

InterSession 8.1

Unicenter CA-Solve:Access Guide

This document describes how to copy profiles and settings from the product Unicenter CA-Solve:Access Session Management to InterSession.

Overview

There are a number of profiles and settings within Solve:Access. Not all of them can be copied. The following is a list of the relevant Solve:Access information and a short explanation on how the InterSession conversion programs handles the information. Depending on if you are using the Solve:Access ACDB and UAMS data sets today you must choose **Conversion method 1** or **Conversion method 2** below.

The DEFLOGON statements

Information on VTAM applications will be extracted from the DEFLOGON statements by the InterSession conversion program NETMDEFL which converts it to InterSession Shared Application profiles.

The ACDB data set

If the ACDB data set is used, information for application profiles are extracted from the ACDB data set. InterSession applications will by default be created as Shared Application profiles. The Solve:Access application sequence per user or user group as defined in the ACDB data set will be retained, unless you have specified the parameter card USEPNAMES=YES, in which case any personal system names in the ACDB record will be added as InterSession Personal Application profiles. These are always located at the end of the InterSession user menu list.

The UAMS data set

If the UAMS data set is used, individual user profiles are created from a batch listing of the Solve:Access UAMS data set.

User group access profiles are also created from the UAMS data set. They contain application access for a user group.

The BITMAP member

This member is used by many Solve:Access installations and contain a "grid", connecting an application name to a certain bit in the user's "flagbytes".

The CCRACFFX exit is then used to get the bit pattern for a specific user; ie what applications the user will see on the Solve:Access MAI or EASINET screen.

From the BITMAP member the InterSession conversion program NETMBITM creates InterSession Shared Application profiles, together with a "bitmap grid view" in assembler source format, to be inserted later in the InterSession NETMASTR migration exit.

The VFS file

If the Solve:Access VFS file is used by the installation, the InterSession conversion program NETMVFS extracts user and application information from the file and creates InterSession User Profiles and Shared Application profiles. Most of the features specified in the VFS profiles will be retained.

RACF information

InterSession can extract two types of information from the RACF INSTDATA field:

- The Solve:Access profile name
- The Solve:Access application assignment, connected to the BITMAP member.
This is done by calling the installation's CCRACFFX exit.

NCL procedures (scripts)

CA-Unicenter NCL can be used among other things to automate CA-Solve:Access application logon and logoff.

The InterSession scripting language (Session scripts) does only support scripting for application logon and logoff, which means that NCL procedures written for other purposes can not be converted to InterSession.

Also, there is no conversion utility for NCL procedures. The NCL procedures need to be rewritten using the InterSession scripting language. To simplify the process, it is recommended to use the InterSession recording facility, which records a Session script from a user's terminal interactions.

Screen Layouts

There is no conversion utility for screen layouts, but the pre-defined InterSession Screen Layout LIKEPRD3 resembles the screens used by Solve:Access MAI.

The pre-defined InterSession Screen Layout LIKEPRD4 resembles the screens used by Solve:Access EASINET. Note that the PFkey / application "grid" often used in the EASINET screen can not be reproduced in InterSession. It is replaced by a horizontal application list in the LIKEPRD4 layout.

We recommend that the LIKEPRDx layouts are not to be changed; create new Screen Layouts with your own name as a copy of the LIKEPRDx layouts. Then, customize your new copies, if needed.

Conversion method 1:

The ACDB and UAMS files are not used

- 1) With the InterSession MAINT application, delete all Application profiles that are not internal, including the header applications. Keep the internal applications MAINT, STAT, TLOCK, PROF, STBY, MMS and OFF. Make sure the setting "Authorization check" is "YES" for the PROF, STBY, MMS and OFF internal applications. This step is not necessary but recommended to avoid confusion with application names and sequence when the Solve:Access applications are added.
- 2) If the Solve:Access VFS data set is used by the installation, you need to create a sequential copy of it before running the conversion utility.
This is done with the REPRO function of the IDCAMS program. The sequential VFS file must be defined as variable blocked with a block size of 4096.
- 3) Modify the conversion JCL. It is supplied in the installation source library under the name NETMINTS (see JCL below).
Remove the BITMAP step and the INTSMNT "...OUTB" DD card if this is not used by the installation.
Remove the VFS step and the INTSMNT "...OUTV" DD card if this is not used by the installation.
Change the file names, unit names and volser where necessary.
- 4) The utilities can be customized using three options in the SYSIN data, as seen in the JCL below. These options are:

COMPACT_DESC={ YES | NO }

If set to **YES** the conversion program will remove any embedded extra blanks from the system description texts.

SYST_AUTCK={ YES | NO | EXT }

This option is used to set the parameter "Authorization check" in the InterSession application profiles. See the Installation & Customization Guide, section "Application profile Maintenance".

USER_NSESS=number

This option is only valid for the VFS step and is used to set the parameter "Number of sessions" in the InterSession user profiles. See the Installation & Customization Guide, section "User Profile Maintenance".

- 5) Make sure InterSession is running.
Check that a BATCH interface exist in InterSession, with a VTAM APPLid that is defined to VTAM (default INTSUTIL). This VTAM APPLid must match the APPLID= parameter card in the INTSUTIL step.

Also, in the CONNECT card, make sure that the applid matches the one used by the InterSession system (default INTSESS).

If you are logged on to TSO as a RACF user, and this user id is also defined to InterSession as a System Administrator, you do not need to specify any user id or password in the CONNECT card. Otherwise, the user id specified here must be defined as an InterSession System Administrator.

- 6) Run the conversion job. It converts the Solve:Access information into InterSession maintenance records, which are sent to the InterSession system. After this step, all applications (and all users if VFS is used) are stored in the InterSession data base.

However, the connection between the users and the applications (which users are allowed to use which applications) is not yet established.

The BITMAP step also creates an assembler source version of the BITMAP member onto the GRIDDATA data set, to be used later.

Note that if you have many users and applications, the batch job may run for a rather long time. All updates are sent to InterSession over a VTAM session, and you may therefore see a high CPU usage and I/O activity in the online InterSession system for the duration of the batch job.

The conversion JCL follows:

```
//NETMINTS JOB 1, 'CONVERT', CLASS=A, MSGCLASS=X, MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//* THE "DEFLOGON" STEP
//*
//CONVDEFL EXEC PGM=NETMDEFL
//STEPLIB DD DSN=INTS.VER720.LOADLIB, DISP=SHR
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
COMPACT_DESC=YES
SYST_AUTCK=YES
//DEFLOGON DD DSN=<NETMASTER DEFLOGON MEMBER>, DISP=SHR
//OUT DD DSN=INTS.NETMASTR.OUTD, DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
// UNIT=<UNIT>, VOL=SER=<VOLSER>, SPACE=(CYL,1)
//*
//* THE "BITMAP" STEP
//*
//CONVBITM EXEC PGM=NETMBITM
//STEPLIB DD DSN=INTS.VER720.LOADLIB, DISP=SHR
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
COMPACT_DESC=YES
SYST_AUTCK=YES
//BITMAP DD DSN=<NETMASTER BITMAP MEMBER>, DISP=SHR
//GRIDDATA DD DSN=INTS.NETMASTR.GRIDDATA, DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
// UNIT=<UNIT>, VOL=SER=<VOLSER>, SPACE=(TRK,2)
//OUT DD DSN=INTS.NETMASTR.OUTB, DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
// UNIT=<UNIT>, VOL=SER=<VOLSER>, SPACE=(CYL,1)
//*
//* THE "VFS" STEP
//*
//CONVSOLV EXEC PGM=NETMVFS
//STEPLIB DD DSN=INTS.VER720.LOADLIB, DISP=SHR
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
```

```

//SYSIN      DD  *
COMPACT_DESC=YES
SYST_AUTCK=YES
USER_NSESS=10
//SOLVVFS    DD  DSN=<NETMASTER VFS FLAT FILE>,DISP=SHR
//OUT        DD  DSN=INTS.NETMASTR.OUTV,DISP=(NEW,CATLG) ,
//           UNIT=<UNIT>,VOL=SER=<VOLSER>,SPACE=(CYL,5)
//*
//* THE INTSUTIL STEP
//*
//INTSUTIL EXEC PGM=INTSUTIL
//STEPLIB    DD  DSN=INTS.VER720.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR
//INTSMNT    DD  DSN=INTS.NETMASTR.OUTB,DISP=SHR
//           DD  DSN=INTS.NETMASTR.OUTD,DISP=SHR
//           DD  DSN=INTS.NETMASTR.OUTV,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT   DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSABEND   DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP   DD  SYSOUT=*
//DEBUG      DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN      DD  *
APPLID=INTSUTIL
CONNECT APPLID=INTSESS <USER=ADMIN PASSWORD=PASSW>
MAINT INPUT=FILE
//*

```

When the job has finished, check the output for errors. Go into MAINT and check the newly added profiles.

7) *This step is only needed if you are using the BITMAP member.*

You should now customize the migration exit. This exit will connect the applications to the users.

The source is located in the installation source library under the name NETMASTR. Proceed as follows:

- Read the instructions at the beginning of the NETMASTR source.
- Copy the contents of the GRIDDATA file from the conversion job, which is an assembly source table, to the proper location in the NETMASTR migration exit source. This location is near the end of the NETMASTR source.
- The migration exit will call your CA-Solve:Access external security exit CCRACFFX. If you have set another name on this exit, change the name accordingly at the end of the NETMASTR source. Make sure the CCRACFFX load module is available to InterSession.
- If you do not want the migration exit to set the Solve:Access application PF keys as InterSession Hot Keys, set the &NOPFKEY variable to 1 at the beginning of the NETMASTR source.
- Assemble and linkedit the NETMASTR source to your InterSession load library.
- In the InterSession SYSIN data stream, add the following card:
MIGRATE=NETMASTR

- Do not restart InterSession yet, but complete the following steps first. After a restart, the first time any user signs on to InterSession, the migration exit is calling the &SECCALL entry of CCRACFFX and the application authorizations for the user are set by using the the returned information and the BITMAP information.

8) If RACF or ACF2 is used, InterSession must be set up to interface with the external security system.

- In MAINT, System Options, Security Options, set:

External security system x) ==> RACF/ACF2

- If the user profiles has not been added already from the VFS data set, any user defined to RACF will be added as an InterSession user profile when the user signs on to InterSession for the first time. To assist this, you should define InterSession user profiles to be used as model profiles when a new user signs on. If you have defined the Solve:Access profile names in every user's RACF INSTDATA field, you should set:

External security user model ==> INSTDATA
'INSTDATA' offset ==> offset

where *offset* is the offset in the INSTDATA field (00 = first position) where the Solve:Access profile name is specified.

If you are not using profile names in INSTDATA, specify a single user profile name:

External security user model ==> model name

In any case, InterSession will pick up this name and use it as a model when the new user profile is created.

You must therefore define all Solve:Access profile names as InterSession user profiles (or, if INSTDATA is not used, the single user profile) with common characteristics for a user, such as

"Screen Layout" (one of the LIKEPRDx copies)

"Jump key"

"Command key" (Solve:Access skip key)

"Command prefix" (Solve:Access skip char)

etc.

Note that there are no jump keys on the applications in InterSession, the jump key is defined on the user.

- If the BITMAP member is used, the MIGRATE exit will connect the applications and PF keys to each user.
 If the BITMAP member is not used, you must define which applications each user can access by setting them in the user model profiles. On the first user

screen, press PF2 for “systems” and set plus signs in front of the system names. Also, you should consider to assign PF keys to the applications (recommended for EASINET user models). This is done by setting the user model profile’s Hot Keys on the third user screen.

- 9) In the System Options, Other, consider the following setting:

Use pass mode ==> NO

The default is YES, meaning that a single session user (a user with “Number of sessions ==> 01”) will use VTAM CLSDST/PASS when starting a VTAM application session. If set to NO, all users will always be using “relay mode”.

- 10) Build all necessary Session scripts (scripts). We recommend that you use the recording facility of InterSession, which creates a session script from terminal interactions.
- 11) Restart InterSession. The first time any user signs on to InterSession and there is no user profile from VFS, a user profile is added to the InterSession data base. If used, the migration exit is called, and the application authorizations for the user are established. Otherwise, a model name from RACF INSTDATA will be used when building the user profile.
- 12) When all users have signed on to InterSession, the migration exit can be removed.

Conversion method 2:

The ACDB and UAMS files are used

- 1) Create a flat (sequential) copy of the Solve:Access ACDB file using IDCAMS REPRO. The output file should be RECFM=VB, BLKSIZE=8196.
- 2) Create a listing of the UAMS data set.

This listing should contain all users in the UAMS data set and must be created as a sequential disk file with RECFM=FB, LRECL=133.

Use the Solve:Access Report Writer appl= \$UASYS, report name=\$SUMMARY. Note that it should be the CA supplied \$SUMMARY version contained in the distribution library MODSDIS.

Examine the \$SUMMARY report definition and observe the following:

 - The header line must contain the following field texts exactly and in this order: "User ID", "Name" and "Group".
 - The corresponding field names must be specified in the detail line and must be located exactly below the above header texts, left-justified: "&sec0010" (user id), "&sec0011" (name) and "&sec001a" (group).
 - There may be other fields in the report, such as "Location" and "Phone", located in between the above three fields. This is OK.
- 3) Locate your DEFLOGON member that contains the DEFLOGON/REPLOGON statements.
- 4) With the InterSession MAINT application, delete all Application profiles that are not internal, including the header applications.

Make sure the setting "Authorization check" is "YES" for the PROF, STBY, MMS and OFF internal applications. This step is not necessary but recommended to avoid confusion with application names and sequence when the Solve:Access applications are added.
- 5) Add two InterSession user profiles that will serve as models for the conversion program when adding user profiles to the InterSession data base; one profile to be used when a user has a group defined in the UAMS data set (USERMODEL1), and one profile to be used when there is no group (USERMODEL2). Make sure that these model profiles contain the necessary attributes, like number of sessions, session keys, screen layout etc. The names of these model profiles should be specified in the NET2INTS SYSIN file, see below.

USERMODEL2 is used when no group is defined on a user in the UAMS data set. You should therefore set up this user profile with the correct system access for users with no group.

Solve:Access normally uses the #DEFAULT group profile for this purpose. To mimic this in InterSession, do as follows:

 - Create a user profile with the name of "#DEFAULT". No other settings are needed, they will be updated by the conversion program.
 - Set "System access profile ==> #DEFAULT" in the USERMODEL2 profile.
 - Set "Group code ==> #DEFAULT" in the USERMODEL2 profile.

- 6) Determine if you want the utility to use any personal system names as defined in the ACDB data set. If so, the conversion program will create Personal Application profiles for systems that have a personal name that differs from the name specified in the DEFLOGON statements. The advantage is of course that all system names for a specific user will be retained. The disadvantage is that the system sequence on the menu listing will not be retained; any InterSession Personal Systems are located at the end of the listing. Also, there will be a greater number of application profiles to administer. If you want the utility to use the personal system names, insert the parameter USEPNAMES=YES in the NET2INTS SYSIN file, see below.

- 7) Determine if you want the utility to pick up the "Node Name" ("virtual terminal") field from the application entries in the ACDB data set. If so, the conversion program will copy the "virtual terminal" and set it in the Personal Application profiles. There is also an option for setting the "virtual terminal" equal to the user id, in which case it is set in the User Profile to affect all applications for this user. Use one of the following parameters in the NET2INTS SYSIN file:
 SETVTERM=ALL is the default and will copy all node names in the ACDB to the virtual terminal id in the Personal Application profiles.
 SETVTERM=FIRST will use the first node name in the ACDB record as the virtual terminal for all applications (set in the user profile).
 SETVTERM=USERID sets the virtual terminal equal to the user id for all applications (set in the user profile).
 SETVTERM=NO will not set any virtual terminal.

- 8) Make sure InterSession is running.
 Check that a BATCH interface exist in InterSession, with a VTAM APPLid that is defined to VTAM (default INTSUTIL). This VTAM APPLid must match the APPLID= parameter card in the INTSUTIL step in the job below.
 Also, in the CONNECT card in the job below, make sure that the applid matches the one used by the InterSession system (default INTSESS).
 If you are logged on to TSO as a RACF user, and this user id is also defined to InterSession as a System Administrator, you do not need to specify any user id or password in the CONNECT card. Otherwise, the user id specified here must be defined as an InterSession System Administrator.

- 9) Run the conversion job. It is made up of two steps:
 - The InterSession conversion utility reads the files from the preparations and creates a sequential file with InterSession maintenance records.
 - The InterSession maintenance utility sends the maintenance records to the InterSession system using a VTAM session. The InterSession system then creates the InterSession User and Application profiles.

The following job is supplied in the installation source library under the name NET2INTS. Apply changes to the JCL as necessary.

```
//NET2INTS JOB ,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,REGION=2M
//*
//CONVERT EXEC PGM=NET2INTS
//STEPLIB DD DSN=INTS.VER720.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR
```

```

//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSABEND DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
USERMODEL1=MODEL
USERMODEL2=MODEL
USEPNAMES=YES
//DEFLOGON DD DSN=<NETMASTR.DEFLOGON.MEMBER>,DISP=SHR
//UAMSLIST DD DSN=<NETMASTR.UAMS.LISTING>,DISP=SHR
//ACDBFLAT DD DSN=<NETMASTR.ACDB.FLAT>,DISP=SHR
//INTSMNT DD DSN=<INTS.NETMASTR.OUT>,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//
UNIT=<UNIT>,VOL=SER=<VOLSER>,SPACE=(CYL,5)
//*
//INTSUTIL EXEC PGM=INTSUTIL
//STEPLIB DD DSN=<INTS.VER720.LOADLIB>,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
APPLID=INTSUTIL
CONNECT APPLID=INTSESS <USER=ADMIN PASSWORD=PASSWORD>
MAINT INPUT=CARDS
// DD DSN=<INTS.NETMASTR.OUT>,DISP=(OLD,DELETE,DELETE)
/*

```

When the job has finished, check the output for errors. Go into MAINT and check the newly added profiles.

- 10) If RACF or ACF2 is used, InterSession must be set up to interface with the external security system. In MAINT, System Options, Security Options, set:

External security system x) ==> RACF/ACF2

External security user model ==> *usermodel2*

where “usermodel2” is the model name from 5) above. In this way, users that are defined to RACF but not Solve:Access will be given the same system access by InterSession as Solve:Access.

Restart InterSession for these options to take effect.

- 11) In MAINT, System Options, Other, consider the following setting:

Use pass mode ==> NO

The default is YES, meaning that a single session user (a user with “Number of sessions ==> 01”) will use VTAM CLSDST/PASS when starting a VTAM application session. If set to NO, all users will always be using “relay mode”.

- 12) Build all necessary Application Scripts. We recommend that you use the recording facility of InterSession, which creates a session script from terminal interactions.