

isCOBOL Evolve: Application Server

Thin Client and distributed processing



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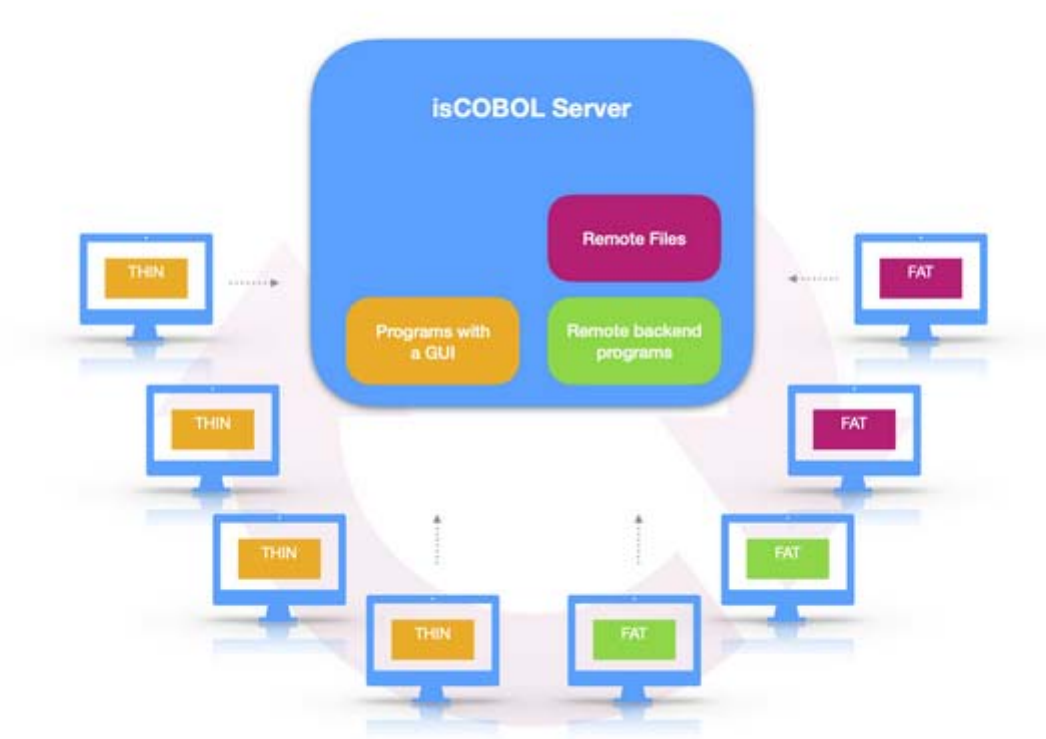
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Key Topics

- Usage of isCOBOL Server
- Usage of isCOBOL Client
- Client deployment
- Remote objects
- isCOBOL File Server
- isCOBOL LoadBalancer

Overview

isCOBOL programs can run locally or be distributed from a server with isCOBOL Application Server, simplifying distribution steps and improving time-to-market for key applications. With isCOBOL Server, applications are easily distributed to take full advantage of today's multi-threaded processing capabilities on a variety of platforms including UNIX, Linux and Windows.



For information on how to move from a stand-alone/fat-client environment to a thin-client environment, see [Moving from Fat Client to Thin Client](#).

Getting Started

The setup of a Application Server environment requires the following steps:

1. [Download and install Java \(JDK or JRE\)](#)
2. [Download and install isCOBOL Evolve SDK](#)
3. [Activate the License](#)

In order to activate your isCOBOL Evolve products, you will need the e-mail you received from Veryant containing your license key. Contact your Veryant representative for details.

Download and install Java (JDK or JRE)

Java must be installed on your machine in order to use isCOBOL Server. For best results and performance, install the latest Java version available for your platform. isCOBOL Server is certified to work correctly with both Oracle JDK and OpenJDK from version 8 to version 17.

A JRE (Java Runtime Environment) is enough to run isCOBOL Server, however a JDK (Java Development Kit) is suggested in order to take advantage of advanced monitoring features.

Self-extracting setups are provided for the Windows platform.

On Unix/Linux platforms Java may be already installed. If it's not the case, you can install it using the appropriate system commands (e.g. yum, or apt-get).

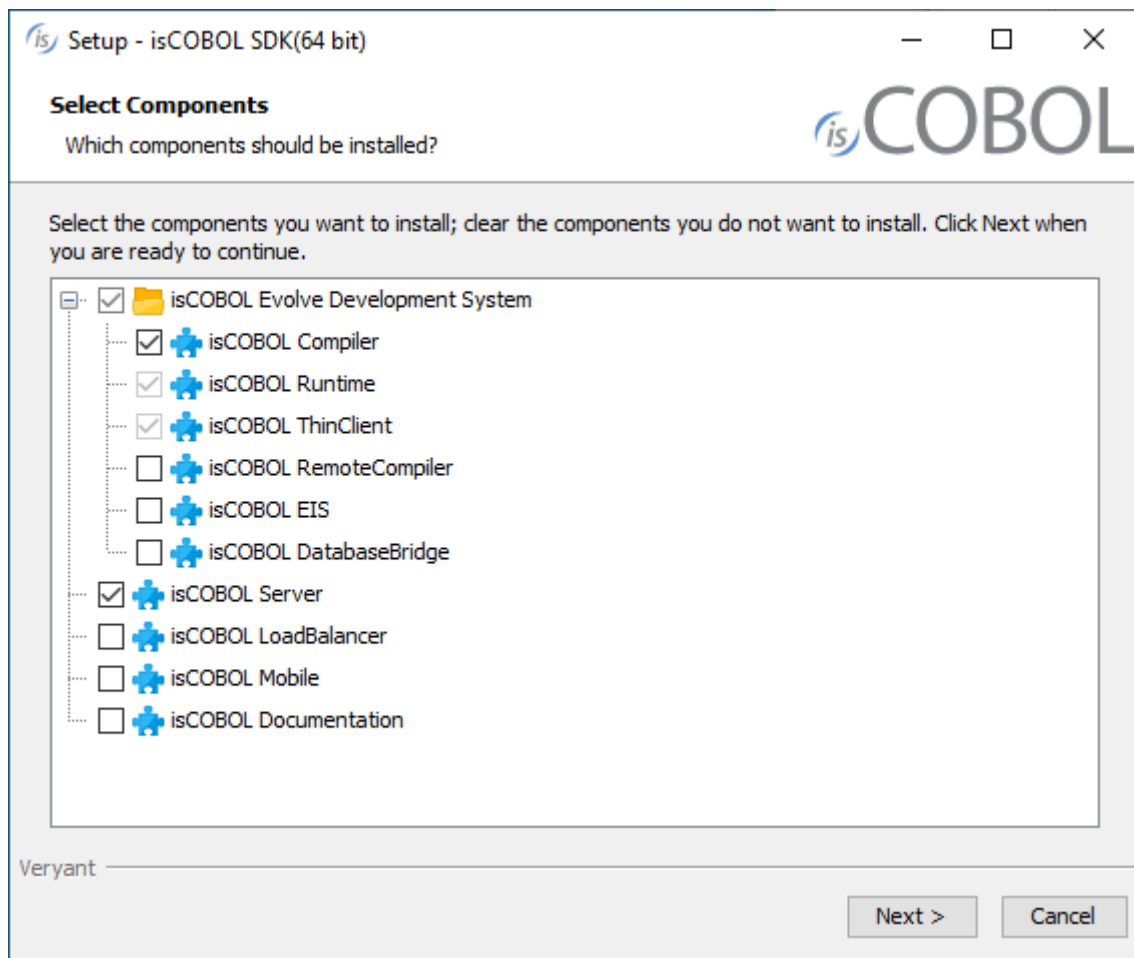
Download and install isCOBOL Evolve SDK

Windows

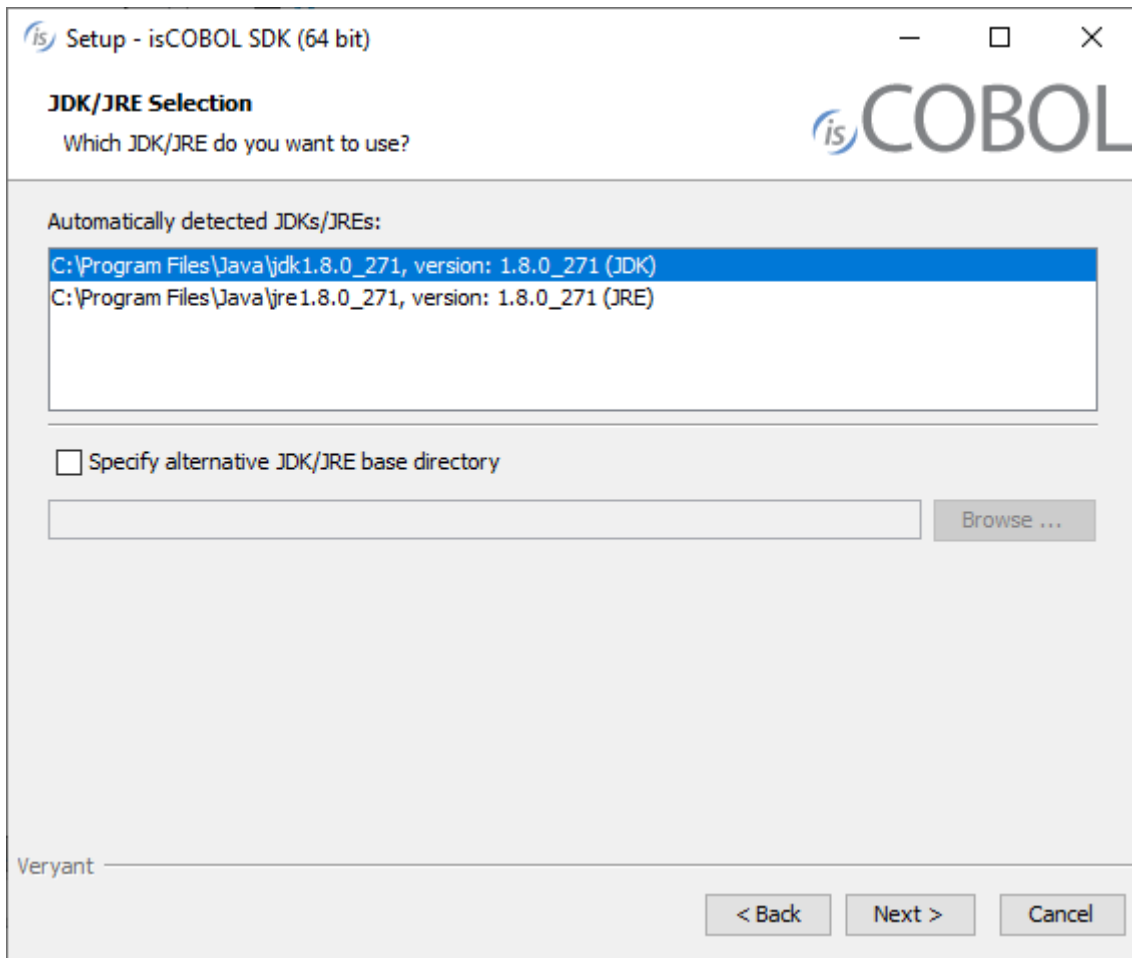
1. If you haven't already done so, [Download and install Java \(JDK or JRE\)](#).
2. Go to "<https://support.veryant.com>".
3. Sign in with your User ID and Password.
4. Click on the "Download Software" link.
5. Scroll down to the list of files for Windows x64 64-bit or Windows x86 32-bit. Select isCOBOL_2023_R1_n_Windows.arc.msi, where *n* is the build number and *arc* is the system architecture.
6. Run the downloaded installer to install the files.

Note - If your Windows has the option "Run as Administrator", you should run the setup with that option, otherwise the setting of environment variables might silently fail. Environment variables setting is not necessary if you work from the isCOBOL Shell (explained later).

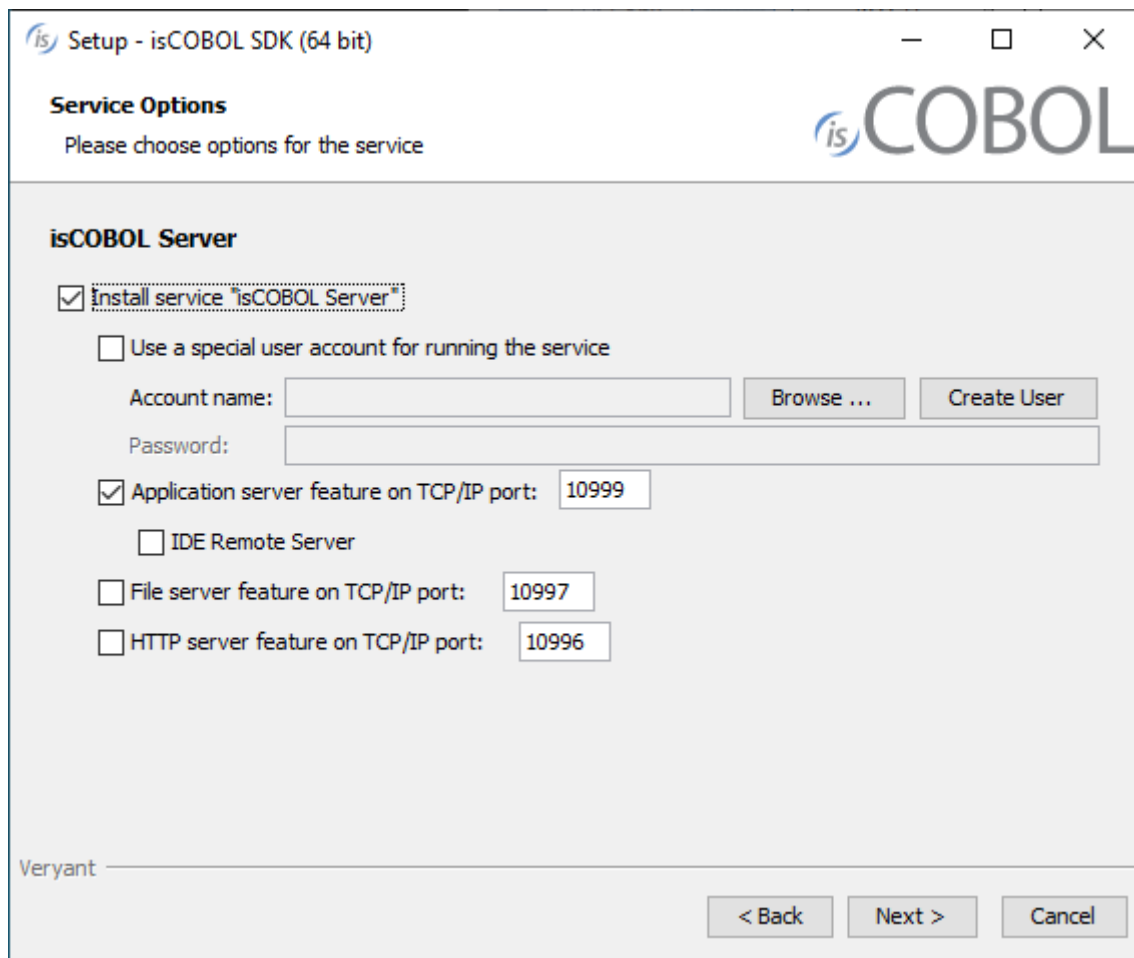
7. Select "isCOBOL Server" from the list of products when prompted.



8. Select your JDK/JRE when prompted



9. Follow the wizard procedure to the end. In the process you will be asked to provide the installation path ("C:\Veryant" by default) and license keys. You can skip license activation and perform it later, as explained in [Activate the License](#).
10. You will also be asked if you want to install the Application Server as a system service or not. If you don't install the service, you will have to start the Application Server in foreground mode from a command prompt as explained in [Usage of isCOBOL Server](#). See [Windows service](#) and [Unix daemon](#) for details about the system service.



Quiet mode

The isCOBOL SDK setup supports the msi quiet mode. Settings can be driven with a response file.

A response file is a text file with name-value pairs that represent installer variables.

A response file is generated automatically after an installation is finished. The generated response file is found in the `.install4j` directory of the isCOBOL SDK and is named `response.varfile`.

When an installer is executed, it checks whether a file with the same name and the `.varfile` extension can be found in the same directory and loads that file as the response file. For example, if an installer is named `foo_setup.msi` on Windows, the response file next to it has to be named `foo_setup.varfile`.

For more information about msi setups and their command line options, see [Microsoft Standard Installer Command-Line Options](#).

Linux, FreeBSD, Mac OSX and SunOS

1. If you haven't already done so, [Download and install Java \(JDK or JRE\)](#).
2. Go to "<https://support.veryant.com>".
3. Sign in with your User ID and Password.

4. Click on the "Download Software" link.
5. Scroll down, and select the appropriate .tar.gz file for the product and platform you require.
6. Extract all contents of the archive. For example,
on Linux 32 bit:

```
gunzip isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_Linux.32.i586.tar.gz  
tar -xvf isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_Linux.32.i586.tar
```

on Linux 64 bit:

```
gunzip isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_Linux.64.x86_64.tar.gz  
tar -xvf isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_Linux.64.x86_64.tar
```

on FreeBSD:

```
gunzip isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_FreeBSD.64.tar.gz  
tar -xvf isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_FreeBSD.64.tar
```

on Mac OSX:

```
gunzip isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_MacOSX.64.x86_64.tar.gz  
tar -xvf isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_MacOSX.64.x86_64.tar
```

on SunOS:

```
gunzip isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_SunOS.64.tar.gz  
tar -xvf isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_SunOS.64.tar
```

7. Change to the "isCOBOL2023R1" folder and run "./setup", you will obtain the following output:

```
=====
                                isCOBOL EVOLVE Installation
                                For isCOBOL Release 2023R1
                                Copyright (c) 2005 - 2023 Veryant
                                =====

Install Components:

  [0] All products..... (no)
  [1] isCOBOL Compiler (includes [2] & [3])..... (yes)
  [2] isCOBOL Runtime (includes [3])..... (no)
  [3] isCOBOL ThinClient..... (no)
  [4] isCOBOL RemoteCompiler..... (no)
  [5] isCOBOL EIS..... (no)
  [6] isCOBOL DatabaseBridge..... (no)
  [7] isCOBOL Server..... (no)
  [8] isCOBOL LoadBalancer..... (no)
  [9] isCOBOL Mobile..... (no)

Install Path:
  [P] isCOBOL parent directory: UserHome/veryant

JDK Path:
  [J] JDK install directory: JavaHome

[S] Start Install      [Q] Quit

=====
Please press [ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 P J S Q ]
```

8. Type "7", then press Enter to select isCOBOL Server.
9. (optional) Type "P", then press Enter to provide a custom installation path, if you don't want to keep the default one.
10. Type "S", then press Enter to start the installation.

Note - if the setup script is not available for your Unix platform or you don't want to use it, just extract the tgz content to the folder where you want isCOBOL to be installed.

isCOBOL Evolve for UNIX/Linux provides shell scripts in the isCOBOL "bin" directory for compiling, running, and debugging programs. These scripts make use of two environment variables, ISCOBOL to locate the isCOBOL installation directory and ISCOBOL_JDK_ROOT to locate the JDK installation directory. To use these scripts set these environment variables and add the isCOBOL "bin" directory to your PATH.

For example, if you install isCOBOL in "/opt/isCOBOL" and your JDK is in "/opt/java/jdk1.8.0":

```
export ISCOBOL=/opt/isCOBOL
export ISCOBOL_JDK_ROOT=/opt/java/jdk1.8.0
export PATH=$ISCOBOL/bin:$PATH
```

Other Unix

A dedicated setup is provided for the following Unix platforms:

- Linux 32 bit
- Linux 64 bit
- FreeBSD
- Mac OSX 64 bit
- SunOS

If you need to install isCOBOL on another Unix platform, you can use the platform independent setup.

This setup includes only the cross platform items while it lacks native items. Contact Veryant if you need the porting of a native item to your Unix platform.

Instructions for the installation of the platform independent setup are provided below.

1. If you haven't already done so, [Download and install Java \(JDK or JRE\)](#).
2. Go to "<https://support.veryant.com>".
3. Sign in with your User ID and Password.
4. Click on the "Download Software" link.
5. Scroll down to the "Platform Independent" section and select isCOBOL_2023_R1_*n*_noarch.tar.gz, where *n* is the build number.

Extract all contents of the archive:

```
gunzip isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_noarch.tar.gz
tar -xvf isCOBOL_2023_R1_*_noarch.tar
```

Distribution Files

For information on a specific distribution file, please see the README file installed with the product.

Activate the License

If you provided license keys during the installation, on Windows, you should skip reading this chapter.

isCOBOL Server looks for the following configuration property for the license key:

```
iscobol.license.2023=<license_key>
```

The key should be stored in one of the following files (if they exist):

Windows

1. \etc\iscobol.properties in the drive where the working directory is
2. C:\Users\<username>\iscobol.properties (the setup wizard saves licenses here, if you don't skip activation)
3. iscobol.properties found in the Java Classpath
4. a custom configuration file passed on the command line
5. %ISCOBOL%\iscobol.properties

Unix/Linux

1. `/etc/iscobol.properties`
2. `$HOME/iscobol.properties`
3. `iscobol.properties` found in the Java Classpath
4. a custom configuration file passed on the command line
5. `$ISCOBOL/iscobol.properties`

NOTE - Files are listed in the order they're processed. If the license key appears in more than one of the above files, then the last occurrence is considered.

Usage of isCOBOL Server

Application Server architecture runs most of the application on the server, deploying only the user interface on the client. Some applications may be programmed to run on the client rather than the server.

Before starting the Application Server, you should ensure that your application runs properly on the server as a stand-alone program. Then the Application Server daemon can be started with the following command:

```
iscserver [-c config_file | -only config_file] [-port port] [-hostname host] [-force]
```

When a TCP connection is closed the connection may remain in a timeout state for a period of time after the connection is closed (typically known as the TIME_WAIT state or 2MSL wait state). For applications using a well known socket address or port, it may not be possible to bind a socket to the required SocketAddress if there is a connection in the timeout state involving the socket address or port. Use the `-force` option to achieve it.

`Config_file` should include the standard configuration, that is the same for every client. See [Usage of isCOBOL Client](#) for information about how to use a customized client configuration.

Hostname and port can also be specified in the configuration by setting the following properties:

```
iscobol.hostname host  
iscobol.port port
```

The following command starts the Application Server on the local PC on the default port 10999.

```
iscserver
```

A correct startup will produce an output similar to this:

```
Application Server started and listening on port 10999
```

On client machines, the following command should be used:

```
iscclient [-port port] [-hostname host] ProgramName
```

When the client machine is Windows, the following command can also be used:

```
isclient [-port port] [-hostname host] ProgramName
```

The difference is that `iscclient` keeps the console busy while `isclient` runs in a separate task.

The `isclient` command output is stored in two files, `isclient_out.log` and `isclient_err.log`, located in the `isCOBOL` `bin` directory. Ensure that the `bin` directory of `isCOBOL` has write permissions.

Host name, port, and a remote configuration file can also be set in the configuration file, as shown below.

```
iscobol.hostname host
iscobol.port port
iscobol.remote_conf config
```

See [Usage of isCOBOL Client](#) for all the possible options provided by `iscclient`.

In the thin client architecture every client that connects to the Application Server becomes a thread in the JVM process associated to the Application Server and is assigned with a unique progressive identificator number (thread id) in the range between 1 and 2147483647.

The following Java property can be set to avoid unexpected lock errors when two clients open the same relative/sequential file having Lock Mode Automatic:

```
sun.nio.ch.disableSystemWideOverlappingFileLockCheck=1
```

Setting the hostname

If the `hostname` parameter is not specified neither on the command line nor among configuration properties, then the `isCOBOL` Server will accept connections from all the local addresses. The following table summarizes the connection result in different combinations of `isCOBOL` Client and `isCOBOL` Server `hostname` parameter values:

Server side hostname value	Client side hostname value	Connection result
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Successful
	none	Successful
	127.0.0.1	Successful
	localhost	Successful
	LAN address	Successful
none	0.0.0.0	Successful
	none	Successful
	127.0.0.1	Successful
	localhost	Successful
	LAN address	Successful

Server side hostname value	Client side hostname value	Connection result
127.0.0.1	0.0.0.0	Refused
	none	Successful
	127.0.0.1	Successful
	localhost	Successful
	LAN address	Refused
localhost	0.0.0.0	Refused
	none	Successful
	127.0.0.1	Successful
	localhost	Successful
	LAN address	Refused
LAN address	0.0.0.0	Successful
	none	Refused
	127.0.0.1	Refused
	localhost	Refused
	LAN address	Successful

Note - The above information is accurate as long as localhost is mapped to the IP address 127.0.0.1 in the system.

Users count

The Application Server allows multiple client connections depending on the license. The number of allowed concurrent clients is traced in the commentary area of the license file, after the license ID. The following snippet has been taken from a 15 users license that allows up to 4 connections per user:

```
# Company: XXXXX
# License ID: 902368/15/04/10
# Expiration Date: none
```

Note - In the above snippet, the last number after the license ID is the maximum number of WebClient users. In this case the Application Server will allow up to 15 different users to connect, but among these 15 users, no more than 10 users can use WebClient. For more information on WebClient, see [isCOBOL Evolve: WebClient](#).

The Application Server counts the different IP addresses that ask for connection. It's possible to connect as many IP addresses as the number of users traced in the license. If a client machine launches up to 4 different sessions of the COBOL application, it's counted as a single user.

Refer to the Application Server's administration panel for accurate information about the active license, the number of used connections and the number of free connection slots.

Connections count

The Application Server allows a maximum of 512 concurrent connections by default. This limit can be increased or decreased by setting the `iscobol.as.max_connections` property in the configuration.

The Application Server supports up to 2147483647 concurrent connections. Each connection is identified by a thread ID, that is a progressive number. The first connection will have a thread ID equal to 1, the second will have a thread ID equal to 2 and so on until the thread ID 2147483647 is reached, thereafter the next connection will use the first free thread ID starting from 1.

Client and Server info

The following sample commands show different ways to obtain information about a client/server environment. To show information about an active thread, use the following command:

```
iscserver -info [-port port] [-hostname host]
```

The following command displays the server version:

```
iscserver -v
```

To show the client version, use the following command:

```
iscclient -v
```

When running on Windows, the following command can also be used to display the client version:

```
isclient -v
```

Usage of isCOBOL Client

Format 1

To execute a program, use the following command:

```
iscclient [--system | --metal | --motif | --GTK | --nimbus] [-port port] [-hostname host] [-c remote-config] [-lc local-config] [-uc updater-config] [-nodisconnecterr] [-nouupdate] program [arg1 [arg2] ... ]
```

where:

- `--system`, `--metal`, `--motif`, `--GTK`, and `--nimbus` specify the look and feel for the GUI screen displayed on the client side.

<code>--system</code>	current system Look and Feel
<code>--metal</code>	Metal Look and Feel
<code>--motif</code>	Motif Look and Feel
<code>--GTK</code>	GTK Look and Feel; not available on Windows

If none of these options is used, then the `--system` is assumed.

- *port* is the port number the server is listening to.
- *host* is the host machine where the server is running.

port and *host* can specify multiple values separated by comma. See [Specifying multiple hostnames and ports](#) for details.

- *remote-config* is the configuration file that the client should use. This file is loaded server-side and its entries are appended to the configuration file used to start the isCOBOL Application Server. This option allows you to have different configurations for different clients.
- *local-config* is the configuration file that hosts client-side settings, for example configuration properties for programs called through the CALL CLIENT statement.
- *updater-config* is a custom configuration file to be passed to the isUpdater that is automatically invoked by the isCOBOL Client at startup unless the `-noupdate` option is used. If the `-uc` option is not used, then the isCOBOL Client looks for a file named *isupdater.properties* in Classpath.
- *-nodisconnecterr*, if used, avoids a notification message box to appear when the connection between client and server is lost. This option should always be used when a X Window System (X11) is not available on the client. This option is automatically set by the kill command described in Format 3.
- *-noupdate*, if used, makes the client avoid looking for updates before starting.
- *program* is the program to be executed. It must be a standard COBOL program with PROGRAM-ID. Paths are not allowed in this parameter. Paths in the program name are allowed when using aliases; see [Working with Aliases](#) for more information.
- *arg1* and *arg2* are the arguments passed to the program.

Format 2

To show information about an Application Server module, use the following command:

```
iscclient [-port port] [-hostname host] [-user usr] [-password pwd] -info
```

where:

- *port* is the port number the server is listening to.
- *host* is the host machine where the server is running.

port and *host* can specify multiple values separated by comma. See [Specifying multiple hostnames and ports](#) for details.

- *usr* and *pwd* are the administrator user credentials, that are necessary to access the administration panel under the default configuration. If not passed, then a login prompt will be shown. See [Login](#) for more information.

Format 3

To kill a thread running on the specified server, use the following command:

```
iscclient [-port port] [-hostname host] [-user usr] [-password pwd] -kill {threadID }  
                                                {AS      }
```

where:

- *port* is the port number the server is listening to.
- *host* is the host machine where the server is running.

port and *host* can specify multiple values separated by comma. See [Specifying multiple hostnames and ports](#) for details.
- *usr* and *pwd* are the administrator user credentials, that are necessary to access the administration panel under the default configuration. If not passed, then a login prompt will be shown. See [Login](#) for more information.
- *threadID* is the ID of thread to be killed. (Use the -info option to return a list of currently running threads).
- *AS* (an alternate parameter of threadID) indicates that the Application Server should stop. All alive clients are automatically disconnected when the Application Server stops.

Format 4

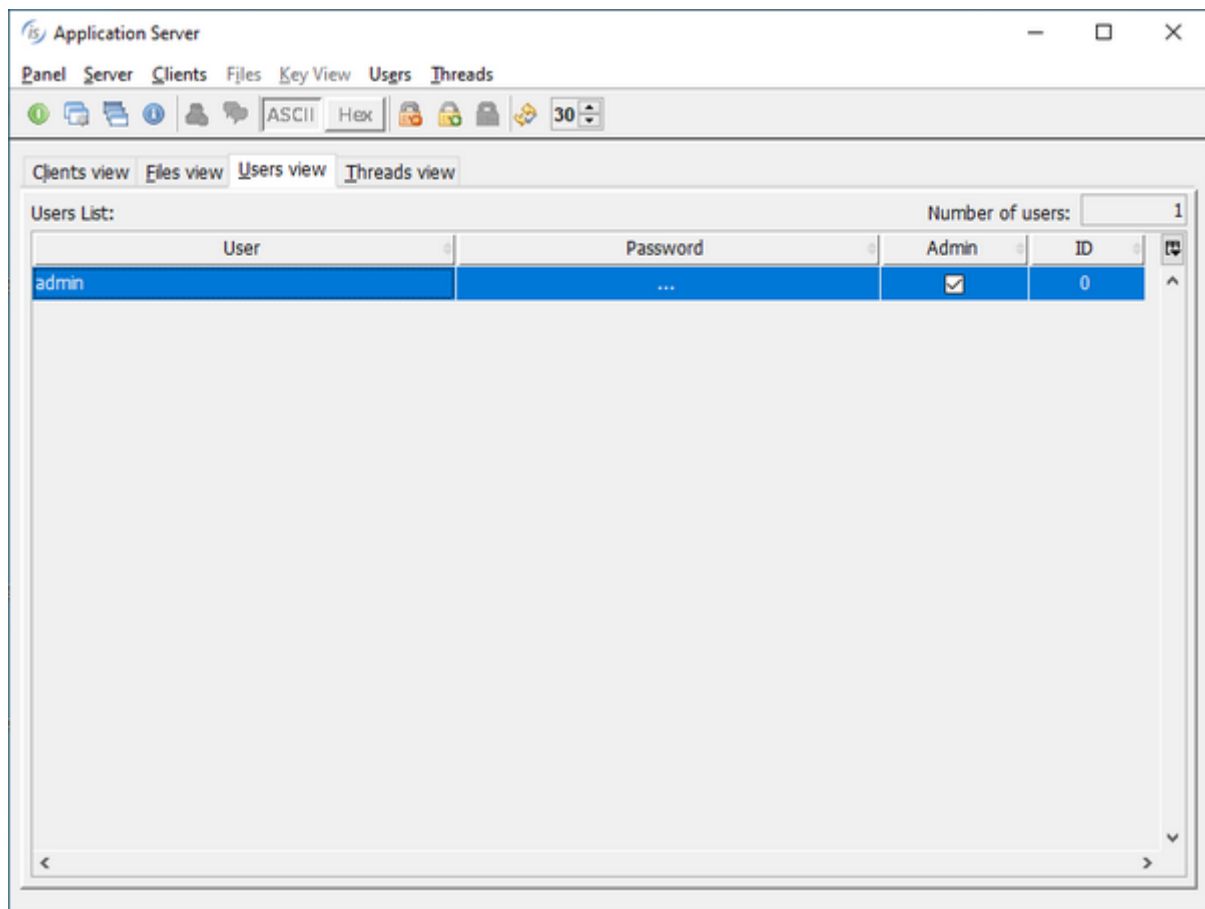
To open a window in which users can be managed, use the following command:

```
iscclient [-port port] [-hostname host] [-user usr] [-password pwd] -admin
```

where:

- *port* is the port number the server is listening to.
- *host* is the host machine where the server is running.

port and *host* can specify multiple values separated by comma. See [Specifying multiple hostnames and ports](#) for details.
- *usr* and *pwd* are the administrator user credentials, that are necessary to access the administration panel under the default configuration. If not passed, then a login prompt will be shown. See [Login](#) for more information.



A row for each registered user is shown. Columns have the following meaning:

User	User name
Password	User password
Admin	User privileges. It can be <i>Admin</i> or not.
ID	User ID. Admin users have ID=0.

Tool-bar buttons and menu items allow you to

- Add a new user
- Delete an existing user
- Force the garbage collector on the server JVM
- Shut down the Application Server

The table where users are listed is editable. Double click in the cells in order to edit their value.

Format 5

To open a window in which client sessions are managed, use the following command. The administrator can see a list of connected clients, kill clients, and even shutdown the Application Server.

```
iscclient [-port port] [-hostname host] [-user usr] [-password pwd] -panel
```

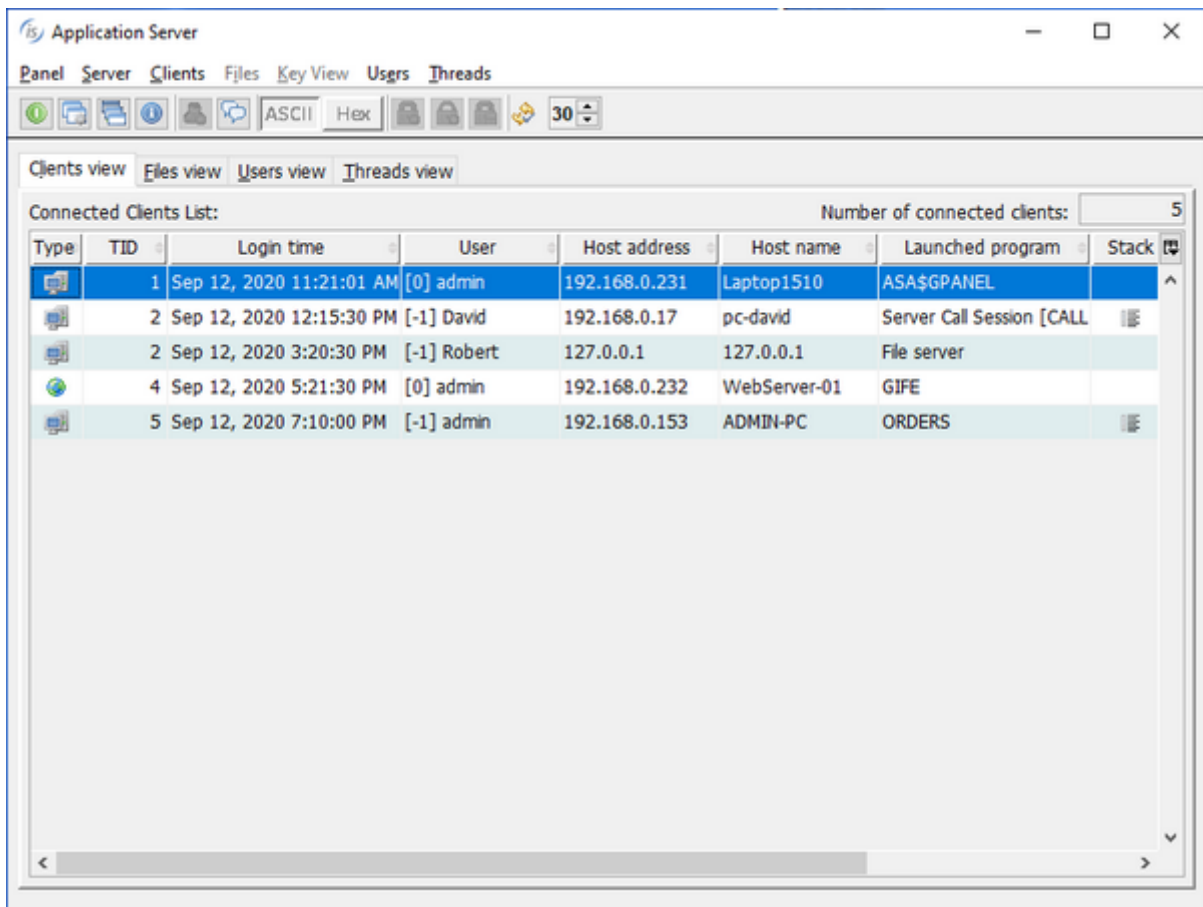
where:

- *port* is the port number the server is listening to.
- *host* is the host machine where the server is running.

port and *host* can specify multiple values separated by comma. See [Specifying multiple hostnames and ports](#) for details.

- *usr* and *pwd* are the administrator user credentials, that are necessary to access the administration panel under the default configuration. If not passed, then a login prompt will be shown. See [Login](#) for more information.

The standard dialog that appears with this command looks like this:



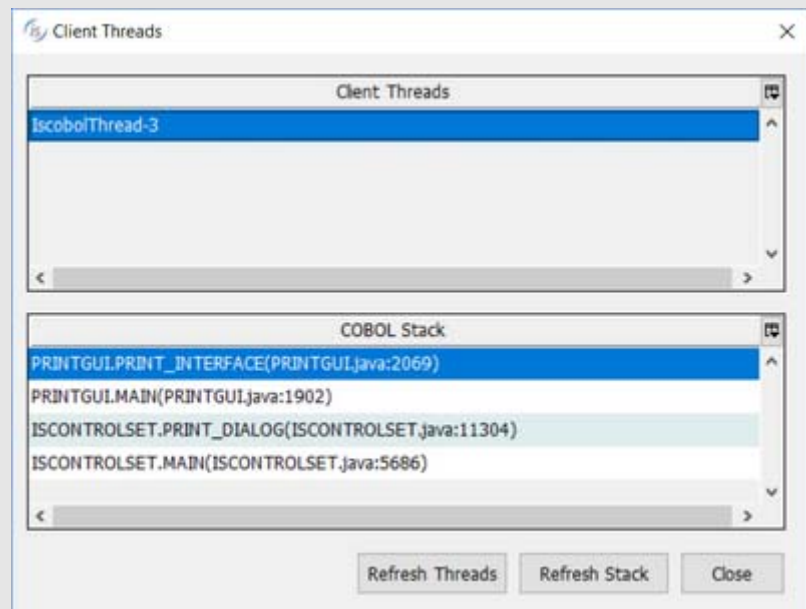
A row for each connected client (including the client you used to start the panel) is shown. Columns have the following meaning:

Type	<p>A computer icon indicates that the client is running the program as desktop application via isCOBOL Client.</p> <p>A world icon indicates that the client is running the program in a web browser via webClient</p>
TID	Thread ID of the client
Login time	Date and time the client session was started. The date and time are represented using the locale of the current PC, where the panel user interface is displayed
User	User name. The number between square brackets is the ID specified in the user administration panel (see Format 4). A value of -1 means that the user has not been registered using the administration panel. In this case the operating system user name is shown
Host address	IP address of the client PC
Host name	Host name of the client PC. If the host name can't be retrieved, the IP address is shown
Launched program	<p>Program name passed in the client command-line or the last program called through CHAIN statement.</p> <p>The special value "File server" identifies a connection to the isCOBOL File Server. This kind of connection cannot be killed from the panel, it terminates along with the runtime sessions that opened the remote files.</p> <p>The special value "Server Call Session" identifies a remote call. See Remote objects for details. The text between square brackets tells the name of the program that was remotely called. The word "Waiting" means that the last remote program terminated and the server is waiting for the client to execute a new remote program. This kind of connection cannot be killed from the panel, it terminates along with the runtime sessions that performed the remote calls.</p>

Stack

If the stack icon is available, click on it or press Enter in order to show a dialog that lists the COBOL threads started by that Client. For every thread you can see the stack.

The screenshot below shows the info dialog generated for the isCOBOL Demo running in thin client while it was printing. You can see from the stack that the runtime is executing the paragraph ST_ADDRESS in PRINTPROG called by ISCONTROLSET:



The stack information is not available for File Server clients, isCOBOL Utilities and clients running in a separate JVM due to the [iscobol.as.multitasking](#) setting.

User information

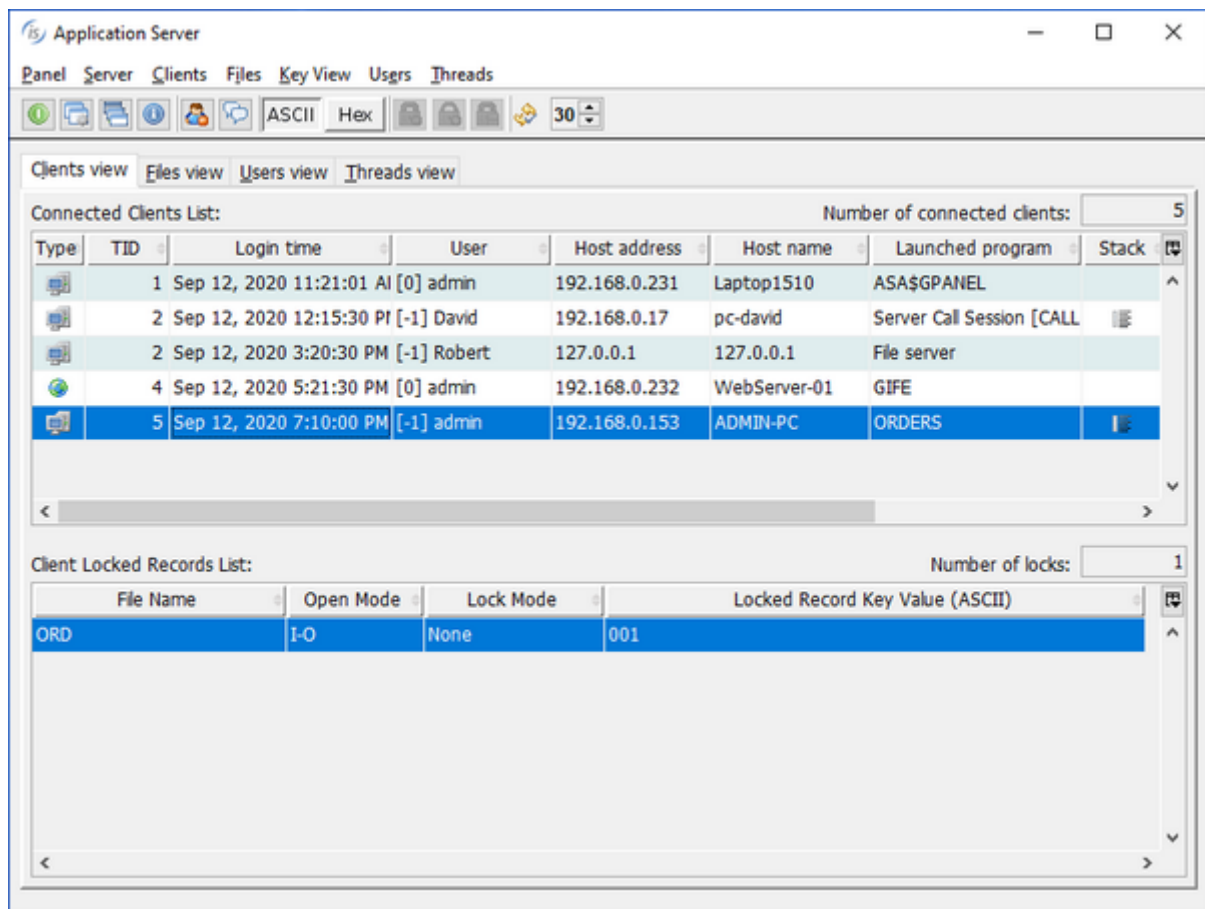
Custom information stored by calling [A\\$USERINFO](#)

Tool-bar buttons and menu items allow you to

- Shut down the Application Server
- Force the garbage collector on the server JVM
- List loaded programs and unload them (see [Unloading programs](#) below for more information)
- Show server settings
- Kill client connections
- Notify client connections with a message^[1]
- Refresh the list of connected clients

^[1]The message appears in the form of a standard graphical message box by default. It's possible to customize this message as explained at [Customizing the message layout](#).

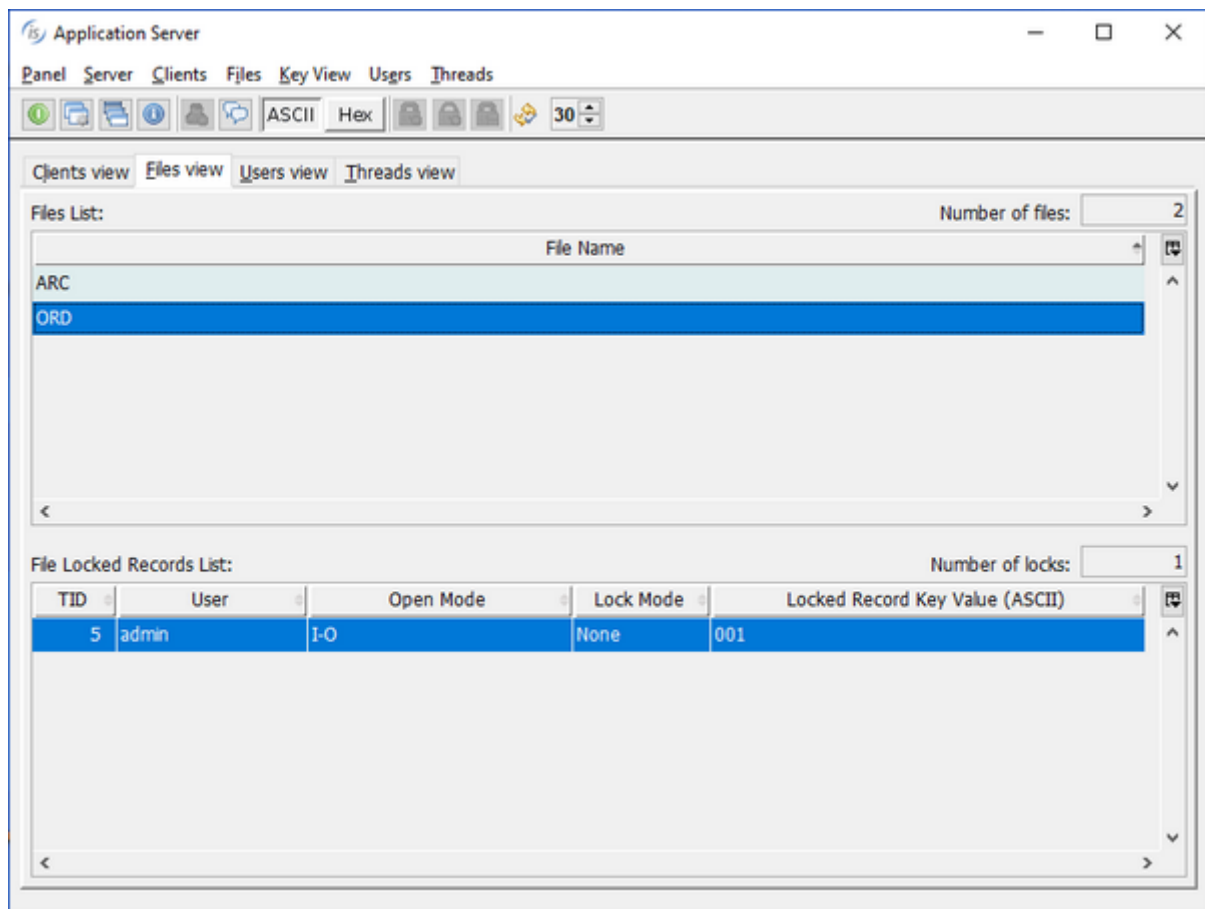
If [iscobol.file.lock_manager](#) * is set in the server configuration, then the panel dialog looks more complex:



A row for each record locked by the selected client is shown in the second table. Columns have the following meaning:

File Name	Name of the archive where the lock is found
Open Mode	Open mode of the archive where the lock is found
Lock Mode	Lock mode of the archive where the lock is found
Locked Record Key Value	Value of the locked record primary key

The *File View* page looks like this:



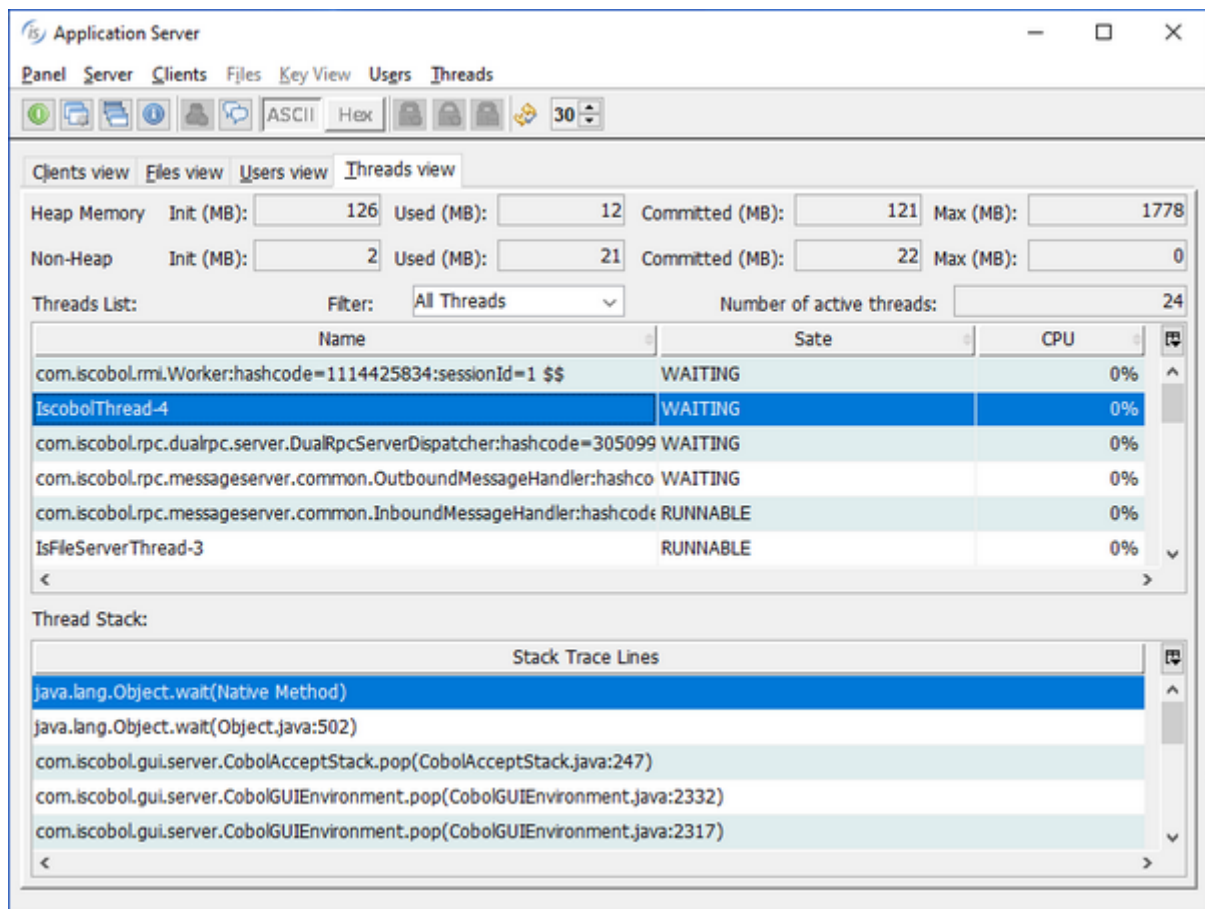
A row for each file with locks is shown at the top. The table below is populated with details about the locked records in the selected file. Columns have the following meaning:

TID	Thread ID of the client that is holding the lock
User	User name used by the client to log in the Application Server.
Open Mode	Open mode used by the client program
Lock Mode	Lock mode used by the client program
Locked Record Key Value	Value of the locked record primary key

The additional tool-bar buttons and menu items allow you to

- Refresh the list of active locks
- Switch between ASCII and hexadecimal visualization of the key value




The *Threads view* page shows the list of all the active threads running in the Application Server. For every thread you can see the status, the CPU usage and the stack. It's possible to filter the list in order to see only the COBOL programs threads. It's also possible to terminate a thread, despite this operation is not suggested and should be performed only in critical situations where a thread cannot be terminated in a clean way.



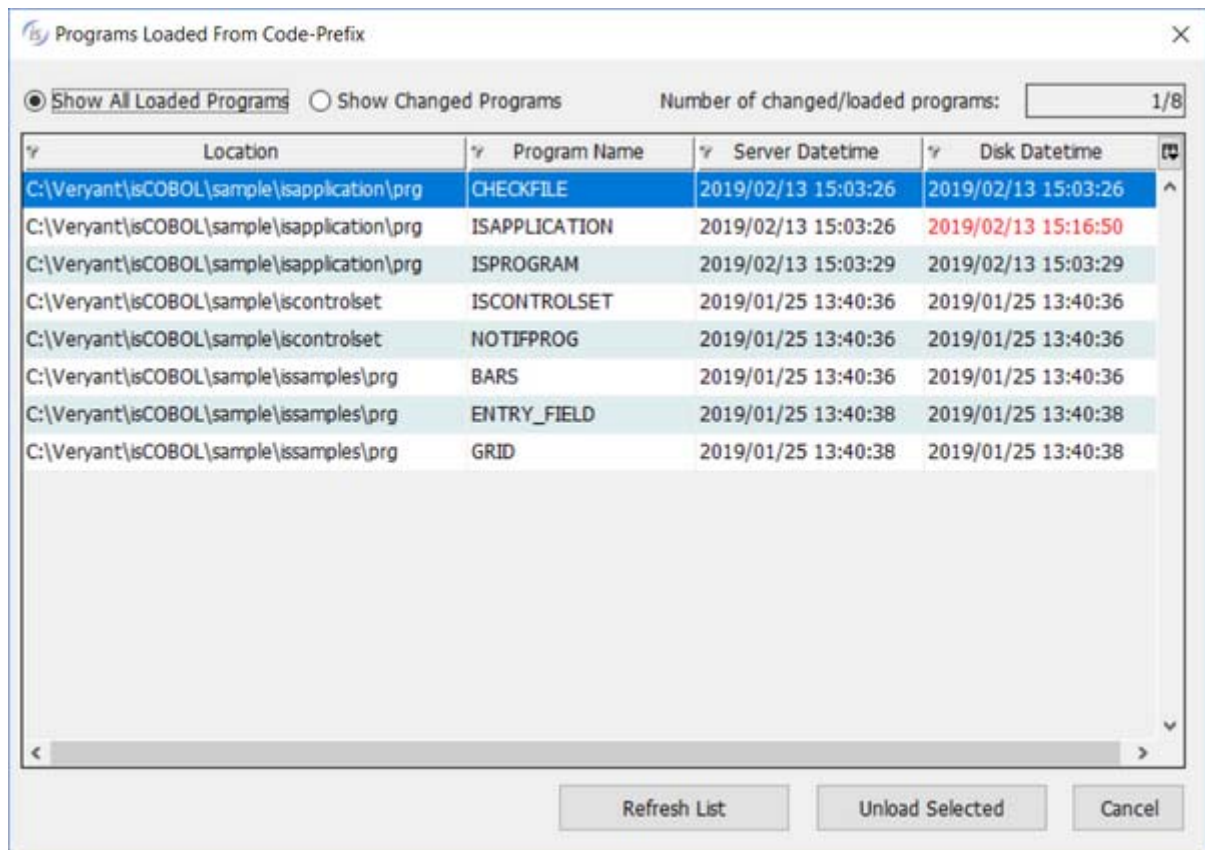
The "Auto refresh" check box in the tool-bar allows you to automatically refresh the lists. The refresh is performed every 30 seconds by default, but the time can be changed using the spinner field or by setting the configuration property `iscobol.as.panel.refresh_timeout` *.

Unloading programs

The rules behind class loading depends on the `iscobol.code_prefix.reload` * setting.

iscobol.code_prefix.reload value	Icon on the tool-bar	Item under Server menu
0		Loaded Programs
1		Loaded Programs
2		Unload Code-Prefix

Clicking on *Server* in the menu bar and choosing *Loaded Programs* or clicking the corresponding tool-bar button, the following dialog appears:



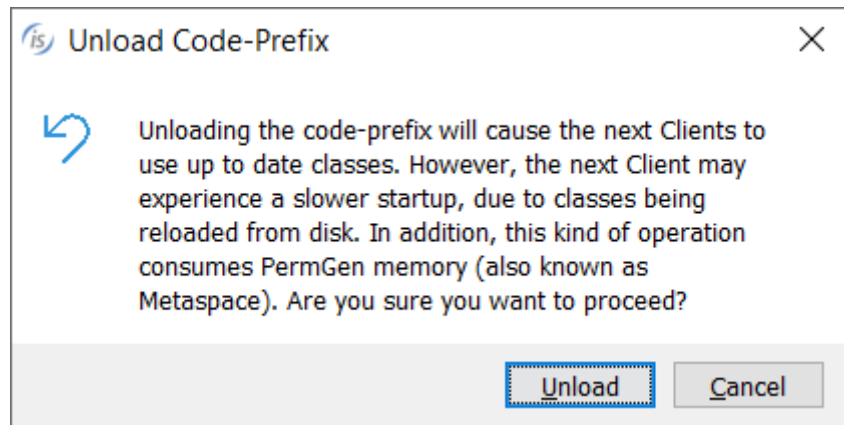
The table lists all the programs loaded from the paths specified by `iscobol.code_prefix`.

If the property `iscobol.code_prefix.reload *` is set to 0, then it's possible to unload the program classes. Select the desired programs by clicking on the corresponding row (hold Ctrl to select multiple rows) then click the button *Unload Selected*. Once a program has been unloaded, the isCOBOL Server will re-load the class from disk the next time this program is called. This feature is useful to update COBOL programs while the isCOBOL Server is running.

Server Datetime holds the last modification timestamp of the class file at the time it was loaded by isCOBOL Server. *Disk Datetime* holds the current last modification timestamp of the class file. If *Disk Datetime* is more recent than *Server Datetime*, a red color is used to highlight that this program has been modified. Programs with a red *Disk Datetime* are suitable to be unloaded. You can activate the *Show Changed Programs* option in order to filter the table content and see only the modified programs.

Programs loaded from the Classpath are not shown in this dialog and can't be unloaded.

Clicking on *Server* in the menu bar and choosing *Unload Code-Prefix* or clicking the corresponding tool-bar button, the following prompt appears:



By clicking the Unload button, all program classes are unloaded and the next Client will reload them.

Format 6

To debug a remote application from a client pc, use the following command.

```
iscclient [-debugport dport] [-port port] [-hostname host] [-c remote-config] [-lc  
local-config] -d program [ arg1 [arg2] ... ]
```

where:

- *port*, *host*, *remote-config*, *local-config*, *program*, *arg1* and *arg2* are the same as in Format 1
port and *host* can specify multiple values separated by comma. See [Specifying multiple hostnames and ports](#) for details.
- *dport* is the port on which the Remote Debugger will listen for connections. There is no need to define this port in the server side configuration as `iscclient` takes care of informing the isCOBOL Server that a Debugger will connect on that specific port, and the isCOBOL Server opens the port automatically. If the `-debugport` option is omitted and [iscobol.as.multitasking](#) is set either to 1 or 2, then the Debugger will connect to the first available port in the range specified by [iscobol.as.debugport_range](#) in the isCOBOL Server's configuration.

Concurrency with other connected Clients

By default, during a debug session other client connections are blocked. Set [iscobol.as.multitasking](#) to 2 in the isCOBOL Server's configuration in order to avoid it.

Format 7

To run a utility in thin client mode, use the following command:

```
iscclient [-port port] [-hostname host] [-user usr] [-password pwd] -utility  
utility_name
```

where:

- *port* is the port number the server is listening to.
- *host* is the host machine where the server is running.

port and *host* can specify multiple values separated by comma. See [Specifying multiple hostnames and ports](#) for details.

- *usr* and *pwd* are the administrator user credentials, that are necessary to access the administration panel under the default configuration. If not passed, then a login prompt will be shown. See [Login](#) for more information.
- *utility_name* can be any of the following (case insensitive):
 - o cobfileio
 - o cpk
 - o gife
 - o isl
 - o ismigrate
 - o jdbc2fd
 - o jutil
 - o xml2wrk

A possible scenario in which this command makes sense is if you have some indexed files stored on a Linux/Unix server machine without desktop and you wish to manage them with GIFE or convert them with ISMIGRATE having the utility GUI displayed on your Windows client PC. E.g.

```
iscclient -hostname 192.168.0.101 -utility ismigrate
```

Specifying multiple hostnames and ports

The *port* and *host* parameters can specify multiple values separated by comma. The client will attempt to connect to the first available hostname and port pair. Hostnames and ports are paired from the first in the list to the last, such as hostname1:port1, hostname2:port2 and so on. Consider the following command, for example:

```
iscclient -hostname 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2 -port 5555,5556 MENU
```

The Client will try to connect to IP 192.168.0.1 port 5555 first. If the connection fails, then the Client will try to connect to IP 192.168.0.2 port 5556. If the numbers of specified hostnames and ports do not match, the last in the shorter list will be used for creating all remaining pairs. The following command, for example,

```
iscclient -hostname 192.168.0.1 -port 5555,5556 MENU
```

is equivalent to

```
iscclient -hostname 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.1 -port 5555,5556 MENU
```

while the following command

```
iscclient -hostname 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2 -port 5555 MENU
```

is equivalent to

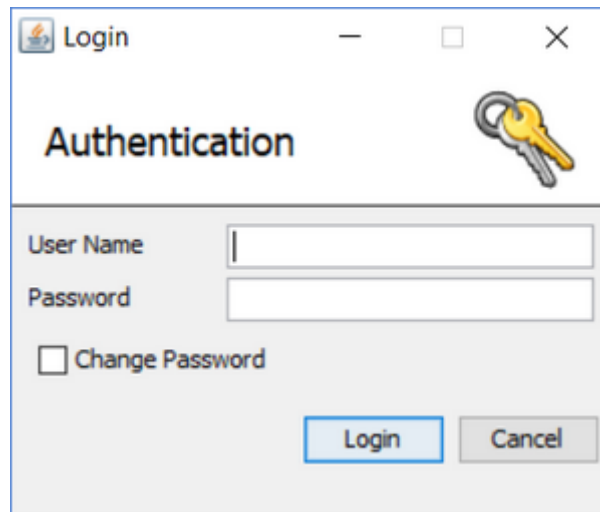
```
iscclient -hostname 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2 -port 5555,5555 MENU
```

Login

A login is usually only required when a client connects to the Application Server to launch an administrative routine (such as `-panel`, `-info`, `-kill`, or `-admin`) or a utility. If the property `iscobol.as.authentication` * is set to "2" on the server side, a login is always required when the client connects.

The user credentials can be passed on the Client command line through the options `-user` and `-password`. Alternatively they can be set in the Client configuration through the properties `iscobol.user.name` and `iscobol.user.password`.

If user credentials were not provided at Client startup, the Client prompts the user to input them. On systems where a graphical desktop is not available, the credentials are accepted on the command line. On systems where a graphical desktop is available instead, the following dialog is shown:



The default Administrator credentials are:

User Name = 'admin'

Password = 'admin'

You can change them by launching the Client with the `-admin` option.

By default user credentials are stored in a file named `password.properties` in the server working directory. You can change the name and location of this file by setting the configuration property `iscobol.as.password_file`.

Note - On Linux/Unix, in order to encrypt passwords, Java access to `/dev/random`, a special file that serves as a random number generator. It allows access to environmental noise collected from device drivers and other sources. The bits of noise are stored in a pool. When the pool is empty, reads from `/dev/random` will block until additional environmental noise is gathered. A counterpart to `/dev/random` is `/dev/urandom` which reuses the internal pool to produce more pseudo-random bits. This means that the call will not block, but the output may contain less entropy than the corresponding read from `/dev/random`.

If your client needs too much time to connect when the authentication is required, you might consider to instruct Java to use `/dev/urandom` instead of `/dev/random`, by adding the following option to the Application Server startup command-line:

```
-Djava.security.egd=file:///dev/urandom
```

Custom Login

isCOBOL offers the ability to create a custom login, which displays a custom window or no window at all. Before showing the default login window, the Application Server calls A\$CUSTOM_LOGIN on the client machine. If this program is found, it is used instead of the default.

This program must be called A\$CUSTOM_LOGIN, must be reachable in the client CLASSPATH, and must use the following linkage code.

```
----  
LINKAGE SECTION.  
  
77 login-user pic n any length.  
77 random-value pic x any length.  
77 password-hashed-hash pic x any length.  
77 new-password-crypted-hash pic x any length.  
77 flags pic 9.  
77 new-password-min-length pic 99.  
----
```

The following table describes the parameters for the linkage code:

Parameter	Description
login-user (output parameter)	Returns the username for the login.
random-value (input parameter)	Use this value to obtain the digest of the password.
password-hashed-hash (output parameter)	Returns a hashed password.
new-password-crypted-hash (output parameter)	Returns the encrypted hash of the new password, or spaces if the password is unchanged.
flags (optional input parameter)	May contain one of the following values: 0 => password change optional (default) 1 => password change mandatory 2 => check password weakness
new-password-min-length (optional input parameter)	Contains the minimum length of the password, use this value to check your password before returning it.

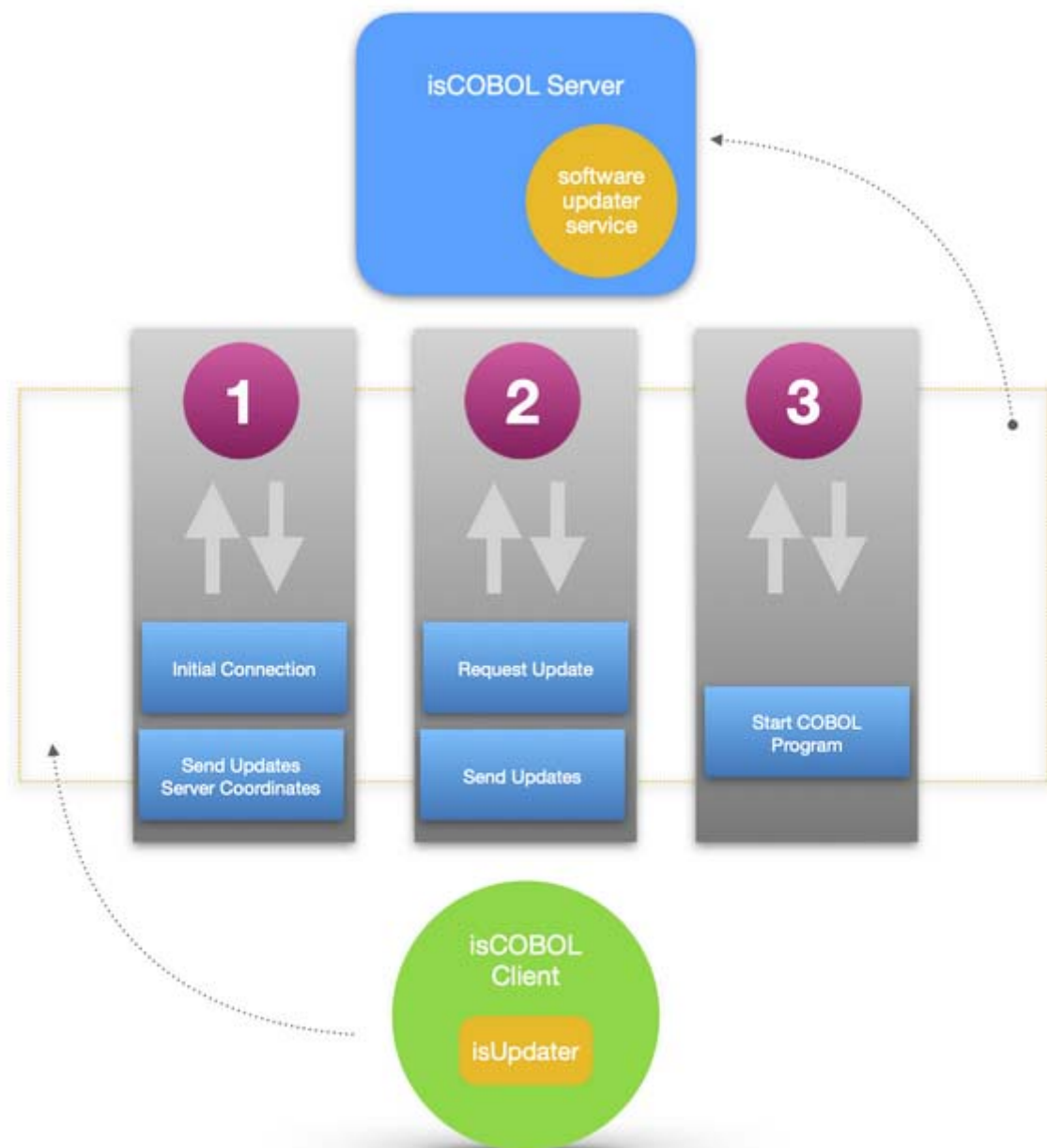
The program returns "0" if the login has been confirmed, or "-1" if the login has been cancelled.

An example of a custom login GUI is installed with isCOBOL. You can find it in the folder \$ISCOBOL_HOME/sample/as/custom-login.

Note - The custom login program is called only in replacement of the standard login dialog. If user credentials were passed on the command line or set in the configuration, then the custom login program is not called.

Automatic Client update

In the isCOBOL Thin Client environment clients can be automatically updated at startup if their version is lower than the runtime version on the server.



If [iscobol.as.clientupdate.site](https://iscobol.as/clientupdate.site) is set in the server side configuration, each time a thin client is launched, it looks for updates before starting the COBOL program.

The automatic update process can be skipped by adding the `-nouupdate` option to the client command line.

The automatic update process is described below:

1. The isCOBOL Server sends the URL of the update server as specified by [iscobol.as.clientupdate.site](https://iscobol.as/clientupdate.site) to the thin client. This URL can point either to a third party HTTP server or to an isCOBOL Server started with the `-hs` option, as described in [isCOBOL Server as an HTTP server](#). Refer to [Setup of an update server for the isCOBOL SDK](#) for information about how to setup an update server for the isCOBOL Thin Client.

2. The thin client runs the [ISUPDATER \(Update Facility\)](#) utility to connect to the update server and check for updates. It uses a default configuration built according to the isCOBOL installation directory on the client PC:
 - o it sets *swupdater.version.iscobol* to the build number of *lib/iscobol.jar*,
 - o it sets *swupdater.directory.iscobol* to the path of the *lib* folder,
 - o it sets *swupdater.directory.iscobolNative* to the location of native libraries (*bin* folder under Windows, *native/lib* folder on other platforms),
 - o it also sets *swupdater.directory.clean.iscobol* and *swupdater.directory.clean.iscobolNative* to true in order to ensure a clean installation of the updated items.

Note - It is possible to customize the above configuration by putting a *isupdater.properties* configuration file in the client side Classpath or using the *-uc* option in the Client command line. See [Client Configuration \(isupdater.properties\)](#) for more information about the possible configuration entries.

After it:

- o if the server is down or no update is necessary, the thin client execution continues normally,
- o if some updates were executed, the thin client is automatically restarted with the *-nouupdate* option.

The need of updating is determined by comparing the build numbers specified by the *swupdater.version* properties used by the client with the build numbers specified by the *swupdater.version* properties in the *swupdater.properties* file on the server.

Working with Aliases

Programs can be run in the Application Server through aliases. An alias is a logical name used client side to identify a specific program run with a specific configuration file.

In order to activate such feature, the following property must be set in the server side configuration:

```
iscobol.as.use_aliases=true
```

Aliases are defined in the server side configuration with properties in the format:

```
iscobol.as.alias.<alias_name>=<PROGRAM_NAME>,<configuration_file>
```

Note - PROGRAM_NAME can include paths as long as [iscobol.code_prefix](#) is set in the configuration.

For example, the following server configuration file defines two aliases

- the first alias runs the program MAIN with the default configuration
- the second alias runs the program TEST with the configuration file */usr/test/config1.properties*

```
iscobol.as.use_aliases=true
iscobol.as.alias.menu=MAIN
iscobol.as.alias.test_alias=TEST,/usr/test/config1.properties
```


On the client side the isCOBOL Client specifies the alias name instead of the program name in its command-line. For example, if a client wants to run the TEST program with the /usr/test/config1.properties configuration file, it will just run:

```
iscclient -hostname my-server TEST_ALIAS
```

The effect will be the same as running the equivalent more complex command:

```
iscclient -hostname my-server -c /usr/test/config1.properties TEST
```

Note - The alias name on the client command-line is case insensitive, it means that the following commands are all valid and produce the same effect:

- `iscclient -hostname my-server TEST_ALIAS`
- `iscclient -hostname my-server test_alias`
- `iscclient -hostname my-server Test_Alias`

Aliases for isCOBOL Client options

When `iscobol.as.use_aliases` (boolean) is set to true, the following aliases must be defined in order to make all the isCOBOL Client options work correctly:

```
iscobol.as.alias.asa$gadmin=ASA$GADMIN  
iscobol.as.alias.asa$gpanel=ASA$GPANEL  
iscobol.as.alias.cobfileio=COBFILEIO  
iscobol.as.alias.cpk=CPK  
iscobol.as.alias.gife=GIFE  
iscobol.as.alias.isl=ISL  
iscobol.as.alias.ismigrate=ISMIGRATE  
iscobol.as.alias.jdbc2fd=JDBC2FD  
iscobol.as.alias.jutil=JUTIL  
iscobol.as.alias.xml2wrk=XML2WRK
```

Tracing the Thin Client Activity

isCOBOL provides two kinds of log that allow you to trace the activity of the server and the clients.

Tracing Application Server Activity

In order to trace the activity of the Application Server, the following entries must appear in the configuration when you start it:

```
iscobol.as.logging=1  
iscobol.as.logfile=AppServer.log
```

The log file contains information about the server startup and the clients that connect to it. The following snippet is the result of a correct startup on localhost:

```
17-mar-2010 16.23.57 com.iscobol.as.AppServerImpl main
INFO: Starting server on hostname: null with port number: 10999
17-mar-2010 16.23.57 com.iscobol.as.ServerHandler init
INFO: AppServer bound in registry
17-mar-2010 16.23.57 com.iscobol.as.ServerHandler init
INFO: LockManager: com.iscobol.io.DefaultLockManager
17-mar-2010 16.24.16 com.iscobol.as.ServerHandler <init>
INFO: new AppServerImpl
```

Tracing Clients Activity

In order to trace the activity of the clients, the following entries must appear in the configuration when you start the Application Server:

```
iscobol.logfile=Client.log
iscobol.tracelevel=11
```

A log file for each client connection will be generated along with a file with the lck extension that Java uses to avoid unexpected overwrite. The name of the log file is composed of the value of `iscobol.logfile` followed by a progressive number. The file whose name matches with the `iscobol.logfile` setting contains the configuration read by the Application Server. For example, using the above settings, if three clients connect to the Application Server, the following files will be generated:

```
Client.log
Client.log.lck
Client.log.1
Client.log.1.lck
Client.log.2
Client.log.2.lck
Client.log.3
Client.log.3.lck
```

The content of these files varies depending on `iscobol.tracelevel` value. With the above setting, which uses a value of 11, the log contains: client configuration, i/o and programs executed.

If you wish to trace the activity of a single client, you can set `iscobol.logfile` and `iscobol.tracelevel` properties in the remote configuration file used by the client instead of the standard configuration file used by the Application Server. See [Format 1](#) for details about remote configuration.

Client deployment

When you share your application through the network using a thin client architecture, one of the issues to address is the deployment of the client part. Every client PC that is going to run the programs that reside on the server needs to install and run the client components.

The most common ways to deploy the client part are:

- [Deployment through automatic client update and istc files](#)
- [Deployment through setup programs](#)
- [Deployment through isCOBOL WebClient](#)
- [Deployment through Java Web Start \(JavaWS\)](#)

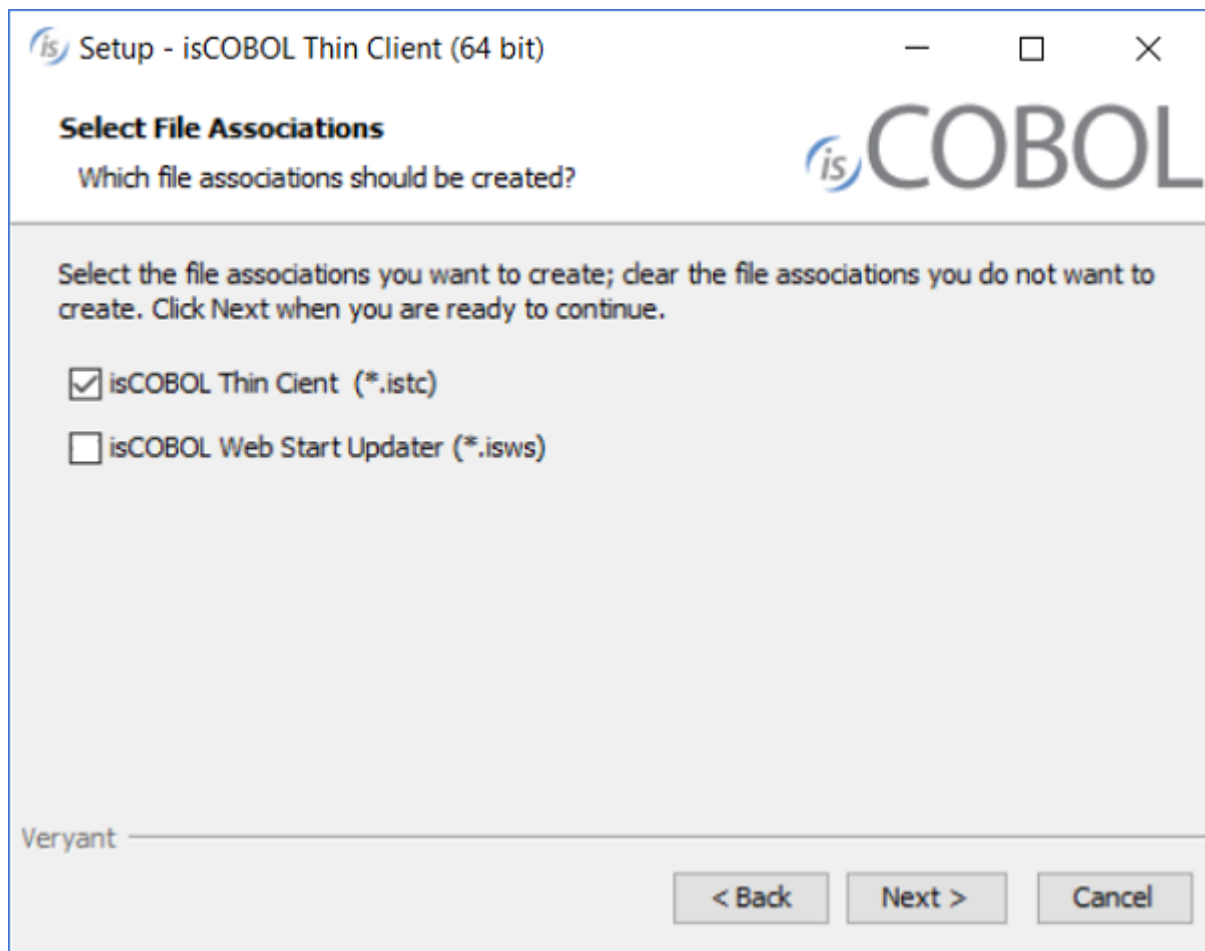
Deployment through automatic client update and istc files

The information in this chapter is applicable to thin client environments where the client machines are Windows.

To deploy the application through the [Automatic Client update](#) feature of isCOBOL Server, the isCOBOL Client must be installed on the client machines.

Install either `isCOBOL_YYYY_R_n_Windows_arc.msi` (it requires Java installed on the machine) or `isCOBOL_YYYY_R_n_THIN_Windows_arc.msi` (it doesn't require Java on the machine as it installs its own JVM) where `YYYY` is the year, `R` is the release number, `n` is the build number and `arc` is the system architecture.

When prompted, choose to associate the `istc` extension to the isCOBOL Client:



The istc files are property files that include the isCOBOL configuration entries that you would use client side in order to instruct the isCOBOL Client about the server location, the remote configuration file and the main program as well as custom entries that are inquired by the client side logic of the COBOL application. These files could be passed to isCOBOL Client via the -lc option. The installer creates an association between the istc extension and the command:

```
isclient -lc %1
```

Below we describe how to set up the deployment through automatic client update and istc files:

1. Configure the update server as described in [Setup of an update server for the isCOBOL SDK](#).
2. Start the isCOBOL Server pointing to your update server via the `iscobol.as.clientupdate.site` configuration property, e.g.

```
iscobol.as.clientupdate.site=updateServerNameOrIp:10996
```

Where *updateServerNameOrIp* is the server name or IP address where the update server is listening and *10996* is the update server port. *updateServerNameOrIp* may match with the isCOBOL Server's name or IP address if you started both the application server and the update server in the same isCOBOL Server process as described in [isCOBOL Server as an HTTP server](#).

3. create a file with `istc` extension, e.g. *myapp.istc* and put the following entries into it:

```
iscobol.hostname=serverNameOrIp  
iscobol.port=10999  
iscobol.default_program=MYPROG
```

Where *serverNameOrIp* and 10999 are the server name or IP address and the port where the isCOBOL Server started in step 2 is listening and *MYPROG* is the name of the program that you wish to execute. The class of this program must be found either in the server's Classpath or in the server side [iscobol.code_prefix](#) setting.

Double clicking on *myapp.istc* will trigger the program execution. It also will update the local copy of the isCOBOL runtime if necessary.

Double clicking on a `istc` file is equivalent of running the isCOBOL Client with the option `-lc` that points to the `istc` file. So, if you're replacing a isCOBOL Client command, and you used the `-lc` option in your original command, then you should include all the entries of the file pointed by `-lc` into the new `istc` file.

The file *myapp.istc* could be distributed via internet in the form of a file to be downloaded and executed. See [Configuring the `istc` and `isws` extensions in Apache HTTP Server](#) for more information.

Configuring the `istc` and `isws` extensions in Apache HTTP Server

When users install isCOBOL on a Windows host, the `.istc` and `.isws` file extensions are associated with the thin client executable (`isclient.exe`) and the software updater executable (`isupdater.exe`) respectively. As a result, when your browser downloads one of these files, it uses these associations to invoke the isCOBOL Client or `isUpdater`.

Unfortunately `istc` and `isws` files are treated as text stream by web browsers unless the web server where they're deposited is configured appropriately.

Being them treated as text stream causes the browser to display the file content instead of invoking the proper isCOBOL executable.

Below we explain how to configure the Apache HTTP Server to send `istc` and `isws` files as binary streams instead of text streams, so that the browser will download them instead of displaying their content.

Apache HTTP Server is the most common HTTP server, so the information in this chapter should be beneficial for most of the web servers.

1. Edit the file `conf/httpd.conf`
 - a. Enable the `mod_headers` module, so change the line

```
#LoadModule headers_module modules/mod_headers.so
```

to

```
LoadModule headers_module modules/mod_headers.so
```

- b. Add the following file matching rules at the bottom of the file

```
<FilesMatch "\.(?i:istc)$">
    ForceType application/octet-stream
    Header set Content-Disposition attachment
</FilesMatch>

<FilesMatch "\.(?i:isws)$">
    ForceType application/octet-stream
    Header set Content-Disposition attachment
</FilesMatch>
```

2. (Re)start the Apache HTTP Server

After these steps, the web browsers will react differently when pointing a istc or isws file. Instead of showing the file content, they will trigger the download or the execution of the file.

Deployment through setup programs

Veryant provides executable setup programs for Windows and tgz archives for Unix/Linux. The client machines should be provided with the proper setup files and the user should follow these steps in order to run programs in thin client.

Windows

1. install either isCOBOL_yyyy_R_n_Windows_arc.msi (it requires Java installed on the machine) or isCOBOL_yyyy_R_n_THIN_Windows_arc.msi (it doesn't require Java on the machine as it installs its own JVM) where yyyy is the year, R is the release number, n is the build number and arc is the system architecture.

Note - the Java virtual machine installed by the THIN setup is Eclipse OpenJ9 VM version 1.8.

2. open the isCOBOL Shell from the Windows Start menu. The isCOBOL Shell is available in the isCOBOL programs group.
3. Run one of the commands documented in [Usage of isCOBOL Client](#).

Unix/Linux

1. Unpack the tgz in a folder of your choice
2. add the isCOBOL bin directory to the \$PATH
3. Run one of the commands documented in [Usage of isCOBOL Client](#).

Deployment through isCOBOL WebClient

If you're looking for a zero client installation, then isCOBOL WebClient is the way to go.

With this kind of solution, the isCOBOL Client runs on a web server and the end users can interact with the COBOL application GUI by just connecting to that web server using a web browser. The application GUI is displayed within the web browser.

The only limitation in this scenario is that the COBOL application cannot access client resources (e.g. create a file on the client machine) because the Client is running on the web server and not on the end user's PC.

See [WebClient](#) for more information.

Deployment through Java Web Start (JavaWS)

Java Web Start (JavaWS) is a technology that allows users to start application software for the Java Platform directly from the Internet using a web browser.

Note - Java Web Start is not included in Java SE 11 (18.9 LTS) and later. Developers will need to transition to other deployment technologies. If you're using Java version 11 or later, consider the [Deployment through automatic client update and istc files](#).

This chapter explain how to set up JavaWS on the server machine so that users can run the launch script from their browser.

Requirements:

- classes (and dynamic link libraries, if any) must be provided through jar library files
- in order to avoid errors related to security checks performed by the latest JVMs, *Permissions* should be set to "all-permissions" in the MANIFEST file. To achieve it, proceed as follows:
 - a. create a text file, e.g. *mymanifest.txt* and put the following line into it:

```
Permissions: all-permissions
```

- b. add an empty line after it
 - c. update the jar library files and include the text file as new manifest, for example:

```
jar -ufm iscobol.jar mymanifest.txt
```

- involved jar library files must be signed

Steps:

1. Digitally sign the iscobol.jar file. For more detailed information, read <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/javaws/developersguide/contents.html>

For development and demonstration you can use a self-signed test certificate. (A trust-worthy certificate can be obtained from a certificate authority, such as VeriSign or Thawte, and should be used when the application is put into production).

For example,

- a. Make sure that you have an JDK 1.5 or later keytool and jarsigner in your path. These tools are located in the JDK bin directory.
- b. Create a new key in a new keystore as follows:

```
keytool -genkey -keystore myKeystore -alias myself
```

You will get prompted for information about the new key, such as password, name, etc. This will create the myKeystore file on disk.

- c. Then create a self-signed test certificate as follows:

```
keytool -selfcert -alias myself -keystore myKeystore
```

This will prompt for the password. Generating the certificate may take a few minutes.

- d. Check to make sure that everything is okay. To list the contents of the keystore, use this command:

```
keytool -list -keystore myKeystore
```

It should list something like:

```
Keystore type: jks  
Keystore provider: SUN
```

Your keystore contains 1 entry:

```
myself, Tue Jan 23 19:29:32 PST 2001, keyEntry,  
Certificate fingerprint (MD5):  
C2:E9:BF:F9:D3:DF:4C:8F:3C:5F:22:9E:AF:0B:42:9D
```

- e. Finally, sign the JAR file with the test certificate as follows:

```
jarsigner -keystore myKeystore iscobol.jar myself
```

Note: For most cases, *iscobol.jar* contains all of the classes necessary for the client. If your application requires other jar files on the client, then you must also sign those jar files by repeating the *jarsigner* command line above. However, it may be more convenient to combine everything into one jar file.

2. Edit the *isclient.jnlp* file:

- a. Create a file named *isclient.jnlp* with the following contents:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<jnlp codebase="http://127.0.0.1" href="isclient.jnlp">  
  <information>  
    <title>isCOBOL sample</title>  
    <vendor>Veryant</vendor>  
  </information>  
  <security>  
    <all-permissions/>  
  </security>  
  <resources>  
    <j2se version="1.6+"/>  
    <j2se version="1.5+"/>  
    <jar href="iscobol.jar"/>  
  </resources>  
  <application-desc main-class="com.iscobol.gui.client.Client">  
    <argument>-hostname</argument>  
    <argument>192.168.0.17</argument>  
    <argument>-port</argument>  
    <argument>1234</argument>  
    <argument>-c</argument>  
    <argument>myapp.properties</argument>  
    <argument>MYAPP</argument>  
  </application-desc>  
</jnlp>
```


- b. Change the URL in `codebase="http://127.0.0.1"` to the URL location of your jar file on the web server machine. For example, if `iscobol.jar` is located at `http://www.mycompany.com/myapp/iscobol.jar` then set `codebase="http://www.mycompany.com/myapp"`
Note - the jnlp pointed by the `href` attribute is the one that is actually executed.
 - c. Change title and vendor
 - d. (Optional) Add additional `<jar href=.../>` lines if you have more than one jar file to deploy to the client.
 - e. Change the hostname (192.168.0.17), port number (1234), remote properties file (`myapp.properties`), and program name (MYAPP) to the appropriate values for your isCOBOL Server and COBOL application. You can delete lines relating to optional arguments that you don't use.
3. Place `isclient.jnlp` and your `iscobol.jar` file in the directory you have chosen on your web server. You may rename `isclient.jnlp`, though the extension should remain `.jnlp`.
4. Configure your web server software to return `application/x-java-jnlp-file` as the MIME-type (Content-Type) for JNLP files. For example, for Apache Web Server, edit `/etc/apache/httpd.conf` and add the following line:

```
AddType application/x-java-jnlp-file .jnlp
```

5. Open port 10999 or other port that you choose to run the isCOBOL Server in the firewall settings on your server.
 6. Now test your setup by visiting the URL of the .jnlp file (e.g. `http://www.mycompany.com/myapp/isclient.jnlp`). If you see the "Java Starting" splash screen and after answering the security warning dialog nothing seems to happen, then there is likely to be a connection or isCOBOL Server configuration problem. To get diagnostic information you can configure Java to show the Java Console. For example, select "Java" from the Windows control panel and select "Java Console/Show Console" on the advanced tab. Then run your test again, the Java console will pop up and the specific error will appear in the console window

Security issues

Starting with Java 7 Update 51, Java doesn't allow users to run applications that are not signed (unsigned), self-signed (not signed by trusted authority) or that are missing permission attributes.

If you followed the above steps, then you obtained a self-signed application, that may return one of these errors when ran with a recent Java:

- Java applications are blocked by your security settings.
- Missing Application-Name manifest attribute
- Missing required Permissions manifest attribute in main jar

As a workaround, you can use the Exception Site list feature to run the applications blocked by security settings. Adding the URL of the blocked application to the Exception Site list allows it to run with some warnings. The exception site list is managed in the *Security* tab of the *Java Control Panel*. The list is shown in the tab. To add, edit or remove a URL from the list, click *Edit Site List*.

Remote objects

The isCOBOL Application Server can also work as a repository for backend programs that can be called from client machines. Programs running in stand-alone as well as program running on a client pc in Thin Client environment can call programs that reside on a server computer where an isCOBOL Application Server is running. This objective is achieved through a simple CALL Statement. The connectivity with the Application Server that hosts the remote objects is configured by setting `iscobol.remote.code_prefix`.

Programs loaded from `remote.code_prefix` are executed server-side using server resources. These programs can communicate with the calling program through LINKAGE SECTION items. They cannot have a user interface, they cannot display anything and must not accept user input. Only backend programs can run correctly as remote objects.

C functions can't be called remotely; only COBOL programs can. If you need to call a C function on the server, create a bridge COBOL program, install the bridge program on the server along with the C function and call the bridge program instead of calling the C function directly.

Only COBOL programs called synchronously with a Format 1 `CALL` are searched among remote objects. In order to call a remote program asynchronously, use the `C$ASYNCRUN` routine.

Example.

Consider the following setting:

```
iscobol.remote.code_prefix=isc://192.168.0.1:10999
```

And the following statement:

```
CALL "PROG1" USING param-1, param2 GIVING rc.
```

isCOBOL will try to load PROG1 from the local CLASSPATH and `code_prefix` first. If the program is not found, then isCOBOL will try to load PROG1 through an Application Server running on the ip 192.168.0.1 on port 10999. The program will be searched remotely in all the paths listed in the CLASSPATH and `code_prefix` of the remote machine (ip 192.168.0.1). If the program is still not found, then a "ClassNotFound" error is returned.

Any Exception thrown on the server is returned to the client, including the internal `StopRunException`, so that a client program can be interrupted when there is a STOP RUN statement or an exception (e.g. wrong linkage section) in the server program: in the former case the program will stop silently without showing any message.

If the remote programs are compiled with the `-cp` option, then this different syntax must be used to set the `iscobol.remote.code_prefix`:

```
iscobol.remote.code_prefix=iscp://192.168.0.1:10999
```

Using Aliases

Remote calls can be done through aliases. An alias is a logical name used client side to identify a specific program run with a specific configuration file.

In order to activate such feature for remote calls, the following property must be set in the server side configuration:

```
iscobol.as.call.use_aliases=true
```

Aliases are defined in the server side configuration with properties in the format:

```
iscobol.as.call.alias.<alias_name>=<PROGRAM_NAME>,<configuration_file>
```

For example, the following server configuration file defines two aliases

- the first alias runs the program PROG1 with the default configuration
- the second alias runs the program TEST with the configuration file /usr/test/config1.properties

```
iscobol.as.call.use_aliases=true  
iscobol.as.call.alias.utility1=PROG1  
iscobol.as.call.alias.utility2=TEST,/usr/test/config1.properties
```

On the client side the program calls the alias name instead of the program name. For example, if you want to run the TEST program remotely using the remote configuration file /usr/test/config1.properties, you will just do:

```
CALL "utility2".
```

User Authentication

If `iscobol.as.authentication *` is set to 2 in the server configuration, `iscobol.user.name` and `iscobol.user.password` must be set client side in order to specify login information.

Hook program

The isCOBOL Server provides the ability to define a hook.

A hook is a program that is automatically executed when a Client starts and when it exits.

This feature provides entry points to define additional operations that should be done for each client session, for example a custom logging of thin client activity.

The hook program is defined through the `iscobol.as.hook` property.

For example, if you want the Application Server to run the program MYHOOK for each client session, you will set the following entry in the server configuration:

```
iscobol.as.hook=MYHOOK
```

The hook program must be found in the server Classpath, it's never loaded from `iscobol.code_prefix` paths.

The hook program can retrieve useful information about the client session by inquiring the following configuration properties:

Property Name	Type	Value
---------------	------	-------

<code>iscobol.as.info.entering</code>	numeric	1 -> Program starting 0 -> Program exiting
<code>iscobol.as.info.userid</code>	numeric	user ID
<code>iscobol.as.info.username</code>	alphanumeric	user name
<code>iscobol.as.info.program</code>	alphanumeric	called program
<code>iscobol.as.info.arguments</code>	alphanumeric	arguments of the program
<code>iscobol.as.info.host</code>	alphanumeric	client host address

In addition, the program can retrieve the client thread id by calling the `ASGETTHREAD` library routine.

The installed sample, available in `$ISCOBOL_HOME/sample/as/hook` directory, shows two common useful usages of this feature:

- 1) Creating a custom log that traces login time and logout time of each client session.
- 2) Performing an automatic shutdown of the Application Server after a specific time-out if no client is still connected.

To test it, go to the `sample/as/hook` folder and launch:

```
iscserver
```

This will start the Application Server, reading the `iscobol.properties` file stored in the same directory, that contains the `as.hook` setting.

Now, launch the administration panel from a client. If you launch it from the same pc, it's enough to use:

```
iscclient -panel
```

If you launch it from a different pc, use:

```
iscclient -hostname ip-address -panel
```

Where *ip-address* is the IP address of the machine on which you started the Application Server.

Close the panel and look in the `sample/as/hook` folder, on the server. A new file named `access.log` will be there. If you edit it, you'll see something similar to this:

```
[001 ENTER - 31/03/2010 11:01:10] 00000 - admin - ASA$GPANEL - 127.0.0.1
[001 EXIT - 31/03/2010 11:03:24] 00000 - admin - ASA$GPANEL - 127.0.0.1
```

If you wait for three hours without connecting anymore, the Application Server will automatically shut down, with an exit status of 1.

This is useful if you plan to periodically re-start the Application Server when no one is working on it, in order to clean up memory.

The time-out of three hours is configured by using the following constant in the MYHOOK source code:

```
78 RUNNINGHOURS          value 3.
```

The special exit status (different than 0) that allows you to intercept if the Application Server was shut down by the hook program and not by the administrator user is set by using the following statement in MYHOOKTIMER source:

```
java-lang-System:>exit(1) .
```

Internal lock management

isCOBOL Server allows locks on indexed files to be managed internally, without demanding the lock request to the file handler. In order to activate this feature, the following setting must appear in the server configuration:

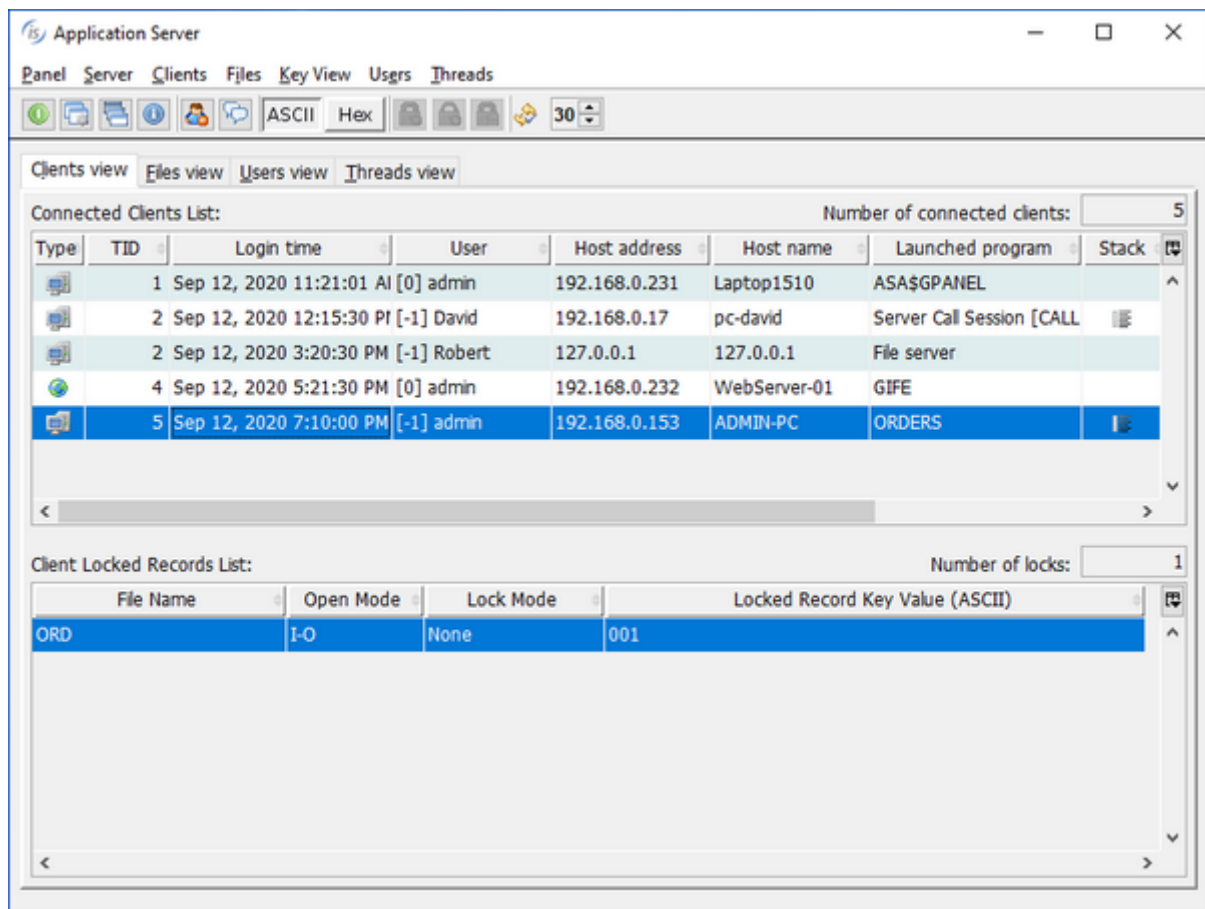
```
iscobol.file.lock_manager=com.iscobol.as.locking.InternalLockManager
```

isCOBOL Server can be either a iscservice process running as Application Server, a iscservice process running as File Server or a iscservice process running as both. In the third case, locks acquired by the Application Server clients are managed together with locks acquired by the File Server clients.

Note - For this feature to work correctly, the configuration property `iscobol.as.multitasking` must be either omitted or set to 0.

Making isCOBOL Server manage locks itself guarantees that all the lock clauses are supported, regardless of the file handler; this is particularly useful when working on databases via DatabaseBridge. Active locks can be monitored and managed through the server administration panel:

```
iscclient [-port port] [-hostname host] -panel
```



The only disadvantage is that locks are held only between the clients of the same isCOBOL Server and don't affect COBOL programs running outside of the isCOBOL Server as well as third party applications.

Windows service and Unix daemon

Windows service

On Windows it's possible to install isCOBOL Server as a Windows Service.

The isCOBOL Server service can be installed during the setup process:

Service Options
Please choose options for the service

isCOBOL Server

☒ Install service "isCOBOL Server"

☐ Use a special user account for running the service

Account name:

Password:

☒ Application server feature on TCP/IP port:

☐ IDE Remote Server

☐ File server feature on TCP/IP port:

☐ HTTP server feature on TCP/IP port:

Veryant

When isCOBOL has been installed, the service can be installed, removed and managed through the `isservice.exe` command line utility.

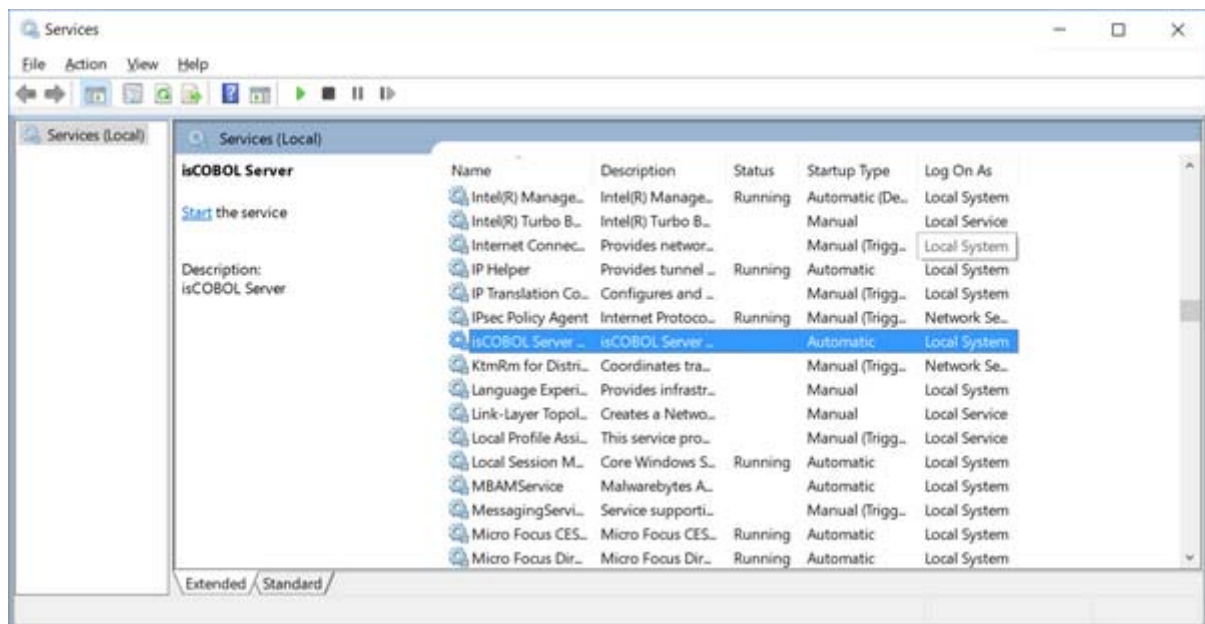
isservice.exe usage

The service maintenance is done through `isservice.exe`.

To install the service, use the command:

```
isservice -install
```

If the operation is successful, there will be a new entry in the Windows service manager.



The service is installed in auto mode, which means the service will automatically start along with the system.

To install the service in demand mode, use the command:

```
isserver -install-demand
```

In this mode, the service must be manually started by the user in the Windows service manager.

To retrieve the service status, use the command:

```
isserver -status
```

The exit code of this command is 0 when the service is running, 3 when it is not running and 1 when the state cannot be determined.

To start the service, use the command:

```
isserver -start
```

To stop the service, use the command:

```
isserver -stop
```

To uninstall the service, use the command:

```
isserver -uninstall
```

If the command is successful, the isCOBOL Server service will disappear from the Windows service manager.

In some situations, you might want to install a Windows service as a non-interactive service so that the service does not have any possibility to access the GUI subsystem. In order to do that, add the phrase non-interactive after the -install parameter. A custom service name can still be specified after the non-interactive parameter:

```
isserver -install non-interactive
```

It's also possible to specify a custom name for the service. This name should be added as last parameter of isservice.exe command line for all the options. For example, the following list of commands manage an isCOBOL Server service named "myservice":

```
isservice -install myservice
isservice -start myservice
isservice -status myservice
isservice -stop myservice
isservice -uninstall myservice
```

Output redirection

The isCOBOL Server service redirects all the console output (stderr and stdout) to two files named *isservice_err.log* and *isservice_out.log*. These files are located in the isCOBOL bin directory, which is the default directory of the service.

Service configuration

Java options must be put in the *isservice.vmoptions* file, located in the isCOBOL bin directory, which is the default directory of the service. In this file comments are prefixed by a hash and each option is on a separate line.

The following snippet shows how to configure memory limits, pass a custom configuration file and alter the Classpath for the isCOBOL Server service. It also shows how to enable and disable specific functionalities using the corresponding isCOBOL property (in this case we enable Application Server and File Server and we disable HTTP Server and IDE's remote project handling):

```
#memory settings
-Xmx256m
-Xms128m

#configuration
-Discobol.conf=/myapp/myconf

#services
-Discobol.as.appserver=1
-Discobol.as.fileserver=1
-Discobol.as.httpserver=0
-Discobol.as.ide=0

#classpath
-classpath/p .
-classpath/a C:\dev\myclasses.jar
```

The isCOBOL Server service inherits the Classpath from the system and adds all jar libraries in the isCOBOL lib directory to it. Using the *-classpath* option you can add additional items to the active Classpath. The value of *-classpath/p* is prepended to the active Classpath. The value of *-classpath/a* is appended to the active Classpath.

Note: On some Windows distributions it's necessary to reboot the system in order to make services aware of modifications to the system environment.

isCOBOL configuration properties to configure port number, hostname, rundebug, etcetera, can be set either in *isservr.vmoptions* with the syntax "-Dproperty=value" or in a file named *iscobol.properties* that will be loaded from:

1. The \etc directory
2. The user home directory
3. The Classpath

Starting multiple services on the same machine (Windows)

In order to manage multiple services on the same machine, the `sc` command must be used instead of the `isservr` command.

In this example we show how to start two isCOBOL Server services listening on different ports on the same machine.

1. Create two configuration files, e.g.

server1.properties:

```
iscobol.port=10999
iscobol.as.fileserver.port=10997
iscobol.as.httpserver.port=10996
```

server2.properties:

```
iscobol.port=10899
iscobol.as.fileserver.port=10897
iscobol.as.httpserver.port=10896
```

Note - the two snippets above show the basic configuration, they should be completed with the rest of settings that usually appear in a isCOBOL Server configuration. Notice that different ports for each isCOBOL Server feature are referenced in the two configuration files.

2. Create the two services as follows:

```
sc create "isCOBOL Server #1" start= auto binPath=
"C:\Veryant\isCOBOL_SDK2023R1\bin\isservr.exe -c \path\to\server1.properties"

sc create "isCOBOL Server #2" start= auto binPath=
"C:\Veryant\isCOBOL_SDK2023R1\bin\isservr.exe -c \path\to\server2.properties"
```

Unix daemon

On Unix systems, the isCOBOL Server can be installed as a daemon process and maintained using the `isservr` command.

isservr usage

The `isservr` command has the following options:

run	Run the isCOBOL Server service in foreground mode
-----	---

start	Run the isCOBOL Server service in background mode
stop	Stop the isCOBOL Server service
restart	Restart the isCOBOL Server service
status	Show the status of the isCOBOL Server service

You need to be root in order to use this command.

Daemon configuration

The `isserver` command on Linux look for two files located in the `bin` directory:

- `default_java.conf` includes the paths to the isCOBOL and Java installations:

Variable	Description
ISCOBOL	isCOBOL installation directory
ISCOBOL_JDK_ROOT	JDK installation directory
ISCOBOL_JRE_ROOT	JRE installation directory

- `isserver.options` includes environment variables that can alter the command behavior:

Variable	Description
ISSERVER_HOME	Home directory of the command
ISSERVER_OPTS	Command line options for the command. Use a space to separate multiple options. When the options string includes spaces, delimit it with quotes, for example: <code>ISSERVER_OPTS="-port 1234 -c my.properties"</code>
ISSERVER_JAVA_EXE	Alternative JVM for the command
ISSERVER_JAVA_OPTS	Java options for the command. Use a space to separate multiple options. When the options string includes spaces, delimit it with quotes, for example: <code>ISSERVER_JAVA_OPTS="-XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -Xmx8G"</code>
ISSERVER_LOG_FILE	File where the command output is redirected
ISSERVER_PID_FILE	Semaphore file to inform if the command is running or not. This file contains the process ID.

These files are generated by the setup process.

In these files, comments are prefixed by a hash and each entry is on a separate line.

Environment variables in `isserver.options` can alternatively be set also in the external environment through the `export` command. The external environment has priority over the content of `isserver.options`.

Starting multiple daemons on the same machine (Unix)

In this example we show how to start two isCOBOL Server daemons listening on different ports on the same machine.

1. Create two configuration files, e.g.

server1.properties:

```
iscobol.port=10999
iscobol.as.fileserver.port=10997
iscobol.as.httpserver.port=10996
```

server2.properties:

```
iscobol.port=10899
iscobol.as.fileserver.port=10897
iscobol.as.httpserver.port=10896
```

Note - the two snippets above show the basic configuration, they should be completed with the rest of settings that usually appear in a isCOBOL Server configuration. Notice that different ports for each isCOBOL Server feature are referenced in the two configuration files.

2. Create the two daemons as follows:

```
export ISSERVER_JAVA_OPTS=-Discobol.conf=/path/to/server1.properties
export ISSERVER_PID_FILE=issERVER1.pid
export ISSERVER_LOG_FILE=issERVER1.log
issERVER start

export ISSERVER_JAVA_OPTS=-Discobol.conf=/path/to/server2.properties
export ISSERVER_PID_FILE=issERVER2.pid
export ISSERVER_LOG_FILE=issERVER2.log
issERVER start
```

3. To stop the two daemons, do the following:

```
export ISSERVER_PID_FILE=issERVER1.pid
issERVER stop

export ISSERVER_PID_FILE=issERVER2.pid
issERVER stop
```

Tuning and monitoring isCOBOL Server with JvisualVM

JvisualVM is a Java virtual machine monitoring, troubleshooting, and profiling tool.

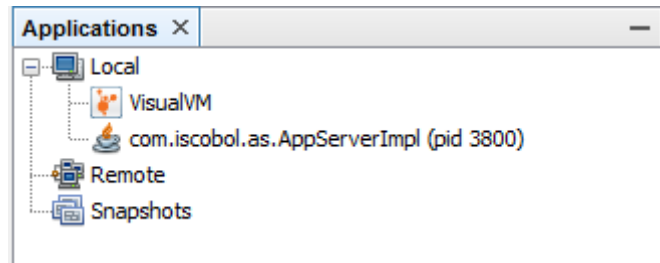
In Java version 8 and earlier, JvisualVM was installed along with the Java Development Kit (JDK). The JvisualVM executable file was found in the JDK bin directory. Since Java version 9, JvisualVM is no longer installed along with the JDK, but a bleeding-edge distribution of this tool can be downloaded from visualvm.github.io and installed separately.

In this chapter we're going to see how to monitor the isCOBOL Server activity and the load using JvisualVM.

Launching JvisualVM and attaching the isCOBOL Server process

JvisualVM is a Java tool itself. The Java Virtual Machine (JVM) behind this tool should be of the same version of the JDK or JRE you're going to attach and monitor. When using the tool installed along with the JDK, this rule is automatically respected. When using the alternative distribution from GitHub, you can configure the underlying JVM in the file *etc/visualvm.conf*. By default, the GitHub distribution of JvisualVM uses the default JVM in the system (the first java command found in the system Path).

When JvisualVM starts, it lists all the Java applications running on the local machine along with their PID. You should find the isCOBOL Server among these applications.



The name of the application changes depending on the command that you used to start the isCOBOL Server.

command	application name shown by JvisualVM
iscserver.exe (Windows)	C:.Program
Windows service	Local Application
iscserver (Linux/Unix)	com.iscobol.as.AppServerImpl
java com.iscobol.as.AppServerImpl	com.iscobol.as.AppServerImpl

In order to monitor the isCOBOL Server process, you have to attach it. Just double click on the application name in the tree or right click on it and choose "Open" from the pop-up menu.

Note - the process may not appear in the list if:

- the JDK version from which you started JvisualVM is different than the Java version used by isCOBOL Server
- JvisualVM was launched with different Administrator privileges than isCOBOL Server (Windows only).

Connecting to a remote isCOBOL Server process

Sometimes it's not possible to start JvisualVM on the same machine where isCOBOL Server is running. In this case you have to set up a remote JMX connection. The most common case is where the server is a Linux/Unix box where no graphical desktop is available, so in this guide we're going to see how to set up the JMX connection on Linux and how to attach to it from a Windows client. Assume that the IP address of the Linux server is 192.168.0.130.

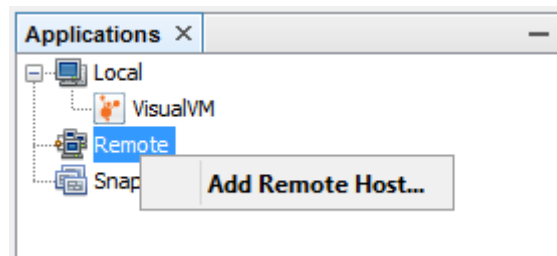
First of all, we need to dedicate a port to the JMX connection. In this example, we're using port 3333.

Change the isCOBOL Server startup command as follows:

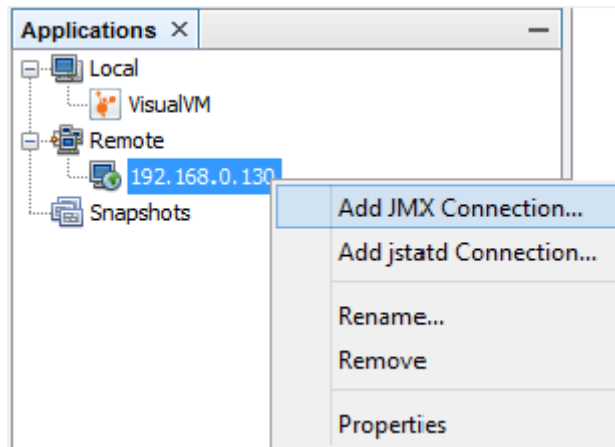
```
iscserver -J-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=false \  
-J-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.local.only=false \  
-J-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=3333 \  
-J-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false \  
-J-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.rmi.port=3333 \  
-J-Djava.rmi.server.hostname=192.168.0.130
```

After the isCOBOL Server has been started,

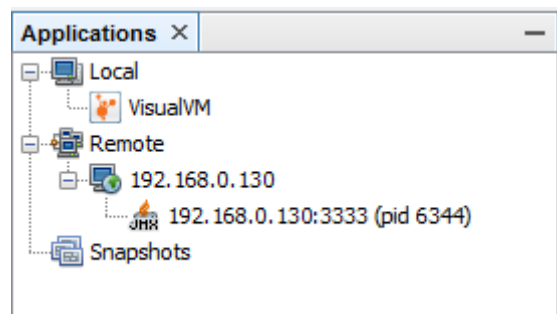
- run JvisualVM on a Windows machine in the same network as your Linux server
- right click on "Remote" in the Applications tree and choose "Add Remote Host..."



- fill the "Host name" field with the IP address of the Linux server and click OK
- the IP address appears as child item of Remote in the tree. Right click on it and choose "Add JMX Connection..."



- in the "Connection" field, put the port number 3333 after the colon and click OK.
- the isCOBOL Server application will appear as a new child in the tree:



In order to monitor the isCOBOL Server process, you have to attach it. Just double click on the application name in the tree or right click on it and choose "Open" from the pop-up menu.

JvisualVM's Monitor page

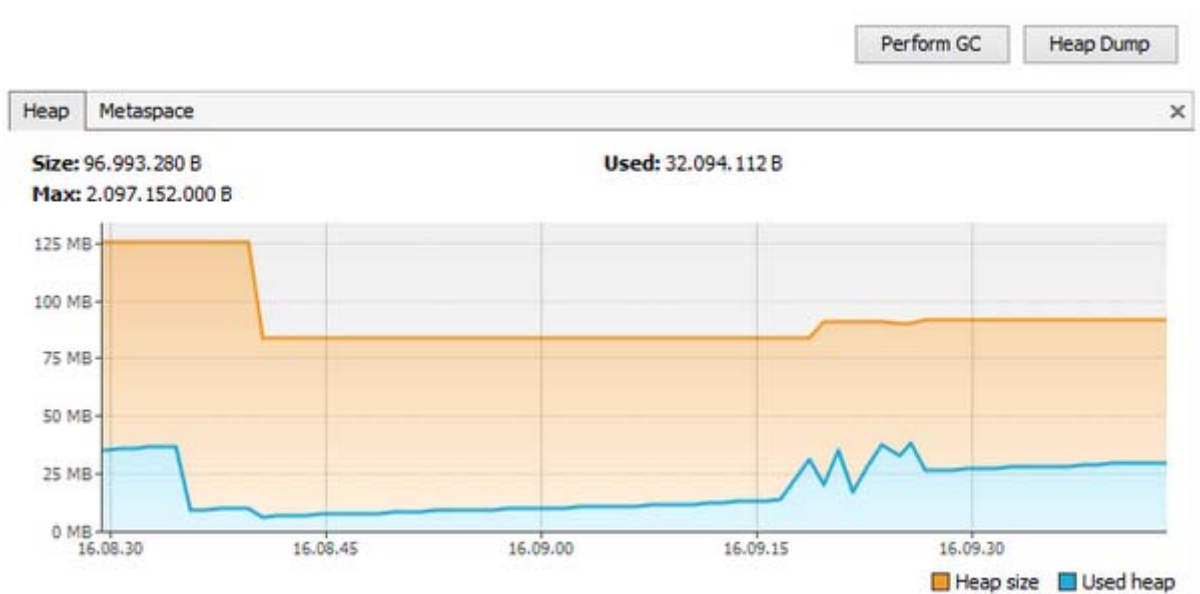
The Monitor page allows you to monitor the CPU and memory usage of the isCOBOL Server process in real time as well as the number of loaded classes and active threads.

You should pay particular attention to the Heap monitor.

The Heap is the amount of RAM memory that is allocated to store resources used by COBOL handles like bitmaps, fonts, ESQL cursors, etcetera. This memory has an initial size that can be configured through the -Xms Java option and a maximum size that can be configured through the -Xmx Java option. The Heap usage increases when the COBOL application loads a new resource and decreases when a garbage collection is performed.

The garbage collection is a procedure that takes care of removing inactive resources (e.g. a font or a bitmap whose handle has been destroyed) from the Heap memory. This procedure is automatically triggered by the JVM when the Heap usage is near the maximum amount of memory available or when the JVM is idle. You can force a garbage collection from the JvisualVM screen by clicking the "Perform GC" button. Be aware that this procedure consumes CPU and it may slow down connected clients that are working.

The "Heap Dump" button allows you to take a snapshot of the Heap in a given moment. By analyzing this snapshot you can find out which classes are using most of the memory.



JvisualVM's Threads page

The Threads page lists all the threads that were created in the isCOBOL Server's JVM. By default all threads are shown, including the ones that are not running anymore. You can filter the list using the "View" combo-box on top of the list.

The list includes a timeline that shows how the threads state changes as time goes by. There are five possible states:

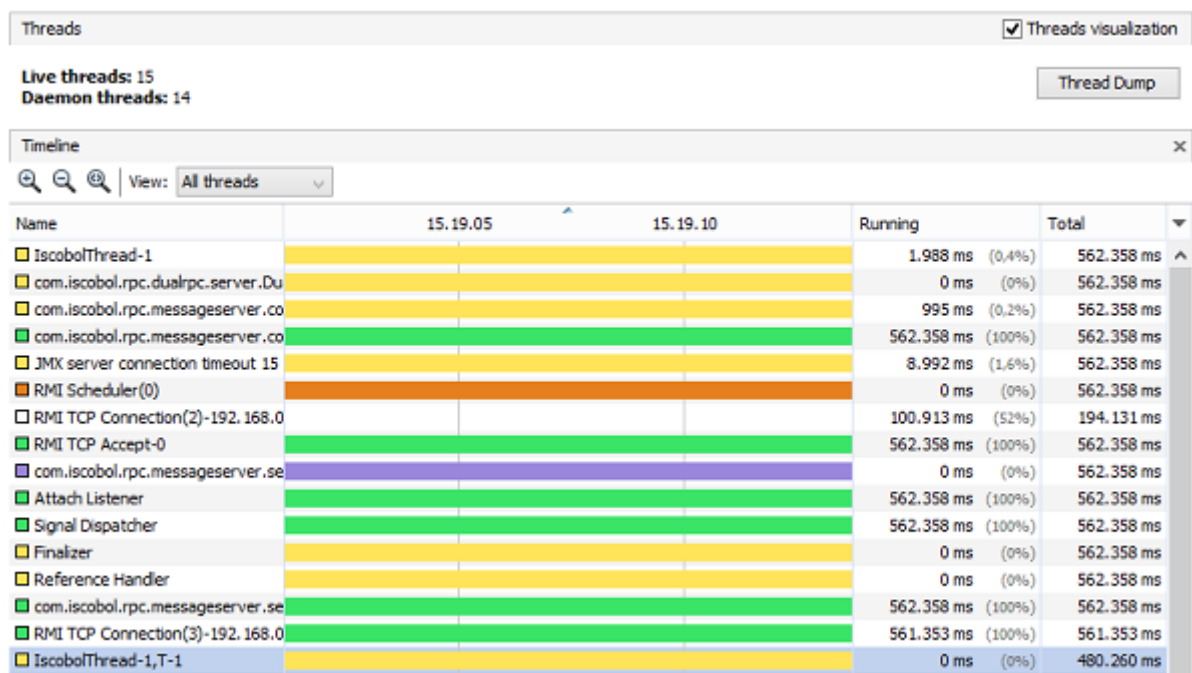
State	Meaning
Running	The thread is running. In a COBOL application this is the typical state during back-end activity, like a cycle that reads records from a file and processes them.
Sleeping	The thread is sleeping. In a COBOL application this is the typical state of a program that called the C\$SLEEP routine and is waiting for the call to return.
Wait	The thread was blocked by a mutex or a barrier, and is waiting for another thread to release the lock. In a COBOL application this is the typical state of a program that is accepting user input with an ACCEPT statement.
Park	Parked threads are suspended until they are given a permit.
Monitor	The thread is waiting on a condition to become true to resume execution.

The isCOBOL Clients connected to the isCOBOL Server can be identified by their name:

IscobolThread-#	This is the main thread of the isCOBOL Client. # is the thread ID (TID) assigned to that Client. You can retrieve more information about the Client whose thread ID is # by running the isCOBOL Server's administration panel.
IscobolThread-#,T-#	This is a COBOL thread started from the COBOL application using either CALL THREAD or PERFORM THREAD statements. The first # is the TID of the Client, while the second # is a progressive number assigned by the isCOBOL Framework.
IscobolThread-#,R-#	This is a COBOL thread started from the COBOL application using the CALL RUN statement. The first # is the TID of the Client, while the second # is a progressive number assigned by the isCOBOL Framework.

An IscobolThread that stay in Running state without changing to Wait or Sleeping for a lot of time means that the Client may be in an infinite loop and it could slow down all the other connected Clients. You can take advantage of the administration panel in order to check which program and paragraph are being executed by that thread.

The "Thread Dump" button allows you to take a snapshot of the threads in a given moment. By analyzing this snapshot you can see the state and the stack of each thread.



Taking Heap and Thread dumps without JvisualVM

If neither JvisualVM nor a JMX connection is available on the machine where Java is running, it's still possible to take a Heap or a Thread dump by using command line tools installed in the JDK bin directory.

You just need to know the JVM process ID (PID) in the system. Use system tools to retrieve it, for example, on Linux/Unix you can use the `ps` command:

```
ps -ef |grep AppServerImpl
```

Once you know the PID of your JVM, use this command to take a Heap dump:

```
jmap -dump:live,format=b,file=/path/to/dump.hprof pid
```

To take a Thread dump, instead, use:

```
jstack pid > /path/to/dump.tdump
```

Measuring the load of your COBOL application

JvisualVM can help you calculate the amount of RAM that is necessary for your COBOL application to run in thin client mode with a given number of concurrent users.

Suppose that you're going to install your COBOL application on a production server where 100 users will connect and you need to suggest the amount of RAM that the server machine should provide. You can calculate it empirically in this way:

1. start the isCOBOL Server
2. attach isCOBOL Server with JvisualVM and take the current Heap usage (we'll call this value "A")
3. connect with a Client and move among the programs of your application simulating data processing,

printing and other processes. Be sure to execute the most used functions of your application.

4. take the current Heap usage (we'll call this value "B").

Now you can make the following calculation: $\text{Necessary_RAM} = A + ((B - A) * 100)$.

Looking for memory leaks

JvisualVM can help you find memory leaks.

The steps are similar to the ones described above:

1. start the isCOBOL Server
2. attach isCOBOL Server with JvisualVM and take the current Heap usage (we'll call this value "A")
3. connect with a Client and move among the programs of your application simulating data processing, printing and other processes. Be sure to execute the most used functions of your application.
4. exit from the application, the Client terminates.
5. force a garbage collection from JvisualVM
6. take the current Heap usage (we'll call this value "B").

If B is greater than A, then a memory leak is possible. You should repeat steps from 3 to 6 multiple times to see if the difference between A and B increases.

Tuning threads

A COBOL application generates a variable number of threads that run simultaneously. The number of threads generated depends on multiple factors. For example, threads may be created explicitly by the COBOL programs if they use `PERFORM THREAD`, `CALL THREAD` or `CALL RUN` statements, but threads may also be created internally by the runtime system to implement some features (e.g. the `BEFORE TIME` clause on the `ACCEPT` statements implies a thread that controls whenever the timeout expires).

JvisualVM can help you calculate the amount of concurrent threads generated by your COBOL application when running in thin client mode with a given number of concurrent users.

Suppose that you're going to install your COBOL application on a production server where 100 users will connect and you wish to know the amount of concurrent threads that will run. You can calculate it empirically in this way:

1. start the isCOBOL Server
2. attach isCOBOL Server with JvisualVM and take the current value of *Live peak* in the *Threads* area of the *Monitor* page (we'll call this value "A")
3. connect with a Client and move among the programs of your application simulating data processing, printing and other processes. Be sure to execute the most used functions of your application.
4. take the current value of *Live peak* in the *Threads* area of the *Monitor* page (we'll call this value "B").

Now you can make the following calculation: $\text{Number_of_Threads} = A + ((B - A) * 100)$.

If the number of threads is very high, consider reducing the memory that Java dedicates to the threads stack by using the `-Xss` option. This will allow you to save some memory.

```
iscserver -J-Xss128k other_options...
```

isCOBOL File Server

isCOBOL Server can be used as a file server in order to perform I/O operations on remote files.

isCOBOL File Server usage

The File Server daemon can be started with the following command:

```
iscserver -fs [-c config_file] [-fsport FSport] [-hostname host] [-as] [-port ASport]  
[-force]
```

Setting `iscobol.as.fileserver (boolean)` to true in the configuration produces the same effect as using the `-fs` option while setting `iscobol.as.appserver (boolean)` to true in the configuration produces the same effect as using the `-as` option.

The following command starts the File Server on the local pc on the default port 10997:

```
iscserver -fs
```

A correct startup will produce an output similar to this:

```
Application Server (file services) started and listening on port 10997
```

You can start both the Application Server and the File Server at the same time with the command:

```
iscserver -fs -as
```

Starting the Application Server in addition to the File Server allows you to connect the Administration Panel (see [Format 5](#) of the isCOBOL Client command) and monitor the active connections to the File Server.

Both services can start on different ports than the defaults. Use the `-fsport` and `-port` options to control the port where the services will be listening. The following command, for example, starts the File Server on the port 1234 and the Application Server on the port 1235:

```
iscserver -fs -fsport 1234 -as -port 1235
```

The File Server host name and port can also be set in the configuration file, as shown below.

```
iscobol.hostname host  
iscobol.as.fileserver.port port
```

`Config_file` should include the standard configuration, that is the same for every client. See [Usage of isCOBOL Client](#) for information about how to use a customized client configuration.

Client-side Configuration

There are two ways a program can use a remote file on the File Server.

1. By specifying server name and port in the file name with the ISF protocol, or
2. By using the "com.iscobol.io.DynamicRemote" class as file handler

The ISF protocol

It is possible to specify File Server connection information in the physical file name through the URL syntax as follows:

```
isf://hostname[:port]:path/to/file
```

Where

- *hostname* is the server name or IP address where the File Server is listening
- *port* is the port where the File Server is listening. If omitted, the port specified by `iscobol.file.remote.port` * (whose default value is 10997) is used
- *path/to/file* is the name of the remote file to open. It can be either a full path, a relative path or just the file name. If omitted, the root folder is assumed, so a path like "isf://localhost:" is equivalent to "isf://localhost:/".

The URL can be put entirely in the file name or can be built by combining the FILE-PREFIX setting and the file name.

When the FILE-PREFIX setting includes paths starting with "isf://", multiple paths must be separated by a line feed character, e.g.

```
iscobol.file.prefix=isf://192.168.0.1:/usr/data\nC:\\Temp
```

The above setting specifies two paths for the FILE-PREFIX:

1. the folder `/usr/data` on the remote server whose IP is 192.168.0.1 where the File Server is listening
2. the local folder `C:\\Temp`

The following code snippets show two ways to open FILE1 through the File Server listening on 192.168.0.1 on the default port. The File Server will search in the `/usr/data` folder on the server:

```
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.  
FILE-CONTROL.  
    SELECT FILE1 ASSIGN TO "isf://192.168.0.1:/usr/data/FILE1"  
        ORGANIZATION INDEXED  
        ACCESS DYNAMIC  
        RECORD KEY FILE1-KEY.  
  
FILE SECTION.  
FD FILE1.  
01 FILE1-RECORD.  
    03 FILE1-KEY    PIC 9(3) .  
    03 FILE1-DATA  PIC X(50) .  
  
PROCEDURE DIVISION.  
MAIN.  
    OPEN INPUT FILE1.
```

```

INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
FILE-CONTROL.
    SELECT FILE1 ASSIGN TO "FILE1"
        ORGANIZATION INDEXED
        ACCESS DYNAMIC
        RECORD KEY FILE1-KEY.

FILE SECTION.
FD FILE1.
01 FILE1-RECORD.
    03 FILE1-KEY    PIC 9(3) .
    03 FILE1-DATA  PIC X(50) .

PROCEDURE DIVISION.
MAIN.
    SET ENVIRONMENT "file.prefix" TO "isf://192.168.0.1:/usr/data".
    OPEN INPUT FILE1.

```

The DynamicRemote class

In order to access remote files, client programs can assign their files to the "com.iscobol.io.DynamicRemote" class. In the configuration, it's also possible to use the alias "remote".

The class can be assigned in the SELECT statement. See [FILE-CONTROL Paragraph](#), rule 35 for information about how to assign a file to a specific class.

For example, the following sequential file will be opened through the File Server, regardless of the file name that the program puts in the ARC-NAME variable:

```

SELECT ARC ASSIGN TO ARC-NAME
    ORGANIZATION LINE SEQUENTIAL
    CLASS "com.iscobol.io.DynamicRemote"
    .

```

The assignment can be done also through the following configuration properties:

- [iscobol.file.index](#) and [iscobol.file.index.FileName](#)
- [iscobol.file.linesequential](#) and [iscobol.file.linesequential.FileName](#)
- [iscobol.file.relative](#) and [iscobol.file.relative.FileName](#)
- [iscobol.file.sequential](#) and [iscobol.file.sequential.FileName](#)

For example, the following configuration entry causes all the indexed files to be opened through the File Server:

```
iscobol.file.index=remote
```

Client programs are made aware of the File Server location through the configuration properties [iscobol.file.remote.host](#) * and [iscobol.file.remote.port](#) *.

Since the full-path of the file is built client-side by the runtime before sending the i/o request to the File Server, [iscobol.file.prefix](#) must be set in the client configuration and must specify the directories on the server where files will be opened. If the server operating system uses a different file separator than the client, the property [iscobol.file.prefix_separator](#) must be set in the client configuration as well.

The following client configuration, for example, handles only indexed files remotely on the Linux server whose IP is 192.168.0.1 assuming that the File Server is listening on the default port:

```
iscobol.file.index=remote
iscobol.file.remote.host=192.168.0.1
iscobol.file.prefix=/usr/data
iscobol.file.prefix_separator=
```

The following more complex sample configuration, instead, handles indexed, sequential and relative files remotely on the Linux server whose IP is 192.168.0.1 having the File Server listening on the port 12345:

```
iscobol.file.index=remote
iscobol.file.sequential=remote
iscobol.file.linesequential=remote
iscobol.file.relative=remote
iscobol.file.remote.host=192.168.0.1
iscobol.file.remote.port=12345
iscobol.file.prefix=/usr/data
iscobol.file.prefix_separator=
```

User Authentication

If `iscobol.as.authentication *` is set to 2 in the server configuration, `iscobol.user.name` and `iscobol.user.password` must be set client side in order to specify login information.

Stored Procedures

In a File Server environment, COBOL subroutines can be called by remote programs to serve as stored procedures.

Calling stored procedures is permitted only after the connection to the File Server has been established, that means after opening the first remote file.

The feature is provided through the [StoreProcedure Class \(com.iscobol.lib.StoreProcedure\)](#) internal class.

The local program calls the remote stored procedure using a code like the following:

```
configuration section.
repository.
    class sp as "com.iscobol.lib.StoreProcedure"
    .
working-storage section.
77 p1 pic x(128).
77 p2 pic s9(9).
77 p3 pic 9(5).
77 rc pic s9(9).

procedure division.

    set rc to sp:>call("remote-sub") :>input(p1)
                                     :>output(p2)
                                     :>inout(p3)
                                     :>end().
```

In this case three parameters are passed, one of each type.

If a subroutine needs to be called very often then better performance can be obtained by creating the object only once, for example:

```
configuration section.  
repository.  
    class sp as "com.iscobol.lib.StoreProcedure"  
    .  
working-storage section.  
77  spo object reference sp.  
77  p1 pic x(128).  
77  p2 pic s9(9).  
77  p3 pic 9(5).  
77  rc pic s9(9).  
  
procedure division.  
  
    set spo to sp:>call("remote-sub"):>input(p1)  
                                         :>output(p2)  
                                         :>inout(p3)  
  
    perform until rc = 0  
        set rc to spo:>end()  
    end-perform.
```

The called subroutine on the server is a standard COBOL program that receives the parameters through the Linkage Section and optionally returns an exit status upon GOBACK.

```
program-id. remote-sub.  
  
working-storage section.  
*> routine variables here  
  
linkage section.  
77  p1 pic x(128).  
77  p2 pic s9(9).  
77  p3 pic 9(5).  
  
procedure division using p1, p2, p3.  
main-logic.  
*> routine logic here  
    goback.
```

isCOBOL GraphicalTerminal

The isCOBOL GraphicalTerminal, included with the isCOBOL Runtime Environment, enables users signing in with an SSH based terminal emulator such as PuTTY to launch graphical applications from the command line without an X Server or X Desktop client software. This provides applications with access to a user's environment variables and home directory, and the ability to call external programs (e.g. with CALL "SYSTEM") that can use the terminal emulator for stdin, stout and stderr.

The isCOBOL GraphicalTerminal includes a client-side component, the isCOBOL ClientListener.

isCOBOL ClientListener

The isCOBOL Client Listener allows you to use a common SSH based terminal emulator with tunneling capabilities to run COBOL programs so that programs developed for UNIX environments with character terminals can be executed by the isCOBOL Framework taking advantage of the isCOBOL Server architecture.

The main advantages provided by this feature are:

1. Due to the thin client architecture, there is only one Java process on the server serving multiple clients. This allows you to save resources. Without the thin client technology, each client terminal would create a separate Java process on the server, wasting resources.
2. If the COBOL program calls programs written in other languages (such as C programs, for example) these programs can accept user input and display data on the same client terminal. It wouldn't be possible in a standard thin client architecture.

Note: Veryant recommends Putty as the proper SSH emulator to be used. It can be downloaded for free at <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/>.

Configuring the server

The isCOBOL ClientListener requires that an isCOBOL Server has been started and is listening on the UNIX server machine. See [Usage of isCOBOL Server](#) for information about how to start the isCOBOL Server.

In addition, on the UNIX server machine the following environment variable must be set:

```
ISCOBOL_DISPLAY=X
```

This configuration assumes that the server machine has the program "xauth" installed; this program is installed on all the UNIX/Linux machines that have an X interface.

Note: In order for the above settings to work correctly, other X11 services must be turned off. Otherwise you may experience unexpected behaviors.

If the X interface it's not present, save the following script in the file \$HOME/.ssh/rc

```
if read proto cookie && [ -n "$DISPLAY" ]
then
    dispnum=`echo $DISPLAY | sed 's/\(.*\:\)\([0-9]*\)\(.*\)/\2/'`
    echo unix:$dispnum $proto $cookie > $HOME/.iscobol_xauth_$dispnum
fi
```

isCOBOL ClientListener usage

The isCOBOL ClientListener is activated on the client machine with the following command:

```
iscclientd { [-displayport dport] } [-port port]
           [-x]
```

- *dport* is the port on the client machine that will be used to communicate between the UNIX shell and the ClientListener (by default it's 10998).
- *-x* is equivalent of *-displayport 6000*. The port 6000 is necessary to take advantage of the X11 Tunneling, explained in [Configuring Putty to use isCOBOL ClientListener](#).

Note: In order for the *-x* option to work correctly, any other X11 services must be turned off. Otherwise you may experience unexpected behaviors.

- *port* is the port used for connecting to the isCOBOL Server (by default it's 10999)

A correct startup will produce an output similar to this:

```
Starting client listener on hostname: localhost, on display port: 10998, AS port: 10999
```

The isCOBOL ClientListener can be launched in the following alternate way to avoid keeping the console busy:

```
isclientd { [-displayport dport] } [-port port]  
          [-x]
```

Once started, the isCOBOL ClientListener is identified by an icon in the system tray.

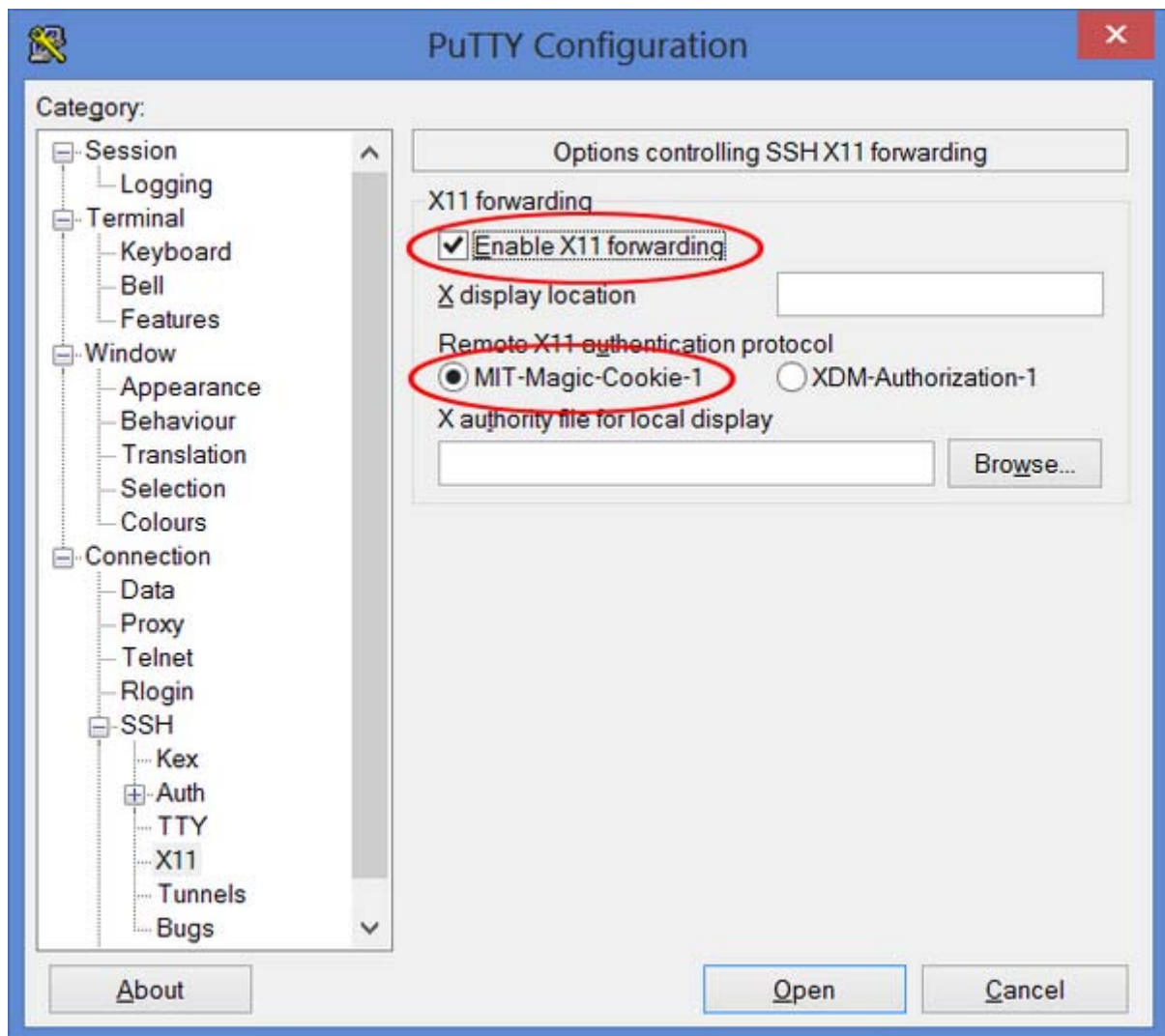


Right click on the icon to show a pop-up menu with the following options:

- **Info:** Display a balloon with the result of the ClientListener startup.
- **About:** Display a balloon with version information.
- **Exit:** Closes the ClientListener.

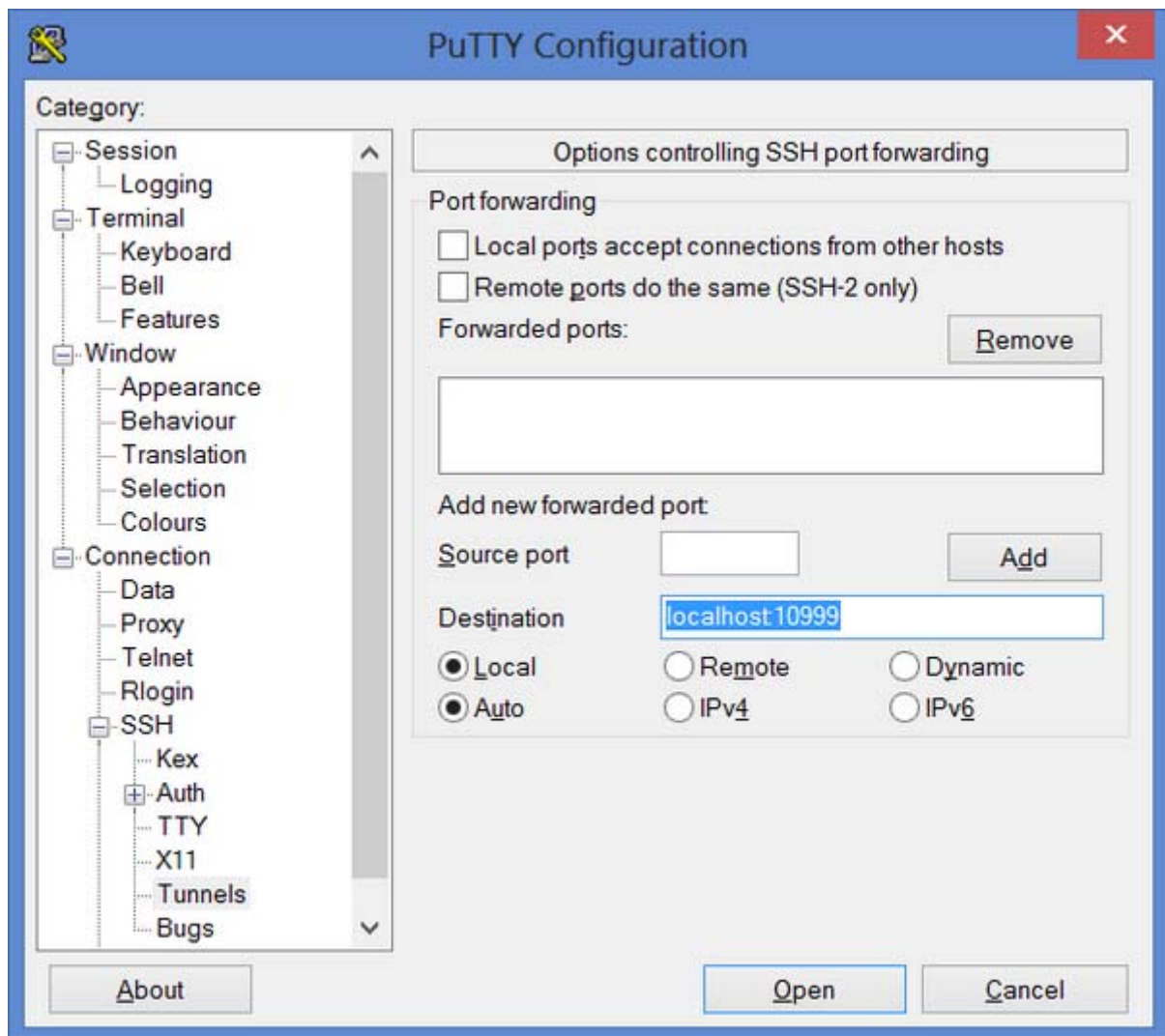
Configuring Putty to use isCOBOL ClientListener

Enable X11forwarding and choose MIT-Magic-Cookie-1 as the authentication protocol.

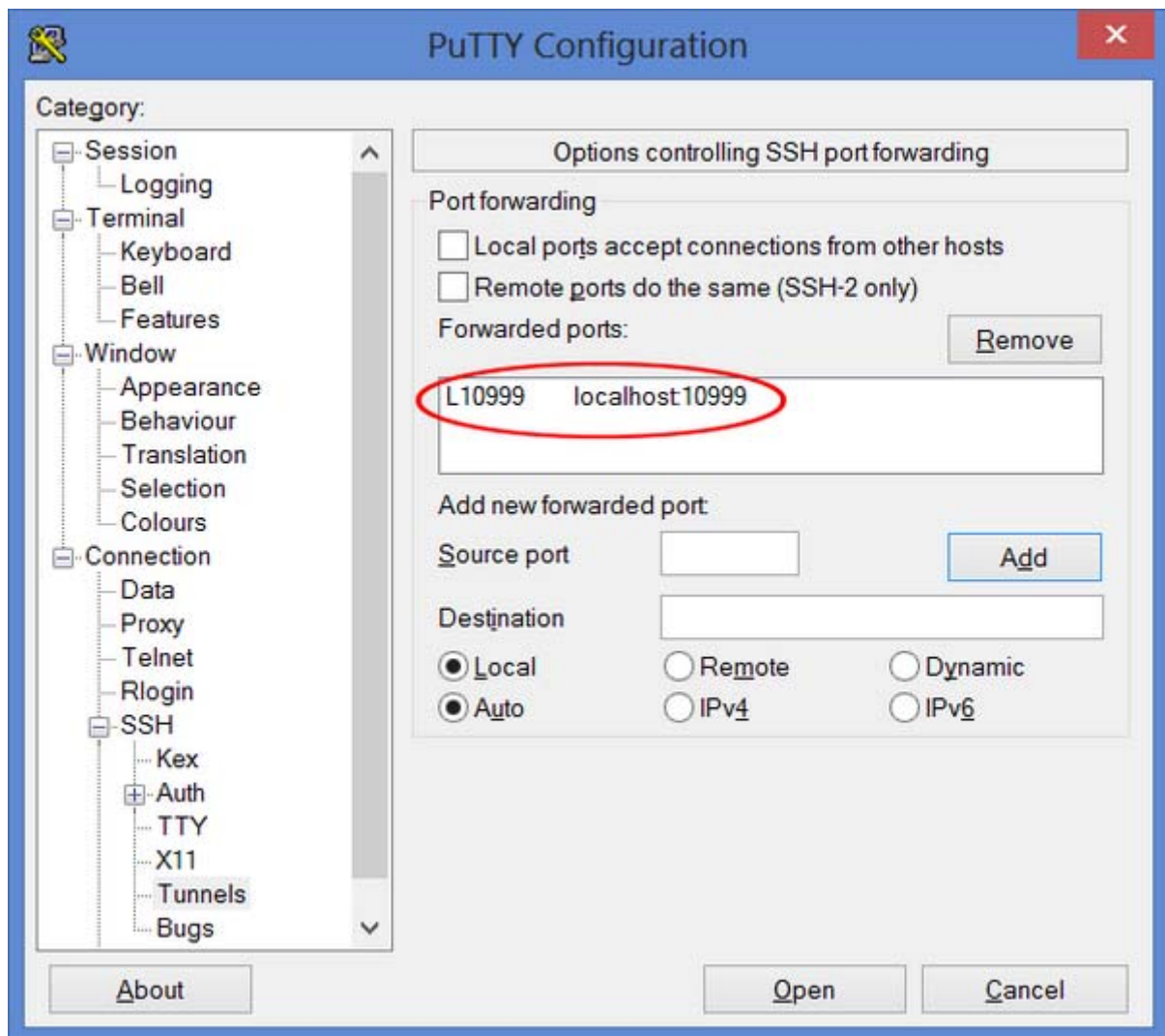


In the Tunnels configuration specify the hostname and port of the ClientListener (in the screenshot below, default values have been used).

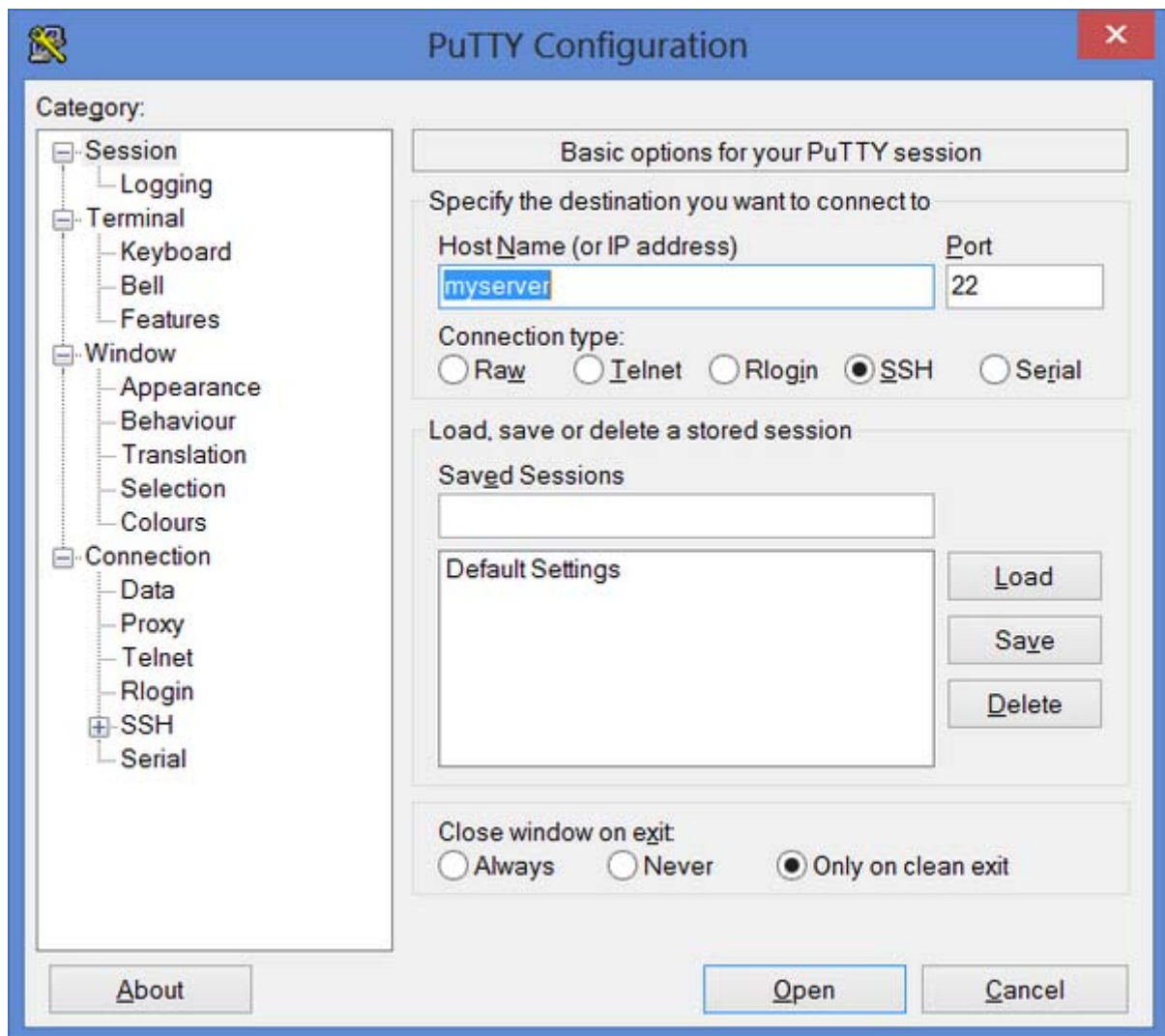
Note: In order for the above settings to work correctly, any other X11 services must be turned off. Otherwise you may experience unexpected behaviors.



Click on "Add".



As a final step, configure the SSH connection, specifying the server name (or IP address) and choosing SSH as the connection protocol.



Connect to the server using the configured terminal emulator.

Ensure that the `$ISCOBOL_DISPLAY` environment variable is set to "X". If it is not set, you can set it now.

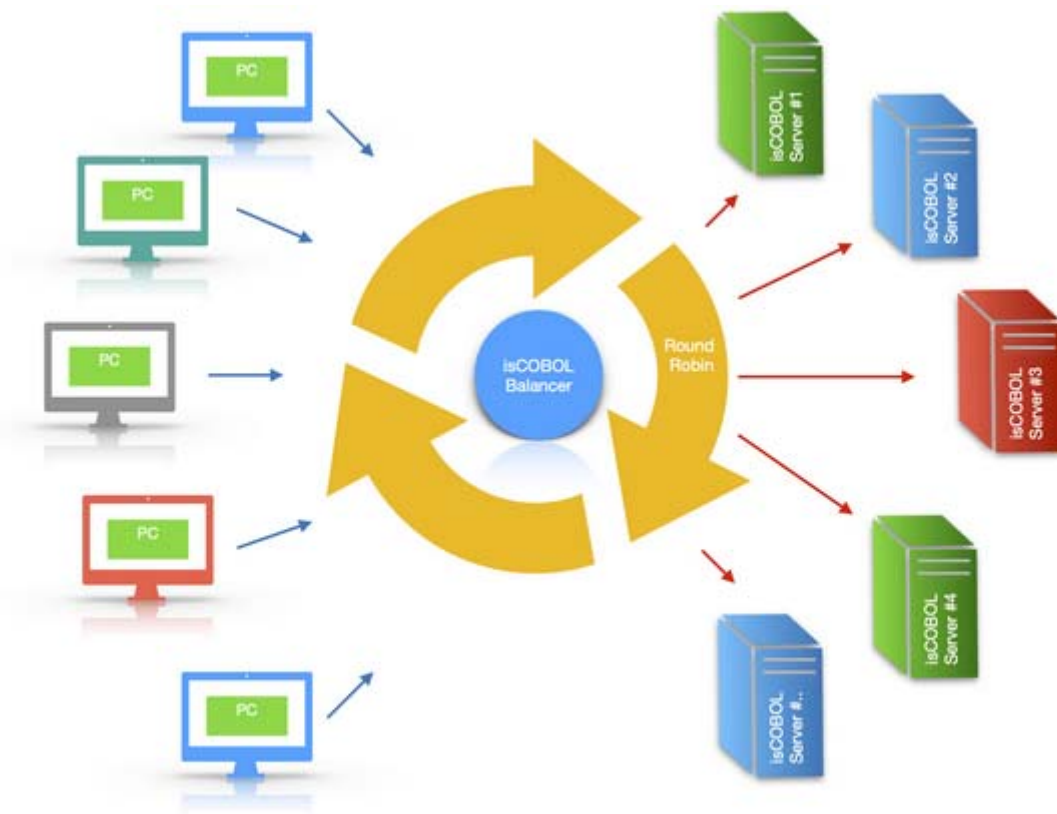
At this point you can run any kind of application using the [Runtime Framework](#).

The `iscrun` command will launch a thin client instance and the program will be executed in a new window using the isCOBOL Server architecture.

When the COBOL program issues a `SYSTEM` call, the command will be executed in the terminal.

isCOBOL LoadBalancer

isCOBOL Evolve includes a load balancing feature to distribute multiple client connections on different servers.



Once isCOBOL LoadBalancer is started, it waits for connections from clients, that can be either isCOBOL Clients or isCOBOL runtimes performing remote calls. When a connection request is performed, isCOBOL LoadBalancer evaluates the best server for satisfying the request, then it supplies the address of that server to the client. From this moment, the client communicates with the isCOBOL Server directly and the connection between the client and isCOBOL LoadBalancer is closed, therefore shutting down isCOBOL LoadBalancer doesn't close the current connections.

The destination isCOBOL Servers are not started by the load balancer, they must be started separately. The startup order is not relevant. This means you can start isCOBOL LoadBalancer before or after the isCOBOL Servers.

Licensing

The isCOBOL LoadBalancer is a separate product that requires its own license. The license code is specified using the following configuration property:

```
iscobol.balancer.license.2023=<license-code>
```

The property must be set in the isCOBOL LoadBalancer configuration file. Refer to [isCOBOL LoadBalancer usage](#) for information about how to pass a configuration file to isCOBOL LoadBalancer.

isCOBOL LoadBalancer usage

The isCOBOL LoadBalancer has the following usage:

```
iscbalancer [-port port] [-hostname host] [-force] configuration_file
```

While most of the command line options are optional, *configuration_file* is mandatory. This file is a Java property file whose entries are in the format *property=value*. The isCOBOL LoadBalancer configuration is explained in [Setting up the isCOBOL LoadBalancer](#).

When a TCP connection is closed the connection may remain in a timeout state for a period of time after the connection is closed (typically known as the TIME_WAIT state or 2MSL wait state). For applications using a well known socket address or port it may not be possible to bind a socket to the required SocketAddress if there is a connection in the timeout state involving the socket address or port. Use the `-force` option to achieve it.

A correct startup will produce an output similar to this:

```
Load balancer started and listening on port 10999
```

Host name and port can also be set in the configuration file, as shown below.

```
iscobol.balancer.hostname host  
iscobol.balancer.port port
```

Setting up the isCOBOL LoadBalancer

In order to provide a list of available servers to isCOBOL LoadBalancer, you need to create different entries in the configuration file. The entries have the following format:

```
iscobol.balancer.server.<id>=<host-name>:<port>,<number-of-users>
```

Where:

<i>id</i>	A numeric unique value that identifies the server. Usually servers are numbered from 1 by 1.
<i>host-name</i>	The name or IP address of the machine where the isCOBOL Server is listening (default: localhost).
<i>port</i>	The port where the isCOBOL Server is listening (default: 10999).
<i>number-of-users</i>	The maximum number of users allowed by the server (default: 10). It should be set to a value equal to or less than the maximum number of users allowed by the isCOBOL Server license.

The following configuration, for example, describes three different isCOBOL Servers listening on three different server machines on the default port and allowing at best 100 users each:

```
iscobol.balancer.server.1=192.168.0.101,100  
iscobol.balancer.server.2=192.168.0.102,100  
iscobol.balancer.server.3=192.168.0.103,100
```

When isCOBOL LoadBalancer is required to provide a server address to a new client, it chooses between the listed servers using the one with the lowest rate (currently-connected-users / maximum-number-of-users).

Automatic Server Checking

The isCOBOL LoadBalancer checks the connections to the configured servers at regular intervals. The interval is 60 seconds by default but the number of seconds can be configured through the [iscobol.balancer.update.interval](#) property. Consider that the interval is applied to each single server, so, for example, if we have three servers listed in the configuration and we leave the interval at its default value (60 seconds), then 3 minutes will be necessary to check the connectivity to all the servers.

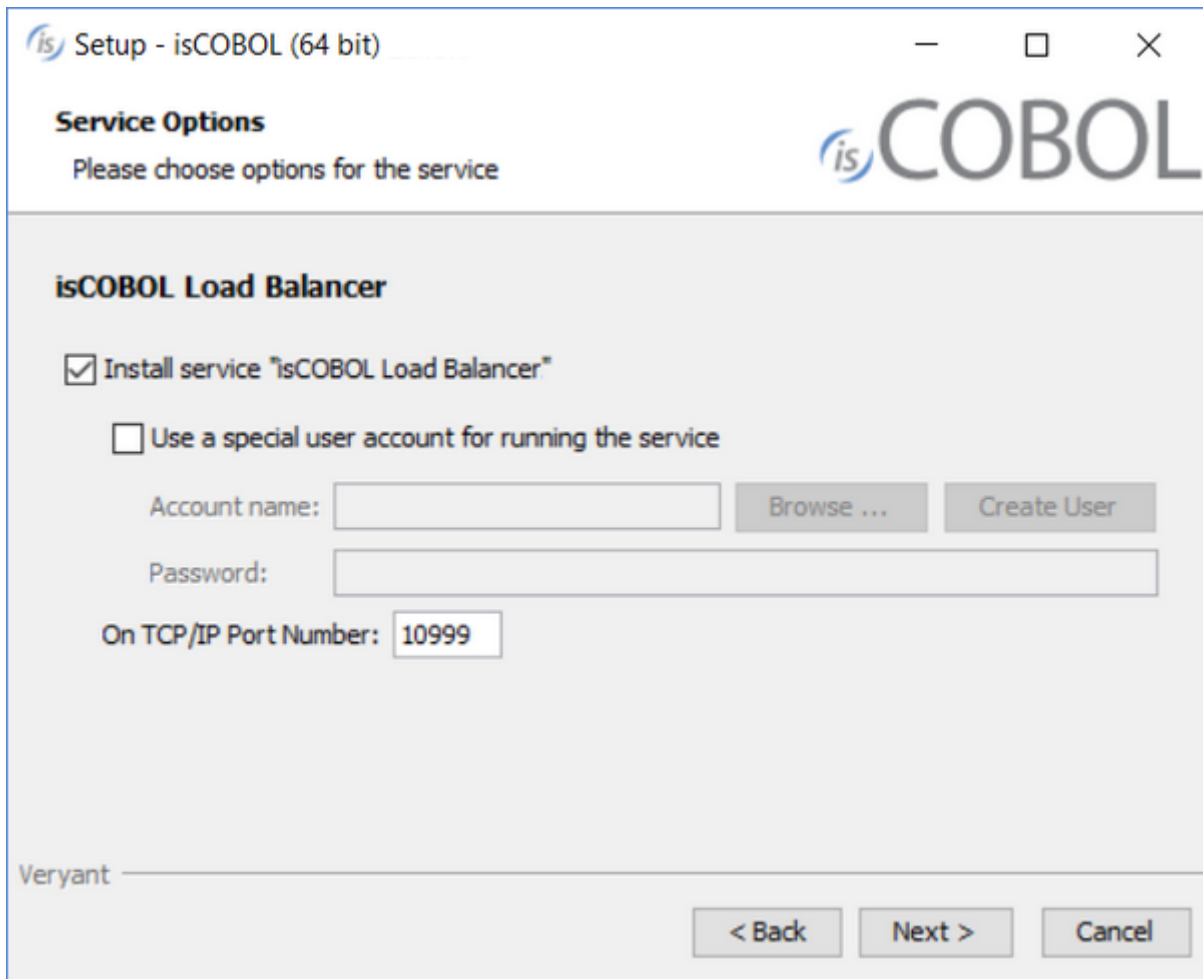
When a server is checked, there is a default connection timeout of 60 seconds. If there is no response before the timeout, the server is considered unavailable. The amount of seconds for a timeout can be configured through the [iscobol.balancer.update.timeout](#) property.

Windows Service and Unix daemon

Windows Service

On Windows it's possible to install isCOBOL LoadBalancer as a Windows Service.

The isCOBOL LoadBalancer service can be installed during the setup process:



Setup - isCOBOL (64 bit)

Service Options
Please choose options for the service

isCOBOL Load Balancer

☒ Install service "isCOBOL Load Balancer"

☐ Use a special user account for running the service

Account name:

Password:

On TCP/IP Port Number:

Veryant

When isCOBOL has been installed, the service can be installed, removed and managed through isbalancer.exe command line utility.

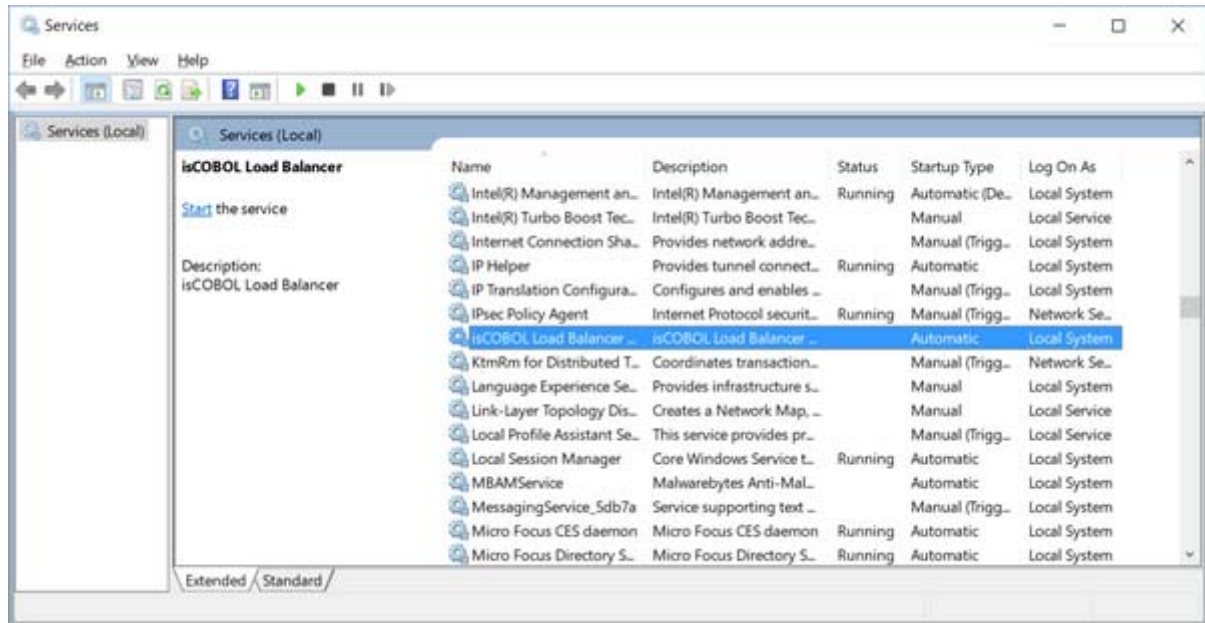
isbalancer.exe Usage

The service maintenance is done through isbalancer.exe.

To install the service, use the command:

```
isbalancer -install
```

If the operation is successful, there will be a new entry in the Windows service manager.



The service is installed in auto mode, which means the service will automatically start along with the system.

To install the service in demand mode, use the command:

```
isbalancer -install-demand
```

In this mode, the service should be manually started by the user in the Windows service manager.

To retrieve the service status, use the command:

```
isbalancer -status
```

The exit code of this command is 0 when the service is running, 3 when it is not running and 1 when the state cannot be determined.

To start the service, use the command:

```
isbalancer -start
```

To stop the service, use the command:

```
isbalancer -stop
```

To uninstall the service, use the command:

```
isbalancer -uninstall
```

If the command is successful, the isCOBOL LoadBalancer service will disappear from the Windows service manager.

In some situations, you might want to install a Windows service as a non-interactive service to prevent the service from accessing the GUI subsystem. In order to do that, add non-interactive after the -install parameter. A custom service name can still be specified after the non-interactive parameter:

```
isbalancer -install non-interactive
```

It's also possible to specify a custom name for the service. This name should be added as the last parameter of the isbalancer.exe command line for all the options. For example, the following list of commands manage an isCOBOL LoadBalancer service named "myservice":

```
isbalancer -install myservice  
isbalancer -start myservice  
isbalancer -status myservice  
isbalancer -stop myservice  
isbalancer -uninstall myservice
```

LoadBalancer configuration

The isCOBOL LoadBalancer service reads a configuration file named *isbalancer.properties* stored in the bin directory of isCOBOL. Ensure that a valid license code and at least one server description are present in this file before starting the service.

Output redirection

The isCOBOL LoadBalancer service redirects all the console output (stderr and stdout) to two files named *isbalancer_err.log* and *isbalancer_out.log*. These files are located in the isCOBOL bin directory, which is the default directory of the service.

Service configuration

Java options should be put in the *isbalancer.vmoptions* file, located in the isCOBOL bin directory, which is the default directory of the service. In this file comments are prefixed by a hash and each option is on a separate line.

Setting the Classpath in the *isbalancer.vmoptions* has no effect. Every occurrence of -cp and -classpath in that file is discarded. The isCOBOL LoadBalancer service inherits the Classpath from the system and adds all jar libraries from the isCOBOL lib directory to it.

Note: On some Windows distributions it's necessary to reboot the system in order to make services aware of modifications to the system environment.

Unix daemon

On Unix systems, isCOBOL LoadBalancer can be installed as a daemon process and maintained using the isbalancer command.

isbalancer usage

The isbalancer command has the following options:

run	Run the isCOBOL LoadBalancer service in foreground mode
start	Run the isCOBOL LoadBalancer service in background mode
stop	Stop the isCOBOL LoadBalancer service
restart	Restart the isCOBOL LoadBalancer service
status	Show the status of the isCOBOL LoadBalancer service

You need to be root in order to use this command.

Daemon configuration

The isbalancer command on Linux look for two files located in the bin directory:

- *default_java.conf* includes the paths to the isCOBOL and Java installations:

Variable	Description
ISCOBOL	isCOBOL installation directory
ISCOBOL_JDK_ROOT	JDK installation directory
ISCOBOL_JRE_ROOT	JRE installation directory

- *isbalancer.options* includes environment variables that can alter the command behavior:

Variable	Description
ISBALANCER_HOME	Home directory of the command
ISBALANCER_OPTS	Command line options for the command. Use a space to separate multiple options. When the options string contains spaces, delimit it with quotes, for example: ISBALANCER_OPTS="-port 1234 -force"
ISBALANCER_JAVA_EXE	Alternative JVM for the command
ISBALANCER_JAVA_OPTS	Java options for the command. Use a space to separate multiple options. When the options string contains spaces, delimit it with quotes, for example: ISBALANCER_JAVA_OPTS="-XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -Xmx2G"
ISBALANCER_LOG_FILE	File where the command output is redirected
ISBALANCER_PID_FILE	Semaphore file to inform if the command is running or not. This file contains the process ID.

These files are generated by the setup process.

In these files, comments are prefixed by a hash and each entry is on a separate line.

Environment variables in *isbalancer.options* can alternatively be set also in the external environment through the export command. The external environment has priority over the content of *isbalancer.options*.

TLS/SSL support

Transport Layer Security (TLS) and its predecessor, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), are cryptographic protocols designed to provide communication security over a connection. All the data being sent is encrypted by one side, transmitted, then decrypted by the other side before processing. This protocol relies on asymmetric cryptography, so to enable an SSL connection the Application Server needs to have a Digital Certificate which will allow clients to trust the server authenticity. This Digital Certificate may be issued by a Certificate Authority (CA) or you can create your own Certificate (so called self-signed Certificate): the difference is that many of the Certificate Authorities are known by the JavaTM Runtime Environment (more than 80 in version 8), so that you don't need to install anything on the client, while if you use a self-signed certificate, you must install it on the client too.

isCOBOL Server and LoadBalancer rely on JSSE (JavaTM Secure Socket Extension). In the Sun/Oracle version you need to get also the JCE (JavaTM Cryptography Extension) in order to get unlimited strength cryptography. In the JSSE specification, certificates are stored in a file called keystore: according to JavaTM documentation:

"A keystore is a database of key material. Key material is used for a variety of purposes, including authentication and data integrity. Generally speaking, keystore information can be grouped into two different categories: key entries and trusted certificate entries. A key entry consists of an entity's identity and its private key, and can be used for a variety of cryptographic purposes. In contrast, a trusted certificate entry only contains a public key in addition to the entity's identity". Thus you need to have a keystore with a key entry (with both private and public key) on the server side and a trusted certificate entry on the client side. JavaTM supports the JKS (JavaTM KeyStore) format and it may contain both key entries and trusted certificate entries. In order to handle this file format the command line program keytool is provided with the standard JDK distribution (a more user friendly tool can be freely downloaded from the Internet, i.e. KeyStore Explorer <http://keystore-explorer.org/>).

If you need a Certificate issued by a CA then the procedure to get it may change from one organization to another. In any case you need an SSL certificate importable in a JKS keystore as well as any other Java server application, e.g. Tomcat. Note however that some Java server application may also use different formats while currently isCOBOL Server and LoadBalancer support only the JKS format. So, let's see an example about how to create a self-signed Certificate using the keytool program. You can find all the information about this tool in the Oracle site, <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/tools/unix/keytool.html>. The keytool program is located in the bin directory under the JavaTM Home.

For the sake of simplicity let's assume that we can invoke the keytool supplying only the name. To create a new keystore from scratch, containing a single self-signed Certificate, execute the following from a terminal command line:

```
keytool -genkeypair -alias iscobol -keyalg RSA
```

After executing this command, you will first be prompted for the keystore password. You can chose any password you like at least 6 characters long. Then you will be asked about general information about this Certificate, such as company, contact name, and so on. This information will be displayed to users who attempt to access a secure page in your application, so make sure that the information provided here matches what they will expect.

Finally, you will be prompted for the key password, which is the password specifically for this Certificate (as opposed to any other Certificates stored in the same keystore file). The keytool prompt will tell you that pressing the ENTER key automatically uses the same password for the key as the keystore. The JSSE framework, and isCOBOL by consequence, requires these passwords to be identical.

If everything was successful, you now have a new file, named ".keystore" under your HOME directory. You can specify a different name and location using the -keystore option or use a different encryption algorithm through the -keyalg option.

Now you can establish a secure connection between client and server by enabling SSL in the configuration as follows:

1. Add the following entries to the Server's configuration:

```
iscobol.net.ssl.key_store=/path/to/.keystore  
iscobol.net.ssl.key_store_password=mypassword
```

2. Add the following entry to the Client's configuration:

```
iscobol.net.ssl.trust_store=/path/to/.keystore  
iscobol.net.ssl.trust_store_password=mypassword
```

If you got a certificate from a CA known by the JavaTM Runtime Environment then you don't need to have that certificate on the client, however you need to instruct the client to use an encrypted connection. In order to do so you have to add the following line in the client configuration file:

```
iscobol.net.ssl.trust_store=*
```

This line instructs the client to use an encrypted communication and to use the standard default keystore to acknowledge the server.

If a LoadBalancer is involved, then SSL must be enabled also in the LoadBalancer configuration by adding the following entries:

```
iscobol.net.ssl.key_store=/path/to/.keystore  
iscobol.net.ssl.key_store_password=mypassword  
iscobol.net.ssl.trust_store=/path/to/.keystore  
iscobol.net.ssl.trust_store_password=mypassword
```

Example

Let's assume we have a keystore file named "iscobol.jks" with password "secret".

The file is placed in the "/dev/keystore" folder of a Linux server machine where the isCOBOL Server will be started. The same file is placed in the "C:\testapp\keystore" folder of a Windows client where the isCOBOL Client will be launched.

Command to start isCOBOL Server:

```
iscserver -c server.properties
```

Content of server.properties:

```
iscobol.net.ssl.key_store=/dev/keystore/iscobol.jks  
iscobol.net.ssl.key_store_password=secret
```

Command to start isCOBOL Client:

```
iscclient -lc local.properties -hostname 192.168.1.100 PROG
```

Content of local.properties:

```
iscobol.net.ssl.trust_store=C:\\testapp\\keystore\\iscobol.jks  
iscobol.net.ssl.trust_store_password=secret
```