Multiple Virtual Storage (MVS)

Lesson 7: MVS Tools Overview

## **Lesson Objectives**

- In this lesson, you will learn the following topics:
  - Subsystems
    - JES
    - Channels
  - TSO/ISPF
  - CICS
  - DB2
  - IMS
  - RACF
  - Working with TSO/ISPF





## Subsystems & other facilities

- Some of the facilities available under MVS are also considered to be subsystems.
- SUBSYSTEM
- A software product that operates in its own address space under the control of MVS.
- May provide services that duplicate services provided by the operating system.



## Subsystems

## JES

Job Entry System, controls the processing of the JOB.

## Channel

• controls the path between the CPU and the I/O device.

## TSO & ISPF

- TSO (Time-Sharing Option), lets terminal users invoke MVS facilities interactively.
- Each TSO user is given a unique address space and can allocate data sets and invoke programs just as a batch job can.
- ISPF (Interactive System Productivity Facility), runs as a part of TSO.
- Takes the advantage of full screen capabilities of 3270 terminals.



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### SMF:

- SMF stands for System Management Facility.
- It monitors jobs as they execute and record information such as the amount of CPU time used, the amount of DASD I/O that was performed, the number of print records that were created, and so on. This information is recorded in special datasets so that it can be used as the basis for billing.

### VIAM:

- Any system supporting terminal devices, be it local or remote, should include Telecommunications Access Method.
- VTAM, that is Virtual Terminal Access Method, is one of the powerful Telecommunication (TC) Access Method.
- It is part of **System Network Architecture (SNA)**, which is a comprehensive telecommunication product.
- It is a subsystem that runs in its own address space which allows VTAM to provide centralized control over all terminals attached to the system.
- Each VTAM terminal device is allocated to VTAM address space.

## Subsystems (Contd.)

- CICS
  - Customer Information Control System
  - Supports large network of terminals to run interactive application programs
- IMS
  - Information Management System.
  - Consists of two components: DB (DL/I) and DC
- DB2
  - DataBase 2.
  - Relational database management system
- RACF
  - Resource Allocation Control Facility
  - Provides the security feature on the mainframe



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## CICS:

- CICS stands for Customer Information Control System.
- CICS works with VTAM applications to support large networks of terminals that can run interactive application programs.
- CICS implements multi-programming within itself. In CICS, multiple programs
  which are a part of the same application are executed within CICS own address
  space. CICS then selects one program at a time for execution. CICS itself is
  multi-programmed by MVS along with other programs.

## DB2:

- DB2 Database 2 is a database management system.
- DB2 access and manages relational databases using the SQL (structured query language).
- DB2 does not provide any online environment, but online DB2 programs are written to run under CICS.

## **RACF:**

- RACF stands for Resource Access Control Facility.
- RACF is a comprehensive security package. It provides security to restrict unauthorized users to access data in MVS.
- Both users and resources, like datasets, are identified by RACF. Whenever
  user tries to access a resource, the security is checked by RACF, thus
  restricting unauthorized user access.
- RACF is not a subsystem. Rather it is a set of routines that is stored in the PLPA, which are invoked by users address space as and when required.

## Use of TSO

- YTime Sharing Option (TSO) is an interactive processing tool.
- It is used by the terminal user to interactively invoke MVS facilities.
- TSO internally treats each terminal user as a Job.
- Various TSO commands are available, thus providing a variety of functions.



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## **Time Sharing Option (TSO):**

TSO is a subsystem, in which terminal users invoke MVS facilities interactively. Time Sharing option, release first in 1969. MVS handles each TSO user as it handles batch jobs. Each TSO user has an unique address space for running programs When TSO user logs on, TSO MVS initiates a terminal session, which is unique to the user, and keeps running till the TSO user logs off. The user specific batch job that starts up handles

What datasets are available

What terminal monitor program is to be used

What procedure to auto execute at logon

TSO internally treats each terminal user as a Job. A **Job Stream** is created when a terminal user logs in, and each terminal user is given a separate address space in which datasets can be allocated and programs can be invoked.

TSO is used for the following tasks:

- Time Sharing
- 2. Resource sharing
- 3. Handling each TSO user as batch jobs would be handled
- 4. The user specific batch job that starts up, handles the following:
  - a. The datasets that are available
  - b. The terminal monitor program that is to be used
  - c. The procedure that has to auto execute at logon

## **Different TSO Commands:**

There are about 26 commands providing a variety of functions that can be used. TSO provides function such as given below:

- 1. Dataset Management functions
- 2. Program Development functions
- 3. Batch job functions
- 4. Other functions like Help, Broadcast, CList, and REXX

These commands are issued at the READY prompt or TSO command prompt.

Some Dataset Management functions are used for the following tasks:

- 1. Allocate Datasets dynamically
- 2. List Datasets
- 3. Print Datasets
- 4. Copy Datasets
- 5. Delete Datasets
- 6. Rename Datasets
- 7. List Catalog Entries
- 8. List VTOC Entries
- 9. Use AMS Services

Program Development functions are used for the following tasks:

- 1. Create program
- 2. Edit program
- 3. Compile program
- 4. Link edit a program
- 5. View output
- 6. Route output to a printer

Batch Job functions include the following functions:

- 1. Submit jobs
- 2. Monitor job
- 3. View output
- 4. Route output

**Help Functions** on TSO commands can be obtained by typing, "HELP" at the "READY" prompt.

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## Time Saring Option (TSO) TSO User-id Not longer than 7 characters Can contain A-Z and 0-9 First character must be alphabet Password Maximum 8 characters Combination of letters and numerical First character must be alphabet

Time Sharing Option (TSO) Contd...

## TSO FUNCTIONS

- Commands that provides a variety of functions can be used.
- Allow Dataset Management functions
- Program Development functions.
- Batch job functions.
- Other functions like Help, Broadcast, CLIST and REXX.
- You can issue these at the READY prompt or TSO command.



# ■ Logon to Mainframe ■ Usage of demo READY prompt on TSO region ■ Logoff from Mainframe Capgemini

## Use of ISPF

- ISPF stands for Interactive System Productivity Facility.
- ISPF runs as part of TSO.
- Following key functions are implemented using ISPF:
- Editor: Program Sources, Job Commands
- Data Management: PDS and Physical Sequential Data Set Management
- Job Processing: Initiate Job, Check job log
- Miscellaneous
- PDF: Program Development Facility is part of ISPF.



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## ISPF:

ISPF takes advantage of full screen (24 x 80) capability of 3270 terminals as it runs part of TSO.

Panels are provided for terminal users for issuing commands.

PDF, which is part of ISPF, is used by the user/programmer to create, develop and submit new jobs.

Access to ISPF is gained by Keying ISPF at the READY prompt

This is done as default in the auto executed CLIST at startup.

Menu driven, full screen interface.

Scrollable Display

**Panels** 

Split Screen capabilities

Capability to execute TSO commands

Submit facility

Spool / System Display Search Facility (SDSF)

Online tutorial

When this is entered you get the Primary Options Menu.

## Data Management Functions

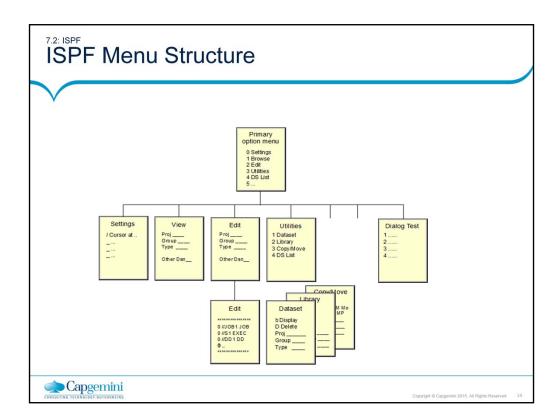
- Dataset Management functions
  - Allocate Datasets dynamically
  - List Datasets
  - Print Datasets
  - Copy Datasets
  - Delete Datasets
  - Rename Datasets
  - List Catalog Entries
  - List VTOC Entries
  - Use AMS Services

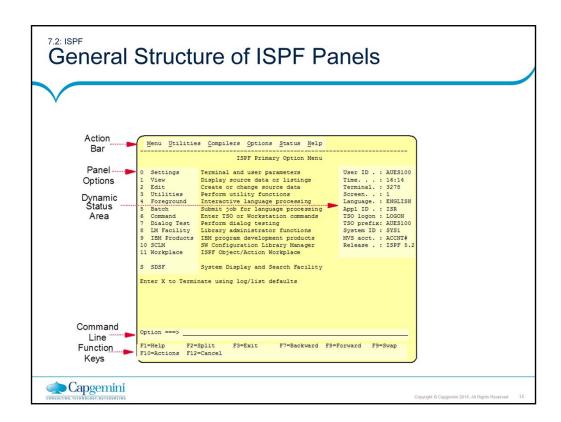


## PDF & Batch Functions

- Program Development functions
- Create program
- Edit program
- Compile program
- Linkedit a program
- View output
- Route output to a printer
- Batch job functions
- Submit Jobs for background processing
- Monitor the progress of a background job
- View output
- Route output







## List of Function Keys & Identifier Keys

## PA/PF Key Map

PF1 ===> HELP Enter the Tutorial
PF2 ===> SPLIT Enter Split Screen Mode
PF3 ===> END Terminate the current operation
PF4 ===> RETURN Return to primary options menu

PF5 ===> RFIND Repeat find

PF6 ===> RCHANGE Repeat Change
PF7 ===> UP Move screen window up
PF8 ===> DOWN Mayo screen window down

PF8 ===> DOWN Move screen window down

PF9 ===> SWAP Activate the other logical screen in split screen

mode

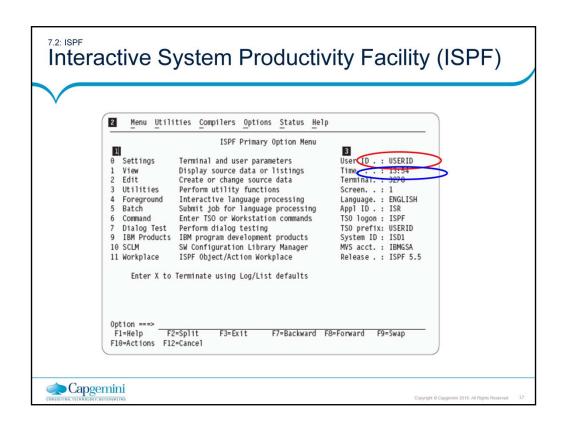
PF10 ===> LEFT Scroll screen left

PF11 ===> RIGHT Scroll screen right

PF12 ===> RETRIEVE Retrieve last command
PA1 ===> ATTENTION Interrupt Current operation
PA2 ==> RESHOW Redisplay the current screen

PF1 - PF12 Keys may be duplicated from PF13 to PF24 in 24 key mode.





## Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF) Contd...

- Exiting from ISPF
  - To terminate ISPF you can
  - type =x at the command line
  - or use the PF3 key to exit
  - If you haven't specified default dispositions for your List and log datasets then the termination panel is displayed



7.2: ISPI

## Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF) Contd...

- Editing Datasets (Option 2)
- The Primary Editor entry is similar to that for Browse as regards concatenating datasets and dataset selection.
- Labels can be defined as in browse but may be entered as line commands.
- Error messages may be removed by typing RESET on the command line.
- Scroll Amounts
- HALF Move the screen windows half a page (11 lines or 40 columns)
- PAGE Move the screen windows one page (22 lines or 80 columns)
- N Move the screen windows n lines or columns
- CSR Move the screen windows at the cursor position to top, bottom, left, right
- DATA Move the screen windows one line or one column less than a full page



## Line Commands

- Standard Line editing commands
- C copy this line
- Cn Copy n lines starting with this line
- CC Copy a block of lines
- A Place the copied lines after this line
- An Repeat the copied lines n times after this line
- B Place the copied lines before this line
- Bn Repeat the copied lines n times before this line
- D Delete line
- Dn Deletes n lines starting with this line
- DD Deletes the block of lines beginning with the first DD commands and ending with the second DD command



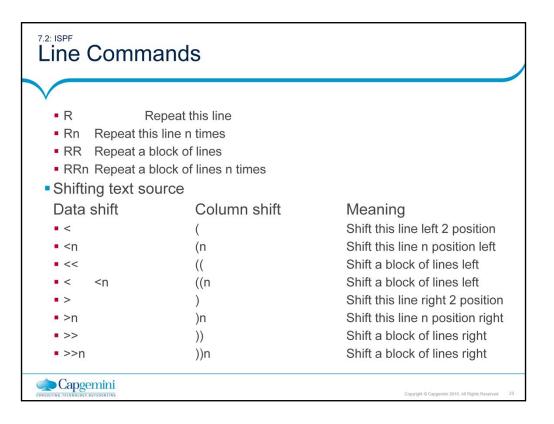
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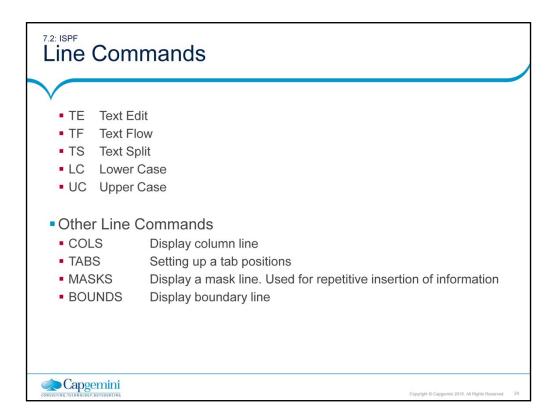
## Line Commands X Exclude this line Xn Exclude n lines starting with this line XX Exclude a block of lines S Show one line of the excluded text Sn Show n lines F Show the first line of the excluded text Fn Show the first n lines L Show the last line of the excluded text Ln Show the last n lines

## Line Commands Insert a single line following this line In Insert n lines following this line Move this line Move n lines starting with this line

- MM Move a block of lines
- A Place the moved lines after this line
   An Repeat the moved lines n times after this line
- B Place the moved lines before this line
- Bn Repeat the moved lines n times before this line.







## 7.2: ISPF Primary Commands

- Primary Commands/Command line commands
- CANCEL
- CAPS ON / OFF

LOCATE To locate a dataset

TSO SUBMIT To execute

SORT Sorts the dataset list based on the fields shown on

the next transparency

FIND
 Finds occurrence of a string with the list of datasets

SAVE DSN
 Saves the current dataset

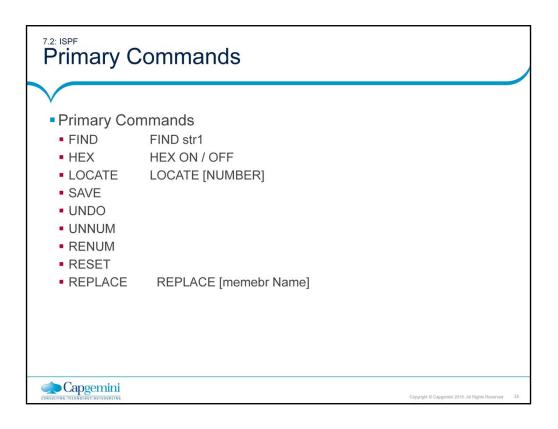
COPY member [AFTER / BEFORE]

CREATE CREATE [member]DELETE DELETE ALL

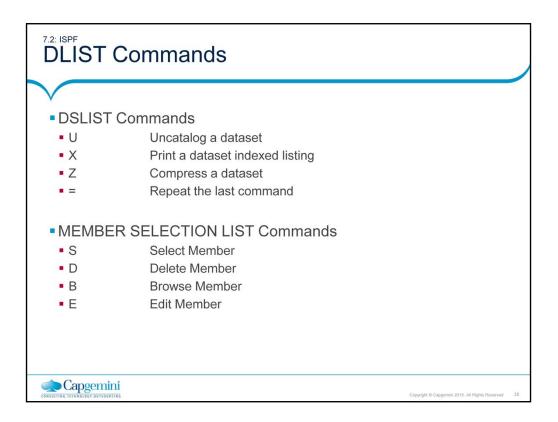
EDIT [member Name]

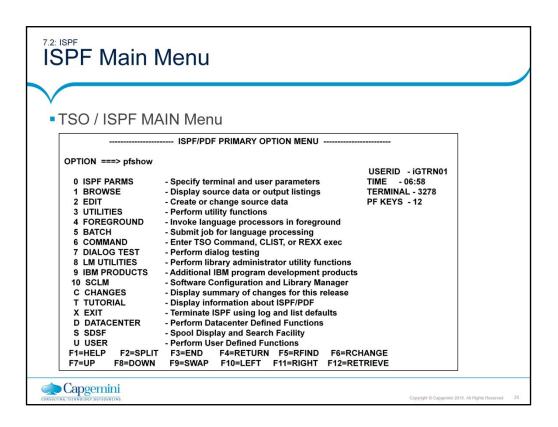
CHANGE CHANGE str1 str2 [range] ALL

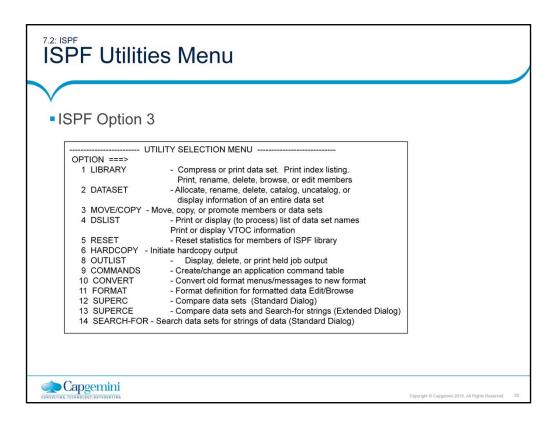


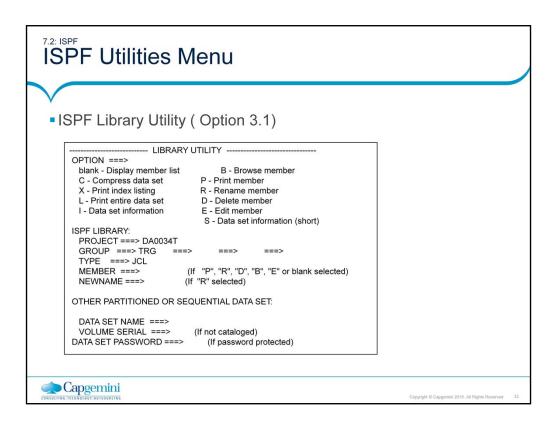


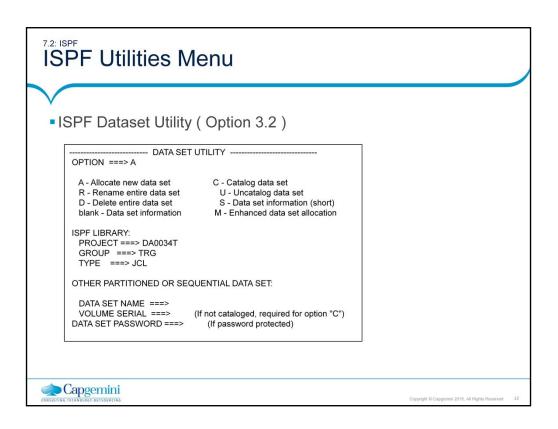
## **DSLIST Commands** DSLIST Commands Member list C Catalog a dataset D Delete a dataset E Edit a dataset F Free unused space in a dataset Display information for a dataset Display a member list M P Print a dataset R Rename a dataset S Display a shortened version of dataset information Capgemini

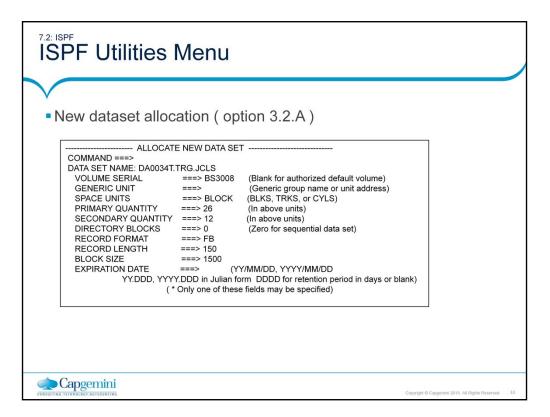


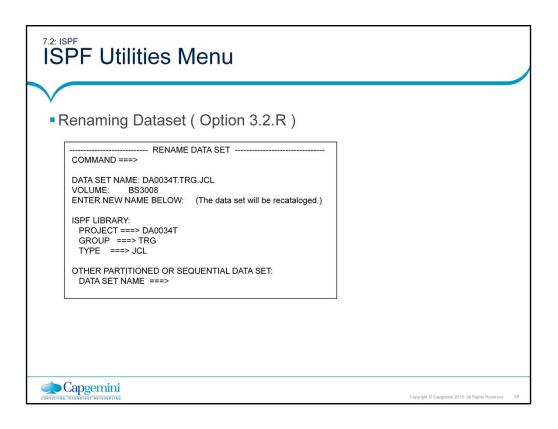


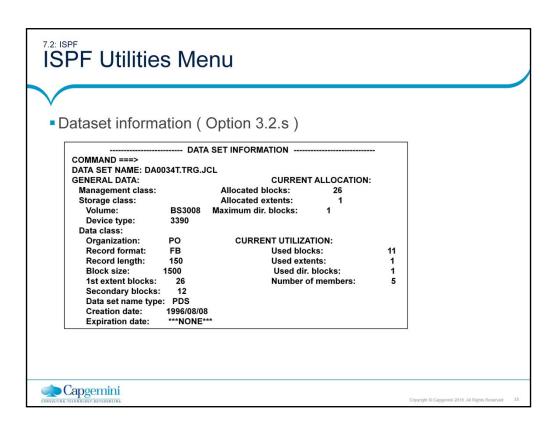


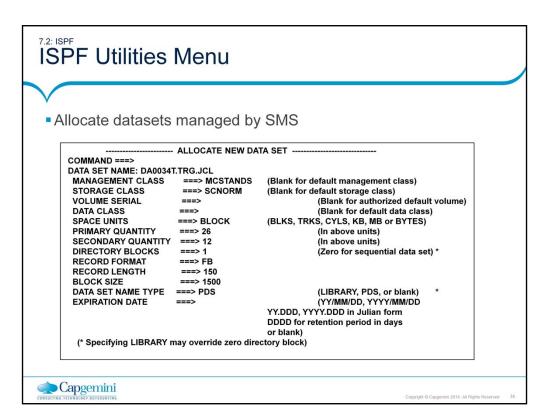


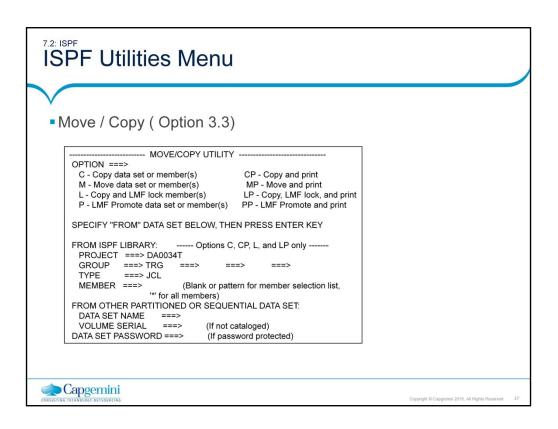


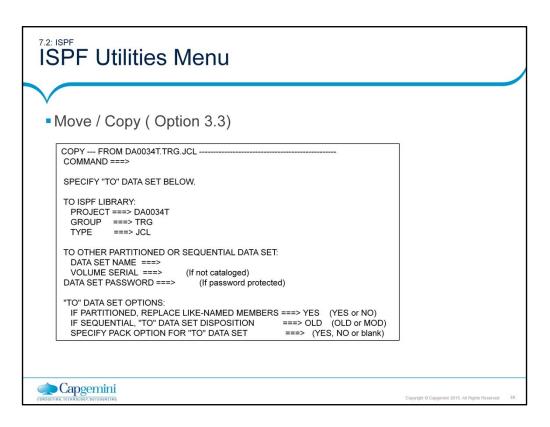


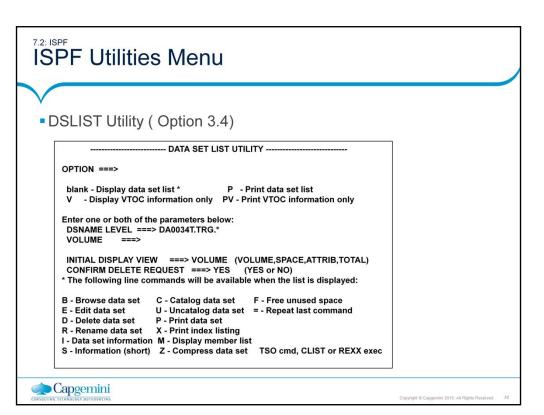


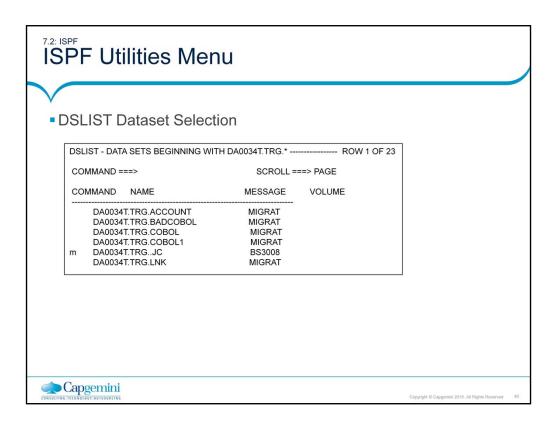


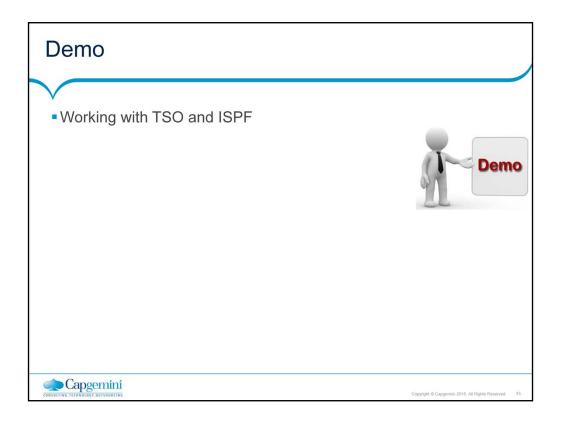












## Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt:
- TSO is a MVS component that lets terminal users access MVS facilities.



- ISPF runs under the control of TSO, provides program facility to manage background job-processing.
- RACF is used for security, VTAM is used for telecommunication, and CICS is used for interactive application development.



