

InterSession

User's Guide for 3270 Users

Version 8.1

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About this manual

This manual provides an explanation of how to use InterSession from a 3270 terminal or a 3270 emulator on a PC. It's intended for end users and master operators.

For information about how to use InterSession from a web browser, see the *User's Guide for Web Users*. For an introduction to InterSession and its facilities, see the *Concepts and Facilities Guide*. For information about how to install and customize InterSession, see the *Installation & Customization Guide*.

The manual contains two parts. Part I is for end users and Part II is for master operators. (Naturally, the part pertaining to end users applies to master operators and system administrators as well, and the part pertaining to master operators pertains also to system administrators.)

Note: This manual assumes that default key settings, screen layouts, and the like have not been changed. Check with your system administrator if InterSession has been customized for your installation in a way that affects such things.

The flexibility of InterSession allows an administrator to create screen layouts that appear very different from what is shown here. To demonstrate this, two different screen layouts are used in this manual. These are the system defined screen layouts **DEFAULT** and **LIKEPRD1**.

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End User's Guide

Becoming Connected To InterSession

Depending on how your installation has configured your system, you may log on to InterSession from your 3270 terminal emulator either via VTAM or directly to InterSession's TN3270 server.

Log on via VTAM

When using the VTAM LOGON command you may code data to be passed to InterSession. By using this data, you can sign on directly, bypassing the InterSession sign on screen, and optionally connect to an application. The syntax of the VTAM LOGON command for InterSession is by VTAM default as follows (syntax may be different in your installation):

```
LOGON APPLID (INTSESS) DATA (userid/password[/] [new password] [/application])
```

Examples:

```
LOGON APPLID (INTSESS)
```

This command will take you to the InterSession sign on screen.

```
LOGON APPLID (INTSESS) DATA (CTSV001/MYSECRET)
```

This command will take you directly to the InterSession menu screen.

```
LOGON APPLID (INTSESS) DATA (CTSV001/MYSECRET//PROF)
```

This command will sign on and take you directly to the application PROF.

Log on via InterSession's TN3270 Server

You will need the InterSession URL or IP address and optionally the port number to set up in your 3270 terminal emulator.

When connecting you will see the InterSession sign on screen.

Signing On

The sign-on screen can look something like this (DEFAULT screen layout):

```

InterSession ----- Sign On ----- Sat Nov 28, 2015 14:43

      IIII      tt      eeee  rr  rrr
      II  nnn  nnn  tttt  ee  ee  rrr
      II  nnn  nnn  tt  tt  eeeee  rr
      II  nn  nn  tt  tt  ee  ee  rr
      IIII nn  nn  tttt  eeee  rr

      Applid:  INTSTEST
      Terminal: SC0TCP07
      Logmode:  SNX32702
      Version:  7.2
      IP-Addr:  192.168.0.153
      Julian:   15.332

      SSSSS  EEEEEEE  SSSSS  SSS  IIIII  00000  NNN  NNN
      SSS SSS  EEE  /  E  SSS SSS  SSS SSS  III  000 000  NNNN NNN
      SSS ///  EEE  /  SSS ///  SSS ///  III  000 000  NNN NNNN
      / SSSSS  EEEEE  / SSSSS  SSSSS  III  000 000  NNN NNN
      /// SSS  EEE  /  SSS ///  SSS  III  000 000  NNN NNN
      SSS SSS  EEE  E  SSS SSS  SSS SSS  III  000 000  NNN NNN
      / SSSSS  EEEEEEE  SSSSS  / SSSSS  IIIII  00000  NNN  NNN
      / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  /

      User id ==>  Password ==>  New password ==>
      F1-help  ENT-sign on with user id and password  SC0TCP07
  
```

Another example (LIKEPRD1 screen layout):

```

      IIII      tt      eeee  rr  rrr
      II  nnn  nnn  tttt  ee  ee  rrr
      II  nnn  nnn  tt  tt  eeeee  rr
      II  nn  nn  tt  tt  ee  ee  rr
      IIII nn  nn  tttt  eeee  rr

      SSSSS  EEEEEEE  SSSSS  SSS  IIIII  00000  NNN  NNN
      SSS SSS  EEE  /  E  SSS SSS  SSS SSS  III  000 000  NNNN NNN
      SSS ///  EEE  /  SSS ///  SSS ///  III  000 000  NNN NNNN
      / SSSSS  EEEEE  / SSSSS  SSSSS  III  000 000  NNN NNN
      /// SSS  EEE  /  SSS ///  SSS  III  000 000  NNN NNN
      SSS SSS  EEE  E  SSS SSS  SSS SSS  III  000 000  NNN NNN
      / SSSSS  EEEEEEE  SSSSS  / SSSSS  IIIII  00000  NNN  NNN
      / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  / ///  /

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      Userid:  Password:  New Password:  14:41.23
                                           11/28/15
                                           SC0TCP07
                                           IBM3278-2E

      InterSession - the smart alternative

      F1-help  ENT-sign on with user id and password
  
```

To sign on, enter your user identification and your password. Optionally you may be allowed to use a pass phrase instead of a password.

The system may prompt you for a new password or passphrase, if you haven't changed it within a certain period of time (it is expired). You can also change your password or passphrase even though it hasn't expired yet, by entering a new in the appropriate field. (In either case, if you reuse a password or passphrase you've used in the past, you may be required to come up with a different instead.)

Your menu screen will be displayed, as discussed in the next section.

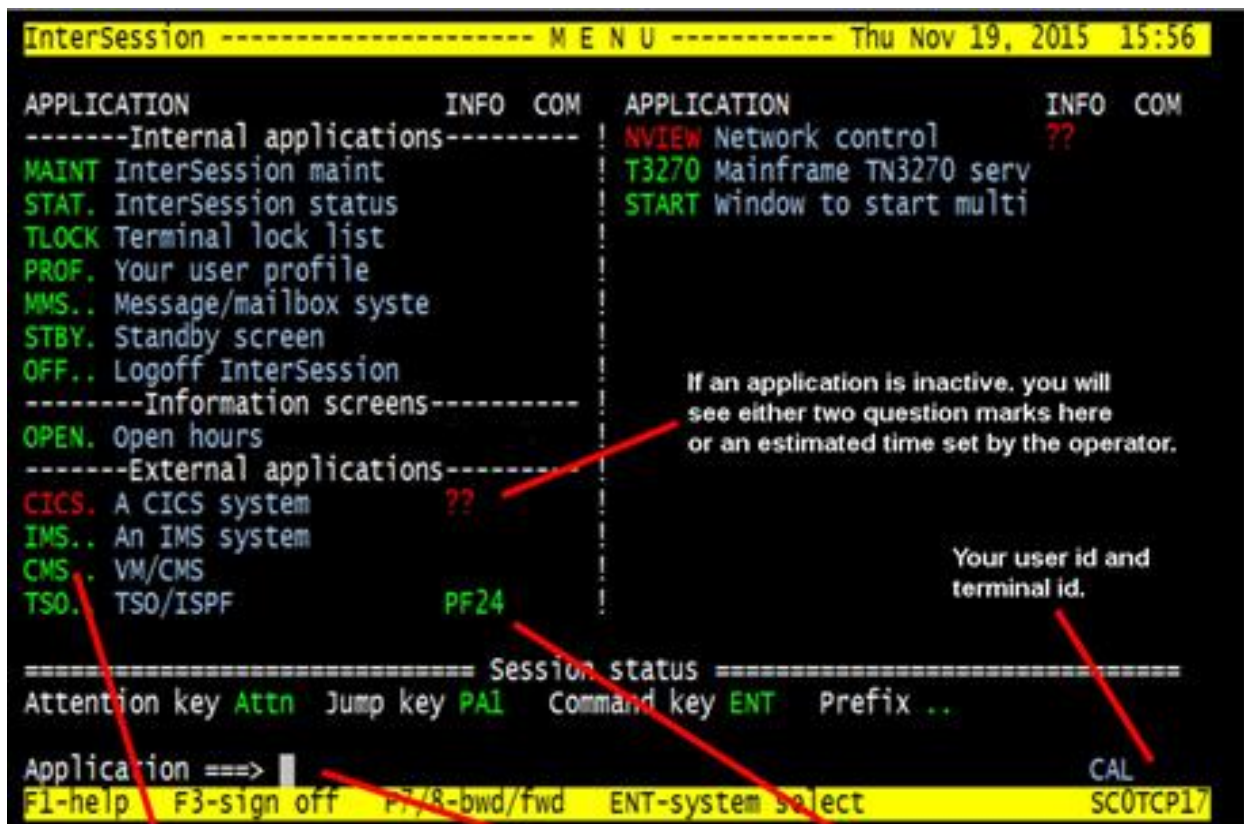
Note: Normally, you cannot use more than one terminal at the same time. If you leave one terminal (without signing off) and try to sign on at another, a message warning you that you're still signed on at the other terminal will be displayed. If you then continue with your sign-on, your connection to InterSession at the first terminal will be canceled and your new sign-on will be accepted; your active sessions will be transferred to the new terminal. (However, your system administrator can allow you to sign on to more than one terminal at a time. In this case, you will get the error message described only after you've tried to exceed your number of authorized concurrent InterSession connections.)

Using The Menu Screen

Depending on how things are arranged, you may have a one-level or a two-level menu. The one-level menu lets you see all your applications on one screen, while the two-level menu allows applications to be organized into groups, and makes the menu less cluttered. In addition, you may be authorized to be logged onto a single application at a time (you're defined as a *single-session user*), or to several applications at once (you're a *multiple-session user*); your menu will look different in each case.

The One-Level Menu Screen, Single Session User

If you're a single-session user and you have a one-level menu screen, it may look like this (DEFAULT screen layout):



If an application is inactive, you will see either two question marks here or an estimated time set by the operator.

Your user id and terminal id.

Names of applications you are authorized to use. Select an application by placing the cursor on the name and pressing Enter. You can view information about the application by pressing PF1 instead of Enter.

You can also select an application by typing the name here and pressing Enter.

If you have assigned a PF key to an application you will see it here.

If an application is active (available for use), its name is displayed in the default color (or, on a monochrome monitor, in normal intensity). If an application is inactive (not available for use), its name is displayed in the highlight color (or, on a monochrome monitor, in high intensity).

For inactive applications, a time may appear in the INFO column. This is the time the application is expected to be active again. (When an application becomes active again, the menu will be automatically refreshed and the terminal alarm will sound.)

If the COM column contains an asterisk *, a short comment about the application is available. This comment may be an explanation of why an application is inactive, or more information about when it will be available again. In this case, the comment will be displayed on the bottom line of the menu screen when you select the application, or when you put the cursor on the asterisk and press ENTER.

Note: You may also see an asterisk in the COM column of an active application. To see the comment on that application, put the cursor on the asterisk and press ENTER.

There may be more applications than will fit on one screen. To scroll through the list, use the PF7 and PF8 keys.

In the Application field, you may also enter a command. As a single session user, you are restricted to use the Hardcopy command only. See Multiple Session User below.

The One-Level Menu Screen, Multiple-Session User

If you're a multiple-session user, your menu will also list the names of all active application sessions, like this (DEFAULT screen layout):

```

InterSession ----- M E N U ----- Thu Nov 19, 2015 16:14
APPLICATION          INFO COM  APPLICATION          INFO COM
-----Internal applications----- !
MAINT InterSession maint      ! CMS.. VM/CMS
STAT. InterSession status     ! TSO.. TSO/ISPF      PF24
TLOCK Terminal lock list      ! NVIEW Network control ??
PROF. Your user profile       ! T3270 Mainframe TN3270 serv
MMS.. Message/mailbox syste   ! START window to start multi
STBY. Standby screen          !
OFF.. Logoff InterSession     !
-----Information screens----- !
OPEN. Open hours              !
-----External applications----- !
CICS.. A CICS system          ??
IMS.. An IMS system           !

===== Session status =====
CMS.. VM/CMS                A001    TSO.. TSO/ISPF                A001
T3270 Mainframe TN3270 serv 127.0.0.1
Attention key Attn Jump key PA1 Command key ENT Prefix ..

Application ==>
F1-help F3-sign off F7/8-bwd/fwd ENT-system select CAL SC0TCP17

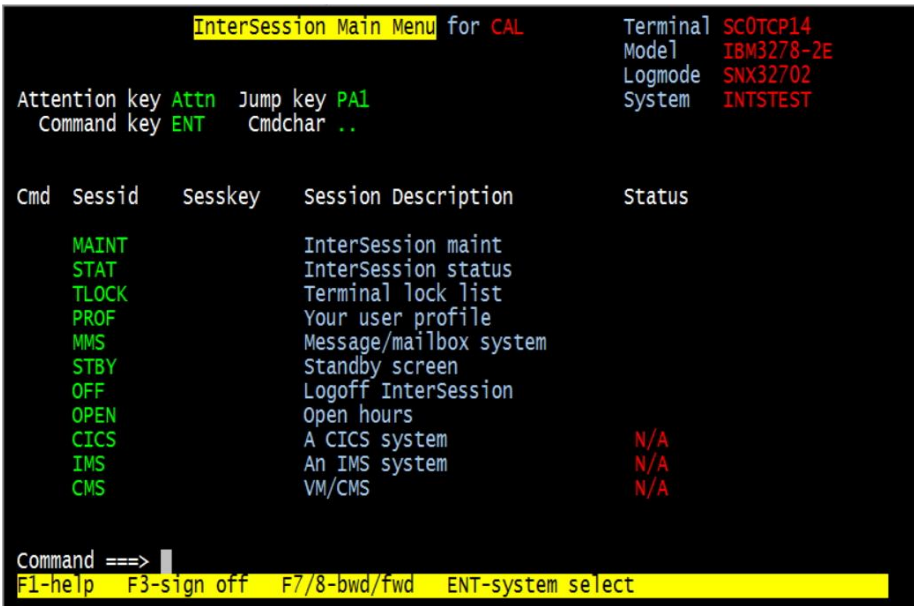
```

In this example, you have three sessions, each a separate application. You could also have several sessions of the same application. However, you can only have one session for each application code.

Note: If a background session (that is, any application session not currently displayed on your terminal) sends data to your terminal, you'll be notified by an "updated-but-not-shown" indicator (!!) in the INFO column under "Session status". If the application sends a terminal alarm, the alarm will be transferred to the active session. The terminal will sound the next time you press a PA, PF, ATTN, CLEAR, or ENTER key.

The One-Level Menu Screen, Example 2

To demonstrate the flexibility of InterSession, a description of an alternative menu screen is shown below (LIKEPRD1 screen layout):



Besides the general appearance of the menu screen, the following differences should be noted:

The “Cmd” column

In this field you may enter a session command (these are specific to the screen layout and may be assigned to other values):

- A** Activates (starts) a session
- I** Inactivates (terminates) an active session
- D** Deletes (removes) an Ad-hoc session (see below for a description of Ad-hoc sessions).

The “Status” column

In this column, the following information may be displayed:

- N/A** The application is not available
- U/P** There is an update pending, ie the application screen has been updated.

Active session appearance

For the DEFAULT screen layout, the active sessions are shown as a separate list below the application list. For this screen layout, there is no such list. Instead, if there is an active session, the application name is highlighted.

The Two-Level Menu Screens

If you have a two-level menu, your first-level menu might look like this (DEFAULT screen layout):

```
InterSession ----- M E N U ----- Sun Nov 29, 2015 14:19

APPLICATION          INFO  COM
INTAP Internal applications
INFO. Information screens
EXTAP External applications
```

On a second-level menu, only the applications belonging to the group selected are shown. For example, if you selected APPL on the first level, the second level might look like this:

```
InterSession ----- External applications ---- Sun Nov 29, 2015 14:20

APPLICATION          INFO  COM
CICS. A CICS system   ??
IMS.. An IMS system
CMS.. VM/CMS
TSO.. TSO/ISPF
NVIEW Network control ??
T3270 Mainframe TN3270 serv ??
START window to start multi

===== Session status =====
Attention key Attn  Jump key PA1  Command key ENT  Prefix ..
Application ==>
F1-help  F3-level 1  F7/8-bwd/fwd  ENT-system select  CAL  SC0TCP12
```

As on one-level menu, if you're a multiple-session user, the bottom of the menu will show the names of all your active sessions.

There may be more applications than will fit on one screen. You can use PF7 and PF8 to scroll forward and backward. To return to the first level, press PF3.

Selecting an Application

To select an application (or group of applications, if you're using a two-level menu), either enter its name in the "Application" field and press ENTER or just put the cursor on the appropriate menu item and press ENTER.

You will enter the selected application (or display the second-level menu of the group of applications). If you select an application and a *start procedure* has been defined for it, the procedure will be initiated. (This means, for example, that your log-on to the application may be handled automatically for you, and that you may bypass one or more screens in the application that have been completed automatically for you.)

If the application is designed to take information when you start it up, when you enter its name in the "Application" field, you can follow the name with this information, like this:

```
Application ==> TCICS CEMT I TAS
```

Note: You can type the name of any application or group you're authorized to use on any menu screen. The name doesn't have to be visible on the current menu screen when you enter it.

Relay Mode and Pass Mode

Once you've selected an application, communication with it may work one of two ways, *relay mode* or *pass mode*. You need to understand the difference, because it affects what InterSession features and facilities you can use.

Relay Mode

In relay mode, all communication between your terminal and the application is relayed through InterSession. All the InterSession features and facilities described here are normally available.

Pass Mode

In pass mode, InterSession starts the communication between your terminal and the application, and then gets out of the way entirely. Depending on how things have been set up at your installation, InterSession may perform the log-on for you, may start up a CICS transaction, or may select an application from a menu, but after that, you're on your own. **In pass mode, no InterSession features and facilities are available until you log off the application.** (Once you do, you'll return to your menu screen.)

The Menu Screen Commands

On the menu screen, you can enter an InterSession command in the *Application* field (where you type the application code). The command codes are defined by the system administrator and are dependent on which screen layout you are using. In the listing below, the codes for the system defined screen layouts DEFAULT and LIKEPRD1 (in brackets) are listed:

B (L)	Switch to the standby screen.
H (P)	Prints the current screen to your default printer.
N (J)	Switch to the next (first) active session.
P (B)	Switch to the previous (last) active session.
S (A)	Followed by an application code, takes you to that particular session. The application is started if it is not already an active session.
T (I)	Followed by an application code, terminates the session.
R (D)	Followed by an application code, removes an Ad-hoc session from your menu. See below for a description of an Ad-Hoc session.

For example, to terminate the active TSO session, you enter this command:

T TSO

Ad-hoc Sessions

Users who are authorized for this feature can start ad-hoc sessions with 3270 applications. Ad-hoc sessions are sessions to applications not defined by the system administrator (not in the menu list).

To start an ad-hoc session, enter the start command and a VTAM applid or an IP address in the command field of the menu screen. Examples:

S A12TSO

S 192.168.24.32

The ad-hoc sessions will show as selectable items at the end of the menu application list until they are removed by the user (see menu screen commands above) or until InterSession is brought down.

Information Screens

Some of the entries on the menu may be *information screens* (rather than true applications). For example, on the menu screens shown earlier, OPEN is an information screen, rather than a true application. (In the INFO column of an information screen, the date of last update is always shown.)

Information screens are created by your installation and can therefore be in any format.

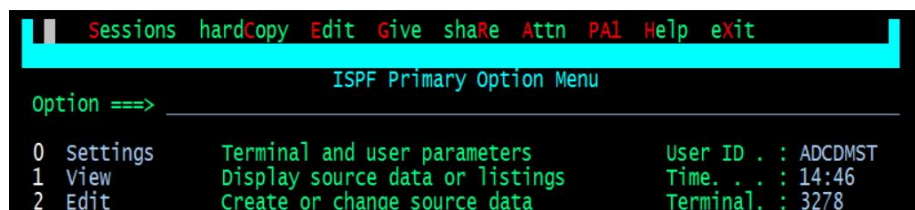
Each information screen can contain up to two screens of data. If there is more than one screen of data, you can use PF7 and PF8 to scroll between the two screens. When you've finished viewing the information, you can press PF3 to return to the menu screen.

Each application or group listed on the menu can also have one or two information screens associated with it. To see the information screens associated with an application, put your cursor on the name and press PF1.

Using The Top Line Menu

Once you're on the menu screen or in an application, if you're authorized, you can use InterSession's pop-up *top line menu* to perform a number of important functions. (Whether the top line menu is available to you is controlled on your user profile.)

When you press the attention key, the first few lines of your terminal screen are replaced with a top line menu that looks like this:



```

Sessions hardCopy Edit Give share Attn PA1 Help exit
ISPF Primary Option Menu
Option ==>
0 Settings      Terminal and user parameters      User ID . : ADCDMST
1 View          Display source data or listings      Time. . . : 14:46
2 Edit          Create or change source data      Terminal. : 3278
  
```

Note: The functions that appear on the top line menu will vary depending on which application session is active, as well as what functions have been previously invoked. Not all functions are available at all times.

You can select a command by typing the capitalized letter of the command in the input field in the upper left-hand corner of the screen and pressing ENTER, or simply by moving the cursor onto the command and pressing ENTER, even when a submenu is on display.

Note: A function can be automatically selected as soon as you initiate the top line menu. For example, you may want the Sessions submenu to be displayed as soon as you invoke the top line menu. This is controlled by setting the "Initial Command" field in your user profile to the capitalized letter of the function. (This may have been done for you by your installation.)

These are the facilities that may be available from the top line menu:

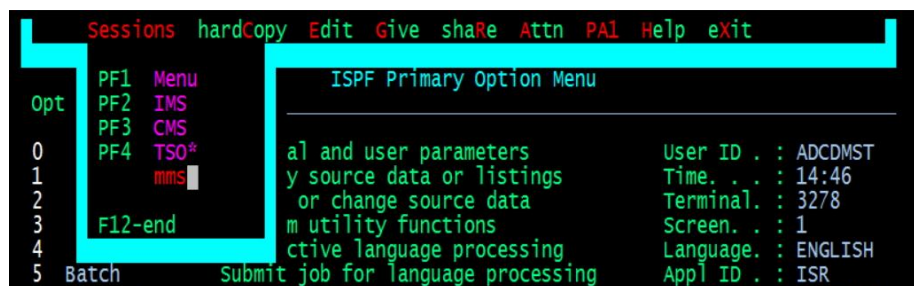
Sessions	Move from one session to another, or start a new session by pressing a PF key.
hardCopy	Generate a screen print of any InterSession or application session screen.
Edit	To cut and paste data between sessions.
shaRe	Share a session with another InterSession user.
Give	Give a session to another InterSession user.
giveBack	Return a session received from another user (via Give or shaRe) to the original owner.
(Attention key)	Pass the InterSession attention key to the application session.
(Jump key)	Pass the InterSession jump key to the application session.
Help	Request help on using the top line menu.
eXit	Exit from the top line menu and return to the application session.

Note: To Give or shaRe a session, the second terminal must be compatible with the first terminal. For example, it's not possible to transfer a session from a model 5 terminal to a model 2.

Each of these menu options is discussed in more detail below.

Sessions

When you select the Sessions function, a drop-down menu like the following is displayed:



Your active application sessions appear on the list. The current session is followed by an asterisk.

Note: The PF keys listed here are not the hot keys that you may have assigned to particular applications. Hot keys can be used independently of the top line menu.

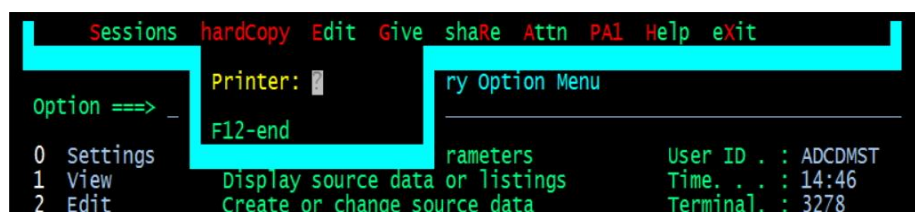
To switch to another session, press the PF key listed next to the name of the session or put the cursor on the line of the session you want and press ENTER.

To start a new session, type the name of the session on the line with the question mark and press ENTER.

To switch to the menu screen, press PF1. To return to the top line menu, press PF12. To return directly to your application, press the CLEAR key.

hardCopy (Print a Copy of the Current Screen)

When you select the hardCopy function, a drop-down menu like the following is displayed:



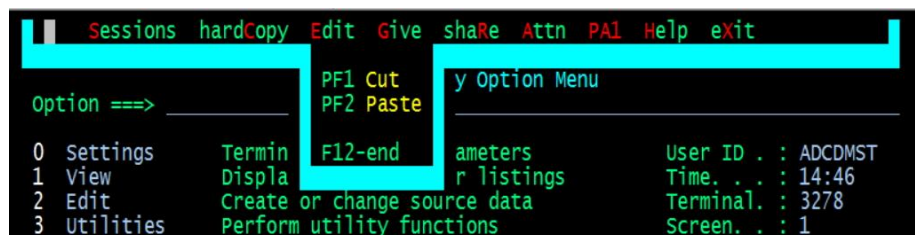
If you want to print the screen to the specified printer, simply press ENTER.

You can change the name of the printer to any other VTAM printer before pressing ENTER.

Highlighted fields on the screen are printed in bold on printers that support overprinting. To return to the top line menu without initiating a screen print, press PF12. To return directly to your application, press the CLEAR key.

Edit (Cut and Paste)

When you select the Edit function, a drop-down menu like the following is displayed:



Cut Screen Data

To cut screen data and put it onto the clipboard, do the following:

1. Position the cursor to one corner of the rectangle you are about to copy.
2. Bring up the Top Line Menu and select Edit. Select PF1 Cut.
3. A help text will appear, prompting you to position the cursor to an opposite corner and pressing Enter.

The screen data has now been copied to the clipboard, which is unique to the terminal.

Paste Screen Data

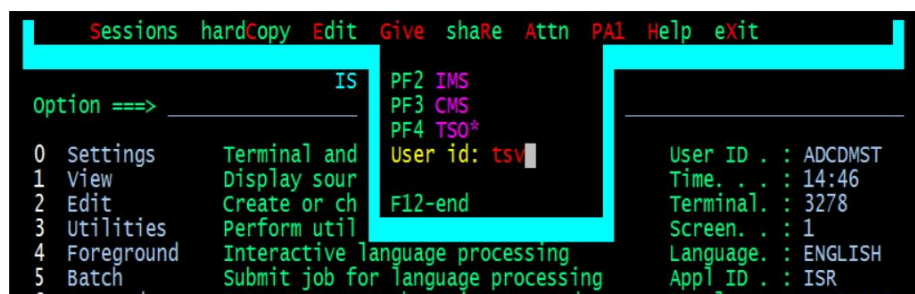
To paste screen data from the clipboard, do the following:

1. Position the cursor to the upper left hand corner where you want pasting to start.
2. Bring up the Top Line Menu and select Edit. Select PF2 Paste.

The data will now be pasted onto the current screen, starting from the cursor position. Note that only unprotected fields will be filled in. The updated fields will now have the 3270 Modified Data Tag set, meaning that you only have to press Enter to send the updated fields to the application.

Give (Transfer One of Your Sessions to Another User)

When you select the Give function, a drop-down menu like the following is displayed:



Your active application sessions appear on the list. The current session will be followed by an "***".

Note: The PF keys listed here are not the hot keys that you may have assigned to specific sessions. Hot keys can be used independently of the top line menu.

To give a session to another user, enter his or her user ID on the line with the question mark, and either press the PF key listed next to the name of the session, or put the cursor on the line of the session and press ENTER.

You can only give sessions to a user currently signed on to InterSession. If the recipient is a single-session user, he or she must not be inside an application session. The recipient must be using a terminal compatible with your terminal.

The session will be transferred to the selected user. The session will appear on the recipient's menu, just as if it had been started by the recipient. Your user ID will appear in the INFO field of the transferred session.

To return to the top line menu without transferring a session, press PF12. To return directly to your application, press the CLEAR key.

shaRe (Share a Session with Another User)

When you select the shaRe function, a drop-down menu like the following is displayed:

```

Sessions hardCopy Edit Give shaRe Attn PA1 Help exit
Option ==> ISPF Pri
0 Settings      Terminal and user
1 View          Display source dat
2 Edit          Create or change s
3 Utilities      Perform utility fu
4 Foreground    Interactive language processing
5 Batch         Submit job for language processing

PF2 IMS
PF3 CMS
PF4 TSO*
User id:
PF12-end

er ID : ADCDMST
me. : 14:46
rminal. : 3278
reen. : 1
Language. : ENGLISH
Appl ID : ISR

```

Your active application sessions appear on the list. The current session is followed by an "***".

Note: The PF keys listed here are not the hot keys that you may have assigned to specific sessions. Hot keys can be used independently of the top line menu.

To share a session with another InterSession user, enter his or her user ID on the line with the question mark, and either press the PF key listed next to the name of the session, or put the cursor on the line of the session and press ENTER.

You can only share sessions with a user currently signed on to InterSession. If the recipient is a single-session user, he or she must not be inside an application session. The recipient must be using a terminal compatible with your terminal.

The session will appear on the menu of the other user, just as if it had been started by that user. Your user ID will appear in the INFO field of the session.

All session output will be sent to you and the other user simultaneously. Either you or the other user can input data into the application screen and press PA keys, PF keys, the ENTER key, etc. The first user to press a such a key causes the screen to be sent to the application session. The resulting output will again be sent to both of you.

To return to the top line menu without sharing a session, press PF12. To return directly to your application, press the CLEAR key.

giveBack (Return a Session Received from Another User)

The giveBack function only appears on the top line menu if your current application session is in shaRe status, or has been given to you by another user.

The giveBack function returns the current session to the user that has either given it to you or is currently sharing it with you.

Attention and Jump Keys (Send Special Key to the Application)

Your chosen Attention and Jump keys will show on the top line menu, so it will be possible to send them to the application. You can press one of these keys on your keyboard or you can select them on the top line menu with the cursor and press ENTER. The selected key will then be sent to the application and the top line menu will be removed.

Help (Get Help about the Top Line Menu)

The Help function opens a window with information about the top line menu.

Use PF7 and PF8 keys to scroll forward and backward through the information.

To return to the top line menu, press PF12. To return directly to your application, press the CLEAR key.

Exit (Leave the Top Line Menu)

The Exit function terminates the top line menu and restores the application screen.

Using the Function Keys

In InterSession a number of keys have special functions.

The Attention Key

As mentioned earlier, the *attention key* is used to display the top line menu. The top line menu gives you access to a number of InterSession functions.

On SNA terminals, the InterSession attention key is the terminal ATTN key. On non-SNA terminals, you can define any PA or PF key as the attention key.

Breaking Out of an Application

When you're waiting for a response from a long-running application, you can break out of the application using the attention key. (On non-SNA terminals, you must first unlock the keyboard by pressing the RESET key.)

After pressing the attention key, the InterSession top line menu is displayed, and you can select any item from the top line menu, or jump directly to another application.

Note: When the application that was interrupted sends its next screen, InterSession causes the terminal to beep, and indicates on the menu that the application has an updated screen to display. When you return to the application, the updated screen is displayed.

The Jump Key

The *jump* key is used to scroll through all of your active sessions. You simply press the jump key, once for each session. After the last session has been displayed, the jump key takes you back to the menu. You can specify which key to use for the jump key, or use the one set up for you by your installation.

If you press the jump key on the menu, the screen of the first session is displayed.

If you don't want the menu to appear when you scroll through the sessions using the jump key, type a hyphen (-) to right of the jump key (for example, PA2-). You can then go to the menu screen by using the top line menu.

The Command Key and the InterSession Commands

On any application screen, you can enter an InterSession command in the first field of the screen and press the *command* key. The command codes are defined by the system administrator and are dependent on which screen layout you are using. In the listing below, the codes for the system defined screen layouts DEFAULT and LIKEPRD1 (in brackets) are listed:

B (L)	Switch to the standby screen.
D (X)	Temporarily disable the jump key, the attention key and any hot keys.
E (Y)	Enable the keys after a temporarily disable.
M (W)	Switch to the menu screen.
N (J)	Switch to the next session (same function as the jump key).
P (B)	Switch to the previous session.
H (P)	Prints the current screen to your default printer.
S (A)	Followed by an application code, takes you to that particular session. The application is started if it is not already an active session.
T (I)	Terminate the current session and return to the menu screen or calling session.
L (TLM)	Displays the Top Line Menu.

For example, to go directly to the TSO application, you enter this command and press the command key:

`..STSO`

The command key will be passed along to the application, as long as the first field does not contain the InterSession command string – by default, two periods (..).

You can specify which keys to use for the command key, and which two-character sequence to use for a session command, or use the settings your installation has established for you.

Hot Keys

You can set your own hot keys in the PROF application, or use the ones that were set for you by your installation.

Hot Keys with application names

To simplify the process of starting sessions and jumping back and forth between the different sessions, you can define *hot keys* to be associated with particular applications. These keys are displayed on the menu screen, to the right of the application name and text (in the INFO or SESSKEY fields).

When you press a hot key (whether from the menu screen or from within an application), the associated session will be started. If the session is already started, you jump directly to the associated session, just as if you entered a session command.

If you start a session with a hot key from inside another application and when you end the hot key application, you can have InterSession return to the original application rather than returning to the menu.

Hot Keys with session commands

Instead of connecting a hot key to an application name, you can enter a session command in the hot key field of the PROF application. You must type the session command complete with the command characters (example `..T` for termination - hitting this Hot key will always terminate the active application).

Hot Keys attributes

There are four attributes connected to the Hot Keys, which you can alter in the PROF application: They control where the hot keys are active and can be used. They can be set to NO, YES or DEF (DEF = the system default): .

Hot keys on menu screen

If YES, the Hot Keys are active on the application menu screen.

Hot keys in Top Line Menu

If YES, the Hot Keys are active in the Top Line Menu, Sessions window.

Hot keys in applications

If YES, the Hot Keys are active in all application screens. To be able to use the Hot keys as regular PF keys in the application, you should set the next parameter to YES:

-only with Cmd Prefix

If YES, the Hot Keys will only be intercepted if the user has typed the Command Prefix in the first input field of the application screen.

The Help Key

InterSession provides a help system that can be accessed by pressing the *help* key (normally PF1) when any InterSession screen is displayed.

InterSession provides up to three screens of help text for each InterSession screen. A typical help screen looks like this:

```
InterSession ----- Your user profile 1/2 ---- Wed Nov 18, 2015 16:15
Help - User Profile Screen 1/2
All fields shown except the user id and user group may be altered.

Autostart Application: One or more systems can be automatically started
after a successful sign on, which means that the user will go directly from
the sign on screen to the application(s) coded here.
If you have started more than one application, or if it is unavailable,
or if you are not authorized for the system, the Menu Screen will appear.
Screen Layout: There may be more than one screen layout available, in
different style or language etc. Ask your System Administrator for the names.
Two level Menu: The Menu Screen may be shown in one or two levels.
Attn key function: How the Attention Key is used:
  TLM = Top Line Menu.
  TV  = Televue behaviour.
  SS  = Supersession behaviour.
  BRK = Menu screen.
  NO  = Attention key sent to application.
  DEF = system default.
Initial command: Here you may code a character representing a Top Line Menu
command (one of the capitalized characters). This will be executed directly.
F3-return  F7/8-bwd/fwd
```

To browse through the help screens, use PF7 and PF8. To return to the original screen, use PF3.

Disabling the Function Keys

If desired, you can enter a command to temporarily disable the attention, command, and jump keys, so they will be handled by the application rather than by InterSession. Following this, InterSession will not intercept these keys until a command enabling them again is given. (Of course, the command enabling them is intercepted and processed by InterSession even when the command key has been disabled.)

To disable and enable the keys, use the session commands described above.

Using The Built-In Applications

As you may have noticed in the sample menu screen earlier in this manual, your menu may list one or more "routines." These are *built-in* applications that help you use InterSession. Depending on how things are set up at your installation, you may be able to use some or all of the following routines. (Other routines are available for master operators and system administrators, and are discussed in the appropriate sections of this manual.)

PROF	User's own profile routine
MMS	Message/mailbox system
STBY	Standby routine
OFF	Sign off InterSession

The internal applications (except for STBY and OFF) are treated the same as other application sessions, which means that the jump key and session commands can be used to switch between them. They also appear under "Active Sessions" on the menu screen.

The internal routines you can use are discussed in more detail below.

User's Own Profile Routine (PROF)

InterSession provides PROF so you can maintain your own user profile. When PROF is selected, the first of two screens appear:

```

InterSession ----- Your user profile ----- Tue Apr 19, 2022 20:56

    User id ==> ANNA
    User group code ==>
    User name ==> Anna Hagman
    Screen layout ==> DEFAULT
Autostart application ==>           ==>           ==>           ==>
    ==>           ==>           ==>           ==>
    Two level Menu ==> DEF
    Attn key function ==> DEF
    Initial command ==> S
    Printer id ==>
    Print header ==> DEF
Newpage after header ==> DEF
    Data field 1 ==>
    Data field 2 ==>
    Data field 3 ==>
    Data field 4 ==>
    Data field 5 ==>
    Data field 6 ==>
    Data field 7 ==>
    Data field 8 ==>
                                Mailbox open ==> YES
                                Show immediate messages ==> YES
                                Standby at timeout ==> DEF
                                Background update action ==> ALARM

F1-help  F3-return  F7/8-bwd/fwd

```

As you can see, your profile determines whether you use a one- or two-level menu, whether an application is autostarted when you sign on, and other aspects of how InterSession works with you. (The data fields can be used to pass information to your applications, as is explained in *Installation and Customization*.)

Depending on how your profile has been set up by your installation, you may be able to change every field in your profile (except user ID and user group code) or only some of them. (User ID and user group code can never be modified here.)

Screen Layout

At your installation, there may be more than one set of formats for the sign on, menus and other InterSession screens. Each set of formats is given a name by your system administrator. The name of your set of formats is specified this field.

Two level menu

NO, YES or DEF (default) may be specified. NO means that you will use a one-level menu; YES means that you will use a two-level menu. If DEF is specified, the screen layout being used determines which kind of menu you'll have.

Autostart Application

If an application is specified here, a session will be initiated as soon as you sign on to InterSession. You may code the names of up to eight pre-defined applications. If only one is speci-

fied, control will also be passed to it.

Attn key function	Specify what action the attention key should result in. TLM = The attention key produces the Top Line Menu. TV = The attention key resembles the CA-Televue session manager behaviour. BRK = The attention key produces the Menu screen. NO = The attention key will be sent to the application. DEF = The action will be taken from this setting in the Screen Layout.
Initial command	The function to be initiated from the top line menu when you press the attention key is specified here. If this field is blank, the top line menu will be displayed when you press the attention key.
Printer id	The VTAM printer to be used as the destination for hardcopy screen prints and MMS messages that are printed is specified here. If this field is blank, no printer is to be used.
Print header	NO or YES may be specified. YES indicates that a heading page is to be printed before each hardcopy screen print or MMS message printed. The print header is defined by your installation, and may look something like this:

```

* * * * * INTERSESSION P R I N T   R E Q U E S T * * * * *
Distribute to: userid/user name
Terminal: netname
Type: Hardcopy
Identification: MAINT
Printer: netname
Date: yymmdd
Time: hhmmss<R>

```

NO indicates that the print header is not to be printed.

Newpage after header	NO or YES may be specified. YES indicates that the heading page is to be printed on a separate page. NO indicates that it is to be printed on the same page as the data that follows.
Mailbox open	NO or YES may be specified. If you do not want to receive any mail or immediate messages, type NO in this field.

Show immediate messages NO or YES may be specified. If you do not want any immediate messages to be shown (and possibly disturb you), specify NO. Any immediate messages sent to you will then be saved in your mailbox.

Standby at timeout If you want the standby screen to appear after a terminal timeout, type YES. NO gives you the sign on screen. DEF means the system default.

Backgr update action When the screen data of a background application is updated, you may select here what action should be taken:

ALARM The terminal will beep.

SWITCH An automatic switch to the updated screen will occur.

MENU An automatic switch to the Menu Screen will occur.

NO No action will be taken.

Data fields 1-8 These fields can be used to specify data to be passed to a particular applications (such as accounting codes, etc.). Each field can be up to 32 bytes long, and can be entered as a text string, a quoted text string, or a hexadecimal value.

PF8 is used to display the second of the user profile screens, which looks like this:

```

InterSession ----- Your user profile ----- Tue Apr 19, 2022 20:56

Attention key ==> ttn      Jump key ==> PA1
Command key ==> ENT      Command prefix ==> ..

Hot keys: Enter application code (+ an "R" for return to calling session)

PF1 ==>      >      PF9 ==>      >      PF17 ==>      >
PF2 ==>      >      PF10 ==>     >      PF18 ==>      >
PF3 ==>      >      PF11 ==>     >      PF19 ==>      >
PF4 ==>      >      PF12 ==>     >      PF20 ==>      >
PF5 ==>      >      PF13 ==>     >      PF21 ==>      >
PF6 ==>      >      PF14 ==>     >      PF22 ==>      >
PF7 ==>      >      PF15 ==>     >      PF23 ==>      >
PF8 ==>      >      PF16 ==>     >      PF24 ==>      >

Hot keys on menu screen ==> DEF  Hot keys in Top Line Menu ==> DEF
Hot keys in applications ==> YES - only with Cmd Prefix ==> DEF

New password ==>
Verify new password ==>

F1-help  F3-return  F7/8-bwd/fwd

```

Here your Attention key, jump key, command key, command prefix, and hot keys are specified. Also, for each hot key, whether control returns to the calling session (as opposed to returning to the menu screen) is specified.

If a hyphen (-) appears to right of the jump key (for example, PA2-), the menu screen is skipped when the jump key is used to rotate through the active sessions. (You can then go to the menu by using the ..M command or the top line menu.)

For the Hot Key attributes, see the section on “the Hot Keys” above.

You may also change your password on this screen.

Note: If you're a multiple-session user, you may also be able to change your attention key, jump key, command key, and command prefix directly on your menu screen.

Message/Mailbox System (MMS)

With the message/mailbox system (MMS), you can create and send mail or immediate messages to one or more users. You create both mail and immediate messages in the same way; you can send an existing immediate message as mail and vice versa. The messages you create are private; until you send a copy of a message to someone else, only you have access to it.

Mail Messages

You can send messages as mail to one or more users based on the recipient's user ID or user group ID.

When someone sends you a mail message, InterSession notifies you on your menu screen that there's a new message in your mailbox. If you're working inside an application session, your terminal alarm sounds.

Immediate Messages

You can send messages immediately to one or more users based upon the recipient's user ID, user group ID, or terminal ID.

When someone sends you an immediate message, it pops up on your screen as soon as you press a PA, PF, ATTN, or ENTER key. If you're in a CICS application, you always receive your immediate messages, even in pass mode. If you're in a non-CICS application in pass mode, immediate messages are waiting for you when you leave the application and return to InterSession.

Breakthrough Messages

This is the same as an immediate message, except that when you receive such a message, it pops up on your screen without you having to press any key first.

Private and Public Messages

Almost all messages are private, which means that only the creator has access to the original message.

However, the message types which are shown repeatedly to the users (messages shown at sign on or application select) are considered public. Public messages are available to all Master Operators. This means that a message created and sent by Master Operator A can be changed or deleted by Master Operator B. To stop such a message from showing, it can either be deleted, or the "To" field can be blanked out.

Restrictions

A user can have a maximum of 255 messages.

The maximum size of an MMS message is 13770 lines. However, when sent as an Immediate/Breakthrough message, only the first 54 lines will be shown to the receiver.

MMS Screens

You create, send, receive and view messages using two screens, the message status screen and the message text/send screen.

When you select MMS from the menu, a screen like the following appears:

```

InterSession ----- Message status ----- Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:26

New message title ==>

Commands: S-select, D<n>-delete, C-copy, P-print
Cmd_Title      Created/sent by      Status      Date/time
┌ Monday meeting PM      ANNA      112915 1526      Created
└ Timeout problems      CAL      112915 1525      Received/read      112915 1525

F1-help  F3-return  F4-distr.lists  F7/8-bwd/fwd

```

This screen contains a list of all messages in your mailbox, including both the ones you've created and the ones you received as mail from other users. You can keep up to 255 messages in your mailbox. (After you've reached that limit, you'll have to delete some to create or receive any more.)

The "Created/sent by" field informs you of the user ID of the creator/sender and the date/time when it was created/sent.

The "Status" field show you the message type and status:

Created You have created but not yet sent this message.

Received	You have received this message as mail but have not yet read it.
Received/read	You have received this message as mail and have read it.
Sent to <i>nn/mm</i> M	You have sent this a message as mail to <i>mm</i> users, and <i>nn</i> users have read it.
Sent to <i>nn/mm</i> I	You have sent this message immediately to <i>mm</i> users, and <i>nn</i> users have received it.
Sent/application	This message will be shown when a user selects a particular application.
Sent/sign on	This message will be shown to all users when they sign on to InterSession.

The "Date/time" field reflects when the status of the message last was changed.

With the commands S, D, C and P, you can select a message for viewing, delete, copy and print messages.

Messages will be printed to the VTAM printer defined in your profile. If you're authorized, you can change the name of the printer using the PROF routine.

To view an existing message, you enter a select command (S) to the left of the message and presses ENTER. The text/send screen appears.

If you are a System or User Profile Administrator, you can create and maintain distribution lists by pressing the PF4 key (see below).

Creating a New Message

To create a new message, you type a message title in the "Message title" field. If the new message is to be a copy of an existing message, you can use the copy command (C) to the left of the existing message before pressing ENTER. The text/send screen appears:

```
InterSession ----- Message text/send ----- Wed Jan 30, 2019   12:01
```

```
      Message title: Monday meeting PM                      Created
      Created/sent by: ANNA / Anna Hagman
M(mail) / I(mm) / B(reak) ==>          At date ==> Today    At time ==> Now
      To user id(s) ==>
      To group(s) ==>
      To users in system ==>                To users in VTAM APPL ==>
To users selecting system ==>              At sign on time ==>
```

```
----- Page 1
```

```
==> All,
```

```
>
```

```
> Here's a brief summary on our meeting Nov 26:
```

```
>
```

```
> 1. █
```

```
>
```

```
>
```

```
>
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>
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>
```

```
F1-help F2-send F3-return F4-receivers F7/8-bwd/fwd
```

You type the message text in the lower part of the screen. Each line consists of two fields, the text and the line attribute (- [minus] for normal intensity or + [plus] for high intensity).

In the line attribute field to the right of the message text, you can also type a line edit command to insert (I), delete(D) or repeat(R) lines. A message can consist of up to 56 lines. You can use PF7 and PF8 to scroll up and down through the message.

Specifying How the Message is to be Sent

Use the fields in the upper part of the screen to specify how you want the message to be processed. Indicate whether the message is mail (M), immediate (I) or breakthrough (B).

If you want your message not to be sent immediately, but rather at some predefined future date/time, you should fill in the “At date” field and/or the “At time” field.

You specify your receiver(s) either by hitting the PF4 key (see the receiver select screen below) or by typing the receiver's id in one of the recipient fields. You must use only one type of recipient (user id(s), user group(s), users in application, users selecting application, users in host system, or at sign on time) at a time. You may be authorized to use all or only some of these types.

Note: To send a message to be shown at sign-on time, type an X in that field.

The recipient ID may be generic (that is, may use a trailing asterisk as a wildcard to mean "match zero or more characters", as in ABC*). You can send messages to users or groups of users in a different host by prefixing the user ID or group ID with the site ID of the other host (for example, LA.JIM). You can use the "To user id(s)" or "To terminal id(s)" field to send the message to several recipients at a time, like this:

To user id(s) ==> JASA,B*,STAN,LA.JIM

This send the message to JASA, STAN, all user IDs beginning with the character B, and JIM at the LA site.

When you've completed the screen, press PF2 to send the message.

The Receiver Select Screen

If the Receiver key (PF4) is hit from the text/send screen, the following selection screen will appear:

```

InterSession ----- Message - select receivers -- Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:30

Message title: Monday meeting PM           Receivers:      0

Select site ==>

Select distr.list ==>
Select user id(s) ==> ts*      ==>      ==>      ==>
                        ==>      ==>      ==>
Select group ==>
Select name ==>

F1-help  F3-return

```

Note that if you already have specified a number of receivers, the Receiver Status screen will appear (see below).

On this screen you may select a list of users based on all or parts of their user id, name or user group. If you know the user id-s, you can type up to eight user id-s in the appropriate fields.

You may also select one or more distribution lists to be included among your receivers.

In the selection fields you may use the wildcard character “?” and/or a trailing “*” to indicate a generic search.

If you have implemented Intersystem Mail, you may use the same types of selection for a remote site by typing the appropriate site code.

The Receiver Select List screen will appear:

```

InterSession ----- Message - select receivers -- Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:33

      Message title: Monday meeting PM      Receivers:    0

Command: S-select
Cmd_Site  User id_Group  Name  Page 1
  █      TED          Ted Green
        TOSV        Torbjörn Svensson
        TSV         Torbjörn Svensson

F1-help  F3-return  F4-select all  F7/8-bwd/fwd

```

From this list, the receivers are picked by typing the Select command in front of the users. If you want to select all the users in the list, use the PF4 key.

The Receiver Status Screen

A Receiver Status list for a message is created when one of the following events occurs:

- When hitting the PF2 or PF4 key on the Text/Send screen, and one or more user id-s have been specified explicitly in the User Id field
- When you have selected one or more users by the Receiver Select function.

To view this list, hit the PF4 key on the Text/Send screen.

```

InterSession ----- Message receivers ----- Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:35

      Message title: Monday meeting PM      Receivers:    2
                                           Status: Created

Command: D-delete
Cmd_Site  User id_Group  Name  Status  Page 1
  █      TED          Ted Green  Not sent
        TOSV        Torbjörn Svensson  Not sent

F1-help  F3-return  F4-select receivers  F7/8-bwd/fwd

```

For each user you can view the current status: Not sent, Sent, Received/read and, if the message could not be delivered, the reason for it:

If you want to add more receivers to this list, hit the PF4 key. The Receiver Select function will be entered.

Personal Distribution Lists

If you frequently are sending messages to certain groups of users, you should do the following:

1. Create a new message with a title identifying this as a certain distribution list
2. Do not enter any text in the message
3. Create the receiver list by using the above described Receiver Select function.

When you want to send a message to a group of users, copy the appropriatedistribution list message when you create the new message.

Global Distribution Lists

Global Distribution Lists can only be maintained by System Administrators.

To create and maintain Global Distribution Lists you should hit the PF4 key on the Message Status screen (the list of current messages).

The Distribution List screen will appear.

```

InterSession ----- Message - distribution lists - Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:42

      Id new list ==>
      Description new list ==>

Commands: S-select, D-delete, C-copy
Cmd_List id Description Receivers Page 1
  ADMIN Administrators      3
  MARKET Marketing guys    3

F1-help F3-return F7/8-bwd/fwd

```

To update an existing Distribution List (DL), use the Select command in front of the DL. To delete an existing DL, use the Delete command. To create a new DL, type the name and description of it and, optionally, use the Copy command in front of an existing DL. If a new, empty DL is about to be created, the Receiver Select function is entered. If an existing DL is selected or copied, the DL is shown:

```
InterSession ----- Message - distribution list - Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:43

List id: MARKET                      Receivers:      3

Command: D-delete
Cmd_Site  User id_Group  Name                Page 1
  █       HAI           Hans Ivarsson
          TED           Ted Green
          TOSV          Torbjörn Svensson

F1-help  F3-return  F4-select receivers  F7/8-bwd/fwd
```

To delete a user from the DL, use the Delete command.

To add new users to the DL, use the PF4 key. The Receiver Select function is entered.

Standby Routine (STBY)

If you're authorized, you can use the standby routine to leave your terminal temporarily in a secure mode, without ending your current applications. To select the standby routine, you can either type the STBY application code on the menu screen or use the session command `..B` from any application screen. When the STBY routine is selected, a screen like the following appears:

```

InterSession ----- Standby screen ----- Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:46

      SSSSSS  TTTTTTTT   AA   NN   NN  DDDDD  BBBB BB  YY   YY
      SSS     TT        AAAA  NNN  NN  DD   DD  BB   BB  YY  YY
      SSSS    TT   AA   AA  NN  NN  NN  DD   DD  BBBB   YYYY
      SSS     TT   AAAAAA  NN  NNN  DD   DD  BB   BB   YY
      SSSSS   TT   AA     AA  NN   NN  DDDDD  BBBB BB   YY

User ANNA      has set this terminal in standby status at 15:46

Type your password ==> █

Enter your password to resume, F3-sign on screen

```

All of your current application sessions will now be retained in their current state. The standby screen remains displayed until one of the following occurs:

- You return to your terminal and terminate the standby by entering your password on the standby screen. If you entered standby status from an application session, InterSession will return you to that session, otherwise the menu screen will be displayed.
- You return to your terminal and terminate the standby status by pressing PF3. Pressing PF3 causes you to return to the sign-on screen.
- If you don't return to your terminal within the time specified at your installation for doing so, InterSession automatically cancels the standby screen and redisplay the sign-on screen.

Note: After the sign-on screen is displayed, if you don't return to your terminal before the time specified at your installation for doing so, your current sessions are automatically canceled by InterSession.

To return to the point where you entered standby status (the menu screen or an application screen), just type your password and press ENTER.

Note: Your terminal may automatically enter the standby routine if your terminal is idle longer than the permissible time specified at your installation.

Sign Off InterSession (OFF)

Select OFF when you want to exit InterSession entirely. Following this, the VTAM USS screen will be displayed at the terminal. The exact appearance of the USS screen depends on your installation.

If you have currently active application sessions, you can cancel them immediately at this point by typing "OFF ALL" in the "Application" field.

Terminating A Session

Most applications will automatically return to the menu screen when you leave the application (that is, terminate a session). However, some applications may require you to enter a certain command or to press a certain key to return to InterSession. Your system administrator will provide you with this information.

You can use the session command for termination (default **T**), both from the menu screen and from within an application session. See the description of the terminate command earlier in this manual.

You can also terminate a session directly from the menu screen simply by blanking out one or more of the beginning characters of its name in the "Session status" area and pressing ENTER. (If an end procedure has been defined for the application, it will be executed.)

Leaving InterSession

If you want to return to the sign-on screen, press PF3. Following this, the sign-on screen will be displayed.

If you want to exit InterSession entirely, select OFF from the menu screen. Following this, the VTAM USS screen will be displayed at the terminal. The exact appearance of the VTAM USS screen depends on your installation.

Note: Leaving InterSession doesn't necessarily terminate your currently active sessions directly. Your active sessions may be maintained for the duration specified by your installation. If you sign on again during that period, those sessions will be listed on your menu screen. If you don't sign on again during that time, each of your sessions will automatically be canceled. If an end procedure has been defined for a session, it will be executed.

To be sure that all your active sessions are terminated, type "OFF ALL" in the "Application field".

Master Operator's Guide

Introduction

This part of the *User's Guide* describes the InterSession facilities that are available to users defined as master operators:

- The ability to create and update information screens
- The ability to unlock terminals at which the sign-on rules have been violated
- The ability to view application status information
- The ability to give information on application availability
- The ability to control application availability manually
- The ability to issue InterSession internal commands

Note: A system administrator may authorize end users who are not designated as master operators to have the first two of these abilities. In addition, a system administrator may authorize end users who are not designated as master operators to maintain the profiles of specified groups of users.

Creating And Updating Information screens

To create or update an information screen, put the cursor on the menu line containing the application in question and press PF1. (This is the same procedure an ordinary end user performs to see the information screen.)

When the information screen (or an empty screen, if an information screen for this application does not already exist) appears, press the PF2 key to go into update mode. (PF2 toggles between view and update modes.)

Each line begins with a line attribute (- [minus] for normal intensity or + [plus] for high intensity) in the first position.

You can enter up to 20 lines of text in each of two information screens for each application. To highlight an individual word, put a plus (+) sign immediately to the left of it.

You can also enter a line command in the first position to delete a line (D), insert a new line after the current line (I), or repeat a line (R).

When you've made all the changes you want to make, press ENTER to save the screen. To view the final information screen, press PF2 to return to view mode.

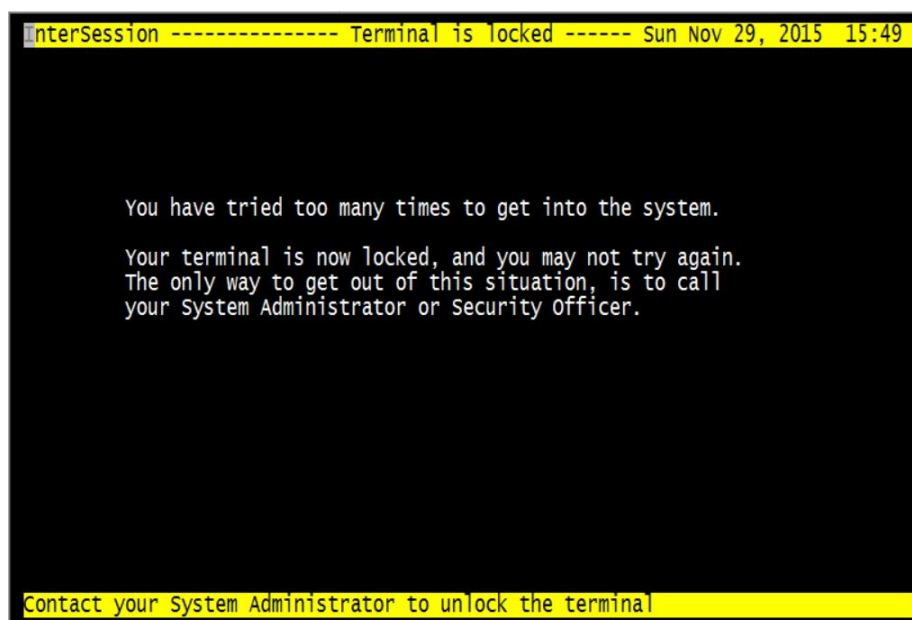
An information screen can consist of one or two screens of data. To scroll between the first and second screen, use PF7 and PF8. (Remember to press ENTER to save the current screen before switching.)

To return to the menu screen, press PF3.

Note: Any user can be given the authority to create and update information screens.

Unlocking Terminals

When a user violates the sign-on rules (that is, exceeds the number of allowed sign-on attempts), his or her terminal is locked. (Also, a message is written to the system log.) A screen like the following is displayed at the user's locked terminal:

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and white text. The top of the window has a yellow header bar containing the text "InterSession ----- Terminal is locked ----- Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:49". The main body of the terminal displays the following message in white text: "You have tried too many times to get into the system. Your terminal is now locked, and you may not try again. The only way to get out of this situation, is to call your System Administrator or Security Officer." At the bottom of the terminal, there is another yellow bar with the text "Contact your System Administrator to unlock the terminal".

```
InterSession ----- Terminal is locked ----- Sun Nov 29, 2015 15:49

You have tried too many times to get into the system.
Your terminal is now locked, and you may not try again.
The only way to get out of this situation, is to call
your System Administrator or Security Officer.

Contact your System Administrator to unlock the terminal
```

To unlock a user's terminal, invoke TLOCK, the terminal lock routine, from your menu screen. A screen like the following will appear:

```
InterSession ----- List of Locked Terminals -----
"X" to unlock terminal
Unlock  Terminal Id  Lock Time      Last User Id
  █      SC0TCP14    15333 15:49      CAL

F1-help  F3-return  F7/8-bwd/fwd
```

The screen lists all locked terminals, with the date and time the lock occurred and the user ID and password used in the last sign-on attempt.

To unlock a terminal, put the cursor in the "Unlock" column of the terminal ID, type an X, and press ENTER.

InterSession will then send the sign-on screen to the unlocked terminal.

Note: Any user can be given the authority to unlock locked terminals. A user's authority to do this can be restricted to those terminals used by specified groups of users.

Viewing System Status Information

You can use STAT, the system status routine, to view information about the system.

When you select STAT from your menu screen, a screen like the following appears:

```
InterSession ----- System Status ----- 06/09/2024 21:36:25

      Total users      1      Multiple session users      1
Terminals connected    2      Users with relay mode sessions    0
Relay mode sessions    0      Average I/S response time 0.056
Transactions today     51      Current transaction rate 0.00

Applid Pool Number  -----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10
Number of APPLids   9999 9999 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
APPLids in use      0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Buffers defined      In 20 Out 20 DynOut 80 Avrg extsec subtasks 1.0
Avrg buffers used    In 0.0 Out 0.0 DynOut 0.0 Curr extsec subtasks 000
Times at max buffer  In 0 Out 0 DynOut 0 Storage 24: 15% 31: 00%

----- Session selection ----- Printer selection -----

      User id ==>      User id ==>
Terminal id ==>      Printer id ==>
IP address ==>
Application ==>
Pool APPLid ==>
Entrance id ==>
F1-help F3-return F7/8-bwd/fwd
```

If the wrap-around log file has been defined, you will be able to use the F2 key to go to the log viewer. To browse among the Applid Pools, use the F7 and F8 keys.

An explanation of the various fields follows.

Overall System Status

Total users defined	Total number of user profiles in the system.
Terminals connected	Total number of terminals which are or have been using the system.
Relay model sessions	The current number of application sessions.
Transactions today	Counted from midnight, including all transactions within InterSession.
Multiple session users	Total number of multiple session users defined in user profiles.
Users with relay mode sessions	The current number of users where the user has at least one application session active (not counting Pass Mode sessions).
Average InterSession response time	The overhead clock time used for each terminal—application transaction, in seconds.

Current transaction rate	Average transaction rate per second for the previous 30 minutes.
Avrg extsec subtasks	Average number of subtasks (currently MVS only)
Curr extsec subtasks	The current number of subtask (currently MVS only)
Storage	The percent of total storage used below 16MB (24) and above 16MB (31) in the region/partition/virtual machine.

APPLid Pool Status

Number of APPLids	The total number of application IDs defined in the APPLPOOL statements.
APPLids in use	The current number of used application IDs.
Invalid APPLids	The current number of application IDs which are considered invalid by InterSession. This can happen for one of the following reasons: 1) An application ID is not defined to VTAM. 2) An application ID is inactive in VTAM. 3) An error occurred while attempting to establish the session. Invalid application IDs will not be used for at least five minutes, or in the case of reasons 1 and 2, for at least one hour. After that time interval, InterSession will remove the invalid status from the application ID.

Buffer Status

Buffers allocated	The number specified in the BUFFERS operand of the system options.
Average buffers used	Average number of buffers used during the previous 30 minutes.
Times at max buffer	How many times the number of buffers was not sufficient. Each time this happens, one or more sessions must wait for a buffer.

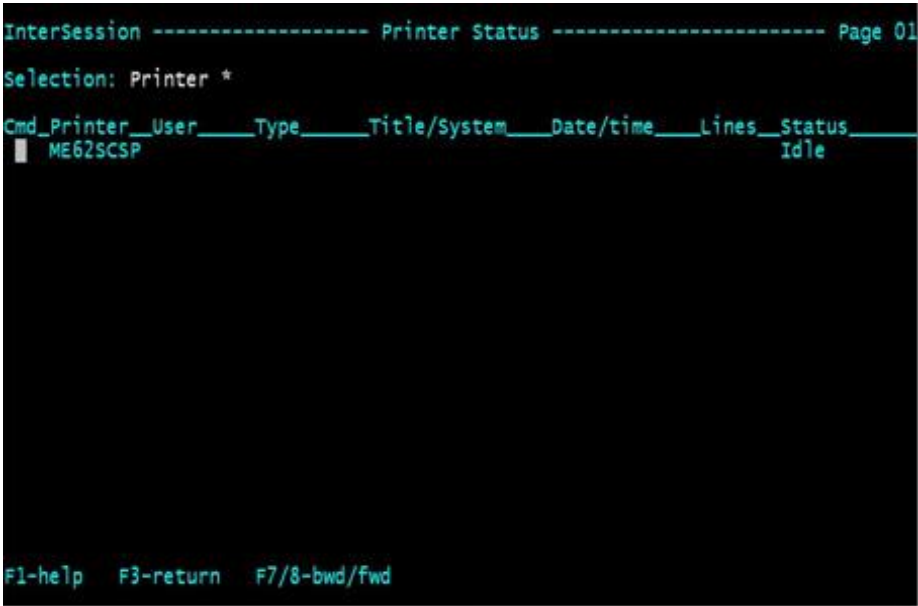
	same or another terminal.
Type	VTAM for VTAM sessions. For TN3270 or HTTP sessions, the name of the Service Profile.
TermIpAddr	The terminal's ip address.
User id	User ID currently signed on.
Application	The name of the application being used for the session.
Logmode	The VTAM logmode used for the session.
Status	The status of the current session can be one of the following: Initiating Session is being initiated. Active The active session of the user. Idle An inactive session of the user. Terminating Session is being terminated.
Resp	Average response time, including InterSession overhead time, in seconds.
Cmpr	3270 data compression rate. N/A is displayed if data compression has not been specified in the Application Profile.
Trans	Number of times a "send" key has been pressed by the user since this session has been initiated.
Shr	If the session is shared by other users, a count of the number of users sharing this session. If you are not the owner of the session, the owner's user id.

Getting Information on Hardcopy Printers

Note: This routine will give you information on hardcopy printers only. To get information on the IP printers, you have to use the Operator Commands described later in this manual.

You can select printers based on user ID or printer ID, but only one such argument can be specified at a time. The criteria you specify in an input field can be generic (for example, ABC*).

When you have entered your criteria, press ENTER, and a screen like following will appear:



An explanation of the various fields follows.

Selection	Shows the selection criteria used for the current display.	
Cmd	You can enter the following command to cancel a print job:	
	D	Can be used to delete any print request with a status of "Wait/prt".
Printer	VTAM netname of the printer being used.	
User	User ID of the user that generated the print request.	
Type	The type of print request:	
	Hardcopy	Application screen print
	Message	MMS Message text
Title/Application	Description of the data being printed.	

Date/Time	When the print request was initiated.										
Lines	Total lines to be printed, or remaining lines to be printed if Status is "Printing".										
Status	The status of the print request can be one of the following: <table> <tr> <td>Wait/prt</td><td>waiting for the printer to become available.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Printing</td><td>currently being printed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Being creat.</td><td>the print request is currently being created.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Print error</td><td>an error occurred during a print attempt. The entry should be deleted. Check the Printer Options for the specified printer.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Idle</td><td>printer is available for printing.</td></tr> </table>	Wait/prt	waiting for the printer to become available.	Printing	currently being printed.	Being creat.	the print request is currently being created.	Print error	an error occurred during a print attempt. The entry should be deleted. Check the Printer Options for the specified printer.	Idle	printer is available for printing.
Wait/prt	waiting for the printer to become available.										
Printing	currently being printed.										
Being creat.	the print request is currently being created.										
Print error	an error occurred during a print attempt. The entry should be deleted. Check the Printer Options for the specified printer.										
Idle	printer is available for printing.										

Browsing the Wrap-Around INTSLOG or HTTPLOG File

If you are using the wrap-around INTSLOG or HTTPLOG files, you will be able to browse them by pressing the F2 key on the first STAT screen. The message browser will appear:

If you use only one of the INTSLOG/HTTPLOG files, messages from that file will appear directly. If you

```

InterSession ----- Log Viewer -----
Command ==>
Date: 09/11/2007                               Line:0000019
14:15:42.7 IS0803I Session with IS71MVSU has been terminated
14:18:18.8 IS1201I User IBMUSER signed on successfully at SC0TCP02
14:18:20.3 IS3401I Start internal application MAINT for IBMUSER at SC0TCP02
14:38:27.3 IS1205I User IBMUSER signed off from SC0TCP02
14:38:27.3 IS3402I End internal application MAINT for IBMUSER
14:48:42.4 IS1201I User IBMUSER signed on successfully at SC0TCP02
14:48:44.3 IS3401I Start internal application STAT for IBMUSER at SC0TCP02
15:03:04.1 IS1101I Start external application TSO for IBMUSER at SC0TCP02
15:03:04.1 IS1102I Establishing session with .A06TSO Logmode=s2480E5
15:03:04.3 IS1104I Bind received from A06TSO for IBMUSER
15:03:04.3 IS1103I Session with .A06TSO02 established - Bind area:
15:03:04.3 IS1103I 010303B1903080000787C78000028000000000185000007E
15:03:11.8 IS1104I Unbind received from A06TSO02 for IBMUSER
15:03:11.8 IS1108I End external application TSO for IBMUSER
15:03:21.9 IS1101I Start external application T3270 for IBMUSER at SC0TCP02
15:03:21.9 IS1102I Establishing session with .T3270 Logmode=s2480E5
15:03:22.0 IS1103I Session with .T3270 established - Bind area:
15:03:22.0 IS1103I 010303B1903080000787F88700028000000000185000007E
15:03:24.0 IS1108I End external application T3270 for IBMUSER
-----
F1-help  F3-return  F7/8-bwd/fwd

```

use both, the message browser will first show messages from the INTSLOG file, and you may switch between the files with the F2 key.

The hyphen line indicates the current position in the log file. The Line number is the first line on the screen, counted backwards from the current position.

You can use the following keys:

F2 - switch log files
F5 repeat find

F7 - backward one screen
F8 - forward one screen
F9 - backward one line
F10 - forward one line (INTSLOG)
F10 - shift screen left (HTTPLOG)

F11 - shift screen right (HTTPLOG)

You can use the following commands:

F(IND) string
L(OCATE) line#
RFIND
UP line#
DOWN line#
TOP
BOTTOM

M with F7/F8 - top/bottom

Giving Information on Application Availability

As a master operator, you can enter a time in the INFO field of an inactive application on the menu screen. This can be an estimate of when you expect the application to be active again. (Enter the time in the form HHMM.)

You can also enter a comment (for example, the reason the application is not available). (This comment will be displayed to users on request.) Type the comment text in the "Application" field at the bottom of the menu screen and an asterisk (*) or X in the COM field of the application, and then press ENTER. (You can enter a comment for any application, active or inactive.)

If you enter a time or comment for a CICS application that has only a VTAM application ID specified (that is, for which no tran ID or data is specified in the application profile), the time and comment will be displayed on all other applications using that CICS application ID.

The INFO field will also be propagated to all applications with the same VTAM application ID if the application has been defined with "Propagate the menu info" set to YES in its application profile.

Manually Controlling Application Availability

The system status is automatically set when an application becomes active or inactive. However, you may sometimes want to inactivate an application manually (for example, when you have to reorganize a data base).

To do this, type an I in the COM field of the application on the menu and press ENTER. The application will then appear to be inactive to end users.

On your menu and the menus of all other master operators, the letter O (Operator) is displayed in the COM field to indicate that the application was inactivated manually. You and other master operators are still able to select the application.

To activate the application again for end users, type an A in the COM field and press ENTER.

Controlling Application Availability from Batch

The inactivation/activation of an application can be controlled from batch by using the INTSUTIL/MENUUTIL program. You may also forward a comment text and availability time. See the manual *Installation & Customization* for details.

Using Operator Commands

The commands of InterSession can be issued on the system operator's console, provided an interface of type OPERATOR is active in InterSession. Letters shown in lowercase can be omitted. Command examples:

f intsess,ref force (z/OS)

msg z1,data=sh if (z/VSE).

Authorized master operators can also enter some of the commands directly in the Application field of the menu screen. These commands are marked with a star (*) in the list. To distinguish the command from an application name, each command must be prefixed with a slash (/). For example, **/open account**.

REFresh | [FORCE] [APPL=vtamappl] | [INQ=NO/YES] | [PASSWORD] (*)

Initiate a check of the status of all applications, interfaces, services and printers. (Normally, InterSession performs a refresh every three minutes.) REFRESH also does the following:

- An external security refresh of the in-memory security information kept by InterSession when certain external security packages are used.
- Clears the in-memory HTTP file cache.

The FORCE operand is used to reset all active applications to an active status in InterSession if VTAM has not responded properly to an application status inquiry. After a /REFRESH FORCE command has been processed, InterSession resumes its regular periodic status checks. FORCE also does the following:

- Initiates an external security refresh
- Clears any "invalid applid" indicators.

When APPL is specified, the inquire mechanism will only check for the status of the specified "vtamappl", and when the refresh operation is completed, a console message is issued. If "vtamappl" is set to an asterisk (*) together with the FORCE operand, then all applications will be shown as available, regardless of status.

When INQ=NO is specified, the inquire mechanism is disabled, which means that all applications are shown as available, regardless of status. When INQ=YES is specified, the inquire mechanism is enabled.

The REFRESH PASSWORD command initiates a new license password check (same as performed at system startup) after a change of the license password specified in the INTERSES user profile. Note that this command can **not** be used if the license password has been specified in the startup parameters.

SHow IF/INTERFACES|SE/SERVICES

Display the status of all defined interfaces or services.

ACTivate IF/INTERFACE=interface|SE/SERVICE=interface

Activate the specified interface or service.

INACTivate IF/INTERFACE=interface|SE/SERVICE=interface

Inactivate the specified interface or service.

Display printer|ALL

Display the status and parameters of a specified printer, or a list of all available printers.

Start printer|ALL

Start the specified printer, or start all printers.

stoP printer|ALL

Stop the specified printer, or stop all printers.

Query tcpip_printer

Query a TCPIP printer (of type LPD or PJL) and display the resulting status text.

List tcpip_printer|ALL

List all waiting and active jobs on the indicated printer or all printers.

Testpage tcpip_printer

Send a test page to the indicated printer.

PURGE tcpip_printer|ALL|nnn[-mmm]

Purge (delete) waiting jobs on the indicated printer, all printers, or the jobs with the indicated job number or job number range.

SEND [Imm|Mail|Break|SAVe] [TO] [GROUP=group|DL=distrlist|

USER=]user{,user,user...} [MSG=[[+|-]msgline1{;[+|-]msgline2...}]

Send an MMS message to one or more users. You can send to either a group, to a distribution list or to one or more user id:s. You can send the message either as Mail, an Immediate or Breakthrough message. "Save" sends the message as an immediate message AND to the receivers mailbox. Message lines are separated by semicolon. Any plus or minus sign in front of a line denotes normal or high intensity. Example:

send b tsv +Hi there;;This is a three line breakthrough message

The message text may be enclosed in single quotes. If it is, all parameters normally entered at the beginning of the message can be entered after the message text. Example:

send 'Hi there;;This is a three line breakthrough message' b tsv

OPEn LOG|HTTPLOG|ACCount

Open the InterSession INTSLOG, HTTPLOG or INTSACC file.

CLOse LOG|HTTPLOG|ACCount

Close the InterSession INTSLOG, HTTPLOG or INTSACC file.

LOAD modtype [usermod|CLEAR]

Loads, reloads or removes a user exit module or the VTAM logmode table (INTSMTAB or user-defined). [modtype] is the type of module and can be MODETAB, HOSTS, MSEXIT, SOEXIT, SSEXIT, STEXIT, TLEXIT, TNEXIT, TRMEXIT, UDEXIT, XSEXIT, XLATE1-8 or ALL. [usermod] is the exit module name. CLEAR is specified to remove a user exit.

Example: For a reload of INTSMTAB, type

LOAD MODETAB**DEBUG {termid|*} [,ALL|taskid{,taskid...}][,powcuu]**

Start debugging. See the section “The InterSession Debugging Facility” for more information.

NODEBUG (*)

Stop debugging. See the section “The InterSession Debugging Facility” for more information.

SHUTDOWN [IMMEDIATE] (*)

Terminate InterSession. If IMM is not specified, you will be prompted to confirm the shutdown request.

HELP or ?

Display a list of all available commands with all parameters.

The InterSession Debugging Facility

To resolve internal errors in InterSession it may become necessary to use the debugging facility. It should only be used on request from InterSession technical support.

The debug trace can be started and stopped from the menu screen, from the operating system console or with InterSession startup parameters.

NOTE! This function will produce a LOT of information to the debug trace file. It may affect system performance and must be used with care!

The Debug Trace File

All debug messages are written to a file (zOS and VM) or to the spool system (VSE). The file is a directly readable file in text format. In the InterSession startup JCL this file must be defined. cify the following DD card in the startup JCL:

```
//DEBUG DD SYSOUT=*,DCB=(RECFM=VB,LRECL=128,BLKSIZE=4096)
```

Controlling the Debug Trace

From the Menu Screen or the System Console

If you use these commands from the menu screen, prefix them with a / character (like other InterSession menu screen commands).

```
DEBUG {termid' | * [,ALL | ,SYS,DISP,ARB,EXIT,SOCK,API,APPL,DATA,SCRIPT,SIGN}
```

This command starts the debugging. The trace types may be given to you by InterSession support. If not specified, ALL is assumed, which also is the most commonly used trace type.

Examples:

```
DEBUG D20101,SIGN
```

```
DEBUG *,ALL
```

NODEBUG

This command stops the debugging and closes the debug file. For VSE, the list output is segmented.

In the Startup Parameters

If you use debug parameters among the InterSession startup parameters, the debugging will start immediately at system startup. You can stop the trace with the NODEBUG command from the menu screen or the system console.

```
DEBUG={ALL|tracetype{ ,tracetype} }
```

```
SNAPMAX=value
```

The SNAPMAX parameter is optional. InterSession is writing certain storage areas to the debug trace. With no SNAPMAX value, 128 bytes of the storage areas are displayed. To increase the storage areas printout, you can specify up to 4096 in the SNAPMAX parameter.