



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

V2.1.0

Program Number 5648-B05

FMID J09F210

for Use with
z/OS V01.13.00 or later

Service Updated June 2003

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Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under 7.0, "Notices" on page 31.

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1.0 Introduction

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

The Program Directory contains the following sections:

- 2.0, “Program Materials” on page 3 identifies the basic 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 8 lists the APARs (program level) and PTFs (service level) that have been incorporated into CCCA Japanese NLF.
- 5.0, “Installation Requirements and Considerations” on page 9 identifies the resources and considerations that are required for installing and using CCCA Japanese NLF.
- 6.0, “Installation Instructions” on page 16 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.

The rest of this section only applies when CCCA Japanese NLF is ordered via Shopz. It does not apply when you downloaded it from the web.

Select this link to go to the next section: 1.1, “CCCA Japanese NLF Description” on page 2

Before installing CCCA Japanese NLF, read the *CBPDO Memo To Users* and the *CBPDO Memo To Users Extension* that are supplied with this program in softcopy format and this program directory; 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 that is provided in softcopy format on the CBPDO tape is identical to the hardcopy format if one was included with your order. All service and HOLDDATA for CCCA Japanese NLF are included on the CBPDO tape.

Do not use this program directory if you install CCCA Japanese NLF with a SystemPac or ServerPac. When you use one of those offerings, use the jobs and documentation supplied with the offering. The offering will point you to specific sections of this program directory as needed.

1.1 CCCA Japanese NLF Description

As supplied, CCCA Japanese NLF in conjunction with IBM COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM permits the use of Japanese when using CCCA.

1.2 CCCA Japanese NLF FMIDs

CCCA Japanese NLF consists of the following FMIDs:

J09F210

2.0 Program Materials

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

Basic Machine-Readable Materials are materials that are supplied under the base license and are required for the use of the product.

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 physical media or downloadable files. This program is in SMP/E RELFILE format and is installed by using SMP/E. See 6.0, "Installation Instructions" on page 16 for more information about how to install the program.

The rest of this section only applies when CCCA Japanese NLF is ordered via Shopz. It does not apply when you downloaded it from the web.

Select this link to go to the next section: 2.2, "Optional Machine-Readable Material" on page 4

You can find information about the physical media for the basic machine-readable materials for CCCA Japanese NLF in the *CBPDO Memo To Users Extension*.

Figure 1 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 must be used in the JCL of jobs that read the data sets. However, because the data sets are in IEBCOPY unloaded format, their actual attributes might be different.
2. If any RELFILEs are identified as PDSEs, ensure that SMPTLIB data sets are allocated as PDSEs.

Figure 1 (Page 1 of 2). Program File Content

Name	ORG	RECFM	LEN	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

Figure 1 (Page 2 of 2). Program File Content

Name	O R G	R E C M	L R E C L	BLK SIZE
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 publications for CCCA Japanese NLF.

Figure 2 identifies the basic unlicensed program publications for CCCA Japanese NLF. Those that are in softcopy format publications can be obtained from the IBM Publications Center website at <http://www.ibm.com/shop/publications/order/>.

Figure 2. Basic Material: Unlicensed

Publication Title	Form Number	Media Format
<i>IBM COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM Japanese National Language Feature User's Guide</i>	SD88-7148	See note ¹
<i>IBM COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM Licensed Program Specifications</i>	GC26-9407	See note ¹
Note:		
1. These, and other, publications can be obtained from the CCCA Japanese NLF online library, http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27048563 .		

2.3.1 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

You might want to use the publications listed in Figure 3 during the installation of CCCA Japanese NLF.

<i>Figure 3. Publications Useful During Installation</i>		
Publication Title	Form Number	Media Format
<i>IBM SMP/E for z/OS User's Guide</i>	SA22-7773	See note ¹
<i>IBM SMP/E for z/OS Commands</i>	SA22-7771	See note ¹
<i>IBM SMP/E for z/OS Reference</i>	SA22-7772	See note ¹
<i>IBM SMP/E for z/OS Messages, Codes, and Diagnosis</i>	GA22-7770	See note ¹
Note:		
1. These, and other, publications can be obtained from the IBM Publications Center website at http://www.ibm.com/shop/publications/order/ .		

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 you install CCCA Japanese NLF, make sure that you have reviewed the current Preventive Service Planning (PSP) information. Review the PSP Bucket for General Information, Installation Documentation, and the Cross Product Dependencies sections. For the Recommended Service section, instead of reviewing the PSP Bucket, it is recommended you use the IBM.ProductInstall-RequiredService fix category in SMP/E to ensure you have all the recommended service installed. Use the **FIXCAT(IBM.PRODUCTINSTALL-REQUIRESERVICE)** operand on the **APPLY CHECK** command. See 6.1.11, “Perform SMP/E APPLY” on page 22 for a sample APPLY command

If you obtained CCCA Japanese NLF as part of a CBPDO, HOLDDATA is included.

If the CBPDO for CCCA Japanese NLF is older than two weeks by the time you install the product materials, you can obtain the latest PSP Bucket information by going to the following website:

<http://www14.software.ibm.com/webapp/set2/psearch/search?domain=psp>

You can also use S/390 SoftwareXcel or contact the IBM Support Center to obtain the latest PSP Bucket information.

For program support, access the Software Support Website at <http://www-01.ibm.com/software/support/>.

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 included in Figure 4.

UPGRADE	SUBSET	Description
CCCA210	J09F210/0323	CCCA Japanese NLF

3.3 Statement of Support Procedures

Report any problems which you feel might be an error in the product materials to your IBM Support Center. You may be asked to gather and submit additional diagnostics to assist the IBM Support Center in their analysis.

Figure 5 on page 7 identifies the component IDs (COMPID) for CCCA Japanese NLF.

<i>Figure 5. Component IDs</i>			
FMID	COMPID	Component Name	RETAIN Release
J09F210	5648B0501	CCCA Japanese NLF	210

4.0 Program and Service Level Information

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

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 package. For a list of included PTFs, examine the ++VER statement in the product's SMPMCS.

Frequently check the CCCA Japanese NLF PSP Bucket for HIPER and SPECIAL attention PTFs against all FMIDs that you must install. You can also receive the latest HOLDDATA, then add the **FIXCAT(IBM.PRODUCTINSTALL-REQUIRESERVICE)** operand on your **APPLY CHECK** command. This will allow you to review the recommended and critical service that should be installed with your FMIDs.

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 on which SMP/E is executed to install the program.

The program might have specific operating system or product level requirements for using processes, such as binder or assembly utilities during the installation.

- *Target system*: the system on which the program is configured and run.

The program might have specific product level requirements, such as needing access to the library of another product for link-edits. These requirements, either mandatory or optional, might directly affect the element during the installation or in its basic or enhanced operation.

In many cases, you can use a system as both a driving system and a target system. However, you can make a separate IPL-able clone of the running system to use as a target system. The clone must 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.

Use separate driving and target systems in the following situations:

- When you install a new level of a product that is already installed, the new level of the product will replace the old one. By installing the new level onto a separate target system, you can test the new level and keep the old one in production at the same time.
- When you install a product that shares libraries or load modules with other products, the installation can disrupt the other products. By installing the product onto a separate target system, you can 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 6. Driving System Software Requirements

Program Number	Product Name	Minimum VRM	Minimum Service Level will satisfy these APARs	Included in the shipped product?
Any one of the following:				
5694-A01	z/OS	V01.13.00	N/A	No
5650-ZOS	z/OS	V02.01.00 or higher	N/A	No

Note: SMP/E is a requirement for Installation and is an element of z/OS but can also be ordered as a separate product, 5655-G44, minimally V03.06.00.

Note: Installation might require migration to new z/OS releases to be service supported. See http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/support/zos_eos_dates.html.

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

5.2.2.1 Installation Requisites: Installation requisites identify products that are required and *must* be present on the system or products that are not required but *should* be present on the system for the successful installation of this product.

Mandatory installation requisites identify products that are required on the system for the successful installation of this product. These products are specified as PREs or REQs.

<i>Figure 7. Target System Mandatory Installation Requisites</i>				
Program Number	Product Name	Minimum VRM	Minimum Service Level will satisfy these APARs	Included in the shipped product?
5648-B05	IBM COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid for OS/390 & MVS & VM	V2.1.0	N/A	Yes

Note: Installation might require migration to new z/OS releases to be service supported. See http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/support/zos_eos_dates.html.

Conditional installation requisites identify products that are *not* required for successful installation of this product but can resolve such things as certain warning messages at installation time. These products are specified as IF REQs.

CCCA Japanese NLF has no conditional installation requisites.

5.2.2.2 Operational Requisites: Operational requisites are products that are required and *must* be present on the system or products that are not required but *should* be present on the system for this product to operate all or part of its functions.

Mandatory operational requisites identify products that are required for this product to operate its basic functions. These products are specified as PREs or REQs.

CCCA Japanese NLF has no mandatory operational requisites. However, it does assume that the mandatory operational requisites for the products listed in Figure 7 on page 10 are present.

Conditional operational requisites identify products that are *not* required for this product to operate its basic functions but are required at run time for this product to operate specific functions. These products are specified as IF REQs.

<i>Figure 8. Target System Conditional Operational Requisites</i>		
Program Number	Product Name and Minimum VRM/Service Level	Function
5740-CB1	OS/VS COBOL Compiler Release 2.3 or higher	Converting EXEC CICS statements
5688-023	VS COBOL II Compiler V1R4 or higher	Converting EXEC CICS statements
5688-197	COBOL/370 R1 or higher	Converting EXEC CICS statements

5.2.2.3 Toleration/Coexistence Requisites: Toleration/coexistence requisites identify products that must be present on sharing systems. 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 environment at different time intervals.

CCCA Japanese NLF has no toleration/coexistence requisites.

5.2.2.4 Incompatibility (Negative) Requisites: Negative requisites identify products that 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 9 lists the total space that is required for each type of library.

<i>Figure 9. Total DASD Space Required by CCCA Japanese NLF</i>		
Library Type	Total Space Required in 3390 Trks	Description
Target	139 Tracks	
Distribution	139 Tracks	
Web Download	55 Tracks	This row only applies when CCCA Japanese NLF is downloaded from the web. It does not apply when you ordered it via Shopz. These are temporary data sets, which can be removed after the SMP/E install.

Notes:

1. For non-RECFM U data sets, IBM recommends using system-determined block sizes for efficient DASD utilization. For RECFM U data sets, IBM recommends using a block size of 32760, which is most efficient from the performance and DASD utilization perspective.
2. Abbreviations used for data set types are shown as follows.
 - U** Unique data set, allocated by this product and used by only this product. This table provides all the required information to determine the correct storage for this data set. You do not need to refer to other tables or program directories for the data set size.
 - S** Shared data set, allocated by this product and used by this product and other products. To determine the correct storage needed for this data set, add the storage size given in this table to those given in 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 other products. This data set is *not* allocated by this product. To determine the correct storage for this data set, add the storage size given in this table to those given in 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.

If you currently have a previous release of this product installed in these libraries, the installation of this release will delete the old release and reclaim the space that was used by the old release and any service that had been installed. You can determine whether 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 about the names and sizes of the required data sets, see 6.1.9, "Allocate SMP/E Target and Distribution Libraries" on page 22.

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

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

4. All target libraries listed have the following attributes:

- These data sets can be SMS-managed, but they are not required to be SMS-managed.
- These data sets are not required to reside on the IPL volume.
- The values in the "Member Type" column are not necessarily the actual SMP/E element types that are identified in the SMPMCS.

5. All target libraries that are listed and contain load modules have the following attributes:

- These data sets can be in the LPA, but they are not required to be in the LPA.
- These data sets can be in the LNKLST.
- These data sets are not required to be APF-authorized.

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

Note: Use the data in these tables to determine 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 10 (Page 1 of 2). Storage Requirements for CCCA Japanese NLF Target Libraries

Library DDNAME	Member Type	Target Volume	T Y P E	O R G	R E C O M	L R E C L	No. of 3390 Trks	No. of DIR Blks
SABJMLIJ	Messages	ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	2	2

Figure 10 (Page 2 of 2). 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
SABJMODJ	Load Modules	ANY	S	PDS	U	0	67	16
SABJPLIJ	Panels	ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	17	6
SABJSAMJ	Samples	ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	9	10
SABJSAM3	Data	ANY	S	PDS	VB	1028	43	20
SABJTLIJ	Tables	ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	1	1

Figure 11. 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
AABJMLIJ	S	PDS	FB	80	2	2
AABJMODJ	S	PDS	U	0	67	16
AABJPLIJ	S	PDS	FB	80	17	6
AABJSAMJ	S	PDS	FB	80	9	10
AABJSAM3	S	PDS	VB	1028	43	20
ANY	S	PDS	FB	80	1	1

The rest of this section only applies when CCCA Japanese NLF is downloaded from the web. It does not apply when you ordered it via Shopz.

Select this link to go to the next section: [5.3, "FMIDs Deleted" on page 15](#)

The following figures list data sets that are not used by CCCA Japanese NLF, but are required as input for SMP/E.

Figure 12 (Page 1 of 2). Storage Requirements for CCCA Japanese NLF Web Download Data Sets

Data Set Name	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
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F1	U	PDS	FB	80	3	6

Figure 12 (Page 2 of 2). Storage Requirements for CCCA Japanese NLF Web Download Data Sets

Data Set Name	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
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F1.BIN	U	SEQ	FB	80	1	N/A
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F2	U	PDS	FB	80	12	6
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F2.BIN	U	SEQ	FB	80	8	N/A
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F3	U	PDS	VB	8796	1	6
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F3.BIN	U	SEQ	FB	80	1	N/A
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F4	U	PDS	U	0	2	6
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F4.BIN	U	SEQ	FB	80	1	N/A
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F5	U	PDS	FB	80	2	6
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F5.BIN	U	SEQ	FB	80	1	N/A
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F6	U	PDS	FB	80	14	10
hlq.IBM.J09F210.F6.BIN	U	SEQ	FB	80	8	N/A
hlq.IBM.J09F210.SMPMCS	U	SEQ	FB	80	1	N/A

Note: These are temporary data sets, which can be removed after the SMP/E install.

5.3 FMIDs Deleted

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

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

Note: These FMIDs are not automatically deleted from the Global Zone. If you want to delete these FMIDs from the Global Zone, use the SMP/E REJECT NOFMID DELETEDFMID command. See the SMP/E Commands book for details.

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 points:

- 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.
- You can use the sample jobs that are provided to perform part or all of the installation tasks. The SMP/E jobs assume that all DDDEF entries that are required for SMP/E execution have been defined in appropriate zones.
- You can use the SMP/E dialogs 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

Use the SMP/E RECEIVE, APPLY, and ACCEPT commands to install this release of CCCA Japanese NLF.

6.1.2 SMP/E Options Subentry Values

The recommended values for certain SMP/E CSI subentries are shown in Figure 13. Using values lower than the recommended values can result in failures in the installation. DSSPACE is a subentry in the GLOBAL options entry. PEMAX is a subentry of the GENERAL entry in the GLOBAL options entry. See the SMP/E manuals for instructions on updating the global zone.

Figure 13. SMP/E Options Subentry Values

Subentry	Value	Comment
DSSPACE	(1200,1200,1400)	Space allocation
PEMAX	SMP/E Default	IBM recommends using the SMP/E default for PEMAX.

6.1.3 Overview of the installation steps

Overview of steps required to install CCCA Japanese NLF.

1. Allocate sequential data sets to hold SMPMCS and compressed RELFILEs (only applicable for web download, not Shopz orders)
2. Upload the SMPMCS and compressed RELFILEs to the host

(only applicable for web download, not Shopz orders)

3. Expand the compressed RELFILES by using the TSO RECEIVE command
(only applicable for web download, not Shopz orders)

Select this link to skip the web download specific steps: 6.1.7, “Sample Jobs” on page 20

4. Create SMP/E environment (optional)
5. Perform SMP/E RECEIVE
6. Allocate SMP/E target and distribution libraries
7. Allocate and mount z/OS UNIX file system (optional)
8. Allocate z/OS UNIX paths
9. Create DDDEF entries
10. Perform SMP/E APPLY
11. Perform SMP/E ACCEPT

6.1.4 Allocate sequential data sets to hold SMPMCS and compressed RELFILES

This section only applies when CCCA Japanese NLF is downloaded from the web. It does not apply when it is ordered via Shopz.

Select this link to skip the web download specific steps: 6.1.7, “Sample Jobs” on page 20

The SMP/E input data sets to install CCCA Japanese NLF are provided as binary files in the downloaded package, and must be uploaded to z/OS.

To ensure that the data sets are allocated correctly, it is advised to allocate empty data sets before uploading the data. You can use the following sample JCL to allocate the data sets. The sample JCL needs the following updates:

1. Add a JOB card and modify the allocation parameters to meet your site requirements.
2. **hlq** specifies the high level qualifier you choose to use for the data sets.
3. (Optional) Replace vvvvvv with the volume serial you choose to use for the data sets.

```

//ALLOC   PROC LLQ=,
//        TRKS=
//ALLOC   EXEC PGM=IEFBR14
//DATASET DD DSN=hlq.IBM.J09F210.&LLQ,
//        DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//        RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,
//        DSORG=PS,BLKSIZE=0,
//        UNIT=SYSALLDA,
//*       VOL=SER=vvvvvv, * uncomment to specify a volser
//        SPACE=(TRK,(&TRKS,5))
//EALLOC  PEND
//*
//F1     EXEC ALLOC,LLQ=F1.BIN,TRKS=1
//F2     EXEC ALLOC,LLQ=F2.BIN,TRKS=8
//F3     EXEC ALLOC,LLQ=F3.BIN,TRKS=1
//F4     EXEC ALLOC,LLQ=F4.BIN,TRKS=1
//F5     EXEC ALLOC,LLQ=F5.BIN,TRKS=1
//F6     EXEC ALLOC,LLQ=F6.BIN,TRKS=8
//SMPMCS EXEC ALLOC,LLQ=SMPMCS,TRKS=1
//*

```

Expected Return Codes and Messages: You will receive a return code of 0 if this job runs correctly.

6.1.5 Upload the SMPMCS and compressed RELFILEs to the host

This section only applies when CCCA Japanese NLF is downloaded from the web. It does not apply when it is ordered via Shopz.

Select this link to skip the web download specific steps: [6.1.7, “Sample Jobs” on page 20](#)

Upload the files in binary format from your workstation to the z/OS data sets.

In the following sample dialog, we use FTP from a Microsoft Windows command line to do the transfer. Commands or other information entered by the user are in bold, and the following values are assumed:

<i>Figure 14. User Entered Values</i>	
User enters:	Values
mvsaddr	TCP/IP address or hostname of the z/OS system
tsouid	Your TSO user ID
tsopw	Your TSO password
d:	Location of the downloaded files
hlq	High-level qualifier you used for the data sets you allocated in the previous step


```

C:\>ftp mvsaddr
Connected to mvsaddr.
220-FTPDI IBM FTP CS %version% at mvsaddr, %time% on %date%.
220 Connection will close if idle for more than 5 minutes.
User (mvsaddr:(none)): tsouid
331 Send password please.
Password: tsopw
230 tsouid is logged on.      Working directory is "tsouid.".
ftp> cd ..
250 " " is the working directory name prefix.
ftp> cd hlq
250 "hlq." is the working directory name prefix.
ftp> binary
200 Representation type is Image
ftp> prompt
Interactive mode Off.

ftp> mput d:\J09F210\IBM.J09F210.F*
200 Port request OK.
125 Storing data set hlq.IBM.J09F210.F1.BIN
250 Transfer completed successfully.
ftp: 53440 bytes sent in 0.02 sec. (11293.945 Kb/s)
200 Port request OK.
125 Storing data set hlq.IBM.J09F210.F2.BIN
250 Transfer completed successfully.
ftp: 432240 bytes sent in 0.33 sec. (8667.350 Kb/s)
200 Port request OK.
125 Storing data set hlq.IBM.J09F210.F3.BIN
250 Transfer completed successfully.
ftp: 6560 bytes sent in 11.91 sec. (8088.401 Kb/s)
200 Port request OK.
125 Storing data set hlq.IBM.J09F210.F4.BIN
250 Transfer completed successfully.
ftp: 16880 bytes sent in 0.80 sec. (8080.105 Kb/s)
200 Port request OK.
125 Storing data set hlq.IBM.J09F210.F5.BIN
250 Transfer completed successfully.
ftp: 2880 bytes sent in 0.43 sec. (7030.158 Kb/s)
200 Port request OK.
125 Storing data set hlq.IBM.J09F210.F6.BIN
250 Transfer completed successfully.
ftp: 426560 bytes sent in 0.02 sec. (11293.945 Kb/s)
ftp> put d:\J09F210\IBM.J09F210.SMPMCS
200 Port request OK.
125 Storing data set hlq.IBM.J09F210.SMPMCS
250 Transfer completed successfully.
ftp: 21120 bytes sent in 0.01 sec. (4151.042 Kb/s)
ftp> quit
221 Quit command received. Goodbye.

```

6.1.6 Expand the compressed RELFILEs with TSO RECEIVE

This section only applies when CCCA Japanese NLF is downloaded from the web. It does not apply when it is ordered via Shopz.

Select this link to skip the web download specific steps: 6.1.7, “Sample Jobs” on page 20

The uploaded RELFILEs are in TSO TRANSMIT format and must be expanded with the TSO RECEIVE command to become usable. **hlq** Specifies the high level qualifier you used for the data sets you allocated in the previous step.

```
RECEIVE INDA('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F1.BIN')
RECEIVE INDA('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F2.BIN')
RECEIVE INDA('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F3.BIN')
RECEIVE INDA('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F4.BIN')
RECEIVE INDA('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F5.BIN')
RECEIVE INDA('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F6.BIN')
```

When prompted on the TSO RECEIVE commands, use the appropriate DSNAME from the list below:

```
DS('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F1')
DS('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F2')
DS('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F3')
DS('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F4')
DS('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F5')
DS('hlq.IBM.J09F210.F6')
```

6.1.7 Sample Jobs

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

Figure 15. Sample Installation Jobs

Job Name	Job Type	Description	RELFILE
ABJRECVJ	RECEIVE	Sample SMP/E 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 SMP/E APPLY job	IBM.J09F210.F1
ABJACPTJ	ACCEPT	Sample SMP/E ACCEPT job	IBM.J09F210.F1

Note: When CCCA Japanese NLF is downloaded from the web, the RELFILE data set name will be prefixed by your chosen high level qualifier, as documented in section 6.1.6, “Expand the compressed RELFILEs with TSO RECEIVE” on page 20.

The rest of this section only applies when CCCA Japanese NLF is ordered via Shopz. It does not apply when you downloaded it from the web.

Select this link to go to the next section: 6.1.8, “Perform SMP/E RECEIVE” on page 22

You can access the sample installation jobs by performing an SMP/E RECEIVE (refer to 6.1.8, “Perform SMP/E RECEIVE” on page 22) then copy the jobs from the RELFILES to a work data set for editing and submission. See Figure 15 on page 20 to find the appropriate relfile data set.

You can also copy the sample installation jobs from the tape or product files by submitting the following job. Depending on your distribution medium, use either the //TAPEIN or the //FILEIN DD statement and comment out or delete the other statement. Before you submit the job, add a job card and change the lowercase parameters to uppercase values to meet the requirements of your site.

```
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=IEBCOPY
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//TAPEIN DD DSN=IBM.J09F210.F1,
//          DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
//          LABEL=(x,SL),
//          VOL=SER=09F21J,
//          UNIT=tunit
//FILEIN DD DSN=IBM.J09F210.F1,
//          DISP=SHR,
//          *          VOL=SER=filevol,
//          UNIT=SYSALLDA
//OUT DD DSN=jcl-library-name,
//          DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(5,5,5)),
//          *          VOL=SER=dasdvol,
//          UNIT=SYSALLDA
//SYSUT3 DD UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(CYL,(1,1))
//SYSIN DD *
          COPY INDD=xxxxIN,OUTDD=OUT
/*
```

See the following information to update the statements in the previous sample:

TAPEIN:

tunit is the unit value that matches the product package.

x is the tape file number that indicates the location of the data set name on the tape.

See the documentation that is provided by CBPDO for the location of IBM.J09F210.F1 on the tape.

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 are stored.

dasdvol is the volume serial of the DASD device where the output data set resides. Uncomment the statement if a volume serial must be provided.

SYSIN:

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

6.1.8 Perform SMP/E RECEIVE

If you have obtained CCCA Japanese NLF as part of a CBPDO, use the RCVPDO job in the CBPDO RIMLIB data set to receive the CCCA Japanese NLF FMIDs, service, and HOLDDATA that are included on the CBPDO package. For more information, see the documentation that is included in the CBPDO.

You can also choose to 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.

Expected Return Codes and Messages: You will receive a return code of 0 if this job runs correctly.

6.1.9 Allocate SMP/E Target and Distribution Libraries

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: You will receive a return code of 0 if this job runs correctly.

6.1.10 Create DDDEF Entries

Edit and submit sample job ABJDDDFJ 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: You will receive a return code of 0 if this job runs correctly.

6.1.11 Perform SMP/E APPLY

1. Ensure that you have the latest HOLDDATA; then 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.

The latest HOLDDATA is available through several different portals, including <http://service.software.ibm.com/holdata/390holddata.html>. The latest HOLDDATA may identify HIPER and FIXCAT APARs for the FMIDs you will be installing. An APPLY CHECK will help you determine if any HIPER or FIXCAT APARs are applicable to the FMIDs you are installing. If there are any applicable HIPER or FIXCAT APARs, the APPLY CHECK will also identify fixing PTFs that will resolve the APARs, if a fixing PTF is available.

You should install the FMIDs regardless of the status of unresolved HIPER or FIXCAT APARs. However, do not deploy the software until the unresolved HIPER and FIXCAT APARs have been analyzed to determine their applicability. That is, before deploying the software either ensure fixing PTFs are applied to resolve all HIPER or FIXCAT APARs, or ensure the problems reported by all HIPER or FIXCAT APARs are not applicable to your environment.

To receive the full benefit of the SMP/E Causer SYSMOD Summary Report, do *not* bypass the PRE, ID, REQ, and IFREQ on the APPLY CHECK. The SMP/E root cause analysis identifies the cause

only of *errors* and not of *warnings* (SMP/E treats bypassed PRE, ID, REQ, and IFREQ conditions as warnings, instead of errors).

Here are sample APPLY commands:

- a. To ensure that all recommended and critical service is installed with the FMIDs, receive the latest HOLDDATA and use the APPLY CHECK command as follows

```
APPLY S(fmid,fmid,...) CHECK
FORFMID(fmid,fmid,...)
SOURCEID(RSU*)
FIXCAT(IBM.ProductInstall-RequiredService)
GROUPEXTEND .
```

Some HIPER APARs might not have fixing PTFs available yet. You should analyze the symptom flags for the unresolved HIPER APARs to determine if the reported problem is applicable to your environment and if you should bypass the specific ERROR HOLDS in order to continue the installation of the FMIDs.

This method requires more initial research, but can provide resolution for all HIPERs that have fixing PTFs available and are not in a PE chain. Unresolved PEs or HIPERs might still exist and require the use of BYPASS.

- b. To install the FMIDs without regard for unresolved HIPER APARs, you can add the BYPASS(HOLDCLASS(HIPER)) operand to the APPLY CHECK command. This will allow you to install FMIDs even though one or more unresolved HIPER APARs exist. After the FMIDs are installed, use the SMP/E REPORT ERRSYSMODS command to identify unresolved HIPER APARs and any fixing PTFs.

```
APPLY S(fmid,fmid,...) CHECK
FORFMID(fmid,fmid,...)
SOURCEID(RSU*)
FIXCAT(IBM.ProductInstall-RequiredService)
GROUPEXTEND
BYPASS(HOLDCLASS(HIPER)) .
..any other parameters documented in the program directory
```

This method is quicker, but requires subsequent review of the Exception SYSMOD report produced by the REPORT ERRSYSMODS command to investigate any unresolved HIPERs. If you have received the latest HOLDDATA, you can also choose to use the REPORT MISSINGFIX command and specify Fix Category IBM.ProductInstall-RequiredService to investigate missing recommended service.

If you bypass HOLDS during the installation of the FMIDs because fixing PTFs are not yet available, you can be notified when the fixing PTFs are available by using the APAR Status Tracking (AST) function of ServiceLink or the APAR Tracking function of ResourceLink.

2. After you take actions that are 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 applies all requisite SYSMODs. The requisite SYSMODS might be applicable to other functions.

Expected Return Codes and Messages from APPLY CHECK: You will receive a return code of 0 if this job runs correctly.

Expected Return Codes and Messages from APPLY: You will receive a return code of 0 if this job runs correctly.

6.1.12 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 PRE, ID, REQ, and IFREQ on the ACCEPT CHECK. The SMP/E root cause analysis identifies the cause of *errors* but not *warnings* (SMP/E treats bypassed PRE, ID, REQ, and IFREQ conditions as warnings rather than errors).

Before you use SMP/E to load new distribution libraries, it is recommended that you set the ACCJCLIN indicator in the distribution zone. In this way, you can save the entries that are produced from JCLIN in the distribution zone whenever a SYSMOD that contains inline JCLIN is accepted. For more information about the ACCJCLIN indicator, see the description of inline JCLIN in the SMP/E Commands book for details.

After you take actions that are 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 accepts all requisite SYSMODs. The requisite SYSMODS might be applicable to other functions.

Expected Return Codes and Messages from ACCEPT CHECK: You will receive a return code of 0 if this job runs correctly.

If PTFs that contain replacement modules are accepted, SMP/E ACCEPT processing will link-edit or bind the modules into the distribution libraries. During this processing, the Linkage Editor or Binder might issue messages that indicate unresolved external references, which will result in a return code of 4 during the ACCEPT phase. You can ignore these messages, because the distribution libraries are not executable and the unresolved external references do not affect the executable system libraries.

Expected Return Codes and Messages from ACCEPT: You will receive a return code of 0 if this job runs correctly.

6.1.13 Run REPORT CROSSZONE

The SMP/E REPORT CROSSZONE command identifies requisites for products that are installed in separate zones. This command also creates APPLY and ACCEPT commands in the SMPPUNCH data set. You can use the APPLY and ACCEPT commands to install those cross-zone requisites that the SMP/E REPORT CROSSZONE command identifies.

After you install CCCA Japanese NLF, it is recommended that you run REPORT CROSSZONE against the new or updated target and distribution zones. REPORT CROSSZONE requires a global zone with ZONEINDEX entries that describe all the target and distribution libraries to be reported on.

For more information about REPORT CROSSZONE, see the SMP/E manuals.

6.1.14 Cleaning Up Obsolete Data Sets, Paths, and DDDEFs

The web download data sets listed in Figure 12 on page 14 (section 5.2.3, “DASD Storage Requirements” on page 12) are temporary data sets. You can delete these data sets after you complete the SMP/E install.

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.

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(ISPLIB) */
/* *****
/*
/* '<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.

6.2.2 Using CCCA Japanese NLF with CCCA

In order to use CCCA Japanese NLF with CCCA, 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 10 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 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
PANEL(ABJJ@M2) NEWAPPL(ABJJ)	Japanese

6.3 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 Maintencanc 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.

6.3.1 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.

6.3.1.1.1 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.

6.3.2 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.

6.3.2.1.1 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:

- You must create NEWVS.<suffix> and NEWCPY.<suffix> before running the verification batch conversion.
- 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.

6.3.3 Testing the LCP Development Aid

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

6.3.3.1.1 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.

6.3.3.1.2 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.

6.3.3.1.3 Generate an LCP directory

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

7.0 Notices

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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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