

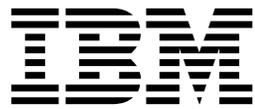
IBM Developer for z/OS
Version 14.2

*Answers to common host configuration
and maintenance issues*



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Version 14.2

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and maintenance issues*



Note

Before using this information, be sure to read the general information under “Notices for IBM Developer for z/OS” on page 55.

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This edition applies to IBM Developer for z/OS Version 14.0 and all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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IBM Developer for z/OS answers to common host configuration and maintenance issues

Chapter 1. Commonly encountered messages

You may see various error messages while running Developer for z/OS®. This section lists some common messages, their causes, and what you can do to correct the problem.

For explanations of the purposes of the different log files mentioned in this document, see the *Developer for z/OS Host Configuration Reference Guide* (SC14-7290), chapter "Troubleshooting configuration problems", section "Log files".

Messages

rserver.log

This section describes errors you might see in the `rserver.log`.

server failure: error binding socket

Message

ERROR RseDaemon: server failure: error binding socket

Explanation

RSE server is not allowed to bind to a port. In this case, `_RSE_PORTRANGE` is probably defined, and the ports in this range are secured in `TCPIP PROFILE`, but with an incorrect filter. `RSED*` must be allowed to bind to these ports. Note: The `*` is important.

Additional information

None.

getServerPort(): result=-1;No Access Authority (FEKAPPL)

Message

ERROR RseDaemon: getServerPort(): result=-1;No Access Authority (FEKAPPL)

Explanation

This problem can be caused by faulty security setup for the APPL class (as indicated in the message). But missing program control status for LE modules (see RACF® setup) can also result in this error, because Developer for z/OS is not able to load the code needed to do the security checks. In that case, the system log will show RACF messages like the following messages:

- ICH420I PROGRAM CEEBINIT FROM LIBRARY CEE.SCEERUN CAUSED THE ENVIRONMENT TO BECOME UNCONTROLLED.
- BPXP014I ENVIRONMENT MUST BE CONTROLLED FOR SERVER (BPX.SERVER) PROCESSING.

Additional information

None.

userid: User has insufficient permission to profile FEKAPPL in the APPL class, RACF return and reason code=_

Message

ERROR RseDaemon: userid: User has insufficient permission to profile FEKAPPL in the APPL class, RACF return and reason code=00d8

Explanation

This problem can be caused by faulty security setup for the APPL class (as indicated in the message), but it can also indicate a range of other problems.

The listed return code is the z/OS UNIX reason code (*errnojr*), and is documented in the *UNIX System Services Messages and Codes* manual.

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/B00KS/BPXZA8A0/3.3

The following table lists some of the possible reason codes:

Table 1. Security-related z/OS UNIX reason codes

00d8	JRNotServerAuthorized The calling address space is not permitted to the BPX.SERVER facility class or the BPX.SERVER facility class is undefined and caller not a superuser (UID=0).
02af	JREnvDirty The specified function is not supported in an address space where a load was done that is not program controlled.

Additional information

None.

syslog

This section describes errors you might see in the *syslog*.

USER COMPLETION CODE=4093

Message

USER COMPLETION CODE=4093 REASON CODE=00000090

Explanation

ABEND issued during initialization when errors were detected.

See *Language Environment Run-Time Messages (SA22-7566)*, section "Language Environment® Abend Codes", code U4093 (X'FFD').

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_0S390/B00KS/CEEA9190/SPTCS00020 (z/OS 1.10)

Reason codes

90x - Condition management for MVS™ could not be initialized

Explanation: This abend and reason code, issued during JMON startup, usually indicates that an OMVS RACF segment has not been defined for the user ID associated with the JMON started task.

Additional information: None.

ELAXF* procedures

IEF451I userid PLI STP0000 - ENDED BY CC 1016

Message

IEF451I IBMUSER1 PLI STP0000 - ENDED BY CC 1016

Explanation

For PL/I compiles, the PL/I listing data set (DD PLI.SYSPRINT) has the wrong characteristics. A valid combination is:

DSORG=PO,RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=27998

Additional information

None.

Client

CRRZI0277E and CRRZI0282E

Message

CRRZI0277E System ABEND E37-4 CRRZI0282E A data set opened for output used all space available to or on the current volume, and no more volumes were available.

Explanation

In most cases, an E37-4 does not mean the volume is out of space, but rather that the target data set is out of extents. But Developer for z/OS shows the official MVS message text, so making the situation clear is difficult.

For the explanation of message IEC032I E37-4, see:

http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_0S390/B00KS/iea2m7a0/3.18

A data set opened for output used all space available to or on the current volume, and no more volumes were available. Change the JCL to specify more volumes.

1. Not enough volumes were specified for the data set, through the SER, volume count, or REF sub-parameter of the VOLUME parameter of the DD statement. When all the volumes were filled, the program attempted to write another record.
2. For a partitioned data set on a direct access volume or for a VIO data set, all space was filled when the program attempted to write another record. (A partitioned data set or a VIO data set can reside on only one volume with a maximum of 65535 tracks.)
3. For a partitioned data set on a direct access volume, 16 extents had been used when the program attempted to write another record.

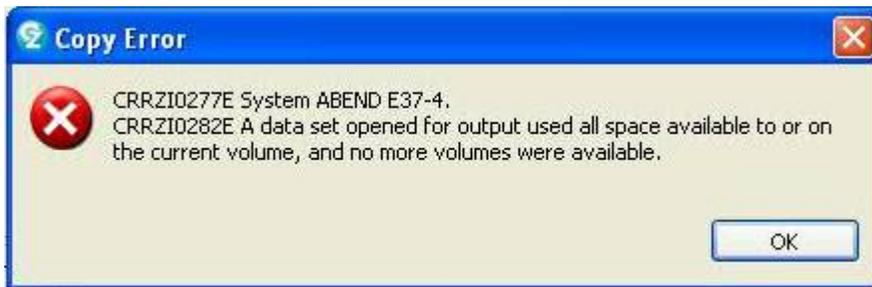


Figure 1. CRRZI0277E System ABEND E37-4 error message

Additional information

None.

Communication messages

rsecomm.log

This section describes errors you might see in the rsecomm.log.

BufferUnderflowException

Message

```
ERROR MVSFileSystemMiner: java.nio.BufferUnderflowException
java.nio.BufferUnderflowException
at java.nio.Buffer.nextGetIndex(Buffer.java:419)
at java.nio.HeapByteBuffer.getInt(HeapByteBuffer.java:351)
at com.ibm.fmi.server.dataprovider.fm.FMConnection.readSocketMessage
(FMConnection.java:178)
```

Message on client

CRRZF6001E Error checking IBM® File Manager Version

Explanation

File Manager (FM) is not running APF-authorized. FM Version 10 does not have PTF UK54428 applied. The manual bypass is to copy module FMN0POPT from SFMNM0D1 to SFMNM0DA.

(For this situation, Developer for z/OS Version 7.6 client shows error message:
Error checking IBM File Manager Version with CRRZF6001E.)

Additional information

None.

No lock daemon port

Message

```
ERROR FFSServerImpl: java.lang.RuntimeException: No lock daemon port
  java.lang.RuntimeException: No lock daemon port
    at
com.ibm.ftt.rse.mvs.server.filesystem.impl.FFSServerImpl.sendCommandToLockDaemon
  (FFSServerImpl.java:325)
```

Explanation

rseed.envvars is not updated to support the lock daemon. This situation applies to Developer for z/OS Version 7.5.0.1 and higher only.

Update rseed.envvars to support the lock daemon.

Additional information

None.

EDC8128I Connection refused.

Message

```
ERROR FFSServerImpl: java.net.ConnectException: EDC8128I Connection refused.
  java.net.ConnectException: EDC8128I Connection refused.
    at java.net.PlainSocketImpl.socketConnect(Native Method)
```

Explanation

This error message means that the lock daemon (FFSServerImpl) or JMON (JESMiner) is not listening on the designated port.

Additional information

See *Language Environment Run-Time Messages* (SA22-7566), message DC8128I.

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_0S390/B00KS/CEEA9190/SPTCS00425 (z/OS 1.10)

IRRRacf (Not found in java.library.path)

Message

```
ERROR logHandler: java.lang.UnsatisfiedLinkError: IRRRacf (Not found in
java.library.path)
```

Explanation

/usr/lib/libIRRracf.so is not in LIBPATH, or /usr/lib/libIRRracf.so is not accessible.

Additional information

This message is informational (INFO) in Developer for z/OS Version 7.5. The message is an error (ERROR) in Version 7.6.

pThreadSecurity failed

Message

```
ERROR class com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ZosSystemService:  
  java.lang.RuntimeException: pThreadSecurity failed, rc=7  
  at com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ZosSystemService.setThreadSecurity
```

Explanation

If unsuccessful, pthread_security_np() sets errno to one the following values.

Note:

- The case of /usr/lib/libIRRracf.so not being program-controlled results in RC=7, case 1a in the following table.
- The case of the client user not having read access to the FEKAPPL profile in the APPL class results in RC=6.

RC	Errno	Explanation
1	EACCES	The password or PassTicket, or the password phrase provided is not valid for the passed userid.
2	EINVAL	A parameter is not valid.
3	EMVSERR	An MVS environmental error or internal error occurred.
4	EMVSEXPIRE	The password or PassTicket, or the password phrase provided has expired.
5	EMVSSAF2ERR	The SAF call to the security product incurred an error.
6	EMVSSAFEXTRERR	The SAF call to the security product incurred an error.

7	EPERM	<p>1a. The process does not have appropriate privileges to set a thread-level security environment.</p> <p>Note: /usr/lib/libIRRRacf.so not being program controlled will result in case 1a.</p> <p>1b. The caller is not permitted to the BPX.SERVER FACILITY class profile or BPX.SERVER is not defined and the caller is not a superuser.</p> <p>1c. No password or PassTicket, or password phrase is provided and the caller is not defined as a surrogate of the passed user ID.</p> <p>2. The caller is not a superuser and permitted to the BPX.DAEMON FACILITY class profile or BPX.DAEMON is not defined and the caller is not a superuser.</p>
8	ESRCH	The user ID provided as input is not defined to the security product or does not have an OMVS segment defined.
10	ENOSYS	The function is not implemented.
100	?	new error, not mapped, see <i>C/C++ Run-Time Library Reference</i> (SA22-7821)

Additional information

See *C/C++ Run-Time Library Reference* (SA22-7821), section discussing `pthread_security_np()`

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/B00KS/EDCLB190/3.740 (z/OS 1.10)

`pthread_security_np()` is a wrapper for z/OS UNIX service BPX1TLS/BPX4TLS. See http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/B00KS/BPXZB1B0/2.142 (z/OS 1.12).

rseDaemon.log

`[s]cmd=java [s]env`

Message

`cmd=java -D...`

Explanation

When the RSE daemon starts, it lists the content of `rse.envvars` in `rseDaemon.log` (line='). This is followed by the thread pool startup information (`cmd=java env[]`). Thread pools started dynamically to satisfy a connection request show up with s-markers (`scmd=java senv[]`).

Additional information

None.

rserver.log

logHandler: pid:userid:ticket:port:clientid

Message

INFO logHandler: 66107:smile:4464456:8108-8118:9828744

- 66107 is the thread pool PID.
- smile is the user ID.
- 4464456 is the user ID authentication ticket.
- 8108-8118 is the port range for server bind (0 for ephemeral port). If this is a nonzero single port, the client specified it in the subsystems tab.
- 9828744 is the client ID (**D C** command).

Explanation

The message is logged at the start of RSE server initialization, before the client connects. The message is part of a sequence of messages produced during logon.

Example:

```
INFO logHandler: 66107:smile:4464456:8108-8118:9828744
INFO logHandler: ProcessId=66107: port 8108 assigned to smile
INFO logHandler: ProcessId=66107: smile logged on
```

Additional information

None.

logHandler: ProcessId=pid: port port assigned to userid

Message

INFO logHandler: ProcessId=66107: port 8108 assigned to smile

Explanation

The message is logged after the RSE server thread is initialized and the port number is sent back to the client. The message is not related to the client actually connecting.

Note: This message does not exist in Developer for z/OS Version 7.5.x.x. In that version, the message logHandler: ProcessId=pid: userid logged on is issued instead.

The message is part of a sequence of messages produced during logon. Example:

```
INFO logHandler: 66107:smile:4464456:8108-8118:9828744
INFO logHandler: ProcessId=66107: port 8108 assigned to smile
INFO logHandler: ProcessId=66107: smile logged on
```

Additional information

None.

logHandler: ProcessId=pid: userid logged on

Message

```
INFO logHandler: ProcessId=66107: smile logged on
```

Explanation

Developer for z/OS Version 7.5: The message is logged after the RSE server thread is initialized and the port number is sent back to the client. The message is not related to the client actually connecting.

Developer for z/OS Version 7.6: The message is logged after the client actually connects.

Note: This message is enhanced with the user log location in Developer for z/OS Versions 7.5.1.4, 7.6.2.2, and 8.0.2. Example:

```
logHandler: ProcessId=pid: userid logged on
```

with the user logs location of userlog.

The message is part of a sequence of messages produced during logon. Example:

```
INFO logHandler: 66107:smile:4464456:8108-8118:9828744  
INFO logHandler: ProcessId=66107: port 8108 assigned to smile  
INFO logHandler: ProcessId=66107: smile logged on
```

Additional information

None.

RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command result=ppid:errno

Message

```
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command result=156:132
```

Explanation

The message is logged when the daemon starts a thread pool.

Note:

Note: The parent-pid (ppid) is a child of the daemon, but it is also the parent of the actual thread pool process due to our double-kick startup mechanism.

The errno value picks up bogus values when the thread pool creation is successful. This problem is resolved in Developer for z/OS Version 8.0.2.0 (37988).

The layout of the message is changed in Version 8.0.2.0.

```
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command: parentPID(672) errno(0)
dataFd(144) ct1Fd(150)
```

The message is part of a sequence of messages produced during thread pool startup. Example:

```
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command result=156:132
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): send Query to the Server process
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): Server process started. (processId=157)
INFO : ProcessId=157, Memory_Usage=1%, Used_Memory=987KB, threads=3, TCBs=12
```

Additional information

None.

RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command: parentPID(ppid) errno(errno) dataFd(fd) ct1Fd(fd)

Message

```
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command: parentPID(672)
errno(0) dataFd(144) ct1Fd(150)
```

Explanation

The message is logged when the daemon starts a thread pool.

Note: The parent-pid (ppid) is a child of the daemon, but it is also the parent of the actual thread pool process due to our double-kick startup mechanism.

Layout of the message is different before Developer for z/OS Version 8.0.2.0.(37988). Example:

```
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command result=ppid:errno
```

The message is part of a sequence of messages produced during thread pool startup. Example:

```
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command: parentPID(156)
errno(0) dataFd(144) ct1Fd(150)
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): send Query to the Server process
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): Server process started. (processId=157)
INFO : ProcessId=157, Memory_Usage=1%, Used_Memory=987KB, threads=3, TCBs=12
```

Additional information

None.

RseDaemon: getServerPort(): select timeout

Message

```
INFO RseDaemon: getServerPort(): select timeout
```

Explanation

The message is logged when the thread pool is unresponsive (normally during client logon) and is flagged with timeout status.

Note: The message comes at least 80 seconds after message:

```
INFO logHandler: pid:userid:ticket:port:clientid
```

The message is part of a sequence of messages produced during a client logon that is encountering problems. Example:

```
INFO logHandler: pid:userid:ticket:port:clientid
INFO RseDaemon: getServerPort(): select timeout
INFO RseDaemon: selectThread poolProcess(): timeout, process=pid
INFO LogHandler: Thread poolMonitor:pid: command=TIMEOUT
INFO logHandler: ProcessId=pid: port port assigned to userid
```

Additional information

None.

getServerPort(): select timeout

Message

```
INFO RseDaemon: getServerPort(): select timeout
```

Explanation

A server process to handle this new client connection was selected, but it does not respond in time. After three attempts, the process is deemed unusable and another or new server process is selected.

Additional information

None.

syslog

This section describes errors you might see in the syslog.

USER COMPLETION CODE=4083

Error

```
USER COMPLETION CODE=4083 REASON CODE=00000003
```

Explanation

The back chain was found in error.

See *Language Environment Run-Time Messages (SA22-7566)*, section "Language Environment Abend Codes", code U4083 (X'FF3').

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_0S390/B00KS/CEEA9190/8.13?SHELF=&DT=20080602034358 (z/OS 1.10)

Reason codes

03x - The save area chain terminated with a 0 chain pointer

Explanation: This abend and reason code, give during client connect or daemon IVP, usually indicates that APAR QO94976 for CA's ACF2 is not installed

Additional information: None.

ICH408I for USS based resources

Message

ICH408I USER(JOHN) GROUP(SYSPROG) NAME(JOHN DOE)

Explanation

Upon permission failure, RACF issues message ICH408I in the system log. RACF shows you what resource was requested on line 2, but with USS based resources, RACF does not tell you where exactly the permission failure occurred. The failure could be anywhere in the path leading to the requested resource. In the following example, /u/smile is allocated with 700, denying user JOHN access to /u/smile/.eclipse/RSE/SMILE.

```
ICH408I USER(JOHN) GROUP(SYSPROG) NAME(JOHN DOE)
/u/smile/.eclipse/RSE/SMILE
CL(DIRSRCH) FID(01D5C9D4E5C8C200020B000000000003)
INSUFFICIENT AUTHORITY TO LSTAT
ACCESS INTENT(-X) ACCESS ALLOWED(GROUP --)
EFFECTIVE UID(0096061081) EFFECTIVE GID(0999999999)
```

Use the loopath.sh shell script to list every directory of the path (loopath.sh <path> <cmd>).

```
$ /usr/lpp/rdz/bin/loopath.sh /u/smile/.eclipse/RSE/SMILE ls -dog
drwxr-xr-x 104 3904 Sep 9 11:41 /
dr-xr-xr-x 25 0 Oct 27 11:19 /u/
drwx--- 3 8192 Oct 2 2008 /u/smile/
drwxrwxrwx 3 8192 Jul 1 2008 /u/smile/.eclipse/
drwxrwxrwx 3 8192 Sep 3 2008 /u/smile/.eclipse/RSE/
drwxrwxrwx 2 8192 Jan 11 2009 /u/smile/.eclipse/RSE/SMILE/
```

Additional information

None.

Client

RSEG1057

Message

RSEG1057 Connect failed. Host <host> not found or not responding

Explanation

Second logon with same user ID kills the first one (from Developer for z/OS Versions 7.5.1.1. and 7.6.0.1). See "Multiple logons by a single userid" on page 29.

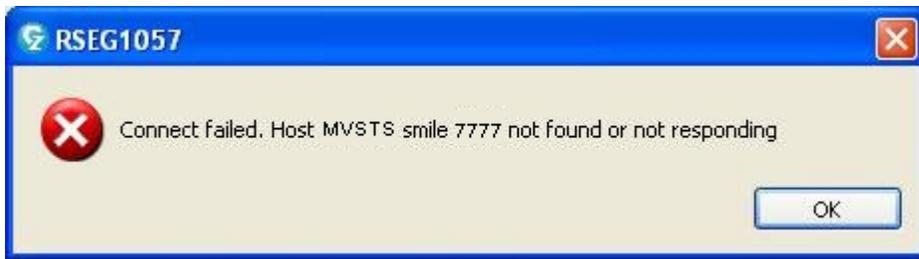


Figure 2. Error message RSEG1057

Additional information

None.

RSEG1242

Message

RSEG1242 Daemon failed to launch server on <host> using port <port>.

Connection refused.

Explanation

"Connection refused" is a TCP/IP message saying that nobody is listening on the port you are trying to connect to. Here are the possible reasons no one is listening:

1. RSE daemon is not active. Check the host. (For example, in SDSF.)
2. RSE daemon is not using the port specified by the client. Check console message FEK002I (in the syslog or RSE daemon job output).
3. A firewall or other network issue is blocking the client from accessing the RSE daemon port. (Port 0 in the RSEG1242 message normally indicates the RSE daemon.) Try **telnet** from the client machine to the RSE daemon port. (The connection will hang for 30 seconds if successful, but a firewall should display a message.)
`telnet <host> <port>`
4. The client can access the RSE daemon, but not the RSE server, due to firewall issues. (This situation is typically indicated by a non-zero port number in the RSEG1242 message.) Use `_RSE_PORTRANGE` in `rsed.envvars` to limit the ports being used, and open them in your firewall.

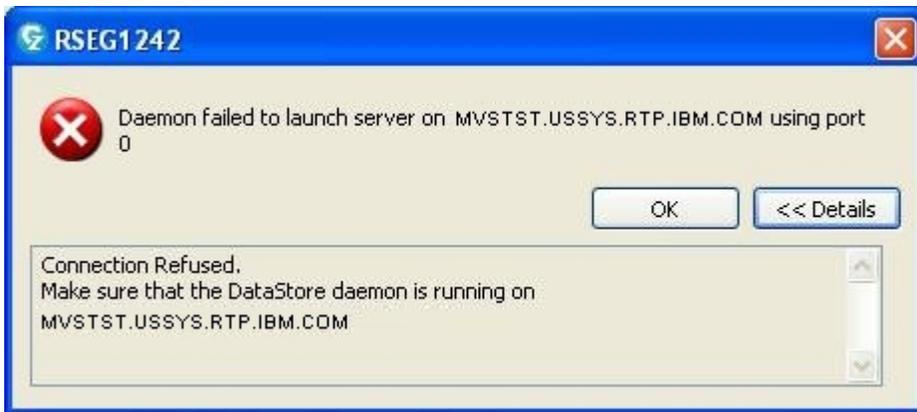


Figure 3. RSEG1242 with connection refused

Message

RSEG1242 Daemon failed to launch server on <host> using port <port>
server failure: <message>

Explanation

The details show the error message shown in rseserver.log (only if the RSE daemon or server was reached). Host logs are probably needed to see what is going on and resolve the issue. See the rseserver.log section for more information.

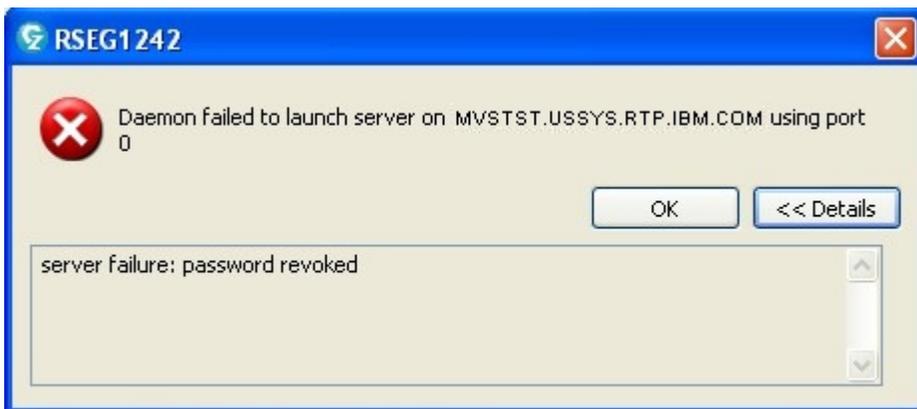


Figure 4. RSEG1242 with server failure

Message

RSEG1242 Daemon failed to launch server on <host> using port <port>
userid: <message>

Explanation

The details show the error message shown in `rserver.log` (only if RSE daemon or server was reached). Host logs are probably needed to see what is going on and resolve the issue. See `rserver.log` section for more information.



Figure 5. RSEG1242 with user failure

Additional information

None.

RSEG1243

Message

RSEG1243 Failed to connect to the daemon on <host> using port <port> with an unexpected exception.

Explanation

This message indicates that there was an exception while launching the server using the daemon. The exception is shown in the detailed message.

```
java.net.SocketTimeoutException: Read timed out
```

The client was able to connect to RSE daemon at TCP/IP level, and it was able to send user ID or password, but the RSE daemon is not able to send something back (server port and ID token). This is probably a firewall issue, prohibiting outbound traffic. Or there are two client PCs on the network with the same IP address, and the answer is routed back to the other machine.

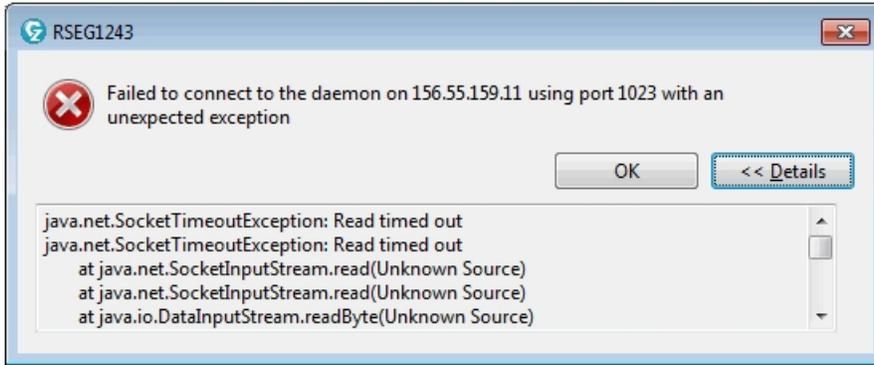


Figure 6. RSEG1243 error message

Additional information

None.

Security messages

R_ticketerv (IRRSPK) return codes

IRRPasTicket.generate

Message

```
ERROR class com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ZosClient: (R_ticketerv)
  SafRc=8, racfRc=8 racfRsn=16
  at com.ibm.eserver.zos.racf.IRRPasTicket.generate
ERROR class com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ZosSystemService:
  SafRc=8, racfRc=8 racfRsn=16 at
  com.ibm.eserver.zos.racf.IRRPasTicket.generate
```

Explanation

When this error occurs during logon, it is due to a security setup error (or missing ACF2 or TSS maintenance). See “PassTicket - Access not authorized (8/8/16)” on page 24 when it occurs randomly with RC 8/8/16 and the security product is ACF2 or TSS.

Additional information

See *Security Server RACF Callable Services (SA22-7691)*, section R_ticketerv (IRRSPK00)

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_0S390/B00KS/ICHZD190/2.48.7?SHELF=ICHZBK90&DT=20080520114546 (z/OS 1.10)

Table 2. R_ticketerv (IRRSPK00) return codes

R_ticketerv (IRRSPK00) return codes			
SAF return code	RACF return code	RACF reason code	Explanation

Table 2. R_ticketserv (IRRSPK00) return codes (continued)

0	0	0	The service was successful.
4	0	0	RACF is not installed.
8	8	0	Invalid function code.
8	8	4	Parameter list error.
8	8	8	An internal error was encountered.
8	8	12	A recovery environment could not be established.
8	8	16	Not authorized to use this service.
8	8	20	High order bit was not set to indicate last parameter.
8	12	8	Invocation of the Security Server Network Authentication Service Program Call (PC) interface failed with a 'parameter buffer overflow' return code. This indicates an internal error in IRRSPK00.
8	12	12	Invocation of the Security Server Network Authentication Service Program Call (PC) interface failed with an 'unable to allocate storage' return code. The region size for the Security Server Network Authentication Service started task (SKRBKDC) should be increased.

Table 2. R_ticketserv (IRRSPK00) return codes (continued)

8	12	16	Invocation of the Security Server Network Authentication Service Program Call (PC) interface failed with a 'local services are not available' return code. This indicates that the Security Server Network Authentication Service started task (SKRBKDC) address space has not been started or is terminating.
8	12	20	Invocation of the Security Server Network Authentication Service Program Call (PC) interface failed with an 'abend in the PC service routine' return code. The symptom record associated with this abend can be found in the logrec data set.
8	12	24	Invocation of the Security Server Network Authentication Service Program Call (PC) interface failed with an 'unable to obtain control lock' return code. This can occur if the task holding the lock is not being dispatched (for example, a dump is in progress).

Table 2. R_ticketerv (IRRSPK00) return codes (continued)

8	16	X'nnnn nnnn'	The Security Server Network Authentication Service was not able to successfully extract the client principal name from the supplied Kerberos V5 ticket. X'nnnnnnnn' is the Kerberos return code. Refer to the Security Server Network Authentication Service documentation for more information.
8	16	28	Unable to generate PassTicket.
8	16	32	<p>PassTicket evaluation failure. Possible reasons include:</p> <p>PassTicket to be evaluated is not a successful PassTicket.</p> <p>The PassTicket to be evaluated was already evaluated before and replay protection is in effect.</p> <p>No PTKTDATA profile exists to match the specified application.</p> <p>An internal error occurred.</p>

stderr.log

This section describes errors you might see in the stderr.log.

EDC5163I SAF/RACF extract error.

Message

pthread: EDC5163I SAF/RACF extract error.

Explanation

See *Language Environment Run-Time Messages (SA22-7566)*, section discussing XL C/C++ Run-Time Messages, message EDC5163I.

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_0S390/B00KS/CEEA9190/SPTCS00264 (z/OS 1.10)

An authorization failure occurred when attempting the service. This message is equivalent to the z/OS UNIX System Services errno, EMVSSAFEXTRERR.

This message is probably linked to the pThreadSecurity failed message in rsecomm.log.

Additional information

None.

EDC5111I Permission denied.

Message

pthread: EDC5111I Permission denied.

Explanation

See *Language Environment Run-Time Messages (SA22-7566)*, section discussing XL C/C++ Run-Time Messages, message EDC5111I.

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_0S390/B00KS/CEEA9190/SPTCS00217 (z/OS 1.10)

An attempt was made to access a file in a way that violates its file access permissions. This message is equivalent to the POSIX.1 EACCES errno.

This message is probably linked to the pThreadSecurity failed message in rsecomm.log.

Additional information

None.

CA ACF2 / Top Secret (TSS)

TSS7250E equals ICH408I in RACF

Message

TSS7250E 151 J=<job/AS name> A=<userid> TYPE=<security class>
RESOURCE=<resource to be checked>

Explanation

Unlike ICH408I, the message does not tell which security profile blocked the access, or which access was requested.

Additional information

None.

SAFOETKT U4083

Message

SAFOETKT U4083

Explanation

SAFOETKT U4083 abends in the syslog with client connects and tests with fekfivpd.

The following fixes are known to help with PassTicket problems when using ACF2/TSS.

- CA ACF2 PTF RO00498
- CA ACF2 PTF QO94976
- CA ACF2 r14 service pack 1
- CA TSS PTF RO00287

Additional information

None.

Logon fails with RACF Internal Errors

Message

INFO LogHandler: ThreadSecurity error: rc=5

ERROR RseDaemon: getServerPort(): result=-1;RACF Internal Errors (FEKAPPL)

Explanation

1. pthread_security_np() returns EMVSSAF2ERR (=5). ACF/2 detailed trace shows RC 8/8/4 on initACEE (Parameter list error occurred).

The following fix resolves the ACF2 error:

- CA ACF2 PTF RO15030
2. Due to an error in CA Top Secret, a _check_resource_auth_np() against the APPL class will fail with EMVSSAF2ERR if TSS defaults are used. As a result, the client fails with "RACF Internal Errors".

The following fix resolves the TSS error:

- CA TSS APAR SIT8704

Additional information

This problem occurs in Developer for z/OS Version 7.5.1.1, Version 7.5.1.2, Version 7.6.0.0, Version 7.6.0.1 and Version 7.6.1.0 only.

PassTicket - Access not authorized (8/8/16)

Message

syslog:

```
ACF04056 ACCESS TO RESOURCE IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.userid TYPE  
RPTK BY userid NOT AUTHORIZED
```

rserver.log:

```
ERROR class com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ZosClient: (R_ticketerv)  
SafRc=8, racfRc=8 racfRsn=16 at com.ibm.eserver.zos.racf.IRRPassTicket.generate
```

Explanation

Any command can cause this PassTicket generation error with ACF2 or Top Secret. The initial report was for JESminer but the problem may still exist for other Developer for z/OS host code.

The JESMiner thread is running continuously until the client disconnects from the RSE Server. The JESMiner thread generates a PassTicket at the time of CONNECT request. When the same thread tries to generate a PassTicket again (for example, for reconnect), ACF2/TSS issues error message "Access not authorized" for the PassTicket function. This is because ACF2/TSS changes the effective ID to the client ID after the thread-level security is established for the client. On the other hand, RACF does not change the effective ID even if the thread-level security is changed for the client. So, RACF always generates the PassTicket under the authority of the started task ID, but ACF2/TopSecret tries to generate the PassTicket under the authority of the client ID after the thread-level security is established. The client ID does not have any authority to generate a PassTicket, and so SafRc=8, racfRc=8, racfRsn=16 (codes for "no authority") are issued.

The following Developer for z/OS fix resolves the ACF2/TSS-specific problem:

- Version 7.6.2.1 APAR PM23923, Version 8.0.1.0 GA.

In another occurrence, a change was made in Developer for z/OS Version 8.0.1 that resulted in two pthread_security_np() calls in a single thread. Due to the effective ID switching done by ACF2/TSS, the second call fails with return codes 8/8/16.

The following Developer for z/OS fix resolves this ACF2/TSS-specific problem:

- Version 8.0.2.0 APAR PM29925.

Additional information

None.

64-bit PassTicket generation results in return codes 8/8/4

Message

```
ERROR ServerThread: 517: SafRc=8, racfRc=8 racfRsn=4
  com.ibm.eserver.zos.racf.IRRPassTicket.generate(IRRPassTicket.java:226)
ERROR RseDaemon: getServerPort(): result=0;server failure: SafRc=8,
  racfRc=8 racfRsn=4
  com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ZosSystemService.generatePassTicket
    (ZosSystemService.java:96)
  com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ServerThread.run(ServerThread.java:83)
  java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:736)
```

Explanation

Due to a bug in TSS and ACF2, Developer for z/OS cannot generate a PassTicket when 64-bit Java™ is used, and the call ends with SafRc=8, racfRc=8, racfRsn=4 (Invalid parameter list). The following PTFs resolve this issue:

- CA TSS R14.0 PTF RO31780
- CA TSS R15.0 PTF RO30836
- CA ACF2 R14.0 PTF RO31548
- CA ACF2 R15.0 PTF RO30898

Additional information

None.

TSS R14->R15 upgrade problem

Message

```
INFO LogHandler: ThreadSecurity error: rc=1
ERROR RseDaemon: getServerPort(): result=-1;PassTicket Generation Error
```

Explanation

A customer using 31-bit Developer for z/OS Version 7.6.2.1 host got this error after upgrading TSS from Release 14 to Release 15.

The ThreadSecurity error: rc=1 indicates that our pthread_security_np() call failed with return code EACCES, which means "Permission is denied; the specified password is incorrect." This indicates things fail in the usage of the generated PassTicket, not the generation itself.

The SIGMULTI flag (which is the TSS equivalent of the NO REPLAY PROTECTION used by RACF) was good:

```
TSS ADD(NDT) PSTKAPPL(FEKAPPL) SESSKEY(KEY16 ) SIGMULTI
```

CA TSS support indicated that a PTF will be supplied.

Additional information

None.

Caller not authorized to use getpsent

Message

```
ck_process_owner <userid> <groupid> <uid> <gid> 8 8 4
mm/dd/yy yy.ddd h.mm.ss <jobname> <source> <sysname> <cpu>
Failed - Caller not authorized to use this callable service
Real Uid : 0 Effective UID: 0
Saved UID : 0
Target PID : 0
Signal code : Signal n/a for type 3 (getpsent) requests
Signal code : 0
```

Explanation

The ISPF Client Gateway checks the active processes to see if there is already a server active from a previous invocation of the service. To do so, it analyses the output of the getpsent callable service. z/OS UNIX will try to collect information for every active process (including the ones the requester has no privileges for) and return only those for which the requester is authorized.

So the error message (which is only visible in trace-like security reports) is related to how z/OS UNIX works. It is NOT hindering normal operation.

Additional information

For information, see http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/BOOKS/BPXZB190/2.248?SHELF=BPXZSH91&DT=20080521092140 (z/OS 1.10).

JMON joblog

JM227I Unexpected RACF error

Message

```
JM227I Unexpected RACF error. SAF 8, RACF 28, Reason 0, User GP1TAJ
```

Explanation

See *Security Server RACROUTE Macro Reference* (SA22-7692), section RACROUTE REQUEST=VERIFY

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/BOOKS/ICHZC690/3.61.2?SHELF=ICHZBK90&DT=20080603040614 (z/OS 1.10)

08 means that the requested function has failed.

28 means that the OIDCARD (operator ID) parameter is required but not supplied.

OIDCARD=oid addr specifies the address of the currently defined operator identification card of the user who has entered the system. The address points to a field that is 1 byte in length, followed by the operator ID card.

OIDCARD is used for operators logging on without password, and is a password substitution for them.

A possible scenario for getting this error is if JMON received a null password.

Additional information

None.

syslog

This section describes errors you might see in the syslog.

ABEND=SEC6

Message

ABEND=SEC6 U0000 REASON=0F01C008

Explanation

An error occurred during processing of a callable service to z/OS UNIX System Services.

See *MVS System Codes* (SA22-7626), section "System Completion Codes", code EC6.

Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/B00KS/IEA2H790/SPTM014775 (z/OS 1.10)

Reason code

- C008x - The calling process cannot be dubbed

Explanation: This message, issued during RSE daemon startup, usually indicates that an OMVS RACF segment has not been defined for the user ID associated with the RSED started task.

Additional information: None.

- FF09x - A signal was received causing termination

Explanation: This message, given during improper connection termination, usually indicates the ISPF Client Gateway caused RSE to crash. Check for ISPF APAR OA27174 - PTF UA45333 (for z/OS 1.10), UA45332 (for z/OS 1.9), or UA45242 (for z/OS 1.8).

Additional information: ISPF APAR OA29821 is also known to resolve a SEC6 ABEND in RSE. (Another symptom is never-ending Client Gateway address spaces.) Check for PTF UA49277 (for z/OS 1.11), PTF UA49276 (for z/OS 1.10), PTF UA49275 (for z/OS 1.9), or PTF UA49274 (for z/OS 1.8).

Chapter 2. Hints and tips

This chapter presents some useful hints and tips for setting up Developer for z/OS.

Behavior changes

APPC no longer default

- **From Developer for z/OS Version 7.1.0.0:**

In Version 7.1.0.0, Developer for z/OS stopped using APPC as the default method for accessing MVS based resources. The default now is to use an SCLMDT (FMID HSD3310) function.

Note: The IBM SCLM Developer Toolkit support has been deprecated.

- **From Developer for z/OS Version 7.5.0.0:**

In Version 7.5.0.0, the ISPF Client Gateway replaced the SCLMDT function used in Version 7.1.x.x. The code for the ISPF Client Gateway started as an exact copy of the SCLMDT code.

PassTicket setup required

- **From Developer for z/OS Version 7.5.1.1:**

Until Version 7.5.1.1, if RSE was not able to generate a PassTicket, and thus not able to switch the security context of a user-specific thread to that of the owning user, processing continued using the server's credentials. In Version 7.5.1.1, this behavior changed and a connection is now terminated if a PassTicket cannot be generated. The client gets a clear error message when this happens.

Application security setup required

- **From Developer for z/OS Version 7.5.1.1:**

Until Version 7.5.1.1, if a user was not allowed explicit READ permit to the FEKAPPL profile in the APPL class, processing continued. In Version 7.5.1.1, this behavior changed, and a connection is now terminated if a user does not have an explicit permit to FEKAPPL. The client gets a clear error message when this happens.

Note: When implemented, RTC 22990 (logon fails on FEKAPPL check due to TSS bug, the explicit check for FEKAPPL is removed in Version 8.0.1.0, and Developer for z/OS relies on the judgment of RACF. (RACF works the other way around: Explicit NONE permits are needed to refuse access.)

- **From Developer for z/OS Version 8.0.1.0:**

As a bypass for a TSS bug, the explicit check for FEKAPPL is removed in Version 8.0.1.0, and Developer for z/OS relies on the judgment of RACF. (RACF works the other way around: Explicit NONE permits are needed to refuse access.)

Multiple logons by a single userid

- **From Developer for z/OS Versions 7.5.1.1 and 7.6.0.1:**

In Versions 7.5.1.1 and 7.6.0.1, there is a behavior change for multiple logons by a single userid. Until those release versions, Developer for z/OS did not check for multiple logons by the same user, because only the user-specific log files are affected. However, some customers have users who regularly lose the client-host connection (usually because they are tired of waiting for a huge download and shut down the client). When those users log on again, the time-outs of the first session have not yet expired, and the host thinks the first session is still active. This is not a problem, except that the first session still has the lock on all the files the user was editing, and the users are not willing to wait for the host to realize that the session is gone and free the locks.

Lowering the time-out values was a first attempt to resolve the problem (in Version 7.6 GA), but this is a delicate balance, as Developer for z/OS should not terminate a session just because there is a network slowdown.

As a solution, the `single.logon` option was created (activated with v7511 UK51499 or v7601 UK54177) that cleans up any existing session if a user ID logs on twice. This is now the default behavior, because the benefit of ensuring all locks are freed outweighs the problem for the few users that log on multiple times. You can change this behavior with the new `single.logon` directive in `rсед.envvars`, which is documented in the PTF hold information.

The new directive looks like this:

```
#_RSE_JAVAOPTS="$_RSE_JAVAOPTS -Dsingle.logon=false"
```

The purpose is to allow a user ID to log on multiple times. The default value is `false`. Uncomment to allow a user ID to log on multiple times to a single RSE daemon.

Note: A second logon attempt will cause the first one to be cancelled by the host if this directive is not active or set to `false`. This cancellation is accompanied by console message FEK210I.

Log location

- **From Developer for z/OS Versions 7.5.0.0, 7.5.1.1, 7.6.0.0:**

In Version 7.5.0.0, `daemon.log` was introduced in `rсед.envvars` (commented out) to specify where `rsedaemon.log` and `rседserver.log` are located. If not specified, the home directory of the user assigned to the RSED started task is used. Note that `daemon.log` is relative to the configuration directory (`/etc/rdz`) when it is not an absolute path.

In Version 7.5.1.1, `user.log` and `DSTORE_LOG_DIRECTORY` were introduced in `rсед.envvars`, (commented out) which specify where the user-specific logs are located: `user.log/DSTORE_LOG_DIRECTORY/$LOGNAME/*.log`.

- If `user.log` is not specified, the home directory of the user is used. Note that `user.log` is relative to the configuration directory (`/etc/rdz`) when it is not an absolute path.
- If `DSTORE_LOG_DIRECTORY` is not specified, `/.eclipse/RSE` is used. Note that `DSTORE_LOG_DIRECTORY` can be a null string.

In Version 7.6.0.0, Developer for z/OS uncommented the mentioned variables and routed all logs to `/var/zexpl/logs`. Example:

```

_RSE_JAVAOPTS="$ _RSE_JAVAOPTS -Ddaemon.log=/var/zexpl/logs"
_RSE_JAVAOPTS="$ _RSE_JAVAOPTS -Duser.log=/var/zexpl/logs"
_RSE_JAVAOPTS="$ _RSE_JAVAOPTS -DDSTORE_LOG_DIRECTORY="

```

Server bind address

- **From Developer for z/OS Version 8.0.1.0:**

In previous releases, RSE server bind to IP address 0, which results in a bind to every available TCPIP stack. This breaks Distributed Dynamic VIPA setups, and requires special TCPIP configuration to bypass the problem.

In Version 8.0.1.0, RSE server (active inside the threadpool) will analyze the IP address used by the client when it connected to RSE daemon. RSE server will then do a bind to just that address to start listening on the port. This way DDVIPA will automatically route the server connection request to the same system it sent the initial daemon connection request to.

Host based property groups

- **From Developer for z/OS Version 8.0.1.0:**

In previous releases, Developer for z/OS supported host based property groups through a set a configuration files, /etc/rdz/propertiescfg.properties, /var/zexpl/properties/propertygroups.xml, and /var/zexpl/properties/defaultvalues.xml.

In Version 8.0.1.0, all this is now managed on a bigger scale through push-to-client, using /etc/rdz/pushtoclient.properties and /var/zexpl/pushtoclient/keymapping.xml.

Host based projects

- **From Developer for z/OS Version 8.0.1.0:**

In previous releases, Developer for z/OS supported host based projects through a set a configuration files, /etc/rdz/projectcfg.properties and /var/zexpl/projects/USERID/project.instance.

In Version 8.0.1.0, this is managed on a bigger scale through push-to-client, using /etc/rdz/pushtoclient.properties and /var/zexpl/pushtoclient/keymapping.xml.

Debugging and tracing host issues

FTP to IBM

When you want to send files to IBM using FTP, use the following process:

1. All files must be sequential. If the file is a PDS(E) or a single member, use XMIT to convert it to a sequential file. Example:

```
XMIT DUMMY.DUMMY DS('data.set.name(member)') outdsn(userid.PMR#.XMIT')
```

2. Bigger files must be tersed. Example:

```

//TERSE EXEC PGM=AMATERSE,PARM=PACK
//*TERSE EXEC PGM=TRSMMAIN,PARM=PACK
//*STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.MIGLIB
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//INFILE DD DISP=SHR,DSN=data.set.name
//OUTFILE DD DISP=(NEW,CATLG),SPACE=(CYL,(250,250),RLSE),
// UNIT=SYSALLDA,DSN=data.set.name.TRS

```

3. Enter these commands from the TSO Ready prompt:
 - a. ftp ftp.emea.ibm.com

- b. **user ID:** anonymous
- c. **password:** you@email.com (Use your e-mail address for the password.)
- d. cd toibm/mvs
- e. binary
- f. put 'userid.<name>.trs' pmr#.branch#.country#.<name>.trs
- g. quit

SVC dump

Because RSE is a z/OS UNIX process, the OMVS data is often needed to get the complete picture. RSE also contains multiple address spaces (daemon and thread pools), so wildcards are required.

manual

```
DUMP COMM=(description or dump name)
R xx,SDATA=(PSA,SQA,LSQA,RGN,TRT,LPA,CSA,SUM,ALLNUC),CONT
R xx,JOBNAME=(OMVS,RSED*),DSPNAME=('OMVS'.*, 'RSED*'.*),END
```

slip trap

```
CD SET,SDUMP=(CSA,LPA,LSQA,NUC,PSA,RGN,SQA,SUM,SWA,TRT),Q=YES
CD SET,SDUMP,MAXSPACE=2000M
SLIP SET,ID=RSES,MSGID=FEKxxxI,JL=(OMVS,RSED*),DN=('OMVS'.*, 'RSED*'.*),END
```

APPC TP data

The APPC white paper, *Using APPC to provide TSO command services* (SC14-7291-00), holds more information on setting up APPC itself, setting up the APPC transaction program (TP), modifying an existing TP, and basic problem solving.

APPC TP JES messages

When a TP executes, the TP runtime messages, such as allocation and termination messages, go to a log named by the MESSAGE_DATA_SET keyword in its TP profile. The default value in sample JCL FEK.SFEKSAMP(FEKAPPCC) is &SYSUID.FEKFRSRV.&TPDATE.&TPTIME.LOG. This log file does not appear unless the KEEP_MESSAGE_LOG(ALWAYS) keyword is added to the transaction definitions. The default value in sample JCL FEK.SFEKSAMP(FEKAPPCC) is ERROR.

APPC TP SYSTSPRT

For actual debugging (only on request of IBM support), you can trap the SYSTSPRT output of the transaction. The default output location in sample JCL FEK.SFEKSAMP(FEKAPPCC) is SYSOUT=*.

When writing to a dataset, be sure you use a user-specific naming convention (for example, use &SYSUID. in the DSN), because there will be one APPC transaction per Developer for z/OS user.

When writing the output to SYSOUT, be aware that JES treats APPC's SYSOUT output as special:

- While the APPC transaction is still active, the output can be seen using the **DA** command in SDSF. The job name will be FEKFRSRV by default. The client's userid will be the job owner.
- When the APPC transaction ends, the output can be seen using the **APPC ON** and **H ALL** commands in SDSF, if the output was written to a HOLD output class. The job name and job owner remain the same.

APPC trace

APPC API TRACE (text file)

To perform an APPC API trace to a text file, use the following process:

1. Allocate a sequential dataset with VB 27994 27998, CYL(1,1), for example `userid.APITRACE`.
2. Ensure APPC has ALTER access to `userid.APITRACE`.
3. From ISPF option 6 or TSO READY mode, issue the command:

```
EX 'SYS1.SBLSCLI0(ATBTRACE)' 'START DSN(userid.APITRACE)
LU(base_lu) TP(FEKFRSRV)'
```
4. Reproduce the failure
5. From ISPF option 6 or TSO READY mode, issue the command:

```
EX 'SYS1.SBLSCLI0(ATBTRACE)' 'STOP DSN(userid.APITRACE)'
```

The trace is case-sensitive.

APPC CTRACE (SVCDUMP)

To perform an APPC CTRACE(SVCDUMP), use the following process:

1. Issue command: `TRACE CT,256M,COMP=SYSAPPC`
2. Issue command: `R xx,OPTIONS=(GLOBAL),END`
3. Reproduce the failure.
4. Issue command: `TRACE CT,OFF,COMP=SYSAPPC`

ISPF ISPVCALL trace

Add `isptrace=nullfile` to `ISPF.conf`. This will tell ISPF to start tracing. Output is written to `userid.ISPVCALL.TRACE` (or to `userid.CALL.TRACE` if the z/OS release level is before 1.9).

To test if ISPVCALL works as expected, issue: **TSO ISPVCALL STATUS**. (No DD is needed.)

TCP/IP RESOLVER trace

Location of documentation for this trace: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/BOOKS/F1A1C590/3.33.2?SHELFL=F1A1BKB1&DT=20090402133646 (z/OS 1.11).

Add the following variable setting to `rsed.envvars`:

```
RESOLVER_TRACE=/var/zexpl/logs/resolver.trace
```

You can use `RESOLVER_TRACE=stdout` when you are working from the command line.

TCP/IP and RESOLVER CTRACE

To perform a TCP/IP and RESOLVER CTRACE, use the following process:

1. Start external writer:

```
TRACE CT,WTRSTART=CTWTR1
```
2. Start resolver CTRACE:

```
TRACE CT,ON,COMP=SYSTCPRE,SUB=(resolverprocname)
R xx,WTR=CTWTR1,OPTIONS=(ALL),END
```
3. Start TCPIP CTRACE:

```
TRACE CT,ON,COMP=SYSTCPIP,SUB=(tcpipprocname)
R xx,WTR=CTWTR1,OPTIONS=(TCP,PFS,UDP),END
```

4. Recreate the problem.

5. Stop the traces:

```
TRACE CT,ON,COMP=SYSTCPRE,SUB=(resolverprocname)
R xx,WTR=DISCONNECT,END
TRACE CT,OFF,COMP=SYSTCPRE,SUB=(resolverprocname)
TRACE CT,ON,COMP=SYSTCPIP,SUB=(tcpipprocname)
R xx,WTR=DISCONNECT,END
TRACE CT,OFF,COMP=SYSTCPIP,SUB=(tcpipprocname)
TRACE CT,WTRSTOP=CTWTR1,FLUSH
```

SAF trace

The SAF trace documented here requires a diagnostic driver for Developer for z/OS that creates a console message just before and after the targeted security call, in this case PassTicket generation.

The diagnostic driver issues the following messages when a PassTicket is generated:

- 09351 12:22:23.75 STC15088 00000090 +FEKP01I before invoking passticket generation module.
- 09351 12:22:23.78 STC15088 00000090 +FEKP02I after invoking passticket generation module.

Follow these instructions to activate the test driver outside SMP/E.

1. Make a backup of /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/zosserver.jar:

```
mv /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/zosserver.jar /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/zosserver.jar.bu
```

2. FTP the attached zosserver.jar in binary to /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/ (59779 bytes).

3. Make the uploaded file executable:

```
chmod 755 /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/zosserver.jar
```

4. Verify the change has been made:

```
ls -lE /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/zosserver.jar
-rwxr-xr-x -s- 1 IBMUSER SYS1 59779 Dec 17 12:04 zosserver.jar
```

5. Restart the RSED started task to pick up the changes.

The next thing to do is set up the system dump and SAF trace. Note that RACF relies on GTF to create a SAF trace.

See (for z/OS 1.10) http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_0S390/BOOKS/IEA2V191/10.0?SHELF=IEA2BK91&DT=20090220211519

1. Create a GTF started task, or use an existing one:

```
/**
/** GTF TRACE
/**
/** START COMMAND : S GTF.GTFUSER
/** STOP COMMAND : P GTFUSER
/**
/**GTF PROC TRACE=USER.$$$$GTF.TRACE,
// DSP=NEW,
// SIZE='CYL,10',
// PLIB=USER.$$$$GTF.PARMLIB,
// MEMBER=GTFPARM
/**
/**IEFPROC EXEC PGM=AHLGTF,TIME=1440,REGION=4096K,
// PARM='MODE=EXT,DEBUG=NO,TIME=YES'
/**IEFRDOR DD DSN=&TRACE,
```

```
// DISP=(&DSP,CATLG),
// UNIT=SYSALLDA,
// SPACE=(&SIZE)
//SYSLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=&PLIB(&MEMBER)
//*
```

2. Create a GTF trace options file, for example GTFSAF, with the following content:

```
TRACE=USRP
USR=(F44)
END
```
3. Create a slip trap that triggers on the FEKP02I message (console command):

```
SLIP SET, ID=RDZ1, MSGID=FEKP02I, JL=(RACF, RSED*), DN=(1.IRR*), END
```
4. Start the GTF trace (console command):

```
START GTF.GTFRDZ, MEMBER=GTFSAF
```
5. Accept the trace options by replying to AHL125A RESPECIFY TRACE OPTIONS OR REPLY U (console command):

```
R xx,U
```
6. Enable the SAF trace in RACF (console command):

```
@SET TRACE( JOBNAME(RSED*) RACROUTE(TYPE(1)) CALLABLE(TYPE(43)) ) LIST
```

Note: The "@" represents the subsystem command prefix you assigned to RACF via the INITPARM value in SYS1.PARMLIB(IEFSSNxx). This implies that the RACF subsystem must be active.

For more information about this, see [http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/BOOKS/ICHZA290/4.6.1.1?SHELFL=ICHZBK90&DT=20080521121606&CASE=\(z/OS 1.10\)](http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/BOOKS/ICHZA290/4.6.1.1?SHELFL=ICHZBK90&DT=20080521121606&CASE=(z/OS 1.10)). RACF support will tell you the desired trace options for the specific problem.

Recreate the problem. (Only logon, do not disconnect to avoid trace pollution.)

Finally, disable the trace, collect the data, and undo the changes for test driver.

Disable the trace as soon as possible after the problem has been recreated, to prevent the data from "rolling out" of the trace file.

1. Disable the SAF trace in RACF (console command):

```
@SET TRACE( NOJOBNAME NORACROUTE NOCALLABLE ) LIST
```
2. Stop the GTF trace (console command):

```
STOP GTFRDZ
```
3. Terse and FTP the dump and trace to IBM. (Be sure to reference the PMR number.)
4. Remove the test driver:

```
mv /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/zosserver.jar.bu /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/zosserver.jar
```
5. Verify the work of the previous command has been done:

```
ls -lE /usr/lpp/rdz/lib/zosserver.jar
-rwxr-xr-x -s- 2 IBMUSER SYS1 59669 Dec 16 18:37 zosserver.jar
```
6. Restart the RSED started task to pick up the changes.

Show active z/OS UNIX processes

The SDSF PS view is an easy way of seeing z/OS UNIX processes (active and zombie), but there are other options.

A super user (UID 0) can run **ps -ef** from the OMVS shell to see all active processes, or **ps -fu <userid>** for those processes belonging to a specific user. For more information, see http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/B00KS/BPXZA5B0/PS (z/OS 1.12).

Operator commands **D OMVS,A=ALL** and **D OMVS,U=<userid>** give similar output as the **ps shell** command. See http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/B00KS/IEA2G1B1/4.10.48 (z/OS 1.12).

Show z/OS UNIX reason code

To show the z/OS UNIX reason code, add the following variable setting to `rzed.envvars`:

```
_EDC_ADD_ERRNO2=1
```

For more information, see the *XL C/C++ Programming Guide* (SC09-4765), section about `_EDC_ADD_ERRNO2`. (Location: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/B00KS/CBCPG190/4.12.2.7?SHELF=CBCBS190&DT=20080616063107 for z/OS 1.10)

When `_EDC_ADD_ERRNO2` is set to 1, `errno2` is added to `perror()`, `strerror()`, and `strerror_r()` messages. Example:

```
+FEK117E socketpair() failed.  
  reason=(EDC5124I Too many open files. (errno2=0x050B0146))
```

Note: `_EDC_ADD_ERRNO2=1` is active by default in `rzed.envvars` in Developer for z/OS Version 8.0.1 and later.

GSK SSL trace

GSK SSL (also known as System SSL) is used by the RSE daemon. The RSE server uses Java SSL.

Set the following variables in `rzed.envvars`:

```
GSK_TRACE_FILE=/var/zexpl/logs/gskssl.trc  
GSK_TRACE=0xFF
```

Note: By default, the `GSK_TRACE` is written to `/tmp/gskssl.%.trc`, where `%` is the process ID.

Recreate the problem.

Format the trace. (Trace is sent to DD STDOUT.)

```
//GSKTRACE JOB CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),NOTIFY=&SYSUID  
//*  
//* SHOW FORMATTED GSKTRACE  
//*  
// SET FILE='/var/zexpl/logs/gskssl.trc'  
//*  
//FORMAT EXEC PGM=BPXBATCH,REGION=0M,TIME=NOLIMIT,  
// PARM='SH ls -l &FILE;echo;gsktrace &FILE'  
//STDOUT DD SYSOUT=*  
//STDERR DD SYSOUT=*  
//*
```

Expected output:

- `rseDaemon.log`:

```

08:40:26.523 [corejni.c:1036 0xdf45ac0]
  Java_com_ibm_etools_zos_server_CoreJNI_createSocket() Entered
key=enable_ssl
value=true
key=daemon_keydb_file
value=rsessl.racf
key=daemon_key_label
value=rsehost
key=server_keystore_file
value=rsessl.racf
key=server_keystore_label
value=rsehost
key=server_keystore_type
value=JCERACFKS
key=enable_ssl, value=true
Java_com_ibm_etools_zos_server_CoreJNI_createSocket() Exited
08:40:35.418 [corejni.c:1103 0xdf45ac0]
Java_com_ibm_etools_zos_server_CoreJNI_acceptSocket() Entered
08:41:09.968 [corejni.c:1117 0xdf45ac0]
Java_com_ibm_etools_zos_server_CoreJNI_acceptSocket() Exited
key=daemon_keydb_file, value=rsessl.racf
key=daemon_keydb_password, value=
key=daemon_key_label, value=rsehost
Java_com_ibm_etools_zos_server_CoreJNI_readSocket() Entered
Java_com_ibm_etools_zos_server_CoreJNI_readSocket() Exited

```

- rseserver.log:

```

Wed Jan 06 08:40:21 EST 2010
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): spawn command result=16777795:132
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): send Query to the Server process
-----
Wed Jan 06 08:40:35 EST 2010
INFO RseDaemon: startProcesses(): Server process started. (processId=583)
INFO LogHandler: Thread poolProcess:583: KeyStore=JCERACFKS, rsessl.racf,
INFO : ProcessId=583, Memory_Usage=4%, Used_Memory=2771KB, threads=3, TCBS=14
-----
Wed Jan 06 08:41:11 EST 2010
INFO LogHandler: 583:smile:8070256:0:6291103
INFO LogHandler: ProcessId=583: port 1837 assigned to smile
INFO : ProcessId=583, Memory_Usage=6%, Used_Memory=4028KB, threads=6, TCBS=18
INFO LogHandler: ProcessId=583: smile logged on

```

SSL Alert messages

Alert messages, as in the following sample, are documented in RFC 2246 (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2246.txt>).

```

ERROR read_v3_alert(): SSL V3 alert 46 received from <ip> ERROR
gsk_secure_socket_init(): SSL V3 server handshake failed with ...INFO
default_setsocketoptions(): TCP_NODELAY restored for socket ...EXIT
gsk_secure_socket_init(): <-- Exit status 0x0000019e (414)
  ENTRY gsk_strerror():
--> Thd-0 EXIT gsk_strerror(): <-- Exit status 0x00000000 (0)

```

Alert	Description	Explanation
0	close_notify	This message notifies the recipient that the sender will not send any more messages on this connection. The session cannot resume if any connection is terminated without proper close_notify messages with level equal to warning.

10	unexpected_message	An inappropriate message was received. This alert is always indicates an unrecoverable error and should never be observed in communication between proper implementations.
20	bad_record_mac	This alert is returned if a record is received with an incorrect MAC. This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
21	decryption_failed	A TLSCiphertext decrypted in an invalid way. Either it was not an even multiple of the block length or its padding values, when checked, were not correct. This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
22	record_overflow	A TLSCiphertext record was received which had a length more than $2^{14}+2048$ bytes, or a record decrypted to a TLSCompressed record with more than $2^{14}+1024$ bytes. This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
30	decompression_failure	The decompression function received improper input (for example, data that would expand to excessive length). This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
40	handshake_failure	Receiving of a handshake_failure alert message indicates that the sender was unable to negotiate an acceptable set of security parameters with the available options. This is an unrecoverable error.
41	? no_certificate ?	See SSL support.
42	bad_certificate	A certificate was corrupt, contained signatures that did not verify correctly, or had other problems.
43	unsupported_certificate	A certificate was of an unsupported type.
44	certificate_revoked	A certificate was revoked by its signer.
45	certificate_expired	A certificate has expired or is not currently valid.
46	certificate_unknown	Some other (unspecified) issue arose in processing the certificate, rendering it unacceptable.
47	illegal_parameter	A field in the handshake was out of range or inconsistent with other fields. This always indicates an unrecoverable error.
48	unknown_ca	A valid certificate chain or partial chain was received, but the certificate was not accepted because the CA certificate could not be located or could not be matched with a known, trusted CA. This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.

49	access_denied	A valid certificate was received, but when access control was applied, the sender decided not to proceed with negotiation. This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
50	decode_error	A message could not be decoded because some field was out of the specified range or the length of the message was incorrect. This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
51	decrypt_error	A handshake cryptographic operation failed, including being unable to correctly verify a signature, decrypt a key exchange, or validate a finished message.
60	export_restriction	A negotiation not in compliance with export restrictions was detected. For example, attempting to transfer a 1024 bit ephemeral RSA key for the RSA_EXPORT handshake method. This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
70	protocol_version	The protocol version the client has attempted to negotiate is recognized, but not supported. (For example, old protocol versions might be avoided for security reasons.) This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
71	insufficient_security	Returned instead of handshake_failure when a negotiation has failed specifically because the server requires ciphers more secure than those supported by the client. This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
80	internal_error	An internal error unrelated to the peer or the correctness of the protocol makes it impossible to continue (such as a memory allocation failure). This message always indicates an unrecoverable error.
90	user_canceled	This handshake is being canceled for some reason unrelated to a protocol failure. If the user cancels an operation after the handshake is complete, just closing the connection by sending a close_notify is more appropriate. This alert should be followed by a close_notify. This message is generally a warning.

100	no_renegotiation	Sent by the client in response to a hello request or by the server in response to a client hello after initial handshaking. Either of these would normally lead to renegotiation. When renegotiation is not appropriate, the recipient should respond with this alert. At that point, the original requester can decide whether to proceed with the connection. One case where this would be appropriate would be where a server has spawned a process to satisfy a request; the process might receive security parameters (key length, authentication, and so forth) at startup, and it might be difficult to communicate changes to these parameters after that point. This message is always a warning.
-----	------------------	--

Java SSL trace

Java SSL is used by the RSE server. The RSE daemon uses GSK SSL (also known as System SSL).

Set the following variables in `rseed.envvars`:

```
_RSE_JAVAOPTS="$_RSE_JAVAOPTS -Djavax.net.debug=true"
_RSE_JAVAOPTS="$_RSE_JAVAOPTS -Denable.standard.log=true"
```

The output is written to `stdout`, so `enable.standard.log` must be set to trap it. The trapped output will go to `/var/zexpl/logs/stdout.n.log` (where `n=1, 2, 3, ...`).

Java method trace

You can use the method trace to trace the NIO (network I/O) code within the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Add the following parameters to the JVM:

- `-Xtrace:methods={java/nio/channels/SocketChannel.*},output=/var/zexpl/logs/nio.trc`

This will produce a binary file `nio.trc`, which needs to be formatted using the following command:

```
java com.ibm.jvm.format.TraceFormat
/var/zexpl/logs/nio.trc /var/zexpl/logs/nio_trace.txt
```

The tracing suggested will trace only the `SocketChannel` class. If you want to trace the entire network I/O code, you need to limit the tracing to `java/nio/*` in the `Xtrace` command.

Note: `Xtrace` greatly reduces the performance.

CARMA memory leak trace

This trace requires Developer for z/OS Versions 7.1.1.4, 7.5.1.1, 7.6.0.1 or later.

CARMA can run with an LE diagnosis heap manager, which will allow development to find the cause of a memory leak. Upon termination, this heap manager writes a memory allocation report to the `CARMALOG DD`. See http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/B00KS/CEEA1190/2.1.10?SHELF=CEE2BK90&DT=20080530025919 (z/OS 1.10) for more information.

Batch submit invocation `CRASUBMT`:

```
//CARMALOG DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSTSIN DD *  ISPSTART PGM(CRASERV) +
    PARM('ENVAR("_CEE_HEAP_MANAGER=CEL4MCHK")/&PORT &TIMEOUT')
/*
```

CRASTART invocation in crastart.conf (indentation indicates line continuation):

```
-COMMAND=ALLOC FI(CARMALOG) MOD CATALOG DSORG(PS) RECFM(F,B)
    LRECL(133) BLKSIZE(27930) SPACE(5,5) TRACKS UNIT(SYSALLDA)
    DA(&CRAUSER..&SYSNAME..CRA.CARMALOG)
PROGRAM=IKJEFT01 ISPSTART PGM(CRASERV)
    PARM('ENVAR("_CEE_HEAP_MANAGER=CEL4MCHK")/&CRAPRM1. &CRAPRM2.')
```

Chapter 3. Installation and setup

For information about how to set up and configure Developer for z/OS, see the *Developer for z/OS Host Configuration Guide (SC23-7658)*.

FEKFIVPT invocation results in initialization failure

Problem

Running the RSE Daemon with IVP, the FEKFIVPT gets the following error in the syslog:

Error

```
TCP/IP IVP test...
Initialize failed, rc= 1004
```

Explanation and resolution

This error code is generated by the following invocation in FEKFIVPT:

```
parse value socket('Initialize', 'RSCLIENT') with rc .
  if rc <>0 then call SayError 'Initialize' rc 0
```

The rc=1004 for a SOCKET API is documented in the TCPIP errno.h file, and it means:

```
1004 EIBMIUCVERR All The request failed because of an IUCV error.
```

This error is generated by the client stub code. Ensure IUCV/VMCF is functional.

Additional information

Here is a link to the z/OS Communications Server Version 1.9 that contains this socket return code information: <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/zos/v1r9/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.zos.r9.cs3cod0/syserret.htm>

You should ensure that the TCP/IP IUCV/VMCF subsystem is configured and started according to the TCP/IP stack that is used. Here is a link to the z/OS Communications Server Version 1.9 Information Center. The information there explains how to configure and start this subsystem: <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/zos/v1r9/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.zos.r9.hal2002/f1a1b37042.htm>. Here is a link to the IUCV/VMCF considerations information: <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/zos/v1r9/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.zos.r9.hal2002/f1a1b37042.htm>

IVP test results in “CEE3201S operation exception” error

Problem

Attempts to run an IVP test using Developer for z/OS using the command fekfivpd port username results in the error message:
CEE3201S The system detected an operation exception (System Completion Code=0C1)

Error

The full error message is:

```
CEE3201S The system detected an operation exception
(System Completion Code=0C1).
From entry point main at compile unit offset -33C7C3B0 at entry offset
-33C7C3B0 at address 00000000.
Possible Bad Branch: Statement: Offset: +000000E8
41 *- * 'set -a;.' path'rsed.envvars;fekfdivp'
port NoDollar(uid) +++ RC(132) +++
```

Explanation and resolution

The TSO region size is too small.

Additional information

None.

Starting the RSE daemon task fails with error message BPXM009I

Problem

Attempts to start the RSE daemon task on the host results in the following message in the job output:

Error

```
BPXM009I BPXBATCH FAILED BECAUSE OPEN (BPX10PN) FOR STDIN FAILED
WITH RETURN CODE 0000009C REASON CODE 0B0C00FC
```

Explanation and resolution

Look at the last 2 bytes of the REASON CODE, which are 00FC. See "Reason Codes" in *UNIX System Services Messages and Codes*.

JRSAFNoUID: The user ID has no UID.

Create an OMVS segment with a UID. The problem is the user ID for the RSE started task has no group ID, and the OMVS segment is not defined correctly.

Additional information

None.

FEKFIVPI failing with MSG: ISPZINT not found

Problem

After installing IBM Developer for z/OS Version 7.5 and running the Installation Verification Program (IVP) the following output is generated:

Error

```
*** CHECK : USS MODULES Checking ISPF Directory :
/usr/lpp/ispf Checking modules in /usr/lpp/ispf/bin directory RC=8
MSG: ISpzINT not found
MSG: Remove suffix /bin from _CMDSErv_BASE_HOME setting in rsed.envv
Checking for ISPF configuration file ISPF.conf
*** ERRORS FOUND IN INSTALLATION VERIFICATION CHECK ***
IVP processing terminated until errors corrected
Re-run IVP process once errors above rectified
Host installation verification terminated with Errors
```

Explanation and resolution

The ISPF SISPLPA data set could not be found or was not APF-authorized.

The SISPLPA data set must be:

- in LPA, LINKLIST or STEPLIB (PARMLIB or rsed.envvars)
- APF authorized (PARMLIB)
- program controlled (security)

Additional information

None.

fekfivpd when RSE started task is not active

When the RSE started task is not active, you might see the following messages:

```
connect() failed: EDC8128I Connection refused.
43 *-* 'set -a;.' path'rsed.envvars;fekfdivp' port NoDollar(uid)
+++ RC(255) +++
```

fekfivpd with insufficient memory

You might see the following error messages in an "insufficient memory" situation:

```
CEE3201S The system detected an operation exception (System Completion Code=0C1)
From entry point main at compile unit offset -33C7C3B0 at entry offset -33C7C3B0
at address 00000000.
Possible Bad Branch: Statement: Offset: +000000E8
<> LEAID ENTERED (LEVEL 10/15/2007 AT 09.21)
<> LEAID PROCESSING COMPLETE. RC=0
41 *-* 'set -a;.' path'rsed.envvars;fekfdivp' port NoDollar(uid)
+++ RC(132) +++
```

Generating pass ticket results in ERROR ServerThread: 517: SafRc=8

Problem

CA TSS or ACF is unable to generate a pass ticket using 64-bit Java.

Error

The full error message is:

```
ERROR ServerThread: 517: SafRc=8, racfRc=8 racfRsn=4
ERROR RseDaemon: getServerPort(): result=0;server failure:
    SafRc=8, racfRc=8 racfRsn=4
com.ibm.eserver.zos.racf.IRRPassTicket.generate(IRRPasTicket.java:226)
com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ZosSystemService.generatePassTicket
    (ZosSystemService.java:96)
com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ServerThread.run(ServerThread.java:83)
java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:736)
```

Explanation and resolution

Maintenance for Computer Associates Top secret or ACF2 is needed.

View the file rserver.log to see if the above messages exist:

```
CA TSS R14.0 use PTF R031780
CA TSS R15.0 use PTF R030836
CA ACF2 R14.0 use PTF R031548
CA ACF2 R15.0 use PTF R030898
```

Additional information

None.

RSED start with IVP parameter fails with Access Error

Problem

Similar error messages occur in various tests. RSED start with IVP parameter is failing with access error to IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.* profile in the PTKTDATA security class.

Error

JES Job Monitor test:

```
executed on SYSTEM – Mon May 16 14:46:35 EDT 2011
executed by uid=130154(STCRSE) gid=839(STARTASK)
using /etc/rdz/rsed.envvars
current address space size limit is 1084203008 (1034.0 MB)
maximum address space size limit is 1084203008 (1034.0 MB)
testing JES Job Monitor on port 6715...
Initialize failed, rc= 1004
```

Lock Daemon test:

```
executed on SYSTEM – Mon May 16 14:46:36 EDT 2011
executed by uid=130154(STCRSE) gid=839(STARTASK)
using /etc/rdz/rsed.envvars
current address space size limit is 1084203008 (1034.0 MB)
maximum address space size limit is 1084203008 (1034.0 MB)
testing RSE Lock Daemon on port 4036...
Initialize failed, rc= 1004
```

TCP/IP IVP test:

```
Initialize failed, rc= 1004
```

PassTicket IVP test:

the default applid=FEKAPPL

Access Error to IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.* profile in PTKTDATA security class:

SAF RC=4 ; RACF RC=4 ; RACF Reason=0

RSE daemon IVP ended – return code 40 –

Explanation and resolution

The RC=1004 is caused because the TCPIP stack could not be found.

Access Error to IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.* profile in PTKTDATA is caused because PTKTDATA was not in the GENERIC PROFILE CLASS.

RC=1004 can be resolved by changing the socket initialization in FEKFIVPJ.

Parse value socket('Initialize', 'RSCLIENT') with return code. Parse value socket('Initialize', 'RSCLIENT',40,TCPIP stack name) with return code.

To make the client connection work, `_BPXK_SETIBMOPT_TRANSPORT` must be set in `r sed.envvars` pointing to the correct TCPIP stack.

The Access error can be resolved with: `SETR GENERIC(PTKTDATA)`, followed by `SETR RACLIST(PTKTDATA) REF`.

Additional information

None.

Host node name cannot be found

Problem

During execution of the `fekfivpt` IVP or when starting the RSE daemon, using parameter `IVP=IVP`, you might see the wrong name for this host system.

host IP address:

hostName=NODENAME

Error

That NODENAME is wrong. The NODENAME should be the name of the user's mainframe. The result should look similar to the example in the *Developer for z/OS Host Configuration Guide* (SC23-7658), "Installation verification" chapter, section "Verify started tasks", subsection "RSED, RSE daemon", in the STDOUT example, near the end of the example. (In the example, CDFMVS08 appears in place of NODENAME.).

Explanation and resolution

First, type this command at a USS prompt: `hostname -r`

If that gives the wrong value, then IBM Developer for z/OS will not work either. You might (wrongly) see:

```
EZZ8342I gethostbyname(NODENAME): Unknown host
```

Second, read Appendix B of the *Developer for z/OS Host Configuration Reference Guide* (SC14-7290). That tells how to set up TCP/IP and explains how the searching works.

If nothing in Appendix B helps, then view your SYS1.PARMLIB(COMMNDxx) for this line:

```
S EAZSSI,P=NODENAME
```

If that line is present, then change NODENAME to the correct one. You might use the symbolic value &SYSNAME.:

```
S EAZSSI,P='&SYSNAME.'
```

Additional information

None.

Developer for z/OS client fails to connect to host using SSL

Problem

When using SSL with Developer for z/OS, the client connection fails. The security configuration of this customer included an unknown Certificate Authority (an internal created CA, not Thawte or Verisign). This is similar to using a self-signed certificate and requires that the public portion of the CA certificate must be extracted and added to the keyring as well as the requested certificate.

Error

A stack trace will show:

```
java.net.SocketTimeoutException: Read timed out
*
```

In rserver.log, this error will be seen:

```
ERROR CertificateValidator:
java.io.FileNotFoundException: RSEDRING (EDC5129I No such file or
directory. (errno2=0x05620062))
  at java.io.FileInputStream.<init>(FileInputStream.java:123)
  at java.io.FileInputStream.<init>(FileInputStream.java:83)
  at com.ibm.etools.zos.server.ZosCertificateValidator.<init>
(ZosCertificateValidator.java:174)
  at com.ibm.etools.zos.server.RseDaemon.main(RseDaemon.java:358)
```

and

```
INFO LogHandler:
ServerKeyStore:java.io.IOException:
  Failed validating certificate paths
```

Explanation and resolution

The RSE Server performs a validation of the certificate. In this case validation was failing. Add the internal issuing Certificate Authority certificate into the KEYRING used for RSED as well as the requested certificate.

Additional information

None.

RSEG1242 “Daemon failed to launch server on <host> using port <port>”

Problem

In Developer for z/OS, the message

RSEG1242 Daemon failed to launch server on <host> using port <port>

can have the following details:

- Connection refused
- Server failure

Error

When you see CONNECTION REFUSED, then RSE (Remote System Explorer) daemon is not active.

When you see SERVER FAILURE, with a message, then your client has contacted the host but became disconnected.

Explanation and resolution

For CONNECTION REFUSED you should do the following things:

1. Check the RSED job output in SDSF (Spool Display and Search Facility). The RSE daemon is not using the port specified by the client, or RSE daemon is not running.
2. Check console message FEK002I (system log or RSE daemon job output). A firewall or other network issue is blocking the client from accessing the RSE daemon port. (Port 0 in the RSEG1242 message normally indicates the RSE daemon.)
3. Try **telnet** from the client machine to the RSE daemon port (the connection will hang for 30 seconds if successful, but a firewall should display a message).

```
telnet <host> <port>
```

The client can access RSE daemon, but not the RSE server due to firewall issues. (This is typically indicated by a non-zero port number in the RSEG1242 message.)

4. Alter the `_RSE_PORTRANGE` in `/etc/rdz/rsed.envvars`.

For **SERVER FAILURE**: <message>: The details show the error message shown in `rserver.log`, but only if the RSE daemon or server was reached:

```
ERROR RseDaemon: server failure: password revoked
```

1. In this case, view detailed host logs to see which part of the code failed.
2. Set `debug_level=2` in `/etc/rdz/rsecomm.properties` and restart the RSE daemon, or use the operator commands to dynamically activate tracing:

```
F RSED,APPL=RSL ON
```

and

```
F RSED,APPL=RCL ON
```

3. After recreating the problem, customize and run FEK.SFEKSAMP(FEKLOGS). Create a service request PMR and send the output to IBM.

Additional information

None.

Access Error to IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.* profile in PTKTDATA security class

Problem

The RSED started task running with the IVP=IVP argument failed.

Error

```
Access Error to IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.* profile in PTKTDATA
security class : SAF RC=8 ; RACF RC=8 ; RACF Reason=0
```

Explanation and resolution

Security setup is not complete. With this customer, the started task user ID OMVS segment did not have a GID assigned, and SETROPTS LIST showed

```
ATTRIBUTES = INITSTATS NOWHEN(PROGRAM) SAUDIT CMDVIOL NOOPERAUDIT
```

with NOWHEN(PROGRAM) program control is not active. z/OS UNIX requires program control for using privileged functions.

Generate GID for Developer for z/OS users and activate basic program control support. Both actions are documented in the Security setup documentation of Developer for z/OS :

```
ATTRIBUTES = INITSTATS WHEN(PROGRAM - BASIC) SAUDIT CMDVIOL
NOOPERAUDIT
```

Error

```
Access Error to IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.* profile in PTKTDATA
security class : SAF RC=4 ; RACF RC=4 ; RACF Reason=0
```

Explanation and resolution

The access error to the IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.* profile in PTKTDATA is caused because PTKTDATA was not in the GENERIC PROFILE CLASS.

The Access error is resolved by doing the following things:

1. Deleting the profile:

```
RDELETE (PTKTDATA IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.*)
```
2. Making the class generic:

```
SETROPTS GENERIC(PTKTDATA)
```
3. Redefining the profile:

```
RDEFINE PTKTDATA IRRPTAUTH.FEKAPPL.* UACC(NONE)
```

4. Activating the changes:
SETROPTS RACLIST(PTKTDATA) REFRESH

Additional information

None.

Chapter 4. Installation and setup for CARMA and Endeavor®

This section discusses some of the problems that can occur during CARMA installation and setup.

Return code -3 when starting the CARMA server

Problem

You get a return code -3 when starting the CARMA server.

Error

Look in the CARMA server job output in SDSF - `cra&port#` and see:

```
-- CRANDVRA CMD START 16:46:22 -----  
invoking NDVRC1 PGM(CRASERV) PARM(13935 420)  
136 *-* Cmd  
+++ RC(-3) +++  
-- CRANDVRA CMD END 16:46:22 -----
```

Explanation and resolution

Usually, the invocation fails with RC -3 when there is an APF authorization issue. Endeavor must be APF-authorized, and when it is accessed using STEPLIB or TASKLIB, all other libraries in STEPLIB or TASKLIB, such as data set `hlq.SFEKLOAD`, must also be APF-authorized or z/OS removes the APF authorization of those libraries that do have the authorization. See the code example in the figure "crastart.endeavor.conf - CRASTART with CA Endeavor® SCM RAM" in chapter "(Optional) Common Access Repository Manager (CARMA)", section "CRASTART with CA Endeavor® SCM RAM", subsection "Customize crastart.endeavor.conf" of the *IBM Developer for z/OS Host Configuration Guide* (SC23-7658). This is where you customize the file `crastart.endeavor.conf`. There is a line

```
TASKLIB = dataset1,dataset2,...
```

All of those data sets must be APF authorized.

Additional information

None.

ERROR com.ibm.carma.rse.server.miners.CARMAMiner: CARMA error occurred RDZ - ENDEVOR error 500

Problem

Attempts to install or set up CARMA result in this error message when using IBM Developer for z/OS.

Error

```
ERROR com.ibm.carma.rse.server.miners.CARMAMiner:  
  CARMA error occurred RDZ - ENDEVOR error 500  
ERROR com.ibm.carma.rse.server.miners.CARMAMiner: CARMA error occurred  
  during command processing  
com.ibm.carma.rse.server.transport.CARMAException: 500:
```

Explanation and resolution

The 500 error code is returned from Endeavor, so you are already in Endeavor.

MSG3FILE might be empty because CA Endeavor® never gets past an access error. Check BSTERR in case it contains the information that could be key to solve this problem.

Additional information

None.

CARMA server is not starting up in timely manner

Problem

The CARMA server is not starting up in timely manner.

Error

```
com.ibm.carma.CARMAException: CRRZC2200E An error was received from the  
  CARMA Host [E09Z]:  
[406] 406: Server could not be loaded in appropriate timeframe. Contact  
  system programmer.  
at com.ibm.carma.client.subsystem.CARMASubSystem.processErrorMessage  
  (Unknown Source)
```

Explanation and resolution

Developer for z/OS cannot connect to CARMA.

Possible causes:

1. Wrong comment sign used in crastart.endevor.conf. * is needed , # was used.
2. CRASTART in /usr/lpp/rdz/bin does not have the sticky bit active.
3. FEK.SFEKLPA(CRASTART) is not in LPA.
4. Task list data sets in crastart.endevor.conf are not both APF authorized or are not in the link list.

Solutions:

1. Correct the comment sign used.
2. Make sure sticky bit is set.
3. Make sure CRASTART is in LPA.
4. Make sure both SKEFLOAD and Endeavor LOADLIB are APF-authorized, or comment out TASKLIB and have both in the LINKLIST and Endeavor LOADLIB APF-authorized. (This is a prerequisite.)

Additional information

None.

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