



**Program Directory for
COBOL and CICS Command Level
Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM
Japanese National Language Feature**

V02.01.00

Program Number 5648-B05

FMID J09F210

for Use with
OS/390 and MVS/ESA

Service Updated

Document Date: June 2003

GI10-6976-02

Note!

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APAR numbers are provided in this document to assist in locating PTFs that may be required. Ongoing problem reporting may result in additional APARs being created. Therefore, the APAR lists in this document may not be complete. To obtain current service recommendations and to identify current product service requirements, always contact the IBM Customer Support Center or use S/390 SoftwareXcel to obtain the current "PSP Bucket".

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1.0 Introduction

This Program Directory is intended for the system programmer responsible for program installation and maintenance. It contains information concerning the material and procedures associated with the installation of IBM COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM Japanese Language Feature. This publication refers to IBM COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM Japanese Language Feature as CCCA Japanese NLF.

The Program Directory contains the following sections:

- 2.0, “Program Materials” on page 3 identifies the basic and optional program materials and documentation for CCCA Japanese NLF.
- 3.0, “Program Support” on page 6 describes the IBM support available for CCCA Japanese NLF.
- 4.0, “Program and Service Level Information” on page 7 lists the APARs (program level) and PTFs (service level) incorporated into CCCA Japanese NLF.
- 5.0, “Installation Requirements and Considerations” on page 8 identifies the resources and considerations required for installing and using CCCA Japanese NLF.
- 6.0, “Installation Instructions” on page 14 provides detailed installation instructions for CCCA Japanese NLF. It also describes the procedures for activating the functions of CCCA Japanese NLF, or refers to appropriate publications.

Before installing CCCA Japanese NLF, read the *CBPDO Memo To Users* and the *CBPDO Memo To Users Extension* that were supplied with this program softcopy as well as this Program Directory and then keep them for future reference. Section 3.2, “Preventive Service Planning” on page 6 tells you how to find any updates to the information and procedures in this Program Directory.

CCCA Japanese NLF is supplied in a Custom-Built Product Delivery Offering (CBPDO, 5751-CS3). The Program Directory is provided softcopy on the CBPDO tape which is identical to the hard copy provided with your order. Your CBPDO contains a softcopy preventive service planning (PSP) upgrade for this product. All service and HOLDDATA for CCCA Japanese NLF are included on the CBPDO tape.

Do not use this Program Directory if you are installing CCCA Japanese NLF with a SystemPac or ServerPac. When using these offerings, use the jobs and documentation supplied with the offering. This documentation may point you to specific sections of the Program Directory as required.

1.1 CCCA Japanese NLF Description

As supplied, CCCA Japanese NLF in conjunction with CCCA for OS/390 & MVS & VM permits the use of Japanese when using CCCA for OS/390 & MVS & VM.

1.2 CCCA Japanese NLF FMID

CCCA Japanese NLF consists of the following FMID:

J09F210

2.0 Program Materials

An IBM program is identified by a program number and a feature number. The program number for CCCA Japanese NLF is 5648-B05 and its feature number is 5831.

Basic Machine-Readable Materials are materials that are supplied under the base license and feature code, and are required for the use of the product. Optional Machine-Readable Materials are orderable under separate feature codes, and are not required for the product to function.

The program announcement material describes the features supported by CCCA Japanese NLF. Ask your IBM representative for this information if you have not already received a copy.

2.1 Basic Machine-Readable Material

The distribution medium for this program is magnetic tape or downloadable files. It is installed using SMP/E, and is in SMP/E RELFILE format. See 6.0, "Installation Instructions" on page 14 for more information about how to install the program.

Information about the physical tape for the Basic Machine-Readable Materials for CCCA Japanese NLF can be found in the *CBPDO Memo To Users Extension*.

Figure 1 describes the physical tape.

NOTE!

If CCCA Japanese NLF was shipped to you in a CBPDO, you will need to reference the CBPDO Memo To Users Extension for the physical tape layout of the Basic Machine-Readable Materials.

Figure 2 on page 4 describes the file content.

Medium	Feature Number	Physical Volume	External Label	R/M *	VOLSER
6250	5831	1	CCCA MVS V02.01.00	N	09F21J
3480	5832	1	CCCA MVS V02.01.00	N	09F21J
4mm Cart	6220	1	CCCA MVS V02.01.00	N	09F21J

* R/M = Restricted Materials of IBM

Figure 2 on page 4 describes the program file content for CCCA Japanese NLF. You can refer to the *CBPDO Memo To Users Extension* to see where the files reside on the tape.

Notes:

1. The data set attributes in this table should be used in the JCL of jobs reading the data sets, but since the data sets are in IEBCOPY unloaded format, their actual attributes may be different.
2. If any RELFILEs are identified as PDSEs, ensure that SMPTLIB data sets are allocated as PDSEs.

Figure 2. Program File Content

Name	O R G	R E C F M	L R E C L	BLK SIZE
SMPMCS	SEQ	FB	80	6400
IBM.J09F210.F1	PDS	FB	80	8800
IBM.J09F210.F2	PDS	VB	1028	8800
IBM.J09F210.F3	PDS	U	0	6144
IBM.J09F210.F4	PDS	FB	80	8800
IBM.J09F210.F5	PDS	FB	80	8800
IBM.J09F210.F6	PDS	FB	80	8800

2.2 Optional Machine-Readable Material

No optional machine-readable materials are provided for CCCA Japanese NLF.

2.3 Program Publications

The following sections identify the basic and optional publications for CCCA Japanese NLF.

2.3.1 Basic Program Publications

Figure 3 identifies the basic unlicensed program publications for CCCA Japanese NLF. One copy of each of these publications is included when you order the basic materials for CCCA Japanese NLF. For additional copies, contact your IBM representative.

Figure 3 (Page 1 of 2). Basic Material: Unlicensed Publications

Publication Title	Form Number
<i>COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM Japanese National Language Feature Users Guide</i>	SD88-7148

<i>Figure 3 (Page 2 of 2). Basic Material: Unlicensed Publications</i>	
Publication Title	Form Number
<i>COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM Licensed</i>	GC26-9407

Figure 3 on page 4 identifies the basic program publications for CCCA Japanese NLF. One copy of each of these publications is included when you order the basic materials for CCCA Japanese NLF. For additional copies, contact your IBM representative.

2.3.2 Optional Program Publications

No optional publications are provided for CCCA Japanese NLF.

2.4 Program Source Materials

No program source materials or viewable program listings are provided for CCCA Japanese NLF.

2.5 Publications Useful During Installation

The publications listed in Figure 4 may be useful during the installation of CCCA Japanese NLF. To order copies, contact your IBM representative or visit the IBM Publications Center on the world wide web at: <http://www.elink.ibmink.ibm.com/applications/public /applications/publications/cgibin/pbi.cgi>

<i>Figure 4. Publications Useful During Installation</i>	
Publication Title	Form Number
<i>IBM SMP/E for z/OS and OS/390 User's Guide</i>	SA22-7773
<i>IBM SMP/E for z/OS and OS/390 Commands</i>	SA22-7771
<i>IBM SMP/E for z/OS and OS/390 Reference</i>	SA22-7772
<i>IBM SMP/E for z/OS and OS/390 Messages, Codes, and Diagnosis</i>	GA22-7770

3.0 Program Support

This section describes the IBM support available for CCCA Japanese NLF.

3.1 Program Services

Contact your IBM representative for specific information about available program services.

3.2 Preventive Service Planning

Before installing CCCA Japanese NLF, you should review the current Preventive Service Planning (PSP) information. If you obtained CCCA Japanese NLF as part of a CBPDO, there is HOLDDATA and PSP information included on the CBPDO.

If the CBPDO for CCCA Japanese NLF is more than two weeks old when you install it, you should contact the IBM Support Center or use S/390 SoftwareXcel to obtain the current "PSP Bucket".

For access to RETAIN, visit <http://www.ibm.link.ibm.com/> on the Internet.

PSP Buckets are identified by UPGRADEs, which specify product levels, and SUBSETs, which specify the FMIDs for a product level. The UPGRADE and SUBSET values for CCCA Japanese NLF are:

<i>Figure 5. PSP Upgrade and Subset ID</i>		
UPGRADE	SUBSET	Description
CCCA210	J09F210/0323	CCCA for OS/390 & MVS & VM Japanese National Language Feature

3.3 Statement of Support Procedures

Report any difficulties you have using this program to your IBM Support Center. If an APAR is required, the Support Center will provide the address to which any needed documentation can be sent.

Figure 6 identifies the component IDs (COMPID) for CCCA Japanese NLF.

<i>Figure 6. Component IDs</i>			
FMID	COMPID	Component Name	RETAIN Release
J09F210	5648B0501	CCCA for OS/390 & MVS & VM Japanese National Language Feature	210

4.0 Program and Service Level Information

This section identifies the program and any relevant service levels of CCCA Japanese NLF. The program level refers to the APAR fixes incorporated into the program. The service level refers to the PTFs integrated.

This program is at Service Level 0323.

4.1 Program Level Information

No APARs have been incorporated into CCCA Japanese NLF.

4.2 Service Level Information

PTFs containing APAR fixes against this release of CCCA Japanese NLF have been incorporated into this product tape. For a list of included PTFs, examine the ++VER statement in the product's SMPMCS.

- FMID J09F210

UQ70136

UQ69969

UQ67781

UQ47657

UQ43326

UQ41803

UQ40795

UQ32856

UQ37899

5.0 Installation Requirements and Considerations

The following sections identify the system requirements for installing and activating CCCA Japanese NLF. The following terminology is used:

- *Driving system*: the system used to install the program.
- *Target system*: the system on which the program is installed.

In many cases, the same system can be used as both a driving system and a target system. However, you may want to set up a clone of your system to use as a target system by making a separate IPL-able copy of the running system. The clone should include copies of all system libraries that SMP/E updates, copies of the SMP/E CSI data sets that describe the system libraries, and your PARMLIB and PROCLIB.

Some cases where two systems should be used include the following:

- When installing a new level of a product that is already installed, the new product will delete the old one. By installing onto a separate target system, you can test the new product while still keeping the old one in production.
- When installing a product that shares libraries or load modules with other products, the installation can disrupt the other products. Installing onto a test system or clone will allow you to assess these impacts without disrupting your production system.

5.1 Driving System Requirements

This section describes the environment of the driving system required to install CCCA Japanese NLF.

5.1.1 Machine Requirements

The driving system can run in any hardware environment that supports the required software.

5.1.2 Programming Requirements

Figure 7. Driving System Software Requirements

Program Number	Product Name and Minimum VRM/Service Level
Any one of the following:	
5647-A01	OS/390 V2.09.00 or higher
5694-A01	z/OS V1.01.00 or higher
5655-G44	IBM SMP/E for z/OS and OS/390 V3.01.00 or higher

5.2 Target System Requirements

This section describes the environment of the target system required to install and use CCCA Japanese NLF.

CCCA Japanese NLF installs in the z/OS (Z038) SREL.

5.2.1 Machine Requirements

The target system can run in any hardware environment that supports the required software.

5.2.2 Programming Requirements

The PTF created by APAR PQ18856 must be applied to CCCA for OS/390 & MVS & VM before this product is installed.

5.2.2.1 Mandatory Requisites: A mandatory requisite is defined as a product that is required without exception; this product either **will not install** or **will not function** unless this requisite is met. This includes products that are specified as REQs or PREs.

Figure 8. Mandatory Requisites

Program Number	Product Name and Minimum VRM/Service Level
5648-B05	IBM COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM

5.2.2.2 Functional Requisites: A functional requisite is defined as a product that is **not** required for the successful installation of this product or for the basic function of the product, but **is** needed at run time for a specific function of this product to work. This includes products that are specified as IF REQs.

Figure 9. Functional Requisites

Program Number	Product Name and Minimum VRM/Service Level	Function
5740-CB1	OS/VS COBOL Compiler V02.03.00 or higher	Converting EXEC CICS statements
5688-023	VS COBOL II Compiler V01.04.00 or higher	Converting EXEC CICS statements
5688-197	COBOL/370 R1 or higher	Converting EXEC CICS statements

5.2.2.3 Toleration/Coexistence Requisites: A toleration/coexistence requisite is defined as a product which must be present on a sharing system. These systems can be other systems in a multisystem environment (not necessarily sysplex), a shared DASD environment (such as test and production), or systems that reuse the same DASD at different time intervals.

CCCA Japanese NLF has no toleration/coexistence requisites.

5.2.2.4 Incompatibility (Negative) Requisites: A negative requisite identifies products which must *not* be installed on the same system as this product.

CCCA Japanese NLF has no negative requisites.

5.2.3 DASD Storage Requirements

CCCA Japanese NLF libraries can reside on all supported DASD types.

Figure 10 lists the total space required for each type of library.

<i>Figure 10. Total DASD Space Required by CCCA Japanese NLF</i>	
Library Type	Total Space Required
Target	255
Distribution	133

Notes:

1. IBM recommends use of system determined block sizes for efficient DASD utilization for all non-RECFM U data sets. For RECFM U data sets, IBM recommends a block size of 32760, which is the most efficient from a performance and DASD utilization perspective.
2. Abbreviations used for the data set type are:
 - U** Unique data set, allocated by this product and used only by this product. To determine the correct storage needed for this data set, this table provides all required information; no other tables (or Program Directories) need to be referenced for the data set size.
 - S** Shared data set, allocated by this product and used by this product and others. To determine the correct storage needed for this data set, the storage size given in this table needs to be added to other tables (perhaps in other Program Directories). If the data set already exists, it must have enough free space to accommodate the storage size given in this table.
 - E** Existing shared data set, used by this product and others. This data set is NOT allocated by this product. To determine the correct storage needed for this data set, the storage size given in this table needs to be added to other tables (perhaps in other program directories). This existing data set must have enough free space to accommodate the storage size given in this table.

If you currently have a previous release of this product installed in these libraries, the installation of this release will delete the old one and reclaim the space used by the old release and any service that had been installed. You can determine whether or not these libraries have enough space by deleting the old release with a dummy function, compressing the libraries, and comparing the space requirements with the free space in the libraries.

For more information on the names and sizes of the required data sets, please refer to 6.1.5, "Allocate SMP/E Target and Distribution Libraries and Paths" on page 16.

3. Abbreviations used for the HFS Path type are:

- N** New path, created by this product.
- X** Path created by this product, but may already exist from a previous release.
- P** Previously existing path, created by another product.

4. All target and distribution libraries listed have the following attributes:

- The default name of the data set may be changed
- The default block size of the data set may be changed
- The data set may be merged with another data set that has equivalent characteristics
- The data set may be either a PDS or a PDSE

5. All target libraries listed have the following attributes:

- The data set may be SMS managed
- It is not required for the data set to be SMS managed
- It is not required for the data set to reside on the IPL volume
- The values in the "Member Type" column are not necessarily the actual SMP/E element types identified in the SMPMCS.

6. All target libraries listed which contain load modules have the following attributes:

- The data set may be in the LPA
- It is not required for the data set to be in the LPA
- The data set may be in the LNKLST
- It is not required for the data set to be APF authorized

The following figures describe the target and distribution libraries and HFS paths required to install CCCA Japanese NLF. The storage requirements of CCCA Japanese NLF must be added to the storage required by other programs having data in the same library or path.

Note: The data in these tables should be used when determining which libraries can be merged into common data sets. In addition, since some ALIAS names may not be unique, ensure that no naming conflicts will be introduced before merging libraries.

Figure 11. Storage Requirements for CCCA Japanese NLF Target Libraries

Library DDNAME	Member Type	Target Volume	T Y P E	O R G	R E C F M	L R E C L	No. of 3390 Trks	No. of DIR Blks
SABJSAMJ	Sample	ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	15	1
SABJSAM3	Data	ANY	S	PDS	VB	1028	107	1
SABJMODJ	LMOD	ANY	S	PDS	U	0	3	1
SABJMLIJ	Message	ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	6	1
SABJPLIJ	Panel	ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	123	5
SABJTLIJ	Table	ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	1	1

Figure 12. Storage Requirements for CCCA Japanese NLF Distribution Libraries

Library DDNAME	T Y P E	O R G	R E C F M	L R E C L	No. of 3390 Trks	No. of DIR Blks
AABJSAMJ	S	PDS	FB	80	8	1
AABJSAM3	S	PDS	VB	1028	55	1
AABJMODJ	S	PDS	U	0	3	1
AABJMLIJ	S	PDS	FB	80	4	1
AABJPLIJ	S	PDS	FB	80	62	5
AABJTLIJ	S	PDS	FB	80	1	1

5.3 FMIDs Deleted

Installing CCCA Japanese NLF may result in the deletion of other FMIDs. To see what FMIDs will be deleted, examine the ++VER statement in the product's SMPMCS.

If you do not wish to delete these FMIDs at this time, you must install CCCA Japanese NLF into separate SMP/E target and distribution zones.

Note: These FMIDs will not automatically be deleted from the Global Zone. Consult the SMP/E manuals for instructions on how to do this.

5.4 Special Considerations

CCCA Japanese NLF has no special considerations for the target system.

6.0 Installation Instructions

This chapter describes the installation method and the step-by-step procedures to install and to activate the functions of CCCA Japanese NLF.

Please note the following:

- If you want to install CCCA Japanese NLF into its own SMP/E environment, consult the SMP/E manuals for instructions on creating and initializing the SMPCSI and the SMP/E control data sets.
- Sample jobs have been provided to help perform some or all of the installation tasks. The SMP/E jobs assume that all DDDEF entries required for SMP/E execution have been defined in the appropriate zones.
- The SMP/E dialogs may be used instead of the sample jobs to accomplish the SMP/E installation steps.

6.1 Installing CCCA Japanese NLF

6.1.1 SMP/E Considerations for Installing CCCA Japanese NLF

This release of CCCA Japanese NLF is installed using the SMP/E RECEIVE, APPLY, and ACCEPT commands. The SMP/E dialogs may be used to accomplish the SMP/E installation steps.

6.1.2 SMP/E Options Subentry Values

The recommended values for some SMP/E CSI subentries are shown in Figure 13. Use of values lower than these may result in failures in the installation process. DSSPACE is a subentry in the GLOBAL options entry. PEMAX is a subentry of the GENERAL entry in the GLOBAL options entry. Refer to the SMP/E manuals for instructions on updating the global zone.

Figure 13. SMP/E Options Subentry Values

SUB-ENTRY	Value	Comment
DSSPACE	(64,10,64)	Space allocation for SMPTLIB data sets
PEMAX	SMP/E Default	IBM recommends using the SMP/E default for PEMAX.

6.1.3 Sample Jobs

The following sample installation jobs are provided as part of the product to help you install CCCA Japanese NLF:

Figure 14. Sample Installation Jobs

Job Name	Job Type	Description	RELFILE
ABJRECVJ	RECEIVE	Sample RECEIVE job	IBM.J09F210.F1
ABJALLOJ	ALLOCATE	Sample job to allocate target and distribution libraries	IBM.J09F210.F1
ABJDDDFJ	DDDEF	Sample job to define SMP/E DDDEFs	IBM.J09F210.F1
ABJAPLYJ	APPLY	Sample APPLY job	IBM.J09F210.F1
ABJACPTJ	ACCEPT	Sample ACCEPT job	IBM.J09F210.F1
ABJFILEJ	VSAM	Sample job to allocate VSAM data sets	IBM.J09F210.F1

You may copy the jobs from the tape or product files by submitting the job below. Use either the //TAPEIN or the //FILEIN DD statement, depending on your distribution medium, and comment out or delete the other statement. Add a job card and change the lowercase parameters to uppercase values to meet your site's requirements before submitting.

```
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=IEBCOPY
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//TAPEIN DD DSN=IBM.J09F210.F1,UNIT=tunit,
// VOL=SER=volser,LABEL=(2,SL),
// DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
//FILEIN DD DSN=IBM.J09F210.F1,UNIT=SYSALLDA,DISP=SHR,
// VOL=SER=filevol
//OUT DD DSNAME=jcl-library-name,
// DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
// VOL=SER=dasdvol,UNIT=SYSALLDA,
// SPACE=(TRK,(10,2,5))
//SYSUT3 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(CYL,(1,1))
//SYSIN DD *
COPY INDD=xxxxIN,OUTDD=OUT
/*
```

In the sample above, update the statements as noted below:

If using TAPEIN:

tunit is the unit value matching the product tape

volser is the volume serial matching the product tape

Refer to the documentation provided by CBPDO to see where IBM.fmid.Fy is on the tape.

If using FILEIN

filevol is the volume serial of the DASD device where the downloaded files reside.

OUT

jcl-library-name is the name of the output data set where the sample jobs will be stored

dasdvol is the volume serial of the DASD device where the output data set will reside

SYSIN

xxxxIN is either TAPEIN or FILEIN depending on your input DD statement.

You can also access the sample installation jobs by performing an SMP/E RECEIVE and then copying the jobs from the refiles to a work data set for editing and submission. See Figure 14 on page 14 to find the appropriate refile data set.

6.1.4 Perform SMP/E RECEIVE

Edit and submit sample job ABJRECVJ to perform the SMP/E RECEIVE for CCCA Japanese NLF. Consult the instructions in the sample job for more information.

Having obtained CCCA Japanese NLF as part of a CBPDO, use the RCVPDO job found in the CBPDO RIMLIB data set to RECEIVE the CCCA Japanese NLF FMIDs as well as any service, HOLDDATA, or preventive service planning (PSP) information included on the CBPDO tape. For more information, refer to the documentation included with the CBPDO.

Expected Return Codes and Messages: This should issue a return code of zero and no error messages.

6.1.5 Allocate SMP/E Target and Distribution Libraries and Paths

Edit and submit sample job ABJALLOJ to allocate the SMP/E target and distribution libraries for CCCA Japanese NLF. Consult the instructions in the sample job for more information.

Expected Return Codes and Messages: This should issue a return code of zero and no error messages.

6.1.6 Create DDDEF Entries

Edit and submit sample job ABBJDDFJ to create DDDEF entries for the SMP/E target and distribution libraries for CCCA Japanese NLF. Consult the instructions in the sample job for more information.

Expected Return Codes and Messages: This should issue a return code of zero and no error messages.

6.1.7 Perform SMP/E APPLY

Edit and submit sample job ABJAPLYJ to perform an SMP/E APPLY CHECK for CCCA Japanese NLF. Consult the instructions in the sample job for more information.

To receive the full benefit of the SMP/E Causer SYSMOD Summary Report, do *not* bypass the following on the APPLY CHECK: PRE, ID, REQ, and IFREQ. This is because the SMP/E root cause analysis identifies the cause only of **ERRORS** and not of **WARNINGS** (SYSMODs that are bypassed are treated as warnings, not errors, by SMP/E).

Once you have taken any actions indicated by the APPLY CHECK, remove the CHECK operand and run the job again to perform the APPLY.

Note: The GROUPEXTEND operand indicates that SMP/E apply all requisite SYSMODs. The requisite SYSMODS might be applicable to other functions.

Expected Return Codes and Messages from APPLY CHECK: This should issue a return code of zero and no error messages.

Expected Return Codes and Messages from APPLY: This should issue a return code of zero and no error messages.

6.1.8 Perform SMP/E ACCEPT

Edit and submit sample job ABJACPTJ to perform an SMP/E ACCEPT CHECK for CCCA Japanese NLF. Consult the instructions in the sample job for more information.

To receive the full benefit of the SMP/E Causer SYSMOD Summary Report, do *not* bypass the following on the ACCEPT CHECK: PRE, ID, REQ, and IFREQ. This is because the SMP/E root cause analysis identifies the cause only of **ERRORS** and not of **WARNINGS** (SYSMODs that are bypassed are treated as warnings, not errors, by SMP/E).

Before using SMP/E to load new distribution libraries, it is recommended that you set the ACCJCLIN indicator in the distribution zone. This will cause entries produced from JCLIN to be saved in the distribution zone whenever a SYSMOD containing inline JCLIN is ACCEPTed. For more information on the ACCJCLIN indicator, see the description of inline JCLIN in the SMP/E manuals.

Once you have taken any actions indicated by the ACCEPT CHECK, remove the CHECK operand and run the job again to perform the ACCEPT.

Note: The GROUPEXTEND operand indicates that SMP/E accept all requisite SYSMODs. The requisite SYSMODS might be applicable to other functions.

Expected Return Codes and Messages from ACCEPT CHECK: This should issue a return code of zero and no error messages.

Expected Return Codes and Messages from ACCEPT: This should issue a return code of zero and no error messages.

If PTFs containing replacement modules are being ACCEPTed, SMP/E ACCEPT processing will linkedit/bind the modules into the distribution libraries. During this processing, the Linkage Editor or Binder may issue messages documenting unresolved external references, resulting in a return code of 4 from the ACCEPT step. These messages can be ignored, because the distribution libraries are not executable and the unresolved external references will not affect the executable system libraries.

6.2 Activating CCCA Japanese NLF

The following sections detail customization steps that may be required.

Customization consists of:

- Making CCCA Japanese NLF libraries available for use under ISPF.
- Using CCCA Japanese NLF with CCCA for OS/390 & MVS & VM.

Note: In this section *<tarprfx>* refers to the high-level qualifier value for non-VSAM shared data sets.

6.2.1 Make CCCA Japanese NLF libraries available for use under ISPF/PDF

The member *<tarprfx>.SABJCLST(ABJJSPF)* contains the names of libraries that are required to run the application under ISPF. This member is provided with the PTF enabling NLF support. Include the identified libraries in your current TSO Library concatenation for ISPF applications or have them allocated using ISPF LIBDEFS. Ensure that these libraries are concatenated before the libraries for CCCA without NLF support.

```
/*
/*****
/*  TABLE LIBRARY ALLOCATION          DD(ISPTLIB) */
/*****
/*****
/*  <tarprfx>.SABJTLIJ'

/*
/*****
/*  PANEL LIBRARY ALLOCATION          DD(ISPPLIB) */
/*****
/*****
/*  <tarprfx>.SABJPLIJ'

/*
/*****
/*  MESSAGE LIBRARY ALLOCATION        DD(ISPMLIB) */
/*****
/*****
/*  <tarprfx>.SABJMLIJ'
```

You must also include an entry for CCCA Japanese NLF on your ISPF primary panel (ISR@PRIM) or other panel to meet your site's requirements. An example is provided in panel ABJMMSTR.

It is recommended that you specify a different APPLID to that for the CCCA without NLF support. The example uses an APPLID of ABJJ.

6.3 Using CCCA Japanese NLF with CCCA for OS/390 & MVS & VM

In order to use CCCA Japanese NLF with CCCA for OS/390 & MVS & VM, you must customize member ABJNMES in library '*<tarprfx>.SABJCLST'* to meet your site's requirements.

Note: Customization in the initial release of CCCA V2 was achieved by editing CLISTs ABJJ2 and ABJJLCP in '*<tarprfx>.SABJCLST'*. The customization code has been moved to CLIST ABJNMES in CCCA with NLF support. Refer to 5.2.2, "Programming Requirements" on page 9 for further information. The ABJNMES CLIST is provided as part of the requisite PTF enabling NLF support.

Customize the values in the CLIST to provide the following:

- The suffix for the shared and private VSAM files used by CCCA. This is the value assigned to variable ABJXNLS in the CLIST. By default, the suffixes are:

ABJ for English

ABJ for Japanese

The library names used by CCCA are:

<abjshvs>.filename.<suffix>

<abjprvs>.filename.<suffix>

where:

- *abjshvs* and *abjprvs* are the values specified on the Environment Options panel (O.1 from the CCCA Master menu). This is documented in the CCCA User's Guide.
- *suffix* is the value specified in ABJNMES as described above

If you wish to operate completely separate English and Japanese versions of CCCA, including different shared and private files, this can be achieved by specifying different suffix values.

- The COBOL compiler and runtime libraries for the COBOL compilers used at your site.
- The CICS load and runtime libraries used at your site.
- The DB2 libraries used at your site.

You should also customize and run sample job ABJFILEJ in *<tarprfx.SABJSAMJ>* to create Japanese-specific shared VSAM files. If you use a suffix other than ABJ for your Japanese CCCA files, you must change references to ABJ to to the appropriate value prior to running this job. Consult the instructions in the sample job for more information.

Expected Return Codes and Messages: This should issue a return code of zero and no error messages.

At the completion of the customization process, you should be able to use either version of CCCA, providing each version is accessed using a different ISPF menu option. It is recommended that each version be started with different ISPF APPLIDs. For example:

PANEL(ABJ@M2) NEWAPPL(ABJ) English

6.4 Verifying a Successful Installation

This section steps you through the use of the Conversion Aid converter and use of the LCP Development Aid. You are strongly recommended to run the installation verification procedure to set up the ISPF environment.

Note: In this section *<hlq>* is the value defined for Non-VSAM Private Data sets on the Dialog Variable Maintenance and Data set Creation panel. *<tarprfx>* is the Common Parameter used during the installation procedure for shared non VSAM data sets.

To begin verification, you must:

- Log on to TSO
- Access CCCA Japanese NLF via the menu option provided as a result of the Installation Customization. If you have not been made aware of the option, contact the systems programmer who installed the product.

6.4.1 Options and Environment Setup.

The first step in the Installation Verification process is to create the required Dialog Variables and Private data sets.

1. The Dialog Variables and required data sets are created by using the Environment Options menu which is available from the Options panel:
 - a. Select option **O** (Options) from the Master menu to bring up the Options menu.
 - b. Select option **1** (Environment) from the Options menu to bring up the Environment Options panel.
2. Enter values in each of the fields or accept the defaults.

You should enter *<tarprfx>* as the value for the non-VSAM and VSAM shared data sets. The normal high level qualifier for private data sets is the user's TSO prefix.
3. Press the Enter key to update the options.
4. Exit the panel by pressing PF3.
5. You will now be presented with generated JCL that will create the Private VSAM data sets. Edit the JCL to provide the required substitutions and then SUBMIT the job.
6. Press Enter to exit the panel.

6.4.1.1.1 Setting options: Select option **3** from the Options menu to display the Conversion Options panel 1.

1. Initialize the parameters as follows:

Lines per report page Set according to your site's installation standards.

Resequence source lines	Y
Sequence number increment	0010
Reserved word suffix	Any 2-digit field. The default is 74.
Generate new program	Y
Generate new copy members	Y
Replace like-named copy members	N
Print old source lines	Y
Print copy members	Y
Print diagnostics of level >=	00
Report heading	SAMPLE RUN
Generate tokenization listing	N

2. Press Enter to update the options.

6.4.2 Running the converter

When running the converter for the first time, avoid using a split screen, because this may prevent you from viewing the bottom lines of the screen.

6.4.2.1.1 Batch conversion

1. Select option **2** from the Options menu.
CCCA Japanese NLF displays the Language Level panel.
2. Enter a value of 3 for the Source language Level.
3. Enter a value (1, 2, 3, or 4) for the Target language level.
4. Press Enter.
CCCA Japanese NLF updates the options.
5. Press PF3 twice to return to the CCCA Japanese NLF Master menu.
6. Select option **1** (CONVERT).
CCCA Japanese NLF displays the Converter menu.
7. Select option **2** (CONVERT PROGRAM).
CCCA Japanese NLF displays the Conversion job statement information panel.
8. Enter your job statement information.
9. Enter the output class in the **SYSOUT class** field.
10. Press Enter.
CCCA Japanese NLF displays the Conversion selection panel.
11. Enter your data set names and options in the following fields:

CICS	N
Program source	<tarprfx>.SABJSAM1

Member	ABJIVP01
Copy libraries	<tarprfx>.SABJSAM1
Output source (program)	<hlq>.NEWVS.<suffix>
Output source (copy)	<hlq>.NEWCPY.<suffix>

Leave the options set to their default values (*, N, N, N)

Notes:

- a. You must create NEWVS.<suffix> and NEWCPY.<suffix> before running the verification batch conversion.
- b. See your systems programmer for the value of *suffix*. The default value is ABJJ; however, this may have been changed during the installation process.

12. Press Enter.

CCCA Japanese NLF generates JCL to convert the ABJIVP01 sample COBOL program, and then displays the Conversion submission panel.

13. Press Enter.

CCCA Japanese NLF redisplay the Conversion selection panel.

14. Enter the following value:

Member ABJIVP02

Leave all the other fields on the screen the same.

15. Press Enter.

CCCA Japanese NLF generates JCL to convert the ABJIVP02 sample COBOL program, and then displays the Conversion submission panel.

16. Press Enter.

CCCA Japanese NLF redisplay the Conversion selection panel.

17. Enter the following values:

Member ABJIVP03

CICS Y

Leave all the other fields on the screen the same.

18. Press Enter.

CCCA Japanese NLF generates JCL to convert the ABJIVP03 sample COBOL program, and then displays the Conversion submission panel.

19. Press PF3.

CCCA Japanese NLF submits the conversion jobs and exits from the panel.

20. Check the list output from the conversion jobs by selecting any one of the options **3** through **8** from the Converter menu.

6.4.3 Testing the LCP Development Aid

Select option **2** from the Master menu to display the LCP Development Aid menu.

6.4.3.1.1 Compile one LCP: Select option **2** to display the Batch LCP Compilation panels that allow you to submit a compile job for an LCP. The first of these panels is the LCP Compiler job statement information panel.

1. Update the Job statement information.

2. Press Enter.

CCCA Japanese NLF displays the LCP Compiler selection panel.

3. Enter DELETE in the **Member** field.

4. Press Enter.

CCCA Japanese NLF generates JCL to compile the DELETE LCP, and then displays the LCP Compiler submission panel.

5. Press PF3.

CCCA Japanese NLF submits the job, exits from the panel, and returns to the LCP Development Aid menu.

6. This job should end with a return code of zero.

6.4.3.1.2 Test DEBUG/DELETE option

1. Select option **3** from the LCP Development Aid menu that allows you to:

- Delete LCPs from the LCP library
- Activate or deactivate debugging for each LCP

2. Scroll the table forward to OBJECT-COMPUTER.

3. Enter DEL in front of OBJECT-COMPUTER and press PF3 to delete the LCP.

6.4.3.1.3 Generate an LCP directory

1. Select option **4** from the LCP Development Aid menu to generate a directory of the LCP library.

Reader's Comments

Program Directory for IBM COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM Japanese Language Feature June 2003

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Printed in U.S.A.

G110-6976-02

