

## **webMethods EntireX**

**EntireX RPC Server for z/VSE CICS®**

Version 10.1

October 2017

This document applies to webMethods EntireX Version 10.1 and all subsequent releases.

Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions.

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## EntireX RPC Server for z/VSE CICS®

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The EntireX RPC Server for z/VSE CICS® allows standard RPC clients to communicate with RPC servers on the operating system z/VSE under CICS. It supports the programming language COBOL. It works together with the COBOL Wrapper and IDL Extractor for COBOL.

Supported compilers are listed under *z/VSE Prerequisites* in the EntireX Release Notes.

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# 1 About this Documentation

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## Document Conventions

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Convention	Description
<b>Bold</b>	Identifies elements on a screen.
Monospace font	Identifies service names and locations in the format <i>folder.subfolder.service</i> , APIs, Java classes, methods, properties.
<i>Italic</i>	Identifies:  Variables for which you must supply values specific to your own situation or environment. New terms the first time they occur in the text. References to other documentation sources.
Monospace font	Identifies:  Text you must type in. Messages displayed by the system. Program code.
{ }	Indicates a set of choices from which you must choose one. Type only the information inside the curly braces. Do not type the { } symbols.
	Separates two mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. Type one of these choices. Do not type the   symbol.
[ ]	Indicates one or more options. Type only the information inside the square brackets. Do not type the [ ] symbols.
...	Indicates that you can type multiple options of the same type. Type only the information. Do not type the ellipsis (...).

## Online Information and Support

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## **Data Protection**

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Software AG products provide functionality with respect to processing of personal data according to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Where applicable, appropriate steps are documented in the respective administration documentation.

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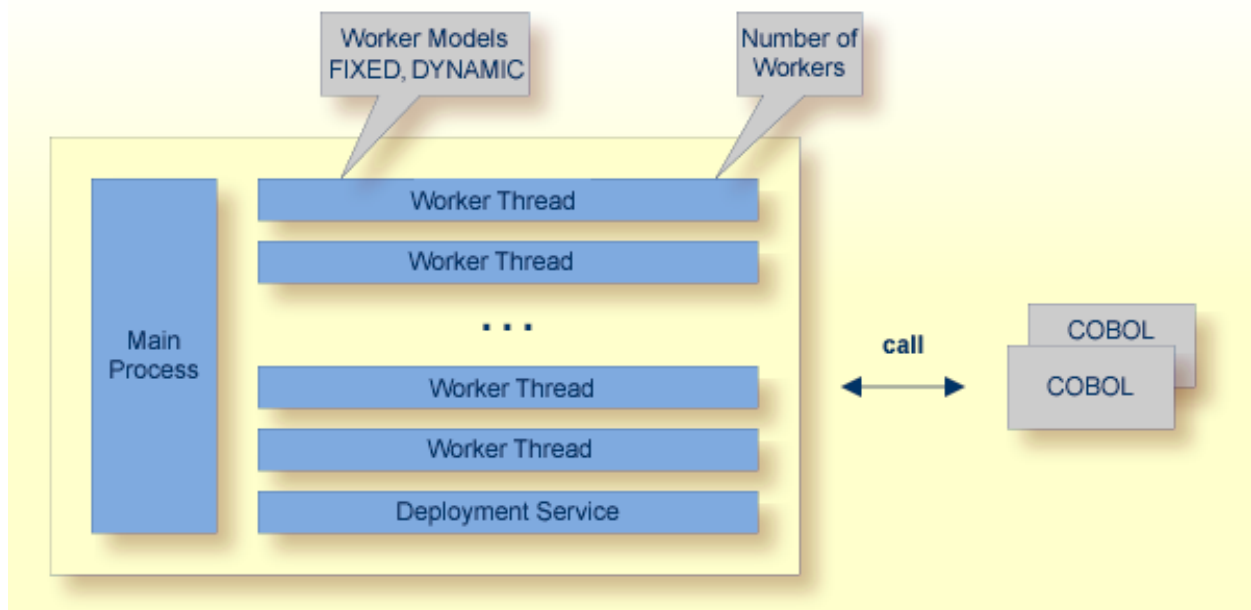
# 2 Introduction to the RPC Server for CICS

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The EntireX RPC Server for z/VSE CICS® allows standard RPC clients to communicate with RPC servers on the operating system z/VSE under CICS. It supports the programming language COBOL.

## Worker Models



RPC requests are worked off inside the RPC server in worker threads, which are controlled by a main thread. Every RPC request occupies during its processing a worker thread. If you are using RPC conversations, each RPC conversation requires its own thread during the lifetime of the conversation. The RPC Server for CICS provides two worker models:

- **FIXED**  
The *fixed* model creates a fixed number of worker threads. The number of worker threads does not increase or decrease during the lifetime of an RPC server instance.
- **DYNAMIC**  
The *dynamic* model creates worker threads depending on the incoming load of RPC requests.

For configuration and technical details, see [ERXMAIN macro](#) parameter [ENDW](#) under *Administering the RPC Server for CICS*.

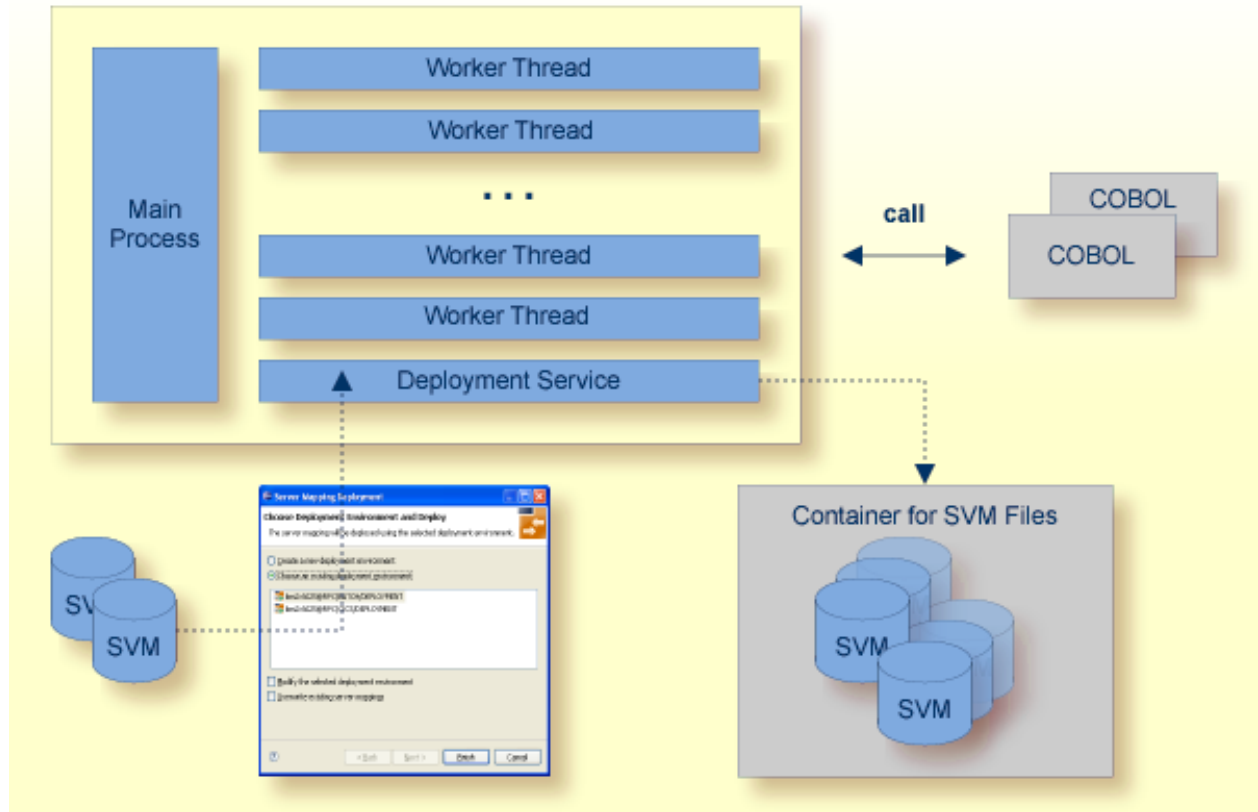
## Inbuilt Services

RPC Server for CICS provides the following service for ease-of-use:

- [Deployment Service](#)

### Deployment Service

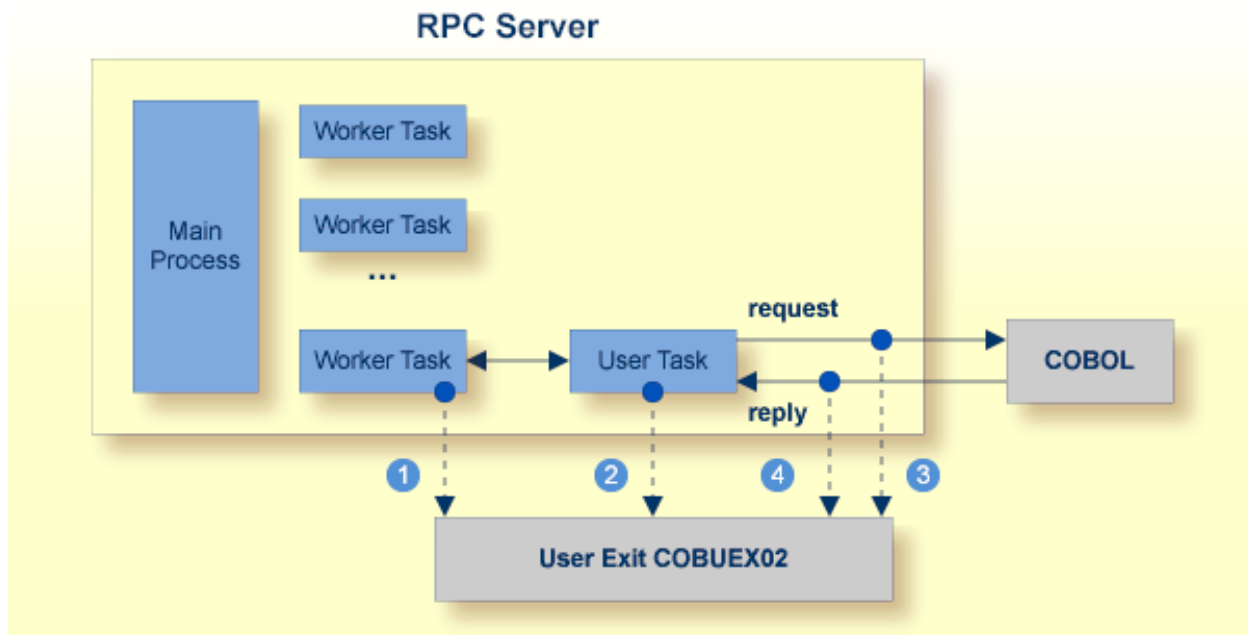
The Deployment Service allows you to deploy server-side mapping files (EntireX Workbench files with extension .svm) interactively using the *Server Mapping Deployment Wizard*. On the RPC server side, the server-side mapping files are stored in a server-side mapping container (VSAM file). See [Server-side Mapping Files in the RPC Server](#) and [Deployment Service](#) for configuration information.



## User Exit COBUEX02

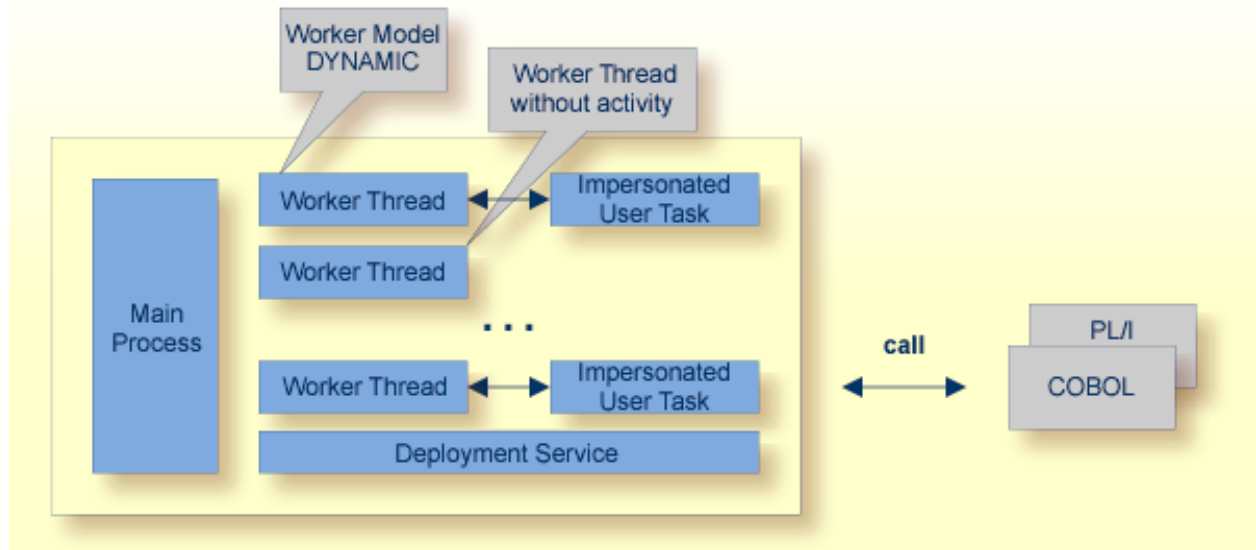
The RPC Server for CICS provides a user exit `COBUEX02` to influence/control the RPC logic. The exit is called on the events `START-WORKER`, `START-USER`, `CALL-START` and `CALL-END`. The following tasks can be performed:

- 1 `START-WORKER` event before a CICS worker task is started. This allows you to programmatically set the CICS transaction ID.
- 2 `START-USER` event. Apply CICS transaction ID and user ID to impersonated user tasks. See [Impersonation](#).
- 3 `CALL-START` event. Inspect, modify or terminate the RPC request (payload) from the RPC client.
- 4 `CALL-END` event. Inspect or modify the RPC reply (payload) or give an error to the RPC client.



See also [User Exit COBUEX02](#) under *Administering the RPC Server for CICS*.

## Impersonation



The RPC Server for CICS can be configured to execute the RPC request impersonated under the RPC client user ID. For this, worker tasks start additional impersonated user tasks. This can be useful, for example for accounting. Impersonation is controlled by the `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `IMPS`.

- For `IMPS` value `AUTO`, the RPC Server for CICS does not validate RPC passwords, so you have to take care the RPC client is correctly authenticated, either by using a secure EntireX Broker (validation must be against the correct mainframe security repository where CICS user IDs are defined) or with your own security implementation.
- For `IMPS` value `YES`, the RPC Server for CICS uses the RPC user ID and password supplied by the RPC client for authentication and impersonation of the client. This means that the RPC server validates the password.

The picture above shows the configuration `IMPS=YES`.

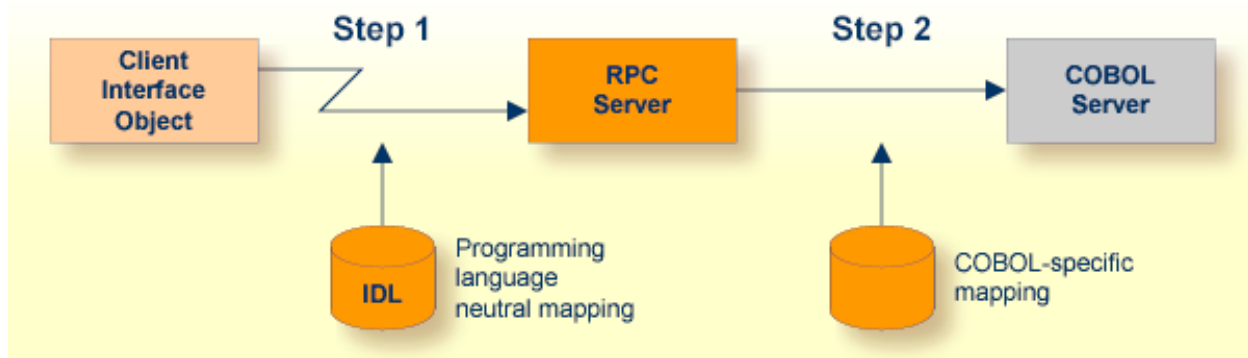
The lifetime of an impersonated user task starts when an open request for an RPC conversation or a non-conversational RPC request is received. It ends when the RPC conversation stops (after a commit operation or timeout) or when the non-conversational RPC request has been performed.

For worker threads, the slow-shrinking worker model `DYNAMIC` is used - value `TIMEOUT` is forced internally - any value given in the `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `ENDW` is ignored. The lifetime of worker threads can be controlled with `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `TOUT` as well as the number of workers with macro parameters `MINW` and `MAXW`.

## Usage of Server Mapping Files

There are many situations where the RPC Server for CICS requires a server mapping file to correctly support special COBOL syntax such as `REDEFINES`, `SIGN LEADING` and `OCCURS DEPENDING ON` clauses, `LEVEL-88` fields, etc.

Server mapping files contain COBOL-specific mapping information that is not included in the IDL file, but is needed to successfully call the COBOL server program.



The RPC server marshals the data in a two-step process: the RPC request coming from the RPC client (Step 1) is completed with COBOL-specific mapping information taken from the server mapping file (Step 2). In this way the COBOL server can be called as expected.

The server mapping files are retrieved as a result of the IDL Extractor for COBOL extraction process and the COBOL Wrapper if a COBOL server is generated. See *When is a Server Mapping File Required?*

There are *server-side* mapping files (*EntireX Workbench* files with extension `.svm`) and *client-side* mapping files (*Workbench* files with extension `.cvm`). See *Server Mapping Files for COBOL* and *How to Set the Type of Server Mapping Files*.

If you are using server-side mapping files, you need to customize the server-side mapping container with `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `SVM`. See *Configuring the RPC Server*.



**Note:** Server mapping files are used for COBOL only.



## Supported Interface Types

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The following interface types are supported by the RPC Server for CICS:

- *CICS with DFHCOMMAREA Calling Convention* (COBOL Wrapper | Extractor)
- *CICS with DFHCOMMAREA Large Buffer Interface* (COBOL Wrapper | Extractor)

See also [Locating and Calling the Target Server](#).



# 3 Administering the RPC Server for CICS

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The EntireX RPC Server for z/VSE CICS® allows standard RPC clients to communicate with RPC servers on the operating system z/VSE under CICS. It supports the programming language COBOL.

## Customizing the RPC Server

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By default, the RPC Server for CICS runs as CICS transaction `ESRV`. This can be changed with parameter `REPL`. The following elements are used for setting up the RPC Server for CICS:

- [ERXMAIN Control Block](#)
- [ERXMAIN Macro](#)
- [RPC Online Maintenance Facility](#)
- [CICS Settings](#)

### ERXMAIN Control Block

- defines a setup of the RPC Server for CICS that is persistent over CICS restarts
- is defined with parameters of the [ERXMAIN Macro](#); see column 1 in the table under *Configuring the RPC Server*
- contains the following important settings:
  - connection information such as broker ID, see [BKRN](#), server address, see [CLZN](#), [SRVN](#) and [SVCN](#)
  - location and usage of server-side mapping container, see [SVM](#) and [Usage of Server Mapping Files](#)
  - scalability parameters such as `endworker`, `minworker` and `maxworker`, see [ENDW](#), [MINW](#) and [MAXW](#)
  - etc.
- the default name for the control block is `ERXMAIN`, but any meaningful name can be chosen. Using this name as input parameter `memory` for the *RPC Online Maintenance Facility* means that multiple RPC Servers for CICS can be started and monitored in parallel. See *Installing Multiple EntireX RPC Servers in the same CICS (Optional)*.

### ERXMAIN Macro

- creates an *ERXMAIN Control Block*, a persistent setup of the RPC Server for CICS
- needs to be assembled to define a setup
- is defined in Assembler program `EMAINGEN` (in sublibrary `EXP960`) - use this for assembling; see *Build the ERXMAIN Control Block under Installing the RPC Server for CICS*

## RPC Online Maintenance Facility

- provides commands (see column 2 in the table below) to vary most of the permanently defined parameters in the *ERXMAIN Control Block* currently in use. All modifications are lost if CICS is restarted. Use *ERXMAIN Macro* for permanent modifications
- allows you to try out new setups of the RPC Server for CICS easily without the need to reassemble the *ERXMAIN Control Block*.
- runs as CICS transaction `ERXM`
- supports
  - starting
  - stopping
  - pinging
  - monitoring
  - activating trace

of the RPC Server for CICS. See [RPC Online Maintenance Facility](#).

## CICS Settings

CICS Parameter	Description	Default	How to change?
TWASIZE	Transaction Work Area (TWA) size may be used by target RPC programs called by the RPC Server for CICS. If this is the case, the TWA size set for the RPC Server for CICS must match the largest TWA size required by all called target RPC programs.	TWASIZE(28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use resource definition online (RDO), CICS transaction CEDA.</li> <li>■ Use job <code>CICSDEF.J</code> in sublibrary <code>EXP960</code>. See <i>Step 4: Update the CICS Tables</i>.</li> </ul>

## Configuring the RPC Server

The following rules apply for the *ERXMAIN Macro* syntax (column 1 in table below):

- keywords are given in uppercase
- there are no abbreviations for keywords

The following rules apply for the RPC Online Maintenance Facility commands (column 2 in table below):

- Underscored letters in a command indicate the minimum number of letters that can be used for abbreviation.

For example, in `brokerid=localhost`, `brok` is the minimum number of letters that can be used as an abbreviation, that is, the commands `brokerid=localhost` and `brok=localhost` are equivalents.

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/Opt
BKRN	<code>brokerid</code>	ETB001	<p>Broker ID used by the server. See <i>Using the Broker ID in Applications</i>.</p> <p>Example: BKRN=myhost.com:1971</p>	R
CLZN	<code>class</code>	RPC	<p>Server class part of the server address used by the server. The server address must be defined as a service in the broker attribute file (see <i>Service-specific Attributes</i>). Case-sensitive, up to 32 characters. Corresponds to CLASS attribute of the broker attribute file.</p> <p>Example: CLZN=MyRPC</p>	R
SRVN	<code>servername</code>	SRV1	<p>Server name part of the server address used by the server. The server address must be defined as a service in the broker attribute file. See <i>Service-specific Attributes</i>. Case-sensitive, up to 32 characters. Corresponds to SERVER of the broker attribute file.</p> <p>Example: SRVN=mySrv</p>	R
SVCN	<code>service</code>	CALLNAT	<p>Service part of the server address used by the server. The server address must be defined as a service in the broker attribute file. See <i>Service-specific Attributes</i>. Case-sensitive, up to 32 characters. Corresponds to SERVICE attribute of the broker attribute file.</p> <p>Example: SVCN=MYSERVICE</p>	R
CODE	<code>codepage</code>	no codepage transferred	<p>The codepage tells the broker the encoding of the data. The application must ensure the encoding of the data matches the codepage. The RPC server itself does not convert your application data. The application's data is shipped and received as given. Often, the codepage must also match the encoding used in the RPC server environment for file and terminal IO, otherwise unpredictable results may occur.</p> <p>By default, no codepage is transferred to the broker. It is assumed the broker's locale string defaults match. See</p>	O

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/ Opt
			<p><i>Locale String Mapping</i> If they do not match, provide the codepage here. Example:</p> <pre>CODE=ibm-273</pre> <p>Enable character conversion in the broker by setting the service-specific attribute <code>CONVERSION</code> to "SAGTRPC". See also <i>Configuring ICU Conversion</i> under <i>Configuring Broker for Internationalization</i> in the platform-specific Administration documentation. More information can be found under <i>Internationalization with EntireX</i>.</p>	
COMP	<code>compresslevel</code>	N	<p>Enforce compression when data is transferred between broker and server. See <i>Data Compression in EntireX Broker</i>.</p> <pre>compresslevel= 0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   Y   N</pre> <p>0-9 0=no compression 9=max. compression N No compression. Y Compression level 6.</p> <p>Example: COMP=6</p>	O
CYCL	<code>restartcycles</code>	15	<p>Number of restart attempts if the broker is not available. This can be used to keep the RPC Server for CICS running while the broker is down for a short time. A restart cycle will be repeated every 60 seconds.</p> <p>When the number of specified cycles is reached and a connection to the broker is not possible, the RPC Server for CICS stops.</p> <p>Example: CYCL=30</p> <p>The server waits up to 30 minutes before it terminates due to a missing broker connection.</p>	O
DPLY	<code>deployment</code>	NO	<p>Activates the deployment service, see <a href="#">Deployment Service</a>. Required to use the Server Mapping Deployment Wizard. See <i>Server Mapping Deployment Wizard</i> in the EntireX Workbench documentation.</p> <p>YES Activates the deployment service. The RPC server registers the deployment service in the broker.</p>	O

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/ Opt
			<p>NO The deployment service is deactivated. The RPC server does not register the deployment service in the broker.</p> <p>Example: DPLY=YES</p>	
ENDW	<u>endworker</u>	TIMEOUT	<p>NEVER Defines worker model <b>FIXED</b> with a fixed number of worker threads. The number of worker threads is defined with <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>MINW</b>. It does not increase or decrease during the lifetime of an RPC server instance.</p> <p>TIMEOUT Defines slow-shrinking worker model <b>DYNAMIC</b>, where the number of worker threads is adjusted to the current number of client requests. With value <b>TIMEOUT</b>, all worker threads not used are stopped in the time specified by the <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>TOUT</b>, except for the minimum number of active workers specified with <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>MINW</b>. The upper limit of workers parallel active is restricted with <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>MAXW</b>.</p> <p>IMMEDIATE Defines fast-shrinking worker model <b>DYNAMIC</b>, where the number of worker threads is adjusted to the current number of client requests. With value <b>IMMEDIATE</b>, worker threads not used are stopped immediately as soon as they have finished their conversation, except for the minimum number of active workers defined with <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>MINW</b>. The upper limit of workers active in parallel is restricted with <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>MAXW</b>.</p> <p>This parameter is forced to value <b>TIMEOUT</b> if impersonation is switched on, see <i>Impersonation</i> and <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>IMPS</b>.</p> <p>Example: ENDW=IMMEDIATE , MINW=2 , MAXW=6</p>	O



ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/Opt
MINW	<u>minworker</u>	1	<p>Minimum limit of worker threads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For worker model <b>DYNAMIC</b>: minimum number of active worker threads, even if no RPC client requests have to be processed. This allows you to define a certain number of worker threads - not used by the currently executing RPC request - to wait for new RPC client requests to process. In this way the RPC server is ready to handle many RPC client requests arriving at the same time. Do not set a value higher than <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>MAXW</b>.</li> <li>For worker model <b>FIXED</b>: number of active worker threads. Do not set a value higher than 31 without adjusting <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>SIZE</b>.</li> </ul> <p>See also <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>ENDW</b>.</p> <p>Example: MINW=2</p>	O
MAXW	<u>maxworker</u>	10	<p>Upper limit of worker threads and impersonated user tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For worker model <b>DYNAMIC</b>: used to restrict the system load. Do not set a value higher than 31 without adjusting <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>SIZE</b>. See also <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>ENDW</b>.</li> <li>For <b>Impersonation</b>: worker threads and impersonated user tasks active in parallel. Do not set a value higher than 15 without adjusting <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>SIZE</b>. See also <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>IMPS</b></li> </ul> <p>Example: MAXW=2</p>	O
ETBL	<u>etblnk</u>	BKIMC	<p>Define the broker stub to be used. See <i>Administering Broker Stubs under z/VSE</i> for available stubs.</p> <p>Example: ETBL=BKIMC</p>	O
EXIT	n/a		<p>At startup, the RPC Server for CICS will call the user exit to synchronize its version. If successful, the RPC Server for CICS will continue and call the user exit for the implemented events. See <b>User Exit COBUEX02</b>.</p>	O
IMPS	<u>impersonation</u>	NO	<p>Defines if RPC requests are executed under the user ID of the RPC client. Depending on settings, different levels</p>	O

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/ Opt
			<p>of checks are done prior to RPC server execution. See also <a href="#">Impersonation</a>.</p> <p>impersonation= <u>NO</u>   YES   AUTO [ , <u>sameuser</u>   , <u>anyuser</u> ]</p>	
			<p><b>NO</b></p> <p>The RPC request is executed anonymously, which means the user ID of the RPC client is not used. RPC requests are executed under the user ID of the RPC server.</p>	
			<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>The RPC request runs impersonated under the supplied <i>RPC client user ID</i>. For execution of the RPC request, the RPC Server for CICS starts a separate impersonated user task, that is, the client must be known to CICS and the supplied password is validated against CICS. The worker model <b>DYNAMIC</b> is forced; for details see <a href="#">Impersonation</a>.</p>	
			<p><b>AUTO</b></p> <p>Same as option YES above, except that no password validation is performed, that is, the client is treated as already authenticated. For this setting, make sure the RPC client is correctly authenticated; use either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a secure broker (validation must be against the correct mainframe security repository where the user IDs are defined) and option <code>sameuser</code> or</li> <li>■ your own security implementation (option <code>anyuser</code> is supported for compatibility reasons if you need different broker and server user IDs - the customer-written security implementation must validate the RPC client using the <i>RPC client user ID</i>)</li> </ul>	
			<p><code>sameuser</code></p> <p>The RPC Server for CICS checks whether the <i>broker client user ID</i> matches the <i>RPC client user ID</i>. This is the</p>	

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/ Opt						
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="756 300 907 390"></td> <td data-bbox="907 300 1151 390"></td> <td data-bbox="1151 300 1414 390">default if AUTO is used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="756 390 907 573"></td> <td data-bbox="907 390 1151 573">anyuser</td> <td data-bbox="1151 390 1414 573">The <i>RPC client user ID</i> is used for impersonation. The <i>broker client user ID</i> is ignored.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EntireX supports two user ID/password pairs: a <i>broker client user ID/password</i> pair and an (optional) <i>RPC user ID/password</i> pair sent from RPC clients to the RPC server.</li> <li>With EntireX Security, the <i>broker client user ID/password</i> pair is checked. The <i>RPC user ID/password</i> pair is designed to be checked by the target RPC server. Thus it is possible to use different user IDs in the broker and target RPC server.</li> <li>RPC clients send the (optional) <i>RPC user ID/password</i> pair in the same way as specifying the Natural user ID/password pair for a Natural RPC Server. See for example <i>Using Natural Security</i> in the respective section of the documentation.</li> <li>If the RPC client does not specify the optional <i>RPC user ID/password</i> pair, the <i>broker client user ID</i> is inherited to the <i>RPC user ID</i> and thus used for impersonation by the RPC Server for CICS.</li> </ol> <p>Example: IMPS=auto</p>			default if AUTO is used.		anyuser	The <i>RPC client user ID</i> is used for impersonation. The <i>broker client user ID</i> is ignored.	
		default if AUTO is used.								
	anyuser	The <i>RPC client user ID</i> is used for impersonation. The <i>broker client user ID</i> is ignored.								
LOGN	<u>logon</u>	YES	<p>Execute broker functions LOGON/LOGOFF in worker threads. Must match the setting of the broker attribute AUTOLOGON. Reliable RPC requires logon set to YES. See <i>Reliable RPC</i>.</p> <p>NO No logon/logoff functions are executed. <u>YES</u> Logon/logoff functions are executed.</p> <p>Example: LOGN=no</p>	O						
n/a	<u>mapname</u>		Alias for command <a href="#">memory</a> .	O						

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/Opt
n/a	<u>memory</u>		Command to load an <i>ERXMAIN Control Block</i> . See <i>Modifying Parameters of the RPC Server for CICS</i> .	O
OPTS	<u>runoption</u>	0	<p>This parameter is for special purposes. It provides the RPC Server for CICS with additional information. The runoptions are normally set to meet the platform's requirements. Set this parameter only if a support representative provides you with an option and asks you to do so.</p> <p>Syntax: OPTS=(<i>&lt;option-list&gt;</i>) <i>&lt;option-list&gt;</i> = [<i>&lt;option-list&gt;</i>,] <i>&lt;option&gt;</i></p> <p>Example: OPTS=(RUNOPT1, RUNOPT2)</p>	O
PSWD	<u>password</u>		<p>Password for broker logon. Case-sensitive, up to 32 characters. For more information see broker ACI control block field PASSWORD.</p> <p>Example: PSWD=MyPwd</p>	O
PRELOAD	<u>preload</u>	YES	<p>Enable to call RPC Server for CICS with AMODE=24</p> <p>YES Enable to call RPC server with AMODE 24 or 31. Internally the RPC Server for CICS preloads the called RPC server before execution to check the AMODE and releases the RPC server after this. The disadvantage of this approach is the CICS USECOUNT of the called RPC server program is increased by 2 for every executed RPC call.</p> <p>NO The RPC Server for CICS does not preload the called RPC server to check its AMODE. All RPC servers are called as running in AMODE 31. This option is useful for customers who require the CICS USECOUNT in their accounting (increased by 1 for every executed RPC call) but prevents usage of calling RPC Server with AMODE 24.</p>	O
REPL	<u>replicatename</u>	ESRV	<p>CICS transaction ID (uppercase, up to 4 characters) assigned to worker tasks and as default for user tasks if <i>Impersonation</i> is set. In the START-USER event of the user exit (see <i>User Exit COBUEX02</i>) the CICS transaction ID for user tasks can be overridden. See also <i>Introduction to the RPC Server for CICS</i>.</p>	O

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/ Opt
SIZE	n/a	32768	<p>Size in bytes to hold work memory for worker tasks and impersonated user tasks if impersonation is used. Each task (worker and user) requires the same amount of memory. The following rules apply when calculating the <b>ERXMAIN macro</b> parameter <b>MAXW</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The theoretical maximum number of tasks can be calculated using the formula: maximum = integer part of <math>((SIZE-2036)/864-1)</math>.</li> <li>2. For tasks in intermediate states (starting or ending), the theoretical maximum number must be reduced. We recommend reserving at least 10% for this purpose.</li> <li>3. If impersonation is used, the theoretical maximum number must be halved.</li> </ol> <p>This means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For the default <b>SIZE</b> value of 32768, the theoretical maximum number of tasks (see rule 1 above) is 34 <math>((32768-2036)/864-1)</math>.</li> <li>■ Reducing this value by at least 10% (see rule 2 above) gives 31 for <b>MAXW</b> if no impersonation is used.</li> <li>■ If impersonation is used, <b>MAXW</b> should be no more than 15 (see rule 3 above).</li> </ul>	O
SVM	<u>svmfile</u>		<p>Usage and location of server-side mapping files. See <a href="#">Server-side Mapping Files in the RPC Server</a>. If no <b>SVM</b> parameter is given, the RPC server tries to open the server-side mapping container, using CICS file with name <b>ERXSVM</b>. If this CICS file is not available, no server-side mapping files are used. If you use server-side mapping files, the server-side mapping container must be installed and configured; see <i>Step 1: Define a Server-side Mapping Container - VSAMDEF . J (Optional)</i> under <i>Installing the z/VSE EntireX RPC Servers</i>. There are also client-side mapping files that do not require configuration here; see <i>Server Mapping Files for COBOL</i>.</p> <p>Syntax: SVM=NO   <i>cicsname</i></p> <p><i>cicsname</i> The RPC server tries to open the server-side mapping container using the CICS file with name <i>cicsname</i>.</p>	O

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/ Opt
			<p>no No server-side mapping files are used.</p> <p>Example: SVM=MYSVM</p> <p>See also <a href="#">Usage of Server Mapping Files</a>.</p>	
SYNC		Y	<p>Determines whether a CICS SYNCPOINT COMMIT command is issued.</p> <p>YES Execute CICS SYNCPOINT COMMIT. If running <i>without Impersonation</i>, the server issues a SYNCPOINT COMMIT command after a successful non-conversational request or an end-of-conversation.</p> <p>NO Do not execute CICS SYNCPOINT COMMIT. If running <i>with Impersonation</i>, a SYNCPOINT COMMIT command is issued by CICS when the user task ends. This cannot be disabled.</p> <p>See also <a href="#">Automatic Syncpoint Handling</a>.</p>	O
TOUT	<u>timeout</u>	600	<p>Timeout in seconds, used by the server to wait for broker requests. See broker ACI control block field WAIT for more information. Also influences <a href="#">restartcycles</a> and worker model <a href="#">DYNAMIC</a>.</p> <p>Example: TOUT=300</p>	O
TRC1	<u>tracedestination</u>	CSSL	<p>Name of the destination for trace output. A valid CICS transient data queue. See also <a href="#">Activating Tracing for the RPC Server for CICS</a>.</p>	O
TRLV	<u>tracelevel</u>	0	<p>Trace level for the server. See also <a href="#">Activating Tracing for the RPC Server for CICS</a>.</p> <p>Syntax: TRLV= <u>None</u>   Standard   Advanced   Support</p> <p>None No trace output.</p> <p>Standard For minimal trace output.</p> <p>Advanced For detailed trace output.</p> <p>Support This trace level is for support diagnostics and should only be switched on when requested by Software AG support.</p>	O

ERXMAIN Macro Syntax	RPC Online Maintenance Facility Commands	Default	Values	Req/ Opt
			Example: TRLV=standard	
USER	<u>userid</u>	ERXSRV1	Used to identify the server to the broker. See broker ACI control block field USER-ID. Case-sensitive, up to 32 characters.  Example: USER=MyUid	O

## Locating and Calling the Target Server

The IDL library and IDL program names that come from the RPC client are used to locate the RPC server. See [library-definition](#) and [program-definition](#) under *Software AG IDL Grammar* in the IDL Editor documentation. This two-level concept (library and program) has to be mapped to the RPC Server for CICS environment.

The approach used to derive the CICS program name for the RPC server depends on whether server mapping is used or not. See [Usage of Server Mapping Files](#) for an introduction.

1. If the RPC client sends a client-side type of server mapping with the RPC request, this server mapping is used first.
2. If no server mapping is available from step 1 above, and if server-side type of server mapping is used, the IDL library and IDL program names are used to form a key to locate the server mapping in the server-side mapping container. If a server mapping is found, this is then used.
3. If a server mapping is available from step 1 or 2 above, the CICS program name of the RPC server is derived from this mapping. In this case the IDL program name can be different to the CICS program name if it is renamed during wrapping process (see *Customize Automatically Generated Server Names*) or during the extraction process in the *COBOL Mapping Editor*.
4. If no server mapping is used at all, the IDL program name is used as the CICS program name of the RPC server (the IDL library name is ignored).

### ➤ To use the RPC Server for CICS with COBOL

- 1 Make sure that all CICS programs called as RPC servers
  - use an interface type supported by the RPC Server for CICS for target language COBOL; see [Supported Interface Types](#).
  - can be called with an EXEC CICS LINK PROGRAM
  - are accessible through the CICS RPL chain or accessible remotely using CICS DPL

- Configure the `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `SVM` depending on whether server-side mapping files are used or not. See also *Usage of Server Mapping Files*.

See also *Scenario I: Calling an Existing COBOL Server* or *Scenario II: Writing a New COBOL Server*.

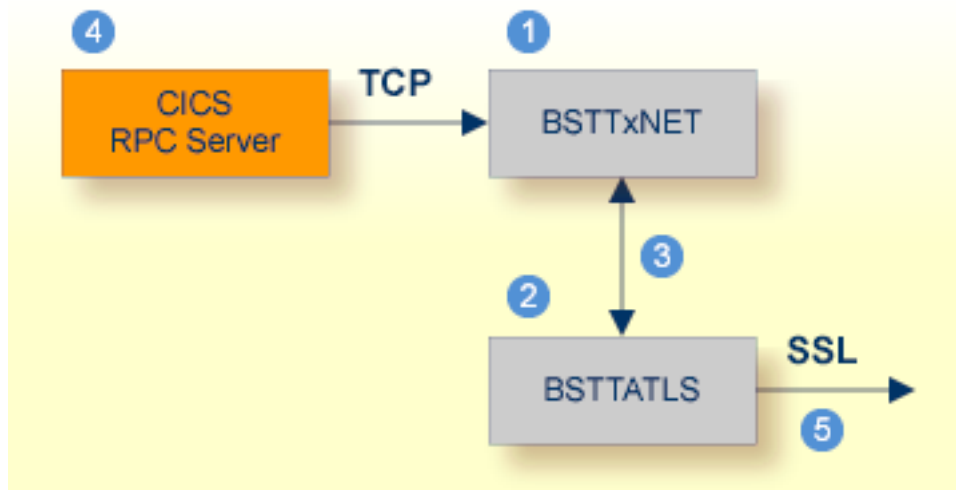
## Using SSL/TLS with the RPC Server

RPC servers can use Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) as the transport medium. The term “SSL” in this section refers to both SSL and TLS. RPC-based servers are always SSL clients. The SSL server can be either the EntireX Broker, Broker SSL Agent, or Direct RPC in webMethods Integration Server (IS inbound). For an introduction see *SSL/TLS and Certificates with EntireX* in the EntireX Security documentation.

Establishing an SSL connection on z/VSE requires BSI's Automatic Transport Layer Security (ATLS). This facility is similar to z/OS Application Transparent - Transport Layer Security (AT-TLS). ATLS is supported by the BSI stack only.

### Using BSI's Automatic Transport Layer Security (ATLS)

Together with SSL parameters (to provide certificates), define ATLS rules for socket interception in the ATLS daemon startup job `BSTTATLS` ②. If the rules match, the socket connection is turned into an SSL connection ⑤. Refer to your IBM documentation for further information. For an overview, refer to the IBM Redbook *Enhanced Networking on IBM z/VSE*; for a more detailed description, refer to *BSI SSL Installation, Programming and User's Guide*.



① BSI TCP/IP Stack, either `BSTTINET` (IPv4) or `BSTT6NET` (IPv6).



- 2 ATLS rules are defined manually. See Sample ATLS Daemon Configuration below.
- 3 BSTTATLS is associated with a TCP/IP stack.
- 4 Application using TCP connection.
- 5 BSTTATLS intercepts outbound TCP connection and converts it to SSL connection. For inbound, SSL connections can also be intercepted and converted to TCP connections.

### ➤ To set up SSL with ATLS

- 1 To operate with SSL, certificates need to be provided and maintained. Depending on the platform, Software AG provides default certificates, but we strongly recommend that you create your own. See *SSL/TLS Sample Certificates Delivered with EntireX* in the EntireX Security documentation.
- 2 Set up the RPC Server for CICS for a TCP/IP connection. On mainframe platforms, use *Transport-method-style Broker ID*. Example:

```
ETB024:1699:TCP
```

- 3 Configure ATLS to turn the TCP/IP connection to an SSL connection, see above.
- 4 Make sure the SSL server to which the RPC Server for CICS connects is prepared for SSL connections as well. The SSL server can be EntireX Broker, Broker SSL Agent, or Direct RPC in webMethods Integration Server (IS inbound). See:
  - *Running Broker with SSL/TLS Transport* in the platform-specific Administration documentation
  - *Setting up and Administering the EntireX Broker SSL Agent* in the UNIX and Windows Administration documentation
  - *Support for SSL/TLS* in the EntireX Adapter documentation (for Direct RPC)

### Sample ATLS Daemon Configuration

```
* Converting inbound EntireX Broker connection
* Converts listen port 1971 to SSL listen port 1972
OPTION SERVER
ATTLS 1971 AS 2071 SSL
*
* Converting outbound client connection
* Converts connect to 192.168.2.100:1972:TCP to 192.168.2.100:2072:SSL
OPTION CLIENT
ATTLS 1972 TO 192.168.2.100 AS 2072 SSL
```



**Note:** We recommend setting SETPARM value SUBTASK to a value greater than 0 in the ATLS daemon startup job (valid values 0-16, default=0). For example:

```
// SETPARAM SUBTASK=8
```

See also *BSI SSL Installation, Programming and User's Guide*.

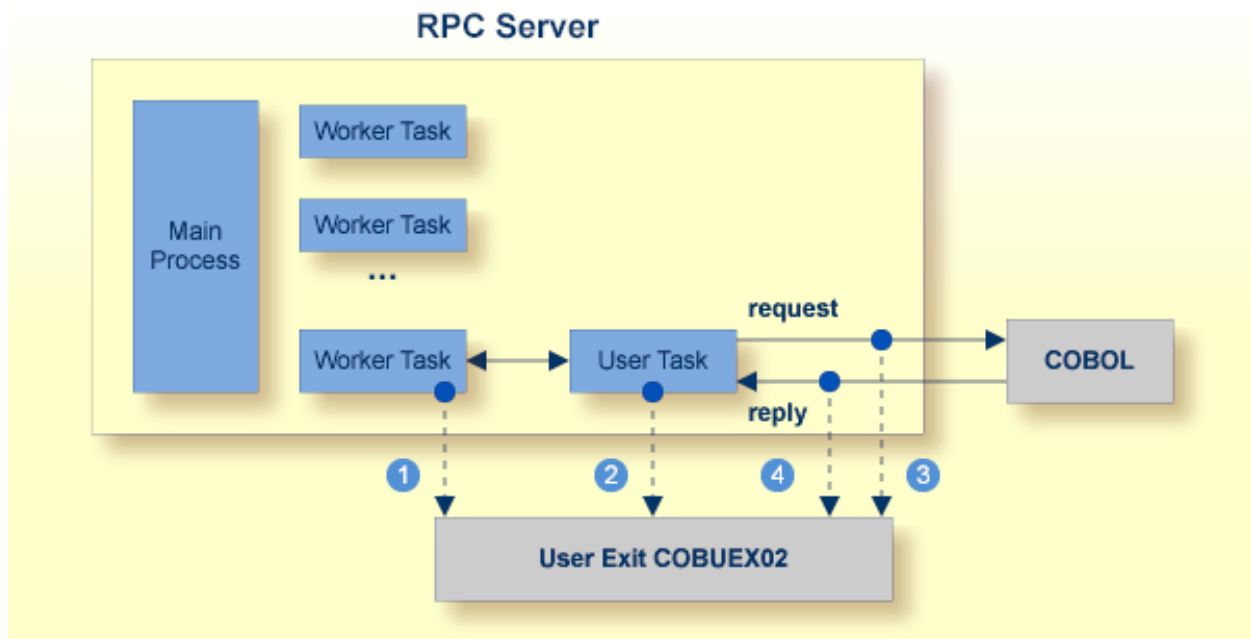
## User Exit COBUEx02

The RPC Server for CICS provides a user exit COBUEx02 to influence/control the RPC logic.

- User Exit Events
- Writing the User Exit
- Configuring the User Exit

### User Exit Events

The user exit is called on the following events:



- 1 START-WORKER event before a CICS worker task is started. This allows you to programmatically set the CICS transaction ID. You can terminate an RPC request by specifying an *ERROR-CODE* and optional *ERROR-TEXT*.
- 2 START-USER event. Before an impersonated CICS transaction (worker task) is started, the user exit may change the user ID and CICS transaction ID of the new impersonated worker. See *Impersonation*. You can terminate an RPC request by specifying an *ERROR-CODE* and optional *ERROR-TEXT*.
- 4
- 3

- 3 CALL-START event. The RPC request (payload data from the RPC client to the RPC server) may be inspected and modified. You can terminate an RPC request by specifying *ERROR-CODE* and optional *ERROR-TEXT*.
- 4 CALL-END event. The RPC reply (payload data from the RPC server to the RPC client) may be inspected and modified. If an *ERROR-CODE* and optional *ERROR-TEXT* is given in the API, this error is returned to the RPC client instead of the payload.

## Writing the User Exit

RPC source data set EXP960.SRCE of the EntireX CICS installation provides the user exit skeleton COBUEX02 for COBOL. Copy this skeleton so you have your own user exit source for modifications.

Accordingly, a COBOL copybook COBUEX02 is provided in EXP960.INCL. Please add this library to your COBOL compiler SYSLIB DD chain.

The sublibrary EXP960 of the EntireX CICS installation provides the user exit skeleton COBUEX02.C for COBOL. Copy this skeleton so you have your own user exit source for modifications.

Accordingly, a COBOL copybook COBUEX02.CPY is provided in EXP960.

Hint: The copybook extension CPY might not be understood by the z/VSE COBOL compiler. In this case, copy COBUEX02.CPY into your copybook library and rename it to COBUEX02.C. Add this library to your COBOL compiler LIBDEF chain.

The most important API parameters of the user exit are described below. Other parameters are informational and are described in the source code. The user exit program must comply with the EXEC CICS LINK PROGRAM COMMAREA conventions.

Parameter	Description
VERSION	Required for future changes. Do not change the skeleton code.
ERROR-CODE	You can terminate the current request: Any number between 1 and 9999 will cause the RPC Server for CICS to stop execution of the current RPC request and pass back the given error code with message class 1022 to the RPC client. See <i>Message Class 1022 - RPC Server for CICS User Exit Messages</i> . With error code 0000, the RPC Server for CICS continues as normal.
ERROR-TEXT	If the error code is not zero, an error text of up to 256 characters may be applied. This is passed to the RPC client.
CICS-TRANSID	Can be applied in the event START-USER, otherwise it is informational. Apply the TRANSID that your business logic requires.
CICS-TERMID	Can be applied in the event START-USER, otherwise it is informational. In some (rare) cases, RPC server routines require a terminal ID. Apply the TERMID that your business logic requires.

Parameter	Description
USERID	Can be applied in the event START-USER otherwise it is informational. Under some circumstances, it might be necessary to change the original RPC-USERID from the calling RPC client.
DATA-POINTER	This pointer refers to the payload data for the events CALL-START and CALL-END. The payload to which this pointer is pointing may be inspected as well as modified. The pointer itself must not be changed.

### Configuring the User Exit

Apply the name of your exit routine to the EntireX RPC server `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `EXIT`. See *Configuring the RPC Server*.

At startup, the RPC Server for CICS will call the named user exit to synchronize its version. If successful, the *RPC Online Maintenance Facility* will display the user exit as map field "parameter opts". See *To display the Server parameters (PF06)* under *RPC Online Maintenance Facility*. The RPC Server for CICS will continue and call the user exit for the implemented events.

### Multiple RPC Servers in the same CICS

---

If you need to install multiple instances in the same CICS region, see *Installing Multiple EntireX RPC Servers in the same CICS (Optional)* under *Installing the RPC Server for CICS* in the z/VSE Installation documentation.

# 4      **RPC Online Maintenance Facility**

---

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## Monitoring the RPC Server for CICS

The parameters in the following screens are described under [Configuring the RPC Server](#).

➤ **To call the RPC Online Maintenance Facility and display the RPC Broker Parameters**

- Start the CICS transaction

```
ERXM [MEM=erxmain-control-block]
```

where *erxmain-control-block* is the name of the ERXMAIN control block. See [ERXMAIN Control Block](#) under *Customizing the RPC Server*.

The RPC Broker Parameter map is displayed:

```

11:56:56          --- ERX CICS Online utility  V960.0 ---          12/11/2015
                    RPC Broker Parameter

Broker parameter
Broker name      = ETB001:SVC045:NET
Class name      = RPC
Server name     = SRV2
Service name    = CALLNAT

User ID         = ERXSRV1
Logon          = Yes

Code page      =
Server timeout = 60
Compress level = N
ETBLNK        = BKIMC

COMMAND ==>
=====
PF01=Help   03=Exit   04=Control   05=Broker parms   06=Server parms
            08=Start server 09=Ping server 10=Stop server
    
```

Press **PF05** from any map to return to the RPC Broker Parameter map.

➤ **To display the RPC Server Parameters**

- Press **PF06** from any map and the RPC Server Parameters will be displayed:

```

12:03:05          --- ERX CICS Online utility  V960.0 ---          06/02/2014
                    RPC Server Parameter

Server parameter
# Min. Workers =      2              Trace Level      = 0
# Max. Workers =      2              Trace Dest.(TD)= CSSL
Ending Workers = Never
Impersonation  = No
Deployment     = Yes
Restart Cycles =      3

Server options = SVM      AutoSYNC
Marshal options=

CICS parameter              Mapping file = ERXSVM   (Preferred)
Memory name   = ERXMAIN   (V900)   Dsn(ENTIREX.SVMDEV.KSDS)
Transaction ID = ESRV              Opn Add Rea Upd Del

COMMAND ===>
=====
PF01=Help   03=Exit   04=Control   05=Broker parms   06=Server parms
              08=Start server  09=Ping server   10=Stop server

```

> **To display the RPC Server Control map**

■ **Press PF04.**

```

12:07:18          --- ERX CICS Online utility  V960.0 ---          06/02/2014
                    RPC Server Control

MAIN Task
Status      Running

WORKER Tasks
Registered      2
Busy           0
Maximum busy    2

USER Tasks
Active         0
Max. active    0

BrokerId in use:  ETB001:SVC045:NET
Class in use:     RPC
Server Name in use: SRV1
Service in use:   CALLNAT

COMMAND ===>
=====

```

PF01=Help	03=Exit	04=Control	05=Broker parms	06=Server parms
		08=Start server	09=Ping server	10=Stop server

➤ **To display help for the RPC Online Maintenance Facility**

- Enter `Help` or press **PF01**.

➤ **To stop the RPC Online Maintenance Facility**

- Enter `Exit` or press **PF03**.

## Starting the RPC Server for CICS

---

➤ **To start the RPC Server for CICS using the RPC Online Maintenance Facility**

- 1 Start the CICS transaction `ERXM` to call the RPC Online Maintenance Facility. See also [Monitoring the RPC Server for CICS](#).
- 2 Start the server with the **PF08** key or with the command `start`.  
The status of the `MAIN` task (see RPC server control panel) changes to “is running”. The defined number (see `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `MINW`) of worker tasks that are registered is displayed.

If an error occurred and the RPC Server for CICS is not correctly registered in the broker, but the number of currently active worker tasks is not zero:

- Check with CICS command `CEMT INQUIRE TASK` whether server instances are already running. If yes, stop them using native CICS commands.
- Verify the server parameters matching your system requirements. See column 2 of table under [Configuring the RPC Server](#).
- Then issue command `start` or use **PF08**.

Alternatively, you can use the `start` command from the console. See [Console Commands for the RPC Server for CICS](#).



---

## Pinging the RPC Server for CICS

---

➤ To ping the RPC Server for CICS using the RPC Online Maintenance Facility

- 1 Start the CICS transaction ERXM to call the EntireX RPC Online Maintenance Facility. See [Monitoring the RPC Server for CICS](#).
- 2 Issue the command ping or use PF09.

Alternatively you can use the ping command from the console. See [Console Commands for the RPC Server for CICS](#).

---

## Stopping the RPC Server for CICS

---

➤ To stop the RPC Server for CICS using the RPC Online Maintenance Facility

- 1 Start the CICS transaction ERXM to call the RPC Online Maintenance Facility. See [Monitoring the RPC Server for CICS](#).
- 2 Issue the stop command or use PF10. This ensures correct deregistration from broker and all worker threads are shut down.

Alternatively, you can use the stop command from the console. See [Console Commands for the RPC Server for CICS](#).

---

## Modifying Parameters of the RPC Server for CICS

---

With RPC Online Maintenance Facility commands, RPC Server for CICS parameters can be temporarily modified. Modifications are lost if CICS is restarted. The purpose of the commands is to try out easily new configurations. For persistent modifications (setup) of the RPC Server for CICS, reassemble the **ERXMAIN Control Block** using the **ERXMAIN Macro**.

➤ To modify the RPC Server for CICS parameters using the RPC Online Maintenance Facility

- 1 Start the CICS transaction ERXM to call the RPC Online Maintenance Facility. See [Monitoring the RPC Server for CICS](#).
- 2 Use the appropriate RPC Online Maintenance Facility command to modify the parameters. See the column 2 of table under [Configuring the RPC Server](#).

## Activating Tracing for the RPC Server for CICS

---

### ➤ To switch on tracing for the RPC Server for CICS using the RPC Online Maintenance Facility

A prerequisite to switch on tracing is a valid defined trace destination. We recommend defining it permanently, see [ERXMAIN macro](#) parameter [TRC1](#).

- 1 Start the CICS transaction `ERXM` to call the RPC Online Maintenance Facility. See [Monitoring the RPC Server for CICS](#).
- 2 Temporarily change the trace level with the command `tracelevel=tracelevel`, where `tracelevel` is one of `None`, `Standard`, `Advanced` or `Support`. See [ERXMAIN macro](#) parameter [TRLV](#).

Example: `tracelevel=Standard`

To evaluate RPC Server for CICS return codes, see [EntireX RPC Server Return Codes](#).

Alternatively, you can issue the command from the console. See [Console Commands for the RPC Server for CICS](#).

## Console Commands for the RPC Server for CICS

---

The RPC Online Maintenance Facility `ERXM` can be used directly from a z/VSE console using the syntax below:

- `task_id` is the name of the CICS task ID
- `erxmain-control-block` is the name of the [ERXMAIN Control Block](#). It can be omitted if the default name `ERXMAIN` is used.
- No blanks are allowed in the string provided to `ERXM`, for example  
`MEM=erxmain-control-block,CMD=...`

### ➤ To start the RPC Server for CICS from a z/VSE console

- Use the following z/VSE command:

```
task_id ERXM [MEM=erxmain-control-block,]CMD=START
```

➤ **To ping the RPC Server for CICS from a z/VSE console**

- Use the following z/VSE command:

```
task_id ERXM [MEM=erxmain-control-block,]CMD=PING
```

➤ **To stop the RPC Server for CICS from a z/VSE console**

- Use the following z/VSE command:

```
task_id ERXM [MEM=erxmain-control-block,]CMD=STOP
```

➤ **To switch on tracing for the RPC Server for CICS from a z/VSE console**

- Use the following z/VSE command:

```
task_id ERXM [MEM=erxmain-control-block,]CMD=TRACELEVEL=tracelevel
```

For *tracelevel*, see [Activating Tracing for the RPC Server for CICS](#).



# 5 Deployment Service

---

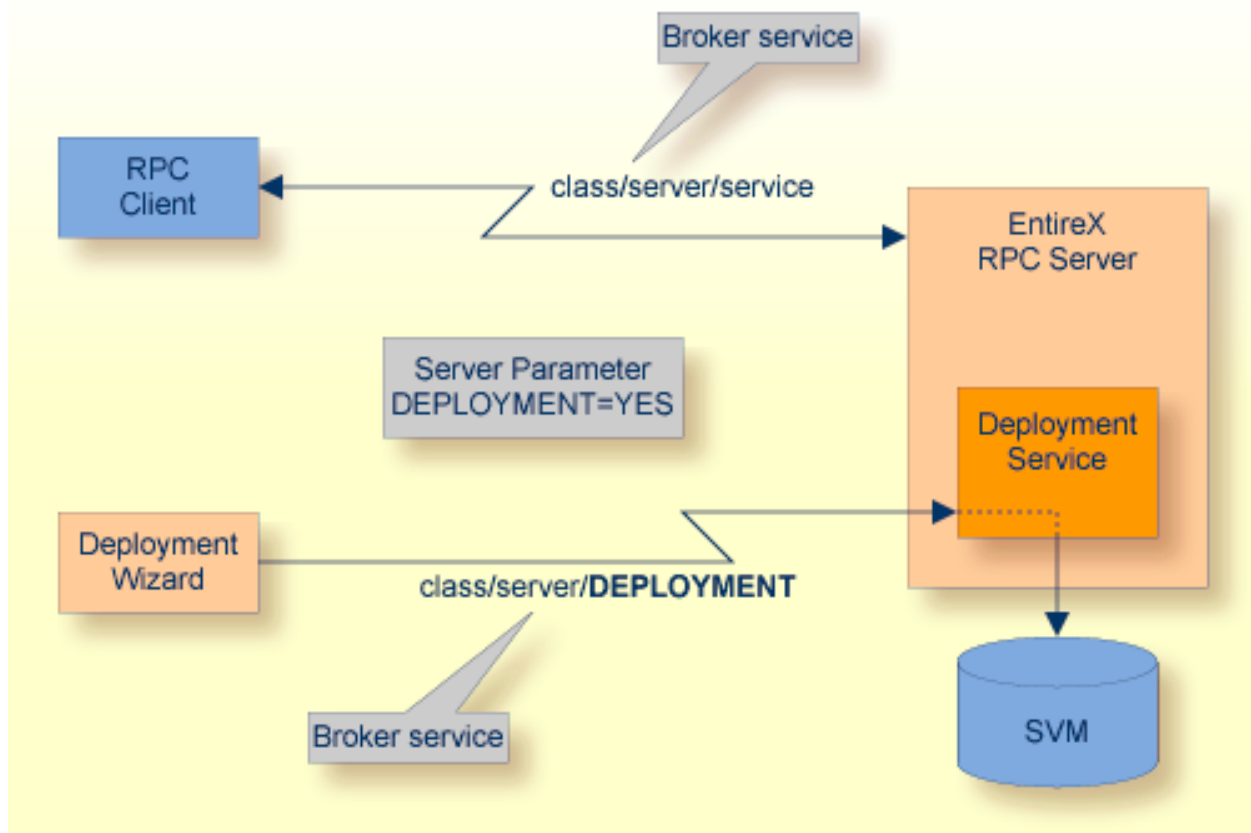
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## Introduction

The deployment service is the (server-side) counterpart to the deployment wizard; see *Server Mapping Deployment Wizard*. It is a built-in service of the EntireX RPC server, which can be enabled/disabled by EntireX RPC server configuration settings.

Usage can be restricted to certain users or group of users, using EntireX Security; see *Authorization of Client and Server* in the EntireX Security documentation.

You need to configure the deployment service only when server-side mapping files are used. There are also client-side server mapping files that do not need configuration here; see *Server Mapping Files for COBOL* in the EntireX Workbench documentation.



## Scope

The deployment service is used in conjunction with the

- IDL Extractor for COBOL to deploy server-side mapping files with the deployment wizard;
- COBOL Wrapper for RPC server generation to deploy server-side mapping files with the deployment wizard.

See also [Deploying Server-side Mapping Files to the RPC Server](#).

The deployment service uses the same class and server names as defined for the EntireX RPC server, and `DEPLOYMENT` as the service name, resulting in `class/server/DEPLOYMENT` as the broker service. Please note `DEPLOYMENT` is a service name reserved by Software AG. See broker attribute `SERVICE`.

## Enabling the Deployment Service

### » To enable the deployment service

- 1 For an RPC Server for CICS, the server-side mapping container (VSAM file) must be installed and configured. See *Step 1: Define a Server-side Mapping Container - VSAMDEF.J (Optional)* under *Installing the z/VSE EntireX RPC Servers*.
- 2 Set `ERXMAIN Macro` parameter `DPLY=YES`. See `DPLY` under [Configuring the RPC Server](#).
- 3 Define in the broker attribute file, under the RPC service, an additional broker service with `DEPLOYMENT` as the service name and values for class and server identical to those used for the RPC service. For example, if your RPC service is named

```
CLASS = RPC      SERVER = SRV1      SERVICE = CALLNAT
```

the deployment service requires the following additional service definition in the broker attribute file:

```
CLASS = RPC      SERVER = SRV1      SERVICE = DEPLOYMENT
```

- 4 Optional. If you need to restrict the use of the deployment service to a selected group of users, use EntireX Security and define security rules for the `class/server/DEPLOYMENT` broker service. The service name `DEPLOYMENT` is a constant.
  - For a z/OS broker, see *Resource Profiles in EntireX Security*.
  - For a UNIX or Windows broker, see *Authorization Rules*.

- Not applicable to a BS2000 or z/VSE broker.

## Disabling the Deployment Service

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### > To disable the deployment service

- Set *ERXMAIN Macro* parameter `DPLY=NO`. See *ERXMAIN macro* parameter `DPLY`.

The RPC Server for CICS will not register the deployment service in the broker.



# 6 Server-side Mapping Files

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Server mapping enables the RPC server to correctly support special COBOL syntax such as `REDEFINES`, `SIGN LEADING` and `OCCURS DEPENDING ON` clauses, `LEVEL-88` fields, etc. If one of these elements is used, the IDL Extractor for COBOL automatically extracts a server mapping file in addition to the IDL file (interface definition language). Also, the COBOL Wrapper may generate a server mapping file for RPC server generation. The server mapping is used at runtime to marshal and unmarshal the RPC data stream. There are client-side mapping files (EntireX Workbench files with extension `.cvm`) and server-side mapping files (Workbench files with extension `.svm`). If you have not used server-side mapping, we recommend you use client-side mapping. See *Server Mapping Files for COBOL* in the EntireX Workbench documentation.

See also *Source Control of Server Mapping Files* | *Comparing Server Mapping Files* | *When is a Server Mapping File Required?* | *Migrating Server Mapping Files* in the EntireX Workbench documentation.

## Server-side Mapping Files in the RPC Server

---

Under `z/VSE`, server-side mapping corresponds to lines of EntireX Workbench files with extension `.svm`. See *Server Mapping Files for COBOL*. The mapping information is stored as records within one VSAM file, the server-side mapping container. This container contains all server-side mapping entries from all EntireX Workbench files with extension `.svm`. The unique key of the VSAM file consists of the first 255 bytes of the record: for the type (1 byte), for the IDL library (127 bytes) and for the IDL program (127 bytes).

If *one* server requires a server-side mapping file, you need to provide this to the RPC server:

- Development environments: to deploy new server-side mapping files, see [Deploying Server-side Mapping Files to the RPC Server](#).
- Production environments: provide a server-side mapping container (VSAM file) containing all required server-side mapping files to the RPC server. See `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `SVM`.

If *no* server requires server-side mapping, you can execute the RPC server without server mapping files:

- Development environments: you can disable the deployment service. See [Disabling the Deployment Service](#).
- Production environments: there is no need to provide a server-side mapping container (VSAM file) to the RPC server. See `ERXMAIN` macro parameter `SVM`.

## Deploying Server-side Mapping Files to the RPC Server

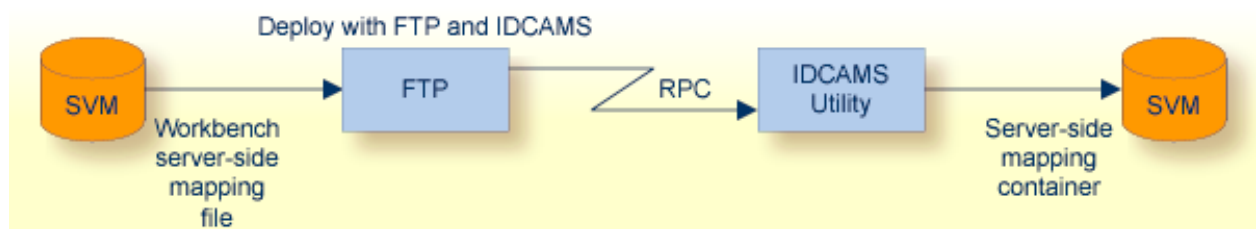
The following approaches are available to deploy a server-side mapping file (EntireX Workbench file with extension `.svm`; see *Server Mapping Files for COBOL*):

- Server Mapping Deployment Wizard
- FTP and IDCAMS


### ➤ To deploy a server-side mapping file with the Server Mapping Deployment Wizard

- 1 Make sure your RPC server is active and that the Deployment Service of the RPC server is properly configured. See [Deployment Service](#).
- 2 From the context menu of your IDL file, choose **COBOL > Deploy/Synchronize Server Mapping** and call the Server Mapping Deployment Wizard. See *Server Mapping Deployment Wizard* in the EntireX Workbench documentation.

### ➤ To deploy a server-side mapping file using FTP and IDCAMS



- 1 Make sure the server-side mapping container (VSAM file) is installed. See *Step 1: Define a Server-side Mapping Container - VSAMDEF.J (Optional)* under *Installing the z/VSE EntireX RPC Servers*.
- 2 Allocate a target sequential file on your mainframe.
- 3 Allow write access to the VSAM file mentioned above and usage of IDCAMS tools.
- 4 Transfer the server-side mapping file to the target host, using FTP. You have to switch to text mode and the codepage of the FTP service must be the same as the codepage (locale string) of the RPC server used.
- 5 Install the server mapping contained in the server-side mapping file into the server-side mapping container (VSAM file) with an appropriate IDCAMS job.

 **Note:** If you omit the keyword `REPLACE` or define `NOREPLACE` in the `SYSIN` data stream of IDCAMS instead, existing server mapping information is not overwritten. This protects server-side mapping records from being overwritten by duplicates.

## Undeploying Server-side Mapping Files from the RPC Server

---

Use the Server Mapping Deployment Wizard to undeploy a server-side mapping file (Workbench file with extension .svm). See *Server Mapping Files for COBOL*.

### ➤ To undeploy a server-side mapping file with the Server Mapping Deployment Wizard

- 1 Make sure your RPC server is active and that the Deployment Service of the RPC server is properly configured. See *Deployment Service*.
- 2 Make sure your IDL file is within an EntireX Workbench directory (folder) without the related server-side mapping file (.svm).
- 3 From the context menu of your IDL file, choose **COBOL > Deploy/Synchronize Server Mapping** and call the Server Mapping Deployment Wizard. See *Server Mapping Deployment Wizard* in the EntireX Workbench documentation. Because there is no related server-side mapping file in the Workbench, all server mapping information related to the IDL file in the RPC server will be removed.

## Change Management of Server-side Mapping Files

---

Under z/VSE, change management for a VSAM file (server-side mapping container, see *Server-side Mapping Files in the RPC Server*) is similar to change management for a database. The complete VSAM file can be backed up at any time, for example by using IDCAMS. All updates to the VSAM file done after a backup must be kept.

All EntireX Workbench server-side mapping files (.svm) added since the last backup should be available. See *Server Mapping Files for COBOL* in the EntireX Workbench documentation.

## List Deployed Server-side Mapping Files

---

Use IDCAMS to list the contents of the server-side mapping container. See *Server-side Mapping Files in the RPC Server*.

```

* $$ JOB JNM=VSAMPRNT,CLASS=0,DISP=D
* $$ LST CLASS=A,DISP=K
/* ----- */
/* PRINT CONTENT OF AN SVM VSAM CLUSTER */
/* ----- */
// JOB VSAMPRNT
// DLBL ERXSVM,'ENTIREX.SVMDEV.KSDS',0,VSAM,CAT=VSESPUC
// EXEC IDCAMS,SIZE=AUTO
// PRINT INFILE(ERXSVM) CHAR
/*
/ &
* $$ EOJ

```

## Check if a Server-side Mapping File Revision has been Deployed

Server-side mapping records in the server-side mapping container correspond to lines of EntireX Workbench files with extension .svm. See *Server Mapping Files for COBOL* in the EntireX Workbench documentation. The records contain a creation timestamp at offset 276 (decimal) in the format *YYYYMMDDHHIISST*. Precision is 1/10 of a second. The creation timestamp can be checked.

The timestamp can be found on the same offset in the records in the server-side mapping container (VSAM file). See *Server-side Mapping Files in the RPC Server*.

## Access Control: Secure Server Mapping File Deployment

For deployment with the *Server Mapping Deployment Wizard*, use EntireX Security if the broker is running on platforms z/OS, UNIX, Windows or z/VSE. See *Enabling the Deployment Service*.

For IBM deployment tool IDCAMS, use RACF to secure deployment.

## Ensure that Deployed Server-side Mapping Files are not Overwritten

For IDCAMS, use the `NOREPLACE` option to disallow overwriting of duplicate server-side mapping records in the server-side mapping container (VSAM file); see *Server-side Mapping Files in the RPC Server*. See also *Deploying Server-side Mapping Files to the RPC Server*.

## Is There a Way to Smoothly Introduce Server-side Mapping Files?

---

All EntireX RPC servers can be executed without server-side mapping files. See [Server-side Mapping Files in the RPC Server](#). There is no need to install the server-side mapping container if the following conditions are met:

- You do not use features that require server mapping; see *When is a Server Mapping File Required?*
- Server-side type of COBOL mapping is switched on in the EntireX Workbench. If you have not used server-side mapping, we recommend you use client-side mapping. See *Server Mapping Files for COBOL*.

You can also call COBOL servers generated or extracted with previous versions of EntireX mixed with a COBOL server that requires server-side mapping. All EntireX RPC servers are backward compatible.

# 7 Scenarios and Programmer Information

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## COBOL Scenarios

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- [Scenario I: Calling an Existing COBOL Server](#)
- [Scenario II: Writing a New COBOL Server](#)

### Scenario I: Calling an Existing COBOL Server

#### ➤ To call an existing COBOL server

- 1 Use the IDL Extractor for COBOL to extract the Software AG IDL and, depending on the complexity, also a server mapping file. See *When is a Server Mapping File Required?* in the EntireX Workbench documentation.
- 2 Build an EntireX RPC client using any EntireX wrapper. For a quick test you can:
  - use the IDL Tester; see *EntireX IDL Tester* in the EntireX Workbench documentation
  - generate an XML mapping file (XMM) and use the XML Tester for verification; see *EntireX XML Tester* in the XML/SOAP Wrapper documentation

See *Client and Server Examples for z/VSE CICS* in the COBOL Wrapper documentation for COBOL RPC Server examples.

### Scenario II: Writing a New COBOL Server

#### ➤ To write a new COBOL server

- 1 Use the COBOL Wrapper to generate a COBOL server skeleton and, depending on the complexity, also a server mapping file. See *When is a Server Mapping File Required?* in the EntireX Workbench documentation. Write your COBOL server and proceed as described under *Using the COBOL Wrapper for the Server Side*.
- 2 Build an EntireX RPC client using any EntireX wrapper. For a quick test you can:
  - use the IDL Tester; see *EntireX IDL Tester* in the EntireX Workbench documentation
  - generate an XML mapping file (XMM) and use the XML Tester for verification; see *EntireX XML Tester* in the XML/SOAP Wrapper documentation

See *Client and Server Examples for z/VSE CICS* in the COBOL Wrapper documentation for COBOL RPC Server examples.



## Aborting RPC Server Customer Code and Returning Error to RPC Client

---

### Using EXEC CICS ABEND ABCODE

This approach applies to all CICS scenarios (all programming languages and all interface types); see [Supported Interface Types](#).

The CICS feature `EXEC CICS ABEND ABCODE(myabend)` may be used to indicate application error codes. According to IBM CICS standards, ABEND codes starting with the letter A are reserved for CICS itself and should not be used in your RPC server.

The RPC Server for CICS follows these IBM CICS standards and sends back the RPC protocol message

1. 10010018 Abnormal termination during program execution. This is returned when an ABEND code starting with the letter "A" is received from CICS, which is a CICS ABEND.
2. 10010045 CICS ABEND *myabend* was issued. This is returned when an ABEND code starting with a letter other than "A" is received from CICS, which is an application error situation forced by your RPC server.

## Automatic Syncpoint Handling

---

The RPC Server for CICS issues a SYNCPOINT command under the following circumstances:

- If you are running under CICS *without Impersonation*, the server issues a SYNCPOINT COMMIT command after a successful non-conversational request or an end-of-conversation. This can be disabled with the SYNC parameter.
- If you are running under CICS *with Impersonation*, this SYNCPOINT command is not executed by the server, but by CICS when the user task is terminated.
- After abnormal termination of a non-conversational request or a conversation due to an error, the server performs a SYNCPOINT ROLLBACK command to back out any pending database modifications.

