

CICS Transaction Gateway  
Version 9 Release 0



# CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS: Programming Guide



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Version 9 Release 0



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**Note**

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 117.

This edition applies to Version 9.0 of the CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS program number 5655-Y20 and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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# Contents

## Chapter 1. Application programming interfaces . . . . . 1

## Chapter 2. Client applications . . . . . 3

Supported programming languages. . . . . 4  
JEE applications . . . . . 4

## Chapter 3. External Call Interface (ECI) . 5

Introduction to channels and containers . . . . . 5  
The ECI request . . . . . 6  
    External calls to CICS . . . . . 6  
    I/O parameters on ECI calls . . . . . 6  
    Program link calls . . . . . 7  
    Status information calls. . . . . 9  
    Retrieving replies from asynchronous ECI requests 9  
ECI and CICS transaction IDs . . . . . 10  
Timeout of the ECI request . . . . . 10  
    Request timeout . . . . . 10  
    Response timeout . . . . . 11  
Security in the ECI . . . . . 11  
IPIC support for ECI . . . . . 11  
ECI performance considerations when using  
COMMAREAs . . . . . 12

## Chapter 4. External Security Interface (ESI). . . . . 15

ESI functions . . . . . 15  
    I/O parameters on ESI calls . . . . . 15  
    Using ESI to manage passwords . . . . . 16

## Chapter 5. Statistics APIs. . . . . 17

Statistical data overview . . . . . 17  
    API and protocol version control . . . . . 17  
Statistics C API . . . . . 19  
    Calling the C API . . . . . 19  
    Statistics C API components . . . . . 19  
    C API data types . . . . . 21  
    Statistics C API trace levels . . . . . 24  
    C API functions . . . . . 24  
    Correlating results and error checking . . . . . 32  
Statistics Java API . . . . . 32

## Chapter 6. Programming in Java. . . . . 35

Signing Applets and Web Start Applications . . . . . 35  
Overview of the programming interface for Java . . . . . 35  
    Writing Java client applications. . . . . 36  
    SSL cipher suites in Java client applications. . . . . 36  
    JavaGateway security . . . . . 37  
Making ECI calls from a Java client program . . . . . 37  
    Linking to a CICS server program . . . . . 38  
    Creating Java channels and containers for ECI  
    calls . . . . . 38  
    Managing an LUW . . . . . 39  
    Retrieving replies from asynchronous requests. . . . . 39

ECI timeouts . . . . . 40  
ECI return codes and server errors . . . . . 40  
EXCI support. . . . . 41  
EPI and z/OS . . . . . 41  
Making ESI calls from a Java client program . . . . . 41  
    Verifying a password using ESI. . . . . 41  
    Changing a password using ESI . . . . . 41  
Compiling and running a Java client application . . . . . 41  
    Setting stack and heap sizes . . . . . 42  
    Setting up the CLASSPATH . . . . . 42  
    Unable to load class that supports TCP/IP . . . . . 42  
Problem determination for Java client programs . . . . . 43  
    Tracing in Java client programs. . . . . 43  
Security for Java client programs . . . . . 45  
    CICS Transaction Gateway security classes . . . . . 45  
    Using a Java 2 Security Manager . . . . . 46

## Chapter 7. Programming using the JEE Connector Architecture . . . . . 49

Overview of the JCA programming interface . . . . . 49  
    The Common Client Interface (CCI) . . . . . 49  
    The programming interface model. . . . . 49  
    Record objects . . . . . 50  
    ECI resource adapter . . . . . 50  
    Managed and nonmanaged environments . . . . . 51  
The Common Client Interface . . . . . 51  
    Generic CCI Classes . . . . . 51  
    CICS-specific classes . . . . . 51  
Using the ECI resource adapter. . . . . 52  
    The ECI resource adapter with channels and  
    containers . . . . . 53  
    Connection to a CICS server using the ECI  
    resource adapter. . . . . 54  
    Linking to a program on a CICS server . . . . . 55  
    ECI resource adapter CICS-specific records using  
    the streamable interface . . . . . 56  
    Transaction management . . . . . 57  
    Samples . . . . . 58  
Using the resource adapters in a nonmanaged  
environment . . . . . 59  
    Creating the appropriate ConnectionFactory  
    object . . . . . 59  
    Saving and reusing connection factories . . . . . 59  
    Running the JEE resource adapters in a  
    nonmanaged environment . . . . . 60  
Compiling applications . . . . . 60  
Security credentials and the CICS resource adapters 61  
JEE tracing . . . . . 61  
    Tracing issues relating to serialized interfaces and  
    ConnectionFactory objects . . . . . 61  
Resource adapter samples . . . . . 62  
    ECI COMMAREA sample . . . . . 62  
    ECI channels and containers sample . . . . . 63  
Assistance in coding CCI applications . . . . . 64  
    Connector specification API Javadoc . . . . . 64

JEE Connector Architecture API . . . . .	64	Java CICS request exit samples . . . . .	99
		Using the CICS request exit samples . . . . .	99
<b>Chapter 8. Programming in C . . . . .</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Chapter 13. Sample programs . . . . .</b>	<b>101</b>
Overview of the programming interfaces for C . . . . .	67	UNIX System Services ctgtest script . . . . .	101
Making ECI V2 and ESI V2 calls from C programs . . . . .	67	COBOL samples . . . . .	101
Making ECI calls from C programs . . . . .	67	Java client samples . . . . .	102
Making ESI calls from C programs . . . . .	68	Compiled Java samples . . . . .	102
Multithreaded ECI V2 and ESI V2 applications . . . . .	69	Running the sample programs. . . . .	102
Establishing a connection to a Gateway daemon . . . . .	69	Connecting to CICS Transaction Gateway . . . . .	102
Program link calls . . . . .	70	Java ECI base class samples . . . . .	103
Using channels and containers in ECI V2 applications . . . . .	72	Java ESI base class samples. . . . .	105
Tracing in ECI V2 and ESI V2 applications . . . . .	73	JEE samples . . . . .	105
Security credentials in ECI V2 . . . . .	74	JEE ECIDateTime sample . . . . .	105
Compiling and linking C applications . . . . .	74	JEE EC03Channel sample . . . . .	107
<b>Chapter 9. Programming using the .NET Framework . . . . .</b>	<b>77</b>	C ECI V2 and ESI V2 samples. . . . .	108
Overview of the programming interface . . . . .	77	C ctgesib1 sample . . . . .	108
Making ECI calls from .NET programs . . . . .	77	C ctgescib1 sample . . . . .	109
Making ESI calls from .NET programs . . . . .	78	C ctgescib2 sample . . . . .	109
Using channels and containers in .NET programs. . . . .	78	C ctgescib3 sample . . . . .	110
Developing .NET applications . . . . .	80	C#/Visual Basic .NET samples. . . . .	110
Problem determination for .NET client programs . . . . .	80	C#/Visual Basic .NET EciB1 sample . . . . .	110
Tracing for .NET client programs . . . . .	81	C#/Visual Basic .NET EciB3 sample . . . . .	110
<b>Chapter 10. Creating a CICS request exit . . . . .</b>	<b>83</b>	C#/Visual Basic .NET EsiB1 sample . . . . .	111
Writing a CICS request exit . . . . .	84	User exit samples . . . . .	111
Java CICS request exit samples . . . . .	85	Java security exit data compression samples . . . . .	111
Using the CICS request exit samples . . . . .	85	Java request monitoring exit samples . . . . .	112
<b>Chapter 11. Java request monitoring exits. . . . .</b>	<b>87</b>	Java CICS request exit samples . . . . .	113
Correlation points available in the exits . . . . .	90	C/Java statistics API samples . . . . .	114
Data available by FlowType and RequestEvent . . . . .	91	C ctgstat1 statistics API sample . . . . .	114
Non-XA flows at RequestEntry . . . . .	91	Java Ctgstat1 statistics API sample . . . . .	114
XA flows at RequestEntry . . . . .	92	SMF viewer sample program . . . . .	114
Non-XA flows at ResponseExit . . . . .	93	Password Scrambler utility . . . . .	115
XA flows at ResponseExit . . . . .	95	<b>Notices . . . . .</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Chapter 12. Creating a CICS request exit . . . . .</b>	<b>97</b>	Trademarks . . . . .	118
Writing a CICS request exit . . . . .	98	<b>Related literature . . . . .</b>	<b>119</b>
		<b>Accessibility. . . . .</b>	<b>121</b>
		<b>Glossary . . . . .</b>	<b>123</b>
		<b>Index . . . . .</b>	<b>145</b>

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## Chapter 1. Application programming interfaces

The CICS® Transaction Gateway supports the integration of CICS servers and client applications. There is a standard set of functions to allow user applications to call CICS programs or perform password expiry management (PEM).

Two Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) are available to enable user applications to access and update CICS facilities and data. These are the External Call Interface (ECI) and the External Security Interface (ESI).

There are also statistical data APIs, which enable a user application to collect statistical information about a running CICS Transaction Gateway.

### **Related information:**

Chapter 3, “External Call Interface (ECI),” on page 5

The External Call Interface (ECI) enables a client application to call a CICS program synchronously or asynchronously. It enables the design of new applications to be optimized for client/server operation, with the business logic on the server and the presentation logic on the client.

Chapter 4, “External Security Interface (ESI),” on page 15

The External Security Interface (ESI) enables user applications to perform security-related tasks such as the viewing and updating of user IDs and passwords held by an external security manager (ESM), or the setting of default security credentials used on CICS server connections.

Chapter 5, “Statistics APIs,” on page 17

The statistics APIs enable user applications to obtain runtime statistics on the Gateway daemon. To use the statistics APIs, the Gateway daemon must be configured with a statistics API protocol handler.



## Chapter 2. Client applications

CICS Transaction Gateway supports client applications running in local or remote mode topologies. Client applications enable access to CICS server transactions and programs from the host machine.

The following figure shows client applications running in local and remote mode on a z/OS® system.

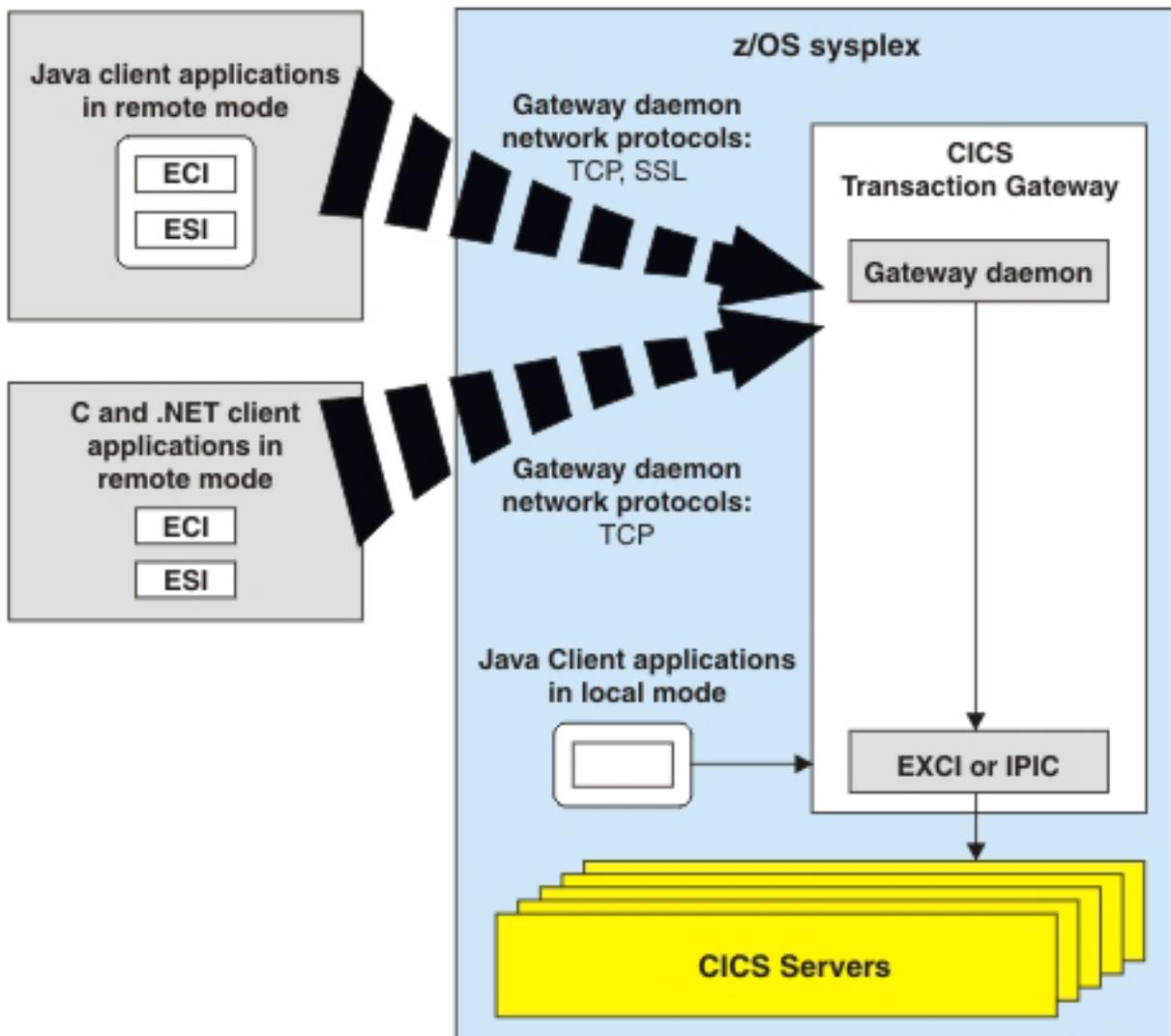


Figure 1. CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS

### Notes:

1. Java™ client applications use the Gateway classes to communicate with CICS servers.
2. JCA client applications use the JEE CICS resource adapters to communicate with CICS servers.

## Supported programming languages

This table shows which programming languages are supported for each platform and each API in local mode and remote mode.

Table 1. CICS Transaction Gateway in local mode

API	C	Java	JCA	.NET
ECI		✓	✓	
ESI		✓		

Table 2. CICS Transaction Gateway in remote mode

API	C	Java	JCA	.NET
ECI	✓	✓	✓	✓
ESI	✓	✓		

ESI requests are supported over CICS server connections that use IPIC, and if the configured CICS server supports Password Expiration Management (PEM).

## JEE applications

CICS Transaction Gateway implements the JCA by providing JEE resource adapters.

These resource adapters support the JEE Common Client Interface (CCI) defined by the JCA and are a middle-tier between JCA-compliant applications and CICS Transaction Gateway. The JEE application server can run locally on the same machine as CICS Transaction Gateway, or remotely.

JCA-compliant applications can be developed and deployed in a managed or nonmanaged environment. In a managed environment, JCA applications can exploit the quality of service provided by the JEE application server.

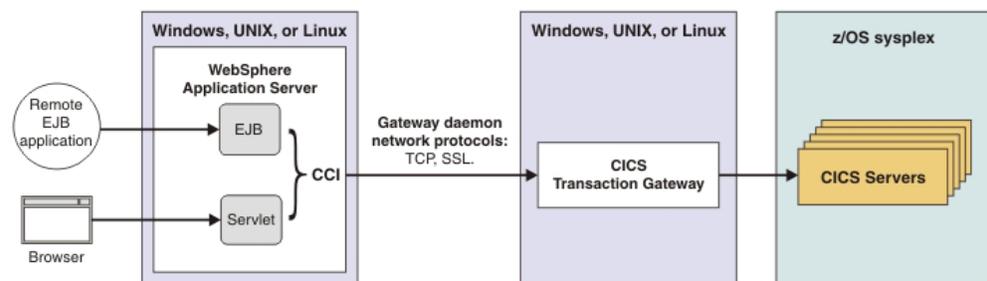


Figure 2. Topology with CICS Transaction Gateway and WebSphere Application Server in remote mode

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## Chapter 3. External Call Interface (ECI)

The External Call Interface (ECI) enables a client application to call a CICS program synchronously or asynchronously. It enables the design of new applications to be optimized for client/server operation, with the business logic on the server and the presentation logic on the client.

The external interfaces allow non-CICS applications to access and update CICS resources by calling CICS programs. When used in conjunction with CICS communication, the external interfaces enable non-CICS programs to access and update resources on any CICS server. This method of using the external interfaces supports such activities as the development of graphical user interface (GUI) front ends for CICS applications and it allows the integration of CICS servers and non-CICS servers.

The application can connect to several CICS servers at the same time and have several called CICS programs running concurrently. The CICS programs can transfer information using COMMAREAs or channels.

CICS programs that are invoked by an ECI request must follow the rules for distributed program link (DPL) requests. For information on DPL requests, refer to your CICS server documentation.

---

### Introduction to channels and containers

Channels and containers provide a method of transferring data between CICS programs, in amounts that exceed the 32 KB limit that applies to communication areas (COMMAREAs).

Each container is a named block of binary (BIT) or character (CHAR) data that is not limited to 32 KB. Containers are grouped together in sets called channels.

The channel and container model has several advantages over the communication areas (COMMAREAs) used by CICS programs to exchange data:

- Unlike COMMAREAs, channels are not limited in size. Any number of containers can be added to a channel, and the size of individual containers is limited only by the amount of storage that you have available. Consider the amount of storage available to other applications when you create large containers.
- Because a channel can consist of multiple containers, it can be used to pass data in a more structured way, allowing you to partition your data into logical entities. In contrast, a COMMAREA is a monolithic block of data.
- Unlike COMMAREAs, channels do not require the programs that use them to keep track of the size of the data.
- CICS automatically destroys containers and their storage when they are no longer required.

When you are using channels and containers in preference to COMMAREAs, note that:

- A channel can use more storage than a COMMAREA to pass the same data.
- Container data can be held in more than one place.

- COMMAREAs are accessed by pointer, whereas the data in containers is copied between programs.

For more information about using channels and containers see the following topics:

- Using channels and containers in the JCA framework, see “The ECI resource adapter with channels and containers” on page 53.
- Using channels and containers with ECI calls for Java clients, see “Creating Java channels and containers for ECI calls” on page 38.
- Using channels and containers with ECI V2 calls for C clients, see “Using channels and containers in ECI V2 applications” on page 72
- Using channels and containers with ECI calls for .NET clients, see “Using channels and containers in .NET programs” on page 78.

---

## The ECI request

An ECI request can be used to make program link calls, status information calls and reply solicitation calls.

### External calls to CICS

An ECI request calls a CICS program on a CICS server. This is known as making an external call to CICS and is the primary purpose of the ECI request. If no CICS server is selected, the default CICS server is used.

The ECI request can make four different types of call:

- Program link calls
- Status information calls
- Reply solicitation calls
- Callbacks

#### Related information:

“I/O parameters on ECI calls”

Input parameters passed to the CICS server with an ECI call, and output parameters returned to the user application following an ECI call.

“Program link calls” on page 7

An ECI request to call a program on a CICS server results in a program link call to attach the CICS mirror transaction to run the server program.

“Status information calls” on page 9

Status information calls retrieve status information about the connection between the client and server systems.

“Retrieving replies from asynchronous ECI requests” on page 9

Callbacks and reply solicitation calls can be used to retrieve replies from asynchronous ECI requests

### I/O parameters on ECI calls

Input parameters passed to the CICS server with an ECI call, and output parameters returned to the user application following an ECI call.

#### Input parameters

##### Channel

A communication area used for passing containers to a server program.

##### COMMAREA

A communication area used for passing input to a server program.

**ECI timeout**

The maximum wait time for a response to an ECI request.

**LUW control**

The way in which a Logical Unit of Work (LUW) is started, continued and ended.

**LUW identifier**

A token which identifies the ECI call as part of an LUW.

**Message qualifier**

For reply solicitation calls, a token that identifies the asynchronous request.

**Password**

The password or password phrase provided for security checking on an ECI call.

**Program name**

The name of a program to be run on a CICS server.

**Server name**

The name of the CICS server that the ECI call is directed to. This can be a logical CICS server or an actual CICS server name.

**TPNName**

The transaction ID of the CICS mirror program.

**TranName**

The transaction ID seen in the exec interface block (EIB) by the CICS mirror program.

**Userid**

The user ID provided for security checking on an ECI call.

**Output parameters****Abend code**

The code returned when a server program has ended abnormally.

**Channel**

A communication area that holds containers passed from a server program.

**COMMAREA**

The communication area that contains output from a server program.

**LUW identifier**

A token which identifies the ECI call as part of an LUW.

**Message qualifier**

For asynchronous calls, a token that identifies the asynchronous request and can be used to retrieve the response.

## Program link calls

An ECI request to call a program on a CICS server results in a program link call to attach the CICS mirror transaction to run the server program.

ECI request program link calls can be synchronous or asynchronous:

**Synchronous**

Synchronous calls are blocking calls. The user application is suspended until the called server program has finished and a reply is received from CICS. The received reply is immediately available.

**Asynchronous**

Asynchronous calls are nonblocking calls. The user application gets control back without waiting for the called server program to finish. The reply from CICS can be retrieved later using one of the reply solicitation calls or a callback. See "Retrieving replies from asynchronous ECI requests" on page 9. An asynchronous program link call is outstanding until a reply solicitation call, or the callback, has retrieved the reply.

Synchronous and asynchronous program link calls can be nonextended or extended:

#### **Nonextended**

The CICS server program, not the user application, controls whether recoverable resources are committed or backed out. Each program link call corresponds to one CICS transaction. This is referred to as SYNCONRETURN.

#### **Extended**

The user application controls whether recoverable resources are committed or rolled back. Multiple calls are possible, allowing a logical unit of work (LUW) to be extended across successive ECI requests to the same CICS server. This is known as an *extended logical unit of work* (extended LUW).

CICS user applications are often concerned with updating recoverable resources. An LUW is the processing that a CICS server program performs between sync points. A sync point is the point at which all changes to recoverable resources that were made by a task since its last sync point are committed. LUW management is performed by the user application, using the *commit* and *rollback* functions:

#### **Commit**

Ends the current LUW and any changes made to recoverable resources are committed.

#### **Rollback**

Terminates the current LUW and backs out (rolls back) any changes made to recoverable resources since the previous sync point.

ECI-based communications between the CICS server and the CICS Transaction Gateway are known as conversations. A nonextended program link ECI call is one conversation. A series of extended ECI calls followed by a commit or rollback is one conversation.

### **Managing logical units of work**

On a successful return from the first of a sequence of extended ECI calls for an LUW, the user application is returned an LUW identifier corresponding to an instance of a CICS mirror transaction.

Specifying this LUW identifier in subsequent ECI calls means that these calls will be processed by the same CICS mirror transaction. All program link calls for the same LUW are sent to the same server.

When the user application makes an ECI commit or rollback call, the CICS server attempts to commit or back out changes to recoverable resources. The user application is advised whether or not the attempt was successful. If an LUW is outstanding (incomplete), the user application issues an extended ECI commit or rollback call to the CICS server. If the execution of a user application completes without committing or rolling back an outstanding LUW, the CICS Transaction Gateway attempts to back out the LUW.

If an extended ECI call fails, the user application must check if a nonzero LUW identifier was returned. If so, this indicates that the LUW is still outstanding and you must commit or rollback the LUW. If you do not, the unit of work remains outstanding and prevents a normal shutdown of CICS Transaction Gateway.

An ECI user application using an extended LUW might cause other user applications to be suspended waiting for CICS resources, which are held for the duration of the LUW.

## Status information calls

Status information calls retrieve status information about the connection between the client and server systems.

The status of connected servers is updated as a result of requests being flowed and protocol specific events. The status returned is the last known state of connected servers, which might not be the same as the current state.

ECI request status link calls can be synchronous or asynchronous.

There are three types of status information call:

### Immediate

Requests status information to be sent to the user application as soon as it becomes available.

### Change

Requests status information to be sent to the user application when the status changes from some specified value. Change calls are always asynchronous.

### Cancel

Cancels an earlier **change** call.

## Retrieving replies from asynchronous ECI requests

Callbacks and reply solicitation calls can be used to retrieve replies from asynchronous ECI requests

### Callbacks

Callbacks enable the CICS server to drive specific function provided by the user application when an asynchronous program link call completes. Callbacks are not available for all APIs.

### Reply solicitation calls

User applications that issue asynchronous calls can have several ECI requests outstanding at a time. Reply solicitation calls can be used by the calling application to retrieve the replies for each outstanding request. There are two types of reply solicitation call:

#### General

Retrieves all replies for any outstanding ECI request.

#### Specific

Retrieves a reply for a specific ECI request. A unique message qualifier is used to identify the reply for that request. Depending on the API that the application uses, message qualifiers are either automatically generated or they have to be manually assigned to each asynchronous call within a single application.

If no reply is available, reply solicitation calls can either wait for a reply or return control directly to the user application.

## Callbacks

Callbacks enable the CICS server to drive specific function provided by the user application when an asynchronous program link call completes. This is the recommended way of handling replies from ECI requests.

---

## ECI and CICS transaction IDs

The transaction ID of the mirror transaction for an ECI call can be controlled through the parameters `TPNName` and `TranName`.

Specify `TPNName` to change the name of the CICS mirror transaction that the called program will run under. For example, you can specify `TPNName` if you need a transaction definition with different attributes from those defined for the default mirror transaction. This option is like the `TRANSID` option on an `EXEC CICS LINK` command. The transaction ID is available to the server program in the exec interface block (EIB). You must define a transaction on the CICS server for this transaction ID that points to the `DFHMIRS` program. Note that `TPNName` takes precedence if both `TranName` and `TPNName` are specified. If neither `TPNName` nor `TranName` is specified, the ECI Program Link call is attached to the default mirror transaction on the server. The default mirror transaction is `CSMI`.

If `TranName` is specified, the called program runs under the default mirror transaction, but is linked to under the `TranName` transaction ID. This name is available to the called program in the (EIB) for querying the transaction ID.

Table 3 shows the name of the CICS mirror transaction and the name stored in `EIBTRNID` according to whether or not `TPNName` and `TranName` are specified.

Table 3. Specifying `TPNName` and `TranName`

TPNName specified	TranName specified	Mirror transaction name	Name in EIBTRNID
Y	Y	TPNName	TPNName
Y	N	TPNName	TPNName
N	Y	default	TranName
N	N	default	default

---

## Timeout of the ECI request

An ECI timeout is the time that the CICS Transaction Gateway will wait for a response to an ECI request sent to a CICS server before returning a timeout error to the Client application.

An ECI timeout can occur either before or after the ECI request has been sent to the CICS server, so there are two timeout conditions, request timeout and response timeout.

### Request timeout

A request timeout occurs before the request has been forwarded to the CICS server. The requested program was not called, and no server resources have been updated.

This can happen for the following reasons:

- The call was intended to start, or be the whole of, a new LUW. The LUW is not started, and no recoverable resources are updated.
- The call was intended to continue an existing LUW. The LUW continues, but no recoverable resources are updated, and the LUW is still uncommitted.
- The call was intended to end an existing LUW. The LUW continues, no recoverable resources are updated, and the LUW is still uncommitted.

## Response timeout

A response timeout occurs after the request has been forwarded to the CICS server. It can happen to a synchronous call, an asynchronous call, or to the reply solicitation call that retrieves the reply from an asynchronous call.

This can happen for the following reasons:

- The call was intended to be the only call of a new LUW. The LUW was started, but the user application cannot determine whether updates were performed, and whether they were committed or backed out.
- The call was intended to end an existing LUW. The LUW has ended, but the user application cannot determine whether updates were performed, and whether they were committed or backed out.
- The call was intended to continue or to end an existing LUW. The LUW persists, and changes to recoverable resources are still pending.

When an IPIC connection to CICS is used, the ECI timeout value can be set by the client application or configured for the IPIC connection in the Gateway daemon. When an EXCI connection to CICS is used, the ECI timeout value is controlled by the TIMEOUT parameter in the EXCI options table DFHXCOPT.

---

## Security in the ECI

The ECI uses conversation-level security based on the SNA LU 6.2 model.

ECI security involves authentication and authorization. During authentication, checks are performed to ensure that the user ID and password or password phrase information associated with an ECI call are valid. During authorization, a check is performed on the CICS server to ensure that the authenticated user is allowed to access the requested resource.

The user application can set the user ID and password or password phrase on an ECI request for a conversation with a specific CICS server. These values override any default values set for the CICS server connection.

---

## IPIC support for ECI

IPIC connections do not support ECI State calls. If you are using local mode, IPIC connections are not displayed in the list systems call. This is because the IPIC information is passed using a URL and is not known in advance of the connection. However, if you are using remote mode, you define your IPIC servers in the configuration file (the URL function is not available for remote mode), and the servers are displayed in the list systems call.

IPIC does not support the following ECI calls:

- ECI\_STATE\_ASYNC
- ECI\_STATE\_ASYNC\_JAVA

- ECI\_STATE\_CANCEL
- ECI\_STATE\_CHANGED
- ECI\_STATE\_IMMEDIATE
- ECI\_STATE\_SYNC
- ECI\_STATE\_SYNC\_JAVA (deprecated)

---

## ECI performance considerations when using COMMAREAs

The performance of ECI might be affected by the amount of data transmitted over the network in the COMMAREA between the client application and the CICS server.

To reduce the number of bytes transmitted over network protocols between the Gateway daemon and the CICS server the CICS Transaction Gateway removes trailing nulls from the COMMAREA before transmission and restores them again after transmission, this is referred to as null stripping. Null stripping is transparent to client application programs which always see the full-size COMMAREA.

The CICS server adds trailing nulls to the data received to extend it to the length specified in `Commarea_Length` so that the server program always receives a full COMMAREA. The CICS server also performs null stripping before transmitting the COMMAREA back over the network.

To reduce the number of bytes transmitted between a Client application and the Gateway daemon, functions are provided to set the length of data in the COMMAREA that is to be flowed to the CICS server, COMMAREA outbound length, and to set the length of COMMAREA data returned from the Gateway daemon to the client application, COMMAREA inbound length.

For JEE applications:

- the outbound COMMAREA length is set automatically by the CICS Transaction Gateway to remove trailing nulls
- use the `setReplyLength` and `getReplyLength` methods of the `EciInteractionSpec` for the inbound COMMAREA length

For Java Client applications use the following methods:

- `setCommareaOutboundLength`
- `setCommareaInboundLength`
- `getInboundDataLength`

For ECI v2 applications use the **CTG\_ECI\_PARMS** parameter block fields:

- `commarea_outbound_length`
- `commarea_inbound_length`

For .NET applications use the `EciRequest` class fields:

- `CommareaInboundLength`
- `CommareaOutboundLength`

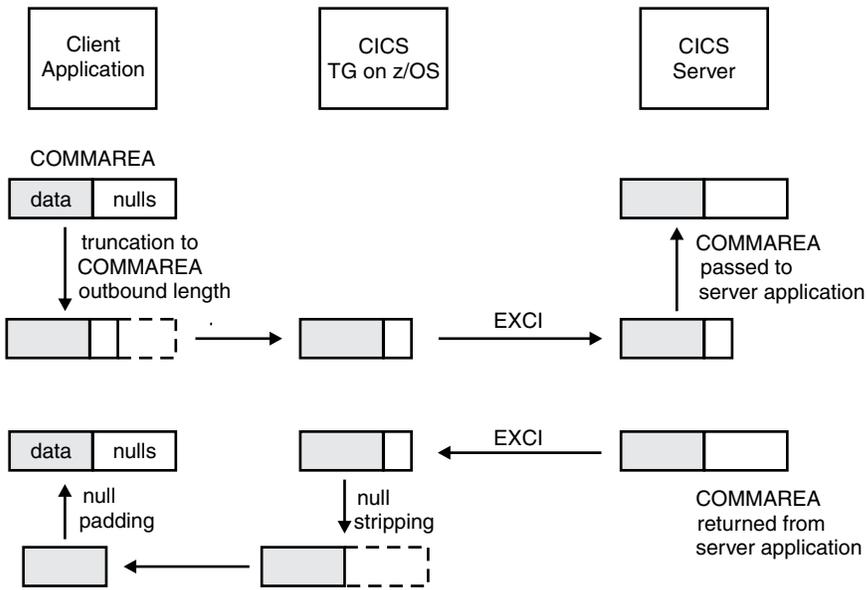


Figure 3. COMMAREA data flow optimizations using EXCI

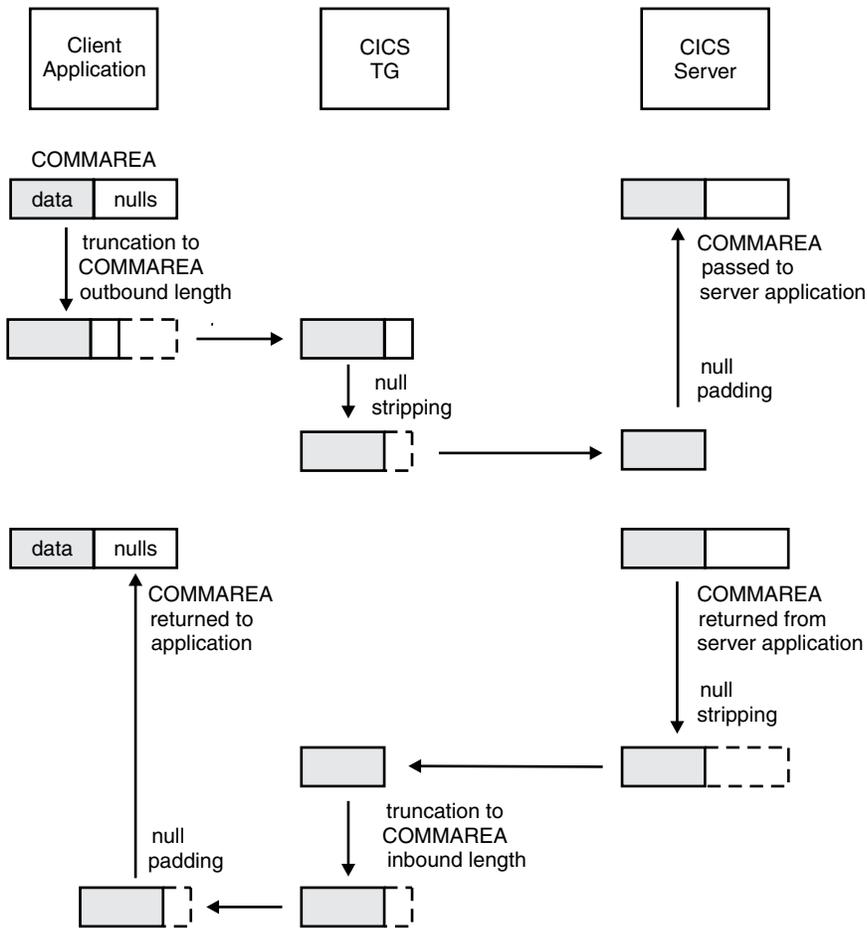


Figure 4. COMMAREA data flow optimizations using IPIC

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## Chapter 4. External Security Interface (ESI)

The External Security Interface (ESI) enables user applications to perform security-related tasks such as the viewing and updating of user IDs and passwords held by an external security manager (ESM), or the setting of default security credentials used on CICS server connections.

---

### ESI functions

The ESI allows a user application to call password management functions on an attached CICS server.

#### I/O parameters on ESI calls

Information about the input and output parameters on ESI calls.

##### Input parameters

###### New password

The new password or password phrase for the specified user.

###### Current password

The current password or password phrase for the specified user.

###### Password

The password or password phrase to be set or verified for the specified user

###### System

The name of a CICS server containing the user whose password or password phrase is to be set, changed, or verified. If this value is not specified the default CICS server is selected.

###### User ID

The ID of the user whose password or password phrase is to be set, changed, or verified.

##### Output parameters

###### Expiry date

The date on which the password or password phrase will expire.

###### Expiry time

The time at which the password or password phrase will expire.

###### Invalid count

The number of times an invalid password or password phrase has been entered for the specified user.

###### Last access date

The date on which the user ID was last accessed.

###### Last access time

The time at which the user ID was last accessed.

###### Last verify date

The date on which the password or password phrase was last verified.

**Last verify time**

The time at which the password or password phrase was last verified.

**Using ESI to manage passwords**

ESI provides a security management API which can be used to manage the user IDs and passwords that the ECI uses.

The user application can perform the following functions:

- Verify that a password matches the password or password phrase recorded by the CICS External Security Manager (ESM) for a specified user ID.
- Change the password or password phrase recorded by the CICS ESM for a specified user ID.
- Determine if a user ID is revoked, or a password or password phrase has expired.
- Obtain additional information about a verified user such as:
  - When the password or password phrase is due to expire
  - When the user ID was last accessed
  - The date and time of the current verification
  - How many unauthorized attempts there have been for this user since the last valid access

To use the ESI interface, CICS Transaction Gateway must be connected to the CICS server with IPIC. An ESM, such as Resource Access Control Facility (RACF<sup>®</sup>), which is part of the z/OS Security Server, or an equivalent ESM, must also be available to the CICS server.

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## Chapter 5. Statistics APIs

The statistics APIs enable user applications to obtain runtime statistics on the Gateway daemon. To use the statistics APIs, the Gateway daemon must be configured with a statistics API protocol handler.

---

### Statistical data overview

The statistics APIs allow a single-threaded or multithreaded user application to access statistical data from one or more running Gateway daemons.

#### API functions

The APIs provide functions to:

- Connect to specific Gateway daemons.
- Disconnect from specific Gateway daemons.
- Obtain a set of statistical group IDs from a specific Gateway daemon.
- Obtain statistical IDs associated with one or more statistical group IDs from a specific Gateway daemon.
- Obtain data for statistical IDs from a particular Gateway daemon.

The functions are grouped into five categories:

- Connection functions
- ID data retrieval functions
- Statistical data retrieval functions
- Result set manipulation functions
- Utility functions

### API and protocol version control

The API version represents the programming interface available from the ctgstats runtime library. The protocol version represents the set of responses that may be returned by a connected Gateway daemon in response to a statistics API function call. Comparison of compile time versus runtime values can be made to establish compatibility.

A statistics API application, and the Gateway daemon providing the statistics, might be from different versions of the CICS Transaction Gateway. API and protocol version control helps ensure that a statistics API application can issue meaningful requests to a CICS Transaction Gateway daemon, and get meaningful responses in return. API and protocol versions have a format of four digits, separated by the underscore character. For example: 1\_0\_0\_0

**Note:** The API and protocol versions might look like the product version, but they are not related. The statistics API can only be used to collect statistical data from Gateway daemons at version 7.0 or higher.

A statistics API application can:

- Find the API version that it was compiled with by using the compile-time string `CTG_STAT_API_VERSION`, defined in `ctgstats.h`.

- Find which API version is used at run time by a CICS Transaction Gateway daemon, or Java statistics API by using the “getStatsAPIVersion” on page 30 function.
- Find the protocol version that it was compiled with by using the compile-time string `CTG_STAT_PROTOCOL_VER`, defined in `ctgstdat.h`.
- Find which protocol version is used at run time by a CICS Transaction Gateway daemon, by using the “openGatewayConnection” on page 25 or “openRemoteGatewayConnection” on page 25 function.

## API version

The major version number, first digit, of the statistics API version must match between the application at compile time and `ctgstats` runtime library.

For example; if `CTG_STAT_API_VERSION` is `1_0_0_0` and the runtime function `getStatsAPIVersion` returns `1_1_0_0` then the major version (`1_x_x_x`) matches. Therefore the application is guaranteed to be runtime compatible with at least those functions available for version `1_1_0_0`.

If the major version numbers differ, runtime compatibility is not guaranteed and API calls might fail.

Assuming that the major version number matches, then the minor version number (second digit) of the statistics API version at application compile time must be the lower than or equal to the `ctgstats` runtime library.

For example; if `CTG_STAT_API_VERSION` is `1_0_0_0` and the runtime function `getStatsAPIVersion` returns `1_1_0_0` then the major version (`1_x_x_x`) matches, and the minor version (`x_0_x_x`) used by the application is lower than the runtime library. Therefore, the application is guaranteed to be runtime compatible because it can only use those functions that are available at runtime version `1_0_0_0`.

If the minor version number, second digit, of the statistics API version at application compile time is greater than the `ctgstats` runtime library, then some functions available at compile time will not be available at run time. The 3rd and 4th digits are reserved for IBM® service and maintenance usage.

## Protocol version

The protocol version adheres to similar rules between compile time and run time as the API Version. However, the protocol version represents the interface between the compiled statistics application and the Gateway daemon connected at run time.

The major version number, first digit, of the protocol version must match between the application at compile time and the connected Gateway daemon.

Assuming that the major version number matches, then the minor version number, second digit, of the statistics API application at application compile time, must be the greater than or equal to the minor version number returned by the connected CICS Transaction Gateway daemon upon connection. If the minor version number is lower than that of the connected Gateway daemon, then the statistics API application might be unable to interpret all responses from function calls.

---

## Statistics C API

The statistics C API enables a C client application to request statistics.

### Calling the C API

This section explains how applications call API functions.

Applications call C API functions defined in “C language header files,” and a dynamic link library (DLL). Each function call returns an integer result code, defined in the `ctgstdat.h` header file. A function that completes normally returns the code `CTG_STAT_OK`. A function that needs to report a problem returns a negative code, detailed in the `ctgstdat.h` header file.

The statistics C API does not provide logging messages. Runtime operation of the C API functions can be monitored using trace facilities. Statistics C API tracing can be enabled programatically with data written to `stderr`, or a specified file. C API errors are reported to the calling application using an integer result code.

### Statistics C API components

The statistics C API is made available to user applications by two C language header files and a dynamic link library (DLL).

#### C language header files

Two platform-independent C language header files are provided for developing user applications.

`ctgstats.h` defines the C API function calls and data types required to use the C API functions.

`ctgstdat.h` defines the set of query return codes that might be seen by a statistical user application. The set of query return codes can vary according to the statistics protocol version provided by the CICS Transaction Gateway daemon.

#### Runtime DLL

The statistics C API runtime DLL is provided for each of the supported CICS Transaction Gateway hardware platforms. It is supplied as a platform-specific DLL or shared library. It must be available during the run time of the statistical user application.

#### Sample code

A sample file `ctgstat1.c` is supplied. This provides a simple example for using the statistics C API. For further details, see “C/Java statistics API samples” on page 114.

#### Runtime components

This section describes the runtime components.

#### Data set names and SMP/E types

On z/OS, the runtime DLL and header file are delivered by SMP/E. The details are provided in the following table.

Table 4. Data set names and SMP/E types

Deliverable	Distribution	Target	Member	Type
DLL	hlq.ACTGMOD	hlq.SCTGDLL	CTGSTATS	++MOD
C Header	hlq.ACTGINCL	hlq.SCTGINCL	CTGSTATS	++SRC
C Header	hlq.ACTGINCL	hlq.SCTGINCL	CTGSTDAT	++SRC
C Sample	hlq.ACTGSAMP	hlq.SCTGSAMP	CTGSTAT1	++SRC
Sample JCL	hlq.ACTGSAMP	hlq.SCTGSAMP	CTGSTJOB	++SRC
Sidedeck	SMP/E generated	hlq.SCTGSID	CTGSTATS	Not applicable

The DLL load module is link-edited during installation. When the SCTGDLL library is added to the STEPLIB concatenation, user applications can use the statistics C API. If the application uses implicit DLL loading, the sidedeck might be required to complete the link-edit cycle.

### Statistics C API program structure

Outline of a basic statistics C API program.

A basic statistics C API program typically has an outline similar to the example later in this section.

#### Example

This pseudo-code program connects to a CICS Transaction Gateway daemon, obtains the statistics IDs related to the "GD" resource group, obtains the current values for the given "GD" related statistical IDs and finally iterates through the returned values, writing out the details.

```

/* Create a connection to a local Gateway daemon */
openGatewayConnection(&gwyToken,port,&gwyProtocolVersPtr)

verify connected Gateway protocol level

/* Set the resource group id of interest */
queryString1="GD"

/* Obtain the list of associated statistical IDs */
getStatIdsByStatGroupId(gwyToken, queryString1, &resultSetToken)

/* Extract the returned IDs as a query string */
getIdQuery(resultSetToken,&queryString2)

/* Obtain the live statistical values for the given set IDs */
getStatsByStatId(gwyToken, queryString2, &resultSetToken)

/* Iterate over the result set, outputting */
/* the details of each result set element */

/* Obtain the first statistical result set element */
getFirstStat(resultSetToken, &statDataItem)

do
  if statDataItem.queryElementRC == CTGSTATS_SUCCESSFUL_QUERY
    /* output details of statDataItem */

```

```

endif
/* Obtain the next statistical result set element */
getNextStat(resultSetToken, &statDataItem)
until end-of-resultset

```

## C API data types

Data types defined and used by the statistics API.

This information describes the main data types used by the statistics C API.

### Gateway tokens

A Gateway token represents a single connection to a specific Gateway daemon.

When a connection to a Gateway daemon is made, all subsequent C API calls that retrieve statistical data must include the Gateway token as a parameter.

The statistics C API handler in a Gateway daemon is restricted to five connection threads. This means that a single Gateway daemon can only deal with five connected statistics C API programs, or threads, at the same time.

A statistical C API program should avoid holding more than one connection to the same Gateway daemon at the same time.

A statistical C API program can hold multiple Gateway tokens, but can only use them on the thread that called the “openGatewayConnection” on page 25 or “openRemoteGatewayConnection” on page 25 to retrieve the token.

A Gateway token type (CTG\_GatewayToken\_t) is defined in the “C language header files” on page 19.

### Query strings

A query string is an input parameter, specifying the statistical data to be retrieved.

A query string is an input parameter to statistical C API functions which provide a result set token pointer. The string is a null-terminated, colon-separated list of IDs. The IDs can be statistical group IDs, or statistical IDs. An empty query string "" is interpreted as matching all IDs appropriate to the function call.

Query strings are of type (char \*), and contain character data in the native encoding. The null terminator is added implicitly when creating strings in C using the "" characters.

The user application creates and manages the query string character buffer.

Where an C API function produces a data result set, the function “getIdQuery” on page 28 can be used to obtain a query string suitable for input to another C API call.

### Example

A pseudo-code example showing the query string used to retrieve the Gateway daemon status and all connection manager statistics is:

```
result = getStatsByStatId(gwyTok, "GD_CSTATUS:CM", &rsToken1;
```

## Result set tokens

A result set token is a reference to a set of results from a single statistics C API function call.

If a statistics C API function calculates a set of data, the function provides a reference to the result set. This reference is called a result set token. The result set can contain either:

- ID data, including statistical group IDs or statistical IDs

or:

- Statistical data

A result set token is used to work with result set data. For example, a result set token enables a user application to browse through the result set, or extract specific details. The application can use functions such as “getFirstId” on page 28 or “getNextStat” on page 29 to manipulate the result set data.

An “ID data” on page 23 type is populated by the “getFirstId” on page 28 and “getNextId” on page 28 functions. A “Statistical data” on page 23 type is populated by the “getFirstStat” on page 29 and “getNextStat” on page 29 functions. The data types are used to access the data in the result sets, as described in “Correlating results and error checking” on page 32.

**Note:** All ID data and statistical data is in character format, using the default native string encoding.

Result set tokens returned by a statistics C API function are 'owned' by the C API. The token is freed when either:

- The associated Gateway daemon connection is closed using the “closeGatewayConnection” on page 26 function.

or

- The function “closeAllGatewayConnections” on page 26 is called.

The result set token returned by the “copyResultSet” on page 29 function is *not* 'owned' by the C API. The token can only be freed using the “freeResultSet” on page 29 function.

Result set tokens 'owned' by the C API cannot be 'freed' using the “freeResultSet” on page 29 function. The tokens must be freed using the “closeGatewayConnection” on page 26 or “closeAllGatewayConnections” on page 26 functions.

Result sets which are C API-owned can only be manipulated on the thread which obtained them. Result sets that were not created by C API calls can be manipulated by any thread.

### Working with multiple result sets:

Working with multiple result sets requires special attention.

Calling a statistics C API function produces a result set token. This token identifies a result set owned by the statistics C API. The result set is also associated with the Gateway identified by the gateway token used during the function call. This means that each result set owned by the statistics C API is associated with a specific Gateway connection. It is helpful to think of the gateway token and the corresponding result set token as a pair.

Tokens referring to C API-owned result sets can only be used by the thread which created them. To create a result set token usable by any thread, call the “copyResultSet” on page 29 function.

For example, an application using the same gateway token to make two separate C API function calls will be given two logically different result set tokens. Since the same gateway token was used for both calls, the different result set tokens will iterate over the *same* result set. The result set will be the one returned by the last C API function call.

This means that the result set identified by a result set token is only valid until another C API call is made, specifying the same gateway token. The most recent C API call overwrites the existing result set.

Use the “copyResultSet” on page 29 function to make a copy of a result set before it is overwritten by another C API call. When the application finishes using the copied result set, free the storage using the “freeResultSet” on page 29 function.

### Example

In the following example code, two statistics C API calls are made. The same Gateway token is used for both calls. Two separate addresses are supplied for the result set tokens.

```
getStatsByStatGroupId(gwyTok, "", &rsTok1, "");  
/* Tasks after getStatsByStatGroupId function call. */  
getStatsByStatId(gwyTok, "", &rsTok2, "");  
/* Tasks after getStatsByStatId function call. */
```

Using the same Gateway token both calls means that the result set pointed to by &rsTok1 will be overwritten when the second C API call is made. The two separate result set tokens &rsTok1 and &rsTok2 will iterate over the same result set.

If the result set obtained from the first C API call is still required later in the application, take a copy of the result set by calling the “copyResultSet” on page 29 function.

### ID data

An ID data structure maps an individual result returned from an ID C API function.

The data type CTG\_IdData\_t is defined in the “C language header files” on page 19. The data provides a name for individual results within statistical groups or statistics.

Individual results can be accessed using the “getFirstId” on page 28 and “getNextId” on page 28 functions.

CTG\_IdData\_t provides two fields, a character pointer and length, to enable access to individual elements of an ID result set, as described in “Correlating results and error checking” on page 32.

### Statistical data

A statistical data structure maps an individual result returned from a statistics C API function.

The data type `CTG_StatData_t` is defined in the “C language header files” on page 19. The statistical data represents individual statistics, or name-value pairs.

Individual results can be accessed using the “`getFirstStat`” on page 29 and “`getNextStat`” on page 29 functions.

`CTG_StatData_t` provides two fields, a character pointer and length, to enable access to individual elements of a statistical result set. These elements are the statistical ID and statistical value data, as described in “Correlating results and error checking” on page 32.

## Statistics C API trace levels

The CICS Transaction Gateway statistics C API provides several levels of diagnostic trace information.

### Trace levels

The CICS Transaction Gateway statistics C API can produce diagnostic trace information, depending on the trace level setting.

Each level automatically includes all the detail provided by the lower levels. For example, `CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL2` indicates that all events and exceptions will be traced.

*Table 5. Statistics C API Trace Levels*

Trace level	Output details
<code>CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL0</code>	No trace output.
<code>CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL1</code>	Exceptions only.
<code>CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL2</code>	Events.
<code>CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL3</code>	Entries and exits.
<code>CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL4</code>	Debug information.

The default trace destination is `stderr`. Use the function “`setAPITraceFile`” on page 31 to choose a different trace destination.

## C API functions

The statistics C API functions.

Many ID functions create a result set. A result set is over-written the next time an ID function call is made using the same gateway token. This means an application working with several result sets from the same Gateway connection at the same time must take a local copy of each result set. To take a local copy of a result set, use the “`copyResultSet`” on page 29 function.

For details of the return codes provided by the C API functions, see `ctgstats.h` in the “C language header files” on page 19, or see the Statistics APIs.

### Gateway daemon connection functions

This information describes the main functions provided in the statistics API for connections to a Gateway daemon.

### **openGatewayConnection:**

This function establishes a connection to a local Gateway daemon statistics protocol handler, using the specified port number, a pointer to a gateway token, and the address of a char pointer for the statistics C API protocol version.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with an integer for the target port number, a pointer to a gateway token, and the address of a char pointer to hold a string describing the version of the statistics C API protocol provided by the target gateway daemon.

The function creates a connection to a local Gateway daemon statistics protocol handler using the specified port number.

When the call returns, the gateway token represents the connection to the specified Gateway daemon. The token is required to interact with that Gateway daemon in subsequent C API calls.

The char pointer points to a null-terminated character string. The C API owns the storage for the protocol version character array, and the C API program does not free this storage.

The user application must check that the version of the statistics C API protocol provided by the target Gateway daemon is at least the same as major version number in the compile-time string `CTG_STAT_PROTOCOL_VER`. This compile-time string is defined in `ctgstdat.h`, described in the “C language header files” on page 19 section. The major version number is the first digit in the compile-time string.

### **openRemoteGatewayConnection:**

This function establishes a connection to a remote Gateway daemon statistics protocol handler, using the specified host name, port number, a pointer to a gateway token, and the address of a char pointer for the statistics C API protocol version.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with:

- A character pointer for the host name. This is a null terminated string containing the IP address or host name of the machine running the Gateway daemon.
- An integer for the target port number.
- A pointer to a gateway token.
- The address of a char pointer to hold a string describing the version of the statistics C API protocol provided by the target gateway daemon.

The function creates a connection to a remote Gateway daemon statistics protocol handler using the specified port number.

When the call returns, the gateway token represents the connection to the specified Gateway daemon. The token is required to interact with that Gateway daemon in subsequent C API calls.

The char pointer points to a null-terminated character string. The C API owns the storage for the protocol version character array, and the C API program does not free this storage.

The user application must check that the version of the statistics C API protocol provided by the target Gateway daemon is at least the same as major version number in the compile-time string `CTG_STAT_PROTOCOL_VER`. This compile-time string is defined in `ctgstdat.h`, described in the “C language header files” on page 19 section. The major version number is the first digit in the compile-time string.

#### **closeGatewayConnection:**

This function closes a connection to a local Gateway daemon statistics protocol handler, using the gateway token provided.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a pointer to a gateway token. The function closes the connection to the local or remote Gateway daemon statistics protocol handler identified by the gateway token. Any resources associated with the connection, including result sets, are freed, and result set tokens obtained with the specified gateway token are no longer valid.

When the call returns, the gateway token pointer is set to null, showing that it is no longer valid.

#### **closeAllGatewayConnections:**

This function releases all resources owned by the statistics C API, including any open Gateway daemon connections.

#### **Detail**

An application can use this function as part of a typical shutdown. The function can also be used in the event of a severe error, for example where some form of controlled shutdown is required but references to gateway tokens have been lost.

Copied result sets are not be freed by this function, because the C API does not own or maintain a record of copied result sets.

### **ID functions**

This information describes the ID functions provided in the statistics C API.

#### **getResourceGroupIds:**

This function returns a result set token, representing the set of resource group IDs currently available for the specified Gateway daemon.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a gateway token and a result set token pointer. The result set returned can be parsed with functions “`getFirstId`” on page 28 and “`getNextId`” on page 28, or used to generate a query string with “`getIdQuery`” on page 28.

Depending on when “getResourceGroupIds” on page 26 is called, dynamic resource groups for a specific CICS server might not be returned in the list. The dynamic list of server resource group IDs can be obtained directly via the appropriate resource group statistical ID.

#### **getStatIds:**

This function returns a result set token, representing the set of all statistical IDs currently available for the specified Gateway daemon.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a gateway token and a result set token pointer. The result set created can be parsed with functions “getFirstId” on page 28 and “getNextId” on page 28, or used to generate a query string with “getIdQuery” on page 28.

#### **getStatIdsByStatGroupId:**

This function returns a set of statistical IDs associated with the statistical group IDs supplied in the query string, for the specified Gateway daemon.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a gateway token, a query string of statistical group IDs, and a result set token pointer. The result set created can be parsed with functions “getFirstId” on page 28 and “getNextId” on page 28, or used to generate a query string with “getIdQuery” on page 28.

### **Retrieving statistical data functions**

This information describes the data retrieval functions provided in the statistics C API.

#### **getStats:**

This function creates a result set token representing the set of all available statistical name-value pairs for the specified Gateway daemon.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a gateway token and a result set token pointer. The result set created can be parsed with functions “getFirstStat” on page 29 and “getNextStat” on page 29, or used to generate a query string with “getIdQuery” on page 28.

#### **getStatsByStatId:**

This function creates a result set token. The token represents the set of name-value pairs that is generated when a query string of statistical IDs is applied to the specified Gateway daemon.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a gateway token, a query string of statistical IDs, and a result set token pointer. The result set created can be parsed with functions

“getFirstId” and “getNextId,” or used to generate a query string with “getIdQuery.”

### **getStatsByStatGroupId:**

This function creates a result set token. The token represents the set of name-value pairs that is generated when a query string containing statistical group IDs is applied to the specified Gateway daemon.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a gateway token, a query string of statistical group IDs, and a result set token pointer. The result set returned can be parsed with functions “getFirstStat” on page 29 and “getNextStat” on page 29, or used to generate a query string with “getIdQuery.”

### **Result set functions**

This information describes the result set functions provided in the statistics C API.

#### **getIdQuery:**

This function provides a pointer to a character array, containing the ID result set.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a result set token pointer, and the address of a character pointer. The function sets the pointer to point to a character array. This character array contains the ID result set, formatted for direct use as a query string.

The storage for the character array is created by the C API. The C API owns the storage for the character array, and the C API program does not free this storage.

#### **getFirstId:**

This function populates a CTG\_IdData\_t variable with details of the first ID in a result set.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with an ID result set token. The function populates a CTG\_IdData\_t variable with details of the first ID in the result set. If there are no further IDs in the result set, the CTG\_IdData\_t variable is unchanged.

For more information on the CTG\_IdData\_t data type, see “ID data” on page 23

#### **getNextId:**

This function populates a CTG\_IdData\_t variable with details of the next ID in a result set.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with an ID result set token. The function populates a CTG\_IdData\_t variable with details of the next ID in the result set. If there are no further IDs in the result set, the CTG\_IdData\_t variable is unchanged.

For more information on the `CTG_IdData_t` data type, see “ID data” on page 23

#### **getFirstStat:**

This function populates a `CTG_StatData_t` variable with details of the first ID in a result set.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a statistical result set token. The function populates a `CTG_StatData_t` variable with details of the first ID in the result set. If there are no further IDs in the result set, the `CTG_StatData_t` variable is unchanged.

For more information on the `CTG_StatData_t` data type, see “Statistical data” on page 23.

#### **getNextStat:**

This function populates a `CTG_StatData_t` variable with details of the next ID in a result set.

#### **Detail**

This function is called with a statistical result set token. The function populates a `CTG_StatData_t` variable with details of the next ID in the result set. If there are no further IDs in the result set, the `CTG_StatData_t` variable is unchanged.

For more information on the `CTG_StatData_t` data type, see “Statistical data” on page 23.

#### **copyResultSet:**

This function creates a copy of a result set. The copy is owned by the calling application.

#### **Detail**

An application might need to make several C API calls on a result set. This is useful because some C API calls overwrite an existing result set with new results. A local copy of the result set is created using this function.

The `copyResultSet` function takes two result set tokens. The source token refers to the original result set. The target token refers to a copy of the result set. The copy is created by this function. The calling application owns the target result set.

There is no structural difference between the original and the target result sets. “Result set functions” on page 28 work with C API-owned result sets or application-owned result sets.

When the application finishes using the copied result set, free the storage using the “`freeResultSet`” function.

#### **freeResultSet:**

This function frees the storage used by an application-owned result set.

## Detail

When an application finishes using a result set, the storage must be freed. This function takes a pointer to a result set token, frees the storage, and sets the pointer to null.

Use this function only for result sets created using the “copyResultSet” on page 29 function. If the result set is owned by the statistics C API, an attempt to free the result set returns an error.

## Utility functions

This information describes the utility functions provided in the statistics C API.

### **getStatsAPIVersion:**

This function provides version information about the statistics C API.

## Detail

This function takes the address of a character pointer to be modified. The function modifies the character pointer to point to a null-terminated character array. The string represents the version of the active statistics DLL. Version information is described in “API and protocol version control” on page 17. The C API owns the storage for the character array, and the C API program does not free this storage.

### **getAPITraceLevel:**

This function provides information about the current trace status of the statistics C API.

## Detail

This function takes a pointer to a local int variable. The function sets the variable to the current trace level of the statistics C API.

The levels are defined in the “C language header files” on page 19. Valid values are:

- CTG\_STAT\_TRACE\_LEVEL0
- CTG\_STAT\_TRACE\_LEVEL1
- CTG\_STAT\_TRACE\_LEVEL2
- CTG\_STAT\_TRACE\_LEVEL3
- CTG\_STAT\_TRACE\_LEVEL4

For further information on trace levels, see “Statistics C API trace levels” on page 24.

### **setAPITraceLevel:**

This function sets the trace level of the statistics C API.

## Detail

This function takes an int value. The function sets the trace level of the C API to this value.

The default trace destination is `stderr`. Use the function “`setAPITraceFile`” to choose a different trace destination.

The status values are defined in the “C language header files” on page 19. Valid values are:

- `CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL0`
- `CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL1`
- `CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL2`
- `CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL3`
- `CTG_STAT_TRACE_LEVEL4`

For further information on trace levels, see “Statistics C API trace levels” on page 24.

#### **setAPITraceFile:**

This function sets the destination for statistics C API trace details.

#### **Detail**

This function takes a character pointer to a null-terminated string. The string is the file name of the intended trace destination.

If the file name already exists, trace data is appended to the file.

If the file name cannot be opened for writing, trace data is sent to `stderr`.

Passing a null pointer to this function sets the trace destination back to `stderr`.

#### **dumpResultSet:**

This function outputs a result set in a printable form.

#### **Detail**

This function takes a result set token. The function writes the contents of the result set to the trace destination, regardless of the current trace level. The contents are written using printable characters.

This function is typically used for debug purposes.

#### **Related reference:**

“Statistics C API trace levels” on page 24

The CICS Transaction Gateway statistics C API provides several levels of diagnostic trace information.

#### **dumpState:**

This function outputs internal information about the C API.

#### **Detail**

This function writes internal information about the C API to the trace destination.

This function is normally used for debug purposes.

## Correlating results and error checking

Individual results within a result set from a statistics C API function call can be correlated back to the original query string data.

ID or statistical results within a result set from an C API call can be correlated back to the original query string data using the struct elements `queryElementPtr` and `queryElementLen`. The status of the result is given by `queryElementRC`. These return codes are defined in the `ctgstat.h` header file.

After a call to “`getFirstId`” on page 28 or “`getNextId`” on page 28, the `CTG_IdData_t` elements `query` and `queryLen` represent the specific ID in the query string associated with the result.

After a call to “`getFirstStat`” on page 29 or “`getNextStat`” on page 29, the `CTG_StatData_t` elements `query` and `queryLen` represent the specific statistic in the query string associated with the result.

If the specific ID in the query string is in error, the struct element `queryElementRC` will have a non-zero value, defined in the `ctgstat.h` header file.

---

## Statistics Java API

The statistics Java API enables a Java-based client application to request statistics.

### Calling the Java API

Applications can collect statistics from a Gateway daemon using the Java classes in the `com.ibm.ctg.client.stats` package. The classes are supplied in a the `ctgstats.jar` and can be used with Gateway daemons from V7.1 onwards. A sample file `Ctgstat1.java` is supplied that provides a simple example for using the Java statistics API.

### Packaging restrictions with `ctgstats.jar`

If an application needs to use classes from both the `com.ibm.ctg.client.stats` package provided by `ctgstats.jar` and another API package supplied in `ctgclient.jar`, both jar files must be on the class path and must be from the same product version and release. The implication is that such an application can only connect to a Gateway daemon at the same version or higher for non-statistical requests.

The `ctgstats.jar` file can be used in isolation for standalone monitoring applications. `ctgstats.jar` is compatible with `ctgclient.jar` provided both jar files are from the same version of CICS TG. Mixing `ctgstats.jar` and `ctgclient.jar` that are from different versions of CICS TG is not supported.

### Sample code

A sample file `ctgstat1.java` is supplied that provides a simple example for using the statistics API.

### Java API classes

The Java API classes are responsible for connecting and making statistical requests to a statistics port provided by the Gateway daemon. The constructors allow the destination to be supplied by the application.

The statistic resource groups are available through the *getResourceGroupIds* method. An *IdResultSet* object is returned that contains a collection of *IdData* objects that hold the names of the resource groups. You can iterate over the *IdResultSet* to search the resource groups available.

If the names of the available statistics are required use the *getStatIds* method. This method returns an *IdResultSet*, functioning the same as *getResourceGroupIds*.

You can retrieve actual statistic values using the *getStats* method. This method returns a *StatResultSet* object that contains a collection of *StatData* objects. These *StatData* objects contain both the statistic names, and their current values. You can iterate over the *StatResultSet* to search the statistics available from the request.

If a result set returned has the return code set you can map this to the reason using the *getReturnString* method of the *ResponseData* class.

## Tracing

You can enable statistics API tracing programmatically using the Java tracing options, see “Tracing in Java client programs” on page 43. Java API errors are reported to the calling application.

### **Related information:**

Package `com.ibm.ctg.client.stats`



---

## Chapter 6. Programming in Java

This information provides an introduction to writing Java client programs for the CICS Transaction Gateway.

---

### Signing Applets and Web Start Applications

All Applets and Web Start applications must be signed with a certificate from a trusted authority to run in a Java 7 environment.

The default security configuration for Java 7 running in a browser changes significantly in the January 2014 CPU (Oracle 7u51, IBM 7 SR6-FP1). When running in these Java environments:

- All Applets and Web Start applications must be signed with a certificate from a trusted authority. Self-signed certificates will not be accepted.
- All JARS are required to have the **Permissions** attribute set in the JAR Manifest.

The `ctgclient.jar` file shipped with APAR PM99430 (PTF UI11855) has the **Permissions** attribute set and is signed with trusted CA certificates from Symantec:

- Symantec Root CA for all SSL and Code Signing products enrolled after October 10, 2010 <https://knowledge.verisign.com/support/code-signing-support/index?page=content&actp=CROSSLINK&id=AR1553>.
- Symantec Intermediate CA Certificates: Code Signing Certificate <https://knowledge.verisign.com/support/code-signing-support/index?page=content&id=AR1739>.

Any other JARs running as part of Applets and Web Start applications will also need to have the **Permissions** attribute set in the JAR Manifest and be signed with a certificate from a trusted authority.

---

### Overview of the programming interface for Java

The CICS Transaction Gateway enables Java client applications to communicate with programs on a CICS server by providing base classes for the External Call Interface (ECI) and the External Security Interface (ESI).

The following list of classes are the basic classes provided with the CICS Transaction Gateway. For a full description of all the classes and methods discussed in this section, see the Javadoc supplied with the CICS Transaction Gateway.

#### **com.ibm.ctg.client.JavaGateway**

This class is the logical connection between a program and a CICS Transaction Gateway. You need a `JavaGateway` object for each CICS Transaction Gateway that you want to send requests to.

#### **com.ibm.ctg.client.ECIRequest**

This class contains the details of an ECI request to the CICS Transaction Gateway.

#### **com.ibm.ctg.client.ESIRequest**

This class contains the details of an ESI request to the CICS Transaction Gateway.

## Writing Java client applications

Before a Java client application can send a request to the CICS server, it must create and open a JavaGateway object. The JavaGateway object is a logical connection between your application and the Gateway daemon when the application is running in remote mode. If a Java client application is running in local mode, the JavaGateway is a connection between the application and the CICS server, bypassing the Gateway daemon.

When the JavaGateway is open, the Java client application can flow requests to the CICS server using the flow method of the JavaGateway. When there are no more requests for the CICS Transaction Gateway, the Java client application closes the JavaGateway object.

Use one of the constructors provided to create a JavaGateway. You must specify the protocol you are using, and the network address and port number of the remote Gateway daemon. You can specify this information either by using the setAddress, setProtocol and setPort methods, of the JavaGateway class, or by providing all the information in URL form: **Protocol://Address:Port**. If you specify a local connection, you must specify a URL of **local**: You can use the setURL method or pass the URL into one of the JavaGateway constructors.

**Note:** The IP address can be in IPv6 format.

The JavaGateway supports the following protocols :

- TCP/IP
- SSL
- Local

There are several constructors available for creating a JavaGateway. The default constructor creates a JavaGateway with no properties. You must then use the set methods to set the required properties and the open method to open the Gateway. There are other constructors which set different combinations of properties and open the Gateway for you.

## SSL cipher suites in Java client applications

Cipher suites define the key exchange, data encryption, and hash algorithms used for an SSL session between a client and server.

Cipher suites define the key exchange, data encryption, and hash algorithms used for an SSL session between a client and server. During the SSL handshake, both sides present the cipher suites that they are able to support and the strongest one common to both sides is selected. In this way, you can restrict the cipher suites that a Java client application presents. CICS Transaction Gateway uses cipher suites provided by the Java runtime environment for the SSL protocol. The cipher suites available to be used are dependant on the Java version. See the documentation supplied with your Java runtime environment for valid cipher suites.

### Restricting cipher suites for a Java client application

To restrict the cipher suites used by a JavaGateway object, use the **setProtocolProperties()** method to add the property **JavaGateway.SSL\_PROP\_CIPHER\_SUITES** to the properties object passed to it. The value of the property must contain a comma-separated list of the cipher suites that the application is restricted to using.

For example:

```
Properties sslProps = new Properties();
sslProps.setProperty(JavaGateway.SSL_PROP_KEYRING_CLASS, strSSLKeyring);
sslProps.setProperty(JavaGateway.SSL_PROP_KEYRING_PW, strSSLPassword);
sslProps.setProperty(JavaGateway.SSL_PROP_CIPHER_SUITES,
    "SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA");
javaGatewayObject = new JavaGateway(strUrl, iPort, sslProps);
```

## JavaGateway security

When you connect to a remote CICS Transaction Gateway, resources allocated to a particular connection, and identifiers specified on the request objects on a particular connection, are available only to that connection.

If you specify the **local:** protocol, all JavaGateways that are created in the same JVM, that is, the same process, have access to each other's allocated resources or specified identifiers.

---

## Making ECI calls from a Java client program

This section describes how to run a program on a CICS server using ECI calls from a Java client application.

Use the `com.ibm.ctg.client.ECIRequest` base class and the `JavaGateway` flow method to pass details of an ECI request to CICS Transaction Gateway. The following table shows Java objects corresponding to the ECI terms described in "I/O parameters on ECI calls" on page 6.

*Table 6. ECI terms and corresponding Java objects*

ECI term	Java object.field or object.method()
Abend code	<code>ECIRequest.Abend_Code</code>
Channel	<code>ECIRequest.setChannel(channel)</code>  See "Introduction to channels and containers" on page 5.
COMMAREA	<code>ECIRequest.Commarea</code>  See "ECI performance considerations when using COMMAREAs" on page 12.
ECI timeout	<code>ECIRequest.setECITimeout(short)</code>  See "Timeout of the ECI request" on page 10.
LUW control	<code>ECIRequest.Extend_Mode</code>  See "Program link calls" on page 7.
LUW identifier	<code>ECIRequest.Luw-Token</code>  See "Managing logical units of work" on page 8.
Message qualifier	<code>ECIRequest.getMessageQualifier()</code> and <code>ECIRequest.setMessageQualifier()</code>  See "Retrieving replies from asynchronous ECI requests" on page 9.

|  
|  
|  
|

Table 6. ECI terms and corresponding Java objects (continued)

ECI term	Java object.field or object.method()
Password or password phrase	ECIRequest.Password See "Security in the ECI" on page 11.
Program name	ECIRequest.Program
Server name	ECIRequest.Server
TPNName	ECIRequest.Call_Type = ECI_SYNC_TPN or ECI_ASYNC_TPN and ECIRequest.Transid See "ECI and CICS transaction IDs" on page 10.
TranName	ECIRequest.Call_Type = ECI_SYNC or ECI_ASYNC and ECIRequest.Transid See "ECI and CICS transaction IDs" on page 10.
User ID	ECIRequest.Userid See "Security in the ECI" on page 11.

## Linking to a CICS server program

A link to a CICS program is made using an ECIRequest constructor to set the required parameters for the ECI call.

You can either use the default constructor which sets all parameters to their default values, or one of the other constructors which allow you to set different combinations of parameters. Place any data to be passed to the server program in a COMMAREA or container.

You can create ECI requests for synchronous program link calls by setting the **Call\_Type** field to ECI\_SYNC or ECI\_SYNC\_TPN. You can create ECI requests for asynchronous program link calls by setting the **Call\_Type** field to ECI\_ASYNC or ECI\_ASYNC\_TPN. The ECI\_SYNC and ECI\_ASYNC call types cause the **Transid** field to be used as **TranName**, and the ECI\_SYNC\_TPN and ECI\_ASYNC\_TPN call types cause the **Transid** field to be used as **TPNName**.

If you use the ECI\_ASYNC or ECI\_ASYNC\_TPN call type with CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS, you must use the Callbackable interface.

## Creating Java channels and containers for ECI calls

You can use channels and containers when you connect to CICS using the IPIC protocol. You must construct a channel before it can be used in an ECIRequest.

1. Add the following code to your application program, to construct a channel to hold the containers:

```
Channel myChannel = new Channel("CHANNELNAME");
```

2. You can add containers with a data type of BIT or CHAR to your channel. Here is a sample BIT container:

```
byte[] custNumber = new byte[]{0,1,2,3,4,5};
myChannel.createContainer("CUSTNO", custNumber);
```

And a sample CHAR container:

```
String company = "IBM";
myChannel.createContainer("COMPANY", company);
```

3. The channel and containers can now be used in an ECIRequest, as the example shows:

```
ECIRequest eciReq = new ECIRequest("CICSA", "USERNAME", "PASSWORD",
"CHANPROG", channel, ECIRequest.ECI_NO_EXTEND, 0);
jgateway.flow(eciReq);
```

4. When the request has completed, you can retrieve the contents of the containers in the channel by interpreting the type, for example:

```
Channel myChannel = eciReq.getChannel();

for(Container container: myChannel.getContainers()){
    System.out.println(container.getName());

    if (container.getType() == ContainerType.BIT){
        byte[] data = container.getBITData();
    }
    if (container.getType() == ContainerType.CHAR){
        String data = container.getCHARData();
    }
}
```

## Managing an LUW

Set the extend mode to ECI\_EXTENDED if the ECI call is part of an extended LUW. If the call is the last, or only call for the LUW, the extend mode must be ECI\_NO\_EXTEND, ECI\_COMMIT or ECI\_BACKOUT.

## Retrieving replies from asynchronous requests

Replies to asynchronous requests can be retrieved by using callbacks or reply solicitation calls.

### Callbacks

ECIRequest supports callback objects. A callback object, which must implement the **Callbackable** interface, receives the results of the flow via the setResult method. When the results have been applied, a new thread is started to execute the run method.

If you specify a callback object for a synchronous call the results are passed to your Callbackable object as well as to your ECIRequest object in the flow request.

### Reply solicitation calls

You can retrieve asynchronous replies using message qualifiers and reply solicitation calls.

Turn the feature on by invoking the method setAutoMsgQual(true) on your ECIRequest object. This will assign a message qualifier that is unique on all asynchronous requests (ECI\_ASYNC, ECI\_ASYNC\_TPN, ECI\_STATE\_ASYNC, ECI\_STATE\_ASYNC\_JAVA), when the request is flowed. Use this message qualifier to retrieve replies when you use the ECI\_GET\_SPECIFIC\_REPLY and ECI\_GET\_SPECIFIC\_REPLY\_WAIT call types.

For remote connections you cannot get replies on a different connection to the one that flowed the original request with a message qualifier.

If you use ASYNC calls with message qualifiers, you might have to pass a user ID and password when you retrieve the reply with one of the various GET\_REPLY call types. The user ID and password are not used to validate whether the reply can be retrieved; they are passed to the Gateway to hold in case security is required to clean up (BACKOUT) an LUW if the connection is lost while the server program is still running.

For a local connection, the message qualifier must be unique for each request, although this is not enforced. Provided the JavaGateways are within the same JVM, any connection can get a message using a message qualifier, even if the request was flowed over a different connection. However, it is recommended that you use automatic message qualifier generation:

- To avoid problems resulting from reusing the same message qualifier
- To allow you to switch your application between local and remote connection

IPIC connections do not support asynchronous requests using message qualifiers from Java clients. Java clients that perform asynchronous requests using IPIC connections must use callbacks.

## ECI timeouts

Java methods cannot be used for setting ECI timeout values in some situations.

When an EXCI connection to CICS is used by an ECI application either through a Gateway daemon or in local mode, you cannot use the methods getECITimeout(), or setECITimeout(). You can set the TIMEOUT parameter in the EXCI options table DFHXCOPT.

See “Timeout of the ECI request” on page 10

## ECI return codes and server errors

This section describes how the return codes from the EXCI are returned to the user of the **ECIRequest** object.

The following table shows how EXCI return codes map to ECI return codes. The EXCI return codes are documented in the *CICS External Interfaces Guide*.

Table 7. EXCI return codes and ECI return codes

EXCI return codes	ECI symbolic names/return codes	rc
201, 203	ECI_ERR_NO_CICS	-3
202	ECI_ERR_RESOURCE_SHORTAGE	-16
401, 402, 403, 404, 410, 411, 412, 413, 418, 419, 421	ECI_ERR_SYSTEM_ERROR	-9
422	ECI_ERR_TRANSACTION_ABEND	-7
423	ECI_ERR_SECURITY_ERROR	-27
601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 621, 622, 623, 627, 628	ECI_ERR_SYSTEM_ERROR	-9
609	ECI_ERR_SECURITY_ERROR	-27
624	ECI_ERR_REQUEST_TIMEOUT	-5

## EXCI support

Version 2 of the EXCI is supported, and it provides support for `eci_transid` and resolves previous problems with ASCII/EBCDIC conversion.

If you use EXCI Version 2 and `eci_tpn` is specified on the ECI request, then the definition of the user mirror transaction must now specify PROGRAM(DFHMIRS), regardless of whether the transaction is defined as local or remote.

---

## EPI and z/OS

The EPI classes are not available for z/OS. If you want to run transactions in the manner of the EPI, use the ECI and set up a request for DFHWBTTA. This is described in the *CICS Internet Guide*.

---

## Making ESI calls from a Java client program

Use the `ESIRequest` base class for password management.

The following table shows Java objects corresponding to the ESI terms listed in “I/O parameters on ESI calls” on page 15.

*Table 8. ESI terms and corresponding Java objects*

ESI term	Java object
Current password	<code>ESIRequest.setCurrentPassword()</code>
New password	<code>ESIRequest.setNewPassword()</code>
Server name	<code>ESIRequest.setServer()</code>
User ID	<code>ESIRequest.setUserid()</code>

### Verifying a password using ESI

Use the `verifyPassword` method, passing the current password, user ID and server name to verify a password.

### Changing a password using ESI

Use the `changePassword` method, passing the current password, new password, user ID and server name to change a password.

### Verifying a password using ESI

Use the `verifyPassword` method, passing the current password, user ID and server name to verify a password.

### Changing a password using ESI

Use the `changePassword` method, passing the current password, new password, user ID and server name to change a password.

---

## Compiling and running a Java client application

Issues to consider when compiling and running a Java client application include performance, the Java class path and whether or not you are running a Web browser on the same machine as CICS Transaction Gateway.

## Setting stack and heap sizes

There are several memory allocation issues to consider when you run Java client applications.

The Java Virtual Machine (JVM) allocates a fixed size of stack space for each running thread in an application. You can usually control the amount of space that Java allocates by setting limits on the following sizes:

- The native stack size, allocated when running native JIT (Just-In-Time) compiled code.
- The Java stack size, allocated when running Java Bytecode.
- The initial Java heap size.
- The maximum Java heap size.

How you set these limits depends on your JVM. See your Java documentation for more information.

For information on setting the Java heap size for the Gateway daemon see Setting Gateway daemon JVM options.

## Setting up the CLASSPATH

Before you write any Java client programs, update the CLASSPATH environment variable to include the jar files supplied with CICS Transaction Gateway.

```
CLASSPATH = <install_path>/classes/ctgclient.jar;  
           <install_path>/classes/ctgserver.jar
```

The ctgserver.jar file is required in CLASSPATH only for JavaGateways using the local URL.

## Unable to load class that supports TCP/IP

If Java attempts to use class files from the local file system, this contravenes security rules and generates an exception.

### Symptom

The following error occurs when running applications:

```
java.io.IOException: CTG6664E Protocol tcp not supported
```

### Probable cause

You are using a Web browser and CICS Transaction Gateway on the same workstation, and the ctgclient.jar and ctgserver.jar are referenced in the CLASSPATH setting.

Java searches the CLASSPATH environment variable before downloading classes across the network. If the required class is local, Java attempts to use it. However, use of class files from the local file system contravenes the application security rules, and generates an exception.

### Action

Edit the CLASSPATH setting to remove ctgclient.jar and ctgserver.jar.

---

## Problem determination for Java client programs

Use tracing to help determine the cause of any problems when running Java clients.

### Tracing in Java client programs

You can control tracing in Java client programs by issuing various calls and by setting properties. Ideally applications should implement an option that activates trace.

#### Calling the `com.ibm.ctg.client.T` trace class

Here is an example of how to call this class from within a user application:

```
if (getParameter("trace") != null)
{
    T.setOn(true);
}
```

where `trace` is a startup parameter that can be set on the user program.

#### Setting the `gateway.T` trace system property

Here is an example of how to set this property:

```
java -Dgateway.T=on com.usr.smp.test.testprog1
```

This example specifies full debug trace for `testprog1`.

For more information on the use of system properties see your Java documentation.

#### Standard trace

This is the standard option for application tracing. By default, it displays only the first 128 bytes of any data blocks (for example the *commarea*, or network flows). This trace level is equivalent to the Gateway trace set by the `ctgstart -trace` option.

`com.ibm.ctg.client.T` call: `T.setOn (true/false)`

System property: `gateway.T.trace=on`

#### Full debug trace

This is the debugging option for application tracing. By default, it traces out the whole of any data blocks. The trace contains more information about the CICS Transaction Gateway than the standard trace level. This trace level is equivalent to the Gateway debug trace set by the `ctgstart -x` option.

`com.ibm.ctg.client.T` call: `T.setDebugOn (true/false)`

System property: `gateway.T=on`

#### Exception stack trace

This is the exception stack option for application tracing. It traces most Java exceptions, including exceptions which are expected during typical operation of

the CICS Transaction Gateway. No other tracing is written. This trace level is equivalent to the Gateway stack trace set by the `ctgstart -stack` option.

com.ibm.ctg.client.T call: `T.setStackOn (true/false)`

System property: `gateway.T.stack=on`

## Additional options for configuring trace

You can also configure additional options for trace, including: output destination, data block size, dump offset, and whether or not to include timestamps. Use these options, in addition to one of the directives, to activate trace. For example, the following command activates standard trace, and also sets the maximum size of any data blocks to be dumped to 20 000 bytes:

```
java -Dgateway.T.trace=on -Dgateway.T.setTruncationSize=20000
```

### Output destination

com.ibm.ctg.client.T call: `T.setTFile(true,filename)`

System property: `gateway.T.setTFile=filename`

Usage: The value *filename* specifies a file location for writing of trace output. This is as an alternative to the default output on `stderr`. Long file names must be nested within quotation marks, for example: "trace output file.log"

Example: **java -Dgateway.T.trace=on -Dgateway.T.setTFile="trace output file.log"**

### Data block size

com.ibm.ctg.client.T call: `T.setTruncationSize(number)`

System property: `gateway.T.setTruncationSize=number`

Usage: The value *number* specifies the maximum size of any data blocks that will be written in the trace. Any positive integer is valid. If you specify a value of 0, then no data blocks will be written in the trace. If a negative value is assigned to this option the exception `java.lang.IllegalArgumentException` will be raised.

Example: **java -Dgateway.T.trace=on -Dgateway.T.setTruncationSize=20000**

### Dump offset

com.ibm.ctg.client.T call: `T.setDumpOffset(number)`

System property: `gateway.T.setDumpOffset=number`

Usage: The value *number* specifies the offset from which displays of any data blocks will start. If the offset is greater than the total length of data to be displayed, an offset of 0 will be used. If a negative value is assigned to this option the exception `java.lang.IllegalArgumentException` will be raised.

Example: **java -Dgateway.T.trace=on -Dgateway.T.setDumpOffset=100**

### Display timestamps

com.ibm.ctg.client.T call: `T.setTimingOn (true/false)`

System property: `gateway.T.timing=on`

Specifies whether or not to display timestamps in the trace.

Example: **java -Dgateway.T.trace=on -Dgateway.T.setTimingOn="true"**

---

## Security for Java client programs

CICS Transaction Gateway provides the Java classes for implementing security. Java provides the Security Manager.

### CICS Transaction Gateway security classes

The CICS Transaction Gateway provides the following classes (security exits) for implementing security.

#### **com.ibm.ctg.security.JSSEServerSecurity**

Use this interface to allow the exposure of of X.509 Client Certificates when using the JSSE protocol.

See your JSSE, or Java, documentation for information on using X.509 certificates.

#### **com.ibm.ctg.security.ServerSecurity**

Use this interface for server-side security classes that do not require the exposure of SSL Client Certificates.

#### **com.ibm.ctg.security.ClientSecurity**

Use this interface for all client-side security classes.

#### **com.ibm.ctg.util.RACFUserid**

This class tries to map an X.509 Client Certificate to a RACF user ID. The certificate must already be associated with a valid RACF user ID.

The JSSEServerSecurity and ServerSecurity interfaces and partner ClientSecurity interface define a simple yet flexible model for providing security when using CICS Transaction Gateway. Implementations of the interfaces can be as simple, or as robust, as necessary; from simple XOR (exclusive-OR) scrambling to use of the Java Cryptography Architecture.

The JSSEServerSecurity interface works in conjunction with the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol. The interface allows server-side security objects access to a Client Certificate passed during the initial SSL handshake. The exposure of the Client Certificate depends on the the CICS Transaction Gateway being configured to support Client Authentication.

An individual JavaGateway instance has an instance of a ClientSecurity class associated with it, until the JavaGateway is closed. Similarly, an instance of the partner JSSEServerSecurity or ServerSecurity class is associated with the connected Java client, until the connection is closed.

The basic model consists of:

- An initial handshake to exchange pertinent information. For example, this handshake could involve the exchange of public keys. However, at the interface level, the flow consists of a simple byte-array, therefore an implementation has complete control over the contents of its handshake flows.
- The relevant ClientSecurity instance being called to encode outbound requests, and decode inbound replies.
- The partner JSSEServerSecurity or ServerSecurity instance, being called to decode inbound requests and to encode outbound replies.

The inbound request, and Client Certificate, is exposed via the afterDecode() method. For JSSE, the afterDecode() method exposes the GatewayRequest object, along with the `javax.security.cert.X509Certificate[]` certificate chain object.

ClientSecurity, JSSEServerSecurity, or ServerSecurity class instances maintain as data members sufficient information from the initial handshake to correctly encode and decode the flows. At the server, each connected client has its own instance of the ServerSecurity implementation class.

If you are implementing the security exits you must implement both a client-side security class and server-side security class.

For applications using Java base classes, the security classes are specified using the setSecurity method prior to opening the JavaGateway object. When using a JEE application server, the security classes are specified using the clientSecurity and serverSecurity connection factory classes properties. For non-managed JCA applications, the security classes are specified using the setClientSecurity and setServerSecurity methods.

The client-side security class must be available on the class path of the application for Java base classes and non-managed JCA applications, or on the class path of the resource adapter when using a JEE application server. The server-side security class must be available on the class path of the Gateway daemon

To use the com.ibm.ctg.security.ClientSecurity security classes, you must configure the **requiresecurity** configuration parameter available with the and protocol handlers.

## Using a Java 2 Security Manager

Java 2 provides a Security Manager system that controls access to Java resources.

The Security Manager restricts access to Java resources using a security policy. Some examples of protected resources are: reading a file, and opening a network socket. When a program tries to access a protected resource, the Java Security Manager verifies that both the code trying to access the resource, and, possibly, the caller of that code, have appropriate permissions. Without these permissions, the program cannot run.

If you are using any of the CICS Transaction Gateway Java APIs under a Java 2 security environment (such as a JEE server), your application needs Java permissions to run correctly. The only exception to this is if you are using the JEE APIs in a managed environment.

Figure 5 on page 47 shows the minimum permissions that your application needs to use Gateway Java APIs. It might need additional permissions to run correctly.

```

java.net.SocketPermission "*", "resolve";
java.util.PropertyPermission "*", "read";
java.io.FilePermission "${user.home}${file.separator}ibm${file.separator}
    ctg${file.separator}-", "read,write,delete";
java.lang.RuntimePermission "loadLibrary.*", "";
java.lang.RuntimePermission "shutdownHooks", "";
java.lang.RuntimePermission "modifyThread", "";
java.lang.RuntimePermission "modifyThreadGroup", "";
java.lang.RuntimePermission "readFileDescriptor", "";
java.lang.RuntimePermission "writeFileDescriptor", "";
java.security.SecurityPermission "putProviderProperty.IBMJSSE", "";
java.security.SecurityPermission "insertProvider.IBMJSSE", "";
java.security.SecurityPermission "putProviderProperty.IBMJCE", "";
java.security.SecurityPermission "insertProvider.IBMJCE", "";
javax.security.auth.PrivateCredentialPermission "* * \\"*\"", "read";
java.lang.RuntimePermission "accessClassInPackage.sun.io", "";

```

Figure 5. Required Java 2 Security Manager permissions

## Permissions to access the file system

Depending on the functions performed by your program, the CICS Transaction Gateway Java APIs might require access to the file system, for example to write trace files.

The following permission statement gives permission for the CICS Transaction Gateway to access and create an `ibm/ctg` subdirectory in the users' home directory on the UNIX System Services file system:

```

permission java.io.FilePermission "${user.home}${file.separator}ibm
${file.separator}ctg${file.separator}-", "read,write,delete";

```

The format of the permission might vary depending on the installation, and you can specify alternative locations, or none at all. CICS Transaction Gateway classes require access to the file system in the following cases:

- For writing trace information to a file
- For accessing key rings, if you are using JSSE for your SSL protocol implementation

See the information about Network security management in the *CICS Transaction Gateway: z/OS Administration* for information on how JSSE is selected as the implementation.

For example, you can specify the following permission to allow access to the directory `/tmp/ibm` and all subdirectories:

```

permission java.io.FilePermission "/tmp/ibm/",
    "read,write,delete";

```



---

## Chapter 7. Programming using the JEE Connector Architecture

How to program using the ECI resource adapter provided by the CICS Transaction Gateway.

---

### Overview of the JCA programming interface

JCA connects enterprise information systems such as CICS, to the JEE platform. JCA supports the qualities of service provided by a JEE application server (security credential management, connection pooling and transaction management).

Qualities of service are provided through system level contracts between a resource adapter provided by CICS Transaction Gateway and the JEE application server. There is often no need for any extra program code to be provided. The programmer is therefore free to concentrate on writing business code and need not be concerned with quality of service. For information about the provided qualities of service and configuration guidance see the documentation for your JEE application server.

JCA defines a programming interface called the Common Client Interface (CCI). This interface can be used with minor changes to communicate with any enterprise information system. CICS Transaction Gateway provides resource adapters which implement the CCI for interactions with CICS.

### The Common Client Interface (CCI)

The CCI is a high-level programming interface defined by the JEE Connector Architecture (JCA).

The CCI is available to JEE developers who want to use the External Call Interface (ECI) to enable client applications to communicate with programs running on a CICS server.

The CCI has two class types:

- Generic CCI classes used for requesting a connection to an EIS such as CICS, and for executing commands on that EIS, passing input and retrieving output. These classes are generic because they do not pass information specific to a particular EIS. Examples are `Connection` and `ConnectionFactory`.
- CICS-specific classes used for passing specific information between the Java Client application and CICS. Examples are `ECIInteractionSpec` and `ECIConnectionSpec`.

### The programming interface model

Applications that use the CCI have a common structure for all enterprise information systems. The JCA defines connections and connection factories that represent the connection to the EIS. These connection objects allow a JEE application server to manage the security, transaction context and connection pools for the resource adapter.

An application must start by accessing a connection factory from which a connection can be acquired. The properties of the connection can be overridden by

a ConnectionSpec object. The ConnectionSpec class is specific to CICS and can be either an ECICConnectionSpec or an EPICConnectionSpec.

After a connection has been acquired, an interaction can be created from the connection to make a particular request. The interaction, like the connection, can have custom properties which are set by the InteractionSpec class (ECIInteractionSpec or EPIInteractionSpec) which is specific to CICS. To perform the interaction, call the execute() method and use record objects, which are specific to CICS, to hold the data. For example:

```
/* Obtain a ConnectionFactory cf */
Connection c = cf.getConnection(ConnectionSpec)
Interaction i = c.createInteraction()
InteractionSpec is = newInteractionSpec();
i.execute(spec, input, output)
```

If you are using a JEE application server, you create the connection factory by configuring it using an administration interface such as the WebSphere administrative console. You set custom properties such as the Gateway daemon connection URL. When you have created a connection factory, enterprise applications can access it by looking it up in the JNDI (Java Naming Directory Interface). This type of environment is called a managed environment, and allows a JEE application server to manage the qualities of service of the connections. For more information about managed environments see your JEE application server documentation.

If you are not using a JEE application server, you must create a managed connection factory and set its custom properties. You can then create a connection factory from the managed connection factory. This type of environment is called a nonmanaged environment and does not allow a JEE application server to manage the qualities of service of connections.

## Record objects

Record objects are used to represent data passing to and from the EIS.

This is a representation of a COMMAREA or channels and containers, and a sample Record is provided for the ECI. It is recommended that application development tools are used to generate these Records.

## ECI resource adapter

The ECI resource adapter provides a high level CCI interface to the ECI for sending ECI requests to CICS.

The ECI resource adapter is used to connect to CICS server programs and for passing data to COMMAREAs or channels and containers. The resource adapter can be deployed into a JEE application server to allow JEE enterprise applications to access CICS. If JCA is used, connection pooling, security, and transaction context are managed by the JEE application server, not by the application.

CICS Transaction Gateway includes the cicseci.rar resource adapter.

Use the cicseci.rar resource adapter for one-phase and two-phase commit transactions over IPIC. For information about the transaction management models that the resource adapter supports see "Transaction management" on page 57.

## Managed and nonmanaged environments

The connection, transaction and security qualities of service can either be managed by the application server or they can be provided by the Java application.

In a managed environment, a JEE application server such as WebSphere® Application Server manages the connections, transactions, and security. In this situation, the application developer does not have to provide the code for these.

In a nonmanaged environment, the Java application uses the resource adapters directly without the intervention of a JEE application server. In this situation the application must contain code for the management of connections, transactions and security.

---

## The Common Client Interface

The Common Client Interface (CCI) of the JEE Connector Architecture provides a standard interface that allows developers to communicate with any number of Enterprise Information Systems (EISs) through their specific resource adapters, using a generic programming style.

The CCI is closely modeled on the client interface used by Java Database Connectivity (JDBC), and is similar in its idea of Connections and Interactions.

## Generic CCI Classes

The generic CCI classes define the environment in which a JEE application can send and receive data from an enterprise information system such as CICS.

When you are developing a JEE component you must complete these tasks:

1. Use the `ConnectionFactory` object to create a connection object.
2. Use the `Connection` object to create an interaction object.
3. Use the `Interaction` object to run commands on the enterprise information system.
4. Close the interaction and the connection.

The following example shows the JEE CCI interfaces being used to run a command on an enterprise information system:

```
ConnectionFactory cf = <Lookup from JNDI namespace>
Connection conn = cf.getConnection();
Interaction interaction = conn.createInteraction();
interaction.execute(<Input output data>);
interaction.close();
conn.close();
```

## CICS-specific classes

The CICS Transaction Gateway resource adapters provide additional classes specific to CICS. The following object types are used to define the ECI--specific properties:

- `InteractionSpec` objects
- `ConnectionSpec` objects

Spec objects define the action that a resource adapter carries out, for example by specifying the name of a program which is to be executed on CICS.

Record objects store the input/output data that is used during an interaction with an EIS, for example a byte array representing an ECI COMMAREA.

The following example shows a complete interaction with an EIS. In this example input and output Record objects and Spec objects are used to define the specific attributes of both the interaction and the connection. The example uses setters to define any component-specific properties on the Spec objects before they are used.

```
ConnectionFactory cf = <Lookup from JNDI namespace>
ECIConnectionSpec cs = new ECIConnectionSpec();
cs.setXXX(); //Set any connection specific properties

Connection conn = cf.getConnection( cs );
Interaction interaction = conn.createInteraction();
ECIInteractionSpec is = new ECIInteractionSpec();
is.setXXX(); //Set any interaction specific properties

RecordImpl in = new RecordImpl();
RecordImpl out = new RecordImpl();

interaction.execute( is, in, out );
interaction.close();
conn.close();
```

The following sections cover the ECI implementations of the CCI classes in detail.

---

## Using the ECI resource adapter

A JEE developer can use the ECI resource adapter to access CICS programs, using COMMAREAs and channels, to pass information to and from the server.

The table below shows the JCA objects corresponding to the ECI terms listed in “I/O parameters on ECI calls” on page 6. The CCI interfaces for CICS are in the com.ibm.connector2.cics package.

*Table 9. ECI terms and corresponding JCA objects*

ECI term	JCA object: property
Abend code	CICSTxnAbendException
COMMAREA	Record
Channel	ECIChannelRecord. See “Introduction to channels and containers” on page 5.
Container with a data type of BIT	byte[]
Container with a data type of CHAR	String
ECI timeout	ECIInteractionSpec:ExecuteTimeout. See “Timeout of the ECI request” on page 10.
LUW identifier	JEE transaction
Password or password phrase	ECIConnectionSpec:Password. See “Security in the ECI” on page 11.
Program name	ECIInteractionSpec:FunctionName
Server name	ECIConnectionFactory:ServerName
SocketConnectTimeout	ECIConnection:SocketConnectTimeout
TPNName	ECIInteractionSpec:TPNName. See “ECI and CICS transaction IDs” on page 10.
TranName	ECIInteractionSpec:TranName. See “ECI and CICS transaction IDs” on page 10.

Table 9. ECI terms and corresponding JCA objects (continued)

ECI term	JCA object: property
User ID	ECIConnectionSpec:UserName. See “Security in the ECI” on page 11.

## The ECI resource adapter with channels and containers

To use channels and containers in the JEE Connector Architecture (JCA), use an `ECIChannelRecord` to hold your data. When the `ECIChannelRecord` is passed to the `execute()` method of `ECIInteraction`, the method uses the `ECIChannelRecord` itself to create a channel and converts the entries inside the `ECIChannelRecord` into containers before passing them to CICS.

The `ECIChannelRecord` allows multiple data records to pass over the same interface to and from the `execute()` method of `ECIInteraction`. A container is created for each entry in the channel. You can have a combination of container types in one channel. The containers are of the following types:

- A container with a data type of `BIT`. This type of container is created when the entry is a `byte[]`, or implements the `javax.resource.cci.Streamable` interface. No code page conversion takes place.
- A container with a data type of `CHAR`. This type of container is created when you use a `String` to create the entry.

You can create your own data records, which must conform to existing JCA rules (they must implement the `javax.resource.cci.Streamable` and `javax.resource.cci.Record` interfaces). Any data records you create are treated as containers with a data type of `BIT`.

You can also use an existing `Record` type, for example, `JavaStringRecord`, to create a container with a data type of `BIT`.

The `ECIChannelRecord.getRecordName` method obtains the name of the channel. When creating your `Record`, you must make sure that the name is not an empty string. The `record.getRecordName` method retrieves the name of the containers.

The JCA resource adapter handles `ECIChannelRecord` and `Records` differently, when it receives the data in the `execute()` method of `ECIInteraction`.

- When an `ECIChannelRecord` is received, the resource adapter uses a channel to send the data.
- When a `Record` (that is not an `ECIChannelRecord`) is received, the resource adapter uses a `COMMAREA` to send the data.

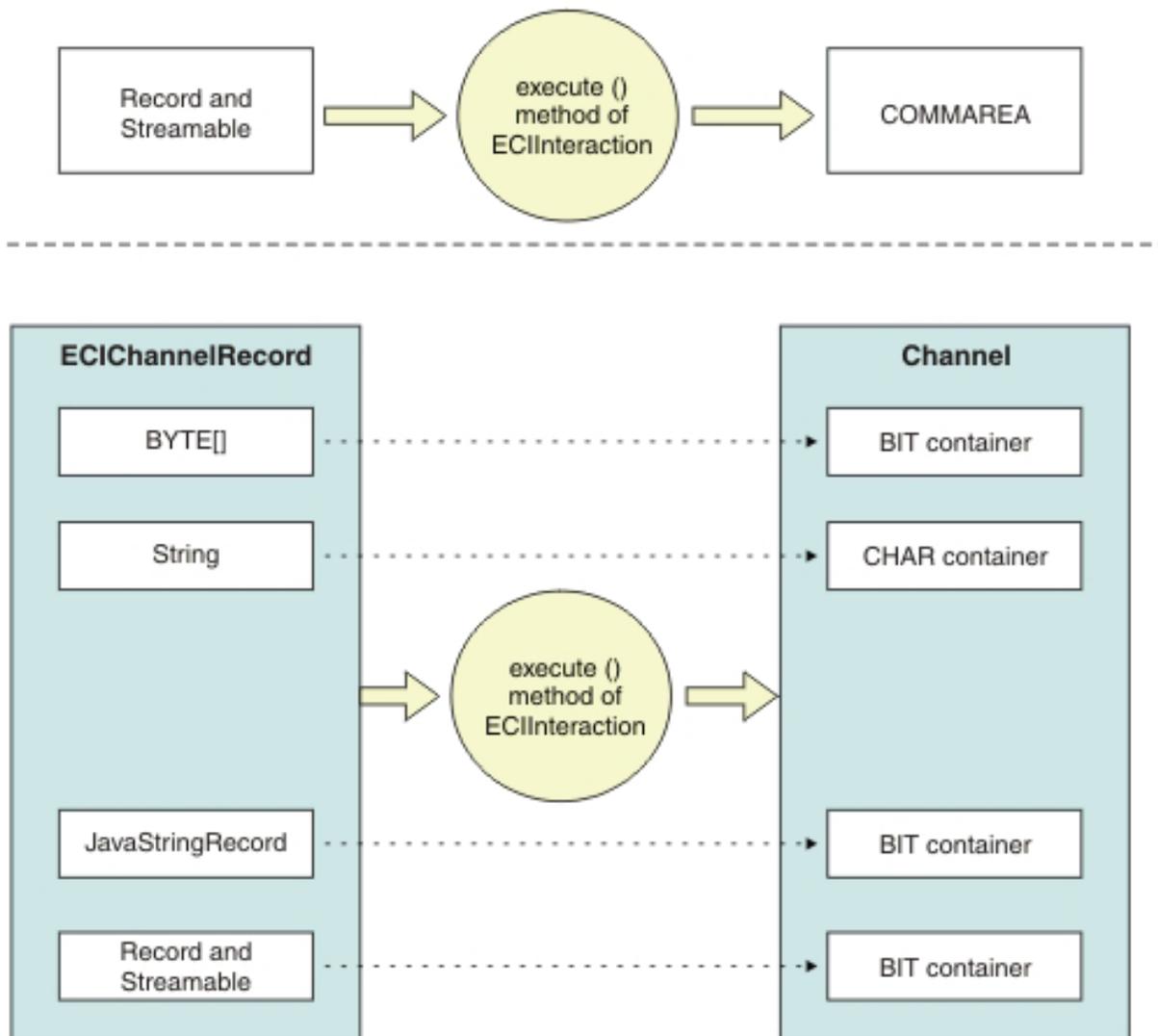


Figure 6. Data conversion by the execute() method of ECInteraction, depending on whether it receives a Record or ECIChannelRecord

## Connection to a CICS server using the ECI resource adapter

Use the ConnectionFactory and Connection interfaces to establish a connection with a CICS server. The ECI resource adapter provides implementations of the connection interfaces, but you do not work directly with the ECI implementations. Use the ECICConnectionSpec class directly to define the properties of the connection.

The ECICConnectionSpec class allows the JEE component to override the user ID and password set at deployment time. Here is an example of how to code to obtain a connection using this class:

```
ConnectionFactory cf = <Lookup from JNDI namespace>
ECICConnectionSpec cs = new ECICConnectionSpec();
cs.setUserName("myuser");
cs.setPassword("mypass");
Connection conn = cf.getConnection(cs);
```

## Linking to a program on a CICS server

Use the Interaction interface to link to a server program. The ECI resource adapter provides an implementation of the Interaction interface but you do not use this directly.

To define the properties of the interaction use the `ECIInteractionSpec` class directly.

1. Set the `FunctionName` property to the name of the CICS server program.
2. Set the `InteractionVerb` to `SYNC_SEND` for an asynchronous call or `SYNC_SEND_RECEIVE` for a synchronous call. Use `SYNC_RECEIVE` to retrieve a reply from a asynchronous call.

### Note:

- a. When a `SYNC_SEND` call has been issued with the `execute()` method of a particular `ECIInteraction` object, that instance of `ECIInteraction` cannot issue another `SYNC_SEND`, or `SYNC_SEND_RECEIVE`, until a `SYNC_RECEIVE` has been run.
  - b. Simultaneous asynchronous calls to the same connection are permitted, provided they do not result in two asynchronous calls being outstanding in the same transaction scope. In that case an exception is thrown.
  - c. If you are using the adapter in local mode with IBM WebSphere Application Server for z/OS, and you require transactional support, specify the `SYNC_SEND_RECEIVE` interaction type. If you use `SYNC_SEND` and `SYNC_RECEIVE` to issue asynchronous requests, the ECI requests are issued with `SYNCONRETURN`, and are outside the scope of the current global transaction. In remote mode, asynchronous calls work in the usual way.
3. If you are using channels and containers, the program receiving the data does not need the exact size of the data returned. If you are using `COMMAREAs`, set the `CommareaLength` property to the length of the `COMMAREA` being passed to CICS. If it is not supplied, a default is used:

**SYNC\_SEND, SYNC\_SEND\_RECEIVE**

Length of input record data

**SYNC\_RECEIVE**

The value of `ReplyLength`

4. Set the `ReplyLength` property to the length of the data stream to be returned from the Gateway daemon to the JCA application. This value can reduce the data transmitted over the network if the data returned by CICS is less than the full `COMMAREA` size, and you know the size of the data in advance.

The JCA application still receives a full `COMMAREA` of the size specified in `CommareaLength`, but the amount of data sent over the network is reduced. This method is equivalent to the `setCommareaInboundLength()` method available for the `ECIRequest` class.

If you do not set `ReplyLength`, CICS Transaction Gateway automatically strips trailing zeros from the `COMMAREA` sent from the Gateway daemon to the JCA application, without needing the size of the data in advance.

For more information on `COMMAREA` stripping, see “ECI performance considerations when using `COMMAREAs`” on page 12.

As with `ECIConnectionSpec`, you can set properties on the `ECIInteractionSpec` class at either construction time or by using setters. Unlike `ECIConnectionSpec`, the `ECIInteractionSpec` class behaves like a Java bean. So, in a managed environment, your server might provide tools to allow you to define these properties using a GUI without writing any code.

To specify a value for ECI timeout, set the `ExecuteTimeout` property of the `ECIInteractionSpec` class to the ECI Timeout value. Allowable values are:

0 No timeout default value.

**A positive integer**

Time in milliseconds.

**ECI timeout restrictions**

When an EXCI connection to CICS is used by an ECI resource adapter either in remote mode through a Gateway daemon running on z/OS or in local mode on z/OS, ECI timeout is not supported.

Any value set by the `setExecuteTimeout` method of the `ECIInteractionSpec` class is ignored. If you are using EXCI, you can set the `TIMEOUT` parameter in the EXCI options table `DFHXCOP`T. If you are using IPIC in remote mode, you can set the `CONNECTTIMEOUT` parameter in the configuration file. If you are using IPIC in local mode, you can set this in the `JavaGateway.setSocketConnectTimeout()` method.

**Related information:**

Tuning JEE

Because of the overheads associated with XA transactions, the use of network and processor resources is higher when using the XA transactional support provided by `cicseci.rar` with the `xasupport` custom connection factory property set to `on`.

## ECI resource adapter CICS-specific records using the streamable interface

For input and output, the ECI resource adapter supports only records that implement the `javax.resource.cci.Streamable` interface.

`MappedRecords` that are used to make up channels and containers also conform to the `javax.resource.cci.Streamable` interface. This interface allows the ECI resource adapter to read streams of bytes that make up the CICS `COMMAREA`s or channels and containers directly from, and write them to, the `Record` objects supplied to the `execute()` method of `ECIInteraction`.

The following example shows how to build a record for use as input by the ECI resource adapter, using the method supplied in the `javax.resource.cci.Streamable` interface.

```
Byte commarea[] = new byte[10];
ByteArrayInputStream stream = new ByteArrayInputStream(commarea);
Record in = new RecordImpl();
in.read(stream);
int.execute(..., in, ...);
```

To retrieve a byte array from the output record, use output records `write()` method using a `ByteArrayOutputStream` object as the parameter to reverse the process shown in the above example. The `streams.toByteArray()` method then provides the CICS `COMMAREA` or channel and container output in the form of a byte array. In the above example a class called `RecordImpl` is used as the concrete implementation class of the `javax.resource.cci.Record` interface. To provide more function for your specific JEE components, you can write implementations of the `Record` interface that allow you to set the contents of the record using the constructor. In this way, you avoid the use of the `ByteArrayInputStream` used in the above example. A managed environment might provide tools that allow you to

build implementations of the Record interface that are customized for your JEE components needs without writing any code.

## Transaction management

CICS Transaction Gateway includes a resource adapter that can provide LocalTransaction support or XATransaction support.

The cicseci.rar resource adapter provides LocalTransaction support when deployed on any supported JEE application server. It can also provide XATransaction support when deployed with the custom property `xasupport=on` on any supported JEE application server connecting to a remote CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS. It also provides global transaction support when using WebSphere Application Server for z/OS with CICS Transaction Gateway on z/OS in local mode.

To provide for different transactional qualities of service for JEE applications, you can deploy the CICS resource adapter into the JEE application server and create multiple connection factories on it. Each of these connection factories can be configured with a different quality of service.

See the information about Deploying CICS resource adapters in the *CICS Transaction Gateway: z/OS Administration* for information about installing the resource adapters.

If you are running multiple interactions with CICS using the ECI resource adapter, you might want to group all actions together to ensure that they either all succeed or all fail. The preferred way is to let the JEE application server manage the transactions which are then known as *container-managed transactions*. However, to do this yourself, use the LocalTransaction or UserTransaction interface. Such transactions are known as *bean-managed transactions*. Bean-managed transactions that use the LocalTransaction interface can group work performed only through the resource adapter; the UserTransaction interface allows all transactional resources in the application to be grouped.

The cicseci.rar resource adapter with `xasupport` enabled and with bean-managed transactions supports the UserTransaction and LocalTransaction interfaces. The cicseci.rar resource adapter with `xasupport` disabled and bean-managed transactions supports the LocalTransaction interface.

## Restrictions on WebSphere Application Server for z/OS

On WebSphere Application Server for z/OS, you cannot use the local transaction interface if you have configured the ECI resource adapter to run in local mode. In this environment, if you plan to connect to CICS using the local protocol, do not attempt to get a LocalTransaction object from the connection (that is, do not call the method `getLocalTransaction()` on your connection object). In managed mode, attempts to call `getLocalTransaction()` result in a `NotSupportedException` being thrown. In nonmanaged mode, the results are unpredictable.

## Samples

JEE ECI sample programs are provided in the `<install_path>\samples` subdirectory and as a deployable EAR file in the `<install_path>\deployable` subdirectory.

See “Resource adapter samples” on page 62, for more information.

## XA overview

A global transaction is a recoverable unit of work performed by one or more resource managers in a distributed transaction processing environment, coordinated by an external transaction manager.

The resources that are updated by the transaction can take many forms, such as a database table, a messaging queue, or the resources updated by running a CICS transaction. Each of these resources is managed by a resource manager. Where the recoverable resources updated by the global transaction are all managed by the same resource manager, a one-phase commit protocol is adequate to ensure that all resources are updated in an atomic manner.

However, where the resources updated by a global transaction are managed by multiple resource managers, a two-phase commit protocol is required. With this protocol the atomic nature of the transaction is maintained by ensuring that all resource managers update their resources in a consistent manner. The `cicseci.rar` supports the two-phase commit XA protocol and enables JEE applications to include CICS resources in such global transactions.

In both the one-phase commit and XA scenarios, a transaction manager is responsible for controlling the running of the transaction and for coordinating the resource managers to ensure that the transaction works in an atomic manner.

An example of where this behavior is required is an online flight booking, which uses one resource manager to debit a customer's bank account and another to reserve the customer a flight. The customer's account must be updated only if the flight is booked; and vice versa.

If a timeout occurs during an XA transaction it is recommended that the EJB sets the transaction to be rolled back.

For information on using XA transactions with JEE applications see *Redpaper: Transactions in J2EE* (REDP-3659-00).

## WebSphere optimizations

The following optimizations are supported:

- Last participant support
- Only-agent optimization

See the documentation supplied with WebSphere Application Server for more details.

## Samples

JCA ECI sample programs are provided in the `samples` directory of your CICS Transaction Gateway installation or as a deployable EAR in the `<install_path>/deployable` directory.

These are documented in "Resource adapter samples" on page 62.

---

## Using the resource adapters in a nonmanaged environment

You can use the resource adapters in a nonmanaged environment.

In this environment, you are responsible for:

- Defining the EIS connection
- Creating the ConnectionFactory object
- Providing your own connection pooling
- Supplying your log writer
- Managing transactions

Your nonmanaged environment can be either inside, or outside, a JEE server environment. The resource adapters provide a default connection manager to support execution within the nonmanaged environment.

Transaction management applies only to the ECI resource adapter. See “Transaction management” on page 57 for information on managing transactions in a nonmanaged environment.

### Creating the appropriate ConnectionFactory object

Your application needs to get an appropriate ConnectionFactory object.

In the managed environment, the server or application does this for you, and you can reference it using JNDI (see “Saving and reusing connection factories”). In the nonmanaged environment, unless you have previously registered one that you can access, you must create a ConnectionFactory object with the appropriate EIS connection information.

#### Creating an ECI ConnectionFactory

You must first create an ECIManagedConnectionFactory and set the appropriate properties on this object.

The properties are the same as the deployment parameters described in *Deployment parameters for the ECI resource adapters* in the *CICS Transaction Gateway: z/OS Administration*.

These are accessible using setter and getter methods. The *JEE Programming Reference* documentation lists the setter and getter methods for the ECIManagedConnectionFactory and shows the relationship between deployment parameters and properties. The following example shows how to create a ConnectionFactory for ECI:

```
ECIManagedConnectionFactory eciMgdCf = new ECIManagedConnectionFactory();
eciMgdCf.setConnectionURL("local:");
eciMgdCf.setPortNumber("0");
eciMgdCf.setServerName("tp600");
eciMgdCf.setLogWriter(new java.io.PrintWriter(System.err));
eciMgdCf.setUsername("myUser");
eciMgdCf.setPassword("myPass");
eciMgdCf.setTraceLevel(new
    Integer(ECIManagedConnectionFactory.RAS_TRACE_ENTRY_EXIT));
ConnectionFactory cxf = (ConnectionFactory)eciMgdCf.createConnectionFactory();
```

### Saving and reusing connection factories

When a connection factory has been created it can be saved and reused so that the application does not have to create one.

In a JEE application server environment, IBM recommends that you register your connection factory object, which has links to your enterprise information system connection information, in the JNDI (Java Naming Directory Interface) service. This makes upgrade from nonmanaged to managed Java environments easier because applications can acquire connection factory objects in the same way. However, this might not be possible outside a JNDI environment unless either an LDAP server, or an appropriate JNDI service provider is available within your environment.

Connection factories support the serializable and referenceable Java interfaces. This means that you can decide how to register them in the JNDI. For more information see the *JEE Connector Architecture Specification*.

If you plan to use serializable interfaces see “Tracing issues relating to serialized interfaces and ConnectionFactory objects” on page 61 for more information on how serialization and deserialization of connection factory objects affects the setting of the LogWriter property.

## Running the JEE resource adapters in a nonmanaged environment

In a JEE environment all required Java libraries are available however, you might need to ensure that your JEE server adds the jar files to the class path.

The jar files are located in the <install\_path>\classes subdirectory:

- cicsjee.jar
- ctgclient.jar
- ctgserver.jar (required only for local: protocol)
- ccf2.jar

Outside a JEE environment, you must ensure that, in addition to the above libraries being listed in the class path, the following Java extensions are also available:

- JCA 1.6 Connector class file (required for ECI resource adapter)
- Java Transaction API (required for XA transactions)

The JCA 1.6 Connector class file and the Java Transaction API (JTA) libraries are available for download from the Oracle Java Web site.

---

## Compiling applications

To enable Java applications to be compiled in a managed or nonmanaged environment, the relevant .jar details must be added to the class path.

To compile supplied applications in both managed and nonmanaged environments, include the following in the CLASSPATH:

- cicsjee.jar (required for access to Connection and Interaction Specs)
- ctgclient.jar (required for AIDkey objects)
- ccf2.jar (required for creating LogonLogoff classes)

The JCA 1.6 Connector class file library is also required, and is available for download from the Oracle Java Web site at <http://www.oracle.com/us/sun/index.htm> .

---

## Security credentials and the CICS resource adapters

Security Credentials for accessing CICS can come from three different places.

These are the ConnectionSpec properties, the deployed security credentials, or the server itself (for nonmanaged environments, the third option does not apply). The precedence for these credentials is:

1. The Server Supplied Credentials (highest precedence)
2. The ConnectionSpec Supplied Credentials
3. The Deployed Security Credentials.

Managed enterprise applications can be deployed with "container" or "application" as a security choice. If "container" is specified, the JEE application server will provide the credentials by means of a user interface. If "application" is specified, security is determined from the deployment properties and can be overridden by the ConnectionSpec.

---

## JEE tracing

In a nonmanaged environment where the default connection manager is used, the application can set the **LogWriter** property on the class to define where trace messages are sent.

If the connection factory is serialized for storage in a nonmanaged environment, for the LogWriter to be used, it must be set after deserialization because it is not restored automatically after deserialization. This process is shown in the following example:

```
ECIManagedConnectionFactory MCF = new ECIManagedConnectionFactory();
MCF.setLogWriter(myLogWriter);
```

```
ECIConnectionFactory cf = MCF.createConnectionFactory();
objOutputStream.write(cf);
```

```
ECIConnectionFactory cf2 = (ECIConnectionFactory) objInStream.read();
DefaultConnectionFactory.setLogWriter(myLogWriter);
```

## Tracing issues relating to serialized interfaces and ConnectionFactory objects

If you use the serializable interface to store your ConnectionFactory objects, the reference to your LogWriter is lost.

If you use a serializable interface to store your ConnectionFactory objects, when you deserialize the interface the ConnectionFactory does not contain a reference to the LogWriter. This is because LogWriters are not serializable.

In a nonmanaged environment, you can ensure that your LogWriters are stored on any connections created from the ConnectionFactory object by configuring the connection using the following code.

```
DefaultConnectionFactory.setLogWriter(new java.io.PrintWriter(System.err));
Connection Conn = (Connection)cxf.getConnection();
```

The setLogWriter method on the DefaultConnectionFactory, which is supplied with the resource adapters, is a static method. The example defines that the log is set to output to the System.err. Managed environments are unaffected because the trace level applied to the ManagedConnectionFactory remains.

---

## Resource adapter samples

The resource adapter samples consist of ECI COMMAREA and channels and containers samples.

The samples show you how to use the CICS resource adapters and how to write custom records that implement the `javax.resource.cci.Streamable` interface. For information on how to deploy the ECI resource adapter, see *Deploying CICS resource adapters* in the *CICS Transaction Gateway: z/OS Administration*.

### ECI COMMAREA sample

The ECI COMMAREA sample consists of a stateless session bean, a client application, and a custom record that demonstrates using the `Streamable` interface.

The following files are part of the sample:

**ECIDateTime.java**

Enterprise bean remote interface

**ECIDateTimeHome.java**

Enterprise bean home interface

**ECIDateTimeBean.java**

Enterprise bean implementation

**ECIDateTimeClient.java**

Enterprise bean client program

**JavaStringRecord.java**

Custom record

**Ejb-jar-eci-1.1.xml**

Example of a deployment descriptor

The deployment descriptor is an example of an EJB 1.1–compliant deployment descriptor for this enterprise bean. If you wish to package it up into a jar file, rename it to `Ejb-jar.xml` and store it in the `META-INF` directory of the jar file. It might require further entries if it is to be deployed into an EJB 2.0–compliant environment.

See your JEE Server documentation for information on how to compile and deploy the bean within your environment. However, you need to ensure that the following jar files are also available on the `CLASSPATH`:

- `cicsjee.jar`
- `connector.jar`
- `ctgclient.jar`
- `ccf2.jar`

The enterprise bean looks for an ECI connection factory named `java:comp/env/ECI`. The bean must refer to this resource when deployed. See your JEE Server documentation on how to deploy the resource adapter with an entry in the JNDI with this name. The client program looks for the `ECIDateTime` bean with a name of `ECIDateTimeBean1`. See your JEE Server documentation for details of how to setup the bean with this JNDI name.

You will need to install the server sample program EC01 on your CICS Server. This file can be found in the samples\server subdirectory of your CICS Transaction Gateway installation. Further details of this sample can be found in Chapter 13, "Sample programs," on page 101.

The bean is a simple bean that outputs the date and time as known to the CICS Server, and can be deployed as a bean-managed transaction. The Custom record takes a COMMAREA and converts it to a string. Ensure that the EC01 sample program, which you installed on your CICS server, sends its results in ASCII, as the COMMAREA is expected in ASCII. The JavaStringRecord does however allow for the selection of other encodings, and is commented using JavaDoc. The Client program takes no parameters. If your CICS server is running on z/OS, the EC01 sample program will return its results in EBCDIC rather than ASCII. To resolve this, update the DFHCNV table by adding lines similar to the following:

```
*
* CTG Sample conversion
*
*
          DFHCNV TYPE=ENTRY,RTYPE=PC,RNAME=EC01,USREXIT=NO,          *
          SRVERCP=037,CLINTCP=8859-1
          DFHCNV TYPE=SELECT,OPTION=DEFAULT
          DFHCNV TYPE=FIELD,OFFSET=0,DATATYP=CHARACTER,DATALEN=18,  *
          LAST=YES
```

## ECI channels and containers sample

The ECI channels and containers sample uses JCA to send an ECI request to a sample channel program in CICS called EC03. The CICS EC03 sample program adds containers to the channel which is then returned.

The sample can call the CICS sample program EC03, either through the ECI resource adapter, or through the ECI XA resource adapter. The sample includes a client application that invokes an enterprise bean. The enterprise bean then issues the ECI request to CICS.

The sample includes the following files:

### **EC03ChannelBean.java**

The implementation of the EC03 Channel EJB

### **EC03Channel.java**

The remote interface for the EC03 Channel EJB

### **EC03ChannelHome.java**

The home interface for the EC03 Channel EJB

### **EC03ChannelClient.java**

A basic client which calls the EC03 Channel EJB

Enterprise beans have a main body of code and two interfaces. The Remote interface contains the business methods that the bean implements, in this case, the execute() method. The Home interface handles the life cycle of the enterprise bean.

EC03ChannelClient looks up the enterprise bean as EC03ChannelHome in the JNDI (Java Naming Directory Interface). It then locates an object using the remote interface as a type-cast. When execute() is called on this interface, the method is called remotely on the enterprise bean. The remote method then looks up the resource adapter connection factory (an instance of the resource adapter) under the name ECI. The method runs EC03 in CICS, passing in a channel with one container. When the ECI call program returns, the containers returned from the

program are enumerated and placed into a HashMap which is then returned back to the client application that issued the call.

To use the sample:

1. Deploy the CICS ECI resource adapter (cicseci.rar); this is located in the deployable directory of the CICS Transaction Gateway install path.
2. Create a connection factory with parameters to suit your CICS server environment. .

**Note:** The connection factory must have a JNDI name of ECI for the sample to work.

3. Deploy your enterprise bean. This automatically generates code that handles remote method calls to your enterprise bean that are made by the enterprise bean client. This process is specific to your JEE application server, but mainly involves identifying the interfaces to the deployment tool, after setting any properties you need. The properties you will be asked for might include:

#### **Transaction Type**

This can be set to container-managed, or bean-managed, and determines whether you want to control transactions yourself. The JEE application server manages Container managed transactions. If you are prompted, select Container managed for the sample.

#### **Enterprise bean Type**

EC03Channel is a stateless session bean.

#### **JNDI Name**

The enterprise bean client uses JNDI to look up the name of the enterprise bean in the naming directory.

#### **Resource References**

The enterprise bean refers to a connection factory. You must add the connection factory (as defined in step 2) as a resource reference for this enterprise bean.

4. Run the client application. You can run the client either from the command line or with the launchClient utility (if you are using WebSphere Application Server). The launchClient utility sets up the necessary parameters to communicate with the JNDI directory in WebSphere to find the EC03Channel enterprise bean. The application calls the bean, passes a text string to the EC03 program, and displays the contents of the container that the EC03 program returns.

---

## **Assistance in coding CCI applications**

When coding CCI applications, refer to the Javadoc and the specification for the JEE Connector Architecture (JCA).

### **Connector specification API Javadoc**

You can obtain the connector architecture API Javadoc from the Sun Web site, this will assist in the coding of your CCI applications and provides information such as the exceptions used by CCI implementations.

### **JEE Connector Architecture API**

Refer to the JCA specification when coding CCI applications.

IBM recommends that you get the *Java EE Connector Architecture Specification* document from Java EE Downloads, to help in coding your CCI applications. It contains information such as the exceptions used in CCI applications.



---

## Chapter 8. Programming in C

This information describes the external access interfaces specific to C.

---

### Overview of the programming interfaces for C

C interfaces are provided for the ECI and ESI for building 32-bit or 64-bit applications that can be run in remote mode.

A user application must only use a single process to make API requests. However, in environments in which a process can generate several threads, the user application can be multithreaded and each thread can make API requests. On UNIX and Linux, a child process, started from a parent application that has already made a Client API request, cannot make subsequent Client API requests. A child process that makes Client API requests must be started before the parent application has made any Client API requests.

For remote mode, a C interface is provided for the ECI and ESI. For more information see “Making ECI V2 and ESI V2 calls from C programs.” Local mode C clients are not supported.

---

### Making ECI V2 and ESI V2 calls from C programs

This section describes how to make ECI V2 and ESI V2 calls to a CICS server from a 32-bit or 64-bit C application. ECI V2 and ESI V2 are supported only in remote mode.

#### Making ECI calls from C programs

You can make ECI V2 calls to a CICS server from a C Client application in remote mode.

Use the CTG\_ECI\_PARMS parameter block structure to communicate with a CICS server. The parameter block fields are used for input and output. To communicate with the CICS server using the Gateway daemon use the CTG\_ECI\_Execute function. The Remote Client interface requires Version 2 of the ECI Parameter block. Set the ECI parameter block to nulls before setting the input parameter fields. For guidance on how to use the ECI to manage logical units See “Managing logical units of work” on page 71.

The following table shows the field names in C data structures that correspond to the ECI terms described in “I/O parameters on ECI calls” on page 6.

Table 10. ECI terms and corresponding fields in C in remote mode

ECI term	C structure.field
Abend code	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_abend_Code
Channel	CTG_ECI_PARMS.channel. See “Introduction to channels and containers” on page 5.
COMMAREA	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_commarea
ECI timeout	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_timeout. See “Timeout of the ECI request” on page 10.

Table 10. ECI terms and corresponding fields in C in remote mode (continued)

ECI term	C structure.field
LUW control	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_extend_mode. See “Program link calls” on page 7.
LUW identifier	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_luw_token. See “Managing logical units of work” on page 8.
Message qualifier	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_message_qualifier. See “Retrieving replies from asynchronous ECI requests” on page 9.
Password or password phrase	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_password_ptr. See “Security in the ECI” on page 11.
Program name	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_program_name
Server name	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_system_name
TPNName	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_tpn. See “ECI and CICS transaction IDs” on page 10.
TranName	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_transid. See “ECI and CICS transaction IDs” on page 10.
User ID	CTG_ECI_PARMS.eci_userid_ptr. See “Security in the ECI” on page 11.

## Making ESI calls from C programs

You can make ESI V2 calls to a CICS server from a C Client application in remote mode.

### Verifying a password or password phrase

Use the **CTG\_ESI\_verifyPassword** function to verify a password or password phrase in CICS. Pass in the user ID and password or password phrase to verify, and the name of the CICS server to send the verify request to. If the password or password phrase is verified successfully, information about the user ID is returned in the **ESI\_DETAILS** structure passed to the function. If information about the user ID is not required, NULL can be passed to the function.

```
ESI_DETAILS Details;
int Response;
```

```
Response = CTG_ESI_verifyPassword(GatewayToken, Userid, Password,
CicsServer, &Details);
```

### Changing a password or password phrase

Use the **CTG\_ESI\_changePassword** function to change a password or password phrase in CICS. Pass in the user ID and current password or password phrase, the new password or password phrase, and the name of the CICS server to send the change request to. If the password or password phrase is changed successfully, information about the user ID is returned in the **ESI\_DETAILS** structure passed to the function. If information about the user ID is not required, NULL can be passed to the function.

```
ESI_DETAILS Details;
int Response;
```

```
Response = CTG_ESI_changePassword(GatewayToken, Userid, CurrentPassword,
NewPassword, CicsServer, &Details);
```

## Multithreaded ECI V2 and ESI V2 applications

Considerations when using multithreaded ECI V2 and ESI V2 applications to connect to CICS.

### ECI calls using a COMMAREA

It is the responsibility of the application to ensure that application threads do not read or update the contents of the COMMAREA while another thread is performing an ECI call using the same COMMAREA. If applications use the same COMMAREA for simultaneous ECI calls, unpredictable behavior could be experienced.

### ECI calls using a channel

For ECI\_SYNC calls using a channel, the channel is locked for the duration of the ECI call. For ECI\_ASYNC calls using a channel, the channel is locked from the start of the ECI call until the response is retrieved by a subsequent reply solicitation call. While a channel is locked, other application threads block if they attempt to read or update the channel or its containers, or perform further ECI calls using the channel.

## Establishing a connection to a Gateway daemon

To use client applications in C in remote mode, you must establish a connection to the Gateway daemon Client protocol handler using the specified host name and port number.

The following functions establish a remote Client connection to a Gateway daemon:

```
int CTG_openRemoteGatewayConnection(
    char * address,
    int port,
    CTG_ConnToken_t* gwTokPtr,
    int connTimeout
)

int CTG_openRemoteGatewayConnectionApplid(
    char * address,
    int port,
    CTG_ConnToken_t* gwTokPtr,
    int connTimeout,
    char * applid,
    char * applidQualifier
)
```

Use `CTG_openRemoteGatewayConnectionApplid` in preference to `CTG_openRemoteGatewayConnection`, as this allows a Client APPLID and APPLID qualifier to be set enabling requests from the Client application to be tracked.

The connection to a Gateway daemon is established using the specified host name and port number. If the connection is successful the Gateway token is returned in the `gwTokPtr` parameter. The Gateway token is required to interact with that Gateway daemon on further API calls.

The following functions close a remote Client connection to a Gateway daemon:

```
CTG_closeGatewayConnection(CTG_GatewayToken_t * gwTokPtr)

CTG_closeAllGatewayConnections( )
```

The **CTG\_closeGatewayConnection** function frees a single Gateway connection held by the API.

The **CTG\_closeAllGatewayConnections** function attempts to free all resources held by the API, including open Gateway daemon connections. This function is for use in the event of a severe error because it enables some form of controlled shutdown even if all gateway tokens (gwTokens) have been lost.

### Setting the client APPLID and APPLID qualifier using environment variables

The APPLID and APPLID qualifier of the client application can be overridden at run time by setting the environment variables **CTG\_APPLID** and **CTG\_APPLIDQUALIFIER** to the desired values. The environment variable values override any values passed to the **CTG\_openRemoteGatewayConnectionApplid** function and are also available to existing ECI V2 and ESI V2 applications without requiring the application to be recompiled.

## Program link calls

For all program link calls, fill in the required fields in the ECI parameter block (**CTG\_ECI\_PARMS** structure). All unused fields should be set to zero.

The **eci\_call\_type** field must be set to **ECI\_SYNC** or **ECI\_ASYNC** and the **eci\_version** field must be set to **ECI\_VERSION\_2A**. The constant **ECI\_VERSION\_2** is provided for compatibility with existing applications only and should not be used for new applications.

To specify a user ID and password or password phrase for the program link call, set the **eci\_userid\_ptr** and **eci\_password\_ptr** fields.

### Program links calls with a COMMAREA

When calling a COMMAREA-based CICS program, provide a pointer to the COMMAREA data in the **eci\_commarea** field and the COMMAREA length in the **eci\_commarea\_length** field.

The **commarea\_outbound\_length** and **commarea\_inbound\_length** fields can be used to limit the amount of data sent between the application and the CICS Transaction Gateway. For example, if there is a large difference between the size of the data that the CICS program reads from the COMMAREA and the size of the data that the CICS program writes to the COMMAREA.

To perform the program link call, call the **CTG\_ECI\_Execute** function, passing a Gateway token and a pointer to the **CTG\_ECI\_PARMS** structure:

```
int Response;  
Response = CTG_ECI_Execute(gatewayToken, &EciBlock);
```

### Program link calls with a channel

When calling a channel-based CICS program, create the channel and any required containers and then set the channel field of the ECI parameter block. For more information see “Using channels and containers in ECI V2 applications” on page 72.

To perform the program link call, call the `CTG_ECI_Execute_Channel` function, passing a Gateway token and a pointer to the `CTG_ECI_PARMS` structure:

```
int Response;
Response = CTG_ECI_Execute_Channel(gatewayToken, &EciBlock);
```

All unused fields must be set to zero.

### Managing logical units of work

To start a logical unit of work, set the `eci_extend_mode` parameter to `ECI_EXTENDED` and the `eci_luw_token` parameter to zero, when making a program link call.

When a transaction is started, an LUW identifier is generated and is returned in the `eci_luw_token` field. This identifier must be input to all subsequent calls for the same unit of work. To call the last program in an LUW, set the `eci_extend_mode` parameter to `ECI_NO_EXTEND`. To end an LUW without linking to a program, set the `eci_extend_mode` parameter to `ECI_COMMIT` or `ECI_BACKOUT` to commit or back out changes to recoverable resources.

The following table shows how you can use combinations of `eci_extend_mode`, `eci_program_name`, and `eci_luw_token` parameter values to perform tasks associated with managing logical units of work through ECI. In each case you must also store appropriate values in other fields for the call type you have chosen.

Table 11. Logical units of work in ECI

Task to perform	Parameters to use
Call a program that is to be the only program of a logical unit of work.  One request flows from client to server and a reply is sent to the client only after all the changes made by the specified program have been committed.	Set up the parameters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>eci_extend_mode</code>: <code>ECI_NO_EXTEND</code></li> <li>• <code>eci_program_name</code>: provide it</li> <li>• <code>eci_luw_token</code>: zero</li> </ul>
Call a program that is to start an extended logical unit of work.	Set up the parameters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>eci_extend_mode</code>: <code>ECI_EXTENDED</code></li> <li>• <code>eci_program_name</code>: provide it</li> <li>• <code>eci_luw_token</code>: zero</li> </ul> Then save the token from <code>eci_luw_token</code> .
Call a program that is to continue an existing logical unit of work.	Set up the parameters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>eci_extend_mode</code>: <code>ECI_EXTENDED</code></li> <li>• <code>eci_program_name</code>: provide it</li> <li>• <code>eci_luw_token</code>: provide it</li> </ul>
Call a program that is to be the last program of an existing logical unit of work, and commit the changes.	Set up the parameters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>eci_extend_mode</code>: <code>ECI_NO_EXTEND</code></li> <li>• <code>eci_program_name</code>: provide it</li> <li>• <code>eci_luw_token</code>: provide it</li> </ul>
End an existing logical unit of work, without calling another program, and commit changes to recoverable resources.	Set up the parameters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>eci_extend_mode</code>: <code>ECI_COMMIT</code></li> <li>• <code>eci_program_name</code>: null</li> <li>• <code>eci_luw_token</code>: provide it</li> </ul>

Table 11. Logical units of work in ECI (continued)

Task to perform	Parameters to use
End an existing logical unit of work, without calling another program, and back out changes to recoverable resources.	Set up the parameters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>eci_extend_mode</b>: ECI_BACKOUT</li> <li>• <b>eci_program_name</b>: null</li> <li>• <b>eci_luw_token</b>: provide it</li> </ul>

If an error occurs in one of the calls of an extended logical unit of work and the returned **eci\_luw\_token** is non-zero, the changes made so far are still pending. You must end the logical unit of work with another program link call, either committing or backing out the changes. If the returned **eci\_luw\_token** is zero, the logical unit of work has ended.

### ECI timeouts

Use the **eci\_timeout** field in the ECI parameter block to specify the timeout value. If a timeout occurs either the ECI\_ERR\_RESPONSE\_TIMEOUT code or the ECI\_ERR\_REQUEST\_TIMEOUT code is returned.

See "Timeout of the ECI request" on page 10 for more information on ECI timeouts.

## Using channels and containers in ECI V2 applications

You can use channels and containers when you connect to CICS using the IPIC protocol. You must create a channel before it can be used in an ECI request.

1. Add the following code to your application program, to create a channel:

```
ECI_ChannelToken_t chanToken;
createChannel(&chanToken);
```

2. You can add containers with a data type of BIT or CHAR to your channel. Here is a sample BIT container:

```
char custNumber[] = {0,1,2,3,4,5};
rc = ECI_createContainer(chanToken, "CUSTNO", ECI_BIT, 0, custNumber,
sizeof(custNumber));
```

Here is a sample CHAR container that uses the CCSID of the channel:

```
char * company = "IBM";
rc = ECI_createContainer(chanToken, "COMPANY", ECI_CHAR, 0, company,
strlen(company));
```

3. The channel can now be used in an ECI request, as the example shows:

```
CTG_ECI_PARMS eciParms = {0};

eciParms.eci_version = ECI_VERSION_2A;
eciParms.eci_call_type = ECI_SYNC;
strncpy(eciParms.eci_system_name, "CICSA", ECI_SYSTEM_NAME_LENGTH);
eciParms.eci_userid_ptr = "USERNAME";
eciParms.eci_password_ptr = "PASSWORD";
strncpy(eciParms.eci_program_name, "CHANPROG", ECI_PROGRAM_NAME_LENGTH);
eciParms.eci_extend_mode = ECI_NO_EXTEND;
eciParms.channel = chanToken;
```

4. When the request is complete, you can retrieve the current state of the containers in the channel, as the example shows:

```
ECI_CONTAINER_INFO contInfo;

rc = ECI_getFirstContainer(chanToken, &contInfo);

while (rc == ECI_NO_ERROR) {
```

```

printf("Container %s\n", contInfo.name);

if (contInfo.type == ECI_BIT) {
    printf("Type BIT\n");
} else {
    printf("Type CHAR\n");
}

/* Read block of data into buffer */
ECI_getContainerData(channelToken, contInfo.name, dataBuff,
    sizeof(dataBuff), offset, &bytesRead);

rc = ECI_getNextContainer(chanToken, &contInfo);
}

```

## Tracing in ECI V2 and ESI V2 applications

Applications should implement an option to enable trace. You can control tracing in ECI and ESI Version 2 applications using the functions and environment variables described here.

You can set trace level, file, data length and offset either by using a function call or by setting an environment variable. Examples of each are shown below. To avoid having to recompile applications, enable trace by setting the environment variable.

### Trace level

You can set 5 trace levels:

#### CTG\_TRACE\_LEVEL0

Disables all tracing. This is the default setting.

#### CTG\_TRACE\_LEVEL1

Enables exception trace points. This level of tracing can be set on permanently to provide an error log capability. Messages are written only for system errors, socket errors, and other Gateway connection errors.

#### CTG\_TRACE\_LEVEL2

Enables event trace points and those from lower trace levels.

#### CTG\_TRACE\_LEVEL3

Enables function entry and exit trace points and those from lower trace levels.

#### CTG\_TRACE\_LEVEL4

Enables debug trace points and those from lower trace levels.

Here is an example of the trace level function call:

```
CTG_setAPITraceLevel(CTG_TRACE_LEVEL1);
```

Here is an example of the trace level environment variable:

```
CTG_CLIENT_TRACE_LEVEL=1
```

### Trace file

The default trace destination is the standard error stream.

Here is an example of the trace file function call:

```
CTG_setAPITraceFile("filename.trc");
```

Here is an example of the trace file environment variable:

```
CTG_CLIENT_TRACE_FILE=filename.trc
```

If the trace file is not set, trace is written to the standard error stream (stderr).

## Trace data length

The trace data length specifies the maximum amount of data that is written to trace when communicating with CICS Transaction Gateway and the trace level is set to CTG\_TRACE\_LEVEL4. The default setting is 128 bytes.

Here is an example of the trace data length function call:

```
CTG_setAPITraceDataLength(256);
```

Here is an example of the trace data length environment variable:

```
CTG_CLIENT_DATA_LENGTH=256
```

## Trace data offset

The trace data offset specifies an offset into data where tracing begins. When combined with the trace data length this allows a specific section of data to be traced, for example a section of data in a COMMAREA. The default setting is zero.

Here is an example of the trace data offset function call:

```
CTG_setAPITraceDataOffset(40);
```

Here is an example of the trace data offset environment variable:

```
CTG_CLIENT_DATA_OFFSET=40
```

## Security credentials in ECI V2

The application can specify the user ID and password or password phrase by setting `eci_userid_ptr` and `eci_password_ptr` in the ECI V2 parameter block.

The fields `eci_userid` and `eci_password` are provided for compatibility with existing applications. New applications must use `eci_userid_ptr` and `eci_password_ptr`.

The maximum length of a user ID and password or password phrase depends on the CICS server version and communications protocol type. For more information see your CICS server documentation.

---

## Compiling and linking C applications

This section gives some examples showing how to compile and link typical ECI applications in the various client environments.

The following table shows the C header files required depending on the API being used and whether they can be used to build 32-bit and 64-bit applications:

*Table 12. C header files*

Use	File	32-bit support	64-bit support
ECI V2	ctgclient_eci.h and ctgclient.h	✓	✓
ESI V2	ctgclient_esi.h and ctgclient.h	✓	✓

When compiling C programs, you might need to pass structures to the external CICS interfaces in packed format. If this is the case, the C header files contain the `#pragma pack` directive, which must not be changed.

Refer to the Chapter 13, “Sample programs,” on page 101 supplied with your environment for examples of compiling and linking programs.



---

## Chapter 9. Programming using the .NET Framework

The .NET Framework offers a number of advantages when developing remote client applications.

- A consistent model, provided by the .NET class library, for all supported programming languages.
- High levels of security for applications used in remote mode topologies; method-level security using industry standard security technologies can be explicitly defined.
- Separation of application logic from presentation logic for easier maintenance and upgrade.
- Simplified debugging plus the availability of runtime diagnostics.
- Simpler application deployment.

---

### Overview of the programming interface

The .NET classes are supported on all Windows platforms and can be used to build 32-bit and 64-bit remote mode applications. The .NET classes are not supported in local mode..

The **GatewayConnection** class represents a connection to CICS Transaction Gateway. The connection is opened in the constructor and remains open until the `Close()` method is invoked. The class provides two methods for interacting with CICS Transaction Gateway: `Flow(request)` which flows an `EciRequest` to CICS Transaction Gateway, and `ListSystems()` which returns a list of all CICS servers that have been defined in CICS Transaction Gateway. Transaction tracking can be enabled on the `GatewayConnection` class by setting the `Applid` and `ApplidQualifier` properties.

The **EciRequest** class represents an ECI call to CICS, and allows data to be flowed in either COMMAREAs or channels. The **Channel** and **Container** classes are used to construct and manage channel and container data. If you specify both a channel and a COMMAREA on an ECI call, the channel is flowed and the COMMAREA is ignored.

The **EsiVerifyRequest** and **EsiChangeRequest** classes provide methods for verifying security credentials and changing passwords and password phrases.

The **Trace** class provides methods for controlling tracing within the API.

---

### Making ECI calls from .NET programs

Table showing how the .NET properties map to the component parts of an ECI request.

Use the `IBM.CTG.EciRequest` class to pass details of an ECI request to CICS Transaction Gateway. The following table shows the .NET class properties that correspond to the ECI terms described in "I/O parameters on ECI calls" on page 6. For more information see, the `GatewayConnection` information in the .NET section of the *Programming Reference*.

ECI term	.NET class property
Abend code	EciRequest.AbendCode
Channel	EciRequest.Channel. See "Introduction to channels and containers" on page 5.
COMMAREA	EciRequest.SetCommareaData EciRequest.GetCommareaData EciRequest.CommareaLength
ECI return code	EciRequest.EciReturnCode
ECI timeout	EciRequest.Timeout. See "Timeout of the ECI request" on page 10.
LUW control	EciRequest.ExtendMode. See "Program link calls" on page 7.
LUW identifier	EciRequest.LuwToken. See "Managing logical units of work" on page 8.
Password or password phrase	EciRequest.Password. See "Security in the ECI" on page 11.
Program name	EciRequest.Program
Server name	EciRequest.ServerName
TPNName	EciRequest.MirrorTransId. See "ECI and CICS transaction IDs" on page 10.
TranName	EciRequest.TransId. See "ECI and CICS transaction IDs" on page 10.
Userid	EciRequest.UserId. See "Security in the ECI" on page 11.

---

## Making ESI calls from .NET programs

Table showing how the .NET properties map to the component parts of an ESI request.

Use the IBM.CTG.EsiVerifyRequest and IBM.CTG.EsiChangeRequest classes to pass details of an ESI request to CICS Transaction Gateway. The following table shows the .NET class properties that correspond to the ESI terms described in I/O parameters on ESI calls(link). For more information see, and in the CICS Transaction Gateway Programming Reference:

ESI term	.NET class property
Current password or password phrase	EsiVerifyRequest.Password
New password or password phrase	EsiChangeRequest.NewPassword
Server name	EsiVerifyRequest.ServerName
User ID	EsiVerifyRequest.UserId

---

## Using channels and containers in .NET programs

You can use channels and containers for connections to CICS over the IPIC protocol. You must construct a channel before it can be used in an ECI request.

To construct a channel to hold containers add the following code to your application program:

C#:

```
Channel myChannel = new Channel("CHANNELNAME");
```

VB.NET:

```
Dim myChannel As New Channel("CHANNELNAME")
```

You can add containers with a data type of BIT or CHAR to your channel. Here is a sample BIT container:

C#:

```
byte [] custNumber = new byte [] {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
myChannel.CreateContainer("CUSTNO", custNumber);
```

VB.NET:

```
Dim custNumber() As Byte = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}  
myChannel.CreateContainer("CUSTNO", custNumber)
```

Here is a sample CHAR container:

C#:

```
String company = "IBM";  
myChannel.CreateContainer("COMPANY", company);
```

VB.NET:

```
Dim company As String = "IBM"  
myChannel.CreateContainer("COMPANY", company)
```

The channel and containers can now be used in an EciRequest, as the example shows:

C#:

```
EciRequest eciReq = new EciRequest();  
eciReq.ServerName = "CICSA";  
eciReq.Program = "CHANPROG";  
eciReq.ExtendMode = EciExtendMode.EciNoExtend;  
eciReq.Channel = myChannel;
```

```
gwyConnection.Flow(eciReq);
```

VB.NET:

```
Dim eciReq As New EciRequest()  
eciReq.ServerName = "CICSA"  
eciReq.Program = "CHANPROG"  
eciReq.ExtendMode = EciExtendMode.EciNoExtend  
eciReq.Channel = myChannel
```

```
gwyConnection.Flow(eciReq)
```

When the request is complete, you can retrieve the contents of the containers in the channel by interpreting the type, as this example shows:

C#:

```
Channel myChannel = eciReq.Channel;
```

```
foreach (Container aContainer in myChannel.GetContainers()) {
```

```

Console.WriteLine(aContainer.Name);
if (aContainer.Type == ContainerType.BIT) {
    byte[] data = aContainer.GetBitData();
} else if (aContainer.Type == ContainerType.CHAR){
    String data = aContainer.GetCharData();
}
}
}
VB.NET:

Dim myChannel As Channel = eciReq.Channel

For Each aContainer In myChannel.GetContainers()
    Console.WriteLine(aContainer.Name)
    If (aContainer.Type = ContainerType.BIT) Then
        Dim data() As Byte = aContainer.GetBitData()
    ElseIf (aContainer.Type = ContainerType.CHAR) Then
        Dim data As String = aContainer.GetCharData()
    End If
Next aContainer

```

---

## Developing .NET applications

How to develop ECI and ESI applications using the .NET Framework.

### Developing using Microsoft Visual Studio

If you are developing using Microsoft Visual Studio, you must add a reference to the IBM.CTG.Client.dll assembly.

When you have added the reference, the types in the IBM.CTG namespace can be used to perform ECI and ESI calls to CICS. To avoid the need to fully qualify each type, you can add the IBM.CTG namespace to the imports section of your code.

See Microsoft Visual Studio documentation for further information on creating and building projects.

### Compiling and linking from the command line

The .NET Framework provides command line tools for compiling and linking .NET applications. Applications that are written in C# can be compiled and linked using the csc tool:

```
csc /target:exe /out:"AppName.exe" /reference:"IBM.CTG.Client.dll"
"SourceFile.cs"
```

Applications that are written in Visual Basic.NET can be compiled and linked using the vbc tool:

```
vbc /target:exe /out:"AppName.exe" /reference:"IBM.CTG.Client.dll"
"SourceFile.vb"
```

For more information on the csc and vbc command line tools see the Microsoft documentation.

---

## Problem determination for .NET client programs

Use tracing to help determine the cause of any problems when running .NET client programs.

## Tracing for .NET client programs

Trace is activated for the IBM.CTG.Client.dll either by specifying it as an application configuration file or by using the Trace class.

### Trace levels

The following trace levels are available:

#### **CtgTrcDisabled**

disables tracing

#### **CtgTrcLevel1**

includes exception trace points but nothing else

#### **CtgTrcLevel2**

includes event trace points and all CtgTrcLevel1 trace points

#### **CtgTrcLevel3**

includes function entry and exit trace points and all CtgTrcLevel1 and CtgTrcLevel2 trace points

#### **CtgTrcLevel4**

includes debug trace points and all CtgTrcLevel1, CtgTrcLevel2 and CtgTrcLevel3 trace points (the most verbose tracing level)

### Specifying trace in an application configuration file

Trace can be enabled using the CtgTrace trace switch in an application configuration file (an XML file). The switch allows the trace to be specified as an IBM.CTG.TraceLevel value, a System.Diagnostics.TraceLevel value, or an integer between 0 and 4 inclusive. In the following example the switch value="CtgTrcLevel4" specifies Level 4 tracing, with tracing of data blocks limited to the first 128 bytes.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <system.diagnostics>
    <switches>
      <add name="CtgTrace" value="CtgTrcLevel4" dataDumpOffset="0"
dataDumpLength="128"/>
    </switches>
  </system.diagnostics>
</configuration>
```

A sample trace configuration file called App.config is included in the ctgredis package or in <install\_path>\samples\csharp\eci and <install\_path>\samples\vb\eci on a Windows machine with CICS Transaction Gateway installed.

### Using the Trace class

The Trace class includes the following members:

#### **TraceLevel**

gets or sets the trace level

#### **DataDumpOffset**

gets or sets the starting offset in each data blocks when tracing at CtgTrcLevel4

#### **DataDumpLength**

gets or sets the maximum amount of data traced in each data block at CtgTrcLevel4

For more information see the Trace information in the .NET section of the *Programming Reference*.

---

## Chapter 10. Creating a CICS request exit

The CICS request exit is called by CICS Transaction Gateway in remote mode, to select a CICS server name for an ECI or ESI request. The CICS request exit can be used for request retry, dynamic server selection and for rejecting non-valid requests. If the server name returned by a CICS request exit is null, the request is sent to the default CICS server if one is specified in the configuration file (ctg.ini).

### Before you begin

If a request fails with a retryable error and the retry limit has not been reached, the Gateway daemon calls the CICS request exit to select an alternative CICS server. The following errors are retryable:

- The specified CICS server is no longer available (ECI\_ERR\_CICS\_DIED or ESI\_ERR\_CICS\_DIED)
- A connectivity problem has occurred (ECI\_ERR\_RESOURCE\_SHORTAGE or ESI\_ERR\_RESOURCE\_SHORTAGE)
- The specified CICS server is not available (ECI\_ERR\_NO\_CICS or ESI\_ERR\_NO\_CICS)

For an XA transaction, if a request is retried using a CICS request exit, the retry must use the same protocol as the original request. For example, a request that was originally attempted over EXCI cannot be retried over IPIC. If, on retry, the exit attempts to change the protocol used, the `ERROR_EXIT_RETRY_INVALID` return code is returned to the Client application and message CTG8468E is written to the error log.

You can pass a command to a CICS request exit dynamically using the `CREXIT` administration option; for more information see the *CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS: Administration Guide*.

### About this task

To configure and deploy a CICS request exit use the following steps:

#### Procedure

1. Create a Java class that implements the `com.ibm.ctg.ha.CICSRequestExit` interface.
2. Compile the Java class and package it into a JAR file.
3. Copy the JAR file to a location in your HFS accessible by the Gateway daemon.
4. Update the `CLASSPATH` environment variable in the Gateway daemon configuration to include the location of the JAR file containing your exit.
5. Specify the fully-qualified package name of your exit class by using the `cicsrequestexit` parameter in the configuration file (ctg.ini). For example, to deploy the sample `RoundRobinCICSRequestExit`, specify this:  
`cicsrequestexit=com.ibm.ctg.samples.ha.RoundRobinCICSRequestExit`
6. Start the Gateway daemon.

#### Related information:

CICS request exit

---

## Writing a CICS request exit

Methods implemented by the CICS request exit interface.

The CICS request exit must implement the `com.ibm.ctg.ha.CICSRequestExit` interface. Two methods defined by the interface must be implemented by the class:

- `getRetryCount`
- `getCICSServer`

If the CICS request exit fails to load and then initialize, the Gateway daemon fails to start. When the Gateway daemon loads the CICS request exit class, the default constructor is called, enabling any setup information to be initialized before the CICS request exit is used.

### **getRetryCount**

If the initialization is successful; that is, no exceptions are thrown from the default constructor, the `getRetryCount` method is called to determine how many times a request for a new transaction can be retried following a retryable error. The `getRetryCount` method is called once only, so the value will be constant for the lifetime of the Gateway daemon and used for the start of every transaction.

### **getCICSServer**

The `getCICSServer` method is called by the Gateway daemon at the start of each ECI unit of work and each ESI request to determine the CICS server that the unit of work or request is sent to. A unit of work is started by a `SYNCONRETURN` ECI request, the first ECI request in an extended LUW, or the first ECI request in an XA transaction. If the request fails with a retryable error and the maximum number of retries has not been reached, the `getCICSServer` method is called again to allow a different CICS server to be used. However, if the request fails and the maximum number of retries has been reached the error from the last request is returned to the Java client application. See `RequestDetails` for information on the request data available to a `getCICSServer` method. The retryable errors are:

- `ECI_ERR_NO_CICS`
- `ECI_ERR_CICS_DIED`
- `ECI_ERR_RESOURCE_SHORTAGE`
- `ESI_ERR_NO_CICS`
- `ESI_ERR_CICS_DIED`
- `ESI_ERR_RESOURCE_SHORTAGE`

### **InvalidRequestException**

If the `getCICSServer` method determines that the request is invalid it can throw a `com.ibm.ctg.ha.InvalidRequestException` that stops the request from being sent to CICS or from being retried. If the request is an ECI request, `ECI_ERR_INVALID_CALL_TYPE` is returned to the caller. If the request is an ESI request, `ESI_ERR_PEM_NOT_ACTIVE` is returned.

### **EventFired**

The `EventFired` method is called if:

- The `CICSRequestExit` is disabled at shutdown of the Gateway daemon
- A Gateway daemon receives an administration request for the CICS request exit that includes a command string.

This method is called for each defined `ExitEvent`. The CICS request exit can selectively process these using the event parameter.

### Related information:

 <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/cicstgzo/v9r0/topic/com.ibm.cics.tg.zos.doc/hajavadoc/com/ibm/ctg/ha/package-summary.html>  
CICS request exit programming reference

## Java CICS request exit samples

Two sample CICS request exits are provided. The first sample exit returns the CICS server to use for an ECI or ESI request. The second sample exit supports workload management using a round-robin algorithm.

### Location of sample files

The source code for the CICS request exit samples is provided in the following location: <install\_path>/samples/java/com/ibm/ctg/samples/ha

### BasicCICSRequestExit

This sample shows you how to implement a basic CICS request exit. The `getCICSServer` method returns the CICS server to be used on an ECI or ESI request, based on a predefined server mapping. If the CICS server on the ECI or ESI request is defined in the server mapping, the actual CICS server that it maps to is returned. If the CICS server on the ECI or ESI request is not defined in the server mapping, the CICS server is returned unchanged.

### RoundRobinCICSRequestExit

This sample shows you how to implement a CICS request exit to perform workload management. Each time that the `getCICSServer` method is called, it returns the next CICS server, in a threadsafe manner, from a predefined list. The CICS server specified on the ECI or ESI request by the application is ignored. The retry count is set so that each server in the list is called at most once for each request.

## Using the CICS request exit samples

Before using these samples modify the code so that the samples reference known CICS servers.

When these changes have been made, compile the sample, for example by using the **javac** command.

When configuring each sample exit for use in a specific environment refer to the following information:

### BasicCICSRequestExit

The constructor for this class populates a hash table with mappings between a name that would be used by the Java client application and an actual CICS server. Change the contents of the hash table so that there is a mapping between the CICS server specified on the ECI or ESI request, by the Java client application, and an actual CICS server.

## **RoundRobinCICSRequestExit**

The list of available CICS servers is contained in the serverList array. Change the values stored in this array to a list of actual CICS servers.

---

## Chapter 11. Java request monitoring exits

Request monitoring exits enable Java user exit code to obtain the details of requests as they are processed by CICS Transaction Gateway and Java client applications.

The following flow topology diagrams show when the request monitoring time stamps are generated depending on the CICS Transaction Gateway configuration. In each diagram, points T1, T2, T3, and T4 show where time stamps are collected for each request.

A request exit running inside the Gateway daemon can be called with the following event types:

**RequestEntry**

When a request is received by the Gateway daemon.

**RequestDetails**

Before the request is sent to CICS and after any DSS routing decision has been made.

**ResponseExit**

When the Gateway daemon sends the response back to the client application.

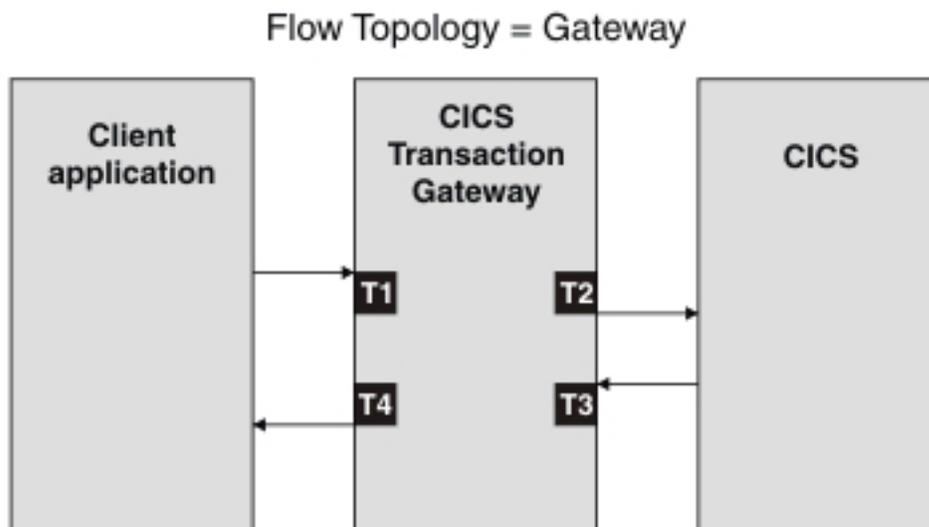


Figure 7. Request flow through the Gateway daemon

A request exit running inside the Java API for both the RemoteClient and LocalClient configurations can be called with the following event types:

**RequestEntry**

Before the request is sent to the Gateway daemon or CICS.

**ResponseExit**

After the response is received from the Gateway daemon or CICS.

### Flow Topology = RemoteClient

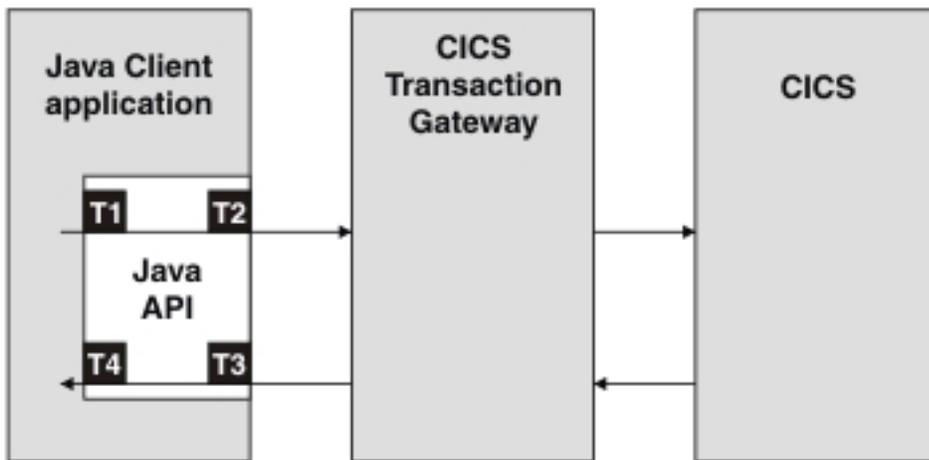


Figure 8. Request flow through the Gateway classes in remote mode

### Flow Topology = LocalClient

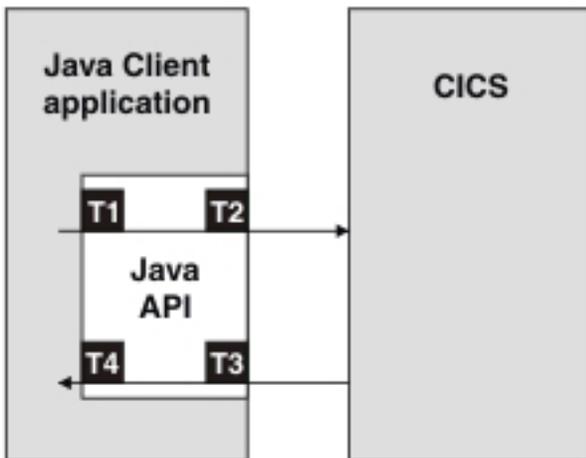


Figure 9. Request flow through the Gateway classes in local mode

#### Considerations for using request monitoring exits

- Request monitoring exits are configured independently in the Gateway daemon and Java client applications.
- Multiple exits can be configured but the order in which they are called is not defined.
- Exits running in the Gateway daemon are loaded at startup and remain active until disabled using the systems management command or the Gateway daemon is shut down.
- Exits running in a Java client application are loaded when the JavaGateway object is opened and remain active until the JavaGateway object is closed.

- Exits should be coded to have minimal impact on performance.
- An exit that throws a runtime exception or error is disabled.

## Writing a monitoring application to use the exits

A request monitoring exit is a Java class that implements the `com.ibm.ctg.monitoring.RequestExit` interface. When the exit is created the default no argument constructor is called. At this point, the exit can create any resources it needs when processing events from the Gateway daemon or Java client application. The `eventFired()` method is called at each of the exit points; when a systems management command is sent; or when the exit is shutdown. The shutdown event should be used to release any resources obtained during the lifetime of the exit.

Timestamps are taken during the flow at T1, T2, T3, and T4 on the diagrams.

- Timestamp T1 (RequestReceived) is generated as a request arrives at the Gateway daemon or Gateway classes. This data is available when the request event type is `RequestEntry`, `RequestDetails`, or `ResponseExit`.
- Timestamp T2 (RequestSent) is generated as the request leaves the Gateway daemon or Gateway classes. This data is available when the request event type is `ResponseExit`.
- Timestamp T3 (ResponseReceived) is generated when the reply arrives back in the Gateway daemon or Gateway classes. This data is available when the request event type is `ResponseExit`.
- Timestamp T4 (ResponseSent) is generated when the reply leaves the Gateway daemon or Gateway classes. This data is available when the request event type is `ResponseExit`.

When the exit is triggered, the `eventFired()` method is called and runs on the same thread as the caller. When the `eventFired()` method returns, the thread continues running as before. Processing performed by the exit on this thread affects performance and must be kept to a minimum. An example exit `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.ThreadedMonitor` shows you how to transfer this processing to a separate thread to reduce the impact on performance.

## Controlling request monitoring user exits dynamically

Request monitoring exits running in the Gateway daemon can be controlled through the `rmexit` option of the `/F <jobname>` command.

The `enable` and `disable` options allow you to enable or disable all the exits running within the Gateway daemon. When exits are disabled they are not called as part of the Gateway daemon processing.

The `/F <jobname>` command allows you to send system management commands to your request monitoring user exits so you can interact with the request monitoring user exits, to perform tasks such as dynamically starting or stopping a particular user exit.

When you issue a system management command with a `RequestEvent` of `Command`, the `eventFired()` method is driven for all request monitoring user exits that are active on the Gateway daemon. The input data is formed of a single entry in the map, with `RequestData` key "CommandData". The value associated with this key is a string representing the data provided via the system management command.

## Sample request monitoring user exits

A simple request monitoring user exit implementation of the RequestExit interface is in the com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.BasicMonitor class. The source code for request monitoring user exits samples is located in /samples/java/com/ibm/ctg/samples/requestexit.

### Related information:

Request monitoring user exit API information

---

## Correlation points available in the exits

Correlation points are available to identify the flow data available in the exits between the exits and between flows. For all flows, the FlowType enumeration is available. The enumeration defines the type of flow and has methods to determine other key qualities about this flow.

You can use FlowTopology to distinguish between Gateway daemon flows and flows in the Gateway classes, in both local and remote mode. The underlying ECIRRequest object is not accessible from the exits.

### Flow correlators

Individual flows through the Gateway daemon or Gateway classes have a CtgCorrelator. This correlator is a Java integer which is available at all RequestEvents: RequestEntry to ResponseExit, and can take any value from Integer.MinValue to Integer.MaxValue (values from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647). Each Gateway daemon or JavaGateway object uses independent correlators.

The Gateway daemon or JavaGateway object of a Client application can be identified if the APPLID and APPLID Qualifier are defined and are available as CtgApplid and CtgApplidQualifier. These are Java Strings containing 1 to 8 characters.

In three-tier (or remote mode) topologies, the CtgCorrelator, CtgApplid, and CtgApplidQualifier of the Client application flow are available in the exits in the Gateway daemon as ClientCtgCorrelator, ClientCtgApplid, and ClientCtgApplidQualifier.

For transactions that use IPIC, the origin data is available to associate the flow from a Java application through to a CICS server.

For EXCI SYNCONRETURN flows from the Gateway daemon, the CtgApplid, and CtgApplidQualifier are passed to CICS as a LU6.2 style UOWID. The format of this UOWID is a byte array, and available as CicsCorrelator.

The CICS Network UOWID is a byte array used by CICS to uniquely identify a unit of work. The encoding is binary for the integers and EBCDIC for the characters. The format is shown in the following table.

Table 13. Format of CICS Network UOWID

Offset	Length	Description
0	1	Length of UOWID
1	1	Length of network ID
2	n = 3 to 17	Network ID - [APPLIDQUALIFIER.] APPLID

Table 13. Format of CICS Network UOWID (continued)

Offset	Length	Description
3+q+u	6	NETUOWSX

Access to any user correlation data in the COMMAREA is through the Payload object, which is read-only, and available only during the eventFired() method.

### Transaction correlators

For XA transactions the XID is available, and for transactions that use EXCI, where the XID is unknown to CICS, the RRMS URID is also available as the URID object.

For extended mode ECI transactions, the LUW token is available after it has been set; for example, on all exits except the RequestEntry of the first request of the transaction.

---

## Data available by FlowType and RequestEvent

For RequestEvent types of RequestEntry, RequestDetails, and ResponseExit, data is available from several fields.

The RequestEvent type is passed with associated data on the eventFired method. Data is represented by a Map object, whose keys are of type RequestData and values are of type Object. The Map object can contain RequestData keys with values of "null".

The following tables cover the data available for each FlowType.

### Non-XA flows at RequestEntry

Data available for non-XA flows at RequestEvent = RequestEntry.

Y indicates that the field data is available for a specific flow type, N indicates that the field data is not available for the specific flow type.

Flow Type	EciStatus	EciSynconreturn	ExtendedModeEci	ExtendedModeCommit	ExtendedModeRollback
Channel	N	Y	Y	N	N
CicsAbendCode	N	N	N	N	N
CicsReturnCode	N	N	N	N	N
CicsServer	N	N	N	N	N
ClientCtgApplid 8 on page 92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientCtgApplidQualifier 8 on page 92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientCtgCorrelator8 on page 92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientLocation 2 on page 92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgApplid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgApplidQualifier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgCorrelator	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgReturnCode	N	N	N	N	N
DistributedIdentity	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FlowTopology	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FlowType	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GatewayUrl 6 on page 92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Location 7 on page 92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LUW Token	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OriginData 3 on page 92	N	N	N	N	N
Payload	N	Y	Y	N	N
Program	N	Y	Y	N	N
RequestReceived	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RequestSent 4 on page 92	N	N	N	N	N

Flow Type	EciStatus	EciSynconreturn	ExtendedModeEci	ExtendedModeCommit	ExtendedModeRollback
ResponseReceived 4	N	N	N	N	N
ResponseSent	N	N	N	N	N
RetryCount	N	N	N	N	N
Server 9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TranName TpnName5	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Urid1	N	N	N	N	N
Userid	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WireSize 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WorkerWaitTime2	N	N	N	N	N
XaReturnCode	N	N	N	N	N
XctCurrent10	N	Y	Y	N	N
XctParent10	N	Y	Y	N	N
XctRoot10	N	Y	Y	N	N
Xid	N	N	N	N	N

**Note:**

1. Urid is available only on non-IPIC flows.
2. ClientLocation, WorkerWaitTime and WireSize are available only when FlowTopology=Gateway.
3. OriginData is available only for IPIC flows to CICS servers when FlowTopology=Gateway and FlowTopology=LocalClient.
4. The timestamps from and to another system are set only if the flow goes to another system. For EciStatus and for non-IPIC XA flows, except XaEci, this will be when FlowTopology=RemoteClient only.
5. TranName and TpnName are mutually exclusive. Either might be set, but not both.
6. GatewayUrl is available only when FlowTopology=RemoteClient.
7. Location is available exclusively when FlowTopology=Gateway and FlowTopology=RemoteClient.
8. ClientCtgApplid, ClientCtgApplidQualifier, and ClientCtgCorrelator are available to clients that support these data fields when FlowTopology=Gateway. These data fields are supported by Java clients using classes from CICS Transaction Gateway V7.1 and later, ECI V2, and .NET clients using libraries from CICS Transaction Gateway V8.1 and later.
9. Server is only available if a server was specified on the request.
10. XCT data is only available if the cross-component trace (XCT) facility is enabled in WebSphere Application Server.

## XA flows at RequestEntry

Data available for XA flows at RequestEvent = RequestEntry.

Y indicates that the field data is available for a specific flow type, N indicates that the field data is not available for the specific flow type.

Flow Type	XaStart	XaEci	Xa1PhaseCommit	XaPrepare	XaCommit	XaRollback	XaForget	XaRecover
Channel	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
CicsAbendCode	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CicsReturnCode	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CicsServer	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ClientCtgApplid 8 on page 93	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientCtgApplidQualifier 8 on page 93	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientCtgCorrelator 8 on page 93	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientLocation 2 on page 93	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgApplid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgApplidQualifier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgCorrelator	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Flow Type	XaStart	XaEci	Xa1PhaseCommit	XaPrepare	XaCommit	XaRollback	XaForget	XaRecover
CtgReturnCode	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DistributedIdentity	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
FlowTopology	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FlowType	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GatewayUrl 6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Location 7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LUW Token	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
OriginData 3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PayLoad	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Program	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RequestReceived	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RequestSent 4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ResponseReceived 4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ResponseSent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RetryCount	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Server 9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TranName TpnName 5	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Urid 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Userid	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
WireSize 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WorkerWaitTime 2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
XaReturnCode	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
XctCurrent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
XctParent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
XctRoot	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Xid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

**Note:**

1. Urid is available only on non-IPIC flows.
2. ClientLocation, WorkerWaitTime and WireSize are available when FlowTopology=Gateway.
3. OriginData is available only for IPIC flows to CICS servers when FlowTopology=Gateway and FlowTopology=LocalClient.
4. The timestamps from and to another system are set if the flow goes to another system. For EciStatus and for non-IPIC XA flows, except XaEci, this will be when FlowTopology=RemoteClient only.
5. TranName and TpnName are mutually exclusive. Either TranName or TpnName can be set, but not both.
6. GatewayUrl is available only when FlowTopology=RemoteClient.
7. Location is available exclusively when FlowTopology=Gateway and FlowTopology=RemoteClient.
8. ClientCtgApplid, ClientCtgApplidQualifier, and ClientCtgCorrelator are available to clients that support these data fields when FlowTopology=Gateway. These data fields are supported by Java clients using classes from CICS Transaction Gateway V7.1 and later, ECI V2, and .NET clients using libraries from CICS Transaction Gateway V8.1 and later.
9. Server is only available if a server was specified on the request.

## Non-XA flows at ResponseExit

Data available for non-XA flows at RequestEvent = ResponseExit.

Y indicates that the field data is available for a specific flow type, N indicates that the field data is not available for the specific flow type.

Flow Type	EciStatus	EciSynconreturn	ExtendedModeEci	ExtendedModeCommit	ExtendedModeRollback
Channel	N	Y	Y	N	N
CicsAbendCode	N	Y	Y	N	N
CicsReturnCode	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CicsServer 2 on page 94	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Flow Type	EciStatus	EciSynconreturn	ExtendedModeEci	ExtendedModeCommit	ExtendedModeRollback
ClientCtgApplid 8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientCtgApplidQualifier 8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientCtgCorrelator 8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientLocation 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgApplid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgApplidQualifier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgCorrelator	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgReturnCode	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DistributedIdentity	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FlowTopology	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FlowType	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GatewayUrl 6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Location 7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LUW Token	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OriginData 3	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
PayLoad	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Program	N	Y	Y	N	N
RequestReceived	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RequestSent 4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ResponseReceived 4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ResponseSent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RetryCount 2	N	Y	Y	N	N
Server 9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TranName TpnName 5	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Urid 1	N	N	N	N	N
Userid	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WireSize 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WorkerWaitTime 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
XaReturnCode	N	N	N	N	N
XctCurrent10	N	Y	Y	N	N
XctParent10	N	Y	Y	N	N
XctRoot10	N	Y	Y	N	N
Xid	N	N	N	N	N

**Note:**

1. Urid is available only on non-IPIC flows.
2. CicsServer, ClientLocation, RetryCount, WorkerWaitTime and WireSize are available only when FlowTopology=Gateway. CicsServer and RetryCount are available only for the first request of the transaction.
3. OriginData is available only for IPIC flows to CICS servers when FlowTopology=Gateway and FlowTopology=LocalClient.
4. The timestamps from and to another system are set only if the flow goes to another system. For EciStatus and for non-IPIC XA flows, except XaEci, this will be when FlowTopology=RemoteClient only.
5. TranName and TpnName are mutually exclusive. Either can be set, but not both.
6. GatewayUrl is available exclusively when FlowTopology=RemoteClient.
7. Location is available only for FlowTopology=Gateway and FlowTopology=RemoteClient.
8. ClientCtgApplid, ClientCtgApplidQualifier, and ClientCtgCorrelator are available to clients that support these data fields when FlowTopology=Gateway. These data fields are supported by Java clients using classes from CICS Transaction Gateway V7.1 and later, ECI V2, and .NET clients using libraries from CICS Transaction Gateway V8.1 and later.
9. Server is only available on EciStatus flows if one was specified on the request.
10. XCT data is only available if the cross-component trace (XCT) facility is enabled in WebSphere Application Server.

## XA flows at ResponseExit

Data available for XA flows at RequestEvent = ResponseExit.

Y indicates that the field data is available for a specific flow type, N indicates that the field data is not available for the specific flow type.

Flow Type	XaStart	XaEci	Xa1PhaseCommit	XaPrepare	XaCommit	XaRollback	XaForget	XaRecover
Channel	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
CicsAbendCode	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
CicsReturnCode	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
CicsServer 2	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ClientCtgApplid 8 on page 96	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientCtgApplidQualifier 8 on page 96	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientCtgCorrelator 8 on page 96	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ClientLocation 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgApplid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgApplidQualifier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgCorrelator	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CtgReturnCode	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DistributedIdentity	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
FlowTopology	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FlowType	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GatewayUrl 6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Location 7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luw Token	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
OriginData 3	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
PayLoad	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Program	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
RequestReceived	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RequestSent 4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ResponseReceived 4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ResponseSent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RetryCount 2	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Server9 on page 96	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TranName TpnName 5	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Urid 1	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Userid	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
WireSize 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WorkerWaitTime 2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
XaReturnCode	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
XctCurrent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
XctParent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
XctRoot	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Xid	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

### Note:

1. Urid is available only on non-IPIC flows.
2. CicsServer, ClientLocation, RetryCount, WorkerWaitTime and WireSize are available only when FlowTopology=Gateway. CicsServer and RetryCount are available only for the first request of the transaction.
3. OriginData is available only for IPIC flows to CICS servers when FlowTopology=Gateway and FlowTopology=LocalClient.
4. The timestamps from and to another system are set only if the flow goes to another system. For non-IPIC XA flows, except XaEci, this will be when FlowTopology=RemoteClient only.
5. TranName and TpnName are mutually exclusive. Either might be set, but not both.
6. GatewayUrl is available only when FlowTopology=RemoteClient.
7. Location is available exclusively when FlowTopology=Gateway and FlowTopology=RemoteClient.



---

## Chapter 12. Creating a CICS request exit

The CICS request exit is called by CICS Transaction Gateway in remote mode, to select a CICS server name for an ECI or ESI request. The CICS request exit can be used for request retry, dynamic server selection and for rejecting non-valid requests. If the server name returned by a CICS request exit is null, the request is sent to the default CICS server if one is specified in the configuration file (ctg.ini).

### Before you begin

If a request fails with a retryable error and the retry limit has not been reached, the Gateway daemon calls the CICS request exit to select an alternative CICS server. The following errors are retryable:

- The specified CICS server is no longer available (ECI\_ERR\_CICS\_DIED or ESI\_ERR\_CICS\_DIED)
- A connectivity problem has occurred (ECI\_ERR\_RESOURCE\_SHORTAGE or ESI\_ERR\_RESOURCE\_SHORTAGE)
- The specified CICS server is not available (ECI\_ERR\_NO\_CICS or ESI\_ERR\_NO\_CICS)

For an XA transaction, if a request is retried using a CICS request exit, the retry must use the same protocol as the original request. For example, a request that was originally attempted over EXCI cannot be retried over IPIC. If, on retry, the exit attempts to change the protocol used, the `ERROR_EXIT_RETRY_INVALID` return code is returned to the Client application and message CTG8468E is written to the error log.

You can pass a command to a CICS request exit dynamically using the `CREXIT` administration option; for more information see the *CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS: Administration Guide*.

### About this task

To configure and deploy a CICS request exit use the following steps:

#### Procedure

1. Create a Java class that implements the `com.ibm.ctg.ha.CICSRequestExit` interface.
2. Compile the Java class and package it into a JAR file.
3. Copy the JAR file to a location in your HFS accessible by the Gateway daemon.
4. Update the `CLASSPATH` environment variable in the Gateway daemon configuration to include the location of the JAR file containing your exit.
5. Specify the fully-qualified package name of your exit class by using the `cicsrequestexit` parameter in the configuration file (ctg.ini). For example, to deploy the sample `RoundRobinCICSRequestExit`, specify this:  
`cicsrequestexit=com.ibm.ctg.samples.ha.RoundRobinCICSRequestExit`
6. Start the Gateway daemon.

#### Related information:

CICS request exit

---

## Writing a CICS request exit

Methods implemented by the CICS request exit interface.

The CICS request exit must implement the `com.ibm.ctg.ha.CICSRequestExit` interface. Two methods defined by the interface must be implemented by the class:

- `getRetryCount`
- `getCICSServer`

If the CICS request exit fails to load and then initialize, the Gateway daemon fails to start. When the Gateway daemon loads the CICS request exit class, the default constructor is called, enabling any setup information to be initialized before the CICS request exit is used.

### **getRetryCount**

If the initialization is successful; that is, no exceptions are thrown from the default constructor, the `getRetryCount` method is called to determine how many times a request for a new transaction can be retried following a retryable error. The `getRetryCount` method is called once only, so the value will be constant for the lifetime of the Gateway daemon and used for the start of every transaction.

### **getCICSServer**

The `getCICSServer` method is called by the Gateway daemon at the start of each ECI unit of work and each ESI request to determine the CICS server that the unit of work or request is sent to. A unit of work is started by a `SYNCONRETURN` ECI request, the first ECI request in an extended LUW, or the first ECI request in an XA transaction. If the request fails with a retryable error and the maximum number of retries has not been reached, the `getCICSServer` method is called again to allow a different CICS server to be used. However, if the request fails and the maximum number of retries has been reached the error from the last request is returned to the Java client application. See `RequestDetails` for information on the request data available to a `getCICSServer` method. The retryable errors are:

- `ECI_ERR_NO_CICS`
- `ECI_ERR_CICS_DIED`
- `ECI_ERR_RESOURCE_SHORTAGE`
- `ESI_ERR_NO_CICS`
- `ESI_ERR_CICS_DIED`
- `ESI_ERR_RESOURCE_SHORTAGE`

### **InvalidRequestException**

If the `getCICSServer` method determines that the request is invalid it can throw a `com.ibm.ctg.ha.InvalidRequestException` that stops the request from being sent to CICS or from being retried. If the request is an ECI request, `ECI_ERR_INVALID_CALL_TYPE` is returned to the caller. If the request is an ESI request, `ESI_ERR_PEM_NOT_ACTIVE` is returned.

### **EventFired**

The `EventFired` method is called if:

- The `CICSRequestExit` is disabled at shutdown of the Gateway daemon
- A Gateway daemon receives an administration request for the CICS request exit that includes a command string.

This method is called for each defined `ExitEvent`. The CICS request exit can selectively process these using the event parameter.

### Related information:

 <http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/cicstgzo/v9r0/topic/com.ibm.cics.tg.zos.doc/hajavadoc/com/ibm/ctg/ha/package-summary.html>  
CICS request exit programming reference

## Java CICS request exit samples

Two sample CICS request exits are provided. The first sample exit returns the CICS server to use for an ECI or ESI request. The second sample exit supports workload management using a round-robin algorithm.

### Location of sample files

The source code for the CICS request exit samples is provided in the following location: <install\_path>/samples/java/com/ibm/ctg/samples/ha

### BasicCICSRequestExit

This sample shows you how to implement a basic CICS request exit. The `getCICSServer` method returns the CICS server to be used on an ECI or ESI request, based on a predefined server mapping. If the CICS server on the ECI or ESI request is defined in the server mapping, the actual CICS server that it maps to is returned. If the CICS server on the ECI or ESI request is not defined in the server mapping, the CICS server is returned unchanged.

### RoundRobinCICSRequestExit

This sample shows you how to implement a CICS request exit to perform workload management. Each time that the `getCICSServer` method is called, it returns the next CICS server, in a threadsafe manner, from a predefined list. The CICS server specified on the ECI or ESI request by the application is ignored. The retry count is set so that each server in the list is called at most once for each request.

## Using the CICS request exit samples

Before using these samples modify the code so that the samples reference known CICS servers.

When these changes have been made, compile the sample, for example by using the **javac** command.

When configuring each sample exit for use in a specific environment refer to the following information:

### BasicCICSRequestExit

The constructor for this class populates a hash table with mappings between a name that would be used by the Java client application and an actual CICS server. Change the contents of the hash table so that there is a mapping between the CICS server specified on the ECI or ESI request, by the Java client application, and an actual CICS server.

## **RoundRobinCICSRequestExit**

The list of available CICS servers is contained in the serverList array. Change the values stored in this array to a list of actual CICS servers.

---

## Chapter 13. Sample programs

A wide selection of sample programs for the supported programming languages are included with CICS Transaction Gateway.

The sample programs that run on z/OS are located under the UNIX System Services product install samples directory, and in the product MVS™ dataset SCTGSAMP. Each sample JCL job has comments that describe how to use and customize the file. Make a copy of the SCTGSAMP library and customize the copy. The sample programs that run on non-z/OS platforms, such as statistics, ECI V2, ESI V2 and .NET, are included in the ctgredist package which is located in the <CTG install location>/deployable directory.

---

### UNIX System Services ctgtest script

This script tests CICS Transaction Gateway to ensure that the product is correctly installed and configured.

#### UNIX System Services ctgtest script

The script is a UNIX System Services script that is supplied in samples/ctgtest. You can use the sample JCL jobs CTGTESTL, and CTGTESTR to run the script, or you can use the command line. The script uses the EciB2 sample program, which requires the sample server program EC01 to be installed on the CICS server.

#### Sample JCL jobs

The CTGTESTL and CTGTESTR jobs from the SCTGSAMP library must be customized, as indicated in the comments, to replace installation-dependent variables and set the CTGTEST\_OPTS environment variable.

CTGTESTR is used for testing a remote mode configuration.

CTGTESTL is used for testing a local mode configuration

#### Command Line

Before you run the ctgtest script from a command line, parameters for the EciB2 sample program must be set in the environment variable *CTGTEST\_OPTS*, for example,

```
export CTGTEST_OPTS="jgate=tcp://localhost jgateport=2006 server=myserver  
prog0=EC01 commarea=mydata userid=myuid password=mypwd
```

---

### COBOL samples

These samples are for running on a CICS server.

To run the sample programs, the correct server programs and transactions must be built and available on your CICS server. These samples are in <install\_path>/samples/server.

#### EC01.CCP

This sample returns the current date and time in its COMMAREA.

### EC02.CCP

This sample returns the number of times it has been run in a unit of work in its COMMAREA.

### EC03.CCP

This sample receives CHAR container INPUTDATA and performs CICS GET CONTAINER commands to return the contents, length and CCSID of the container. This program returns the length in a BIT container and the CCSID in a CHAR container, plus the date and time on the CICS server and a message containing the input data or a failure message.

For information about how to build and install these programs, refer to your CICS server documentation.

---

## Java client samples

These samples are for use with the ECI Request and security APIs.

To use these samples, you must ensure that the required server programs or transactions are installed on your CICS server. These samples do not demonstrate all the techniques required for a large application. They are not templates and should not be used as the basis for developing production applications.

## Compiled Java samples

These samples are already compiled and are provided together with their source code.

The samples are in <install\_path>/classes/ctgsamples.jar.

The source for these samples is in the <install\_path>/samples/java directory under the package structure, which is in the following form:

```
com.ibm.ctg.samples.type_of_sample
```

## Running the sample programs

To run the sample programs, ensure that ctgsamples.jar and ctgclient.jar are referenced in your class path. If running the sample in local mode, ctgserver.jar is also required.

These files are in the classes directory.

```
CLASSPATH=<install_path>/classes/ctgsamples.jar  
:<install_path>/classes/ctgclient.jar  
:<install_path>/classes/ctgserver.jar
```

Alternatively you can run the sample programs by using the Java **-classpath** option, specifying the same information.

When running a sample program, if you provide any command line parameters, you must enter them in the order specified by the usage statement of the particular sample program.

## Connecting to CICS Transaction Gateway

You can provide a URL that specifies the location of the CICS Transaction Gateway to which you want to connect.

This should be of the form *protocol://address*. For example, for a remote mode connection using the SSL protocol to a Gateway daemon with address "myserver.test.com":

```
ssl://myserver.ibm.com
```

If you are using IPv6, you must enclose the address in square brackets. For example, for a remote mode connection using the TCP/IP protocol to a Gateway daemon with IPv6 address "2002:914:fc12:632:7:36:66:134":

```
tcp://[2002:914:fc12:632:7:36:66:134]
```

If you want to use local mode, the URL is "local:".

## Java ECI base class samples

Samples demonstrating the use of the ECI Java base class API. These samples include simple, intermediate, and advanced ECI Java base classes.

### Java EciB1 sample

This sample lists the systems defined in the Gateway daemon configuration file (ctg.ini) and allows you to choose the one to which an ECI request is sent. This request is then sent, and the date and time are returned in ASCII by CICS program EC01, alongside a representation in hexadecimal.

#### Usage:

```
java com.ibm.ctg.samples.eci.EciB1 [Gateway Url] [Gateway Port Number]
there [SSL Keyring] [SSL Password]
```

If translation of the date and time to ASCII is required, a conversion template needs to be created for EC01 on the server. Refer to the information about configuring data conversion in the *CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS Administration Guide* for further details on conversion templates.

### Java EciB2 sample

This sample is used for testing ECI requests sent to CICS. It controls the parameters values from the command line.

#### Usage:

```
java com.ibm.ctg.samples.eci.EciB2 [jgate=gateway_URL]
[jgateport=gateway_port]
[clientsecurity=client_security_class]
[serversecurity=server_security_class]
[server=cics_server_name or IPIC_url]
[userid=cics_userid]
[password=cics_password]
[prog<0..9>=prog_name]
[commarea=comm_area]
[commarealength=comm_area_length]
[status]
[trace]
[ascii | ebcidic | asis]
```

You can specify the Gateway URL and relevant ECI request parameters as input to the application, and either call a single CICS program or call multiple CICS programs within one extended LUW. You can control the code page of the COMMAREA flowed on the ECI request as an input parameter.

## Java EciB3 sample

This sample is for using with the channels and containers components of the CICS Transaction Gateway API.

### Usage:

```
java com.ibm.ctg.samples.eci.EciB3 [Gateway URL] [Gateway Port Number]
[SSL Keyring] [SSL Password]
```

When using remote mode, the sample program connects to a Gateway daemon and obtains a list of available CICS servers. It then flows an ECI request for CICS program EC03 to the selected server.

When using local mode, the sample program prompts for the URL of a CICS TCPIP SERVICE listening for IPIC requests, before flowing an ECI request for CICS program EC03 to that CICS server. This URL is of the form *protocol://hostname:port*, where *protocol* is "tcp" or "ssl".

## Java EciI1 sample

This sample shows the use of the ECI Request classes with an asynchronous extended request and a "callbackable" object.

### Usage:

```
java com.ibm.ctg.samples.eci.EciI1 [Gateway URL] [Port]
[SSL keyring] [SSL password]
```

The sample queries the Gateway daemon for a list of servers, then runs transaction EC02 on the selected server.

You can provide a gateway URL and port number, along with an SSL keyring and SSL password as command-line parameters. If you do not provide a URL, the sample programs default to local.

When you start the Gateway daemon, ensure that the `ctgsamples.jar` file is referenced in the class path.

This sample program also illustrates the use of the `ClientCompression` and `ServerCompression` samples. For more information, see "Java security exit data compression samples" on page 111.

## Java EciA1 sample

This sample shows the use of the ECI request classes within the framework of a servlet.

To compile `EciA1`, the servlet packages (2.2) `javax.servlet` and `javax.servlet.http` must be referenced in the class path or added to the `<install_path>/samples/java` directory.

When the servlet is initialized, it reads values supplied for the Gateway URL, SSL classname and SSL password if they have been specified as initialization parameters. Otherwise the default URL is local. The initial page displays the URL of the connected Gateway daemon and a number of areas for user input: Server, Program, CommArea Size, User ID, and Password.

- Server is a combination box containing the names of all the servers listed in the configuration file (`ctg.ini`).

- Program is a list limited to EC01 and EC02; these must be available on the CICS Server.
- CommArea Size can be set for EC01 only; for EC02 the size is always 50.
- The user ID and password can be specified in the two remaining text areas.

The servlet takes the submitted data and runs the program, automatically backing out if the transaction terminates abnormally, or committing if it runs successfully. The results of the transaction are displayed on a new page.

You can use a servlet properties file to provide initialization parameters. The sample servlet looks for the following case-sensitive parameters:

- GatewayURL
- SSLClassname
- SSLPassword

For example:

```
servlet.EciA1.initArgs=GatewayURL=tcp://localhost:2006
```

If your JEE application server requires Java 2 Security permissions, or if you have enabled this facility on your server, you might have to give the permissions described in “Using a Java 2 Security Manager” on page 46.

Refer to the documentation for your JEE application server on setting servlet initialization parameters.

## Java ESI base class samples

Samples demonstrating the use of the ESI Java base class API.

### Java EsiB1 sample

This sample lists the systems defined in the Gateway daemon configuration file (ctg.ini) and allows you to select one. Using the ESI API, you then enter a user ID and password for verification on the selected CICS server. Information about the account being used is displayed on the screen.

**Usage:** java com.ibm.ctg.samples.esi.EsiB1 [Gateway URL] [Gateway port number] [SSL keyring] [SSL password]

---

## JEE samples

These samples are based on the JEE (Java 2 Enterprise Edition) standard.

The JEE samples are in <install\_path>/samples/java/com/ibm/ctg/samples/jee.

### JEE ECIDateTime sample

This sample uses the ECI resource adapter, and calls the CICS program EC01. The program uses an enterprise bean that makes CCI calls; a client to the enterprise bean is also provided.

The ECIDateTime sample program includes the following files:

#### **ECIDateTimeBean.java**

The enterprise bean ECIDateTime implementation code

#### **ECIDateTime.java**

The enterprise bean Remote interface

**ECIDateTimeHome.java**

The enterprise bean Home interface

**JavaStringRecord.java**

The sample program record interface that wraps an ECI COMMAREA

**ECIDateTimeClient.java**

The client for the enterprise bean

Enterprise beans have a main body of code and two interfaces. The Remote interface contains the business methods that the bean implements (in this case, the execute() method.) The Home interface manages the life cycle of the enterprise bean.

ECIDateTimeClient looks up the enterprise bean as ECIDateTimeBean1 in Java Naming Directory Interface (JNDI), and then narrows the search to a specific object using the remote interface as a type-cast. When execute() is called on this interface, the method is called remotely on the enterprise bean. This remote method in turn looks up the resource adapter's connection factory (an instance of the resource adapter) under the name ECI and runs EC01 in CICS and gets the date and time back as a COMMAREA, which it then returns to the caller (the client application).

To use the sample program:

1. Deploy the CICS ECI resource adapter; this is a file called <install\_path>/deployable/cicseci.rar.
2. Create a connection factory with parameters that are valid for your CICS server environment (on WebSphere Application Server, these settings are on the Custom properties tab of the J2C connection factory settings), for more information, see the information about deploying resource adapters in the *CICS Transaction Gateway Administration Guide*. The connection factory must have a JNDI name of ECI for the sample program to work.
3. Deploy the ECIDateTime sample. The sample is a file called ECIDateTime.ear and is located in the <install\_path>/deployable directory. The deployment process is specific to your JEE application server, but mainly involves identifying the interfaces to the deployment tool, after setting any properties you need. The properties you are asked for might include:

**Transaction type**

This can be set to Container-managed or Bean-managed. This determines whether you want to control transactions yourself. The JEE application server manages Container-managed transactions; if prompted, select this type for the sample program.

**Enterprise bean type**

ECIDateTime is a stateless session bean.

**JNDI name**

The enterprise bean client uses JNDI to look up the enterprise bean. This allows you to find the name of the enterprise bean in the directory. The ECIDateTimeClient requires this name to be set to ECIDateTimeBean1.

**Resource references**

The enterprise bean refers to another resource, the ECI resource adapter. To enable this to happen, you need to:

- a. Deploy a ConnectionFactory for the ECI resource adapter with a JNDI name of ECI.

- b. List this `ConnectionFactory` as a resource reference for this enterprise bean.
4. Run the Client application. You can run it from a command line, but if using WebSphere, use the `launchClient` utility, which sets up the necessary parameters to allow you to talk to the JNDI directory in WebSphere to find the `ECIDateTime` enterprise bean. The application returns the current date and time from CICS application EC01.

## JEE EC03Channel sample

This sample calls the CICS program EC03 using the CICS ECI resource adapter. The program uses an enterprise bean that makes ECI calls; a client to the enterprise bean is provided.

The EC03Channel sample program includes the following files:

### **EC03ChannelBean.java**

The implementation of the EC03 channel EJB

### **EC03Channel.java**

The Remote interface for the EC03 channel EJB

### **EC03ChannelHome.java**

The Home interface for the EC03 channel EJB

### **EC03ChannelClient.java**

A basic client which calls the EC03 channel EJB

Enterprise beans have a main body of code and two interfaces. The Remote interface contains the business methods that the bean implements (in this case, the `execute()` method.) The Home interface manages the life cycle of the enterprise bean.

`EC03ChannelClient` looks up the enterprise bean as `EC03ChannelHome` in Java Naming Directory Interface (JNDI), and then narrows the search to a specific object using the remote interface as a type-cast. When `execute()` is called on this interface, the method is called remotely on the enterprise bean. This remote method in turn looks up the resource adapter's connection factory (an instance of the resource adapter) under the name ECI and runs EC03 in CICS, passing in a channel with one container. When the ECI call program returns, the containers returned from the program are enumerated and placed into a `HashMap`, which is then returned to the client.

To use the sample program:

1. Deploy the CICS ECI resource adapter (`cicseci.rar`); this is located in the deployable directory of the CICS Transaction Gateway install path.
2. Create a connection factory with parameters that are valid for your CICS server environment (on WebSphere Application Server, these settings are on the Custom properties tab of the J2C connection factory settings). See the information about deploying resource adapters in the *CICS Transaction Gateway Administration Guide* for more information. The connection factory must have a JNDI name of "ECI" for the sample program to work.
3. Deploy the EC03Channel sample. The sample is a file called `EC03Channel.ear` and is located in the `<install_path>/deployable` directory. The deployment process is specific to your JEE application server, but mainly involves identifying the interfaces to the deployment tool, after setting any properties you need. The properties you are asked for might include:

**Transaction type**

Can be set to container-managed or bean-managed. This determines whether you want to control transactions yourself. The JEE application server manages Container-managed transactions; if prompted, select this type for the sample program.

**Enterprise bean type**

EC03Channel is a stateless session bean.

**JNDI name**

The enterprise bean client uses JNDI to look up the enterprise bean. This allows the enterprise client to find the name of the enterprise bean in the directory.

**Resource references**

The enterprise bean refers to a connection factory. To enable this to happen you need to add the connection factory defined in Step 2 on page 107 as a resource reference for this enterprise bean.

4. Run the Client application. You can run it from a command line, but if using WebSphere, use the launchClient utility, which sets up the necessary parameters to allow the enterprise client to look up the bean in the JNDI directory in WebSphere to find the EC03Channel enterprise bean. The application calls the bean, passing a string of text to the EC03 program, and displays the contents of the containers returned.

## C ECI V2 and ESI V2 samples

These samples demonstrate the use of the ECI V2 and ESI V2 APIs.

The ECI V2 samples are written in C and can be found in the <install\_path>/samples/c/eci\_v2 directory.

The ESI V2 sample is written in C and can be found in the <install\_path>/samples/c/esi\_v2 directory.

The ECI V2 and ESI V2 samples can be built and run on any supported platform other than z/OS, but can connect to a Gateway daemon running on z/OS.

## C ctgesib1 sample

This sample lists the CICS servers defined on a remote CICS Transaction Gateway, and allows you to select a server. You are prompted to input the user ID and password or password phrase which are then verified on the chosen server using the ESI V2 API. The last verified time of the user ID and the password expiry time are displayed.

The ctgesib1 sample is written in C and is located in <install\_path>/samples/c/esi\_v2

To build the sample, change to this directory and issue the following command:

*Table 14. Commands used to build the sample on different platforms*

Platform/compiler	32-bit sample	64-bit sample
UNIX and Linux	make -f samp.mak	make -f samp64.mak
Linux on POWER using IBM XL C	make -f samp.mak COMPILER=XL	make -f samp64.mak COMPILER=XL

Table 14. Commands used to build the sample on different platforms (continued)

Platform/compiler	32-bit sample	64-bit sample
Windows	ctgesib1mak.cmd 32	ctgesib1mak.cmd 64

When compiled, the sample program can be executed using the following command:

```
ctgesib1 [host name] [port number]
```

## C ctgecib1 sample

This sample lists the CICS servers defined on a remote CICS Transaction Gateway, and allows you to select the CICS server to which an ECI program call is made. This call is then made and the date and time are returned by the CICS program EC01.

The ctgecib1 sample is written in C and is in <install\_path>/samples/c/eci\_v2.

To build the sample, change to this directory and issue the following command:

Table 15. Commands used to build the sample on different platforms

Platform/compiler	32-bit sample	64-bit sample
UNIX and Linux	make -f samp.mak	make -f samp64.mak
Linux on POWER using IBM XL C	make -f samp.mak COMPILER=XL	make -f samp64.mak COMPILER=XL
Windows	ctgecib1mak.cmd 32	ctgecib1mak.cmd 64

Once compiled, the sample program can be executed using the following command:

```
ctgecib1 [host name] [port number]
```

## C ctgecib2 sample

This sample lists the CICS servers defined on a remote CICS Transaction Gateway, and allows you to select the CICS server to which a number of asynchronous ECI program calls are made. The CICS program EC01 returns the date and time on each call. A separate thread retrieves the responses for the program calls and displays the results of each call.

The ctgecib2 sample is written in C and is in <install\_path>/samples/c/eci\_v2.

To build the sample, change to this directory and issue the following command:

Table 16. Commands used to build the sample on different platforms

Platform/compiler	32-bit sample	64-bit sample
UNIX and Linux	make -f samp.mak	make -f samp64.mak
Linux on POWER using IBM XL C	make -f samp.mak COMPILER=XL	make -f samp64.mak COMPILER=XL
Windows	ctgecib2mak.cmd 32	ctgecib2mak.cmd 64

Once compiled, the sample program can be started using the following command:

```
ctgecib2 [host name] [port number] [num calls] [user id] [password]
```

## C ctgecib3 sample

This sample lists the systems defined on a remote CICS Transaction Gateway, and allows you to select the one to which an ECI program call is made. The supplied CICS program EC03 is called with a channel and a single CHAR container. The program updates the channel by adding new containers. The sample program lists all the containers that are returned from the EC03 program.

The ctgecib3 sample is written in C and is in <install\_path>/samples/c/eci\_v2.

To build the sample, change to this directory and issue the following command:

*Table 17. Commands used to build the sample on different platforms*

Platform/compiler	32-bit sample	64-bit sample
UNIX and Linux	make -f samp.mak	make -f samp64.mak
Linux on POWER using IBM XL C	make -f samp.mak COMPILER=XL	make -f samp64.mak COMPILER=XL
Windows	ctgecib3mak.cmd 32	ctgecib3mak.cmd 64

Once compiled, the sample program can be started using the following command:  
ctgecib3 [host name] [port number]

---

## C#/Visual Basic .NET samples

These samples show how C# and Visual Basic .NET clients can make ECI and ESI calls to CICS.

### C#/Visual Basic .NET EciB1 sample

This sample lists the CICS servers defined on a CICS Transaction Gateway, and allows you to select the CICS server to which an ECI program call is made. The call is made and the date and time are returned by program EC01.

The sample is provided in C# and Visual Basic .NET. The C# sample is in <install\_path>/samples/csharp/eci, and the Visual Basic .NET sample is in <install\_path>/samples/vb/eci.

You can compile the sample using Microsoft Visual Studio or from a Windows command prompt. A Microsoft Visual Studio project file is provided for each language.

To build the sample program from a command prompt, change to the appropriate directory and run the supplied command file EciB1mak.cmd. The file compiles the program for Windows using the C# or Visual Basic .NET compiler which are provided by the Microsoft .NET Framework.

When compiled, you can execute the sample program using the following command:

EciB1 [host name] [port number]

### C#/Visual Basic .NET EciB3 sample

This sample lists the systems defined on a CICS Transaction Gateway, and allows you to select the one to which an ECI program call is made. The supplied CICS program EC03 is called with a channel and a single CHAR container. The program

updates the channel by adding new containers. The sample program lists all the containers that are returned from the EC03 program. The name, type and data contained within the returned containers is displayed to the console.

The sample is provided in C# and Visual Basic .NET. The C# sample is in <install\_path>/samples/csharp/eci, and the Visual Basic .NET sample is in <install\_path>/samples/vb/eci.

You can compile the sample using Microsoft Visual Studio or from a Windows command prompt. A Microsoft Visual Studio project file is provided for each language.

To build the sample program from a command prompt, change to the appropriate directory and run the supplied command file EciB3mak.cmd. The file compiles the program for Windows using the C# or Visual Basic .NET compiler which are provided by the Microsoft .NET Framework.

When compiled, you can execute the sample program using the following command:

```
EciB3 [host name] [port number]
```

## **C#/Visual Basic .NET EsiB1 sample**

This sample lists the CICS servers defined on a CICS Transaction Gateway and allows you to select one. Using the ESI API, you then enter a user ID, and password or password phrase, for verification on the selected CICS server. Information about the account being used is displayed on the screen.

The sample is provided in C# and Visual Basic .NET. The C# sample is in <install\_path>/samples/csharp/esi, and the Visual Basic .NET sample is in <install\_path>/samples/vb/esi. You can compile the sample using Microsoft Visual Studio or from a Windows command prompt. A Microsoft Visual Studio project file is provided for each language.

To build the sample program from a command prompt, change to the appropriate directory and run the supplied command file EsiB1mak.cmd. The file compiles the program for Windows using the C# or Visual Basic .NET compiler which are provided by the Microsoft .NET Framework.

When compiled, you can execute the sample program using the following command:

```
EsiB1 [host name] [port number]
```

---

## **User exit samples**

These samples illustrate the use of CICS Transaction Gateway user exits.

### **Java security exit data compression samples**

These samples illustrate the use of the security exits principally to compress the data stream between the client application and the Gateway daemon.

- ClientCompression implements ClientSecurity and demonstrates data compression.
- ServerCompression implements ServerSecurity and demonstrates data compression.

- `SSLServerCompression` implements `JSSERverSecurity` and demonstrates how to expose an SSL client certificate.

The source for these samples is in `<install_path>/samples/java/com/ibm/ctg/samples/security`.

## Java request monitoring exit samples

These samples show basic and extended use of the CICS Transaction Gateway Java request monitoring exits.

### Java `BasicMonitor` request monitoring exit sample

This sample shows the basic use of the CICS Transaction Gateway request monitoring exits. The sample program writes the data available at each exit point to `STDOUT` or to a file specified by the Java property `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.out`.

The class name for this sample is `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.BasicMonitor.java`

To enable the sample program on the Gateway daemon you must do the following:

1. Add `ctgsamples.jar` to the class path used when starting the CICS Transaction Gateway.
2. Set the **`requestexits`** value in the configuration file (`ctg.ini`) to `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.BasicMonitor`.
3. Data is written to `STDOUT` by default. To capture data to a file use the Java property `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.out`, for example:

```
CTGSTART_OPTS=-j-Dcom.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.out=/hfs.file
```

### Java `ThreadedMonitor` request monitoring exit sample

This sample extends the `BasicMonitor` sample program. The sample uses a background thread to reduce the overhead for each monitored request. The sample program writes the data available at each exit point to `STDOUT` or to a file specified by the Java property `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.out`. Errors are logged to `STDERR` or to a file specified by the Java property `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.err`.

The class name of this sample is `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.ThreadedMonitor.java`.

To enable the sample program on the Gateway daemon you must do the following:

1. Add `ctgsamples.jar` to the class path used when starting CICS Transaction Gateway.
2. Set the **`requestexits`** value in the configuration file to `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.ThreadedMonitor`.
3. Data is written to `STDOUT` by default. To capture data to a file use the Java property `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.out`, for example:

```
CTGSTART_OPTS=-j-Dcom.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.out=/hfs.file
```

4. Errors are written to `STDERR` by default. To capture data to a file use the Java property `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.err`, for example:

```
CTGSTART_OPTS=-j-Dcom.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.err=/hfs.error.file
```

5. An alert is logged for any transactions that take longer than 15 seconds. To change this time, use the Java property `com.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.lrt`, for example:

```
CTGSTART_OPTS=-j-Dcom.ibm.ctg.samples.requestexit.lrt=5000
```

(time is in milliseconds).

The sample program code details additional optional parameters that can be set.

## Java CICS request exit samples

Two sample CICS request exits are provided. The first sample exit returns the CICS server to use for an ECI or ESI request. The second sample exit supports workload management using a round-robin algorithm.

### Location of sample files

The source code for the CICS request exit samples is provided in the following location: <install\_path>/samples/java/com/ibm/ctg/samples/ha

### BasicCICSRequestExit

This sample shows you how to implement a basic CICS request exit. The `getCICSServer` method returns the CICS server to be used on an ECI or ESI request, based on a predefined server mapping. If the CICS server on the ECI or ESI request is defined in the server mapping, the actual CICS server that it maps to is returned. If the CICS server on the ECI or ESI request is not defined in the server mapping, the CICS server is returned unchanged.

### RoundRobinCICSRequestExit

This sample shows you how to implement a CICS request exit to perform workload management. Each time that the `getCICSServer` method is called, it returns the next CICS server, in a threadsafe manner, from a predefined list. The CICS server specified on the ECI or ESI request by the application is ignored. The retry count is set so that each server in the list is called at most once for each request.

### Using the CICS request exit samples

Before using these samples modify the code so that the samples reference known CICS servers.

When these changes have been made, compile the sample, for example by using the `javac` command.

When configuring each sample exit for use in a specific environment refer to the following information:

### BasicCICSRequestExit

The constructor for this class populates a hash table with mappings between a name that would be used by the Java client application and an actual CICS server. Change the contents of the hash table so that there is a mapping between the CICS server specified on the ECI or ESI request, by the Java client application, and an actual CICS server.

### RoundRobinCICSRequestExit

The list of available CICS servers is contained in the `serverList` array. Change the values stored in this array to a list of actual CICS servers.

---

## C/Java statistics API samples

These samples show use of the statistics API for C and Java clients.

### C ctgstat1 statistics API sample

This sample shows how Gateway daemon statistics can be obtained by C clients.

The statistics sample program is written in C and can be found in the SCTGSAMP library.

The CTGSTAT1 C sample program demonstrates the following functions:

1. Connecting to the statistical API port.
2. Querying running Gateway daemons for statistics in the connection manager resource group.
3. Obtaining values for these statistics.
4. Retrieving and displaying information about the Gateway daemon running time and the total number of requests made.

Sample JCL job SCTGSAMP(CTGSTJOB) is provided to compile, link, and run the sample program. Instructions in the JCL explain how to customize it to run it successfully.

### Java Ctgstat1 statistics API sample

This sample shows how Gateway daemon statistics can be obtained by Java clients.

The statistics sample program is written in Java and is in `samples/java/com/ibm/ctg/samples/stats/Ctgstat1.java`.

The ctgstat1 Java sample program demonstrates the following functions:

1. Connecting to the statistical API port.
2. Querying running Gateway daemons for statistics in the connection manager resource group.
3. Obtaining values for these statistics.
4. Retrieving and displaying information about the Gateway daemon running time and the total number of requests made.

A precompiled version of `com.ibm.ctg.samples.stats.Ctgstat1` is included in the Java archive file `classes/ctgsamples.jar`.

The `ctgstats.jar` file must be on the class path.

For information about the API see “Statistics Java API” on page 32.

---

## SMF viewer sample program

The SMF viewer sample program is written in C and can be found in the library member SCTGSAMP(CTGSMFRD).

The CTGSMFRD sample program demonstrates the formatting and basic filtering of statistics information written to SMF by CICS Transaction Gateway. The sample program can read and format combinations of SMF records that have been

|

generated by any release of CICS Transaction Gateway from V7.1 or later. The sample program requires that SMF records have been extracted into a dataset by the IFASMFD utility.

Sample JCL job SCTGSAMP(CTGSMFB) is provided to build and link the sample. Sample JCL job SCTGSAMP(CTGSMFR) is provided to run the sample program CTGSMFRD. Instructions are provided in each sample JCL job explaining the customizations required.

---

## Password Scrambler utility

The password scrambler utility provides a mechanism for masking the keyring password that is stored in the configuration file.

The sample JCL CTGSSLPW provides an example of how to run this utility to generate a keyringpw configuration line that can be copied into the configuration file.



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## Related literature

Other documentation relating to CICS Transaction Gateway.

IBM Redbooks® titles are available on a wide range of subjects relevant to CICS Transaction Gateway programming, installation, operation and troubleshooting. See the: IBM Redbooks site for more information.

Documentation for many IBM products is available online from the IBM Publications Center.



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## Accessibility

Accessibility features help users with a physical disability, for example restricted mobility or limited vision, to use information technology products successfully. CICS Transaction gateway is compatible with the JAWS screen reader. CICS Transaction Gateway provides accessibility by enabling keyboard-only operation.

For more information about the IBM commitment to accessibility, visit the IBM Accessibility Center.



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## Glossary

This glossary defines the terms and abbreviations used in CICS Transaction Gateway and in the information centers.

### A

#### **abnormal end of task (abend)**

The termination of a task, job, or subsystem because of an error condition that recovery facilities cannot resolve.

#### **Advanced program-to-program communication (APPC)**

An implementation of the SNA/SDLC LU 6.2 protocol that allows interconnected systems to communicate and share the processing of programs. The Client daemon uses APPC to communicate with CICS systems.

**APAR** See *Authorized program analysis report*.

**API** See *application programming interface*.

**APPC** See *Advanced program-to-program communication*.

#### **application programming interface (API)**

A functional interface that allows an application program that is written in a high-level language to use specific data or functions of the operating system or another program.

### **APPLID**

1. On CICS Transaction Gateway: The application identifier that is used to identify connections on the CICS server and tasks in a CICSplex. See also *APPLID qualifier* and *fully-qualified APPLID*.
2. On CICS Transaction Server: The name by which a CICS system is known in a network of interconnected CICS systems. CICS Transaction Gateway application identifiers do not need to be defined in SYS1.VTAMLST. The CICS APPLID is specified in the APPLID system initialization parameter.

#### **APPLID qualifier**

Optionally used as a high-level qualifier for the APPLID to form a fully-qualified APPLID. See also *APPLID* and *fully-qualified APPLID*.

**ARM** See *automatic restart manager*.

#### **Authorized program analysis report (APAR)**

A request for correction of a defect in a current release of an IBM-supplied program.

**ATI** See *automatic transaction initiation*.

**attach** In SNA, the request unit that flows on a session to initiate a conversation.

#### **Attach Manager**

The component of APPC that matches attaches received from remote computers to accepts issued by local programs.

#### **autoinstall**

A method of creating and installing resources dynamically as terminals log on, and deleting them at logoff.

**automatic restart manager (ARM)**

A z/OS recovery function that can improve the availability of specific batch jobs or started tasks, and therefore result in faster resumption of productive work.

**automatic transaction initiation (ATI)**

The initiation of a CICS transaction by an internally generated request, for example, the issue of an EXEC CICS START command or the reaching of a transient data trigger level. CICS resource definition can associate a trigger level and a transaction with a transient data destination. When the number of records written to the destination reaches the trigger level, the specified transaction is automatically initiated.

**B**

**bean** A definition or instance of a JavaBeans component. See also *JavaBeans*.

**bean-managed transaction**

A transaction where the JEE bean itself is responsible for administering transaction tasks such as committal or rollback. See also *container-managed transaction*.

**BIND command**

In SNA, a request to activate a session between two logical units (LUs).

**business logic**

The part of a distributed application that is concerned with the application logic rather than the user interface of the application. Compare with *presentation logic*.

**C**

**CA** See *certificate authority*.

**CCIN** The CCIN transaction is invoked by the Client daemon, for each TCP/IP or SNA connection established. CCIN installs a Client connection on the CICS server.

**CCSID**

Coded Character Set Identifier. A 16-bit number that includes a specific set of encoding scheme identifiers, character set identifiers, code page identifiers, and other information that uniquely identifies the coded graphic-character representation.

**CTIN** The CTIN transaction is invoked by the Client daemon to install a Client terminal definition on the CICS server.

**callback**

A way for one thread to notify another application thread that an event has happened.

**certificate authority (CA)**

In computer security, an organization that issues certificates. The certificate authority authenticates the certificate owner's identity and the services that the owner is authorized to use. It issues new certificates and revokes certificates from users who are no longer authorized to use them.

**change-number-of-sessions (CNOS)**

An internal transaction program that regulates the number of parallel sessions between the partner LUs with specific characteristics.

**channel**

A channel is a set of containers, grouped together to pass data to CICS. There is no limit to the number of containers that can be added to a channel, and the size of individual containers is limited only by the amount of storage that you have available.

**CICS connectivity components**

A generic reference to the Client daemon, EXCI, and the IPIC protocol.

**CICS connectivity components**

The Client daemon, the EXCI (External CICS Interface), and the IPIC (IP Interconnectivity) protocol are collectively called the 'CICS connectivity components'. The Client daemon handles the TCP/IP and the SNA protocols.

**CICS Request Exit**

An exit that is invoked by the CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS at run time to determine which CICS server to use.

**CICS server name**

A defined server known to CICS Transaction Gateway.

**CICS TS**

Abbreviation of CICS Transaction Server.

**class**

In object-oriented programming, a model or template that can be instantiated to create objects with a common definition and therefore, common properties, operations, and behavior. An object is an instance of a class.

**CLASSPATH**

In the execution environment, an environment variable keyword that specifies the directories in which to look for class and resource files.

**Client API**

The Client API is the interface used by Client applications to interact with CICS using the Client daemon. See External Call Interface, External Presentation Interface, and External Security Interface.

**Client application**

The client application is a user application written in a supported programming language that uses one or more of the CICS Transaction Gateways APIs.

**Client daemon**

The Client daemon manages TCP/IP and SNA connections to CICS servers on UNIX, Linux, and Windows. It processes ECI, EPI, and ESI requests, sending and receiving the appropriate flows to and from the CICS server to satisfy Client application requests. It can support concurrent requests to one or more CICS servers. The CICS Transaction Gateway initialization file defines the operation of the Client daemon and the servers and protocols used for communication.

**client/server**

Pertaining to the model of interaction in distributed data processing in which a program on one computer sends a request to a program on another computer and awaits a response. The requesting program is called a client; the answering program is called a server.

**CNOS** See *Change-Number-of-Sessions*.

**code page**

An assignment of hexadecimal identifiers (code points) to graphic characters. Within a given code page, a code point can have only one meaning.

**color mapping file**

A file that is used to customize the 3270 screen color attributes on client workstations.

**COMMAREA**

See *communication area*.

**commit phase**

The second phase in a XA process. If all participants acknowledge that they are prepared to commit, the transaction manager issues the commit request. If any participant is not prepared to commit the transaction manager issues a back-out request to all participants.

**communication area (COMMAREA)**

A communication area that is used for passing data both between programs within a transaction and between transactions.

**Configuration file**

A file that specifies the characteristics of a program, system device, server or network.

**connection**

In data communication, an association established between functional units for conveying information.

In Open Systems Interconnection architecture, an association established by a given layer between two or more entities of the next higher layer for the purpose of data transfer.

In TCP/IP, the path between two protocol application that provides reliable data stream delivery service.

In Internet, a connection extends from a TCP application on one system to a TCP application on another system.

**container**

A container is a named block of data designed for passing information between programs. A container is a "named COMMAREA" that is not limited to 32KB. Containers are grouped together in sets called channels.

**container-managed transaction**

A transaction where the EJB container is responsible for administration of tasks such as committal or rollback. See also *bean-managed transaction*.

**control table**

In CICS, a storage area used to describe or define the configuration or operation of the system.

**conversation**

A connection between two programs over a session that allows them to communicate with each other while processing a transaction.

**conversation security**

In APPC, a process that allows validation of a user ID or group ID and password before establishing a connection.

**D**

**daemon**

A program that runs unattended to perform continuous or periodic systemwide functions, such as network control. A daemon can be launched automatically, such as when the operating system is started, or manually.

**data link control (DLC)**

A set of rules used by nodes on a data link (such as an SDLC link or a token ring) to accomplish an orderly exchange of information.

**DBCS** See *double-byte character set*.

**default CICS server**

The CICS server that is used if a server name is not specified on an ECI, EPI, or ESI request. The default CICS server name is defined as a product wide setting in the configuration file (ctg.ini).

**dependent logical unit**

A logical unit that requires assistance from a system services control point (SSCP) to instantiate an LU-to-LU session.

**deprecated**

Pertaining to an entity, such as a programming element or feature, that is supported but no longer recommended, and that might become obsolete.

**digital certificate**

An electronic document used to identify an individual, server, company, or some other entity, and to associate a public key with the entity. A digital certificate is issued by a certificate authority and is digitally signed by that authority.

**digital signature**

Information that is encrypted with an entity's private key and is appended to a message to assure the recipient of the authenticity and integrity of the message. The digital signature proves that the message was signed by the entity that owns, or has access to, the private key or shared secret symmetric key.

**distinguished name**

The name that uniquely identifies an entry in a directory. A distinguished name is made up of attribute:value pairs, separated by commas. The format of a distinguished name is defined by RFC4514. For more information, see <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4514.txt>. See also *realm name* and *identity propagation*.

**distributed application**

An application for which the component application programs are distributed between two or more interconnected processors.

**distributed identity**

User identity information that originates from a remote system. The distributed identity is created in one system and is passed to one or more other systems over a network. See also *distinguished name* and *realm name*.

**distributed processing**

The processing of different parts of the same application in different systems, on one or more processors.

**distributed program link (DPL)**

A link that enables an application program running on one CICS system to link to another application program running in another CICS system.

**DLC** See *data link control*.

**DLL** See *dynamic link library*.

**domain**

In the Internet, a part of a naming hierarchy in which the domain name consists of a sequence of names (labels) separated by periods (dots).

**domain name**

In TCP/IP, a name of a host system in a network.

**domain name server**

In TCP/IP, a server program that supplies name-to-address translation by mapping domain names to IP addresses. Synonymous with name server.

**dotted decimal notation**

The syntactical representation for a 32-bit integer that consists of four 8-bit numbers written in base 10 with periods (dots) separating them. It is used to represent IP addresses.

**double-byte character set (DBCS)**

A set of characters in which each character is represented by 2 bytes. Languages such as Japanese, Chinese and Korean, which contain more symbols than can be represented by 256 code points, require double-byte character sets. Because each character requires 2 bytes, the typing, display, and printing of DBCS characters requires hardware and programs that support DBCS. Contrast with *single-byte character set*.

**DPL** See *distributed program link*.

**dynamic link library (DLL)**

A collection of runtime routines made available to applications as required.

**dynamic server selection (DSS)**

The mapping of a logical CICS server name to an actual CICS server name at run time.

**E**

**EBCDIC**

See *extended binary-coded decimal interchange code*.

**ECI** See *external call interface*.

**EJB** See *Enterprise JavaBeans*.

**emulation program**

A program that allows a host system to communicate with a workstation in the same way as it would with the emulated terminal.

**emulator**

A program that causes a computer to act as a workstation attached to another system.

**encryption**

The process of transforming data into an unintelligible form in such a way that the original data can be obtained only by using a decryption process.

**enterprise bean**

A Java component that can be combined with other resources to create JEE applications. There are three types of enterprise beans: entity beans, session beans, and message-driven beans.

**Enterprise Information System (EIS)**

The applications that comprise an enterprise's existing system for handling

company-wide information. An enterprise information system offers a well-defined set of services that are exposed as local or remote interfaces or both.

**Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB)**

A component architecture defined by Sun Microsystems for the development and deployment of object-oriented, distributed, enterprise-level applications (JEE).

**environment variable**

A variable that specifies the operating environment for a process. For example, environment variables can describe the home directory, the command search path, the terminal in use, and the current time zone.

**EPI** See *external presentation interface*.

**ESI** See *external security interface*.

**Ethernet**

A local area network that allows multiple stations to access the transmission medium at will without prior coordination, avoids contention by using carrier sense and deference, and resolves contention by using collision detection and transmission. Ethernet uses carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD).

**EXCI** See *external CICS interface*.

**extended binary-coded decimal interchange code (EBCDIC)**

A coded character set of 256 8-bit characters developed for the representation of textual data.

**extended logical unit of work (extended LUW)**

A logical unit of work that is extended across successive ECI requests to the same CICS server.

**external call interface (ECI)**

A facility that allows a non CICS program to run a CICS program. Data is exchanged in a COMMAREA or a channel as for usual CICS interprogram communication.

**external communications interface (EXCI)**

An MVS application programming interface provided by CICS Transaction Server for z/OS that enables a non-CICS program to call a CICS program and to pass and receive data using a COMMAREA. The CICS application program is started as if linked-to by another CICS application program.

**external presentation interface (EPI)**

A facility that allows a non CICS program to appear to CICS as one or more standard 3270 terminals. 3270 data can be presented to the user by emulating a 3270 terminal or by using a graphical user interface.

**external security interface (ESI)**

A facility that enables client applications to verify and change passwords for user IDs on CICS servers.

**External Security Manager (ESM)**

A security manager that operates outside CICS. For example, RACF can be used as an external security manager with CICS Transaction Server.

**F**

**firewall**

A configuration of software that prevents unauthorized traffic between a trusted network and an untrusted network.

**FMH** See *function management header*.

**fully-qualified APPLID**

Used to identify CICS Transaction Gateway connections on the CICS server and tasks in a CICSplex. It is composed of an APPLID with an optional network qualifier. See also *APPLID* and *APPLID qualifier*.

**function management header (FMH)**

One or more headers, optionally present in the leading request units (RUs) of an RU chain, that allow one LU to (a) select a transaction program or device at the session partner and control the way in which the end-user data it sends is handled at the destination, (b) change the destination or the characteristics of the data during the session, and (c) transmit between session partners status or user information about the destination (for example, a program or device). Function management headers can be used with LU type 1, 4, and 6.2 protocols.

**G****Gateway**

A device or program used to connect two systems or networks.

**Gateway classes**

The Gateway classes provide APIs for ECI, EPI, and ESI that allow communication between Java client applications and the Gateway daemon.

**Gateway daemon**

A long-running Java process that listens for network requests from remote Client applications. It issues these requests to CICS servers using the CICS connectivity components. The Gateway daemon on z/OS processes ECI requests and on UNIX, Windows, and Linux platforms it process EPI and ESI requests as well. The Gateway daemon uses the GATEWAY section of ctg.ini for its configuration.

**Gateway group**

A set of Gateway daemons that share an APPLID qualifier, and where each Gateway daemon has a unique APPLID within the Gateway group.

**Gateway token**

A token that represents a specific Gateway daemon, when a connection is established successfully. Gateway tokens are used in the C language statistics and ECI V2 APIs.

**global transaction**

A recoverable unit of work performed by one or more resource managers in a distributed transaction processing environment and coordinated by an external transaction manager.

**H****HA group**

See *highly available Gateway group*.

**highly available Gateway group (HA group)**

A Gateway group that utilizes TCP/IP load balancing, and can be viewed

as a single logical Gateway daemon. A Gateway daemon instance in a HA group can recover indoubt XA transactions on behalf of another Gateway daemon within the HA group

**host** A computer that is connected to a network (such as the Internet or an SNA network) and provides an access point to that network. The host can be any system; it does not have to be a mainframe.

**host address**

An IP address that is used to identify a host on a network.

**host ID**

In TCP/IP, that part of the IP address that defines the host on the network. The length of the host ID depends on the type of network or network class (A, B, or C).

**host name**

In the Internet suite of protocols, the name given to a computer. Sometimes, host name is used to mean the fully qualified domain name; other times, it is used to mean the most specific subname of a fully qualified domain name. For example, if mycomputer.city.company.com is the fully qualified domain name, either of the following can be considered the host name: mycomputer.city.company.com, mycomputer.

**hover help**

Information that can be viewed by holding a mouse over an item such as an icon in the user interface.

**HTTP** See *Hypertext Transfer Protocol*.

**HTTPS**

See *Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure*.

**Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)**

In the Internet suite of protocols, the protocol that is used to transfer and display hypertext and XML documents.

**Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS)**

A TCP/IP protocol that is used by World Wide Web servers and Web browsers to transfer and display hypermedia documents securely across the Internet.

**I**

**ID data**

An ID data structure holds an individual result from a statistical API function.

**identity propagation**

The concept of preserving a user's security identity information (the distributed identity) independent of where the identity information has been created, for use during authorization and for auditing purposes. The distributed identity is carried with a request from the distributed client application to the CICS server, and is incorporated in the access control of the server as part of the authorization process, for example, using RACF. CICS Transaction Gateway flows the distributed identity to CICS. See also *distributed identity*.

**identity propagation login module**

A code component that provides support for identity propagation. The identity propagation login module is included with the CICS Transaction

Gateway ECI resource adapter (cicseci.rar), conforms to the JAAS specification and is contained in a single Java class within the resource adapter. See also *identity propagation*.

**iKeyman**

A tool for maintaining digital certificates for JSSE.

**in doubt**

The state of a transaction that has completed the prepare phase of the two-phase commit process and is waiting to be completed.

**in flight**

The state of a transaction that has not yet completed the prepare phase of the two-phase commit process.

**independent logical unit**

A logical unit (LU) that can both send and receive a BIND, and which supports single, parallel, and multiple sessions. See *BIND*.

**<install\_path>**

This term is used in file paths to represent the directory where you installed the product. For more information, see File path terminology.

**Internet Architecture Board**

The technical body that oversees the development of the internet suite of protocols known as TCP/IP.

**Internet Protocol (IP)**

In TCP/IP, a protocol that routes data from its source to its destination in an Internet environment.

**interoperability**

The capability to communicate, run programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a way that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units.

**IP** Internet Protocol.

**IPIC** See *IP interconnectivity*.

**IP address**

A unique address for a device or logical unit on a network that uses the IP standard.

**IP interconnectivity (IPIC)**

The IPIC protocol enables Distributed Program Link (DPL) access from a non-CICS program to a CICS program over TCP/IP, using the External Call Interface (ECI). IPIC passes and receives data using COMMAREAs, or containers.

**J**

**JEE (formerly J2EE)**

See *Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition*

**JEE Connector architecture (JCA)**

A standard architecture for connecting the JEE platform to heterogeneous enterprise information systems (EIS).

**Java** An object-oriented programming language for portable interpretive code that supports interaction among remote objects.

**Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition (JEE)**

An environment for developing and deploying enterprise applications,

defined by Sun Microsystems Inc. The JEE platform consists of a set of services, application programming interfaces (APIs), and protocols that allow multi-tiered, Web-based applications to be developed.

**JavaBeans**

As defined for Java by Sun Microsystems, a portable, platform-independent, reusable component model.

**Java Client application**

The Java client application is a user application written in Java, including servlets and enterprise beans, that uses the Gateway classes.

**Java Development Kit (JDK)**

The name of the software development kit that Sun Microsystems provided for the Java platform, up to and including v 1.1.x. Sometimes used erroneously to mean the Java platform or as a generic term for any software developer kits for Java.

**JavaGateway**

The URL of the CICS Transaction Gateway with which the Java Client application communicates. The JavaGateway takes the form protocol://address:port. These protocols are supported: tcp://, ssl://, and local:. CICS Transaction Gateway runs with the default port value of 2006. This parameter is not relevant if you are using the protocol local:. For example, you might specify a JavaGateway of tcp://ctg.business.com:2006. If you specify the protocol as local: you will connect directly to the CICS server, bypassing any CICS Transaction Gateway servers.

**Java Native Interface (JNI)**

A programming interface that allows Java code running in a Java virtual machine to work with functions that are written in other programming languages.

**Java Runtime Environment (JRE)**

A subset of the Java Software Development Kit (SDK) that supports the execution, but not the development, of Java applications. The JRE comprises the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), the core classes, and supporting files.

**Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE)**

A Java package that enables secure Internet communications. It implements a Java version of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TSL) protocols and supports data encryption, server authentication, message integrity, and optionally client authentication.

**Java virtual machine (JVM)**

A software implementation of a processor that runs compiled Java code (applets and applications).

**JDK** See *Java development kit*.

**JCA** See *JEE Connector Architecture* .

**JNI** See *Java Native Interface*.

**JRE** See *Java Runtime Environment*

**JSSE** See *Java Secure Socket Extension*.

**JVM** See *Java Virtual Machine*.

**K**

**keyboard mapping**

A list that establishes a correspondence between keys on the keyboard and characters displayed on a display screen, or action taken by a program, when that key is pressed.

**Keystore**

In the JSSE protocol, a file that contains public keys, private keys, trusted roots, and certificates.

**L****local mode**

Local mode describes the use of the CICS Transaction Gateway *local* protocol. The Gateway daemon is not used in local mode.

**local transaction**

A recoverable unit of work managed by a resource manager and not coordinated by an external transaction manager.

**logical CICS server**

An alias that can be passed on an ECI request when running in remote mode to CICS Transaction Gateway for z/OS. The alias name is mapped to an actual CICS server name by a dynamic server selection (DSS) mechanism.

**logical end of day**

The local time of day on the 24-hour clock to which a Gateway daemon aligns statistics intervals. If the statistics interval is 24 hours, this is the local time at which interval statistics will be reset and, on z/OS, optionally recorded to SMF. This time is set using the **stateod** parameter in the configuration file (ctg.ini).

**logical unit (LU)**

In SNA, a port through which an end user accesses the SNA network to communicate with another end user and through which the end user accesses the functions provided by system services control points (SSCP). An LU can support at least two sessions, one with an SSCP and one with another LU, and might be capable of supporting many sessions with other logical units. See also *network addressable unit*, *primary logical unit*, *secondary logical unit*.

**logical unit 6.2 (LU 6.2)**

A type of logical unit that supports general communications between programs in a distributed processing environment.

The LU type that supports sessions between two applications using APPC.

**logical unit of work (LUW)**

The processing that a program performs between synchronization points

**LU** See *logical unit*.

**LU 6.2** See *logical unit 6.2*.

**LU-LU session**

In SNA, a session between two logical units (LUs) in an SNA network. It provides communication between two end users, or between an end user and an LU services component.

**LU-LU session type 6.2**

In SNA, a type of session for communication between peer systems. Synonymous with APPC protocol.

**LUW** See *logical unit of work*.

## M

### **managed mode**

Describes an environment in which connections are obtained from connection factories that the JEE server has set up. Such connections are owned by the JEE server.

### **media access control (MAC) sublayer**

One of two sublayers of the ISO Open Systems Interconnection data link layer proposed for local area networks by the IEEE Project 802 Committee on Local Area Networks and the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA). It provides functions that depend on the topology of the network and uses services of the physical layer to provide services to the logical link control (LLC) sublayer. The OSI data link layer corresponds to the SNA data link control layer.

### **method**

In object-oriented programming, an operation that an object can perform. An object can have many methods.

**mode** In SNA, a set of parameters that defines the characteristics of a session between two LUs.

## N

### **name server**

In TCP/IP, synonym for Domain Name Server. In Internet communications, a host that translates symbolic names assigned to networks and hosts into IP addresses.

**NAU** See *network addressable unit*.

### **network address**

In SNA, an address, consisting of subarea and element fields, that identifies a link, link station, or network addressable unit (NAU). Subarea nodes use network addresses; peripheral nodes use local addresses. The boundary function in the subarea node to which a peripheral node is attached transforms local addresses to network addresses and vice versa. See also *network name*.

### **network addressable unit (NAU)**

In SNA, a logical unit, a physical unit, or a system services control point. The NAU is the origin or the destination of information transmitted by the path control network. See also *logical unit*, *network address*, *network name*.

### **network name**

In SNA, the symbolic identifier by which end users refer to a network addressable unit (NAU), link station, or link. See also *network address*.

### **node type**

In SNA, a designation of a node according to the protocols it supports and the network addressable units (NAUs) it can contain. Four types are defined: 1, 2, 4, and 5. Type 1 and type 2 nodes are peripheral nodes; type 4 and type 5 nodes are subarea nodes.

### **nonextended logical unit of work**

See *SYNCONRETURN*.

### **nonmanaged mode**

An environment in which the application is responsible for generating and

configuring connection factories. The JEE server does not own or know about these connection factories and therefore provides no Quality of Service facilities.

## O

**object** In object-oriented programming, a concrete realization of a class that consists of data and the operations associated with that data.

### **object-oriented (OO)**

Describing a computer system or programming language that supports objects.

### **one-phase commit**

A protocol with a single commit phase, that is used for the coordination of changes to recoverable resources when a single resource manager is involved.

**OO** See *object-oriented*.

## P

### **pacing**

A technique by which a receiving station controls the rate of transmission of a sending station to prevent overrun.

### **parallel session**

In SNA, two or more concurrently active sessions between the same two LUs using different pairs of network addresses. Each session can have independent session parameters.

**PING** In Internet communications, a program used in TCP/IP networks to test the ability to reach destinations by sending the destinations an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request and waiting for a reply.

### **partner logical unit (PLU)**

In SNA, the remote participant in a session.

### **partner transaction program**

The transaction program engaged in an APPC conversation with a local transaction program.

### **password phrase**

A character string, between 9 and 100 characters in length, that is used for authentication when a user signs on to CICS. Because a password phrase can provide an exponentially greater number of possible combinations of characters than a standard 8 character password, the use of password phrases can enhance system security. Password phrases are verified by the External Security Manager (ESM), and can contain alphanumeric characters, and any of the other non alphanumeric characters that are supported by the ESM. See also *External Security Manager (ESM)*.

**PLU** See *primary logical unit* and *partner logical unit*.

### **policy-based dynamic server selection (DSS)**

A selection mechanism that CICS transaction Gateway uses when deciding which CICS servers will receive workload. Policy-based DSS ensures that requests are sent to targeted groups of CICS servers, and that CICS servers within the groups are selected for workload using a specified algorithm (round robin or failover).

**port** An endpoint for communication between devices, generally referring to a

logical connection. A 16-bit number identifying a particular Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) resource within a given TCP/IP node.

**port sharing**

A way of load balancing TCP/IP connections across a group of servers running in the same z/OS image.

**prepare phase**

The first phase of a XA process in which all participants are requested to confirm readiness to commit.

**presentation logic**

The part of a distributed application that is concerned with the user interface of the application. Compare with *business logic*.

**primary logical unit (PLU)**

In SNA, the logical unit that contains the primary half-session for a particular logical unit-to-logical unit (LU-to-LU) session. See also *secondary logical unit*.

**<product\_data\_path>**

This term represents the directory used by the Windows CICS Transaction Gateway for common application data. For more information, see File path terminology.

**protocol boundary**

The signals and rules governing interactions between two components within a node.

**Q**

**Query strings**

Query strings are used in the statistical data API. A query string is an input parameter, specifying the statistical data to be retrieved.

**R**

**RACF** See *Resource Access Control Facility*.

**realm** A named collection of users and groups that can be used in a specific security context. See also *distinguished name* and *identity propagation*.

**Recoverable resource management services (RRMS)**

The registration services, context services, and resource recovery services provided by the z/OS sync point manager that enable consistent changes to be made to multiple protected resources.

**Resource Access Control Facility (RACF)**

An IBM licensed program that provides access control by identifying users to the system; verifying users of the system; authorizing access to protected resources; logging detected unauthorized attempts to enter the system; and logging detected accesses to protected resources.

**region** In workload management on CICS Transaction Gateway for Windows, an instance of a CICS server.

**remote mode**

Remote mode describes the use of one of the supported CICS Transaction Gateway network protocols to connect to the Gateway daemon.

**remote procedure call (RPC)**

A protocol that allows a program on a client computer to run a program on a server.

**Request monitoring exits**

Exits that provide information about individual requests as they are processed by the CICS Transaction Gateway.

**request unit (RU)**

In SNA, a message unit that contains control information such as a request code, or function management (FM) headers, end-user data, or both.

**request/response unit**

A generic term for a request unit or a response unit. See also *request unit* and *response unit*.

**response file**

A file that contains predefined values that is used instead of someone having to enter those values one at a time. See also *CID methodology*.

**response unit (RU)**

A message unit that acknowledges a request unit; it can contain prefix information received in a request unit.

**Resource adapter**

A system-level software driver that is used by an EJB container or an application client to connect to an enterprise information system (EIS). A resource adapter plugs in to a container; the application components deployed on the container then use the client API (exposed by adapter) or tool-generated, high-level abstractions to access the underlying EIS.

**resource group ID**

A resource group ID is a logical grouping of resources, grouped for statistical purposes. A resource group ID is associated with a number of resource group statistics, each identified by a statistic ID.

**resource ID**

A resource ID refers to a specific resource. Information about the resource is included in resource-specific statistics. Each statistic is identified by a statistic ID.

**resource manager**

The participant in a transaction responsible for controlling access to recoverable resources. In terms of the CICS resource adapters this is represented by an instance of a ConnectionFactory.

**Resource Recovery Services (RRS)**

A z/OS facility that provides two-phase sync point support across participating resource managers.

**Result set**

A result set is a set of data calculated or recorded by a statistical API function.

**Result set token**

A result set token is a reference to the set of results returned by a statistical API function.

**rollback**

An operation in a transaction that reverses all the changes made during the unit of work. After the operation is complete, the unit of work is finished. Also known as a backout.

**RU** See *Request unit* and *Response unit*.

**RPC** See *remote procedure call*.

**RRMS**  
See *Recoverable resource management services*.

**RRS** See *Resource Recovery Services*.

## S

**SBCS** See *single-byte character set*.

### **secondary logical unit (SLU)**

In SNA, the logical unit (LU) that contains the secondary half-session for a particular LU-LU session. Contrast with primary logical unit. See also *logical unit*.

### **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**

A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client/server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery. SSL applies only to internet protocols, and is not applicable to SNA.

### **server name remapping**

See *dynamic server selection*.

### **servlet**

A Java program that runs on a Web server and extends the server's functionality by generating dynamic content in response to Web client requests. Servlets are commonly used to connect databases to the Web.

### **session limit**

In SNA, the maximum number of concurrently active logical unit to logical unit (LU-to-LU) sessions that a particular logical unit (LU) can support.

### **silent installation**

Installation that does not display messages or windows during its progress. Silent installation is not a synonym of "unattended installation", although it is often improperly used as such.

### **single-byte character set (SBCS)**

A character set in which each character is represented by 1 byte. Contrast with double-byte character set.

### **sign-on capable terminal**

A sign-on capable terminal allows sign-on transactions that are either supplied with CICS (CESN) or written by the user, to be run. Contrast with sign-on incapable terminal.

**SIT** See *system initialization table*.

**SLU** See *secondary logical unit*.

**SMF** The z/OS System Management Facility (SMF) collects and records system and job-related information that your z/OS installation can use for reporting, billing, analysis, profiling, and maintaining system security. CICS TG for z/OS writes statistical data to SMF.

**SMIT** See *System Management Interface Tool*.

**SNA** See *Systems Network Architecture*.

**SNA sense data**

An SNA-defined encoding of error information. In SNA, the data sent with a negative response, indicating the reason for the response.

**SNASVCMG mode name**

The SNA service manager mode name. This is the architecturally-defined mode name identifying sessions on which CNOS is exchanged. Most APPC-providing products predefine SNASVCMG sessions.

**socket** A network communication concept, typically representing a point of connection between a client and a server. A TCP/IP socket will normally combine a host name or IP address, and a port number.

**SSL** See *Secure Sockets Layer*.

**SSLight**

An implementation of SSL, written in Java, and no longer supported by CICS Transaction Gateway.

**statistic data**

A statistic data structure holds individual statistical result returned after calling a statistical API function.

**statistic group**

A generic term for a collection of statistic IDs.

**statistic ID**

A label referring to a specific statistic. A statistic ID is used to retrieve specific statistical data, and always has a direct relationship with a statistic group.

**standard error**

In many workstation-based operating systems, the output stream to which error messages or diagnostic messages are sent.

**subnet**

An interconnected, but independent segment of a network that is identified by its Internet Protocol (IP) address.

**subnet address**

In Internet communications, an extension to the basic IP addressing scheme where a portion of the host address is interpreted as the local network address.

**sync point**

Synchronization point. During transaction processing, a reference point to which protected resources can be restored if a failure occurs.

**SYNCONRETURN**

A request where the CICS server takes a sync point on successful completion of the server program. Changes to recoverable resources made by the server program are committed or rolled-back independently of changes to recoverable resources made by the client program issuing the ECI request, or changes made by the server in any subsequent ECI request. Also referred to as a *nonextended logical unit of work*.

**system initialization table (SIT)**

A table containing parameters used to start a CICS control region.

**System Management Command**

An administrative request received by a Gateway daemon (or Gateway daemon address space on z/OS) from the **ctgadmin** command (on UNIX, Linux, or Windows) or the z/OS console. The request might be made to

retrieve information about the Gateway daemon, or to alter some aspect of Gateway daemon behavior. Typically, a **ctgadmin** command in the form **ctgadmin** <command string> is entered by an operator using the command line interface, or a modify command in the form /F <job name>,APPL=<command string> is entered by an operator on the z/OS console.

**System Management Interface Tool (SMIT)**

An interface tool of the AIX® operating system for installing, maintaining, configuring, and diagnosing tasks.

**Systems Network Architecture (SNA)**

An architecture that describes the logical structure, formats, protocols, and operational sequences for transmitting information units through the networks and also the operational sequences for controlling the configuration and operation of networks.

**System SSL**

An implementation of SSL, no longer supported by CICS Transaction Gateway on z/OS.

**T**

**TCP/IP**

See *Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol*.

**TCP/IP load balancing**

The ability to distribute TCP/IP connections across target servers.

**terminal emulation**

The capability of a personal computer to operate as if it were a particular type of terminal linked to a processing unit and to access data. See also *emulator, emulation program*.

**thread** A stream of computer instructions that is in control of a process. In some operating systems, a thread is the smallest unit of operation in a process. Several threads can run concurrently, performing different jobs.

**timeout**

A time interval that is allotted for an event to occur or complete before operation is interrupted.

**TLS** See *Transport Layer Security*.

**token-ring network**

A local area network that connects devices in a ring topology and allows unidirectional data transmission between devices by a token-passing procedure. A device must receive a token before it can transmit data.

**trace** A record of the processing of a computer program. It exhibits the sequences in which the instructions were processed.

**transaction manager**

A software unit that coordinates the activities of resource managers by managing global transactions and coordinating the decision to commit them or roll them back.

**transaction program**

A program that uses the Advanced Program-to-Program Communications (APPC) application programming interface (API) to communicate with a partner application program on a remote system.

**Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**

An industry-standard, nonproprietary set of communications protocols that provide reliable end-to-end connections between applications over interconnected networks of different types.

**Transport Layer Security (TLS)**

A security protocol that provides communication privacy. TLS enables client/server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery. TLS applies only to internet protocols, and is not applicable to SNA. TLS is also known as SSL 3.1.

**Two-phase commit**

A protocol with both a prepare and a commit phase, that is used for the coordination of changes to recoverable resources when more than one resource manager is used by a single transaction.

**type 2.0 node**

A node that attaches to a subarea network as a peripheral node and provides a range of end-user services but no intermediate routing services.

**type 2.1 node**

An SNA node that can be configured as an endpoint or intermediate routing node in a network, or as a peripheral node attached to a subarea network.

**U****unattended installation**

Unattended installation is installation performed without user interaction during its progress, or, with no user present at all, except for the initial launch of the process. -

**Uniform Resource Locator (URL)**

A sequence of characters that represent information resources on a computer or in a network such as the Internet. This sequence of characters includes (a) the abbreviated name of the protocol used to access the information resource and (b) the information used by the protocol to locate the information resource.

**unit of recovery (UR)**

A defined package of work to be performed by the RRS.

**unit of work (UOW)**

A recoverable sequence of operations performed by an application between two points of consistency. A unit of work begins when a transaction starts or at a user-requested sync point. It ends either at a user-requested sync point or at the end of a transaction.

**UOW** See *unit of work*.

**UR** See *unit of recovery*.

**URL** See *Uniform Resource Locator*.

**user registry**

The location where the distinguished name of a user is defined and authenticated. See also *distinguished name*.

**user session**

Any APPC session other than a SNASVCMG session.

## V

**verb** A reserved word that expresses an action to be taken by an application programming interface (API), a compiler, or an object program.

In SNA, the general name for a transaction program's request for communication services.

### **version string**

A character string containing version information about the statistical data API.

## W

**WAN** See *wide area network*.

### **Web browser**

A software program that sends requests to a Web server and displays the information that the server returns.

### **Web server**

A software program that responds to information requests generated by Web browsers.

### **wide area network (WAN)**

A network that provides communication services to a geographic area larger than that served by a local area network or a metropolitan area network, and that can use or provide public communication facilities.

### **Wrapping trace**

On Windows, UNIX, and Linux, a configuration in which the **Maximum Client wrap size** setting is greater than 0. The total size of Client daemon binary trace files is limited to the value specified in the **Maximum Client wrap size** setting. With standard I/O tracing, two files, called `cicscli.bin` and `cicscli.wrp`, are used; each can be up to half the size of the **Maximum Client wrap size**.

## X

### **XA request**

Any request sent or received by the CICS Transaction Gateway in support of an XA transaction. These requests include the XA commands `commit`, `complete`, `end`, `forget`, `prepare`, `recover`, `rollback`, and `start`.

### **XA transaction**

A global transaction that adheres to the X/Open standard for distributed transaction processing (DTP.)



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# Index

## Special characters

.NET applications 80, 110, 111  
.NET Basic - ctgceb1 110  
.NET Basic - ctgceb3 111

## A

accessibility 121  
applets 35  
Application Programming Interfaces 1

## B

BasicCICSRequestExit 85, 99, 113  
bean-managed transaction 57

## C

C ctgceb3 sample 109, 110  
ccf2.jar 60  
CCI  
    CICS-specific classes 51  
    generic classes 51  
channels and containers  
    introduction 5  
Channels and containers for ECI,  
    Java 38  
CICS request exit 83, 97  
CICS request exits, sample 85, 99, 113  
CICS-specific classes 51  
cicseci.rar, transaction management 57  
cicseciXA.rar, transaction  
    management 57  
cicsj2ee.jar 60  
CLASSPATH environment variable 42  
client applications 3  
closeAllGatewayConnections  
    Statistics C API function 26  
closeGatewayConnection  
    Statistics C API function 26  
com.ibm.ctg.client.T class 43  
COMMAREA 5  
    null stripping 12  
CommareaLength 55  
Common Client Interface 51  
Common Client Interface (CCI) 51  
    class types 49  
compiling and linking C and COBOL  
    applications 74  
compiling applications 60  
Connection 54  
ConnectionFactory 54  
connector.jar 60  
copyResultSet  
    multithreading 29  
    Statistics C API function 29  
correlation points available in exits 90  
CTG\_ECI\_Execute 70  
ctgclient.jar 42, 60

ctgceb3 109, 110  
ctgserver.jar 42  
ctgtest 101

## D

data available by FlowType and  
    RequestEvent 91  
developing .NET applications 80  
disability 121  
documentation 119  
dumpResultSet  
    Statistics C API function 31  
dumpState  
    Statistical data C API function 31

## E

ECI 5  
ECI and ESI calls from C programs in  
    remote mode 67  
ECI calls in remote mode 67  
ECI channels and containers sample 63  
ECI COMMAREA sampl 62  
ECI connection interfaces 54  
ECI I/O information 6  
ECI interaction interfaces 55  
ECI parameter block 70  
ECI request 6  
    timeout 10  
ECI resource adapter 50  
    CCI 52  
ECI return codes and server errors 40  
ECI security 11  
ECI timeout restrictions on z/OS 56  
eci\_call\_type 70  
eci\_extend\_mode 71  
eci\_luw\_token 71  
eci\_program\_name 71  
ECIConnectionSpec 54  
EPI and z/OS 41  
Error checking  
    Statistics C API 32  
ESI  
    overview 15  
ESI (External Security Interface) 15  
ESI calls in remote mode 68  
ESI I/O information 15  
EXCI programming considerations 41  
extended LUW 8  
External Call Interface calls from a Java  
    client program 37  
External Security Interface (ESI) 15

## F

FlowType 91  
freeResultSet  
    Statistics C API function 30

## G

generic classes 51  
getAPITraceLevel  
    Statistics C API function 30  
getFirstId  
    Statistics C API function 28  
getFirstStat  
    Statistics C API function 29  
getIdQuery  
    Statistics C API function 28  
getNextId  
    Statistics API function 28  
getNextStat  
    Statistics C API function 29  
getResourceGroupIds  
    Statistics C API function 26  
getStatIds  
    Statistics C API function 27  
getStatIdsByStatGroupId  
    Statistics C API function 27  
getStats  
    Statistics C API function 27  
getStatsAPIVersion  
    Statistics C API function 30  
getStatsByStatId  
    Statistics C API function 27, 28  
glossary of terms and abbreviations 123

## H

heap size 42

## I

input/output records 56  
IPIC support for ECI 11

## J

Java  
    client programs 35  
    heap size 42  
    stack size 42  
Java 2 Security Manager 46  
Java permissions 46  
JavaGateway  
    security 37  
JCA programming interface 49  
JEE  
    applications 4  
JEE Connector Architecture (JCA)  
    ConnectionFactory 49  
JEE Tracing 61  
JNDI 60  
JSSE 45

## L

location of sample files 85, 99, 113  
logical unit of work 71

## M

managed environment 57  
Managed environment 51  
multi-threading 21  
multithreaded ECI V2 applications 69  
multithreading 17, 22, 29

## N

Non-managed environment 51  
nonmanaged environment 57  
    using JEE CICS resource adapters  
    in 59

## O

openGatewayConnection  
    Statistics C API function 25  
openRemoteGatewayConnection  
    Statistics C API function 25

## P

problem determination  
    unable to load class that supports  
    TCP/IP 42  
program link calls 7, 38, 20  
programming  
    Java client programs 35  
    programming in C and COBOL 67  
    programming interface C and COBOL,  
    overview 67  
    programming interface for Java,  
    overview 35  
    programming using the .NET  
    framework 81  
    programming using the .NET  
    Framework 77, 78, 79  
    programming using the JEE connector  
    architecture 49  
publications 119

## R

remote Client connection to a Gateway  
    daemon 69  
reply solicitation calls 39  
ReplyLength 55  
request monitoring exits 87  
RequestEvent 91  
resource adapter samples 62  
response timeout 11  
restrictions on WebSphere Application  
    Server for z/OS 57  
RoundRobinCICSRequestExit 85, 99, 113  
Running the JEE CICS resource adapters  
    in a nonmanaged environment 60

## S

sample CICS request exits 85, 99, 113  
sample programs 101  
screenable.jar 60  
Security  
    Java security permissions 46  
security classes 45  
security considerations  
    ECI 74  
security credentials 61  
security exits 45  
setAPITraceFile  
    Statistics C API function 31  
setAPITraceLevel  
    Statistics C API function 30  
signing 35  
stack size 42  
Statistical C API  
    multithreading 22  
    Result set tokens 22  
Statistical data C API  
    dumpState 31  
Statistics API  
    getNextId 28  
    multithreading 17  
    Overview 17  
    version control 17  
Statistics APIs 17  
Statistics C API  
    C language header files 19  
    ctgstats.h 19  
    ctgst.dat.h 19  
    Calling the C API 19  
    closeAllGatewayConnections 26  
    closeGatewayConnection 26  
    copyResultSet 29  
    Correlating results 32  
    ctgstats.h 19  
    ctgst.dat.h 19  
    data types 21  
    dumpResultSet 31  
    Error checking 32  
    Example C API program structure 20  
    freeResultSet 30  
    Gateway token 21  
    Gateway token type 21  
    CTG\_GatewayToken\_t 21  
    getAPITraceLevel 30  
    getFirstId 28  
    getFirstStat 29  
    getIdQuery 28  
    getNextStat 29  
    getResourceGroupIds 26  
    getStatIds 27  
    getStatIdsByStatGroupId 27  
    getStats 27  
    getStatsByStatId 27, 28  
    getStatsC APIVersion 30  
ID data 23  
    CTG\_IdData\_t 23  
ID functions 26  
    multi-threading 21  
    multithreading 22  
openGatewayConnection 25  
openRemoteGatewayConnection 25  
Query strings 21  
Result set functions 28

Statistics C API (*continued*)

Result set tokens  
    Ownership by C API 22  
    Relationship with gateway  
    token 22  
Retrieving statistical data  
    functions 27  
Runtime DLL 19  
    z/OS 19  
Sample code 19  
setAPITraceFile 31  
setAPITraceLevel 30  
Statistical data 24  
    trace levels 24  
    Utility functions 30  
Statistics C API components 19  
statistics Java API 32  
streamable interface 56  
supported programming languages 4  
system properties, Java 43

## T

time-out 72  
timeout of the ECI request 10  
TPNName  
    using 10  
tracing 43  
Tracing  
    JEE 61  
trademarks 118  
TranName  
    using 10  
transaction management 57

## U

using CICS request exit samples 85, 99,  
113

## W

web start applications 35  
writing a CICS request exit 84, 98

## X

XA  
    overview 58

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