

Natural CICS Generation Parameters

This part of the Natural CICS Interface documentation describes the Natural CICS generation parameters. It covers the following topics:

- NCISCPCB Generation Parameters
 - NCMDIR Macro Parameters
 - NCMTGD Macro Parameters
 - NTSWPRM Macro Parameters
 - NCIPAPM Generation Parameters
 - NCMPRM Macro Parameters
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References to CICS Tables

Where appropriate, any references to CICS tables (DCT, FCT, PCT, PPT, TCT, TST, etc.) can be considered as references to the corresponding:

- assembly-type resource definitions,
- online resource definitions via CEDA,
- batch resource definitions via DFHCSDUP.

Related Documents

- **Installation** - refer to Installing the Natural CICS Interface in the Natural Installation Guide for Mainframes.
 - **Utility** - refer to the Natural utility SYSTP which provides various TP-monitor-specific functions
 - **Operation, Individual Components** - for information on operation and the individual components of Natural in a CICS environment, see also:
Node Error Program Considerations for Natural | CICS 3270 Bridge Considerations | Special Natural CICS Functionality | Natural CICS Sample Programs | NCIUIDEX User ID Exit Interface | Invoking Natural from User Programs | Asynchronous Natural Processing under CICS | Logging Natural Sessions under CICS | Performance Considerations | Natural CICS Interface Debugging Facilities | Natural Work Files Under CICS
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NCISCPCB Generation Parameters

The Natural CICS interface system directory is generated by assembling and linking the NCISCPCB source module; see the corresponding step of the CICS-specific Installation Procedure in the Natural Installation Guide for Mainframes.

NCISCPCB contains the following macros:

- NCMDIR
- NCMTGD
- NTSWPRM

The purpose of these macros and the individual parameters which can be specified in the macros NCMDIR and NCMTGD are described in the following sections.

NCMDIR Macro Parameters

The NCMDIR macro is mandatory and must be specified as the first macro in NCISCPCB. It contains various options for the system.

The individual parameters which can be specified in the NCMDIR macro are described below.

CICSPLX | ROLLFLS | ROLLSRV | SWPSIZE | TSKEY | TSRECSZ | USERS

CICSPLX - Switching of CICS Application Region

This parameter is applicable under OS/390 only.

CICSPLX=YES or CICSPLX= <i>subsystem-name</i>	Switching of the CICS application region is enabled if YES or <i>subsystem-name</i> (4 characters) is specified, see explanation below.
CICSPLX=NO	Switching of the CICS application region is disabled. This is the default setting.

If a Natural CICS session is to be enabled to switch the CICS application region, this parameter must be set to YES or to a *subsystem-name*. Natural under CICS will then pass its session information records (SIRs) to the Authorized Services Manager's SIP handler via the CICS task end. For more information, see the Authorized-Services Manager in the Natural Operations for Mainframes documentation.

If a *subsystem-name* has been specified, this will be taken.

If YES has been specified, the SUBSID parameter value in the Natural parameter module will be taken.



Setting this parameter to YES or to a *subsystem-name* automatically sets the ROLLSRV parameter to YES, unless ROLLSRV=*subsystem name* has been specified.

ROLLFLS - Maximum Number of VSAM Roll Files

When generating the Natural CICS interface system directory, the ROLLFLS parameter defines the maximum number of VSAM roll files which can be supported by the environment. Possible values are:

ROLLFLS= <i>n</i>	The maximum number of roll files <i>n</i> can be set over a range of 0 to 9.
ROLLFLS=5	This is the default setting.

This parameter's setting is ignored when you are using the Natural Roll Server.

ROLLSRV - Roll Server Rolling

This parameter is applicable under OS/390 only.

ROLLSRV= <i>subsystem-name</i>	If a <i>subsystem-name</i> (4 characters) is specified, this will be taken.
ROLLSRV=NO	This is the default setting, if CICSPLX=NO. If CICSPLX is not NO, ROLLSRV=YES is forced.
ROLLSRV=YES	Specifying YES causes the subsystem name specified for the CICSPLX parameter to be taken; if no such value is available, the SUBSID parameter value specified in the Natural parameter module will be taken.

If the Natural Roll Server is to be used to save and restore the Natural session data over a screen I/O, this parameter must be set to YES or *subsystem-name*, when the CICSPLX parameter is set to NO. If the CICSPLX parameter is **not** set to NO, the ROLLSRV parameter is set to the CICSPLX parameter specification, if it is not explicitly set to the *subsystem-name*.

SWPSIZE - Swap Pool Size

This parameter specifies the swap pool size (in kilobytes).

SWPSIZE= <i>nnn</i>	<i>nnn</i> can be any numeric value.
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No default value is provided. If you do not wish to use the swap pool, set SWPSIZE to "0".

This parameter's setting is ignored when using the Natural Roll Server.

TSKEY - Prefixes for Natural CICS Temporary Storage Key

The TSKEY parameter defines the constant prefix of the temporary storage queue (see explanation below). Possible values are:

TSKEY=(<i>xxxx,yyyy</i>)	<i>xxxx</i> defines the prefix for roll data, <i>yyyy</i> defines the prefix for pseudo-conversational restart data.
TSKEY=(NAT2,NCOM)	This is the default setting.

When CICS temporary storage (main or auxiliary) is to be used for the Natural CICS interface roll facility or for the communication area for pseudo-conversational Natural tasks (as described with the NCMPRM parameter COMARET), names for queues of task dependent unique temporary storage must be specified.

These queue names consist of a constant 4-byte key and a task-related key. For terminal-dependent tasks, this task-related key corresponds to the terminal ID, for asynchronous non-terminal tasks it corresponds the CICS unique task number. The constant prefix of the temporary storage queue names is defined by the TSKEY parameter.

The Natural CICS interface requires two 4-byte prefixes: one for roll data and one for pseudo-conversational restart data. *xxxx* defines the prefix for roll data, *yyyy* defines the prefix for pseudo-conversational restart data. The two prefixes must be different from each other and exclusive for Natural under CICS.

When running in a CICSplex environment, the CICS temporary storage prefix for Natural session restart information must be defined in a CICS TST as REMOTE/SHARED to be accessible in all participating CICS regions.

TSRECSZ - Record Sizes for Main and Auxiliary Temporary Storage

The TSRECSZ parameter defines the maximum record length for rolling of data if CICS temporary storage is to be used as Natural CICS interface roll facility. A value specification of MAX for *nnnnn* and *mmmmm* sets the maximum value which is possible in CICS. Possible values are:

TSRECSZ=(<i>nnnnn,mmmmm</i>)	<p>The first subparameter "<i>nnnnn</i>" applies to CICS main temporary storage and must be in the range of 4032 to 32763 or 0; if it is set to 0, CICS main temporary storage cannot be used for a Natural roll facility.</p> <p>The second subparameter "<i>mmmmm</i>" applies to CICS auxiliary temporary storage and must be in the range of 3976 to 32763 or 0; if non-zero, this value is used unconditionally; if set to 0, the Natural CICS interface sets the record length which fits into an auxiliary temporary storage control interval, that is, CI size minus VSAM control information minus CICS control information.</p> <p>A user-defined record size greater than CI size results in fewer (logical) roll I/Os at the expense of additional CICS overhead due to writing spanned records.</p>
TSRECSZ=(32748,0)	This is the default setting.

USERS - Session Information Record

This parameter specifies the number of session information record slots (SIRs). Possible values are:

USERS=(<i>nnnnn,mmm</i>)	<p>The subparameter "<i>nnnnn</i>" defines the number of SIRs to be held in the Natural CICS directory module itself. "<i>nnnnn</i>" must be in the range from 1 to 32767. When the SIR slots in the directory are occupied, the Natural CICS interface acquires a CICS shared storage segment, large enough to hold the number of SIRs defined by "<i>mmm</i>", which must be in the range from 0 to 255.</p> <p>If the subparameter "<i>mmm</i>" is 0 or omitted, the system does not acquire additional storage for SIRs if no free SIR slot is available in the system directory. If so, the Natural CICS system is actually restricted to the number of users specified by the first subparameter.</p> <p>If a value other than 0 is specified for "<i>mmm</i>", secondary storage segments are allocated automatically as required. Allocated secondary segments are freed again if they are no longer needed.</p>
USERS=(100,20)	This is the default setting.

The Natural CICS interface permanently holds information about all active Natural sessions. Per session a so-called Session Information Record (SIR) is maintained.

These SIRs are kept

- in a Coupling Facility when running in a Parallel Sysplex environment;
- in a data space of the Natural Authorized Services Manager when running in multiple CICS regions inside a single OS/390 system;
- in a CICS region's main storage when running in a single CICS AOR (locally).

However, whenever a Natural session is active in a CICS region, it will occupy a SIR slot in the current application region.

When running locally in a single CICS AOR, the USERS parameter applies to all Natural sessions. When running in a CICSplex environment, USERS applies to the subset of Natural sessions which is currently active in each of the participating CICS AORs.

NCMTGD Macro Parameters

The NCMTGD macro is mandatory and must be specified for each thread group. The Natural CICS interface allows you to define groups of threads. These groups are controlled/chosen by the CICS transaction ID at session initialization. The common thread size for the various groups may differ and the groups can have different options. The thread group definitions are part of the Natural CICS system directory, as they are relevant to the whole system, not just to a single session.

The individual parameters which can be specified in an NCMTGD macro are described below.

PFKEY | PRIMERF | THRDSZE | THREADS | TRAN | TYPE | XTRAN

PFKEY - PF/PA Keys for Thread Group

This parameter defines a single CICS transaction or a list of them.

PFKEY=xxx	Possible values for xxx are: PF1 to PF24, PA1 to PA3. Also list of keys can be specified. No default value is provided.
PFKEY=(xxx,xxx,...)	Also a list of keys can be specified. This has to be enclosed in parantheses, e.g. PFKEY=(PF12, PF14).

When starting a session, the Natural CICS interface scans through all thread group definitions for the current transaction ID, or PF or PA key. If it cannot be found, the first thread group is taken as default.



At least one transaction ID (in character or hexadecimal format) or one transaction initiating attention identifier must be specified for all groups, except for the first group, which is used as the default group.

PRIMERF - Natural CICS Primary Roll Facility

The PRIMERF parameter defines the Natural CICS interface primary roll facility for all tasks defined in the associated thread group. Therefore, this parameter does not apply to thread groups with TYPE=NONE. Possible values are:

PRIMERF=VSAM	The Natural CICS interface VSAM RRDS roll files are taken as the primary roll facility. CICS auxiliary temporary storage is considered as the secondary roll facility, which means that it is used if all primary roll files become full or unavailable.
PRIMERF=AUX	CICS auxiliary temporary storage is taken as primary roll facility of the Natural CICS interface.
PRIMERF=MAIN	CICS main temporary storage is taken as Natural CICS interface primary roll facility.
PRIMERF=NONE	The associated sessions do not roll at all. NONE is not valid for TYPE=SHR groups and for groups with TYPE=ALIAS redefining TYPE=SHR groups.

No default value is provided.

This parameter is ignored when using the Natural Roll Server; if you force a Natural session with Roll Server to run conversationally with no rolling, value NONE is taken.

Points to be observed:

- PRIMERF=VSAM and PRIMERF=AUX have the same effect, when no VSAM RRDS roll file is available in the CICS system.
- PRIMERF=AUX and PRIMERF=MAIN have the same effect, when auxiliary temporary storage is not defined in the CICS system.
- If auxiliary temporary storage is not defined in the CICS system, a specification of PRIMERF=VSAM implies that CICS main temporary storage is considered as secondary roll facility, in case the VSAM RRDS roll files become unavailable or full.
- If CICS main temporary storage is to be used as roll facility, the record size is defined by the TSRECSZ parameter.



Note that sessions that are associated with thread groups defined with PRIMERF=NONE cannot roll due to the lack of a roll facility and are therefore conversational by design.

THRDSZE - Thread Size

The THRDSZE parameter defines the common thread size for TYPE=GETM and TYPE=SHR groups.

THRDSZE= <i>nnn</i>	The thread size <i>nnn</i> can be equal to 40 or greater. No default value is provided.
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Note that this parameter defines the **logical** thread size that is available to Natural. However, the Natural CICS interface NCI adds another 2 KB to the logical thread size for internal administration purposes. This means that the **physical** thread size or length of the thread GETMAIN request is by 2 KB greater than the THRDSZE value.

THREADS - Number of Threads or Tasks Per Thread Group

This parameter specifies the number of threads or tasks as described below. Possible values are:

THREADS= <i>nnn</i>	The number of threads can be equal to 999 or less. No default value is provided.
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For TYPE=SHR thread groups, the THREADS parameter is mandatory and defines the number of threads which are to be allocated via GETMAIN (SVC or SHARED, depending on CICS version) during installation.

For TYPE=GETM and TYPE=NONE thread groups, the THREADS parameter is optional and determines the maximum number of concurrently active Natural tasks per thread group.

The number of threads or the number of tasks per thread group is defined by providing thread control blocks (TCBs).

While for TYPE=SHR thread groups, each thread is closely connected to its TCB. Threads are shared by queueing up on the associated TCB. Thread groups of TYPE=GETM and TYPE=NONE only queue up on a TCB to get active.

While sessions with TYPE=SHR thread groups compete for threads, the other session types compete for TCBs with a thread already allocated (TYPE=GETM) or with no allocated thread at all (TYPE=NONE).

When the THREADS parameter is specified, the Natural profile parameters DBROLL and MAXROLL and the calls to CMROLL are handled differently.

TRAN - Transaction IDs for Thread Group

The TRAN parameter defines a single CICS transaction or a list of them.

TRAN=	Possible values: one or more CICS transaction codes defined in the PCT for Natural. No default value is provided.
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The TRAN parameter expects transaction IDs to be in character format; transaction IDs with non-alphanumeric characters have to be enclosed in apostrophes.

When starting a session, the Natural CICS interface scans through all thread group definitions for the current transaction ID, or PF or PA key. If it cannot be found, the first thread group is taken as default.

A list of transaction IDs has to be enclosed in parentheses, e.g. TRAN=(NATU, XYZ).



At least one transaction ID (in character or hexadecimal format) or one transaction initiating attention identifier must be specified for all groups, except for the first group, which is used as the default group.

TYPE - Thread Type for Group

This parameter defines which type of thread is to be used for a given group. Possible values are:

TYPE=SHR (default value)	<p>CICS shared storage threads are used. The threads available for a thread group are shared by all CICS transactions defined for this group. Thread selection when starting a CICS task is done by an ENQUEUE/DEQUEUE technique. If currently no thread is available, a wait queue for this thread group is maintained.</p> <p>When running in a SYSPlex environment, the Natural parameter RELO=OFF forces sessions with TYPE=SHR threads to be conversational to prevent a CICS region switch.</p>
TYPE=GETM	<p>Threads allocated via GETMAIN are used, which means that a thread is actually acquired performing a CICS GETMAIN operation - EXEC CICS GETMAIN FLENGTH - with the thread group's common thread size. Using threads allocated via GETMAIN, each Natural task has exclusive thread storage available until it is terminated; that is, for pseudo-conversational tasks from screen I/O to screen I/O.</p> <p>If the Natural parameter RELO=OFF or PSEUDO=OFF is specified, tasks using threads allocated via GETMAIN are forced to be conversational, as there is no guarantee that after a FREEMAIN of the thread a subsequent GETMAIN obtains the same storage in memory. As thread storage allocated via GETMAIN exclusively belongs to the owning task, however, such tasks can be defined as non-rollable (see the PRIMERF parameter), which means that a given thread belongs to a given task until the end of the Natural session. If so, the task is conversational by design and no rolling is done.</p>
TYPE=NONE	<p>No threads are used by transactions defined in this thread group and all Natural GETMAIN requests are directly passed to CICS for an EXEC CICS GETMAIN FLENGTH request. By design, such tasks cannot roll and are therefore conversational.</p>
TYPE=ALIAS	<p>The current NCMTGD macro provides different options for the thread group defined by the previous NCMTGD macro specification. However, only thread groups of TYPE=GETM and TYPE=SHR can be redefined by one or more NCMTGD TYPE=ALIAS macro requests. Up to 99 thread groups are supported, which means that up to 99 NCMTGD macro specifications with TYPE other than ALIAS are recognized.</p>

XTRAN - Hexadecimal Transaction IDs for Thread Group

The XTRAN parameter is equivalent to the TRAN parameter, but it expects the transaction ID to be in hexadecimal format.

XTRAN=	Possible values: one or more CICS transaction codes defined in the PCT for Natural.
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No default value is provided.



At least one transaction ID (in character or hexadecimal format) or one transaction initiating attention identifier must be specified for all groups, except for the first group, which is used as the default group.

A list of transaction IDs in hexadecimal format has to be enclosed in parantheses, e.g. XTRAN=(D5C1E3E4, E7E8E9).

NTSWPRM Macro Parameters

The NTSWPRM macro is used to define the various aspects of the swap pool. If no swap pool is to be used, omit this macro. For more information, see Natural Swap Pool in the Natural Operations for Mainframes documentation.

NCIPAPM Generation Parameters

NCMPRM Macro Parameters

The macro NCMPRM determines all Natural session options that are relevant in a CICS environment. This macro is part of the Natural CICS parameter module, which is created in the corresponding step of the Natural under CICS Installation Procedure in the Natural Installation Guide for Mainframes.

A sample NCMPRM macro definition, including all default settings, is contained in the NCIPARM source module in dataset NCInnn.SRCE.

The individual parameters of the NCMPRM macro are described below.

ASA | BACKEND | BACKOUT | CHAP | COMACAL | COMAMSG | COMARET | CONSOLE | FLDLEN | LOGDEST | MSGDEST | MSGTRAN | PREFIX | PSTRNID | RESENDC | RESENDS | RJEDEST | RJEUSER | SIGNON | SLCALL | SNDLAST | TERMVAR | TRANCHK | UCTRAN | WAITIME

ASA - Use ASA Control Characters For Natural Message Logging

The ASA parameter determines if messages routed to the Natural CICS interface error message destination must have a leading ASA control character or not. See also the MSGDEST parameter. Possible values are:

ASA=YES	Leading ASA control character required.
ASA=NO	Leading ASA control character not required. This is the default setting.

BACKEND - Back-End Program Invocation Control

The BACKEND parameter defines whether a specified back-end program or transaction is to be invoked after the session has terminated (normally or abnormally).

The BACKEND parameter has two sub-parameters. The second sub-parameter is optional. It controls if a back-end program is to be invoked in the event of a terminal error. This also includes session clean-up tasks started by NEP.

Possible values are YES/NO for both sub-parameters, but the default values are different.

BACKEND=YES	Same as BACKEND=(YES,NO). This is the default if the BACKEND parameter is omitted. A potential back-end program or transaction is always invoked, particularly after task abends, but not in the case of terminal errors. When a back-end program is invoked, the Natural termination message and return code are passed to the CICS transaction work area (TWA). In addition, the same information can be passed to a CICS COMMAREA, as described with the COMAMSG parameter .
BACKEND=(YES,YES)	Same as BACKEND=(,YES). A potential backend program or transaction is always invoked, particularly after abends including terminal errors.
BACKEND=NO	Forces BACKEND=(NO,NO). A potential back-end program or transaction is only invoked if the Natural session has been terminated normally; that is, with a Natural termination message.

BACKOUT - Backout Transaction in the Case of Unrecoverable Abends

The BACKOUT parameter defines whether the Natural CICS interface is to perform a transaction backout by means of an EXEC CICS SYNCPOINT ROLLBACK call or not. Possible values are:

BACKOUT=YES	All pending file updates are backed out. This is the default setting.
BACKOUT=NO	All pending file updates are committed.

Because of its abnormal termination exit, the Natural CICS interface intercepts all abends. If an abend is not recoverable, all resources of the abending session are released and the session is terminated via EXEC CICS RETURN; that is, it is terminated "normally" in terms of CICS. Thus, at the end of the task, "pending" file updates are not automatically backed out by CICS.

CHAP - Change Task's Dispatching Priority

The CHAP parameter defines how the Natural CICS interface is to treat long-running tasks reaching the DBROLL and/or MAXROLL call limits. Possible values are:

CHAP=YES	The task's dispatching priority is decremented by 1 every time it reaches the DBROLL and/or MAXROLL call limits. The original task dispatching priority is re-established at the next screen I/O.
CHAP=NO	The session is suspended. This is the default setting.

COMACAL - CICS COMMAREA Usage for Subroutine Calls

The COMACAL parameter defines whether the Natural CICS interface is to take advantage of the CICS command level COMMAREA facility when invoking external subroutine programs with EXEC CICS LINK. Possible values are:

COMACAL=YES (default value)	The Natural parameter list addresses are passed in both the CICS TWA (as with Natural Version 1) and in a CICS COMMAREA (as with Natural Version 2). The COMMAREA length setting is 8 or 12, depending on the FLDLEN parameter's setting. Specifying YES in particular improves the communication with external subroutine programs written in CICS command level, because it is easier for these subroutines to access a CICS COMMAREA than a CICS TWA; it also results in less overhead.
COMACAL=NO	Forces Natural to pass the Natural request parameter list address to an external subroutine program in the CICS TWA only. The COMMAREA length setting is 0.

Actually, the COMACAL parameter can provide "compatibility mode" to Natural Version 1 regarding the way of passing data to called external subroutines.

Set this parameter to YES if you want to take advantage of the CALL option SET CONTROL 'P=C'; see also the description of the terminal command "%P" in the Natural Reference documentation.

COMAMSG - CICS COMMAREA Usage for Termination Messages

The COMAMSG parameter controls whether to pass the Natural termination message and return code to a potential back-end program or transaction in a CICS COMMAREA. Possible values are:

COMAMSG=YES	The Natural back-end parameter area and potential termination data are passed in a CICS COMMAREA. This is the default setting.
COMAMSG=NO	This setting forces Natural at session termination (normal or abnormal) to pass the Natural back-end parameter area (see also Back-End Program Calling Conventions in the Natural Operations for Mainframes documentation) to a potential back-end program in the CICS TWA only. Potential termination data are still passed in the COMMAREA. If there are no termination data available, no COMMAREA is passed.

COMARET - CICS COMMAREA Usage for Task Control

The COMARET parameter defines whether the Natural CICS interface is to take advantage of the CICS command level COMMAREA facility when terminating and restarting pseudo- conversational tasks.

COMARET=YES	A pseudo-conversational Natural task saves its restart information into a CICS COMMAREA, unless it has been invoked with EXEC CICS LINK or the equivalent CICS macro request. This is the default setting.
COMARET=NO	Forces Natural to place its restart information into CICS main temporary storage, which results in more overhead because of additional CICS service calls necessary to place and retrieve this information. The CICS temporary storage key used consists of a prefix string (as defined with the NCMDIR parameter TSKEY and of the terminal ID. If running in a CICSplex environment, the CICS temporary storage key prefix must be defined in a CICS TST as REMOTE/SHARED to be accessible in all participating CICS regions.

Actually the COMARET parameter can provide compatibility to Natural Version 1 in terms of where to put pseudo-conversational restart data.

CONSOLE - CICS Terminal ID for the Operator Console

The CONSOLE parameter specifies the terminal ID used by Natural for message switching to the operator console. Possible values are:

CONSOLE=xxxx	xxxx can be any 4-character terminal ID.
CONSOLE=CN01	This is the default setting under OS/390.
CONSOLE=CN5L	This is the default setting under VSE/ESA.

The console terminal must allow automatic transaction initiation (ATI) in the terminal entry.

FLDLEN - Supply Field Length List On External Program Call

The FLDLEN parameter defines whether the field length list address is to be passed or not when invoking external subroutines via EXEC CICS LINK.

FLDLEN=NO (default value)	Only the parameter address list address and the field description list address (R1 and R2, as described with the CALL statement) are passed in the CICS TWA and in a CICS COMMAREA, unless the COMACAL is set to NO.
FLDLEN=YES	The field length list address (R3, as described with the CALL statement) is passed in addition in a CICS TWA and in a COMMAREA, respectively.

The following table lists the combinations of COMACAL and FLDLEN and their associated CALL parameter values:

NCIPARM Parameters		CALL Parameters		
COMACAL	FLDLEN	TWA parameter addresses	COMMAREA parameter addresses	COMMAREA length
NO	NO	2	n/a	0
NO	YES	3	n/a	0
YES	NO	2	2	8
YES	YES	3	3	12

In any case, the last address passed gets a flag saying it is the last address in the list. This flag is set in the high order bit in the address field.

LOGDEST - Natural CICS Logging Destination

This parameter specifies the name of a CICS destination, where the Natural CICS interface writes its session log records to. Possible values are:

LOGDEST=	Any valid destination name
LOGDEST=NLOG	This is the default setting.

A CICS destination control table entry must be defined for the optional Natural CICS log dataset.

MSGDEST - Destination ID for Natural Error Message Logging

MSGDEST=	Any valid destination name
MSGDEST=NERR	This is the default setting.

This parameter specifies the name of the CICS destination to be used by the Natural/ CICS interface to log the Natural session termination message if a session terminates abnormally.

Since these messages are in character format, any already available CICS destination (for example, CSSL) can be used rather than defining a new one. For more information, see also the ASA parameter.

MSGTRAN - Internal Message Switching Transaction ID

The parameter specifies the transaction ID internally used by the Natural message switching and asynchronous session flushing facilities.

MSGTRAN=	Any valid CICS transaction ID.
MSGTRAN=NMSG	This is the default setting.

This transaction ID must be different from any transaction ID used to invoke Natural, and it must be defined in CICS.

PREFIX - Common Prefix for Programs and Files

This parameter defines a common module *prefix* for the Natural CICS components as the Natural CICS system directory, the CICS 3270 Bridge XFAINTU exit, the VSAM roll files, and system control records in CICS main temporary storage holding information about all permanent GETMAIN storages by NCI as local pools and shared threads. The TS control record keys are of the form *prefix X CR*, where X is an unprintable character.

PREFIX= <i>prefix</i>	<i>prefix</i> can be 1 to 5 bytes long and must conform to the naming conventions for programs and files. No default value provided.
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PSTRNID - Control of *INIT-PROGRAM Variable Setting

When a Natural task is activated by a front-end program, the PSTRNID parameter determines, how the Natural variable *INIT-PROGRAM is set. Possible values are:

PSTRNID=YES	*INIT-PROGRAM is set to the actual transaction ID used for Natural CICS pseudo-conversational task processing, which is not necessarily the transaction ID of the task which originally started the Natural session. This is the default setting.
PSTRNID=NO	*INIT-PROGRAM is set to the transaction ID of the task, which originally started the Natural session.

RESENDC - Check for Screen Re-sending after Subroutine Calls

Natural optimizes the 3270 output data stream by default. The screen imaging technique used by Natural makes it possible for Natural to always remember the map most recently sent. Thus, when sending a new map, Natural actually sends "updates" of the old map only. With this logic, a screen image can get destroyed by 3GL programs called by Natural which perform screen I/Os themselves.

RESENDC=YES (default value)	The Natural CICS interface checks whether any called 3GL programs have performed screen I/Os. If so, the Natural CICS interface causes Natural to send a full screen with the next screen I/O.
RESENDC=NO	The Natural CICS interface causes Natural to send only updates.

RESENDS - Screen Re-send Check after Pseudo-Conversational Session Resume

Natural optimizes the 3270 output data stream by default. The screen imaging technique used by Natural makes it possible that Natural always remembers the map most recently sent. Thus, Natural only sends "updates" when sending a new map, too. With this logic a screen image can get destroyed, for example, by message switching (CICS

CMSG transaction) during pseudo-conversational screen I/O.

RESENDS=YES (default value)	During the Natural session, the Natural CICS interface also recognizes screen I/Os from outside and causes Natural to re-send the screen most recently issued.
RESENDS=NO	Natural only sends "updates" when sending a new map.

RJEDEST - Name of the Natural CICS Submit Destination

The parameter applies to OS/390-type operating systems only.

RJEDEST=	Destination name.
RJEDEST=NRJE	This is the default setting.

RJEDEST specifies the *destination name* of the CICS extra partition destination used by the NATRJE utility for submitting jobs via the JES internal reader facility.



An appropriate CICS destination must be defined in the CICS DCT and start-up JCL; see also the corresponding step of the **Installation Procedure for the Natural CICS Interface** (in the Natural Installation Guide for Mainframes).

Function code "L" or "B" (*parm3* of the NATRJE CALL statement) must be set for the last NATRJE call.

L When "L" is specified and *nrje* is an extra partition destination, the destination is closed, which in turn triggers the start of the internal reader.

B When "B" is specified and *nrje* is an indirect destination, the destination is not closed; in this case, a trailing "/*EOF" card must be submitted in order to trigger the start of the internal reader.

For further information on the Natural NATRJE utility, refer to the Natural Utilities for Mainframes documentation.

RJEUSER - Submit to POWER User ID Setting

The RJEUSER parameter only applies to VSE/ESA operating systems using the POWER spooling system.

RJEUSER=YES (default value)	The Natural system variable *INIT-USER is used as the XPCC user ID and the POWER JECL must be set up appropriately by the user.
RJEUSER=(YES,CICS)	
RJEUSER=(YES,NAT)	The Natural system variable *USER is used as the XPCC user ID and the POWER JECL must be set up appropriately by the user.
RJEUSER=NO	The user ID 'R000' is used as the XPCC user ID for all jobs submitted by the Natural CICS interface.

In VSE/ESA operating systems, Natural under CICS performs job submission by means of XPCC macro requests.

The XPCC macro requires the specification of a user ID, thus giving access to the submitted job's list or punch output to the submitting user only, unless appropriate LDEST/PDEST parameters have been specified in the * \$\$ JOB statement or appropriate DEST parameters have been specified in the * \$\$ LST or * \$\$ PUN statement respectively.

Using the special user ID 'R000', however, gives common access to list or punch output of a submitted job without having to code appropriate target destinations in the JECL.

SIGNON - SIGNON Behavior

This parameter defines how Natural under CICS should deal with a CICS user ID for a Natural session.

SIGNON=NO (default value)	Natural under CICS always does an EXEC CICS ASSIGN USERID (..); when users have not signed on to CICS via CESN/CSSN, recent CICSes will return the CICS default user ID.
SIGNON=YES	Natural under CICS only does an EXEC CICS ASSIGN USERID (..) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) if it is a terminal task, b) if the user has signed on to CICS.

Further processing:

Any non-blank result of EXEC CICS ASSIGN USER ID (..), if executed, is accepted for Natural *INIT-USER ID.

If blank, the edited (unpacked) CICS task number is taken instead for asynchronous CICS sessions. For terminal-bound tasks, the CICS 3-byte operator ID is taken when it is non-blank, otherwise the CICS terminal ID is taken for Natural *INIT-USER ID.

Notes:

1. CICS terminal IDs are unique within a CICS region, while CICS user and operator are not necessarily. However, CICS terminal IDs may have duplicates in other CICS regions resulting in duplicate user IDs in Adabas.
2. Natural user ID exit NATUEX1 or Natural CICS user ID exit interface NCIUIDEX may be used to customize *INIT-USER.

SLCALL - Standard Linkage Call

The Natural CALL statement invokes a dynamic non-Natural program using CICS conventions, that is, via an EXEC CICS LINK. A dynamic non-Natural program can also be invoked with standard linkage conventions (for example BALR/BASR/BASSM 14,15) if an appropriate indicator is set in the Natural program before the CALL statement is executed (see also the terminal command %P=S).



The terminal command %P=S bypasses the SLCALL automatism of using a certain linkage convention.

SLCALL enables you to automatically use a certain linkage convention. This is particularly relevant in CICS systems where the CICS macro level API is no longer supported, which is the case in CICS/ESA Version 3.2 or above. Possible values are:

SLCALL=YES	The Natural CICS interface determines whether the module to be called is a valid CICS command level program by looking for the string "DFH" at the module's load point. If "DFH" is found, the program is invoked via an EXEC CICS LINK. If "DFH" is not found, the module is treated according to standard linkage conventions and is invoked via BALR/BASSM 14,15.
SLCALL=NO	The linkage convention is not used. This is the default setting.

SNDLAST - LAST Option Usage for EXEC CICS SEND Commands

The SNDLAST parameter is useful for SNA terminals (LUTYPE2) with bracket protocol to force "end bracket" for pseudo-conversational screen I/Os.

SNDLAST=YES (default value)	The LAST option is used for EXEC CICS SEND commands before the task terminates in pseudo-conversational mode.
SNDLAST=NO	The LAST option is not used.

TERMVAR - Terminal ID Variable for Natural Work Files

This parameter enables a Natural user to have exclusive Natural work files under CICS without having to know the terminal ID.

TERMVAR=xxxx	Variable xxxx is a four-character string. See explanation below.
TERMVAR=&TID	This is the default setting.

As terminal IDs are unique in a CICS session, exclusive work files in CICS temporary storage usually contain the CICS terminal ID. TERMVAR allows you to define a variable. If this variable is found in a work file name, it will be replaced by the actual terminal ID. Strings with non-alphanumeric characters must be enclosed in apostrophes (' ').



The variable string must not contain the substring '***', because Natural will replace this substring with the work file number, which makes it impossible to insert the terminal ID.

TRANCHK - Check Input Map for Transaction ID

If a connection to a CICS session gets lost or dropped (for example under VM or when a session manager is installed) without having terminated the session, another user can get into this open session when calling CICS. Usually, the first action of a user in a CICS environment is to enter a transaction ID. This parameter offers the following options:

TRANCHK=YES	The Natural CICS interface checks whether the first 4 bytes of the transaction ID entered by the user matches the Natural transaction ID. If so, the Natural CICS interface assumes a "restart" after a connection has been lost or dropped. All resources of the "old" session are freed and a new session is started.
TRANCHK=NO	Data entered by the user are not checked for the Natural transaction ID. This is the default setting.

UCTRAN - Lower/Mixed Case Support in Natural

This parameter enables or disables the lower/mixed case support. Possible values are:

UCTRAN=YES	Lower/mixed case support is enabled. This is the default setting.
UCTRAN=NO	Lower/mixed case support is disabled.

To accomplish lower/mixed case support for pseudo-conversational Natural sessions, it is necessary that the terminal input be not already translated to upper case before the Natural nucleus gets control. Therefore the Natural CICS interface by default switches terminals defined with UCTRAN(YES) into mixed mode (UCTRAN(TRANID)) for the lifetime of the Natural session.

As for security reasons any modification of CICS definitions / control blocks may not be desired, the Natural CICS interface can be prevented from modifying a terminal's upper case translation status by setting this NCIPARM UCTRAN parameter to NO. If so, the user must define a terminal as running in "lower case" (CICS TYPETERM parameter UCTRAN(TRANID/NO)) to be able to use the Natural lower/mixed case support.

As all CICS versions supported by Natural Version 3.1 provide "case switching" on transaction level via the UCTRAN parameter in a transaction's PROFILE, this NCIPARM parameter should be set to NO, thus leaving lower/mixed case support to CICS.

Note:

In CICS, the combination of the UCTRAN parameters in both TYPETERM and PROFILE definitions determine how CICS treats the terminal input of a pseudo-conversational transaction (for details see CICS Resource Definition Manual or others). Therefore it is always advisable that mainly the PROFILE associated to a transaction defines the required upper case translation status thus making an application unaffected by any TYPETERM upper case translation mode changes.

WAITIME - Wait Time Interval for a Local System Recovery Task

This parameter defines after how many seconds the system recovery task should become active.

WAITIME= <i>n</i>	<i>n</i> = any number.
WAITIME=30	The default setting is 30 seconds.

The Natural CICS interface's system recovery task checks the Natural CICS environment in a CICS application region for consistency and for renegade "dead" sessions, periodically or on request. It is also necessary for the Natural CICS interface's Natural session flush facility.

A session marked to be flushed (either via the SYSTP utility or by a CICS node error program) can only be terminated in the CICS application-owning region (AOR) in which the session is, or has last been, active.

At system initialization time, Natural under CICS starts an asynchronous system recovery task (with the transaction ID as defined with the MSGTRAN parameter in the CICS AOR). This task becomes active every *n* seconds (*n* being the value of the WAITIME parameter), checks the system for pending session flush requests in its region, activates the flushing process, and then deactivates itself again.