)	Pg	Operator START Command	Pg	VTAM Terminal Logon	Pg	Used with VTAM, EXCP, or BOTH
LOGON TERMID	X	3-8			X	3-5			VTAM
LOGON UCB	X	4-5			X	4-5			EXCP
P			PROC	3-7 4-6	X	3-5 4-5			BOTH
SUF			PROC	3-6 4-6	X	3-5 4-5			BOTH
SUFFIX			EXEC	2-12					BOTH
SYSPREF	X	2-22			X	3-5 4-5			BOTH
<i>userID</i>					X	3-6 4-5			BOTH
APPLID	X	2-23					X	5-8 5-11	VTAM
CAPS	X	2-23							VTAM
PROCNAME	X	2-23							VTAM
SUF	X		PROC	5-6	X	5-4			VTAM
USS	X	2-23							VTAM

---

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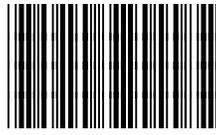
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