CICS Transaction Server for z/OS

Glossary

Version 3 Release 1

GC34-5696-03

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Contents

Preface

This glossary contains definitions of terms and acronyms used in CICS® publications. It is intended for use online with IBM BookManager™ READ. This book is for readers of other books in the CICS libraries.

What is in this glossary

This glossary includes entries for the following:

- CICS facilities (for example, temporary storage)
- Parts of a CICS system (for example, in CICS Transaction Server, the application domain)
- Control tables (for example, destination control table)
- Products used with CICS (for example, VTAM®).

Notes on terminology

"CICS" is used for Customer Information Control System.

"CICS Transaction Server" is used to refer to the CICS element of the IBM CICS Transaction Server for OS/390.

"CICS for MVS™" is used interchangeably for Customer Information Control System/Multiple Virtual Storage (CICS/MVS) and Customer Information Control System/Enterprise System Architecture.

"CICS/VSE®" is used for Customer Information Control System/Virtual Storage Extended.

Other abbreviations that may be used for CICS releases are as follows:

For CICS/MVS Version 2 Release 1 and subsequent modification levels - CICS/MVS 2.1

For CICS/ESA Version 3 Release 3 - CICS/ESA 3.3

For CICS for MVS/ESA Version 4 Release 1 - CICS/ESA 4.1 or CICS® 4.1

For CICS Transaction Server for z/OS®, Version 2 Release 3 - CICS TS OS/390®, Version 1 Release 1 or CTS 390 1.1

For CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 1 - CICS TS for z/OS, Version 3.1 or CICS TS OS/390, Version 1 Release 2

For CICS Transaction Server for OS/390 - CICS TS for OS/390

For CICS TS - CICS TS

"MVS" is used for the operating system, which can be either an element of OS/390®, or MVS/Enterprise System Architecture System Product (MVS/ESA™ SP).

What is not in this glossary

This glossary does **not** contain entries for the following:

- Terms that are unique to a single book in the CICS library
- Obsolete commands, tables, or system initialization parameters from previous releases of CICS
- Abend codes
- User exit names

- CICS transactions (for example, CEMT)
- EXEC CICS commands (for example, INQUIRE TERMINAL)
- System initialization parameters (for example, PLTPI)
- Module names.

How the glossary is organized

Entries for acronyms give the expanded form. A fuller definition is given under the corresponding expanded form entry. For example:

SNA See **Systems Network Architecture (SNA)**.

⋮

Systems Network Architecture (SNA)
A description of logical structures, formats, protocols, and operational sequences for transmitting information units through, and controlling the configuration and operation of, networks. The structure of SNA allows the end users to be independent of, and unaffected by, the specific facilities used for information exchange.

Some definitions contain a reference to another book in the CICS libraries for more detailed information or for the syntax of a command or system initialization parameter. For example: “See the *Application Programming Reference* manual for more information”.

Glossary

Numerics

16MB boundary. A notional boundary in virtual storage. Addresses below the 16MB boundary can be accessed by 24-bit or 31-bit addressing. Addresses on or above the 16MB boundary can be accessed only by 31-bit addressing. The numerical value of 16MB is 2 to the power of 24, 16 777 216

16 megabyte line. Synonym for 16MB boundary.

3270 data stream. The commands, control codes, orders, attributes, and data or structured fields for 3270 devices that are transmitted between an application program and a terminal. Data being transferred from or to an allocated primary or tertiary device, or to the host system, as a continuous stream of data and 3270 Information Display System control elements in character form.

370 mode. In CICS/VSE, an operation mode of the supervisor (generated with MODE=370) of a VSE system. Such a supervisor supports multiple virtual address spaces and requires a processor of the System/370 and /390 architecture.

A

abbreviated trace. Optional format for CICS trace entries which summarizes the information in full trace entries. Each trace entry is described by a single line of text that is usually sufficient for debugging. See the *CICS Problem Determination Guide*for further information about trace. Also see “full trace” on page 38.

absolute time. (1) A point in time relative to a selected previous point in time from which the timescale (or measurement of time) begins. For example if you wanted to start a batch job using absolute time and the timescale begins at midnight, then specifying an absolute time of 07:00 would mean that the batch job runs at 7am. If the timescale begins at 9am with an absolute time of 07:00, the batch job would run at 4pm. (2) As returned by an EXEC CICS ASKTIME command and input to an EXEC CICS FORMATTIME command, the number of milliseconds since 00.00 on 1 January 1900.

ACB. See “access method control block (ACB)” on page 2.

access. The ability to read, update, or otherwise use a resource. Access to protected resources is usually controlled by system software.

access authority. One of a range of possible authority levels that control access to protected resources. In RACF, the access authorities are: NONE, EXECUTE, READ, UPDATE, CONTROL, and ALTER.

access control environment element (ACEE). In RACF, a control block containing details of the current user, including user ID, current connect group, user attributes, and group authorities. An ACEE is constructed during user identification and verification.

accessibility. Accessibility features help a user who has a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully.

access intent. (1) In RACF, a subsystem's intended use of a protected resource. (2) In IMS, a subsystem's intended use of a database. This is in contrast to the sharing level of the database itself, which specifies how the database can be shared.

access key. In ESA key-controlled storage, a key associated with a storage access request. When key-controlled protection applies to a storage access, a store operation (write) is permitted only when the storage key matches the access key; a fetch (read) is permitted when the keys match or when the fetch-protection bit of the storage key is zero. In most cases, the access key for a storage operation is the program status word (PSW) key in the current PSW. For information about how ESA determines when access keys match storage keys, see the *IBM Enterprise Systems Architecture/390 Principles of Operation* manual.

access list. In RACF, the part of a resource profile that specifies the users and groups that may access the resource and the level of access granted to each.

access method. A technique for moving data between main storage and input/output devices.

access method control block (ACB). A control block that links an application program to VSAM or VTAM.

access method services (AMS). A facility that is used to define and reproduce VSAM key-sequenced data sets.

access program. A user-provided part of a FEPI application that handles the main communications with application programs in CICS or IMS systems.

access register (AR). A register through which one address space accesses the data in another address space or data space.

access register mode (AR mode). The address space control mode in which the system uses general purpose registers and the corresponding access register (AR) to resolve an address in an address space or a data space. See also “address space control mode” on page 3, “primary mode” on page 62.

access scheduling. The selection by DL/I of IMS, DL/I, or SQL/DS database access tasks that are to be run. A CICS application program designed to access DL/I databases must schedule its access to DL/I. Scheduling includes ensuring that the PSB is valid, the application is not already scheduled, the databases referred to are open and enabled, and there is no intent conflict between the PSB and already scheduled PSBs from other application programs. Negative responses to any of the above prevents scheduling.

access security information field (ASIF). In SNA, a field within Function Management Header Type 5 (FMH-5), which is used to convey security information.

access security information subfield (ASIS). In SNA, a subfield within Function Management Header Type 5 (FMH-5), which is used to convey security information.

accounting class data. High-level data produced by the CICS monitoring facility which can be used for installation accounting purposes, such as the number of transactions for a given combination of transaction identifier, transaction type, terminal, and operator. This data is the minimum required to enable accounting routines to associate particular transactions with particular users or terminals.

ACEE. See “access control environment element (ACEE)” on page 1.

ACF. See “Advanced Communications Function (ACF)” on page 4

ACID properties. The term, coined by Haerder and Reuter [1983], and used by Jim Gray and Andreas Reuter to denote the properties of a transaction: Transaction Processing: Concepts and Techniques (1993). The properties are atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability. In CICS, the ACID properties apply to a unit of work (UOW). See also “unit of work (UOW)” on page 90, “atomicity” on page 7, “Consistency” on page 20, “Isolation” on page 46, “Durability” on page 30.

acquired activity. An activity that a program executing outside the process that contains the activity has gained access to, by issuing an ACQUIRE command. The activity remains acquired until the next syncpoint occurs. Acquiring an activity enables the program to read and write to the activity's data-containers, read the process data-containers of the process that contains the activity and issue various commands, including RUN and LINK, against the activity. See also “acquired process.”

acquired process. The process whose “root activity” on page 71 a program currently has access to. A program acquires a process in one of two ways: either by defining it; or, if the process already exists, by issuing an ACQUIRE PROCESS command. The process remains acquired until the next syncpoint occurs. Acquiring a process enables the program to read and write to the process's data-containers, read and write to the root activity's data-containers, and issue various commands, including RUN and LINK, against the process. See also “acquired activity.”

action command. A CICSPlex SM command that affects one or more of the resources represented in a view. Action commands can be issued from either the COMM field in the control area of the information display panel or the COMMAND field in a displayed view. Valid action commands are listed with the description of each view.

action definition (ACTNDEF). In real-time analysis, a definition of the type of external notification that is to be issued when the conditions identified in an analysis definition are true.

activation. The attachment of an activity to perform one of a series of processing steps. In order to perform all its processing, an activity may need to be activated several times. In between, it "sleeps". See “pseudoconversational” on page 64

active-alternate pair. An SAA run-time library that establishes a common execution environment for a number of SAA programming languages. See also “Systems Application Architecture (SAA)” on page 83

active partition. In BMS, the partition that contains the cursor. It can be scrolled vertically. While a partition is active, the cursor wraps round at the viewport boundaries, and any input key transmits data from that partition only.

active session. (1) A session that connects the active CICS to an end user. (2) In XRF, a session between a class 1 terminal and the active system.

active system. In an XRF environment, the CICS system that currently supports the processing requests of the user.

active task. (1) A CICS task that is eligible for dispatching by CICS. (2) During emergency restart, a task that completed an LUW and started another, but that did not cause any records to be written to the system log during the second LUW. During recovery-control processing, an LUW completion but no physical end-of-task (that is, task DETACH) is found.

activity. In BTS, one part of a process managed by CICS business transaction services. Typically, an activity is part of a business transaction. A program that implements an activity differs from a traditional CICS application program only in its being designed to respond to BTS events.

activity completion event. An atomic event that fires when an activity completes.

activity identifier. A means of uniquely referring to an instance of a BTS activity. Activity identifiers are assigned by CICS.

activity keypoint. A record of task and DCT entry status on the system log made on a periodic basis to facilitate the identification of transaction backout information during emergency restart. In the event of an uncontrolled shutdown and subsequent emergency restart, activity keypoints can shorten the process of backward scanning through the system log. Activity keypoints are written automatically by the system (system activity keypoints) or by the user (user activity keypoints). See also system activity keypoint, user activity keypoint

activity tree. A hierarchy of activities. An activity tree may be several levels deep.

ACTNDEF. See “action definition (ACTNDEF)” on page 2.

addressed direct access. In VSAM, the retrieval or storage of a data record identified by its relative byte address.

addressed sequential access. In VSAM, the retrieval or storage of a data record in its entry sequence relative to the previously stored or retrieved record.

addressing. In data communications, the way that the sending or control station selects the station to which it is sending data.

addressing mode (AMODE). The mode, 24-bit or 31-bit, in which a program holds and processes addresses. The AMODE linkage-editor control statement specifies the addressing mode of the load module produced.

address space. A range of up to two gigabytes of contiguous virtual storage addresses that the system creates for the user. Unlike a data space, an address space contains user data and programs, as well as system data and programs, some of which are common to all address spaces. Instructions execute in an address space, not a data space. See also data space.

address space control mode. The mode, determined by the program status word, that indicates where to find referenced data. Three types of address space control modes are primary, secondary, and access register. VTAM macroinstructions must be invoked in primary address space control mode. See also “access register mode (AR mode)” on page 2.

ADI. See “alternate delay interval (ADI)” on page 4

adjacent CMAS. A CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS) that is connected to local CMAS via a direct CMAS-to-CMAS link.

ADS. See “area data set (ADS)” on page 6.

ADSP. See “automatic data set protection (ADSP)” on page 8

Advanced Communications Function (ACF). A group of IBM licensed programs, principally VTAM, TCAM, NCP, and SSP, that use the concepts of Systems Network Architecture (SNA), including distribution of function and resource sharing.

advanced program-to-program communication (APPC). An implementation of the SNA LU 6.2 protocol that allows interconnected systems to communicate and share the processing of programs. The APPC protocol is used for communication between IBM CICS Clients and CICS on System/390 systems.

AFCB. See “authorized function control block (AFCB)” on page 7

after-image. A record of the contents of a data element after it has been changed. After images are used for forward recovery.

agent. In a two-phase commit syncpointing sequence (LU6.2 or MRO), a task that receives syncpoint requests from an initiator (a task that initiates syncpointing activity). See also “initiator” on page 43.

AGN. See “application group name (AGN)” on page 5

AID. See “automatic initiate descriptor (AID)” on page 8. See “attention identifier (AID)” on page 7.

AITM. See “autoinstall terminal model (AITM)” on page 8.

AIX VSAM. See “alternate index (AIX).”

allocation. The assigning of various types of programs and record categories to system storage locations, such as main storage or disk storage.

alternate delay interval (ADI). In XRF, the interval that must elapse between the (apparent) loss of surveillance signal from the active system and any reaction from the alternate system. The ADI system initialization parameter specifies the alternate delay interval for use with XRF. The corresponding parameter for the active system is PDI. See the *CICS System Definition Guide*or the *CICS/VSE System Definition and Operations Guide* for more information.

alternate facility. In distributed transaction programming, an IRC or SNA session that is obtained by a transaction by means of an ALLOCATE command. See also “principal facility” on page 62.

alternate index . (1) For VSAM key-sequenced data sets and entry-sequenced data sets, an index of alternate keys that provides a path for secondary access to the data set. If the records have alternate keys,the alternate index is built when the data set is created. See also “secondary index” on page 73. (2) A subordinate index in a hierarchy of indexes.

alternate index base data set (AIX VSAM). The VSAM data set that is the base or normal route of file access in a VSAM alternate index arrangement.

alternate key. In VSAM, a field, other than the primary key, of fixed length and position in a record. A set of alternate keys is used to build an alternate index that provides an alternative or secondary path for access to the data set. There can be any number of alternate keys in a record and they need not be unique.

alternate routing. A function provided by the VTAM class of service (COS) facility in which virtual routes for a given class of service can be assigned to different physical paths (explicit routes).

alternate screen size. An option that permits the size of a display screen to be defined differently from the standard size.

alternate system. In an XRF environment, a CICS system that stands by to take over the user workload when the active CICS system fails or a takeover is initiated.

alternate TP PCB. In IMS, a PCB that defines an alternate destination (a logical terminal or a message program) and that can be used instead of the I/O PCB when it is necessary to direct a response to a terminal. The existence of alternate PCBs in the PSB affects the PCB number used in the PCB keyword in an EXEC DLI application program.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI). A private, nonprofit organization whose membership includes private companies, U.S. government agencies, and professional, technical, trade, labor, and consumer organizations. ANSI coordinates the development of voluntary consensus standards in the U.S.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange . See “ASCII” on page 6.

AMODE. See “addressing mode (AMODE)” on page 3.

AMS. See “access method services (AMS)” on page 2.

AMT. See “autoinstall model table (AMT)” on page 8.

analysis definition. In real-time analysis, a definition of the evaluations to be performed on specified CICS resources, the intervals at which those evaluations are to be performed, and the actions to be taken when a notif condition occurs.

analysis group. In real-time analysis, a group of one or more analysis definitions, status definitions, or both. Analysis definitions and status definitions belong to an analysis group if they are to be installed automatically in

analysis point monitoring (APM). In real-time analysis, resource monitoring across multiple CICS system within a CICSplex that results in a single notification of a condition, rather than one notification for each system.

analysis point specification. In real-time analysis, a specification that identifies the CMAS that are to be responsible for analysis point monitoring.

analysis specification. In real-time analysis, a specification that establishes system availability monitoring or MAS resource monitoring within a group of CICS systems.

ANSI. See 5.

anticipatory paging. In CICS, the acquisition at task initialization time of one or more consecutive pages in real storage for a task's TCA and data areas. Anticipatory paging can be used to have asynchronous paging of the task control and work areas (TCA/TWA), associated task data areas, and program storage associated with the task.

AOR. See “application-owning region (AOR)” on page 6.

AP . See “application program” on page 6.

APAR. See “authorized program analysis report (APAR)” on page 7.

APF. See “authorized program facility (APF)” on page 7.

API. See “application programming interface (API)” on page 6.

APM . See “analysis point monitoring (APM).”

APPC. See “Advanced Program-to-Program Communication (APPC)” on page 4.

application. (1) A particular use to which an information processing system is put - for example, a stock control application, an airline reservation application, an order entry application. (2) A program or suite of programs that perform a task or specific function. For example, a stock control application or an airline reservation application.

application domain. CICS domain that contains several major components, including application and system services, XRF, intercommunication (ISC and MRO), system control, and reliability. Application programs run in this domain. Most application domain functions are either provided by modules that are an integral part of the CICS system and are loaded at system initialization, or they are system application programs that are loaded as needed, in the same way as user applications.

application group name (AGN). In DBCTL, the name of an application group. An application group is a set of PSBs that can be accessed by one particular CICS system or BMP as a single entity.

application identifier . The name by which a logical unit is known in a VTAM network. The CICS applid is specified in the APPLID system initialization parameter.

Application Migration Aid. A program which simplifies conversion of assembler language and COBOL applications from macro to command-level. The Application Migration Aid reads assembler language and COBOL source code and writes a new source file, converting the simpler macros to equivalent API commands and providing guidance on the complex macros.

application-owning region (AOR). In multiregion operation (MRO) or intersystem communication (ISC), a CICS address space whose primary purpose is to manage application programs. It receives transaction routed requests from a terminal-owning region (TOR). In a configuration that does not have a data-owning region (DOR), the AOR may contain file-related resources. See also "data-owning region (DOR)" on page 24 and "terminal-owning region (TOR)" on page 86.

application partition set. The partition set that CICS loads into the buffers of a display device when a user application program issues an output request. By default, this is the partition set that was named when the transaction was added to the CICS system. Alternatively, it is the partition set named by the most recent SEND PARTNSET command that the program issued.

application program (AP). (1) A program used to connect and communicate with stations in a network, enabling users to perform application-oriented activities. (2) A complete, self-contained program, such as an editor or electronic mail, that performs a specific task for the user, in contrast to system software, such as the operating system kernel, server processes, and program libraries. See also "application programming interface (API)."

application programming interface (API). (1) The formally defined programming language interface that is between a system control program or a licensed program and the user of the program. (2) In CICS, the command-level programming interface supported by CICS for user application programs.

application server . A server program in a distributed network that provides the execution environment for an application program. For example, the WebSphere Commerce Server provides the execution environment for online stores.

application unit of work. A set of actions within an application that the designer chooses to regard as an entity in its own right. The designer decides how (if at all) an application should be subdivided into application units of work, and whether any application unit of work shall consist of just one or of many CICS logical units of work (LUWs). Typically, but not exclusively, an application unit of work would correspond to a CICS transaction.

AR. See "access register (AR)" on page 2.

archive. To store backup copies of data sets, usually for a given period of time.

area data set (ADS). A data set that contains a DEDB area. IMS can maintain up to seven copies of this data set.

ARF. See "automatic reconfiguration facility (ARF)" on page 8

argument. An independent variable or any value of an independent variable; for example, a search key; a number identifying the location of an item in a table.

ARM. See "automatic restart manager (ARM)" on page 8.

AR mode . See "access register mode (AR mode)" on page 2.

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). The standard code, using a coded character set consisting of 7-bit coded characters (8-bits including parity check), that is used for information interchange among data processing systems, data communication systems, and associated equipment. The ASCII set consists of control characters and graphic characters.(A) IBM has defined an extension to ASCII code (characters 128-255) that uses all 8 bits. DCF uses this 8-bit extension. See also "EBCDIC" on page 31.

ASIF. See "access security information field (ASIF)" on page 2.

ASIS. See "access security information subfield (ASIS)" on page 2.

assembler. A computer program that converts assembler language instructions into object code.

assembler language. A symbolic programming language in which the set of instructions includes the instructions of the machine and whose data structures correspond directly to the storage and registers of the machine.

ASU. See "automatic screen update (ASU)" on page 8.

ASYNC . See “asynchronous.”

asynchronous (ASYNC). Pertaining to events that are not synchronized in time or do not occur in regular or predictable time intervals. For example, input events are controlled by the user; the program can read them later. See also “synchronous” on page 81.

asynchronous processing. A series of operations that are done separately from the job in which they were requested; for example, submitting a batch job from an interactive job at a work station. See also “synchronous processing” on page 81.

ATI. See “automatic transaction initiation (ATI)” on page 8.

atomic event. A single, "low-level" non-composite event. The types of atomic event are “activity completion event” on page 3, “input event” on page 43, “timer event” on page 86, and “system event” on page 82. See also “composite event” on page 20.

atomicity. A transaction's changes to the state (of resources) are atomic: either all happen or none happen. See also “ACID properties” on page 2.

attach. (1) In programming, to create a task that can execute concurrently with the attaching code. (2) In SNA, the request unit that flows on a session to initiate a conversation.

attach FMH . See “FMH-5” on page 37.

attach header. In SNA, a function management header (FMH5) that causes a remote process or transaction to be attached.

attach request. A request that causes a remote process or transaction to be attached.

attention identifier (AID). A character in a data stream that is sent to the host system when a display station user presses an attention identifier (AID) key. Typical AID keys are function keys or the Clear, Enter, Page Up, Page Down, Help, Print, and Home keys.

attention routine. In CICS/VSE, a routine of the system that receives control when the operator presses the Attention key. The routine sets up the console for the input of a command, reads the command, and initiates the system service requested by the command.

audit trail. Data, in the form of a logical path that links a sequence of events, used for tracing the transactions that affected the contents of a record.

audit trail utility. A CICS-supplied utility program, DFHATUP, that enables you to print selected BTS audit records from a specified logstream.

authority. The right to access objects, resources, or functions. See “access authority” on page 1, “group authority” on page 40, and “class authority (CLAUTH)” on page 17.

authorization checking. The action of determining whether a user is permitted access to a protected resource. RACF performs authorization checking as a result of a RACHECK or FRACHECK request

authorized function control block (AFCB). Control block used to contain control information for various functions that require special authorization, and the addresses of the common system area (CSA) and the application interface block. The AFCB is used as an address vector for the CICS type 3 SVC, or for the authorization of use of the SVC.

authorized program analysis report (APAR). A request for correction of a defect in a current release of an IBM-supplied program.

authorized program facility (APF). A facility that permits the identification of programs that are authorized to use restricted functions.

autoinstall. A method of creating and installing resources dynamically as terminals log on, and deleting them at logoff. Autoinstall can be used for VTAM terminals, MVS consoles, APPC connections, programs, map sets, partition sets, and journals.

autoinstall control program. A user-replaceable CICS program used to select some of the data needed to automatically install terminals, notably the CICS terminal identifier (TERMID) and the model name to be used in each instance. For programming information, see the *CICS Customization Guide*.

autoinstall model table (AMT). CICS control table that contains model terminal definitions to be used during autoinstall.

autoinstall terminal model (AITM). A model terminal definition used by CICS during autoinstall of terminals. Definitions can be user-created or supplied by CICS, and are held in the autoinstall model table (AMT). The acronym AITM is sometimes loosely used to refer to the CICS routines that manage operations involving the autoinstall model table (AMT).

autolink. An automatic library look-up function of the linkage editor. The function (1) resolves any external reference that is included in the currently processed module and (2) searches the active search chain for an object module of the same name as the encountered external reference.

automatic data set protection (ADSP). A user attribute that causes all permanent data sets created by the user to be automatically defined to RACF with a discrete RACF profile.

automatic initiate descriptor (AID). A control block used internally by CICS for scheduling purposes. An example of AID use is scheduling a transaction, optionally associating it with a terminal and a temporary storage queue. Another use is scheduling MRO, LU6.1, and LU6.2 ALLOCATE requests.

automatic journal archiving. A function that automatically creates and submits an archive job for a journal that is ready for archiving. When a journal, defined to use this function, is ready for archiving, CICS automatically creates and submits an archive job. The journal data set is not reused until archiving is complete, and CICS ensures that the archive jobs are submitted promptly.

automatic reconfiguration facility (ARF). In a multisystem sysplex on PR/SM, the XCF component that provides automatic reconfiguration when one ESA system in the sysplex fails. ARF provides high availability for multisystem applications in the sysplex. ARF is also known as XCF PR/SM policy.

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 screen update (ASU). A CICSPlex SM facility that automatically updates the data in all unlocked windows at user-defined intervals.

automatic screen update interval. The time interval between one automatic screen update and the next. The interval can be set in the CICSPlex SM user profile or when the ASU facility is turned on.

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. See also “trigger level” on page 89.

auxiliary storage. All addressable storage other than main storage. See also “main storage” on page 51.

auxiliary trace. An optional CICS function that causes trace entries to be recorded in the auxiliary trace data set, a sequential data set on disk or tape.

auxiliary trace data set. A sequentially organized data set on disk or tape, used to record all trace entries generated while the auxiliary trace function is active. Either one or two auxiliary trace data sets can be defined; the latter allows the data sets to be switched when the one currently being used is full. The trace utility program (DFHTUP) can be used to print records from auxiliary trace data sets.

availability. The degree to which a system or resource is ready when needed to process data; the percentage of time a system, network, or component can be utilized, within a certain time frame. Generally, the percentage is derived by dividing actual availability time by scheduled availability time.

availability manager (AVM). In XRF, the programs that handle communication between active and alternate IMS, DL/I, or SQL/DS XRF systems. See also “CICS availability manager (CAVM)” on page 14.

average throughput rate. The power of a system to process a representative work load. The power of the system is measured in units of data processing work; for example, jobs or transactions successfully completed per hour, minute, or second.

AVM. See “availability manager (AVM)” on page 8.

AXM. The "authorized cross-memory" server environment. A series of modules providing run-time services for CICS-related cross-memory servers which run in MVS authorized state (unlike CICS itself, which runs unauthorized once initialization has completed) such as the temporary storage data sharing server.

B

back-end (system). The CICS or IMS system in which existing applications run. Equivalent to partner system. See also “front-end (system)” on page 38.

back-end transaction. In synchronous transaction-to-transaction communication, a transaction that is started by a front-end transaction.

background partition. An area of virtual storage in which programs are executed under control of the system. By default, the partition has a processing priority lower than any of the existing foreground partitions.

backout. (1) An operation that reverses all the changes made during the current unit of recovery or unit of work. After the operation is complete, a new unit of recovery or unit of work begins. See also “commit” on page 18. (2) The process of restoring to a previous state all or part of a system. The process of removing all the updates against protected resources such as files and DL/I databases performed by an application program that either has terminated abnormally or was inflight at the time of a CICS or MVS or VSE image failure. Backout can by done dynamically in the case of an application abend, or during restart in the case of CICS or MVS or VSE failure.

backup. The process of making a copy of a data file that can be used if the original file is destroyed.

backup session. The session that replaces the failing primary extended recovery facility (XRF) session between a terminal user and the active subsystem.

backup while open (BWO). A means of taking backups of VSAM files that CICS is concurrently updating. Backups taken with this facility are accepted as input by the CICSVR forward recovery program.

backward recovery. The process of restoring integrity to databases and other recoverable resources following a failure.

BAS. See “Business Application Services (BAS)” on page 12.

base cluster. In systems with VSAM, a key-sequenced or entry-sequenced file over which one or more alternate indexes are built.

based addressing. A form of addressing in which a data description is associated with a storage area by a variable address held in a separate pointer area. This is implemented in COBOL by BLL cells and in VS COBOL II by the ADDRESS special register.

base locator for linkage (BLL). In DOS/VS and OS/VS COBOL, a mechanism used to address storage outside the working storage of an application program.

base map. Normal BMS full-screen map that can be used as a base for simulated windows. See also “canned map” on page 13 and “overlay map” on page 58.

base segment. The portion of a RACF profile that contains basic information needed to define a user, group, or resource to RACF. Also called RACF segment.

base state. The state of a terminal that is set by CICS in the absence of any instructions from a user application program, and before CICS sends data to it. In this state, the terminal behaves as an ordinary display device.

basic conversation. In APPC, a conversation between two programs in which the sending program must construct generalized data stream (GDS) records for the receiving program. See also “mapped conversation” on page 51.

basic direct access method (BDAM). An access method used to retrieve or update particular blocks of a data set on a direct access device.

basic mapping resource map (BMS map). A map controlling the display of input and output data by describing where fields are to be positioned on the screen and what display attributes they are to have. They are not needed for text data output. Every BMS mapping command names a map that contains formatting (mapping) instructions. Each map has two forms: physical and symbolic.

basic mapping support (BMS). An interface between CICS and application programs that formats input and output display data and routes multiple-page output messages without regard for control characters used by various terminals.

basic sequential access method (BSAM). An access method for storing or retrieving data blocks in a continuous sequence, using either a sequential access or a direct access device.

Basic Telecommunications Access Method (BTAM). An access method that permits read and write communication with remote devices.

Basic Telecommunications Access Method-Extended Storage (BTAM-ES). An IBM supplied telecommunications access method that permits read and write communication with remote devices.

batch data interchange. A program that is used to extend the facilities of CICS terminal control to simplify further the handling of data streams in a network.

batched repository-update facility. A CICSPlex SM facility, invoked from the CICSPlex SM end user interface, for the bulk application of CICSPlex SM definitions to a CMAS data repository.

batch message processing program (BMP, BMP program). An IMS batch processing program that has access to online databases and message queues. BMPs run online, but like programs in a batch environment, they are started with job control language (JCL).

batch processing. A method of running a program or a series of programs in which one or more records (a batch) are processed with little or no action from the user or operator.

batch program. A program that is processed in series with other programs and therefore normally processes data without user interaction.

BB. See “begin bracket (BB).”

BDAM. See “basic direct access method (BDAM).”

before image. A record of the contents of a data element before it is changed. Before images are used to backout incomplete or incorrect changes in the event of a failure.

begin bracket (BB). In SNA, an indicator defining the start of a conversation. The value of the indicator (binary 1) in the request header of the first request in the first chain of a bracket denotes the start of a bracket. See also “conditional end bracket (CEB)” on page 20, “FMH-5” on page 37.

BID . In SNA, a command used to request permission to initiate a bracket.

binary digit (bit). The smallest unit of computer information, which has two possible states that are represented by the binary digits 0 or 1.

binary synchronous communication (BSC). Data transmission in which synchronization of characters is controlled by timing signals generated at the sending and receiving stations. See also “SDLC” on page 72.

bind . In SNA, a request to activate a session between two logical units (LUs). See also “unbind session (UNBIND)” on page 90.

bind request. A request to establish a connection between systems.

bind-time security. In LU6.2 and MRO, the level of security applied when a request to establish a session is received from, or sent to, a remote system. Used to verify that the remote system is really the system it claims to be. Also known as session security. See also “BIND,” “link security” on page 48, and “user security” on page 92.

bit. See “binary digit (bit)” on page 10.

bit map. In temporary storage, a control block used by intrapartition transient data to show the VSAM control intervals (or BSAM tracks) that have been used and are available. It is updated whenever a control interval or track is assigned to or released from a destination.

bits per inch (bpi). The density, measured in number of bits per inch, at which information can be stored on magnetic tape.

bits per second (bps). In serial transmission, the instantaneous bit speed with which a device or channel transmits a character.

BLL. See “base locator for linkage (BLL)” on page 9.

blocking. The process of combining two or more records into one block. See also “deblocking” on page 25.

block-level data sharing. A kind of IMS data sharing that allows multiple subsystem access to the same database, controlled by means of a lock manager. Sharing is at the physical-block level for ISAM or OSAM databases and at the control-interval level for VSAM databases.

BMP. See “batch message processing program (BMP)” on page 10.

BMP program . See “batch message processing program (BMP)” on page 10.

BMS. See “basic mapping support (BMS)” on page 10.

BMS map . See “basic mapping resource map (BMS map)” on page 10.

BMS map definition. The use of macros (DFHMSD, DFHMDI, and DFHMDF) to define the size, shape, position, potential content, and properties of BMS map sets, maps, and fields within maps.

BMS message routing. The routing of data to one or more terminals other than the originating terminal.

BMS page building. The building and display of multiple, logically-connected pages of mapped or text data.

BMS text building. The formatting of unmapped text data.

BNN. See “boundary network node (BNN).”

bottleneck. A place in the system where contention for a resource is affecting performance.

boundary network node (BNN). In SNA, a subarea node that provides protocol support for adjacent peripheral nodes, for example, transforming network addresses to local addresses and vice versa, and providing session-level support for these peripheral nodes. In XRF, the point at which terminal sessions are switched from the failing active system to the new active system. The communication controller (or, in CICS/VSE, an XSWITCH mechanism) at the BNN must be able to operate in an XRF configuration.

bpi. See “bits per inch (bpi).”

bps. See “bits per second (bps).”

bracket. In SNA, one or more chains of request units and their responses, representing a complete transaction, exchanged between two session partners.

bracket protocol. In SNA, a protocol that prevents the interruption of a transaction between CICS and a logical unit. A bracket can also delimit conversations between CICS and the logical unit or merely the transmission of a series of data chains in one direction. Bracket protocol is used when CICS communicates with specific logical units.

browse token. Identifier of a particular browse of BTS objects within a CICS region. The same token returned on a STARTBROWSE command must be supplied on the corresponding GETNEXT and ENDBROWSE commands. CICS discards it after the ENDBROWSE.

BSAM. See “basic mapping support (BMS)” on page 10

BSC. See “binary synchronous communication (BSC)” on page 10.

BTAM . See “basic telecommunications access method (BTAM)” on page 10.

BTAM-ES . See “Basic Telecommunications Access Method-Extended Storage (BTAM-ES)” on page 10.

BTS. See “CICS business transaction services (BTS)” on page 14.

BTS activity. One part of a process managed by CICS BTS. Typically, an activity is part of a business transaction.

BTS-set. The set of CICS regions across which related BTS processes and activities may execute.

buffer. A routine or a portion of storage used to hold data temporarily in order to compensate for different speeds of data flow or timings of events between one device or system and another.

buffer address. In 3270 data stream, the address of a location in the character buffer (screen image).

builder. A module in CICS that, in conjunction with other builders, makes the autoinstall process possible, allows the terminal control table (TCT) to be changed dynamically on a running CICS system, and reduces the times needed for warm and emergency restart on systems that use autoinstall.

built-in function . In CICS, the field de-editing function provided by the EXEC CICS BIF DEEDIT command. The BIF DEEDIT command removes alphabetic and special characters from an EBCDIC data field, and right-justifies the remaining digits, padding to the left with zeros as necessary.

bulk loading. A performance feature of VS COBOL II that supports the loading of selected library routines into the CICS region at CICS initialization time, or into the LPA at MVS initialization time or SVA at VSE initialization time.

business application. Any set of CICS resources that represent a meaningful entity to an enterprise or a user (such as Payroll).

Business Application Services (BAS). The component of CICSPlex SM that provides the ability to define and manage business applications in terms of their CICS resources and associated CICS systems. BAS provides a central definition repository for CICS systems, complete with installation facilities and the ability to restrict a CICSPlex SM request to those resources defined as being part of the business application.

business logic. The part of a distributed application that is concerned with the application logic rather than the user interface of the application. See “presentation logic” on page 62.

business transaction. A self-contained business function, for example, the booking of an airline ticket. Traditionally, in CICS a business transaction might be implemented as multiple user transactions; the booking of the airline ticket might be undertaken by transactions that inquire about availability, reserve the seat, deal with payment, and print the ticket, for example. Using BTS, a business transaction might be implemented as multiple activities.

business transaction services. An application programming interface (API) and support services that allow users to manage complex busniess transactions. See “business transaction.”

BWO. See “backup while open (BWO)” on page 9.

byte. A string that represents a character and usually consists of eight binary digits that are treated as a unit. A byte is the smallest unit of storage that can be addressed directly.

C

C/370. A programming language designed for a wide range of system and commercial applications.

CA. See “control area (CA)” on page 21.

cache structure. A coupling facility structure that stores data that can be available to all members of a Parallel Sysplex.

call. An instruction in COBOL, assembler language, C/370, or PL/I format that is used by an application program to request DL/I services.

CALL interface. A part of the external CICS interface (EXCI). The CALL interface consists of six commands that allow you to allocate and open sessions to a CICS system from non-CICS programs running under MVS/ESA; issue

DPL requests on these sessions from the non-CICS programs; and close and deallocate the sessions on completion of the DPL requests. For more details, see EXCI CALL interface commands.

canned map. A technique to achieve simulated windows using BMS. See also “base map” on page 9.

capacity planning. (1) An analysis of processor loading and processor capacity, extending into real storage, other resources (channels, DASD, lines), and timings and response where necessary. (2) A method of translating growth in user demands into requirements for future computing resources. It projects future workload by taking into account the increase in existing applications and the introduction of new applications, thus allowing a prediction of performance, and helping in the evaluation of future configurations.

card reader/line printer . In CICS terminal control, a pair of input and output sequential data sets that simulate a card reader and line printer. See discussion of sequential (BSAM) devices in the CICS Transaction Server System Definition Guide or the CICS/VSE System Definition and Operations Guide.

CART. See “command and response token (CART)” on page 18.

CAS. See “coordinating address space (CAS)” on page 22.

CA splitting. In VSAM, to double a control area dynamically and distribute its CIs evenly when the specified minimum of free space is used up by more data.

cataloged procedure. In ESA and VSE, a set of job control statements (JCL) that has been placed in a library and can be retrieved by name. In ESA, a cataloged procedure can be executed by an ESA START command or by an EXEC statement in JCL. In VSE, a cataloged procedure can be executed by an EXEC statement in JCL.

catch-up. In XRF, a process in which the active CICS system uses CAVM message services to send a stream of messages describing the current state of all its VTAM terminals, to the message data set and thence to the alternate CICS system.

category. The recommended security specifications needed for both the CICS transaction definitions and the corresponding RACF profiles.

category 1 transaction. A set of CICS transactions categorized according to the level of security checking required for them. Transactions in this category are never associated with a terminal: that is, they are for CICS internal use only and should not be invoked from a user terminal. For this reason, CICS does not perform any security checks when it initiates transactions in this category for its own use.

category 2 transaction. A set of CICS transactions categorized according to the level of security checking required for them. Transactions in this category are either initiated by the terminal user or are associated with a terminal. You should restrict authorization to initiate these transactions to userids belonging to specific RACF groups.

category 3 transaction. A set of CICS transactions categorized according to the level of security checking required for them. Transactions in this category are either invoked by the terminal user or associated with a terminal. All CICS users, whether they are signed on or not, require access to transactions in this category. For this reason, they are exempt from any security checks and CICS permits any terminal user to initiate these transactions. Examples of category 3 transactions are CESN and CESF, to sign on and off, respectively.

CAVM. See “CICS availability manager (CAVM)” on page 14.

CAVM message data set . In XRF, a data set used by the active CICS system to transmit messages to the alternate CICS system about the current state of resources, and when the XRF control data set is unavailable, for the secondary surveillance signals of the active and alternate CICS regions.

CBIPO. See “Custom-Built Installation Process Offering (CBIPO)” on page 23.

CCB. See “connection control block (CCB)” on page 20.

CCSID. See “coded character set identifier” on page 18.

CCTL. See “coordinator control subsystem (CCTL)” on page 22.

CDB. See “conversation data block (CDB)” on page 21.

CD-ROM (compact disc-read-only memory). High-capacity read-only memory in the form of an optically read compact disc.

CDSA . See “CICS dynamic storage area (CDSA)” on page 15.

CDT . See “class descriptor table (CDT)” on page 17.

CEB. See “conditional end bracket (CEB)” on page 20.

CECI. See “command-level interpreter (CECI CECS)” on page 18.

central processor complex (CPC). In a z/OS or OS/390 environment, a physical collection of hardware (such as an ES/3090) that consists of main storage, one or more central processors, timers, and channels.

chain assembly. In CICS intercommunication, a grouping of one or more request units to satisfy a single request. Instead of an input request being satisfied by one RU at a time until the chain is complete, the whole chain is assembled and sent to the CICS application satisfying just one request. This ensures that the integrity of the whole chain is known before it is presented to the application program.

chained data areas. A series of data areas in which each area contains the means of addressing the next. Chained data areas are implemented in VS COBOL II by means of the ADDRESS special register.

chained storage area. In COBOL, areas each of which contain a pointer to the next area in the chain.

change accumulation. The process of merging log data sets and reducing the information they contain to the minimum required to perform recovery on a particular database or group of databases.

change-direction protocol. In SNA, a data flow control protocol in which the sending logical unit (LU) stop sending normal-flow requests, signals this fact to the receiving LU using the change-direction indicator (in the request header of the last request of the last chain), and prepares to receive requests.

channel. A functional unit, controlled by the processor, that handles the transfer of data between processor storage and local peripheral equipment.

checkpoint. A place in a program at which a check is made, or at which a recording of data is made to allow the program to be restarted in case of interruption. System checkpoints can be requested by the administrator, a user, or by an application.

child activity. An activity that has been defined by another activity, its parent .

CI. See “control interval (CI)” on page 21.

CICS (Customer Information Control System). An IBM licensed program that provides online transaction-processing services and management for business applications. In DB2 UDB for OS/390 information, this term represents CICS Transaction Server for z/OS and OS/390, CICS/ESA, and CICS/MVS.

CICS attachment facility. A facility that provides a multithread connection to DB2 to allow applications running under CICS to execute DB2 commands.

CICS availability manager (CAVM). In XRF, the mechanism that provides integrity for a CICS system with XRF. The CAVM uses the control data sets and the message file to handle communication between the active and alternate systems. See also “availability manager (AVM)” on page 8.

CICS business transaction services (BTS). CICS domains that support an application programming interface (API) and services that simplify the development of business transactions.

CICS Client. A member of the family of CICS workstation products that provide a standard set of functions for client/server computing. Each CICS client is designed to run on a particular operating system. Each can attach to a range of CICS server systems, and provides access to resources owned by the servers. See also “external call interface” on page 36, “external presentation interface (EPI)” on page 36.

CICS database adapter transformer. A component of the CICS-DBCTL interface in the CICS address space. Also referred to in IMS publications as the adapter or the adapter/transformer. Its main responsibility is to communicate with the database resource adapter (DRA).

CICS default userid. The userid assigned to a terminal user before the user signs on to CICS, and after the user signs off.

CICS-deployed JAR file. A deployed JAR file, produced specifically (via several intermediate stages) for the CICS EJB server, which has been stored on the hierarchical file system (HFS) used by the host operating system. This name is reserved for the original "deployed JAR file" on the HFS of a CICS system. (There are no specific names for JAR files in the various intermediate stages of deployment).

CICS-DL/I router (DFHDLI). Forms the interface between application programs and the DL/I call processor. It accepts requests for remote, local, or DBCTL database processing.

CICS dynamic storage area (CDSA). (1) A storage area allocated from CICS-key storage below the 16MB line. The size of the CDSA is controlled by the CDSASZE system initialization parameter. (2) In CICS/VSE, the CICS DSA is preallocated at system initialization, and is the area of storage left within the CICS partition after the CICS nucleus has been loaded. The size of the partition is determined by the EXEC DFHSIP SIZE parameter.

CICS EJB server. One or more CICS regions that support enterprise beans. A logical CICS EJB server typically consists of multiple (cloned) CICS listener regions and multiple (cloned) CICS AORs. The listener regions and AORs may be combined into listener/AORs.

CICS Internet Gateway. A workstation application that can accept requests from Web browsers and route them into CICS. It uses a CICS client and the EPI.

CICS-key. Storage protection key in which CICS is given control (key 8) when CICS storage protection is used. This key is for CICS code and control blocks. CICS-key storage can be accessed and modified by CICS. Application programs in user-key cannot modify CICS-key storage, but they can read it. CICS-key storage is obtained in MVS key-8 storage. See also “user-key” on page 92.

CICS-maintained data table (CMT). A type of CICS data table, for which CICS automatically maintains consistency between the table and its source data set. All changes to the data table are reflected in the source data set and all changes to the source data set are reflected in the data table.

CICS messages and codes data set (DFHCMACD). A VSAM key-sequenced data set (KSDS) that is created and loaded by running the DFHCMACI job. Service changes can be applied to the DFHCMACD data set by running the DFHCMACU job. The CMAC transaction uses the DFHCMACD data set to provide online descriptions of CICS messages and codes.

CICS monitoring facility. The CICS component responsible for monitoring and producing task-related statistics information, such as task CPU usage and waits for I/O request units on an individual task basis. Reporting is divided into classes.

CICS on Open Systems. A term used to refer generically to the products: TXSeries Version 5.0 for Multiplatforms, which contains CICS for AIX, CICS for HP-UX, CICS for Sun Solaris and CICS for Windows NT; TXSeries Version 4.3 for AIX (which contains CICS for AIX); TXSeries Version 4.2 for HP-UX (which contains CICS for HP-UX); TXSeries Version 4.3 for Sun Solaris (which contains CICS for Sun Solaris); TXSeries Version 4.3 for Windows NT (which contains CICS for Windows NT).

CICS PD/MVS . See “CICS Problem Determination/MVS (CICS PD/MVS)” on page 16.

CICSPlex SM. See “CICSPlex System Manager (CICSPlex SM).”

CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS). A CICSPlex SM component that is responsible for managing CICSplexes. A CMAS provides the single-system image for a CICSplex by serving as the interface to other CICSplexes and external programs. There must be at least one CMAS in each MVS image on which you are running CICSPlex SM. A single CMAS can manage CICS systems within one or more CICSplexes.

CICSPlex SM region . A functionally similar group of CICS resources. For example, a CICSPlex SM region can be an application-owning region, a terminal-owning region, or a file-owning region.

CICSPlex SM token. Unique, 4-byte values that CICSPlex SM assigns to various elements in the API environment. Token values are used by CICSPlex SM to correlate the results of certain API operations with subsequent requests.

CICSPlex System Manager (CICSPlex SM). A system-management tool that enables you to manage multiple CICS systems as if they were one. CICSPlex SM can manage independent, full-function CICS systems running on one or

more connected central processor complexes (CPCs) just as easily as it can manage multiple, interconnected CICS systems functioning as a CICSplex, also on one or more connected CPCs.

CICS Problem Determination/MVS (CICS PD/MVS). A set of online tools to help system programmers analyze and manage system dumps. CICS PD/MVS automates dump analysis and formats the results into interactive online panels that can be used for further diagnosis and resolution of problems.

CICS program library (DFHRPL). A library that contains all user-written programs and CICS programs to be loaded and executed as part of the online system. DFHRPL includes the control system itself and certain user-defined system control tables essential to CICS operation. The library contains program text and, where applicable, a relocation dictionary for a program. The contents of this library are loaded asynchronously into CICS dynamic storage for online execution.

CICS region userid. The userid assigned to a CICS region at CICS initialization. It is specified either in the RACF started procedures table when CICS is started as a started task, or on the USER parameter of the JOB statement when CICS is started as a job.

CICS segment. The portion of a RACF profile containing data for CICS.

CICS system. (1) The entire collection of hardware and software required by CICS. (2) In CICSPlex SM topology, a definition referring to a CICS system that is to be managed by CICSPlex SM.

CICS system definition data set (CSD). A VSAM KSDS cluster that contains a resource definition record for every record defined to CICS using resource definition online (RDO).

CICS system group. (1) A set of CICS systems within a CICSplex that can be managed as a single entity. (2) In CICSPlex SM topology, the user-defined name, description, and content information for a CICS system group. A CICS system group can be made up of CICS systems or other CICS system groups. (3) In CICS business transaction services (BTS), a BTS set, that is the set of CICS regions across which BTS processes and activities may execute.

CICS Transaction Affinities Utility. CICS-supplied values to certain data options on EXEC CICS commands. For more details about the utility, see the CICS Transaction Affinities Utility User's Guide.

CICS-value data area (CVDA). A CICS value on INQUIRE and SET commands, specifically those that refer to resource status or definition. See CICS value data areas used by all commandsfor more information.

CICSVR. CICS VSAM Recovery provides forward recovery for VSAM data sets and batch backout of VSAM data sets used by CICS.

CICS Web interface. A collection of CICS resources supporting direct access to CICS transaction processing services from Web browsers.

CI splitting. In VSAM, to double control interval dynamically and distribute its records evenly when the specified minimum of free space is used up by new or lengthened records.

CKD. See “count-key-data (CKD)” on page 22.

class. (1) In RACF, a collection of defined entities (users, groups, and resources) with similar characteristics. The class names are USER, GROUP, DATASET, and the classes that are defined in the class descriptor table. (2) In Java programming, an encapsulated collection of data and methods to operate on the data. A class may be instantiated to produce an object that is an instance of the class. (3) In RACF, a collection of entities (users, groups, and resources) that have similar characteristics.

class 1 terminal. In XRF (CICS Transaction Server only), a remote SNA VTAM terminal connected through a boundary network node IBM 3745/3725/3720 Communication Controller with an NCP that supports XRF. Such a terminal has a backup session to the alternate CICS system.

class 2 terminal. In XRF (CICS Transaction Server only), a terminal belonging to a class mainly comprised of VTAM terminals that are not eligible for class 1. For these terminals, the alternate system tracks the session, and attempts reestablishment after takeover. The CICS/VSE equivalent of this is tracked terminal .

class 3 terminal. In XRF (CICS Transaction Server only), a terminal belonging to a class mainly comprised of TCAM(DCB) terminals. These terminals lose their sessions at takeover. The CICS/VSE equivalent of this is untracked terminal.

class authority (CLAUTH). An authority that allows a user to define RACF profiles in a class defined in the class descriptor table. A user can have class authority to one or more classes.

class descriptor. In RACF, an entry in the CDT. Each class descriptor associates a class name with one or more CICS resources. A class descriptor should exist for every class except USER, GROUP, and DATASET.

class descriptor table (CDT). In RACF, a table containing class descriptors. The CDT contains descriptors with default class names for CICS resources. Users can modify the supplied descriptors and add new ones.

classification rule. A rule used by the workload management and subsystems to assign a service class and, optionally, a reporting class to a work request (transaction). A classification rule consists of one or more of the following work qualifiers: subsystem type; subsystem instance; userid; accounting information; transaction name; transaction class; source LU, NETID, and LU name.

class of service (COS). A VTAM facility that allows APPC sessions to have different characteristics to provide a user with alternate routing, mixed traffic, and trunking. Based on their class of service, sessions can take different virtual routes, use different physical links, and be of high, medium, or low priority to suit the traffic carried on them.

class path. A list of directories and JAR files that contain resource files or Java classes that a program can load dynamically at run time.

CLAUTH. See “class authority (CLAUTH).”

clean keypoint time. CICS sets a recovery point in the ICF catalog from the keypoint directory element (KPDE) with a time earlier than, and nearest to, the minimum fuzzpoint. This time is stored in the JCT header prefix where it is known as the clean keypoint time.

client. A system or process that is dependent on another system or process (usually called the server) to provide it with access to data, services, programs, or resources. Multiple clients may share access to a common server. See also “server” on page 74, “host” on page 41.

client initialization file. A file containing configuration information used to inform the CICS Client of the CICS servers it can connect to, and the communication protocols to be used.

client program. (1) In dynamic routing the application program, running in the requesting region, that issues a remote link request. (2) In CICS distributed program link, the application program that issues a remote link request. (3) In the client/server model, the front-end transaction.

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. See also “distributed application” on page 27.

cloned CICS regions. CICS regions that are identical in every respect, except for their identifiers. This means that each clone has exactly the same capability. For example, all clones of an application-owning region can process the same transaction workload.

CLT. See “command list table (CLT)” on page 18.

cluster. A data set defined to VSAM. A cluster can be a key-sequenced data set, an entry-sequenced data set, or a relative record data set.

CMAS. See “CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS)” on page 15.

CMAS link. A communications link between one CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS) and another CMAS or a remote managed application system (remote MAS). CMAS links are defined when CICSPlex SM is configured.

CMAS monitoring application . The agent by which the CICSPlex SM receives its information on CICS regions and resources.

CMAS monitoring subsystem . The graphical interface that displays and monitors CICSPlex SM address spaces (CMASs).

CMC. See “communication management configuration (CMC)” on page 19.

CMT. See “CICS-maintained data table (CMT)” on page 15.

COBOL. See “Common Business Oriented Language (COBOL)” on page 19.

code page. A particular assignment of code points to graphic characters. Within a given code page, a code point can have only one specific meaning. A code page also identifies how undefined code points are handled. In a code page, all code points are assigned. For example, in 8-bit code, the page assigns characters or meanings to 256 points; for 7-bit code, 128 code points are assigned. To cater for different languages and the character requirements of different types of applications, an interchange code (such as EBCDIC) typically defines several code pages. Each code page has a unique name or identifier.

coded character set identifier. A 16-bit number identifying a specific set of encoding scheme identifier, character set identifier(s), code page identifier(s), and additional coding-related required information, that uniquely identifies the coded graphic character representation used. Acronym: “CCSID” on page 13.

cold start. The standard initialization sequence performed by the CICS system initialization program. In a cold start, all resource definitions are refreshed. Any resources dynamically installed by the CEDA transaction in a previous execution are lost. See What happens when CICS is initialized or Starting CICS with the START=COLD parameter.

command and response token (CART). An 8-byte token that is supplied with a MODIFY command issued by the console operator and that can be added to all MVS WTO macros that are issued as a result of that command. Thus, each response WTO can be associated with the command that invoked it.

command language translator. A batch program (part of CICS program preparation utilities) that prepares a source application program that includes EXEC CICS or EXEC DLI commands. The translator program translates the EXEC commands into CALL statements in the language of the application program. The translator output can be compiled or assembled in the usual way. See “source program” on page 77, “object module” on page 57, “load module (LMOD)” on page 48, “compiler” on page 19, “assembler” on page 6, “linkage editor” on page 48.

command-level interface. See “application programming interface (API)” on page 6.

command-level interpreter (CECI CECS). A transaction that enables CICS commands to be entered, syntax-checked, and executed interactively at a 3270 screen. It provides a reference to the syntax of the whole of the CICS command-level application programming and system programming interface. See the CICS-Supplied Transactions manual for more information.

command list table (CLT). (1) In XRF, a CICS table that contains a list of VSE commands and messages to be issued during takeover. The CLT is defined to the alternate CICS system and used during takeover. See CLT — Command list table (2) System initialization parameter that specifies the suffix for the command list table, if this system initialization table is used by an alternate XRF system. See The system initialization parameter descriptions for more information.

command recognition character (CRC). In MVS, a character that denotes an operator command. DBCTL operator commands have / as their default CRC.

command security. A form of security checking that can be specified for the PERFORM, COLLECT, DISCARD, INQUIRE, and SET commands. Command security operates in addition to any transaction security or resource security specified for a transaction. For example if a terminal invokes a transaction that the user is authorized to use, and the transaction issues a command that the user is not authorized to use, the command fails with the NOTAUTH condition.

command thread. A “thread” on page 86 which is reserved by the CICS DB2 attachment facility for commands issued to DB2 using the DSNC transaction. See also “entry thread” on page 32 and “pool thread” on page 62.

COMMAREA. See “communication area (COMMAREA)” on page 19.

commit . The second phase in a 2-phase commit. If all UOW participants acknowledge that they are prepared to commit (vote yes), the coordinator issues the commit request. If only one UOW participant is not prepared to commit (votes no), the coordinator issues a backout request to all. See also “two-phase commit” on page 89.

committed change. A change that is not backed out in the event of a failure. Changes made by an LUW are committed when the syncpoint at the end of the LUW is complete.

committed output message. A message that is transmitted as a result of an LUW completing a syncpoint (at which time changes to data resources made by the LUW are also committed). A committed output message is one that, in the event of a failure, needs to be transmitted and acknowledged to be sure that logical consistency with the changes

to data resources is maintained. During recovery processing, if an LUW has committed its changes but an associated committed output message has not been transmitted or has not been acknowledged, CICS places the message in a message cache. The system can retransmit the message from the cache if desired.

Common Business Oriented Language (COBOL). A high-level programming language, based on English, that is used primarily for commercial data processing.

common error bucket. An additional error status element (ESE) generated for each terminal error block (TEB), if fewer ESEs than the maximum number of error types recognized by the CICS terminal abnormal condition program are specified when the terminal error program (TEP) tables are generated.

Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA). An architecture and a specification for distributed object-oriented computing that separates client and server programs with a formal interface definition. IIOP defines the message formats and protocols used in a CORBA distributed environment.

Common Programming Interface (CPI). In the Systems Application Architecture (SAA) solution, a set of software interfaces, conventions, languages, and protocols that provide a framework for writing applications with cross-system consistency.

Common Services. A component of CICSPlex SM that provides commonly requested services (such as GETMAIN, FREEMAIN, POST, and WAIT processing) to other CICSPlex SM components.

common system area (CSA). (1) A major CICS storage control block that contains areas and data required for the operation of CICS. See Control Blocks for more information. (2) In MVS, an area that contains system control programs and control blocks. The storage areas within the common area are the system queue area (SQA), the pageable link pack area (PLPA), the (optional) modified link pack area (MLPA), a pageable BLDL table, a copy of the prefixed storage area (PSA) (for multiprocessor systems only), and a common system area (CSA).

Common User Access (CUA). A Systems Application Architecture (SAA) specification that gives a series of guidelines describing the way information should be displayed on a screen, and the interaction techniques between users and computers.

common work area (CWA). An area within the CSA that can be used by application programs for user data that needs to be accessed by any task in the system. This area is acquired during system initialization and its size is determined by the system initialization parameter, WRKAREA. See also “transaction work area (TWA)” on page 88.

communication area (COMMAREA). A CICS area that is used to pass data between tasks that communicate with a given terminal. The area can also be used to pass data between programs within a task.

communication controller. (1) A type of communication control unit whose operations are controlled by one or more programs stored and executed in the unit. It manages the details of line control and the routing of data through a network. See also “transmission control unit (TCU)” on page 89. (2) A device that directs the transmission of data over the data links of a network; its operation may be controlled by a program executed in a processor to which the controller is connected or it may be controlled by a program executed within the device. (T)

communication management configuration (CMC). A configuration in which the VTAM subsystem that owns the terminals is in a different MVS image from the active or the alternate CICS system.

communication section. Part of the task control area (TCA) that is used by CICS and by user-written application programs for communication between the application program and CICS management and service programs.

compact disc-read-only memory (CD - ROM). See “CD-ROM (compact disc-read-only memory)” on page 14.

compatibility mode. A workload management mode for an MVS image in a sysplex using the pre-workload management MVS performance tuning definitions from the IEAICSxx and IEAIPSxx members of the SYS1.PARMLIB library.

compensation. The act of modifying the effects of a “child activity” on page 14. Typically, compensation undoes the actions taken by an activity. For example, compensation for an order activity might be to cancel the order.

compensation program. A program that implements the “compensation” actions for an activity. It may or may not be the same program used for the activity's normal execution.

compiler. A program that translates a source program into an executable program (an object program).

completed task. During emergency restart, a task for which recovery control encountered user-journaled records that were written with the high-order bit set on in the JTYPEID operand of the EXEC CICS WRITE JOURNALNUM command. (In CICS Transaction Server only, backout processing ignores these records, but presents them to the user at the XRCINPT exit.)

component tracing. A facility provided by CICS to track transactions through CICS components and user programs.

composite event. A "high-level" “event” on page 33, typically formed from the combination of two or more “atomic event” on page 7s. However, composite events can be "empty" - that is, they may contain no sub-events. See also “atomic event” on page 7, “user-defined event” on page 91

compute-bound. The property of a transaction whereby the elapsed time for its execution is governed by its computational content rather than by its need to do input/output.

concatenation bit. In distributed transaction processing, high order bit of the first byte of the header of a GDS record.

concurrent. Pertaining to the occurrence of two or more activities within a given interval of time. Concurrent processes can alternately use shared common resources.

conditional access list. In RACF, an access list within a resource profile that associates a condition with a userid or group ID and the corresponding access authority, allowing otherwise unauthorized access if the specified condition is true.

conditional end bracket (CEB). An SNA indicator in the request header, FMH5, denoting the end of a conversation between two transactions. See also “begin bracket (BB)” on page 10 and “FMH-5” on page 37.

connection. (1) A CICS resource that defines a remote system with which your CICS system communicates, using intersystem communication (ISC) or multiregion operation (MRO). (2) In Front-End Programming Interface (FEPI), connection refers to a target-node pair in the same pool, between which a session can be established (bound), and which can then be used for communication. See also “session” on page 74.

connection control block (CCB). A control block created by CICS for each IRC session. The CCB contains control information for the interregion connection and a pointer to the CSB.

connection status block (CSB). A control block created by CICS for each IRC session. The CSB contains status information about the interregion connection.

consistency. A state of data. A transaction updates the data and checks its state. If the transaction detects any inconsistency, the change is rolled back and the data is returned to its previous consistent state. See also “ACID properties” on page 2.

consistent . A type of read integrity in which a program is permitted to read only committed data - data that cannot be backed out after it has been passed to the program issuing the read request. Therefore, a consistent read request can succeed only when the data is free from all locks. See also “read integrity” on page 66, “repeatable” on page 68.

console. An input/output device on a computer, reserved for communication between the computer operator or maintenance engineer and the computer.

consolidated software inventory (CSI). A key-sequenced VSAM data set, used by SMP/E and logically divided into zones.

constraint. A place in the system where contention for a resource is affecting performance, sometimes referred to as "transaction throughput degradation" or “bottleneck” on page 11.

container. In J2EE, an entity that provides life-cycle management, security, deployment, and run-time services to components. (Sun) Each type of container (EJB, Web, JSP, servlet, applet, and application client) also provides component-specific services.

contention loser. On an LU-LU session, the LU that must use an SNA BID command (LU type 6.1) or an LUSTATUS command (APPC) to request permission to begin a conversation.

contention mode. In data communication, a mode of transmission in which any station may transmit whenever the line is available, This occurs when a session is between brackets. If stations transmit simultaneously, protocols determine who wins the contention.

contention winner. On an LU-LU session, the LU that is permitted to begin a conversation at any time.

context. A named part of the CICSPlex SM environment that is currently being acted upon by CICSPlex SM. For configuration tasks, the context is a CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS); for all other tasks, it is a CICSplex. See also “scope” on page 72.

context-switch. The “activation” on page 3 of a “process” on page 63 or “activity” on page 3 either in a separate unit of work from the requestor or with the transaction attributes specified on the DEFINE PROCESS or DEFINE ACTIVITY command, rather than with those of the requesting transaction. The relationship of the process or activity to the requestor is as between separate transactions, except that data can be passed between the two units of work. A context-switch occurs when a process or activity is activated by a RUN command, but not when it is activated by a LINK command.

continuous JVM. A Java Virtual Machine (JVM) that is initialized once, and is reused many times, but it is not reset after each Java program has completed. A continuous JVM has the option REUSE=YES specified in its JVM profile.

control area (CA). In VSAM, a group of control intervals used as a unit for formatting a data set before adding records to it. Also, in a key-sequenced data set, the set of control intervals, pointed to by a sequence-set index record, that is used by VSAM for distributing free space and for placing a sequence-set index record adjacent to its data.

control block. In CICS, a storage area used to hold dynamic data during the execution of control programs and application programs. See also “control area (CA),” “control table.”

control data set. In XRF, a data set that ensures XRF system integrity by allowing only one active CICS system to access a particular set of resources. It is used by the active and alternate CICS systems to monitor each other's status.

control flow. Transmission of control indicators over a link when there is no user data available to send. This is often necessary during complex procedures, such as establishing syncpoints.

control interval (CI). A fixed-length area of auxiliary-storage space in which VSAM stores records and distributes free space. The unit of information transmitted to or from auxiliary storage by VSAM in a single operation, independent of physical record size.

control subpool. A CICS area that holds the dispatch control area (DCA), interval control elements (ICEs), automatic initiate descriptors (AIDs), queue element areas (QEAs), and other control information. Generally, the control subpool occupies only one page.

control table. In CICS, a storage area used to define or describe the configuration or operation of the system. See also “control block.”

control terminal. In CICS, the terminal at which a designated control operator is signed on.

conversation. (1) A connection between two programs over a session that allows them to communicate with each other while processing a transaction. See also “session” on page 74. (2) In FEPI, a sequence of related data transmission between a FEPI application and a particular back-end system, This is analogous to a CICS APPC conversation, but it is not the same as an IMS conversation, and it is not related to CICS conversational mode.

conversational. (1) Pertaining to a program or a system that carries on a dialog with a terminal user, alternately receiving and transmitting data. (2) Pertaining to an SNA conversation or a dialog between two programs.

conversation characteristics. In distributed transaction processing, the attributes of a conversation that determine the functions and capabilities of programs within the conversation.

conversation correlator. In LU6.2 distributed transaction processing, a field passed in the attach header when the conversation is initiated.

conversation data block (CDB). An area used by a program to obtain information about the outcome of a DTP command on an APPC basic (GDS) conversation.

convid. In distributed transaction processing, conversation identifier passed by EXEC CICS commands.

cooperative processing. Distributed processing in which processors, typically a programmable work station and a host computer, accomplish the work of an application by means of coordinated or synchronized use of processing functions and system resources.

coordinating address space (CAS). The function that sets up the CICSPlex SM component topology and that supports the MVS/TSO ISPF graphic user interface to CICSPlex SM. CAS is used in CMAS-to-CMAS links.

coordinator. In a multi-MVS or VSE MRO XRF configuration, a region that receives requests from master regions to initiate a takeover. It then instructs all the alternate regions to take over.

coordinator control subsystem (CCTL). In IMS/ESA, the transaction management subsystem that communicates with the DRA, which in turn communicates with DBCTL. In a CICS-DBCTL environment, the CCTL is CICS. The term is used in a number of IMS operator commands that apply to DBCTL, and in the IMS manuals.

CORBA. See “Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA)” on page 19.

CORBA Object Services Naming Directory. A server that supports the Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI).

CorbaServer. The execution environment for enterprise beans and CORBA stateless objects defined by a CORBASERVER definition. A CICS EJB server can contain multiple CorbaServers. All the AORs in a logical CICS EJB server would contain identical CORBASERVER definitions.

COS. See “class of service (COS)” on page 17.

COS Naming Directory . See “CORBA Object Services Naming Directory.”

count-key-data (CKD). A disk storage device for storing data in the format: count field normally followed by a key field followed by the actual data of a record. The count field contains, in addition to other information, the address of the record in the format: CCHHR (where CC is the two-digit cylinder number, HH is the two-digit head number, and R is the record number) and the length of the data. The key field contains the record's key (search argument).

CPC. See “central processor complex (CPC)” on page 14

CPI. See “Common Programming Interface (CPI)” on page 19.

CRC. See “command recognition character (CRC)” on page 18.

cross-partition communication control. (CICS/VSE only) A facility that enables VSE subsystems and user programs to communicate with each other; for example, with VSE/POWER.

cross-systems coupling facility (XCF). A facility of MVS/ESA SP 4.1 that provides some initial MVS services needed to support a multisystem environment while still maintaining a single system image. Systems coupled using XCF are known as a “sysplex” on page 81.

CSA. See “common system area (CSA)” on page 19.

CSB. See “connection status block (CSB)” on page 20.

CSD. See “CICS system definition data set (CSD)” on page 16.

CSI. See “consolidated software inventory (CSI)” on page 20.

CUA. See “Common User Access (CUA)” on page 19.

cumulative mapping. A form of BMS output mapping in which data stream generation is delayed until a SEND PAGE command is received or a page overflow occurs.

current connect group. In RACF, during a terminal session or batch job, the group with which a user is associated for access checking purposes. On MVS, if a user does not specify the current connect group on the LOGON command or batch JOB statement, the current connect group is the user's default group. On CICS, users cannot specify a group other than their default group. If list-of-groups processing is in effect, users are associated with all the groups to which they are connected.

current list. A list name, specified with a resource definition online command, that is "remembered" until another list name is used.

current security label. (1) The security label that RACF uses in RACF authorization checking if the SECLABEL class is active. (2) For batch jobs on MVS, the security label specified in the SECLABEL parameter of the JOB statement, or (if no security label was specified) the default security label in the user profile associated with the job. (3) For TSO users, the security label specified when the user logged on, or (if no security label was specified) the default security label in the user's user profile.

Custom-Built Installation Process Offering (CBIPO). A software package for creating or replacing an MVS system.

Customer Information Control System (CICS). See “CICS” on page 14.

cutover. The point of change from a development CICS system to a production CICS system, or between different releases of CICS.

CVDA. See “CICS-value data area (CVDA)” on page 16.

CWA. See “common work area (CWA)” on page 19.

D

daisy chain. In CICS intercommunication, the chain of sessions that results when a system requests a resource in a remote system, but the remote system discovers that the resource is in a third system and has itself to make a remote request.

DASD. See “direct access storage device (DASD)” on page 27.

DASD sharing. An option that lets independent computer systems use common data on shared disk devices.

data aggregate. A group of data elements that describe a particular entity.

data availability. An IMS enhancement available with DBCTL. It allows PSB scheduling to complete successfully even if some of the full-function databases it requires are not available.

database (DB). A collection of interrelated or independent data items stored together without redundancy to serve one or more applications.

Database Control (DBCTL). An interface between CICS Transaction Server and IMS/ESA that allows access to IMS DL/I full-function databases and to data entry databases (DEDBs) from one or more CICS systems without the need for data sharing. It also provides release independence, virtual storage constraint relief, operational flexibility, and failure isolation.

database description (DBD). The collection of macroparameter statements that define the characteristics of a database, such as the database's organization and access method, the segments and fields in a database record, and the relationship between types of segments.

database integrity. The protection of data items in a database while they are available to any application program. This includes the isolation of effects of concurrent updates to a database by two or more application programs.

database-level sharing. A kind of data sharing that enables application programs in one IMS subsystem to read data while another program in another IMS subsystem reads from the same database or updates it. In IMS data sharing, a CCS system can be an IMS subsystem. See also “block-level data sharing” on page 11.

database organization. The physical arrangement of related data on a storage device. DL/I database organizations are hierarchical direct (HD) and hierarchical sequential (HS).

database program communication block (DBPCB). The PCB that describes an application program's interface to a database. One DBPCB is required for each database view used by the application program.

database record. In a DL/I, IMS or SQL/DS database, a collection of segments that contains one occurrence of the root segment type and all of its dependents arranged in a hierarchical sequence. It may be smaller than, equal to, or larger than the access method logical record.

database recovery. The function of restoring the user data sets, starting with a backup copy and applying all changes made to each data set after the backup was taken.

database recovery control (DBRC). An IMS facility that maintains information needed for database recovery, generates recovery control statements, verifies recovery input, maintains a separate change log for database data sets, and supports the sharing of an IMS DL/I database by multiple subsystems. In IMS data sharing, a subsystem can be an IMS region or a CICS region.

database reorganization. The process of unloading and reloading a database to optimize physical segment adjacency, or to modify the DBD.

database resource adapter (DRA). Component of the CICS-DBCTL interface in the CICS address space. Its functions include requesting connection and disconnection from DBCTL, telling CICS when a shutdown of DBCTL has been requested or if DBCTL has failed, managing threads, establishing contact with the DBCTL address space, and loading the DRA startup parameter table.

Data Cache Manager. A component of CICSPlex SM that manages logical cache storage for use by other CICSPlex SM components.

data-container. A named area of storage, maintained by BTS, and used to pass data between activities, or between different invocations of the same activity. Each data-container is associated with an activity; it is identified by its name and by the activity for which it is a container. An activity can have any number of containers, as long as they all have different names. See also “process container” on page 63.

data control block (DCB). A control block used by access method routines in storing and retrieving data.

data definition name (ddname). The name of a data definition (DD) statement that corresponds to a data control block that contains the same name.

data element. (1) A unit of data that, in certain context, is considered indivisible. For example, the data element "age of a person" with values consisting of all three-decimal digit combinations. (T) (2) The smallest unit of data that can be referred to.

data entry database (DEDB). A direct-access database that consists of one or more areas, with each area containing both root segments and dependent segments. The database is accessed using VSAM media manager.

data independence. In CICS, the ability to request data by a high-level data-management method without concern as to how the data is stored or retrieved.

data interchange block (DIB). A block created by the CICS data interchange program (DIP) to control input and output to SNA batch devices. The DIB is chained to the appropriate TCTTE for the batch device, and is released at the termination of the transaction.

data interchange program (DIP). A CICS program that communicates with batch data interchange terminals, such as the 3790, for bulk transfer of dumps, data sets, and so on.

Data Interfile Transfer, Testing and Operations (DITTO) utility. An IBM licensed program that provides file-to-file services for card I/O, tape, and disk devices.

Data Language/I (DL/I). The IMS data manipulation language, a common high-level interface between a user application and IMS. DL/I calls are invoked from application programs written in languages such as PL/I, COBOL, VS Pascal, C, and Ada. It can also be invoked from assembler language application programs by subroutine calls. IMS lets the user define data structures, relate structures to the application, load structures, and reorganize structures.

data link protocol. In SNA, a set of rules for data communication over a data link in terms of a transmission code, a transmission mode, and control and recovery procedures.

data management block (DMB). An IMS control block in main storage that describes and controls a physical database. It is constructed from information obtained from the ACB library or the DBD library.

data-owning region (DOR). A CICS address space whose primary purpose is to manage files and databases. See “application-owning region (AOR)” on page 6, and “terminal-owning region (TOR)” on page 86.

data repository. A component of CICSPlex SM that provides methods for creating, accessing, updating, and deleting data in the CICSPlex SM data repository.

data security. The protection of data against unauthorized disclosure, transfer, modification, or destruction, whether accidental or intentional.

data set. The major unit of data storage and retrieval, consisting of a collection of data in one of several prescribed arrangements, and described by control information to which the system has access.

data set name block (DSNAME block, DSNB). An area, addressed by a FCT entry, that represents a physical VSAM or BDAM (DAM in CICS/VSE) data set that is being accessed through one or more CICS files. A DSNAME block (DSNB) is created, if it does not already exist, when a file is opened or, in CICS Transaction Server only, when a SET FILE DSNAME command is executed.

data set name sharing. An MVS or VSE option that allows one set of control blocks to be used for the base and the path in a VSAM alternate index.

data set profile. A RACF profile that provides protection for one or more data sets. The information in the profile can include the data set profile name, profile owner, universal access authority, access list, and other data. See “profile” on page 63, “discrete profile” on page 27 and “generic profile” on page 39.

data space. A range of up to two gigabytes of contiguous virtual storage addresses that a program can directly manipulate. Unlike an address space, a data space can hold only data; it does not contain common areas or system data or programs. See also “address space” on page 3.

data stream. All information (data and control commands) sent over a data link usually in a single read or write operation. For example, a data stream is used to send displays and to receive displays from a workstation device.

data table. A file whose records are held in main storage. See also “CICS-maintained data table (CMT)” on page 15 and “user-maintained data table (UMT)” on page 92.

DB. See “database” on page 23.

DB2 . A family of IBM licensed programs for relational database management.

DBCS. See “double-byte character set (DBCS)” on page 29.

DBCTL. See “Database Control (DBCTL)” on page 23.

DBD. See “database description (DBD)” on page 23.

DBO. See “DL/I backout table (DBO)” on page 28.

DBPCB. See “database program communication block (DBPCB)” on page 23.

DBRC. See “database recovery control (DBRC)” on page 24.

DCB. See “data control block (DCB)” on page 24.

DDEP. Direct dependent segment in a DEDB.

DDIR. See “DL/I database directory (DDIR)” on page 28.

DDMMYYYY. Day-day-month-month-year-year format of a date (for example, 14022001 for 14 February 2001). This is the default format for the DATFORM system initialization parameter.

ddname. See “data definition name (ddname)” on page 24.

deadlock. (1) Unresolved contention for the use of a resource. (2) An error condition in which processing cannot continue because each of two elements of the process is waiting for an action by, or a response from, the other.

deblocking. The process of removing each logical record from a block. See also “blocking” on page 11.

debugging client. A program that runs on a workstation and is used to debug a CICS application program.

debugging profile. Data that specifies a set of application programs which are to be debugged together. See also "profile" on page 63.

DEDB. See "data entry database (DEDB)" on page 24.

default group. In RACF, the group specified in a user profile that is the default current connect group.

default user. The user whose security attributes are used to protect CICS resources in the absence of other, more specific, user identification. For example, except in the case of terminals defined with preset security, the security attributes of the default user are assigned to terminal users who do not sign on.

default user ID. The "user identifier (userid)" on page 91 of the "default user." The default user ID is specified with the DFLTUSER system initialization parameter.

deferred work element (DWE). A work element created and placed on a chain (the DWE chain) to save information about an event that must be completed before task termination but that is not completed at the present time. DWEs are also used to save information about work to be backed out in case of an abend.

defined userid. A user identifier (userid) named on a DEFINE PROCESS or DEFINE ACTIVITY command. It specifies the userid under whose authority the process or activity will be run, if it is activated by a RUN command. If the process or activity is activated by a LINK command, it runs under the authority of the userid of the transaction that issues the LINK.

define the file (DTF). The DTF is a DAM control block that identifies to DAM the file associated with this DAM request. It is passed to DAM by DFHFCD to initiate a DAM request, and lasts for the lifetime of the CICS run. The DTF is included in the associated FCT entry, and is generated at FCT assembly time by the DTFDA macro. There is one DTF per DAM FCT entry.

definite response (DR). In SNA, a value in the response-requested field of the request header that directs the receiver of the request to return a response unconditionally, whether positive or negative, to that request. See also "exception response (EX, ER)" on page 34, "no response" on page 56.

delegation. In RACF, the act of giving other users or groups authorities to perform RACF operations.

delete lock. Lock acquired by CICS file control whenever a DELETE, WRITE, or WRITE MASSINSERT operation is being performed for a recoverable VSAM KSDS or a recoverable path over a KSDS.

dependent default. Attribute value for RDO that differs depending on the values for the other attributes that have already been specified on the command line.

dependent region. In a multi-MVS or VSE MRO XRF configuration, a region that receives commands from a master or coordinator region at takeover time. It cannot initiate a takeover.

deployed JAR file. A generic term for a file produced from the ejb-jar file. It contains the XML deployment descriptor and enterprise bean classes from the ejb-jar file, plus additional classes generated to support the chosen EJB container. See also "CICS-deployed JAR file" on page 15.

deployed security role. A security role that is qualified with the display name specified in an enterprise bean's deployment descriptor, and the prefix specified in the EJBROLEPRFX system initialization parameter. See "security role" on page 73 and "deployment descriptor." For more information see Java(TM) applications in CICS.

deployment. The act of packaging enterprise beans into a JAR file for distribution to a container on an enterprise bean server.

deployment descriptor. An XML file that describes how a module or application should be deployed, by specifying configuration and container options. For example, an EJB deployment descriptor passes information to an EJB container about how to manage and control an enterprise bean. See also "deployed security role."

destination. A queue of data used with the CICS transient data facility.

destination control table. A table describing each of the transient data destinations used in CICS. This table contains an entry for each extrapartition, intrapartition, and indirect destination.

device dependence . The reliance on the characteristics of particular types of devices used in writing and running programs or in performing functions. See also "device independence" on page 27.

device independence. The capability to write and run programs or perform functions without regard for the physical characteristics of devices. See also “device dependence” on page 26.

device message handler (DMH). For CICS with TCAM SNA, the logical unit in SNA terms. All data flow, control, session startup and takedown, and response handling are provided in the DMH.

DFH. Three-character prefix of all CICS modules.

DIB. See “data interchange block (DIB)” on page 24 and “DL/I interface block (DIB)” on page 28.

dictionary data section. One of the data sections of a CICS monitoring record written to SMF. The dictionary data section defines all the performance data that is being gathered or can be gathered during this CICS run.

DIP. See “data interchange program (DIP)” on page 24.

direct access. A method for retrieval or storage of a VSAM data record that is independent of the record's location relative to the previously retrieved or stored data. See also “sequential access” on page 73.

direct access method. An access method used to retrieve or update particular blocks of a data set on a direct access device.

direct access storage device (DASD). A storage device that provides direct access to data.

directory manager domain. A CICS domain that provides resource-table lookup services for CICS Transaction Server for z/OS components such as transaction manager, program manager, and user domains. The resource definitions for which the directory manager domain provides services are transaction definitions, remote transaction definitions, transaction classes, TPNames, user attributes, programs, BMS mapsets, and BMS partition sets.

dirty read. A read request that does not involve any locking mechanism, and which may obtain invalid data - that is, data that has been updated, but is not yet committed, by another task. This could also apply to data that is about to be updated, and which will be invalid by the time the reading task has completed.See also “read integrity” on page 66.

discrete profile. A resource profile that can provide RACF protection for only a single resource. For example, a discrete profile can protect only a single data set or minidisk. See also “data set profile” on page 25, “generic profile” on page 39, “resource profile” on page 70.

DISOSS. See “Distributed Office Support System (DISOSS).”

dispatch . (1) To allocate processing time on a specific device for a job that is ready to run. (2) In CICS, to schedule a task for execution. Dispatching is done by CICS task control. See also “service request block (SRB)” on page 74.

dispatcher domain. Major component of CICS concerned with attaching, running, and detaching tasks and scheduling task control blocks for the various modes: quasi reentrant, resource-owning, or concurrent.

dispatching priority. A number assigned to tasks, used to determine the order in which they are to use the processor in the CICS multitasking environment.

disposition. A means of indicating to VSE/POWER how job input and output is to be handled. A job may, for example, be deleted or kept after processing.

distributed application. An application whose component programs run on two or more CICS regions.

distributed data. Data that is stored on more than one system and is available to remote users and application programs.

Distributed Office Support System (DISOSS). An IBM office systems product that helps CICS form the hub for storage, retrieval, and forwarding of documents among various office systems products.

distributed processing. Processing in which resources or functions are dispersed among two or more interconnected processors, typically over a network.

Distributed Processing Control Executive (DPCX). An IBM licensed program that controls the IBM 8100 Information System.

distributed program link (DPL). A function of CICS intersystem communication that enables an application program to ship LINK requests to another application program on a different instance of CICS.

distributed routing model. A "peer-to-peer" dynamic routing system, in which each of the participating CICS regions can be both a routing region and a target region. The distributed routing model is implemented by the distributed routing program.

distributed routing program. A CICS-supplied user-replaceable program that can be used to dynamically route; BTS processes and activities, and Transactions started by non-terminal-related EXEC CICS START commands.

distributed transaction processing (DTP). A process that enables a CICS transaction to communicate synchronously with a transaction running in another instance of CICS.

distributed unit of work (DUW). In a distributed process, all processing between two syncpoints taken by two or more intercommunicating transactions using a two-phase commit protocol. A DUW is a distributed LUW.

distribution zone. In SMP/E, a group of VSAM records that describe the structure and contents (that is, the SYSMODs and elements) of a set of distribution libraries.

DITTO utility. See “Data Interfile Transfer, Testing and Operations” on page 24.

DJAR. A CICS resource definition that defines a CICS-deployed JAR file. It is not a deployed JAR file itself.

DLBL statement. Data definition statement in VSE JCL. A DLBL statement specifies the name and characteristics of a data set to be associated with a file definition in the FCT. The name of the DLBL statement is the same as the name of the file definition.

DL/I . See “Data Language/I (DL/I)” on page 24.

DL/I backout table (DBO). In the restart data set, a summary table that contains an entry for each in-flight task that was scheduled to alter a local DL/I database. Data in this table is available to user-written exit programs.

DL/I database directory (DDIR). List of data management blocks (DMBs) that define for DL/I the physical and logical characteristics of databases.

DL/I interface block (DIB). A block containing variables automatically defined in an application program using HLPI to receive information passed to the program by DL/I during execution. A block automatically inserted into a program by the DLI command translator. Whenever a program issues an EXEC DLI request, DLI responds by storing information in the DIB.

DLISAS . See “DLI separate address space (DLISAS).”

DLI separate address space (DLISAS). A component of DBCTL that resides in the IMS address space. It is a separate address space that contains DL/I code, control blocks, buffers for DL/I databases and program isolation. See CICS-IMS DBCTL environmentfor more information.

DMB. See “data management block (DMB)” on page 24.

DMH . See “device message handler (DMH)” on page 27.

document. A logical structure that a CICS transaction can use to manipulate text or other structured information. For more information, see CICS Application Programming Guide.

document template. A unit of information that is used to construct a “document.” A document template can contain fixed text, and symbols that represent text whose value is supplied by an application program. Document templates can be created by a CICS application, or retrieved from an external source. For more information, see CICS Application Programming Guide.

domain. A functionally isolated area of the CICS system that owns resources to which it has sole access and that communicates with other parts of CICS through strictly defined interfaces called gates.

domain gate. An entry point or interface to a CICS domain. A domain gate can be called by any authorized caller who needs to use some function provided by the domain.

domain manager domain. Major component of CICS responsible for maintaining, through the use of catalog services, permanent information about individual domains.

Domain Name System (DNS). In the Internet suite of protocols, the distributed database system used to map domain names to IP addresses.

DOR. See “data-owning region (DOR)” on page 24.

double-byte character set (DBCS). A set of characters in which each character is represented by two bytes. These character sets are commonly used by national languages, such as Japanese and Chinese, that have more symbols than can be represented by a single byte. See also “single-byte character set” on page 76.

DPCX. See “Distributed Processing Control Executive (DPCX)” on page 27.

DPL. See “distributed program link (DPL)” on page 28.

DR . See “definite response (DR)” on page 26.

DRA. See “database resource adapter (DRA)” on page 24.

DRA control exit. Enables the DRA to pass information from itself and DBCTL independently of CICS. It is invoked whenever the DRA needs to determine whether to continue processing.

DRA startup parameter table. Provides the parameters needed to define a DBCTL subsystem.

DRx response. See “definite response (DR)” on page 26.

DSA. See “dynamic storage area (DSA)” on page 30.

DSNAME block . See “data set name block (DSNAME block or DSNB)” on page 25.

DSNB. See “data set name block (DSNAME block or DSNB)” on page 25.

DTB . See “dynamic transaction backout (DTB)” on page 31.

DTF. See “define the file (DTF)” on page 26.

DTP. See “distributed transaction processing (DTP)” on page 28.

DTR. See “dynamic transaction routing (DTR)” on page 31.

dual-purpose definition. For transaction routing or function shipping, a means of sharing file, terminal, or transaction definitions between systems. For further information, see Dual-purpose resource definition for transient data.

dual-screen. Running EDF and the transaction to be tested on different terminals.

dump. A representation of the contents of selected areas of main storage used to find out whether a program is functioning as intended and to analyze problems. Dumps may be recorded by CICS either as a consequence of failure detected during CICS execution, or upon explicit request. See also “partition dump” on page 60, “system dump (IDUMP)” on page 82, and “transaction dump” on page 87.

dump code. (1) In CICS Transaction Server, a predefined name by which a dump is known. There are two types of dump code, transaction dump codes and system dump codes, used in transaction dumps and system dumps, respectively. A dump code can be defined by CICS or the user and is used to select a set of system actions. These actions are held in either the system or transaction dump table See also “system dump code” on page 82, “system dump table entry” on page 82, “transaction dump code” on page 87, “transaction dump table (TDT)” on page 87. (2) In CICS/VSE, a predefined name by which a transaction dump is known. The *VSE/ESA Messages and Codes* manual contains a description of the transaction dump codes defined by CICS.

dump data set. A sequential data set (optional) used to record dumps of transactions (tasks) within the system. It can be formatted and printed by the CICS dump utility program (DFHDUP). If required, the user can define two dump data sets (DFHDMPA and DFHDMPB), switching between them during online execution of CICS.

dump domain. Major component of CICS responsible for producing storage dumps and for handling the associated data sets and dump tables.

dump table. A table of dump codes to enable a user to vary the system actions taken when a dump is produced for a particular dump code. There are two dump tables - one containing system dump codes for system dump requests, and one containing transaction dump codes for transaction dump requests. Dump tables are internally maintained by CICS, but cannot be externally generated like CICS control tables. There are two dump tables - one containing system dump codes for system dump requests, and one containing transaction dump codes for transaction dump requests. Dump tables are internally maintained by CICS, but cannot be externally generated like CICS control tables.

dump utility program (DFHDUP). An offline utility program that formats and prints the output from formatted dump, and prints transaction dumps. It operates in batch mode and, for formatted dumps, identifies each storage area, program, and table entry, and prints them separately, with actual and relative addresses.

durability. After a transaction completes successfully (commits), its changes to the state survive failures. See also “ACID properties” on page 2.

DUW. See “distributed unit of work (DUW)” on page 28.

DWE. See “deferred work element (DWE)” on page 26.

dynamic allocation. Facility of IMS Version 2.2 (or later) and of CICS Transaction Server, for allocating DL/I databases and CICS file control data sets, respectively. If no DD statement is provided for the database data sets contained in the database, allocation happens automatically when the database is scheduled.

dynamically loaded program. Program loaded into a dynamic storage area as required by a task.

dynamic backout. A process that automatically cancels all activities performed by an application program that terminates abnormally. See also “backout” on page 9 and “syncpoint” on page 81.

dynamic buffer. Used to store backout information in the dynamic log for dynamic transaction backout (DTB) purposes. The dynamic buffer is not acquired until a recoverable resource has been modified. If dynamic backout is not defined for a transaction, the dynamic buffer is not used.

dynamic log. An area in main storage used (by the journal control program) for storing copies of all changes to recoverable resources that might be required for dynamic backout of an LUW. Every execution of a transaction that has dynamic transaction backout specified has an associated dynamic log area.

dynamic parse. A method of parsing TSO commands according to syntax given in an external file.

dynamic partition . A partition configured at the time of program execution according to the storage requirements of the application program or program to which the partition is allocated.

dynamic partition balancing . A VSE facility that allows the user to specify that two or more or all partitions of the system should receive about the same amount of time on the processing unit.

dynamic routing. The automatic routing of a transaction or program, at the time it is initiated, from a requesting region to a suitable target region. Routing terminal data to an alternative transaction at the time the transaction is invoked. To do this, CICS allows the dynamic routing program to intercept the terminal data and redirect it to any system and transaction it chooses.

dynamic routing model. The "traditional", hierarchical CICS dynamic routing system, in which a single terminal-owning region (the “routing region” on page 71) routes transactions between several application-owning regions (the “target region” on page 83s). The dynamic routing model is implemented by the dynamic routing program.

dynamic routing program. A user-replaceable CICS program that selects dynamically both the system to which a request is to be sent and the transaction's remote name. The alternative to using this program is to make these selections when a remote transaction is defined to CICS (static routing).

dynamic storage. An area of storage that is explicitly allocated by a program or procedure while it is running. See also “auxiliary storage” on page 8.

dynamic storage area (DSA). In CICS Transaction Server, there are five dynamic storage areas. These are CICS and user areas below the 16MB line, CICS and user above the 16MB line, and an extended read only area above the 16MB line. CICS DSAs are preallocated at system initialization. CICS DSAs are preallocated at system initialization as specified by a series of system initialization parameters, CDSASZE, UDSASZE, ECDSASZE, ERDSASZE, and EUDSASZE.

dynamic transaction backout (DTB). The process of canceling changes made by a transaction to recoverable resources following a failure of the transaction for whatever reason.

dynamic transaction routing (DTR). The automatic routing of a transaction, at the time it is initiated, from a transaction-owning region (TOR) to a suitable application-owning region (AOR).

dynamic transaction routing program (DFHDYP). A user-replaceable CICS program that selects dynamically both the system to which a transaction routing request is to be sent and the transaction's remote name. The alternative to using this program is to make these selections when a remote transaction is defined to CICS (static transaction routing). For programming information, see Writing a dynamic routing program.

E

EBCDIC (extended binary-coded decimal interchange code). A coded character set of 256 8-bit characters developed for the representation of textual data. EBCDIC is not compatible with ASCII character coding. See also “ASCII” on page 6.

ECB. See “event control block (ECB)” on page 33.

ECDSA. See “extended CICS dynamic storage area (ECDSA)” on page 35.

ECI. See “external call interface” on page 36.

ECKD device. See “extended count-key-data device (ECKD device)” on page 35.

ECSA. See “extended common system area (ECSA)” on page 35.

EDF. See “execution diagnostic facility (EDF)” on page 34.

EEQE. See “extended error queue element (EEQE)” on page 35.

EIB. See “EXEC interface block (EIB)” on page 34.

EIP . See “execution interface program (EIP)” on page 34.

EJB. See “Enterprise JavaBeans” on page 32.

ejb-jar file. A file containing Java classes for one or more enterprise beans, in compressed form, with a single deployment descriptor that describes the characteristics of each of the beans. See also “CICS-deployed JAR file” on page 15.

ELPA. See “extended link pack area (ELPA)” on page 35.

emergency restart. The CICS backout facility for an automatic restart following a system failure. It restores the recoverable resources updated by each interrupted transaction to the condition they were in when the transaction started.

EMP. See “event monitoring point (EMP)” on page 33.

empty range. The part of a VSAM file that is available for insertion of new records.

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. In IBM CICS Clients, the terminal emulation function allows client workstations to run CICS transactions that use 3270 data flows.

end bracket . In SNA, the value (binary 1) of the end bracket indicator in the request header (RH) of the first request of the last chain of a bracket; the value denotes the end of the bracket. See also “conditional end bracket (CEB)” on page 20.

end-of-chain (EOC). In SNA, an exception condition that occurs when the end-of-chain indicator is set in the request/response unit (RU) returned from VTAM.

end-of-day statistics. (1) In CICS Transaction Server, CICS statistics written to an SMF data set at the quiesce or termination of a CICS run, or at a user-specified time. See also “interval statistics” on page 45, “unsolicited statistics” on page 91

on page 91. (2) In CICS/VSE, CICS statistics written to the CSSL transient data destination at the quiesce or termination of a CICS run, or at a user-specified time. End-of-day statistics are reset by an end-of-day statistics collection.

end-of-file (EOF). On a data medium, a coded character indicating the end of the medium.

end-of-file label. In a file, an internal label indicating the end of the file.

end-of-message (EOM). In a DBCTL multisegment command, the ENTER key, which is the indicator that defines the end of the last or only segment. See also "end-of-segment (EOS)."

end-of-segment (EOS). In a DBCTL multisegment command, the command recognition character followed by the ENTER key, which indicates the end of each segment preceding the last segment. See also "end-of-message (EOM)."

end session handler. A user-provided part of a FEPI application that handles end of conversation and end of session processing.

enqueued. The state of a task scheduled to update a physical segment of a database when another task is currently accessing that segment.

enterprise bean. A component that implements a business task or business entity and resides in an EJB container. Entity beans, session beans, and message-driven beans are all enterprise beans. (Sun)

Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB). A component architecture defined by Sun Microsystems for the development and deployment of object-oriented, distributed, enterprise-level applications.

Enterprise Systems Architecture (ESA/370, ESA). The extension to the IBM System/370 architecture that includes the advanced addressability feature.

entity. A user, group, or resource that is defined to RACF.

entity bean. In EJB, an enterprise bean that represents persistent data maintained in a database. Each entity bean carries its own identity. (Sun) There are two types of entity beans: container-managed persistence (CMP) entity beans and bean-managed persistence (BMP) entity beans. See also "session bean" on page 74.

entry-sequenced data set (ESDS). A VSAM data set whose records are physically in the same order in which they were put in the data set. It is processed by addressed direct access or addressed sequential access and has no index. New records are added at the end of the data set.

entry thread. A "thread" on page 86 which is used by the CICS DB2 attachment facility for transactions with special requirements, such as high priority transactions, or transactions with special accounting needs. See also "command thread" on page 18 and "pool thread" on page 62.

Environmental Record Editing and Printing (EREP). The program that makes the data contained in the system recorder file available for further analysis.

Environment Services System Services (ESSS). A component of CICSPlex SM that implements the formal MVS/ESA subsystem functions required by the product. ESSS provides cross-memory services, data space management, connection services, and lock management. An ESSS system address space is created at CICSPlex SM initialization and remains in the MVS image for the life of the IPL.

EOC . See "end-of-chain (EOC)" on page 31.

EOF. See "end-of-file (EOF)."

EOM. See "end-of-message (EOM)."

EOS. See "end-of-segment (EOS)."

EPI. See "external presentation interface (EPI)" on page 36.

EPVT. See "error processor vector table (EPVT)" on page 33.

equivalent. In an XRF environment, the mutual attribute of any two DBCTL subsystems that are members of the same RSE. See also “recoverable service element (RSE)” on page 67 and “recoverable service table (RST)” on page 67.

ER . See “exception response (EX, ER)” on page 34.

erase-on-scratch. The physical overwriting of data on a DASD data set when the data set is deleted (scratched).

ERDSA. See “extended read-only dynamic storage area (ERDSA)” on page 35.

EREP. See “Environmental Record Editing and Printing (EREP)” on page 32

error processor vector table (EPVT). A table containing addresses of the error group processors invoked by the routing mechanism of the node error program.

error status block (ESB). A recording area in a node error block (NEB) of the node error table.

error status element (ESE). In the terminal error block of the terminal error table, a field that records occurrences of a particular type of error associated with a terminal.

ESA . See “Enterprise Systems Architecture (ESA, ESA/370;)” on page 32.

ESA/370 . See “Enterprise Systems Architecture (ESA, ESA/370;)” on page 32.

ESA mode. An operation mode of the supervisor (generated with MODE=ESA) of a VSE system. Such a supervisor will run on a 370-XA or Enterprise Systems Architecture processor and provides support for multiple virtual address spaces, the channel subsystem, and more than 16MB of real storage.

ESB. See “error status block (ESB).”

ESDS. See “entry-sequenced data set (ESDS)” on page 32.

ESDSA. See “extended shared dynamic storage area (ESDSA)” on page 35.

ESE. See “error status element (ESE).”

ESM. See “external security manager (ESM)” on page 36.

ESQA. See “extended system queue area (ESQA)” on page 35.

ESSS. See “Environment Services System Services (ESSS)” on page 32.

ETR. See “external throughput rate (ETR)” on page 36.

EUDSA. See “extended user dynamic storage area (EUDSA)” on page 35.

event. A means by which CICS business transaction services inform an activity that an action is required or an action has completed. An activity can define events (by naming them) about which it wants to be informed.

event control block (ECB). A control block used to represent the status of an event.

event monitoring point (EMP). Point in the CICS code at which CICS monitoring data is collected. There are two types of EMP: system-defined EMP, which collects predetermined CICS monitoring information and which cannot be relocated, and user-defined EMP, which collects task monitoring information. See also “monitoring control table (MCT)” on page 54.

event pool. The set of events recognized by an activity (system events and user events that have been defined to it). Each activity has an event pool associated with it. An activity's event pool is initialized when the activity is created, and deleted when the activity is deleted. Event-related commands such as DEFINE INPUT EVENT and DEFINE COMPOSITE EVENT operate on the event pool associated with the current activity.

EX . See “exception response (EX, ER)” on page 34.

exception. An abnormal condition such as an I/O error encountered in processing a data set or a file, or using any resource.

exception class data. CICS monitoring information on exception conditions raised by a transaction, such as queuing for VSAM strings or waiting for temporary storage. This data highlights possible problems in system operations.

exception response (EX, ER). In SNA, a value in the form-of-response-requested field of the request header that directs the receiver of the request to return a response only if the request is unacceptable as received or if the request cannot be processed; that is, only a negative response can be returned. See also “definite response (DR)” on page 26, “no response” on page 56.

exception trace entry. An entry made to the internal trace table and any other active trace destinations when CICS detects an exception condition. It gives information about what was happening at the time the failure occurred and what was being used.

exchange lognames. The process by which, when an APPC connection is established between two CICS systems (or reestablished after failure), the name of the system log currently in use on each system is passed to the partner. The exchange lognames process affects only synclevel 2 conversations. It is used to detect the situation where a failed CICS has been communicating with a partner that is waiting to perform session recovery, and is restarted using a different system log.

EXCI. See “external CICS interface (EXCI)” on page 36.

exclusive control. A type of access control in which VSAM keeps control of the control interval (CI) containing a specific record until a REWRITE, UNLOCK, or DELETE command is issued for that record. The purpose of exclusive control is to protect against simultaneous update.

exclusive intent. In IMS, the scheduling intent type that prevents an application program from being scheduled concurrently with another application program.

exclusive-key storage. In MVS key-controlled storage protection, storage with storage keys other than open-key.

exclusive use. A means by which CICS and data managers, such as SQL/DS, combine to prevent concurrent updates of resources. A transaction updating a recoverable resource gets control of that resource until it terminates or indicates that it wants to commit those changes with a syncpoint command. Other transactions requesting the same resource must wait until the first transaction has finished with it.

EXEC interface. See “application programming interface (API)” on page 6.

EXEC interface block (EIB). A control block associated with each task in a CICS command-level environment. The EIB contains information that is useful during the execution of an application program (such as the transaction identifiers) and information that is helpful when a dump is being used to debug a program.

EXEC interface stub. The stub link-edited with every command-level program. It is part of the CALL interface between EXEC CICS commands and the CICS EXEC interface program (EIP).

execution diagnostic facility (EDF). A facility used for testing application programs interactively online, without making any modifications to the source program or to the program preparation procedure. The facility intercepts execution of the program at various points and displays information about the program at these points. Also displayed are any screens sent by the user program, so that the programmer can converse with the application program during testing just as a user would do on the production system.

execution interface program (EIP). Converts high-level (command-level) requests into the corresponding internal macro-level requests.

execution key. The MVS storage protection key in which CICS executes a program. The execution key for a program can be CICS key (key 8) or user key (key 9).

exit point. A specific point in a system function or program where control may be passed to one or more specified exit programs.

exit programming interface (XPI). Provides global user exit programs with access to some CICS services. It consists of a set of function calls that can be used in user exit programs to extend CICS functions.

expiration time. The time at which a time-controlled CICS function is to be started.

extended addressing. The use of 31-bit addresses (above the 16MB line) which multiplies by 2 to the power of 7 the range of virtual storage that can be addressed.

extended binary-coded decimal interchange code . See “EBCDIC” on page 31.

extended CICS dynamic storage area (ECDSA). Storage area allocated above the 16MB line for CICS code and control blocks that are eligible to reside above the 16MB line but that are not eligible for the ERDSA (that is, they are not reentrant.) See Putting applications above the 16mb limitfor more information.

extended common system area (ECSA). A major element of MVS/ESA virtual storage above the 16MB line. This area contains pageable system data areas that are addressable by all active virtual storage address spaces. It duplicates the “common system area (CSA)” on page 19 which exists below the 16MB line.

extended count-key-data device (ECKD device). A disk storage device that has a data transfer rate faster than some processors can utilize. A specialized channel program is needed to convert ordinary CKD channel programs for use with an ECKD device.

extended error queue element (EEQE). Data that describes an I/O error on a local DL/I database. EEQEs are recorded by CICS in the global catalog. CICS uses EEQEs to provide I/O error handling in XRF takeovers and in all non-XRF restarts, including cold starts.

extended link pack area (ELPA). A major element of MVS/ESA virtual storage above the 16MB line. It duplicates the “link pack area (LPA)” on page 48. See Preparing to install CICS modules in the MVS link pack areafor more information. See also “extended addressing.”

extended private area. An element of MVS/ESA virtual storage above the 16MB line. This area duplicates the “private area” on page 63 except for the 16KB system region area. See CICS Private Areafor more information.

extended read-only dynamic storage area (ERDSA). An area of storage allocated above the 16MB line and used for eligible, reentrant CICS and user application programs, which must be link-edited with the RENT and RMODE(ANY) attributes. The storage is obtained in key 0, non-fetch-protected storage, if the system initialization parameters include RENTPGM=PROTECT. If RENTPGM=NOPROTECT is specified, the ERDSA is in CICS-key storage.

Extended Recovery Facility (XRF). A facility that increases the availability of CICS transaction processing, as seen by the end users. Availability is improved by having a second CICS system (the “alternate system” on page 4) ready to continue processing the workload, if and when particular failures that disrupt user services occur on the first system (the “active system” on page 3) .

extended restart (XRST). An IMS/ESA system service call that can request that a program restarts normally or from a specific checkpoint ID, a time/date stamp, or (BMPs only) the last checkpoint issued. Extended restart can be requested by EXEC DLI commands or CALL DLI calls in a batch program or a BMP.

extended shared dynamic storage area (ESDSA). The user-key storage area for any non-reentrant user-key RMODE(ANY) programs, and also for any storage obtained by programs issuing CICS GETMAIN commands for storage above the 16MB boundary with the SHARED option. For more details about the DSALIM and EDSALIM SIT parameters that control the overall limits of DSA and EDSA storage, see Adjusting the limits for dynamic storage areas. For more details of how the major elements of CICS and MVS storage are related, see Storage requirements for a CICS region.

extended system queue area (ESQA). A major element of MVS/ESA virtual storage above the 16MB line. This storage area contains tables and queues relating to the entire system. It duplicates above the 16MB line the “system queue area (SQA)” on page 83. See MVS Storagefor more information.

extended user dynamic storage area (EUDSA). Storage area allocated above the 16MB line, used for data and for user application programs that execute in user-key and are eligible to reside above the 16MB line, but that are not eligible for the ERDSA (that is, not reentrant.)

extensible markup language (XML). A standard metalanguage for defining markup languages. XML uses tags to define the structure of data, leaving the interpretation of the data to the application that reads it.

extent. A continuous space on disk or diskette that is occupied by or reserved for a particular data set, data space, or file.

external call interface (ECI). An application programming interface that allows a non-CICS program running on a client to call a CICS program located on a CICS server. Data is exchanged in the COMMAREA as for normal CICS interprogram communication.

external CICS interface (EXCI). A CICS application programming interface that helps to make CICS applications more easily accessible from non-CICS environments. It enables a non-CICS program (a client program) running in MVS to call a program (a server program) running in a CICS Transaction Server region and to pass and receive data by means of a communications area. The CICS program is invoked as if linked-to by another CICS program. For programming information about EXCI, see The EXCI User-replaceable module

external presentation interface (EPI). An application programming interface that allows a non-CICS client program to appear to a CICS server as one or more standard 3270 terminals. This enables the client to access, for example, CICS on System/390 transactions written for 3270 terminals, without needing to change the System/390 code. See also “CICS Clients” on page 14

external response time. Elapsed time from pressing the ENTER key or another AID key until the action requested by the terminal user is completed, and the next entry can be started. Elapsed time between the end of an enquiry or demand on a computer system and the beginning of the response.

external security manager (ESM). A security product that performs security checking on users and resources. RACF is an example of an ESM.

external throughput rate (ETR). The amount of useful work completed in a unit of time (for example, the number of transactions completed per elapsed second).

extrapartition transient data. A CICS facility for temporarily saving data in the form of queues, called destinations. See also “intrapartition transient data (TD)” on page 45.

F

factory. In object-oriented programming, a class that is used to create instances of another class. A factory is used to isolate the creation of objects of a particular class into one place so that new functions can be provided without widespread code changes.

fast service upgrade (FSU). A service function of VSE/ESA for the installation of a refresh release without regenerating control information such as library control tables.

FBA disk device. See “fixed-block architecture (FBA) disk device” on page 37.

FBO. See “file backout table (FBO)” on page 37.

FCT . See “file control program” on page 37.

feature. Part of a product that can be ordered separately.

FEPI. See “front end programming interface (FEPI)” on page 38.

FFDC . See “first failure data capture (FFDC)” on page 37.

field. (1) The smallest identifiable part of a record. (2) In a record, a specified area used for a particular category of data. For example, a record about an employee might be subdivided into fields containing the employee's name, address, and salary.

field data format. In BMS, a format that allows you to use application program commands to address predefined fields in a display by name, without knowing their positions. The same fields must appear in all versions of a display, but can be arranged differently in different versions.

field definition macro (DFHMDF). In BMS, a macro that defines a field within a map defined by the previous DFHMDI macro. The DFHMDF macro specifies initial attributes to be given to fields within a map.

field-level access checking. The RACF facility by which a security administrator can control access to fields or segments in a RACF profile.

field-level sensitivity. The ability of an application program to access data at field level.

FILE. A CICS resource that defines the physical and operational characteristics of a file., (ISO) A set of related records treated as a unit; for example, in stock control, a file could consist of a set of invoices. See also “data set” on page 25.

FILEA. Sample VSAM file provided for use by the CICS sample command-level applications.

file backout table (FBO). In the restart data set, a summary table that contains an entry for each file for which at least one logged or journaled record was written to the restart data set. It also contains flags for any VSAM files that have suffered backout failures that are still outstanding. Data in this table is available to user-written exit programs.

file control program. The CICS program that controls all CICS file operations. Because the CICS file control program processes only VSAM and BDAM data sets, any sequential data sets must be defined as extrapartition destinations by using the CEDA DEFINE TDQUEUE command.

file control table (FCT). A CICS table containing the characteristics of the files accessed by file control.

file-owning region (FOR). See “data-owning region (DOR)” on page 24. See also “terminal-owning region (TOR)” on page 86, “application-owning region (AOR)” on page 6.

file request thread element (FRTE). An element used by CICS file control to link related requests together as a file thread; to record the existence of READ SET storage to be released at syncpoint and the existence of any other outstanding work that must be completed at syncpoint; to register a task as a user of a file to prevent the file being closed while still in use.

fire status. A Boolean flag indicating whether or not an event has occurred (fired). The fire status of an event can be either FIRED (true) or NOTFIRED (false).

first failure data capture (FFDC). A facility that provides the ability to capture the data relevant to a CICS exception condition as soon as possible after the condition has been detected.

fixed-block architecture disk device (FBA disk device). A disk device that stores data in blocks of fixed size. These blocks are addressed by block number relative to the beginning of the file. See also “Consistency” on page 20.

flat browse. A browse of the descendant activities of a specified process, on which each descendant activity can be returned exactly once.

flow. A single transmission of data passing over a link during a conversation.

FME. See “function management end (FME)” on page 38.

FMH. See “function management header (FMH)” on page 38.

FMH–5. With APPC, the FMH-5 is sent with the begin bracket (BB), which denotes the beginning of a conversation. It contains the information needed to initiate the back-end transaction. See also “begin bracket (BB)” on page 10, “conditional end bracket (CEB)” on page 20.

FOR. See “file-owning region (FOR).”

foreground partition. A space in virtual storage in which programs are executed under control of the system. By default, a foreground partition has a higher processing priority than the background partition.

format. The arrangement or layout of data on a data medium, usually a display screen with CICS.

format independence. The ability to send data to a device without having to be concerned with the format in which the data is displayed. The same data may appear in different formats on different devices.

formatted data interface. In FEPI, a collective name for the keystroke and screen-image interfaces.

forward recovery. The process of restoring a backup copy and bringing it up to date by reapplying changes made to the file since the backup was taken. To facilitate forward recovery, CICS records after-images of file and database changes on the system log.

FRACHECK request. With RACF, the issuing of the FRACHECK macro or the RACROUTE macro with REQUEST=FASTAUTH specified. The primary function of a FRACHECK request is to check a user's authorization to

a RACF-protected resource or function. A FRACHECK request uses only in-storage profiles for faster performance. See also “RACHECK request” on page 65 and “authorization checking” on page 7.

fragmentation. An operating system's process of writing different parts of a file to discontiguous sectors on a computer storage medium when contiguous space that is large enough to contain the entire file is not available. When data is thus fragmented, the time that it takes to access the data may increase because the operating system must search different tracks for information that should be in one location.

front end programming interface (FEPI). A separately-installable function of CICS Transaction Server that enables communication with non-LU6.2 partners by simulating an LU0 or LU2 device. FEPI allows CICS to communicate with existing applications on LU0 or LU2 systems without change to those applications.

front-end system. The CICS system in which the Front End Programming Interface (FEPI) runs to provide access to applications running on other systems. See also “back-end (system)” on page 9.

front-end transaction. In synchronous transaction-to-transaction communication, the transaction that acquires the session to a remote system and initiates a transaction on that system. See also “back-end transaction” on page 9. For more information, see Designing Conversations.

FRTE. See “file request thread element (FRTE)” on page 37.

FSU. See “fast service upgrade (FSU)” on page 36.

full trace. Option for formatting CICS trace entries. Full trace shows all the data for each trace entry. See also “abbreviated trace” on page 1. See Using traces in problem determination for more information.

function. (1) A specific purpose of an entity, or its characteristic action. (2) A machine action such as carriage return or line feed.

function management end (FME). An SNA logical unit response type that CICS terminal control receives from a logical unit.

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.

function shipping. The process, transparent to the application program, by which CICS accesses resources when those resources are actually held on another CICS system. For further information, see Introduction to Function Shipping.

function SYSMOD. An IBM product that can be installed with SMP/E. CICS Transaction Server is packaged as a function SYSMOD on a distribution tape. This contains distribution libraries and JCLIN data which SMP/E uses to create the target libraries.

G

garbage collection. Part of a language's run-time system or an add-on library that automatically determines the memory that a program no longer uses, and recycles it for other use. Garbage collection may be assisted by the compiler, the hardware, the operating system, or any combination of the three.

GDDM. See “Graphical Data Display Manager (GDDM)” on page 40

GDS. See “generalized data stream (GDS)”

generalized data stream (GDS). The SNA-defined data stream format used for “basic conversation” on page 9 on APPC sessions.

Generalized Performance Analysis Reporting (GPAR). A tool designed as a base for reporting on the performance of IBM or user-written programs.

generalized sequential access method (GSAM). In IMS, an access method that supports simple physical sequential data sets, for example, SYSIN, SYSOUT, and tape files.

generalized trace facility (GTF). In MVS, a trace data-collection routine.

general log. A general purpose log stream used by CICS for any of the following: forward recovery logs, autojournals, or user journals. See also “system log” on page 82.

general resource. In RACF, any system resource, other than an MVS data set, that is defined in the class descriptor table (CDT). On MVS, general resources include DASD volumes, tape volumes, load modules, terminals, IMS; and CICS transactions and other CICS resources, and installation-defined resource classes. See also “class” on page 16.

generate. To produce a computer program by selection of subsets from skeletal code under the control of parameters.

generation feature. In CICS/VSE, an IBM licensed program order option used to tailor the object code of a program to user requirements.

generic alert. A Systems Network Architecture (SNA) Network Management Vector that enables a product to signal a problem to the network. CICSPlex SM uses generic alerts as part of its interface to NetView.

generic applid. In XRF, the name by which the active-alternate pair of CICS systems is known to the end user. In VTAM terms, this is the USERVAR. The generic name is also used in intersystem communication. See also “specific applid” on page 77 and “application identifier (VTAM applid)” on page 5.

generic data identifier. In CICS, a 1-to-8 character alphanumeric name consisting of the common leading characters of a group of temporary storage queue names for which recovery is required.

generic gate. Gives access to a set of functions that are provided by several domains.

generic key. In systems with VSAM, a leading portion of a key, containing characters that identify those records that are significant for a certain application. The key is one or more consecutive characters, taken from a data record, used to identify the record and establish its order with respect to other records.

generic profile. In RACF, a profile that can provide protection for one or more resources. The resources protected by a generic profile have similar names and identical security requirements. For example, a generic data set profile can protect one or more data sets. See also “data set profile” on page 25, “discrete profile” on page 27, “resource profile” on page 70.

GETVIS space . In CICS/VSE, storage space within a partition or the shared virtual area, available for dynamic allocation to programs.

GID . See “group ID” on page 40.

global access checking. In RACF, the ability to allow an installation to establish an in-storage table of default values for authorization levels for selected resources. RACF refers to this table prior to performing normal RACHECK processing, and grants the request without performing a RACHECK if the requested access authority does not exceed the global value. Global access checking can grant the user access to the resource, but it cannot deny access.

global catalog. A system data set in which CICS records CICS system information. See also “local catalog” on page 48.

global catalog domain. Together with the local catalog domain, a repository used by other CICS domains to hold information to allow an orderly restart. The two catalog domains enable CICS code to read, write, and purge records on the global and local catalog data sets so that a record of the CICS state can be maintained when CICS is not running.

global resource serialization (GRS). A form of global data set enqueuing. In an XRF environment in which the active and alternate pair of CICS systems are running in different MVS images, GRS can be used (1) to enable the sharing of a CSD between the active and alternate (2) to reduce the risk of data integrity problems caused by concurrent execution of DB2 on the active and alternate.

global trap/trace exit. A problem-determination function controlled by the CSFE CICS transaction. See also “timer” on page 86 and “trace” on page 87.

global user exit. A point in a CICS module at which CICS can pass control to a user-written program (known as an "exit point" on page 34 program), and then resume control when the program has finished. When an exit program is enabled for a particular exit point, the program is called every time the exit point is reached. See also "task-related user exit (TRUE)" on page 84.

global work area (GWA). An area provided by CICS for a user exit program when the user exit program is enabled.

global zone. Logical division of the SMP/E consolidated software inventory (CSI).

goal mode. A workload management mode for an MVS image in a sysplex using an MVS workload management service definition to automatically and dynamically balance its system resources according to the active service policy for the sysplex.

GPAR. See "Generalized Performance Analysis Reporting (GPAR)" on page 38.

Graphical Data Display Manager (GDDM). A function of the operating system that processes both text and graphics for output on a display, printer, or plotter.

group. In RACF, a collection of users who can share access authorities for protected resources. In resource definition online, a collection of related resources. The main purpose of an RDO group is convenience in storing definitions in the CSD.

group authority. Authority to use objects, resources, or functions from a group profile.

group data set. On MVS, a RACF-protected data set in which either the high-level qualifier of the data set name or the qualifier supplied by an installation exit routine is a RACF group name. See also "user data set" on page 91.

group ID (GID). In the Resource Access Control Facility (RACF), a string of one to eight characters that identifies a group. The first character must be A through Z, #, $, or @. The rest can be A through Z, #, $, @, or 0 through 9.

group profile. A profile that provides the same authority to a group of users.

group-related user attribute. In RACF, a user attribute assigned at the group level, that allows the user to control the resource, group, and user profiles associated with the group and its subgroups.

group terminal option. In RACF, a function that allows users within a group to log on only from those terminals that they have been specifically authorized to use.

GRS. See "global resource serialization (GRS)" on page 39.

GSAM. See "generalized sequential access method (GSAM)" on page 39.

GTF. See "generalized trace facility (GTF)" on page 39.

GWA. See "global work area (GWA)."

H

handler. In the CICS/ESA Front End Programming Interface (FEPI), a transaction initiated to handle specified events.

hardware. The physical components of a computer system. See also "software" on page 77.

HDAM. See "hierarchic direct access method (HDAM)" on page 41.

heuristic decision. A decision to force a commit or rollback of a logical unit of work in part of a transaction program network that is using the two-phase commit protocol, made when a system or communications failure prevents normal completion of the logical unit of work.

HFS. See "hierarchical file system (HFS)."

HIDAM. See "hierarchic indexed direct access method (HIDAM)" on page 41.

hierarchical file system (HFS). A system for organizing files in a hierarchy, as in a UNIX system. OS/390 UNIX System Services files are organized in an HFS.

hierarchic database. A database organized in the form of a tree structure that predetermines the access paths to data stored in the data base. DL/I, IMS, and SQL/DS are hierarchic database managers. See also “relational database” on page 68.

hierarchic direct access method (HDAM). In DL/I, IMS, or SQL/DS, a database access method using algorithmic addressability to records in a hierarchic direct organization.

hierarchic indexed direct access method (HIDAM). In DL/I, IMS, or SQL/DS, a database access method using indexed access to records in a hierarchic sequential organization.

hierarchic sequential access method (HSAM). In DL/I, IMS, or SQL/DS, a database access method used for sequential storage and retrieval of segments on tape or direct access storage.

hierarchy. The tree-like arrangement of segments in a database, beginning with the root segment and proceeding down to dependent segments. No segment type can be dependent on more than one other segment type.

high-level assembler language (HLAS). One of the programming languages in which applications for CICS/VSE can be coded.

high-level language (HLL). A programming language that does not reflect the structure of any particular computer or operating system.

high performance option (HPO). An option provided with MVS to improve performance by reducing the transaction pathlength; that is, the number of instructions needed to service each request.

high private area. Part of the CICS address space, consisting of the local system queue area (LSQA), the scheduler work area (SWA), and subpools 229 and 230. The area at the high end of the CICS address space is not specifically used by CICS, but contains information and control blocks that are needed by the operating system to support the region and its requirements. See The CICS private area for more information.

high speed sequential processing (HSSP). An IBM/ESA version 3 facility, available only to batch message programs, for optimizing the sequential processing of DEDB areas. A simultaneous image copy can also be created.

hiperspace. A high-performance storage area in the processor or multiprocessor.

history log data set . A sequential data set in which all SMP/E actions are recorded. Each zone has its own SMPLOG data set.

HLAS. See “high-level assembler language (HLAS).”

HLL . See “high-level language.”

host . A computer that is connected to a network and provides an access point to that network. The host can be a client, a server, or both a client and server simultaneously. See also “server” on page 74, “client” on page 17.

host computer. The primary or controlling computer in a data communication system.

host processor. The primary or controlling computer in a multiple computer installation.

HPO. See “high performance option (HPO).”

HSAM. See “hierarchic sequential access method (HSAM).”

HSSP. See “high speed sequential processing (HSSP).”

hyperlink. A direct connection between the data in one CICSPlex SM view and a view containing related information. For example, from a view that lists multiple CICS resources, there may be a hyperlink to a detailed view for one of the resources. To use a hyperlink, place the cursor in the data portion of a hyperlink field and press Enter.

hyperlink field. On a CICSPlex SM view, a field for which a hyperlink is defined. headings of hyperlink fields are shown in high intensity or color, depending on the terminal type.

I

ICCF . See “Interactive Computing and Control Facility (ICCF)” on page 44.

ICE. See “interval control element (ICE)” on page 45.

ICF. See “integrated catalog facility (ICF)” on page 44.

ICP. See “interval control program (ICP)” on page 45.

IDCAMS. An IBM program that is used to process access method services commands. It can be invoked as a job or job step, from a TSO terminal or from within a user's application program.

IDL. See “Interface Definition Language (IDL)” on page 44.

IDL mangled. Pertaining to Java names that are altered or "mangled" so that they can be mapped to equivalent IDL names. When a Java name contains characters that are not permitted in IDL names, these characters are removed and the remaining characters are used to form the IDL name. For detailed information about how Java names are mapped to IDL names, see the OMG Java to IDL mapping, published by the Object Management Group (OMG), and available from www.omg.org.

IDUMP . See “system dump (IDUMP)” on page 82.

IIOP. See “Internet Inter-ORB protocol” on page 45.

IIOP connection. A TCP/IP connection to an IIOP server. Requests enter the server via inbound IIOP connections and flow to other servers via outbound IIOP connections.

image copy. A backup copy of a data set, used to restore the data set if necessary after a failure.

immediate disconnection. An option for disconnecting CICS from DBCTL, using the CDBC transaction. Immediate disconnection allows only current DL/I requests to DBCTL from this CICS system to be completed before CICS is disconnected from DBCTL. See also “orderly disconnection” on page 58.

immediate shutdown. A shutdown of CICS in which tasks in progress are not allowed to complete normally. This form of shutdown is requested from the master terminal.

IMS. See “Information Management System (IMS)” on page 43.

IMS monitor. An IMS monitoring tool, which can be run online.

IMS Resource Lock Manager (IRLM). An IMS global lock manager that resides in its own address space. IRLM is required for block-level database sharing, either under DBCTL control or in an IMS data sharing environment.

inbound. In FEPI and CICS, data received by a program from elsewhere.

index. (1) A set of pointers that are logically ordered by the values of a key. Indexes provide quick access to data and can enforce uniqueness on the rows in the table. When you request an index, the database manager builds the structure and maintains it automatically. The index is used by the database manager to improve performance and ensure uniqueness. (2) A table containing the key value and location of each record in an indexed file.

indexed sequential access method (ISAM). An access method that can be used for either direct or sequential update or retrieval. An index is stored on DASD with the data set.

index record. A system-created collection of VSAM index entries that are in collating sequence by the key in each of the entries.

indirect destination. In CICS, a type of transient data destination that points to another destination within the destination control table, rather than directly to a queue. Indirect destinations allow you to refer to a single real destination by more than one name.

in-doubt. In CICS, the state at a particular point in a distributed UOW for which a two-phase commit syncpoint is in progress. The distributed UOW is said to be in-doubt when a subordinate recovery manager (or transaction manager) has replied (voted) in response to a PREPARE request, and has written a log record of its response to signify that it

has entered the in-doubt state, and does not yet know the decision of its coordinator (to commit or to back out). See also “subordinate” on page 79, “two-phase commit” on page 89.

in-doubt window. The period between the sending of a syncpoint request to a remote system and the receiving of a reply. During this period, the local system does not know whether or not the remote system has committed its changes. If processing fails in the in-doubt window, recovery processing must resolve the status of any work that is in-doubt.

in-doubt window resolution utility program. A utility you can use to help determine the resources that have been changed by transactions using ISC or MRO for tasks that are considered to have been in-doubt after a CICS region failure. For more details, see the CICS Transaction Server Operations and Utilities Guide.

in-flight. The state of a resource or unit of recovery that has not yet completed the prepare phase of the commit process.

in-flight task. (1) A task that is in progress when a CICS system failure or immediate shutdown occurs. (2) During emergency restart, a task that caused records to be written to the system log, but for which no syncpoint record has been found for the current LUW. This task was interrupted before the LUW completed.

Info/Analysis . A VSE/ESA diagnostic tool that can manage and process system dumps. See the VSE/ESA Diagnosis Tools manual.

information display panel. The panel that supports the CICSPlex SM window environment. It consists of a control area and a display area. CICSPlex SM views are displayed in windows within the display area of this panel.

information display parameters. A CICSPlex SM user profile option that defines the initial screen configuration, how frequently the screen will be updated by ASU, and how a window will wait for command processing to complete before timing out.

Information Management System (IMS). Any of several system environments available with Database Manager and Transaction Manager, capable of managing complex databases and terminal networks.

Information/System (INFO/SYS). A consolidated collection of IBM technical data of interest to data processing personnel responsible for planning, installing, and tuning IBM systems and subsystems.

initial data. A type of inbound data that arrives when a new session is bound. This is commonly called a "good morning" message.

initialization. Actions performed by the CICS system to construct the environment in the CICS region to enable CICS applications to be run. The stage of the XRF process when the active or the alternate CICS system is started, signs on to the control data set, and begins to issue its surveillance signal.

initial program load (IPL). The process of loading system programs and preparing a system to run applications.

initiator. In a two-phase commit syncpointing sequence (LU6.2 or MRO), the task that initiates syncpoint activity. See also “agent” on page 4.

input event. An atomic event that can be sent to an activity by its parent, or from outside the process. It tells the activity why it has been activated. See also “system event” on page 82.

input/output (I/O). Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in data input, data output, or both.

input/output PCB (I/O PCB). Program communication block needed to issue DBCTL service requests.

input partition. In BMS, a partition holding input required by the logic of the program and nominated in the associated RECEIVE MAP command. See “partition” on page 59.

inquiry. A request for information from storage

installation. (1) A particular computing system, including the work it does and the people who manage it, operate it, apply it to problems, service it, and use the results it produces. (2) The procedure of adding a program or program option to the mass storage medium of the computer, making the program runnable, and ensuring that the program interacts properly with all other affected programs in the system.

installation verification procedure (IVP). A program or programs that are run at the end of installation of an IBM licensed program, in order to verify that the program is working correctly.

integrated catalog facility (ICF). A component that provides integrated catalog facility catalogs. See also “integrated catalog facility catalog.”

integrated catalog facility catalog. A catalog that consists of a basic catalog structure, which contains information about VSAM and non-VSAM data sets, and at least one VSAM volume data set, which contains data about VSAM data sets only.

integrated services digital network (ISDN). A CCITT Recommendation that defines an interface to a network that can carry voice, data, and image over the same communications line.

integrity. The quality of data that exists as long as destruction, alteration, loss of consistency, or loss of data are prevented.

intent scheduling. In IMS or SQL/DS, ensuring that a particular segment type of a database is accessible for potential update by only one task at a time.

interactive. Pertaining to a program or system that alternately accepts input and then responds. An interactive system is conversational, that is, a continuous dialog exists between user and system.

Interactive Computing and Control Facility (ICCF). An IBM licensed program for use at VSE installations. Through VSE/ICCF, the services of a VSE-controlled computing system become available, on a time-sliced basis, to authorized users of terminals that are linked to the system's central processor.

interactive interface. A system facility which controls how different users see and work with the system by means of user profiles. When signing on, the interactive interface makes available those parts of the system authorized by the profile. The interactive interface has sets of selection-and data-entry panels through which users communicate with the system.

Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS). An MVS component that provides online problem diagnosis and reporting. A CICS IPCS exit enables the formatting of an MVS system dump.

Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF). An IBM licensed program that serves as a full-screen editor and dialogue manager. Used for writing application programs, it provides a means of generating standard screen panels and interactive dialogues between the application programmer and terminal user.

interchange code. An accepted convention for computer character representation. An interchange code typically defines several code pages. EBCDIC and ASCII are interchange codes. See “code page” on page 18.

intercommunication. In CICS, a term embracing intersystem communication (ISC) and multiregion operation (MRO).

Interface Definition Language (IDL). In CORBA, a declarative language that is used to describe object interfaces, without regard to object implementation.

interlock. See “deadlock” on page 25.

intermediate routing node. A subarea node, that can receive and route sessions that neither originate in nor are destined for network addressable units in that subarea node. Terminals attached to an IRN cannot have XRF backup sessions.

internal lock. A mechanism used by CICS to protect individual resource definitions against concurrent updates.

internal resource lock manager. A global lock manager that resides in its own address space, and gives the option of keeping most of its control blocks in local storage instead of in the common storage area (CSA). You must used the IRLM to maintain data integrity if you are sharing databases at block level.

internal response time. Elapsed time from the message to start a transaction being received by CICS until the time that the transaction ends.

internal throughput rate (ITR). The number of completed transactions per processor-busy second. (Processor busy seconds can be calculated by multiplying elapsed seconds by the processor utilization percentage).

internal trace. A CICS trace facility that is present in virtual storage. When CICS detects an exception condition, an entry always goes to the internal trace table, even if you have turned tracing off.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO). An international body that promotes the development of standards that facilitate international exchange of goods and services, and that encourages cooperation in technological activity. A notable example of such a standard is the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model, a standard for network architecture. ISO members are designated standards organizations of participating nations.

International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T). The part of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) that is responsible for developing recommendations for telecommunications. Formerly called the CCITT, this international agency is responsible for making technical recommendations about telephone and data (including fax) communications systems for Post, Telephone and Telegraph (PTT) administrations and suppliers.

Internet Inter-ORB Protocol (IIOP). A protocol used for communication between Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) object request brokers.

interregion communication (IRC). The method by which CICS provides communication between a CICS region and another region in the same processor. Used for multiregion operation (MRO) . See also “intersystem communication (ISC).”

intersystem communication (ISC). A CICS facility that provides inbound and outbound support for communication from other computer systems. See also “interregion communication (IRC),” “multiregion operation (MRO)” on page 54.

inter-transaction affinity. A relationship between a set of transactions that share a common resource and coordinate their processing. Transaction affinity between two or more CICS transactions is caused by the transactions using techniques to pass information between one another, or to synchronize activity between one another, in a way that requires the transactions to execute in the same CICS region.

interval control element (ICE). An entry under CICS interval control that is waiting in an unexpired state. Its defined date and time (to become current) are in the future. When an ICE expires it becomes an automatic initiation descriptor (AID).

interval control program (ICP). The CICS program that provides time-dependent facilities. Together with task control, interval control (sometimes called time management) provides various optional task functions (such as system stall detection, runaway task control, and task synchronization) based on specified intervals of time, or the time of day.

interval statistics. In CICS Transaction Server only, CICS statistics gathered at user-specified intervals and written to the SMF data set. See also “end-of-day statistics” on page 31, “requested statistics” on page 69, “requested reset statistics” on page 69, and “unsolicited statistics” on page 91.

intrapartition transient data (TD). A CICS facility for temporarily saving data in the form of queues, called destinations. See also “extrapartition transient data” on page 36.

I/O. See “input/output (I/O)” on page 43.

I/O PCB. See“input/output PCB (I/O PCB)” on page 43.

IPCS. See “Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS)” on page 44.

IPL . See “initial program load (IPL)” on page 43.

IRC. See “interregion communication (IRC).”

IRLM. See “Internal resource lock manager” on page 44

ISAM . See “indexed sequential access method (ISAM)” on page 42.

ISC. See “intersystem communication (ISC).”

ISDN. See “integrated services digital network (ISDN)” on page 44.

ISO. See “International Organization for Standardization.”

isolation. Even though transactions execute concurrently, they appear to be serialized. In other words, it appears to each transaction that any other transaction executed either before it, or after it. See also “ACID properties” on page 2.

ISPF. See “interactive system productivity facility (ISPF)” on page 44.

ITR. See “internal throughput rate (ITR)” on page 44.

ITU-T. See “International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)” on page 45.

IVP. See “installation verification procedure (IVP)” on page 44.

J

JAR (Java archive). A compressed file format for storing all the resources that are required to install and run a Java program in a single file.

Java archive . See “JAR file (Java archive).”

Java database connectivity (JDBC). An industry standard for database-independent connectivity between the Java platform and a wide range of databases. The JDBC interface provides a call-level API for SQL-based database access.

Java naming and directory interface (JNDI). An extension to the Java platform that provides Java applications with a standard interface to heterogeneous naming and directory services.

Java virtual machine (JVM). A software implementation of a central processing unit that runs compiled Java code (applets and applications).

JCL . See “job control language.”

JDBC . See “Java database connectivity (JDBC).”

JNDI . See “Java naming and directory interface (JNDI).”

job control language. A control language that is used to identify a job to an operating system and to describe the job's requirements.

JVM. See “Java virtual machine (JVM)”

JVM pool. The group of JVMs that is owned by a CICS region. It contains JVMs running on J8 or J9 TCBs. See “How CICS manages JVMs in the JVM pool” in *Java™ Applications in CICS* for more information.

JVM profile. A text file containing a set of Java launcher options that CICS uses to create a JVM. It also references a JVM properties file containing system properties for the JVM.

JVM program. A Java program that runs in a Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

JVM properties file. A text file that is referenced by a JVM profile and contains system properties for the JVM.

K

kernel domain. Major component of CICS providing a consistent linkage and recovery environment for CICS. The application programmer has no external interface to kernel linkage.

Kernel Linkage. A component of CICSPlex SM that is responsible for building data structures and managing the interfaces between the other CICSPlex SM components. The environment built by Kernel Linkage is known as the method call environment.

key. (ISO) One or more characters within a set of data that contains information about that set, including its identification. The field in a segment used to store segment occurrences in sequential order. A field used to search for a database segment or a data set record.

key-controlled storage protection. An MVS facility for protecting access to storage. Access to key-controlled storage is permitted only when the "storage key" on page 78 matches the "access key" on page 1 associated with the request.

keypoint. The periodic recording of system information and control blocks on the system log - also the data so recorded. See also activity keypoint, and "warm keypoint" on page 94.

keypoint directory element (KPDE). In a CICS keypoint, an element that records the time when a complete set of tie-up records (TURs) was written to the forward recovery logs.

key-sequenced data set (KSDS). In an z/OS environment, a VSAM file or data set whose records are loaded in key sequence and controlled by an index.

key stroke interface . The part of the Front End Programming Interface that allows a front-end application to specify a sequence of key stroke-like commands, which is used to define input to a back-end application.

keyword . (1) A name, symbol, or mnemonic (abbreviation) that identifies a parameter. (2) The part of a command operand that consists of a specific character string.

KPDE. See "keypoint directory element (KPDE)."

KSDS. See "key-sequenced data set (KSDS)."

L

LAN. See "local area network" on page 48

Language Environment for VSE/ESA . In CICS/VSE, a run-time library that establishes a common execution environment for a number of SAA programming languages. See also "Systems Application Architecture (SAA)" on page 83.

LANGUAGE segment. The portion of a RACF profile containing information about the national language in which the user receives messages.

last-in first-out (LIFO). A queuing technique in which the next item to be retrieved is the last item placed on the queue.

LDC. See "logical device component (LDC)" on page 49.

librarian . In CICS/VSE, the set of programs that maintains, services, and organizes the system and private libraries.

library. A partitioned data set or a series of concatenated partitioned data sets. See also "partitioned data set extended (PDSE)" on page 60.

library lookaside (LLA). A facility in MVS/ESA that reduces library I/O activity by keeping selected directory entries in storage, instead of making repetitive searches of DASD.

library path. The path used in a JVM for native C dynamic link library (DLL) files that are used by the JVM, including those required to run the JVM and additional native libraries loaded by trusted code.

LIFO. See "last-in-first-out (LIFO)."

LIFO storage. Storage used by reentrant CICS management modules to save registers.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). A network protocol for accessing directories. It is based on the X.500, an ITU-T standard that is part of the OSI suite of services. In the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, the naming convention is that components are ordered right to left, and are delimited by comma characters (','). Thus, the LDAP name cn=Rosanna Lee, o=Sun, c=US names an LDAP entry cn=Rosanna Lee, relative to the entry o=Sun, which in turn, is relative to c=us. The LDAP has the further rule that each component of the name must be a name/value pair with the name and value separated by an equal character ('=').

line. (1) The physical path in data transmission. (2) On a terminal, one or more characters entered before a return to the first printing or display position, or accepted by the system as a single block of output.

linkage editor. A computer program for creating load modules from one or more object modules or load modules by resolving cross-references among the modules and, if necessary, adjusting addresses.

link pack area (LPA). A major element of MVS/ESA virtual storage below the 16MB line. The storage areas that make up the LPA contain all the common reentrant modules shared by the system. The LPA provides economy of real storage by sharing one copy of the modules, protection because LPA code cannot be overwritten even by key 0 programs, and reduced pathlength because the modules can be branched to. The LPA is duplicated above the 16MB line as the extended link pack area (ELPA). See the CICS Transaction Server Performance Guide for more information.

link security. A limit on one system's authorization to attach transactions and access resources in another. Link security works by signing on each end of a session (to RACF, in CICS Transaction Server) when the session is bound. Each half-session then has the access requirements of the single user profile defined for the remote system as a whole. This profile is applied when a transaction is attached and whenever the transaction accesses a protected resource. See also “bind-time security” on page 10.

LISTCAT. A VSAM tool that provides information that interprets the actual situation of VSAM data sets.

list-of-groups checking. A RACF option that allows a user to access all resources available to all groups of which the user is a member, regardless of the user's current connect group. For any particular resource, RACF allows access based on the highest access authority among the groups of which the user is a member.

LLA. See “library lookaside (LLA)” on page 47.

LMOD. See “load module (LMOD).”

loader. A program that reads run files into main storage so that the files can be run.

loader domain. Major component of CICS used by the domains of the CICS system to obtain access to storage-resident copies of nucleus and application programs, maps, and tables. In order to provide this, the loader domain interfaces with MVS to perform loading of programs into CICS-managed storage (DSA/EDSA) and scanning of the MVS link pack area.

load library. A library containing load modules.

load module (LMOD). A program in a form suitable for loading into main storage for execution. A load module is the output of the linkage editor. The abbreviation LMOD is an SMP/E term specifically for an executable load module in a target library See also “command language translator” on page 18, “object module” on page 57.

local. Pertaining to a device, file, or system that is accessed directly from a user's system, without the use of a communication line. See also “remote” on page 68.

local area network (LAN). (1) A self-contained network that connects several devices in a limited area (such as a single office building, warehouse, or campus). (2) A data network used for direct data communication between data stations physically close to each other, usually all located in a single building.

local catalog. A system data set that CICS uses to record data used by the internal workings of CICS. See also “global catalog” on page 39.

local catalog domain. Together with the global catalog domain, a repository used by other CICS domains to hold information to allow an orderly restart. The two catalog domains enable CICS code to read, write, and purge records on the local and global catalog data sets so that a record of the CICS state can be maintained when CICS is not running.

local CMAS. The CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS) that a user identifies as the current context when performing CMAS configuration tasks.

local DL/I. DL/I residing in the CICS address space.

locale. An object that can determine how data is processed, printed, and displayed. Locales are made up of categories that define language, cultural data, and character sets.

locality of reference. The consistent reference, during the execution of an application program, to instructions and data within a relatively small number of pages (See also with the total number of pages in a program) for relatively long periods of time.

local request queue. A recoverable VSAM data set used to store pending BTS requests - for example, timers and unserviceable requests. It is used to ensure that, if CICS fails, no pending requests are lost. Unlike repository data sets, the local request queue is a mandatory CICS data set; you must define one, and only one, to each CICS region, even if you don't use BTS. It is never shared. It relates solely to requests that are issued on the local region.

local resource. In CICS intercommunication, a resource that is owned by the local system. See also “remote resource” on page 68.

local shared resources (LSR). Files that share a common pool of buffers and a common pool of strings; that is, control blocks supporting I/O operations. See also “nonshared resources (NSR)” on page 56.

local system. In a multisystem environment, the system on which an application program is executing. A local application can process data from databases located on either the same (local) system or another (remote) system. See also “remote system” on page 68.

local system queue area (LSQA). An element of the CICS address space. It generally contains the control blocks for storage and contents supervision. See The CICS private area for more information. See also “high private area” on page 41.

local work area. Area provided for the use of a single task-related user exit program. It is associated with a single task and lasts for the duration of the task only.

lock. A mechanism with which a resource is restricted for use by the holder of the lock.

lock manager domain. Major component of CICS that provides locking and associated queueing for CICS resources. Before using these facilities, a resource must add a named lock for itself. This lock can then be requested as either exclusive or shared. If an exclusive lock is obtained, no other task many obtain the lock with that name; if a shared lock is obtained, multiple tasks may obtain that lock.

log. A file used to record changes made in a system.

logging. The recording (by CICS) of recovery information onto the system log, for use during emergency restart. A specific journaling function that records changes made to the system activity environment and database environment. These records are required for recovery and backout support by CICS (and the user) following an abnormal termination.

logical database. A database composed of one or more physical databases representing a hierarchical structure that is derived from relationships between data segments, and that can be different from the physical structure.

logical device component (LDC). A subcomponent (for example, a printer or a console) configured with a 3601, 3770 batch, 3770, 3790 batch or LU Type4 terminal. Each subcomponent is handled by BMS output commands as if it is a separate terminal.

logical message. A collection of formatted output data produced by chaining several smaller pieces of data. You build a logical message by issuing a series of BMS SEND commands.

logical partition (LP, LPAR). A partition, in a CEC, capable of running its own MVS image. An LP comprises a set of hardware resources (processors, storage, channels, and so on), sufficient to allow a system control program such as MVS or VSE to be executed.

logical recovery. Restoration of a facility to its status at a point just prior to any in-flight transaction activity.

logical unit (LU). In SNA, a port through which a user gains access to the services of a network.

logical unit of work (LUW). The processing that a program performs between synchronization points.

logical unit of work identifier (LUWID). A name (consisting of a fully qualified LU network name, a logical-unit-of-work (LUW) instance number, and an LUW sequence number) that uniquely identifies a logical unit of work within a network.

log manager. A new domain in CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, which replaces the CICS journal control management function of current CICS releases. The CICS log manager uses MVS system logger services to write CICS system logs, forward recovery logs, and user journals to log streams managed by the MVS system logger.

logname. The name of the CICS system log currently in use. See exchange lognames.

log on. The act of establishing a session with VTAM.

long running mirror. A mirror task that waits for the next syncpoint in a session, even though it logically does not need to do so (applicable only to MRO links).

long UOW id . A 27-byte value that CICS uses to identify a distributed UOW. This is built from a short UOW id prefixed by two 1-byte length fields and by the fully-qualified NETNAME of the CICS region.

look-aside query. In BMS, a query performed in one partition by an operator working in another partition. Using partitions, a partially completed operation need not be transmitted to the host processor before releasing the screen for an inquiry.

LP. See “logical partition (LP or LPAR)” on page 49.

LPA. See “link pack area (LPA)” on page 48.

LPAR . See “logical partition (LP or LPAR)” on page 49.

LSQA. See “local system queue area (LSQA)” on page 49.

LSR. See “local shared resources (LSR)” on page 49.

LU. See “logical unit (LU)” on page 49.

LU0 . See “LUTYPE0 (LU0).”

LU1. See “LUTYPE1 (LU1).”

LU2 . See “LUTYPE2 (LU2).”

LU3 . See “LUTYPE3 (LU3).”

LU4 . See “LUTYPE4 (LU4).”

LU6 . See “LU type 6 (LU6).”

LU6.1 . See “LUTYPE6.1 (LU6.1)” on page 51.

LU-LU session. A connection between two logical units (LUs) in an SNA network that provides communication between two users.

LU type 0 (LU0). Type of logical unit used for communicating with non-SNA terminals, using binary synchronous communication (BSC). LU0 enables the transmission of non-SNA protocols across an SNA network, and is heavily used for connecting non-SNA terminals. LU0 is more primitive than LU6.

LU type 1 (LU1). An SNA logical unit type that provides a communication protocol among host application programs and terminals. Some printers also use this protocol to communicate with host application programs.

LU type 2 (LU2). Type of logical unit, used for communicating with 3270 displays.

LU type 3 (LU3). Type of logical unit, used for sending data to 3270 printers.

LU type 4 (LU4). Type of logical unit, Used for communicating with office systems terminals.

LU type 6 (LU6). Type of logical unit, used for processor-to-processor communication. LUTYPE6 defines a number of processes (applications - the file model, the queue model, the DL/I model, and so on) which are used in CICS intersystem communication (ISC). LUTYPE6 also supports user application to user application communication. There is no BMS support for this LU Type.

LU type 6.1 (LU6.1). Type of logical unit used for processor-to-processor sessions. LU type 6.1 is a development of LU type 6. CICS - DL/I, IMS, or SQL/DS intercommunication uses LU type 6.1 sessions.

LU type 6.2. An SNA logical unit type that converges functions from existing LU types to provide a single, interchangeable communication protocol.

LUW. See “logical unit of work (LUW)” on page 49.

LUWID. See “logical unit of work identifier (LUWID)” on page 49.

M

macro. An instruction that when executed causes the execution of a predefined sequence of instructions in the source language. The predefined sequence can be modified by parameters in the macro. CICS RDM macros are assembler macros and are converted by the assembler.

macro temporary store (MTS). The SMP/E data set used to hold updated versions of macros that will not be placed in a target system library. They are stored during APPLY processing and deleted by ACCEPT or STORE processing.

main storage. (ISO) Program-addressable storage from which instructions and data can be loaded directly into registers for subsequent execution or processing.

main storage database (MSDB). In IMS, a root-segment database that resides in main storage and that can be accessed to a field level.

maintain system history program (MSHP). A program used for automating and controlling various installation, tailoring, and service activities for a VSE system.

maintenance point. A CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS) that is responsible for maintaining CICSPlex SM definitions in its data repository and distributing them to other CMASs involved in the management of a CICSplex.

major object descriptor block (MODB). In CICSPlex SM, a control structure built by Kernel Linkage during initialization of a CICSPlex SM component that contains a directory of all methods that make up that component. The structure of the MODB is the same for all components.

major object environment block (MOEB). In CICSPlex SM, a control structure built by Kernel Linkage during initialization of a CICSPlex SM component and pointed to by the MODB. MOEB stores information critical to a CICSPlex SM component and anchors data used by the component. The structure of the MOEB is unique to the component it supports.

map. In BMS, a format established for a page or a portion of a page, or a set of screen format descriptions. A map relates program variables to the positions in which their values appear on a display device. A map contains other formatting information such as field attributes. A map describes constant fields and their position on the display, the format of input and output fields, the attributes of constant and variable fields, and the symbolic names of variable fields.

map definition. Definition of the size, shape, position, potential content, and properties of BMS map sets, maps, and fields within maps, by means of macros. See also “map set definition macro (DFHMSD)” on page 52, “map definition macro (DFHMDI),” and “field definition macro (DFHMDF)” on page 36.

map definition macro (DFHMDI). In BMS, a macro that defines a map within the map set defined by the previous DFHMSD macro. “map set definition macro (DFHMSD)” on page 52, and “field definition macro (DFHMDF)” on page 36.

mapped conversation. In advanced program-to-program communications (APPC), a temporary connection between an application program and an APPC session in which the system provides all the information on how the data is formatted. See also “basic conversation” on page 9.

mapping. In BMS, the process of transforming field data to and from its displayable form.

map set. In basic mapping support (BMS), one or more maps combined in a map set. The effects of this combination are to reduce the number of entries in the PPT, and to load simultaneously all maps needed for one application.

map set definition macro (DFHMSD). A macro that is used to define a set of BMS maps. See also Defining The Map Set.

map set suffix. In BMS, a suffix relating different versions of a map set to different terminal models or partitions. This allows you to format the same data differently on different screen types, in response to the same programming request.

master. In a multi-MVS or VSE MRO XRF configuration, a region that issues commands to dependent regions at takeover time. See also “coordinator” on page 22.

master JVM. A JVM that initializes and owns the shared class cache. The master JVM externalizes its system heap to become the shared class cache, and supplies the class loading paths needed to load classes into it. The master JVM is not used to run applications.

master terminal. (1) The IMS logical terminal that has complete control of IMS resources during online operations. (2) In CICS, the terminal at which a designated operator is signed on.

master terminal functions. A set of functions that allow a user to dynamically control and alter the operation of a CICS system.

master terminal operator. Any CICS operator authorized to use the master terminal functions transaction (CEMT).

MBO . See “message backout table (MBO).”

MCP . See “message control program (MCP).”

MCT. See “monitoring control table (MCT)” on page 54.

MDT. See “modified data tag (MDT)” on page 53.

message area. In BMS, the area of a screen used to send instruction messages to assist the operator in processing a transaction. This area should be separate from the application data area to allow communication with the operator, without disturbing the application data. The message area is normally the bottom one or two lines of the screen.

message backout table (MBO). In the restart data set, a summary table that contains an entry for each terminal for which logged or journaled message or message resynchronization records were written to the restart data set. Data in this table is available to user-written exit programs.

message cache. A temporary storage queue with a DATAID of DFHMxxxx, where xxxx is the identification of a logical unit, into which CICS reads messages (for message-protected tasks only) during emergency restart. A user-written enquiry program run after emergency restart can read the contents of message caches. CICS does not read or purge message caches.

message control program (MCP). In ACF/TCAM, a specific implementation of an access method, including I/O routines, buffering routines, activation and deactivation routines, service facilities, and SNA support.

message data set. The message data set is used principally to pass messages about the current state of specific resources from the active system to the alternate system. It is also used for the secondary surveillance signals of the active, alternate, or both CICS systems, when the control data set is unavailable for this purpose, either because the last write has not completed yet or because of I/O errors.

message domain. Major component of CICS. It is a repository for CICS messages and it handles the sending of messages to transient data destinations or to the console. It also provides an interface for returning the text of a message to the caller.

message performance option. The improvement of ISC performance by eliminating syncpoint coordination between the connected systems.

message protection. A recovery and restart function provided by CICS. It logs input and output messages for VTAM terminals and enables the messages to be recovered following a system failure.

message routing. A method used for building a logical message and routing it to one or more terminals. The message is scheduled, for each designated terminal, to be delivered as soon as the terminal is available to receive

messages, or at a specified time. Terminal operators who receive the message use terminal operator paging commands to view it. A variety of operands on the ROUTE command allow you flexibility when specifying the message destinations.

message switching. The process of receiving a message, storing it, and forwarding it to its destination unaltered.

Meta-Object Facility (MOF). A standard for the definition of information models and the subsequent mapping of these models to CORBA interfaces.

mirror task. CICS task that services incoming requests that specify a CICS mirror transaction (CSMI, CSM1, CSM2, CSM3, CSM5, CPMI, CVMI, or a user-defined mirror transaction identifier). For more information, see The Mirror Transaction & Transformer Program.

mirror transaction. CICS transaction that recreates a request that is function shipped from one system to another, issues the request on the second system, and passes the acquired data back to the first system.

mismatch. The situation when CICS assigns an available TCB from the open TCB pool, the HP TCB pool or the JVM pool to a request, when the TCB has the correct mode (J8, J9, H8 or L8) but the wrong attributes (for example, a different program name or JVM profile from that specified by the request). The TCB can be reused but its attributes must be changed. For J8 and J9 TCBs, this means that the JVM must be re-initialized. See also “steal” on page 78.

mixed traffic. A function of the VTAM class of service facility. Different kinds of traffic can be assigned to the same virtual route, and, by selecting appropriate transmission priorities, undue session interference can be prevented.

MLPA. See “modified link pack area (MLPA).”

MMDDYYYY (mmddyyyy). Month-month-day-day-year-year format of a date (for example 04281934 for 28 April 1934). This format can be specified in the DATFORM system initialization parameter. For more information, see Specifying CICS system initialization parameters.

MODB . See “Major object descriptor block (MODB)” on page 51.

mode. (1) In SNA data communications, the set of rules and protocols to be used for a session. See also “session” on page 74. (2) The processing state of an activity. An activity can be in an initial, active, dormant (that is, waiting for an event), cancelling, or complete mode.

modegroup. A VTAM LOGMODE entry, which can specify (among other things) the class of service required for a group of APPC sessions.

modename. The name of a modeset and of the corresponding modegroup.

modeset. In CICS, a group of APPC sessions. A modeset is linked by its modename to a modegroup (VTAM LOGMODE entry) that defines the class of service for the modeset.

modified data tag (MDT). (1) An indicator, associated with each input or output field in a displayed record, that is automatically set on when data is typed into the field. The modified data tag is maintained by the display file and can be used by the program using the file. (2) In the attribute byte of each field in a BMS map, a bit that determines whether the field should be transmitted on a READ MODIFIED command (the command used by CICS for all except copy operations).

modified link pack area (MLPA). An element of MVS/ESA virtual storage. This area provides a temporary extension to the PLPA existing only for the life of the current IPL. You can use this area to add or replace altered LPA-eligible modules without having to recreate the LPA. See also “pageable link pack area (PLPA)” on page 59.

MOEB . See “Major object environment block (MOEB)” on page 51.

MOF. See “Meta-Object Facility”

monitor. A user-provided program that handles unexpected events reported by FEPI.

monitoring. (1) The regular assessment of an ongoing production system against defined thresholds to check that the system is operating correctly. See also “monitoring domain” on page 54. (2) Running a hardware or software tool to measure the performance characteristics of a system. (3) Pertaining to the collection of performance data for all user- and CICS-supplied transactions during online processing for later offline analysis.

monitoring control table (MCT). A CICS table for the exclusive use of, in CICS Transaction Server, the monitoring domain, and in CICS/VSE, the monitoring facility. The MCT contains definitions of user event monitoring points (EMPs). EMPs describe how user data fields in the performance class records are to be manipulated at each user EMP. See also “event monitoring point (EMP)” on page 33.

monitoring domain. In CICS Transaction Server only, the CICS domain responsible for producing performance information on each task. Note that CICS distinguishes between monitoring and statistics, but IMS does not. See also “monitoring” on page 53.

monitoring record. Any of three types of task-related activity record (performance, event, and exception) built by the CICS monitoring domain in CICS Transaction Server. Monitoring records are available to the user for accounting, tuning, and capacity planning purposes. See The classes of monitoring data: Overview for a description of the three types of account class data that can be collected. See also “performance class data” on page 61. “exception class data” on page 34, and “SYSEVENT class data” on page 81.

monitoring section descriptor. The section descriptor preceding each section of monitoring data written to the journal file, and built at the beginning of each monitoring buffer.

monitoring section prefix. A prefix that precedes each section of monitoring data written to the journal. It is built in an area immediately after the journal control area (JCA). CICS moves it to the journal buffer immediately before the section descriptor.

MRO. See “multiregion operation (MRO).”

MSDB. See “main storage database (MSDB)” on page 51.

MSHP . See “maintain system history program (MSHP)” on page 51.

MTS. See “macro temporary store (MTS)” on page 51.

multi-MVS environment. A physical processing system that is capable of operating more than one MVS image. See also “MVS image” on page 55

multiple mirror situation. A transaction condition that can arise in an intercommunication environment. When a transaction accesses resources in more that one remote system, the intercommunication component of CICS invokes a mirror transaction in each system to execute requests for the application program. When the application program reaches a syncpoint, the intercommunication component exchanges syncpoint messages with those mirror transactions that have not yet terminated (if any).

Multiple Virtual Storage (MVS). The primary operating system used on IBM mainframes. This operating system manages large amounts of memory and disk space.

Multiple Virtual Storage/Enterprise Systems Architecture (MVS/ESA). Renamed, and more commonly known as z/OS.

multiprogramming. The concurrent execution of two or more computer programs by a computer.

multiregion operation (MRO). Communication between CICS systems in the same processor without the use of SNA network facilities. This allows several CICS systems in different regions to communicate with each other, and to share resources such as files, terminals, temporary storage, and so on. The systems must be in the same operating system; or, if the XCF access method is used, in the same MVS sysplex. See also “intersystem communication (ISC)” on page 45 and CICSplex.

multitasking (tasking). A mode of operation that provides for concurrent performance or interleaved execution of two or more tasks.

multithreading. Use, by several transactions, of a single copy of an application program. See also “single threading” on page 76.

MVS. See “Multiple Virtual Storage (MVS).”

MVS/Data Facility Product (MVS/DFP). A major element of MVS, including data access methods and data administration utilities.

MVS/DFP . See “MVS/DFP.”

MVS/ESA. See “Multiple Virtual Storage/Enterprise Systems Architeture (MVS/ESA)” on page 54.

MVS/ESA extended nucleus. A major element of MVS/ESA virtual storage. This area duplicates the MVS/ESA nucleus above the 16MB line. See also “MVS/ESA nucleus.”

MVS/ESA nucleus. A major element of MVS/ESA virtual storage. This static storage area contains control programs and key control blocks. The area includes the nucleus load module and is of variable size, depending on the installation's configuration. The nucleus is duplicated above the 16MB line as the “MVS/ESA extended nucleus.”

MVS image. A single occurrence of the MVS/ESA operating system that has the ability to process work. See also “multi-MVS environment” on page 54, “single-MVS environment” on page 76.

N

NACP. See “node abnormal condition program (NACP)” on page 56.

national language support (NLS). The ability for a user to communicate with hardware and software products in a language of choice to obtain results that are culturally acceptable.

NAU. See “network addressable unit (NAU).”

NCP. See “network control program (NCP).”

NEB. See “node error block (NEB)” on page 56.

NEP. See “node error program (NEP)” on page 56.

NET. See “node error table (NET)” on page 56.

NETNAME . In CICS, the name by which a CICS terminal or a CICS system is known to VTAM.

NETPARS. See “object module” on page 57.

NetView. A network management product that can provide automated operations and rapid notification of events.

NetView Performance Monitor (NPM). An IBM licensed program that collects, monitors, analyzes, and displays data relevant to the performance of a VTAM telecommunication network. It runs as an online VTAM application program.

network. (1) An interconnected group of nodes among which information is passed. (2) The collection of equipment through which connections are made between nodes.

network address. In SNA networking, an address that consists of subarea and element fields and identifies a link, link station, or network addressable unit. Subarea nodes use network addresses; peripheral nodes use local addresses. The boundary function in the subarea node to which peripheral nodes are attached transforms local addresses to network addresses and network addresses to local addresses. See also “network addressable unit (NAU).”

network addressable unit (NAU). In SNA networking, any device on the network that has a network address, including logical units, physical units, and system services control points.

network configuration. In SNA, the group of links, nodes, machine features, devices, and programs that make up a data processing system, a network, or a communication system.

network control program (NCP). A program that controls the operation of a communication controller.

network job entry (NJE). In CICS/VSE only, a facility for transmitting jobs (JCL and in-stream data sets), SYSOUT data sets, (job-oriented) operator commands and operator messages, and job accounting information from one computing system to another. A facility that provides access to batch computing facilities from other host systems. It enables users to transfer work and data throughout a distributed network of batch computing facilities. (NJE is not a part of Systems Network Architecture (SNA), but is an application layer that uses SNA, BSC and CTC transmission facilities.) In CICS Transaction Server only, the implementation of the NJE protocol in the JES2 licensed program.

Network Logic Data Manager (NLDM). A program that collects and interprets records of errors detected in a network and suggests possible solutions. NLDM consists of commands and data services processors that comprise the Netview software monitor component.

network name. In SNA, the symbolic identifier by which end users refer to a "network addressable unit (NAU)" on page 55 (NAU), link station or link. In APPN networks, network names are also used for routing purposes. See also "network address" on page 55.

Network Performance Analysis and Reporting System (NETPARS). An IBM licensed program that analyzes network log data from the NetView Performance Monitor (NPM).

Network Problem Determination Application (NPDA). A program that collects and interprets records of errors detected in a network and suggests possible solutions. NPDA consists of commands and data services processors that comprise the Netview hardware monitor component.

NJE. See "network job entry (NJE)" on page 55.

NLDM. See "Network Logic Data Manager (NLDM)."

NLS. See "national language support (NLS)" on page 55.

NLT. See "nucleus load table (NLT)" on page 57.

node. (1) In communications, an end point of a communications link, or a junction common to two or more links in a network. Nodes can be processors, communication controllers, cluster controllers, terminals, or workstations. Nodes can vary in routing and other functional capabilities. (2) In a network, a point at which one or more functional units connect channels or data circuits. In general, a node has the capability to recognize and process or forward transmissions to other nodes. (3) In FEPI. a point (VTAM nodes) that is a secondary LU terminal simulated by FEPI.

node abnormal condition program (NACP). A CICS program used by terminal control to analyze terminal abnormal conditions that are logical unit or node errors detected by VTAM.

node error block (NEB). A set of recording areas of the node error table used to count node errors relating to a single logical unit.

node error program (NEP). A user-replaceable program used to allow user-dependent processing whenever a communication error is reported to CICS

node error table (NET). Table used by the node error program.

nonconversational. A mode of CICS operation in which resources are allocated, used, and released immediately on completion of the task.

noncumulative mapping. A form of BMS output mapping, in which each SEND MAP command generates a device-dependent data stream for output to the terminal device, unless PAGING or SET options are specified.

non-response mode. In IMS, a mode of terminal operation that allows asynchronous operations between the terminal operator and the application program. Contrast with "response mode" on page 70.

nonshared resources (NSR). Files with their own set of buffers and control blocks. See also "local shared resources (LSR)" on page 49.

nonswitched connection . A connection that does not have to be established by dialing. See also "switched connection" on page 80.

nonswitched line. A telecommunication connection that does not have to be established by dialing.

nonyielding loop. A type of loop in which control is returned temporarily from the program to CICS. However, the CICS routines that are invoked are ones that can neither suspend the program, nor pass control to the dispatcher. There is, therefore, no point at which the task can be suspended.

no response. In SNA, a value in the form-of-response-requested field of the request header that directs the receiver of the request not to return any response, regardless of whether or not the request is received and processed successfully. See also "definite response (DR)" on page 26, "exception response (EX, ER)" on page 34.

NPDA . See “Network Problem Determination Application (NPDA)” on page 56.

NPM. See “NetView Performance Monitor (NPM)” on page 55.

NSR. See “nonshared resources (NSR)” on page 56.

nucleus. That portion of the CICS region that holds the CSA, management modules, control tables, and resident application programs.

nucleus load table (NLT). A table that enables you to utilize virtual storage efficiently, by creating a load order that provides the smallest possible working set. The table is used by CICS to control the load order of the CICS nucleus. It allows you the option of changing the default load order established by the CICS system initialization program.

O

OASN. See “origin application schedule number (OASN)” on page 58

Object Management Group (OMG). A non-profit consortium whose purpose is to promote object-oriented technology and the standardization of that technology. The Object Management Group was formed to help reduce the complexity, lower the costs, and hasten the introduction of new software applications.

object module. A compiled or assembled program, the output of a compiler or assembler. Before execution, object modules must be processed by the linkage editor to produce a load module. See “source program” on page 77, “load module (LMOD)” on page 48, “compiler” on page 19, “assembler” on page 6, “linkage editor” on page 48.

Object Request Broker (ORB). A CORBA system component that acts as an intermediary between the client and server applications. Both client and server platforms require an ORB; each is tailored for a specific environment, but support common CORBA protocols and IDL.

OIDCARD. A small card with a magnetic stripe encoded with unique characters and used to verify the identity of a terminal operator to RACF.

OLDS. See “online log data set (OLDS).”

OMG. See “Object Management Group (OMG).”

online. Pertaining to a user's access to a computer via a terminal.

online log data set (OLDS). A data set on direct access storage that contains the log records written by DBCTL. When the current OLDS is full, DBCTL continues logging to a further available OLDS.

open key storage. In MVS storage protection, storage with storage key 9. called key-9 storage. In open key storage, fetch and store operations are permitted, regardless of the access key. CICS user-key storage is in MVS open key storage.

open system. A system that implements specified common standards across different computer vendors. Implementing open systems standards for communications allows computers from different vendors to communicate with each other.

Open Systems Interconnection. The interconnection of open systems in accordance with specific standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

operating system (OS). A collection of system programs that control the overall operation of a computer system.

Operating System/2 (OS/2). An operating system for IBM Personal System/2 (PS/2) and IBM-compatible personal computers.

Operating system/400 (OS/400). An operating system for the IBM Application System/400 (AS/400) machines. OS/400 includes intergrated transaction processing facilities.

Operating System/Virtual Storage (OS/VS). A compatible extension of the IBM System/360 Operating System that supports relocation hardware and the extended control facilities of System/360. OS/VS is the first step in an evolving sequence of which the following steps are MVS/370, MVS/XA;, and MVS/ESA.

operator identification (OPID). A 1-to-3 character code that is assigned to each operator and is stored in the operator's terminal entry in the CICS terminal control table (TCTTE) when the operator signs on. In CICS Transaction Server, an operator identification code defined in the CICS segment of a RACF user profile, using the OPIDENT operand of the ADDUSER command. If a release of RACF earlier than RACF 1.9 is in use, opids must be defined in the signon table (SNT). In CICS/VSE, an operator identification code defined in the CICS signon table (SNT) using the OPIDENT parameter of the DFHSNT TYPE=ENTRY macro.

OPID . See "operator identification (opid OPID)."

OPTB. See "output parameter text block (OPTB)"

ORB . See "Object Request Broker (ORB)" on page 57.

orderly disconnection. An option for disconnecting CICS from DBCTL using the CDBC transaction. It allows all existing DBCTL tasks to be completed before CICS is disconnected from DBCTL. See also "immediate disconnection" on page 42.

origin application schedule number (OASN). An IMS recovery element in an external subsystem (for example, DB2). The OASN is equivalent to the unit-of-recovery ID in the CICS recovery token. It is coupled with the IMS ID to become the recovery token for LUWs in external subsystems.

orphan lock. An orphan lock is an RLS lock that is held by VSAM RLS but unknown to any CICS region. An RLS lock becomes an orphan lock if it is acquired from VSAM by a CICS region that fails before it can log it. A VSAM interface enables CICS, during an emergency restart, to detect the existence of these locks and release them.

OS . See "operating system (OS)" on page 57.

OS/400 . See "Operating system/400" on page 57.

OSAM. See "overflow sequential access method (OSAM)."

OS/VS. See "Operating System/Virtual Storage (OS/VS)" on page 57

outage. A failure of the CICS system, or planned down time for maintenance or upgrade.

outboard formatting. A technique for reducing the amount of line traffic between a host processor and an attached subsystem. The reduction is achieved by sending only variable data across the network. This data is combined with constant data by a program within the subsystem. The formatted data can then be displayed.

outbound. (1) In communication, pertaining to data that is sent to the network. See also "inbound" on page 42. (2) In FEPI and CICS, data sent by a program to somewhere else. From the point-of-view of the back-end system, this data is inbound or input from a terminal.

output parameter text block (OPTB). In CICS/VSE, in VSE/POWER's spool-access support, information that is contained in an output queue record if a * $$ LST or * $$ PUN statement includes any user-defined keywords that have been defined for autostart.

overflow sequential access method (OSAM). In IMS, a data management access method that handles data overflow from ISAM.

overlapped keystroking. A means of eliminating the delay experienced by operators when performing repetitive data entry tasks by using two BMS partitions to display two copies of the same data entry panel. After filling the first panel, the operator presses ENTER to transmit the data and moves into the second partition. While CICS is processing the input from the first partition, the operator can continue to input data in the second partition.

overlay map. A technique used with BMS to achieve simulated windows. See also "canned map" on page 13 and "base map" on page 9.

overseer. A CICS program used with XRF, that runs in its own address space and provides status information about the active and alternate CICS systems. You can use it to automate a restart of failed regions.

owner. The user or group that creates a profile, or is named the owner of a profile. The owner can modify, list, or delete the profile.

P

pacing. In SNA, a technique by which a receiving component controls the rate of transmission of a sending component to prevent overrun or congestion.

page. (1) A fixed-length block of instructions, data, or both that has a virtual address and is transferred as a unit between real storage and auxiliary storage. The block may exist in processor storage or on disk. (2) The information that can be displayed at one time on the screen of a display device or in a window.

pageable link pack area (PLPA). An element of MVS/ESA virtual storage. This area contains supervisor call routines, access methods, and other read-only system programs along with read-only reenterable user programs selected by an installation to be shared among users of the system. Optional functions or devices selected by an installation during system generation add additional modules to the PLPA. See also “link pack area (LPA)” on page 48 and “modified link pack area (MLPA)” on page 53.

page allocation map (PAM). A map containing information used by the storage domain to manage each of its five dynamic storage areas (DSAs).

page chaining. A facility available under full-function BMS. The terminal operator invokes a transaction that communicates with the terminal in the normal way. This invoked transaction might, in turn, build pages that are (if the SEND PAGE command in the invoked transaction specified RETAIN or RELEASE) chained to the pages built by the original transaction. The operator can then retrieve pages for either transaction, for example, for comparison.

page control area (PCA). A 4-byte area placed by BMS at the end of the device-dependent data stream returned to the application.

page fault. A program interruption that occurs when an active page refers to a page that is not in memory.

page overflow. A condition that occurs when the next BMS map or block of text does not fit on the current page of the target terminal.

paging. The process of transferring instructions, data, or pages between real storage and external page storage.

PAM. See “page allocation map (PAM).”

PAPL. See “participant adapter parameter list (PAPL).”

parallel activity. An activity that is being executed at the same time as another, within the same process instance. During the time that the two activities are both running, they are said to be executing in parallel.

parallel session. A single intersystem link that can carry multiple independent sessions. Parallel sessions are supported by CICS intersystem communication (ISC).

Parallel Sysplex. An MVS sysplex where all the MVS images are linked through a coupling facility.

parameter. (1) A variable that is given a constant value for a specified application and that may denote the application. (2) Data passed between programs or procedures, or presented to a program at startup

parameter manager domain. Major component of CICS providing a facility to inform CICS domains of system parameters during CICS initialization. These parameters are specified in the system initialization table (SIT), as temporary override parameters read from the SYSIN data stream or specified interactively at the system console. It also provides an operator correction facility for incorrectly specified system initialization parameter keywords early in CICS initialization.

parent activity. An activity that starts another activity, its child.

participant adapter parameter list (PAPL). An area in DRA storage used for communication between CICS and DRA. The PAPL holds CICS request codes and DRA return codes.

partition. (1) In VSE, a division of the virtual address area that is available for program execution. (2) In BMS, an addressable subset of a display device's internal resources, consisting of a fixed part of the device's screen, and a fixed part of its internal storage. See also “presentation space” on page 62, “screen” on page 72, “viewport” on page 92.

partition balancing, dynamic . In CICS/VSE, A VSE facility that allows the user to specify that two or more or all partitions of the system should receive about the same amount of time on the processor.

partition dump. An unformatted dump of the entire CICS partition. It is produced by CICS from within the partition without operating system assistance.

partitioned data set (PDS). In an z/OS environment, a data set in direct-access storage that is divided into partitions, which are called members. Each partition can contain a program, part of a program, or data. See also “sequential data set” on page 73.

partitioned data set extended (PDSE). A system-managed data set that contains an indexed directory and members that are similar to the directory and members of partitioned data sets. See also “library” on page 47.

partition set. In BMS, a group of partitions designed to share the same screen. CICS must load the whole partition set onto a terminal before it can communicate with any of the partitions.

partition specification table (PST). An IMS control block that contains information about a dependent region. In a CICS-DBCTL environment, the dependent region is CICS.

partner . In distributed processing, any one of the separate communicating parts of an application. In CICS Transaction Server intercommunication, a transaction communicating with a remote transaction or system. A CICS program using the SAA communications interface requires a local PARTNER resource definition for its remote partner. An EXEC CICS INQUIRE|SET PARTNER command can query or change the status of a partner. In FEPI this is equivalent to back-end system.

partner logical unit (partner LU). In SNA, one of an LU pair between which a session is established.

PassTicket. In RACF secured sign-on, a dynamically generated, random, one-time-use, password substitute that a workstation or other client can use to sign on to the host rather than sending a RACF password across the network.

path. (1) In an online IMS system, the route a message takes from the time it is originated through processing; in a multisystem environment, the route can include more than one IMS system. (2) In DL/I, the chain of segments within a record that leads to the currently-retrieved segment. The formal path contains only one segment occurrence from each level, from the root down to the segment for which the path exists.

path information unit (PIU). In VTAM, data sent by the host according to the definition of the VPACING parameter that determines how many messages can be sent in a session to the VTAM application by another VTAM logical unit without requiring that an acknowledgement be sent.

pathlength. The number of instructions executed, for example, per task.

PCA. See “page control area (PCA)” on page 59.

PCB. See “program communication block (PCB)” on page 63.

PCP. See “program control program (PCP)” on page 63.

PDI. See “primary delay interval (PDI)” on page 62.

PDIR. See “PSB directory (PDIR)” on page 64.

PDS. See “partitioned data set (PDS).”

PDSE. See “partitioned data set extended (PDSE).”

peer-to-peer. A form of distributed processing, in which the front-end and back-end of a conversation switch control between themselves. It is communication between equals.

PEM requester. Any APPC device or node capable of initiating a conversation with the architected signon transaction.

PEM server. Any APPC LU that supports the receive side of APPC PEM; that is, it can attach, but not initiate, the signon transaction.

PEP. See “program error program (PEP)” on page 63.

performance. A major factor in measuring system productivity. Performance is determined by a combination of throughput, response time, and availability.

performance analysis. The use of one or more performance tools to investigate the reasons for performance deterioration.

performance class data. Detailed transaction-level monitoring data, which includes; Task identification information, resource request counts, CPU and dispatch times, and time spent waiting for I/O. Monitoring of performance (that is, the collection of performance class data) is activated by the MNPER system initialization parameter in CICS Transaction Server or by the MONITOR system initialization parameter in CICS/VSE. See also “monitoring record” on page 54.

performance data section. One of the CICS data sections in a CICS monitoring record. It consists of a string of field connectors followed by one or more performance data records.

performance evaluation. The determination of how well a specific system is meeting or may be expected to meet specific processing requirements at specific interfaces. Performance evaluation, by determining such factors as throughput rate, turnaround time, and constrained resources, can provide important inputs and data for the performance improvement process.

performance improvement. The increase of the average throughput rate and operational capability, or the reduction of turnaround time.

persistent reusable JVM. The Java Virtual Machine (JVM) that is created by the IBM Software Developer Kit for z/OS, Java 2 Technology Edition, Version 1.4.2. It is a reusable JVM that includes IBM optimizations for transaction processing, which are the use of the shared class cache (the JVMSet) and resettability.

persistent session. (1) A session that remains active even though there is no activity on the session for a specified period of time. (2) An LU-LU session that VTAM retains after the failure of a VTAM application program. Following the application program's recovery, the application program restores or terminates the session.

persistent verification (PV). The retention of a sign-on from a remote system across multiple conversations until it is no longer needed. In CICS Transaction Server, the PVDELAY system initialization parameter defines how long entries can remain in the signed-on-from list relating to a connection for which persistent verification is specified.

PF key. See “program function key (PF key)” on page 64.

physical database. An ordered set of physical database records.

physical map. A set of instructions telling BMS how to format a display for a given device. BMS does this by imbedding control characters in the data stream.

physical partition. Part of a central processing complex (CPC) that operates as a CPC in its own right, with its own copy of the operating system.

physical recovery. Restoring a facility to its status at the time of failure.

PI. See “program isolation (PI)” on page 64.

PIP. See “program initialization parameters (PIP)” on page 64.

pipe. A one-way communication path between a sending process and a receiving process.

PIU. See “path information unit (PIU)” on page 60.

planned takeover. In XRF, a planned shutdown of the active system, and takeover by the alternate system, for maintenance or operational reasons.

PlexManager. A service utility that can be used to manage the communication connections between multiple coordinating address spaces (CASs) and between a CAS and associated CICSPlex SM address spaces (CMASs) and CICSplexes.

PL/I. A programming language designed for use in a wide range of commercial and scientific computer applications.

PLPA. See “pageable link pack area (PLPA)” on page 59.

PLT. See “program list table (PLT)” on page 64.

PLU. See “primary logical unit (PLU).”

pointer. A variable containing an address. It is used in conjunction with a variable whose data description is applied to the data at the location addressed by the pointer variable. See “based addressing” on page 9.

polling. The process whereby stations are invited, one at a time, to transmit. The polling process usually involves the sequential interrogation of several data stations.

pool. In the CICS/ESA Front End Programming Interface (FEPI), a collection of nodes and targets.

pool thread. A “thread” on page 86 which is used by the CICS DB2 attachment facility for transactions and commands that do not use an “entry thread” on page 32 or a “command thread” on page 18.

POSIT. A keyword in the ICHERCDE macro that determines the position of a resource class in the RACF class descriptor table (CDT). All classes with the same POSIT value are controlled together by the SETROPTS command.

post-takeover. The XRF phase, immediately following takeover, when the new active CICS system does not have an alternate system.

predicate. A logical expression, typically involving sub-events , used to define a “composite event” on page 20. When the predicate becomes true, the composite event fires.

prefixed save area (PSA). An element of MVS/ESA virtual storage which contains processor-dependent status information. See MVS storage for more information.

prefixing. Specifying at system initialization that you want CICS to prefix the resource names that it passes to RACF for authorization with the RACF userid under which the CICS region is running.

pregenerated system. A CICS system distributed in a form that has already undergone the system generation process.

prepare. The first phase of a two-phase commit process in which all participants are requested to prepare for commit.

presentation logic. The part of a distributed application that is concerned with the user interface of the application. See “business logic” on page 12.

presentation space. A portion of the device's buffer storage, allocated to a partition, that contains only display data that CICS sends to that partition.

preset terminal security. When a CICS region is started, the signing on of selected terminals as users whose userids are the terminal identifiers. Persons using these terminals have the authorizations given to the terminals.

primary delay interval (PDI). The interval that must elapse between the apparent loss of surveillance signal from the alternate system and any reaction by the active system. This interval is set by the PDI system initialization parameter and, in CICS/VSE, defaults to 30 seconds. See the CICS Transaction Server System Definition Guide or the CICS/VSE System Definition and Operations Guide for more information.

primary index. In VSAM, the set of primary keys that provide the standard path for access to the data set.

primary key. In each record of a VSAM KSDS, an identifying field. The key of each record is a field in a predefined position within the record. Each key must be unique in the data set.

primary logical unit (PLU). In SNA, the logical unit (LU) that sends the bind command to activate a session with its partner LU. See also “secondary logical unit (SLU)” on page 73.

primary mode. If a program runs in primary mode, the system resolves all addresses within the current (primary) address space. See also AR (access register) mode. See also address space control (ASC) mode.

principal facility. The terminal or logical unit that is connected to a transaction at its initiation. See also “alternate facility” on page 4.

priority. A rank assigned to a task that determines its precedence in receiving system resources.

private area. In CICS Transaction Server, a major element of MVS/ESA virtual storage below the 16MB line. It contains the local system queue area (LSQA), scheduler work area, subpools 229 and 230, a 16KB system region area, and a private user region for running programs and storing data. See The CICS private area for more information. This area is duplicated (except for the 16KB system region area) above the 16MB line as the “extended private area” on page 35.

private partition . In VSE, a partition allocated for the execution of a specific program or application program. Storage in a private partition is not addressable by programs running in other virtual address spaces. See also “shared partition” on page 75.

problem determination. The process of determining the source of a problem; for example, a program component, machine failure, telecommunication facilities, user or contractor-installed programs or equipment, environmental failure such as a power loss, or user error.

process. In Business Transaction Services (BTS), a collection of one or more activities. A process is the largest unit that CICS business transaction services can work with, and has a unique name by which it can be referenced and invoked. Typically, a process is an instance of a business transaction.

process container. A data-container associated with a process. Process containers can be read by all the activities that make up the process. Note that they are not the same as the root activity's containers.

processing intent. The attribute defined in the PSB which specifies the program's database access privileges such as insert, delete, and replace.

processing thread. A connection between an application program and the CICSPlex SM API. A program can establish multiple processing threads, but each one is considered a unique API user; no resources can be shared across the boundary of a thread.

processor. In a computer, a functional unit that interprets and executes instructions. A processor consists of at least an instruction control unit and an arithmetic and logic unit.

Processor Resource/Systems Manager (PR/SM). The feature that allows the processor to use several MVS images simultaneously and provides logical partitioning capability. See also “multi-MVS environment” on page 54.

process-type. The category to which a process belongs. All the activities in a process inherit the same process-type attribute. Categorizing processes makes it easier to find a particular process or activity - the BTS browsing commands allow filtering by process-type.

product distribution tape. Tape on which CICS Transaction Server or CICS/VSE is supplied to users as a pregenerated system.

profile. (1) Data that describes the characteristics of a user, group, program, device, or remote location. A Tivoli application specifies the template for its profiles, which includes information about the resources that the Tivoli application can manage. (2) In CICS, a set of options specified in a resource definition that can be invoked by a transaction definition. Profiles control the interactions between the transaction and terminals or logical units.

program check. A condition that occurs when programming errors are detected by a processor during execution.

program communication block (PCB). DL/I or IMS control block that describes an application program's interface to a DL/I or IMS database or, additionally, for message processing and batch message processing programs, to the source and destination of messages. See also “program specification block (PSB)” on page 64.

program compression. An operation performed by program control to relieve space in the DSA during a short-on-storage condition. The PPT is searched to identify programs that have been dynamically loaded and are currently not in use. If a program is not in use, the space it occupied is reclaimed. See also “short-on-storage (SOS)” on page 75.

program control program (PCP). The CICS program that manages CICS application programs.

program error program (PEP). A user-replaceable program containing code to obtain program addressability, access the COMMAREA, and return control to the CICS abnormal condition program (DFHACP) through an EXEC CICS RETURN command. For programming information, see Program Error Program.

program function key (PF key). On a keyboard, a key that passes a signal to a program to call for a particular operation.

program initialization parameters (PIP). In IBM's Systems Network Architecture, initialization information exchanged between two transaction programs belonging to the same logical unit.

program isolation (PI). A DL/I or IMS facility that separates all the activity of an application program from any other active application program until that application program indicates, via a synchronization point, that the data it has modified or created is consistent and complete.

program library. See “partitioned data set (PDS)” on page 60. See also “sequential data set” on page 73.

program list table (PLT). CICS control table containing a list of programs. The programs in a PLT can be executed as a group during CICS startup or shutdown, and can be enabled and disabled as a group by a single CEMT transaction.

program loading. The use of MVS load under an MVS subtask or a VSE load under a VSE subtask to load programs into CICS storage.

programmable terminal. A user workstation that has computational capabilities.

programmable workstation. A workstation that has some degree of processing capability and allows the user to change its functions.

program manager domain. A CICS domain that provides support for the following: program control functions; transaction ABEND and condition handling; related functions such as invoking user-replaceable modules, global user exits, and task-related user exits; autoinstall for programs, map sets, and partition sets.

program specification block (PSB). DL/I or IMS control block that describes databases and logical message destinations used by an application program. A PSB consists of one or more program communication blocks (PCBs). See also “program communication block (PCB)” on page 63.

program status word (PSW). An area in storage used to indicate the order in which instructions are executed, and to hold and indicate the status of the computer system.

program temporary fix (PTF). For zSeries, iSeries, and pSeries products, a fix that is made available to all customers. A program temporary fix is tested by IBM. It contains a PTF record.

program update tape (PUT). A tape that contains fixes (PTFs) for a particular product. PUTs are cumulative and are identified by number.

property set. In the CICS/ESA Front End Programming Interface (FEPI), the definition of the characteristics of a pool.

PR/SM. See “processor resource/systems manager (PR/SM)” on page 63.

PSA. See “prefixed save area (PSA)” on page 62.

PSB. See “program specification block (PSB).”

PSB directory (PDIR). A list or directory of program specification blocks (PSBs) that define the use of databases by application programs for DL/I. It contains one entry for each PSB to be used during CICS execution, and is loaded during initialization." See the CICS Transaction Server System Definition Guide for more information.

pseudoconversational. (1) A type of CICS application design that appears to the user as a continuous conversation, but that consists internally of multiple tasks. See also “conversation” on page 21. (2) In BTS, the way in which an activity can be reattached ("reactivated") when a predefined event occurs, in order to take the next in a set of processing steps. See also “activation” on page 3.

pseudorecovery token. A token consisting of eight decimal characters, which can be used in place of the recovery token in certain circumstances. For example, a pseudorecovery token is displayed when the status of an application thread is in-doubt. It is made shorter so that it is easier to note and enter, for example, in certain DBCTL commands. See also “recovery token” on page 67.

PST. See “partition specification table (PST)” on page 60.

PSW. See “program status word (PSW)” on page 64.

PTF. See “program temporary fix (PTF)” on page 64.

publish. To bind a reference to the home of an enterprise bean in a namespace. The naming convention for the namespace is a concatenation of the JNDIPREFIX attribute of the CorbaServer and the name of the bean."

purge. The abending of a task by task control to alleviate a short-on-storage condition.

PUT. See “program update tape (PUT)” on page 64

PV. See “persistent verification (PV)” on page 61.

Q

QSAM. See “queued sequential access method (QSAM).”

qualified call. A DL/I call that contains at least one segment search argument.

quasi-reentrant. The attribute used to describe CICS application programs that run under the CICS quasi-reentrant task control block (QR TCB). CICS obtains a separate copy of program working storage for each task that executes application program code. Only one task can execute application program code at a time. CICS can ensure the necessary serialization of user application programs that access any kind of shared resources, whether CICS- or user-managed, to stop different tasks from interfering with each other. The user application program need not be reenterable strictly according to the DFSMS program management definition. See also “reentrant” on page 67, “reentrable” on page 67.

queue. (1) A list of messages, jobs, files, or requests waiting to be read, processed, printed, or distributed in a predetermined order. (2) A line or list of items waiting to be processed; for example, work to be performed or messages to be displayed or transmitted.

queued sequential access method (QSAM). An extended version of the basic sequential access method (BSAM) that forms a queue of input data blocks that are awaiting processing or of output data blocks that are awaiting transfer to auxiliary storage or to an output device.

Queue Manager. A component of CICSPlex SM that creates and manages queues of data in a cache that is shared by a CMAS and its local MASs.

R

RA. See “repeat-to-address (RA)” on page 68.

RACE. See “receive-any control element (RACE)” on page 66.

RACF. See “Resource Access Control Facility (RACF)” on page 69.

RACF database. A collection of interrelated or independent data items stored together without redundancy, to serve the Resource Access Control Facility (RACF).

RACF-protected. Pertaining to a resource that has either a discrete profile or an applicable generic profile. A data set that is RACF-protected by a disrete profile must also be RACF-indicated.

RACF report writer. A RACF function that produces reports on system use and resource use from information found in the RACF SMF records.

RACF segment. The portion of a RACF profile that contains basic information needed to define a user, group, or resource to RACF. Also called base segment.

RACHECK request. In RACF, the issuing of the RACHECK macro or the RACROUTE macro with REQUEST=AUTH specified. The primary function of a RACHECK request is to check a user's authorization to a RACF-protected resource or function. See “FRACHECK request” on page 37, “authorization checking” on page 7.

RACINIT request. In RACF, the issuing of the RACINIT macro or the RACROUTE macro with REQUEST=VERIFY or REQUEST=VERIFYX specified. A RACINIT request is used to verify the authority of a user to enter work into the system.

RACROUTE. In RACF, a macro that provides a means of calling RACF to provide security functions. See also "FRACHECK request" on page 37, "RACHECK request" on page 65, and "RACINIT request."

RAIA. See "receive-any input area (RAIA)."

RBA. See "relative byte address (RBA)" on page 68.

RCT . See "resource control table (RCT)" on page 69.

RDM. See "resource definition macro (RDM)" on page 69.

RDO. See "resource definition online (RDO)" on page 69.

RDSA. See "read-only dynamic storage area (RDSA)"

read integrity. An attribute of a read request, which ensures the integrity of the data passed to a program that issues a read-only request. CICS recognizes two forms of read integrity: consistent and repeatable. See also "dirty read" on page 27, "repeatable" on page 68, "consistent" on page 20.

read intent. The type of access intent that subsystems use to read data from a database.

read-only dynamic storage area (RDSA). The key-0 storage area for all reentrant programs and tables below the 16MB boundary.

real storage. The main storage in a virtual storage system. Physically, real storage and main storage are identical. Conceptually, however, real storage represents only part of the range of addresses available to the user of a virtual storage system.

real-time analysis (RTA). In CICSPlex SM, a function that provides the automatic notification of requested error conditions and all aspects of a resource's status. The notifications appear in console messages, or generic NetView for OS/390 alerts, or both.

reattachment event. An event whose firing has caused an activity to be activated.

reattachment queue. A list of the reattachment events that have caused a particular activity to be activated. Each activity has a reattachment queue associated with it. The queue may be empty. Events remain on the reattachment queue until they are retrieved by the activity, or until a syncpoint occurs.

receive-any control element (RACE). Type of control field held in the CICS receive-any pool set aside for VTAM receive-any operations. The number of RACEs maintained depends on the RAPOOL and MXT system initialization parameters and on the number of active tasks. See Setting the size of the receive-any pool and Setting the maximum task specification (MXT) for more information.

receive-any input area (RAIA). Type of input area held in the CICS receive-any pool set aside for VTAM receive-any operations. The number of RACEs maintained depends on the RAPOOL and MXT system initialization parameters and on the number of active tasks. See the *CICS Transaction Server System Definition Guide* for more information.

RECON data sets . See "recovery control data sets (RECON)" on page 67.

recoverability. The ability of a system to continue processing without loss of data when an unplanned interruption occurs.

recoverable in-doubt structure (RIS). In DBCTL, an area constructed for each unit of recovery when a failure occurs. Each RIS is written to the IMS log. RIS contents include the recovery token, the changed data records, and the identity of the data block that cannot be accessed because of unresolved in-doubts.

recoverable resource. A resource that can be modified only in accordance with sync point protocols

recoverable service element (RSE). A set of DBCTL subsystem identifiers of equivalent DBCTL subsystems, their associated job names, and the specific APPLIDs of the CICS systems that will use them. RSEs are defined by CICS resource definition macros and are held in the recoverable service table (RST). See also “equivalent” on page 33, “recoverable service table (RST).”

recoverable service table (RST). CICS control table used for IMS/ESA DBCTL support. The RST consists of recoverable service elements (RSEs), which define the DBCTL subsystems to which each CICS system can connect. See also “equivalent” on page 33, “end-of-file label” on page 32.

recovery. (1) The process of returning the system to a state from which operation can be resumed. (2) The restoration of resources following an error.

recovery control data sets (RECON data sets). Dual recovery control data sets in which Data Base Recovery Control automatically records information about logging activity and events that might affect the recovery of databases. Both data sets contain identical information, and so are usually referred to as one - the RECON. DBRC selects the correct data sets to be used by a recovery utility.

recovery log data set (RLDS). A log data set that contains only the log records that are required for database recovery.

recovery manager. CICS resource recovery mechanism that provides a CICS resource manager, for example file control, with more flexibility than the DWE two-phase commit support for syncpoint and backout processing.

recovery point. In the CICS backup-while-open facility, the latest point, on the CICS forward recovery log series for this data set, from which forward recovery can start and restore any image copy taken at that point to a consistent state. The recovery point is held as a time that can be converted to a position on the forward recovery log.

recovery routine. A routine that is entered when an error occurs during the performance of an associated operation. It isolates the error, assesses the extent of the error, and attempts to correct the error and resume operation.

recovery token. A 16-byte unique identifier that is created by CICS (and passed to DBCTL) for each LUW. Its lifetime is the same as the LUW. The first 8 bytes are the CICS APPLID (in an XRF environment, this is the generic APPLID) and the second 8 bytes are a unit of recovery ID. (CICS creates a unit of recovery ID for every LUW.) DBCTL validates the recovery token to protect against duplication of units of recovery. The DBCTL operator can display the recovery token and it is also displayed in a number of CICS and IMS messages. See also “pseudorecovery token” on page 64.

REDO. The DEDB process in the second phase of a two-phase commit process if the chosen action is COMMIT. For DEDBs, if phase two action is COMMIT, the changes are written to the database using REDO, because the DEDB changes have only been made in main storage. If the action is BACKOUT, no changes are required to the database because the updates are still in main storage. The process applied is called UNDO. REDO is also used to refer to the action required for committed DEDBs during emergency restart of IMS, DL/I, or SQL/DS.

reentrable. Pertaining to a module that is designed for concurrent execution by multiple tasks. If a reenterable module modifies its own data areas or other shared resources in any way, it must use appropriate serialization methods to prevent interference between using tasks. See also “quasi-reentrant” on page 65.

reentrant . The attribute that describes a load module, of which only one copy is loaded into virtual storage to satisfy the requirements of any number of tasks. A single copy of a reentrant load module can be executed concurrently by any number of tasks. A reentrant load module is also one that does not modify itself, and must be link-edited with the RENT attribute. See also “quasi-reentrant” on page 65.

reference modification. In the COBOL licensed program, a method of establishing and referring to a data item by specifying a leftmost character position and length within a character string.

reference set. The amount of real storage required so that minimal (almost zero) virtual paging occurs. It is the total amount of real storage required to process the most frequently used sequence of instructions and data for a given set of transactions performing defined tasks, without causing any virtual storage paging operations.

region. In MVS, a variable-size subdivision of virtual storage that is allocated to a job step or system task. CICS Transaction Server runs in an MVS/ESA region, usually referred to as the CICS region.

region-remote. A term used in early releases of CICS to refer to a CICS system in another region of the same processor. It can be taken to refer to a system that is accessed through an IRC (MRO) link, rather than through an SNA LU6.1 or LU6.2 link.

relational database. A database that can be perceived as a set of tables and manipulated in accordance with the relational model of data. See also “hierarchic database” on page 41.

relative byte address (RBA). The displacement in bytes of a stored record or control interval from the beginning of the storage space allocated to the VSAM data set to which it belongs.

relative record data set (RRDS). A VSAM data set organization, in which records are of fixed length and are accessed by their relative record numbers. The relative record number (RRN) of a record is its displacement (in records) from the beginning of the data set.

relative record number (RRN). In a relative record data set (RRDS), the number of the "slot" used to hold a record, that is its displacement (in records) from the beginning of the data set.

relay program. In transaction routing, a CICS program that provides the communication mechanism between a locally-connected terminal and a transaction in a remote system. The relay program is invoked by the relay transaction.

relay transaction. In transaction routing, a CICS transaction that handles communication between a locally-connected terminal and a transaction in a remote system. The relay transaction invokes the relay program.

reliability. A measurement of the ability of a system to continue processing without failure. Shutting down an on-line system to process batch updates to the database reduces its availability to end users but has no bearing on the reliability of components required to deliver the online service.

remote. Pertaining to a system, program, or device that is accessed through a communications line.

remote DL/I. A special case of function shipping, in which CICS sends a DL/I request to another CICS system. See also “function shipping” on page 38.

remote MAS. A managed application system (MAS) that uses MRO or LU 6.2 to communicate with the CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS) that controls it. A remote MAS may or may not reside in the same MVS image as the CMAS that controls it.

Remote Method Invocation (RMI). A protocol that is used to communicate method invocations over a network. Java Remote Method Invocation is a distributed object model in which the methods of remote objects written in the Java programming language can be involved from other Java virtual machines, possibly on different hosts.

remote resource. In CICS intercommunication, a resource that is owned by a remote system. See also “local resource” on page 49.

remote spooling communications subsystem (RSCS). An IBM licensed program that transfers spool files, commands, and messages between VM users.

remote system. Any other system in the network with which your system can communicate. See also “local system” on page 49.

repeatable . A type of read integrity in which a program is permitted to issue multiple read-only requests, with repeatable read integrity, and be assured that none of the records passed can subsequently be changed until the end of the sequence of repeatable read requests. The sequence of repeatable read requests ends either when the transaction terminates, or when it takes a syncpoint, whichever is the earlier. See also “read integrity” on page 66, “consistent” on page 20.

repeat-to-address (RA). An order to position data in the buffer of a 3270 terminal, thereby controlling the position of the data on the screen. An RA order is followed by a 2-byte buffer address, and a one-byte character to be repeated. The order copies the one-byte character repeatedly into the buffer until the 2-byte address is reached.

repository. A VSAM data set on which the states of BTS processes are stored. When a process is not executing under the control of BTS, its state (and the states of its constituent activities) are preserved by being written to a repository data set. The states of all processes of a particular process-type (and of their activity instances) are stored on the same repository data set. Records for multiple process-types can be written to the same repository.

repository utility. A CICS-supplied utility program, DFHBARUP, that enables you to print selected records from a specified BTS "repository" on page 68 data set.

requested reset statistics. Requested reset statistics differ from requested statistics in that the statistics counters are reset to zero. In CICS Transaction Server, CICS statistics that the user has asked for by using the appropriate EXEC CICS or CEMT commands, which cause the statistics to be written to the SMF data set immediately.

requested statistics. In CICS Transaction Server, CICS statistics that the user has asked for by using the appropriate EXEC CICS or CEMT commands, which cause the statistics to be written to the SMF data set immediately, instead of waiting for the current interval to expire. See also "requested reset statistics."

request header (RH). In SNA, control information preceding a request unit.

requesting region. The region in which a dynamic routing request originates. For dynamic transaction routing and inbound client dynamic program link requests, this is typically a TOR; for dynamic START requests and peer-to-peer dynamic program link requests, this is typically an AOR. To be eligible for dynamic routing, the "process" on page 63 or "activity" on page 3 must be started by an EXEC CICS RUN ASYNCHRONOUS command. Compare with "routing region" on page 71 and "target region" on page 83.

request parameter list (RPL). In VTAM, a control block that contains the parameters necessary for processing a request for data transfer, for connecting or disconnecting a terminal, or for some other operation.

request unit (RU). In SNA, a message unit that contains control information such as a request code, or function management headers (FMHs), end-user data, or both.

resettable JVM. A Java Virtual Machine (JVM) that is initialized once, reused many times, and can be reset to a known state after each Java program has completed. A resettable JVM has the option REUSE=RESET specified in its JVM profile.

residence mode . Attribute of a program indicating where it can reside, that is, either above or below the 16MB line.

resource. Any facility of a computing system or operating system required by a job, task, or executing program. Resources include main storage, input/output devices, the processing unit, data sets, files, libraries, folders, and control or processing programs., In NIM, a resource is any file, directory, file system, or device that is required to perform a NIM operation., In WebSphere MQ for z/OS, examples of resources are buffer pools, page sets, log data sets, queues, and messages.

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. RACF is included in OS/390 Security Server and is also available as a separate program for the MVS and VM environments.

resource control table (RCT). A DB2 control table that defines the relationship between CICS transactions and DB2 resources.

resource definition macro (RDM). A method of defining resources to CICS by using assembler macros. You code and assemble special CICS macros and present the assembler output to CICS at system initialization. See also "resource definition online (RDO)."

resource definition online (RDO). The method of defining most resources to CICS. Resource definitions are created interactively with the CEDA transaction, or by using the utility DFHCSDUP. Both methods store definition in the CICS system definition data set (CSD). At CICS initialization, CSD definitions are selectively installed as CICS system tables, controlled by a user-supplied list of definitions. CEDA-defined resource definitions can be installed while CICS is active and used immediately. See also "resource definition macro (RDM)."

resource group class. A RACF class in which resource group profiles can be defined. A resource group class is related to another class, sometimes called a member class. For example, resource group class GTERMINL is related to class TERMINAL. See also "resource group profile."

resource group profile. A general resource profile in a resource group class. A resource group profile can provide RACF protection for one or more resources with unlike names. See also "resource group class."

resource manager interface (RMI). A program or a group of programs that you write to enable you to structure calls from your CICS system in such a way that they can access non-CICS resources, such as databases, that you would

not normally be able to access. An RMI is written using the CICS task-related user exit interface. DBCTL, for example, is accessed by means of an RMI. See also “task-related user exit (TRUE)” on page 84.

resource measurement facility (RMF). An IBM licensed program that collects system-wide data describing the processor activity (WAIT time), I/O activity (channel and device utilization), main storage activity (demand and swap paging statistics), and system resources manager (SRM) activity (workload). RMF produces two types of report, system-wide reports and address-space reports.

resource member class. A class to which a resource group class is related. See also “resource group class” on page 69.

Resource Object Data Manager (RODM). In Tivoli NetView for z/OS, a component that provides an in-memory cache for maintaining real-time data in an address space that is accessible by multiple applications.

resource profile. A profile that provides RACF protection for one or more resources. User, group, and connect profiles are not resource profiles. The information in a resource profile can include the data set profile name, profile owner, universal access authority, access list, and other data. Resource profiles can be discrete profiles or generic profiles. See “discrete profile” on page 27 and “generic profile” on page 39.

resource protection. The system function of enqueueing on a resource to provide exclusive control of that resource to a transaction until the end of a logical unit of work.

resource region. In CICS distributed program link, a CICS region to which an application region ships a LINK PROGRAM request.

resource security. In CICS/VSE, the facility provided by CICS for the control of access to resources protected by RSL security. The resources that can be protected include transactions, data sets, and transient data destinations. In CICS Transaction Server, the facility provided by CICS and RACF for the control of access to resources protected by RACF security classes. The resources that can be protected include transactions, data sets, and transient data destinations.

response. In SNA, a message unit that acknowledges receipt of a request; a response consists of a response header (RH), a response unit (RU), or both.

response mode. (1) A mode of terminal operation that synchronizes operations between the terminal operator and the application program. When IMS receives an input transaction that causes response mode to be entered, no more input is allowed until the application program response has been transmitted back to the terminal. See also “non-response mode” on page 56. (2) A mode in which a system can communicate with an end-user.

response time. The elapsed time between entering an inquiry or request and receiving a response.

restart. Resumption of operation after recovery. Ability to restart requires knowledge of where to start and ability to start at that point.

restart data set (RSD). A VSAM KSDS used only during a CICS emergency restart. The RSD temporarily holds the backout information read from the CICS system log. This allows CICS to be restored to a stable state and to be restarted following an abrupt termination.

restart in place. In XRF, the restart of a failed active CICS system, instead of a takeover by the alternate CICS system.

resynchronization. The completion of an interrupted two-phase commit process for a unit of work.

RETAIN. Database used by IBM Support Centers to record all known problems with IBM licensed programs.

retract. To remove the reference to the home of the bean in a namespace. Retract reverses the action of publish.

return code. A value returned by a program to indicate the result of its processing.

return code equate. In DBCTL, an alphanumeric equivalent of a numeric return code, such as UERCNOAC for take no action. DBCTL uses return code equates in the XRF global user exits, XXDFA, XXDFB, and XXDTO.

revoke count. Number of unsuccessful signon attempts since the last successful signon with a particular userid.

RH . See “request header (RH)” on page 69.

RIS. See “recoverable in-doubt structure (RIS)” on page 66.

RLDS. See “recovery log data set (RLDS)” on page 67.

RMF. See “resource measurement facility (RMF)” on page 70.

RMI. See “resource manager interface (RMI)” on page 69 and “remote method invocation ” on page 68.

RODM. Resource Object Data Manager.

rollback. (1) A programmed return to a prior checkpoint. (2) In CICS, the cancellation by an application program of the changes it has made to all recoverable resources during the current logical unit of work.

root activity. The activity at the top of an activity tree. It has no parent activity.

rotational position sensing (RPS). A function that permits a disk storage device to disconnect from a block multiplexer channel (or its equivalent), allowing the channel to service other devices on the channel during positional delay.

route list. A list that designates terminals or logical units, or particular operators, for which logical messages are to be scheduled for delivery.

router. An MVS program that presents a common systems interface for all products providing resource control. Resource managing components (such as CICS) call the MVS router as part of certain decision-making functions in their processing.

router exit. A point in the MVS router that can be modified to use a user-written or a vendor-supplied external security manager, instead of having the MVS router pass control to RACF.

routine. A program or sequence of instructions called by a program. Typically, a routine has a general purpose and is frequently used. CICS and the programming languages use routines.

routing region. In the dynamic routing of BTS processes and activities, the CICS region on which the distributed routing program runs. In BTS routing, the routing region is the same as the requesting region. See also “requesting region” on page 69, “target region” on page 83.

routing transaction. A CICS transaction (CRTE) that enables an operator at a terminal owned by one CICS system to sign on to another CICS system connected by means of an IRC or APPC link.

RPL. See “request parameter list (RPL)” on page 69.

RPS. See “rotational position sensing (RPS).”

RRDS. See “relative record data set (RRDS)” on page 68.

RRN. See “relative record number (RRN)” on page 68.

RSCS . See “remote spooling communications subsystem (RSCS)” on page 68.

RSD. See “restart data set (RSD)” on page 70.

RSE. See “recoverable service element (RSE)” on page 67.

RST. See “recoverable service table (RST)” on page 67.

RTA . See “real-time analysis (RTA)” on page 66.

RU. See “request unit (RU)” on page 69.

runaway task. A task that has been dispatched and does not return control to CICS within a user-specified time interval. The program being used by this task is in a loop between two CICS requests. The task control program abends the task after expiration of this time interval, which is called the runaway task time interval.

run unit. In COBOL, a set of one or more programs that run as a set to solve a problem. A set starts with the first COBOL program in the call stack and includes all programs (COBOL) (non-COBOL) that are below it in the call stack.

S

SAA. See “Systems Application Architecture (SAA)” on page 83.

SAA communications interface. A programming interface that allows program-to-program communication using the SNA APPC protocols.

SAA resource recovery interface. A programming interface that provides a consistent application programming interface for applications that make changes to protected system resources.

SAF. See “System Authorization Facility (SAF)” on page 81.

SAM. See “sequential access method (SAM)” on page 73.

sample program. An application program shipped with the CICS system. Assembler sample programs are supplied in source and executable form. High-level language sample programs are supplied in source form only.

sample statistics program (DFH0STAT). Batch program supplied with CICS which provides information that is useful in calculating the storage requirements of a CICS Transaction Server system, for example, the sizes of the dynamic storage areas.

SAS . See “spool access support (SAS)” on page 77.

SBA. See “set buffer address (SBA)” on page 74.

SBCS. See “single-byte character set” on page 76.

schedule . To select jobs or tasks that are to be run.

scheduler work area (SWA). An element of the CICS address space. The SWA is made up of subpools 236 and 237 which contain information about the job and the step itself. Almost anything that appears in the job stream for the step creates some kind of control block in this area. See The dynamic storage areas for more information.

scheduling intent. An application program attribute defined in the PSB that specifies how the program should be scheduled if multiple programs are contending for scheduling.

scope. A named part of the CICSPlex SM environment that qualifies the context of a CICSPlex SM request. The scope can be the CICSplex itself, a CICS system, a CICS system group, or any set of CICS resources that are defined as a logical scope in a CICSPlex SM resource description. For configuration tasks, where the context is a CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS), the scope is ignored. When you are applying security, scope must be a single CICS system or CICSplex. It cannot be a CICS system group or any combination of individual CICSplexes or CICS systems. See also “context” on page 21.

scoping. A mechanism for controlling multiple sign-ons of the same userid to one or more CICS regions.

screen. The physical surface of a display device upon which information is shown to a user.

Screen Definition Facility (SDF). An interactive tool used to define and maintain maps, map sets, and partition sets for CICS and BMS applications.

screen-image interface. The part of the Front End Programming Interface that has a buffer with one byte for each screen position.

screen page. The amount of data displayed, or capable of being displayed, at any one time on the screen of a terminal.

SCS. See “SNA character string (SCS)” on page 77

SDF. See “Screen Definition Facility (SDF).”

SDL. See “system directory list (SDL)” on page 81.

SDLC. See “syncpoint” on page 81.

SDSA. See “shared dynamic storage area (SDSA)” on page 75.

SDT. See “series definition table (SDT).”

SDWA. See “system diagnostic work area (SDWA)” on page 81.

secondary index. In IMS or VSAM, any index used to provide a path for access to a data set other than that provided by the primary keys. See “alternate index (AIX)” on page 4.

secondary logical unit (SLU). In an SNA session, the logical unit that received the bind request that established the session. The same logical unit can be the SLU in some sessions and the primary logical unit (PLU) in others.

security. The protection of data, system operations, and devices from accidental or intentional ruin, damage, or exposure.

security category. In RACF, an installation-defined name corresponding to a department or area within an organization with similar security requirements.

security classification. In RACF, the use of security categories, a security level, or both, to impose additional access controls on sensitive resources. An alternative way to provide security classifications is to use security labels.

security label. In RACF, an installation-defined name that corresponds to a specific RACF security level with a set of (zero or more) security categories.

security level. In RACF, an installation-defined name that corresponds to a numerical security level; the higher the number, the higher the security level.

security manager domain. A CICS domain that handles all the interfaces to the external security manager, for example, RACF.

security role. An attribute of an enterprise bean that represents a type of user of an application in terms of the permissions that the user must have to successfully use the application. The security roles for an application are defined by the application assembler, and are specified in the bean's “deployment descriptor” on page 26. For more information, see Java(TM) applications in CICS, “deployed security role” on page 26.

security token. In RACF, a collection of identifying and security information that represents data to be accessed, a user, or a job. This contains a userid, groupid, security label, node of origin, and other information.

segment. In IMS, the unit of access to a database; for the database system, the smallest amount of data that can be transferred by one IMS operation. For input terminal operations using IMS TM, a segment is defined by the particular terminal type and is obtained by the application program with one call.

segment search argument (SSA). The portion of a DL/I call that identifies a segment or group of segments to be processed. Each SSA contains a segment name and, optionally, one or more command codes, and one or more qualification statements. Multiple SSAs may be required to identify the desired segment.

sequential access. The retrieval or storage of a VSAM or SAM data record in either its physical order or its collating sequence relative to the previously retrieved or previously stored record.

sequential access method (SAM). An access method for storing and retrieving data blocks in a continuous sequence. In CICS Transaction Server only, the queued sequential access method (QSAM) extends the basic sequential access method (BSAM) by queuing the input and output blocks.

sequential data set. In an OS/390 environment, a data set whose records are organized on the basis of their successive physical positions, such as on magnetic tape. See also “partitioned data set (PDS)” on page 60.

serially reusable. The attribute that describes a serially reusable load module. Only one copy of a serially reusable load module is loaded into virtual storage to satisfy the requirements of any number of tasks, but only one task can execute the module at any one time. If the copy is in use when a request is issued for the module, the task requiring the module is placed in a wait condition until the module is available. The module is designed to be reused and therefore must contain the necessary logic to reset control variables and data areas at entry or exit. A second task may not enter the module until the first task has finished.

series definition table (SDT). A CICS table that holds, for each journal, the name, size, and pointers to the first and current volume descriptors.

server. In a network, hardware or software that provides facilities to other stations; for example, a file server, a printer server, a mail server. The station making the request of the server is usually called the client. See also “client” on page 17, “host” on page 41.

service class. A subset of a workload having the same service goals or performance objectives, resource requirements, or availability requirements. For workload management, you assign a service goal to a service class.

service definition. An explicit definition of all the workloads and processing capacity in a sysplex. A service definition includes service policies, workloads, service classes, resource groups, and classification rules.

service elements. The discrete hardware and software products that provide a terminal user with processing ability.

service level agreement (SLA). A contract between a customer and a service provider that specifies the expectations for the level of service with respect to availability, performance, and other measurable objectives.

service policy. A set of performance goals for all MVS images using MVS workload management in a sysplex. There can be only one active service policy for a sysplex, and all subsystems in goal mode within that sysplex process towards that policy. However, you can create several service policies, and switch between them to cater for the different needs of different processing periods.

service request block (SRB). An MVS dispatchable unit. See also “dispatch” on page 27.

servlet. A Java program that is executed on a Web server or application server, generally to access a database or perform a B2B function.

session. (1) A logical or virtual connection between two stations, programs, or devices on a network that allows the two elements to communicate and exchange data, or the activities that occur during the establishment, maintenance, and release of the connection. A session can be activated and deactivated as requested. Sessions may be uniquely identified. See also “network addressable unit (NAU)” on page 55. (2) A name for a type of resource that controls local LUs, remote LUs, modes, and attachments. See also “mode” on page 53. (3) In a distributed application, a single conversation between a communicating pair of transactions. For further information, see the Intercommunication Guide. See also “conversation” on page 21, “connection” on page 20. (4) In CICS intersystem communication, the resource that is used by a single conversation. Each CICS SESSION definition identifies a remote system by naming a CONNECTION definition.

session bean. An enterprise bean that is created by a client and that usually exists only for the duration of a single client/server session. (Sun) See also “entity bean” on page 32.

session key. A key that uniquely identifies each CICS-IMS session. The session key is formed from the CICS name for the session and the IMS subpool name.

session qualifier pair. See “session key.”

session recovery. The XRF process that switches primary sessions on class 1 terminals to backup sessions or reestablishes service on class 2 terminals during takeover.

session security. In LU6.2 and MRO, the level of security applied when a request to establish a session is received from, or sent to, a remote system. Used to verify that the remote system is really the system it claims to be. Also known as “bind-time security” on page 10. See also “BIND” on page 10, “link security” on page 48, and “user security” on page 92.

SESSION segment. The portion of a RACF profile containing data used to control the establishment of sessions between logical units under LU6.2.

set and test sequence number (STSN). In SNA, a communication protocol whereby transmissions can be checked.

set buffer address (SBA). An order used to position data in the buffer of a 3270 terminal, thereby controlling the position of data on the screen. The SBA order is followed by a 2-byte buffer address.

setup program. A user-provided program that defines and inquires about FEPI resources, and performs housekeeping for the sessions.

SF record (subfield record). SF records are part of the user data that follows the attach FMH header in an APPC basic conversation. These records indicate the subfield being passed, for example, the userid, password, or new password.

shareable application class path. The class path used in a JVM for shareable application classes, which are cached either in the application-class system heap or in the shared class cache. It is specified by the ibm.jvm.shareable.application.class.path option in the JVM properties file. See also “standard class path” on page 77.

shared area . In CICS/VSE, an area of storage that is common to all address spaces in the system. VSE/ESA has two shared areas. The first shared area (24 bit) is allocated at the start of the address space and contains the supervisor, the SVA (for system programs and the system GETVIS area), and the shared partitions. The second shared area (31 bit) is allocated at the end of the address space and contains the SVA (31 bit) for system programs and the system GETVIS area. See also “private area” on page 63.

shared class cache. A cache of Java class files that is shared by a set of JVMs within an address space. A master JVM manages the shared class cache, and worker JVMs share it.

shared database. A CICS facility that allows a DL/I batch region under a CICS controller to access a database owned by a CICS online system.

shared dynamic storage area (SDSA). The user-key storage area for any non-reentrant user-key RMODE(24) programs, and also for any storage obtained by programs issuing EXEC CICS GETMAIN commands for storage below the 16MB boundary with the SHARED option. For more details, see the The dynamic storage areas.

shared partition . In CICS/VSE, a partition allocated for a program such as VSE/POWER that provides services for and communicates with programs in other partitions of the system's virtual address spaces. Storage in a shared partition is addressable by programs running concurrently in other partitions. See also “private partition” on page 63.

shared virtual area (SVA). In CICS/VSE, a major element of VSE/ESA virtual storage both above and below the 16MB line. The storage areas that make up the SVA contain all the common reentrant modules shared by the system. The SVA provides economy of real storage by sharing one copy of the modules, protection because SVA code cannot be overwritten except by key 0 programs, and reduced pathlength because the modules can be branched to. The SVA is duplicated above the 16MB line and is often referred to as the 31-bit SVA. See the CICS/VSE Performance Guide for more information.

shift-out/shift-in (SO/SI). In CICS, control characters that delimit DBCS characters in a mixed datastream.

shippable terminal. In transaction routing, a terminal whose definition can be shipped to another CICS system when the other system requires a remote definition of that terminal.

short-on-storage (SOS). The condition in CICS that occurs when requests for storage from the dynamic storage areas exceed available storage. CICS cannot satisfy these requests, or can satisfy them only by using some of the storage cushion, even when all programs that are eligible for deletion, and are not in use, have been deleted. See also “storage cushion” on page 78 and “program compression” on page 63.

short-path transformer. A transformer program for function shipping over MRO links. It is designed to optimize the pathlength involved in the construction of the TIOAs send on an MRO session for function shipping.

short UOW id . An 8-byte value that CICS passes to resource managers, such as DB2 and VSAM, for lock management purposes.

shunted. The status of a UOW that has failed at one of the following points: while in-doubt during a two-phase commit process, while attempting to commit changes to resources at the end of the UOW, while attempting to back out the UOW, or if a UOW fails for one of these reasons, it is removed (shunted) from the primary system log (DFHLOG) to the secondary system log (DFHSHUNT) pending recovery from the failure.

side information. System-defined variables that are used for the initial values of the communications element of the SAA Common Programming Interface partner_LU_name, mode_name, and TP_name characteristics.

sign on. In CICS, to perform user identification and verification. The CICS user signs on to CICS using a CICS transaction: CESN in CICS Transaction Server, CSSN in CICS/VSE.

signon table (SNT). A table holding terminal operator data, including the operator name, password, and operator priority. Each entry in the table contains data used by CICS to verify an operator name and to establish a priority and operator class for transactions entered by the operator.

signon table terminal entry (SNTTE). An entry created by CICS if a terminal user signon is valid.

signon transaction program. Used by the PEM requester. The signon transaction program is a user-written transaction program that provides send support required by the CICS PEM server.

single-byte character set (SBCS). A character set in which each character is represented by a one-byte code. A one-byte code point allows representation of up to 256 characters. Languages that are based on an alphabet, such as the Latin alphabet (as contrasted with languages that are based on ideographic characters) are usually represented by a single-byte coded character set. For example, the Spanish language can be represented by a single-byte coded character set. See also “double-byte character set (DBCS)” on page 29.

single-MVS environment. An environment that supports one MVS image. See also “MVS image” on page 55.

single point of control. The ability to access and manage all CICS systems and their resources in a CICSplex from a single terminal or user session.

single session. A type of APPC connection with limited function. A single-session connection supports only one session and does not have SNA service manager support.

single system image. The collection and presentation of data about multiple CICS systems as though they were a single CICS system. In CICSPlex SM, the single-system image is provided by the CICSPlex SM address space (CMAS).

single threading. The execution of a program to completion. Processing of one transaction is completed before another transaction is started. See also “multithreading” on page 54.

single-use JVM. A Java Virtual Machine (JVM) that is initialized, is used to run a single Java program, and then is destroyed. A single-use JVM has the option REUSE=NO specified in its JVM profile.

single-VSE environment. An environment that supports one VSE image. See also “VSE image” on page 94.

SIT. See “system initialization table (SIT DFHSIT)” on page 82.

SLA . See “service level agreement” on page 74.

SLDS. See “system log data set (SLDS)” on page 82.

SLU. See “secondary logical unit (SLU)” on page 73.

SLU2. A secondary logical unit that uses LU2 protocols.

SLU P. An LU0 protocol defined by IMS as a protocol to communicate between a programmable workstation, such as a 4700, and IMS. IMS is the Primary Logical Unit (PLU) and the workstation is the Secondary Logical Unit (SLU) in the connection.

SMF. See “system management facility (SMF)” on page 82.

SMF header. Component of a CICS monitoring or statistics SMF record that describes the system creating the output.

SMF product section. Component of a CICS monitoring or statistics SMF record. The SMF product section describes the CICS data section that follows it in the record and contains operational data pertaining to the processing of the data.

SMP/E. See “System Modification Program Extended (SMP/E)” on page 82.

SMSVSAM. The name of the VSAM server that provides VSAM record-level sharing (RLS). See also “VSAM RLS” on page 93.

SNA. See “Systems Network Architecture (SNA)” on page 83.

SNA character string (SCS). In SNA networking, a string of EBCDIC control characters carried within a request/response unit (RU); the string may also contain end-user data.

snap dump. A dump that can be requested by a task at any time during which that task is being processed.

snapshot dump . See “snap dump.”

SNT. See “signon table (SNT)” on page 76.

SNTTE. See “signon table terminal entry (SNTTE)” on page 76.

software. The programs, procedures, rules, and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a system. See also “hardware” on page 40.

SOS. See “short-on-storage (SOS)” on page 75.

SO/SI. See “shift-out/shift-in (SO/SI)” on page 75.

source program. A set of instructions that are written in a programming language and must be translated to machine language before the program can be run.

source temporary store (STS). The SMP/E primary data set, used to hold updated versions of source elements.

spanned record. In a VSAM KSDS or ESDS, a logical record that occupies more than one control interval.

SP commands. The subset of CICS API commands (COLLECT, DISCARD, INQUIRE, PERFORM, and SET) that require the special CICS translator option, SP, and for which command security checking can be done. For programming information, see Introduction to System Programming Commands.

specific applid. In XRF, the name used by the active CICS system when it opens the VTAM ACB. See “application identifier (VTAM applid)” on page 5, “generic applid” on page 39.

specific gate. Entry point or interface to a CICS domain. A specific gate gives access to a set of functions that are provided by that domain only. The functions are likely to be requested by many different callers.

spool access support (SAS). A function of VSE/POWER that allows user programs or subsystems running on VSE system to access the spool files of VSE/POWER.

spooling . The use of auxiliary storage as buffer storage in order to reduce processing delays when transferring data between peripheral equipment and computer processors.

SQA . See “system queue area (SQA)” on page 83.

SQL/DS. See “Structured Query Language/Data System (SQL/DS)” on page 79.

SRB. See “service request block (SRB)” on page 74.

SRL. See “system reference library (SRL)” on page 83.

SRM. See “system resources manager (SRM)” on page 83.

SRT. See “system recovery table (SRT)” on page 83.

SSA. See “segment search argument (SSA)” on page 73.

standalone JVM. A JVM that can be used to run Java programs, but does not share the class cache owned by the master JVM. A standalone JVM has the option CLASSCACHE=NO specified in its JVM profile (or does not have the option specified at all).

standard class path. The class path used in a JVM for non-shareable application classes, which are not cached. In CICS, it is specified by the CLASSPATH option in the JVM profile. See also “shareable application class path” on page 75.

standard label. A label format predefined for automatic processing by IBM programs.

started transaction. A CICS transaction initiated by a terminal user can start other transactions by means of a CICS START command. A transaction started in this way is known as a started transaction.

startup. The operation of starting up CICS by the system operator.

startup job stream. A set of job control statements used to initialize CICS.

state (conversation). The situation of a conversation from the point of view of one of the participating transactions. The conversation state determines the commands (if any) that a transaction can validly issue. The state of each transaction changes dynamically in the course of a conversation. See also “state transition,” “state variable.”

stateful session bean. A session bean with a conversational state. (Sun) See also “stateless session bean.”

stateless session bean. A session bean with no conversational state. All instances of a stateless bean are identical. (Sun) See also “stateful session bean.”

state transition. A change by a conversation from one state to another. See also “state (conversation).”

state variable. A program can obtain values that indicate the conversation state. CICS places such values in a variable named by the program, known as the state variable. See “state (conversation).”

static partition . In CICS/VSE, a partition, defined at IPL time and occupying a defined amount of virtual storage that remains constant. See also “dynamic partition” on page 30.

static transaction routing. Non-dynamic terminal-initiated transaction routing. The transaction routing request is routed to a predetermined system. Static transaction routing occurs when DYNAMIC(NO) is specified in the transaction definition and the request is routed to the system named in the REMOTESYSTEM attribute.

statistics. System statistics are accumulated continually by CICS management programs in CICS system tables during the execution of CICS. System statistics can be captured and recorded, either on request or automatically at intervals, by any operator whose security code allows access to such information. In addition, system statistics are recorded on shutdown of the system. See “unsolicited statistics” on page 91, “end-of-day statistics” on page 31, “requested statistics” on page 69, and “requested reset statistics” on page 69.

statistics domain. Major component of CICS that controls the collection of resource statistics for a CICS system. It collects data at user-specified intervals, at shutdown and logical end-of-day, and when requested by the user.

statistics utility program (DFHSTUP STUP). CICS program that provides offline formatting of the CICS statistics written to the SMF data set (CICS Transaction Server) or the DFHSTM statistics data set (CICS/VSE). DFHSTUP can format all types of statistics generated by CICS and provides a summary function to collect all statistics produced in a given period. See “summary report” on page 80.

steal. The situation when CICS assigns an available TCB from a TCB pool, when the TCB is of the wrong mode (for example, it is a J8 TCB instead of a J9 TCB). The TCB must be destroyed and replaced with a TCB of the correct mode (that is, it must be "stolen" from one TCB mode by another TCB mode). See also “mismatch” on page 53.

storage. A functional unit into which data can be placed and from which it can be retrieved. See “main storage” on page 51, “real storage” on page 66, “virtual storage” on page 93.

storage accounting area (SAA). A field at the start of a CICS storage area that describes the area and enables CICS to detect some storage violations. Each CICS storage area has either an SAA or a storage check zone.

storage check zone. A pair of fields at the beginning and end of a CICS storage area that enable CICS to detect some storage violations. Each CICS storage area has either a storage check zone or a storage accounting area (SSA).

storage cushion. A noncontiguous area of storage in the dynamic storage areas reserved for use by CICS when processing a short-on-storage condition.

storage key. A key associated with each 4KB block of storage that is available in the CICS region. Access to CICS storage is controlled by “key-controlled storage protection” on page 47. When key-controlled protection applies to a storage access, a store operation (write) is permitted only when the storage key matches the access key associated

with the request; a fetch (read) is permitted when the keys match or when the fetch-protection bit of the storage key is zero. In most cases, the access key for a storage operation is the PSW key in the current PSW.

storage manager domain. Major component of CICS which manages virtual storage requests.

storage protection. An optional facility in CICS Transaction Server that enables users to protect CICS code and control blocks from being overwritten inadvertently by application programs.

storage protection key. An indicator that appears in the current program status word whenever an associated task has control of the system. This indicator must match the storage keys of all main storage blocks that the task is to use.

storage violation. An error in a storage accounting chain in the dynamic storage area. A storage violation can be detected by the storage manager domain.

storage violation dump. A formatted memory dump created as a result of a storage error detected by the storage control program, including a dump of the dynamic storage error.

stress. A shortage of free space in the DSA or EDSA, such that CICS cannot recover from virtual storage depletion.

string. A sequence of elements of the same nature, such as characters considered as a whole. For example, character string, binary string, and hexadecimal string. OS/2

Structured Query Language/Data System (SQL/DS). An IBM relational database management facility used for processing SQL or DB2 databases.

STS. See “source temporary store (STS)” on page 77.

STSN. See “set and test sequence number (STSN)” on page 74.

STSN handler. A user-provided part of a FEPI application that handles STSN requests.

stub. A small module, link-edited into application code, that locates and transfers control to a larger body of related code.

stuck process. A “process” on page 63 that cannot proceed because it is waiting for an event that cannot, or does not, occur.

sub-event. An “atomic event” on page 7 that has been added to a “composite event” on page 20.

sub-event queue. A list of the sub-events of a particular “composite event” on page 20 that have fired. Each composite event has a sub-event queue associated with it. The queue may be empty. Sub-events remain on the sub-event queue until they are retrieved, or until a syncpoint occurs.

subfield record . See “SF (subfield) record” on page 75.

subordinate. In two-phase commit processing, a recovery manager that must wait for confirmation from its coordinator, before committing or backing out changes made to recoverable resources by its part of a distributed unit of work. The subordinate can be in-doubt in respect to its coordinator. See also coordinator, two-phase commit, in-doubt.

subroutine. A sequenced set of instructions that can be used in one or more programs and at one or more points in a program. The execution of a subroutine is usually invoked by a call.

subset pointer. In IMS, a pointer used to give direct access to subsets of long twin chains of segments; this can speed up processing of DEDBs.

subspace group facility. A facility in MVS/ESA 5.1, which can be used for storage isolation to preserve data integrity within an address space.

substring. A part of a character string.

subsystem. A secondary or subordinate system, usually capable of operating independently of, or asynchronously with, a controlling system.

subtasking. The use by CICS of an additional TCB to perform certain functions, such as VSAM requests, as system subtasks. This is in addition to the TCB that CICS uses for normal processing.

summary report. A statistics report produced by the CICS statistics utility program (STUP). It summarizes the interval, unsolicited, requested reset, and end-of-day statistics on an applid by applid basis.

supervisor . The part of a control program that coordinates the use of resources and maintains the flow of processor operations.

supervisor call (SVC). An instruction that interrupts the program being run and passes control to the supervisor so it can perform a specific service indicated by the instruction.

supervisory terminal functions. Part of the CICS system services component that provide a terminal-oriented subset of the services available to the master terminal. These services are limited to the terminals under a given supervisor's control using the CEST transaction. See also “terminal list table (TLT)” on page 85.

supervisory terminal operator. Any CICS operator whose security key(s) allow use of the supervisory terminal functions.

surrogate TCTTE. In CICS transaction routing, a TCTTE in the transaction-owning region that is used to represent the terminal that invoked, or was acquired by, the transaction. See “surrogate terminal.”

surrogate terminal. A terminal whose terminal definition is shipped from a terminal owning region (TOR). See also “surrogate TCTTE.”

surveillance. In XRF, a series of processes by which the alternate CICS system monitors the active CICS system for a lapse of activity in order to detect potential failure conditions requiring a takeover. The active and alternate CICS systems use the CAVM surveillance mechanism to monitor each other's well being.

surveillance signal. In XRF, the signal continuously written to the CAVM data sets by the active and alternate CICS systems to inform each other of their states.

SVA . See “shared virtual area (SVA)” on page 75.

SVC. See “supervisor call (SVC).”

SWA. See “scheduler work area (SWA)” on page 72.

SWDT. See “switch data traffic (SWDT).”

switch data traffic (SWDT). In an XRF configuration, a VTAM session control request sent to the NCP that initiates the switch of LU sessions from backup XRF session status to active XRF session status. The former XRF session, if still 'active', is terminated with an UNBIND. The switch request is issued to VTAM from the application program (alternate CICS system). VTAM passes the request to the boundary network node, where the sessions are actually switched by NCP.

switched connection. A connection that is established by dialing.

switched line . In data communications, a connection between computers or devices that is established by dialing. See also “nonswitched line” on page 56.

symbolic description map. A symbolic description map is a source language data structure that the assembler or compiler uses to resolve source program references to fields in the map.

sympathy sickness. In intercommunication, a condition in which the impaired performance of one region spreads to, and impairs the performance of, connected regions. For more details, see Overview of Session Queue Management.

symptom string. Diagnostic information displayed in a structured format designed for searching the IBM software support database.

synchronization. In CICS, a coordinated commitment control process between communicating transactions that ensures that all logically-related updates to recoverable resources are completed or that all are backed out.

synchronization level (sync level). The level of synchronization (0, 1, or 2) established for an APPC session between intercommunicating CICS transactions. Level 0 gives no synchronization support, level 1 allows the exchange of private synchronization requests, and level 2 gives full CICS synchronization support with backout of all updates to recoverable resources if failure occurs.

synchronous. (1) Pertaining to an event that happens, exists, or arises at precisely the same time as another event. (2) Pertaining to an operation that occurs regularly or predictably with regard to the occurrence of a specified event in another process; for example, the calling of an input/output routine that receives control at a precoded location in a program.

Synchronous Data Link Control (SDLC). (1) A discipline conforming to subsets of the Advanced Data Communication Control Procedures (ADCCP) of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and High-level Data Link Control (HDLC) of the International Organization for Standardization, for managing synchronous, code-transparent, serial-by-bit information transfer over a link connection. Transmission exchanges may be duplex or half-duplex over switched or nonswitched links. The configuration of the link connection may be point-to-point, multipoint, or loop. (2) A discipline for managing synchronous information transfer over a data link connection. See also “binary synchronous communication (BSC)” on page 10.

synchronous processing. A series of operations performed as part of the application in which they are requested. For example, function shipping, distributed transaction programming. See also asynchronous processing.

sync level . See “synchronization level (sync level).”

syncpoint. A logical point in the execution of an application program where the changes made by the program are consistent and complete, and can be committed. The output, which has been held up to that point, is sent to its destination, the input is removed from the message queues, and updates are made available to other applications. When a program terminates abnormally, CICS recovery and restart facilities do not backout updates prior to the last completed sync point.

syncpoint agent. Any transaction that receives a syncpoint request issued by the syncpoint initiator during a conversation in a dynamic transaction processing environment.

syncpoint initiator. The transaction that initiates syncpoint activity for a distributed unit of work. See also “syncpoint agent.”

SYSEVENT class data. A class of monitoring data that provides a special kind of transaction timing information. SYSEVENT monitoring (that is, the collection of SYSEVENT class data) is activated by the MNEVE system initialization parameter.

SYSMOD . See “system modification (SYSMOD)” on page 82.

sysplex. See “system complex.”

system. (1) The computer and its associated devices and programs. (2) A single or a cluster of nodes acting as a single computing entity. A system in this sense may run multiple instances of the operating system. See also “cluster” on page 17.

system activity keypoint. A keypoint written to the system log automatically while CICS is running normally. See also “activity keypoint” on page 3.

System Authorization Facility (SAF). A z/OS facility through with programs communicate with an external security manager such as RACF.

system complex. Multiple MVS images coupled together by hardware elements and software services. When multiple MVS images are coupled using the OS/390 cross-system coupling facility (XCF), which provides the services to form a sysplex, they can be viewed as a single entity.

system data set. Data set used to store system information that is only accessible to the system.

system diagnostic work area (SDWA). Data recorded in a SYS1.LOGREC entry, which describes a program or hardware error.

system directory list (SDL). (CICS/VSE only) A list containing directory entries of frequently-used phases and of all phases resident in the SVA. The list resides in the SVA.

system dump (IDUMP). A dump of all the storage in the system that can be used for problem determination. A system dump can be requested with the CEMT PERFORM SNAP command.

system dump code. A name of up to eight characters by which a system dump will be known. A system dump code can be defined by CICS or by the user and identifies a set of system actions held in the form of an entry in the system dump table. CICS System Dump Codes contains a list of the CICS system dump codes. See also “dump code” on page 29.

system dump table (SDT). A CICS table which may contain an entry for each system dump code. See also “dump code” on page 29.

system dump table entry. An entry in the system dump table. The key for an entry is a system dump code. A system dump table entry contains the following system action options: whether to create a system dump, whether to shut down CICS, and the maximum number of times action is to be taken. The following statistics are recorded in a system dump table entry: number of times action has already been taken, number of system dumps created, and the number of system dumps suppressed. For more information, see the CICS Transaction Server Problem Determination Guide.

system event. A type of input event that is triggered by BTS's internal processing. For example, issuing a RUN command against an activity for the first time in a process instance triggers a DFHINITIAL system event. See also “input event” on page 43, “user-defined event” on page 91.

system generation. The process of creating a particular system tailored to the requirements of a data processing installation.

system initialization. A CICS facility (part of the system support component) that is used to start the CICS job. The facility is resident only long enough to bring CICS into storage and start up CICS.

system initialization parameter. Parameter used to define capabilities of a CICS system at the time of system initialization. A system initialization parameter can be predefined in the system initialization table (SIT), or specified dynamically from the console, in the SYSIPT data set (CICS/VSE only) or the SYSIN data set, or as a parameter in the startup JCL.

system initialization program (DFHSIP SIP). CICS program that builds a CICS system using the resources you have defined and any user-designed or purchased applications. DFHSIP receives instructions from system initialization parameters.

system initialization table (SIT). A table containing parameters used by CICS on start up.

system log. The journal (identification='01') that is used by CICS to log changes made to resources for the purpose of backout on emergency restart.

system log data set (SLDS). A data set on which IMS archives a full online log data set (OLDS). An SLDS can be on DASD or tape. The contents are used as input to the database recovery process. See “OLDS” on page 57.

system logger. A central logging facility provided by MVS/ESA SP 5.2. The MVS system logger provides an integrated MVS logging facility that can be used by system and subsystem components. For example, it is used by the CICS log manager.

System Management Facility (SMF). A z/OS facility that collects and records a variety of system and job-related information. For example, statistics, accounting information, and performance data.

system modification (SYSMOD). Input to SMP/E that specifies the introduction, replacement, or update of elements in the operating system and associated distribution libraries.

System Modification Program Extended (SMP/E). An IBM licensed program used to install software and software changes on z/OS systems. In addition to providing the services of SMP, SMP/E consolidates installation data, allows more flexibility in selecting changes to be installed, provides a dialog interface, and supports dynamic allocation of data sets.

system performance . A major factor in measuring system productivity. Performance is determined by a combination of throughput, response time, and availability.

system program. A program providing services in general support of the running of a system.

system programming interface. A subset of the CICS application programming interface that accesses special system-orientated CICS services.

system property. For a JVM, a name and value pair that contains information about the JVM and its environment, such as the operating system in which the application is running.

system queue area (SQA). A major element of MVS/ESA virtual storage below the 16MB line. This storage area contains tables and queues relating to the entire system. Its contents are highly dependent on the configuration and job requirements at installation. The equivalent area above the 16MB line is the “extended system queue area (ESQA)” on page 35.

system recovery table (SRT). (1) A table listing the ABEND or abnormal condition codes that CICS will intercept. (2) System initialization parameter that specifies the system recovery table suffix.

system reference library (SRL). The IBM-provided manuals that describe programming and hardware products.

system resources manager (SRM). A component of the MVS control program.

Systems Application Architecture (SAA). A set of common standards and procedures for working with IBM systems and data. SAA enables different software, hardware and network environments to coexist. It provides bases for designing and developing application programs that are consistent across different systems. See also: “acquired process” on page 2, “CPI” on page 22, “SAA communications interface” on page 72, “Common User Access (CUA)” on page 19, and “SAA resource recovery interface” on page 72.

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. The layered structure of SNA allows the ultimate origins and destinations of information (the users) to be independent of and unaffected by the specific SNA network services and facilities that are used for information exchange.

system support program. A program product that defines and generates an NCP and provides it with utility programs.

T

table builder services message (TBSM). A message issued by a table builder module.

TACLE. See “terminal abnormal condition line entry (TACLE)” on page 85.

takeover time. In XRF, the elapsed time between the occurrence of a failure, the completion of switching all terminals to the alternate CICS system, and the running of the first user transaction.

tape volume table of contents (TVTOC). Information about a tape data set that RACF stores in the TAPEVOL profile for the volume on which the data set resides. The TVTOC includes the data set name, data set sequence number, creation date, and an indicator as to whether a discrete tape data set profile exists.

target region. In BTS, the CICS region on which a routed process or activity executes. See also “requesting region” on page 69, “routing region” on page 71.

target zone. SMP/E term for the structure and contents of a set of target system libraries that are created during system generation and from which CICS is run.

task. (1) A basic unit of work to be accomplished by a device or a person. (2) In CICS, a single instance of the execution of a transaction. See also “transaction” on page 87.

task control area (TCA). An area of main storage acquired by CICS when a task is first dispatched. It is used to control the processing of the task. Once acquired, the TCA exists until the task is terminated. It contains the current status of the task, its relative dispatching priority, and parameters and information being passed between CICS and the application program. During execution of the task, the user can change the priority through task control services; further processing of the task is scheduled accordingly.

task control block (TCB). (1) A z/OS control block used to communicate information about tasks within an address space that are connected to a z/OS subsystem such as WebSphere MQ for z/OS or CICS. (2) In CICS/VSE, a VSE control block. A TCB is created for each VSE task.

tasking . See “multitasking” on page 54.

task-related user exit (TRUE). A user exit program that is associated with specified events in a particular task, rather than with every occurrence of a particular event in CICS processing (as is the case with global user exits). See also “global user exit” on page 40, “resource manager interface (RMI)” on page 69.

task switching. The overlapping of I/O operations and processing between several tasks. In WebSphere MQ for z/OS, the task switcher optimizes performance by allowing some MQI calls to be executed under subtasks rather than under the main CICS TCB.

TBSM. See “table builder services message (TBSM)” on page 83.

TCA. See “task control area (TCA)” on page 83.

TCAM. See “Telecommunications Access Method (TCAM)”

TCB. See “task control block (TCB).”

TCP . See “Transmission Control Protocol” on page 88.

TCP/IP. See “Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)” on page 88.

TCT. See “terninal control table (TCT)” on page 85.

TCTE . See “terminal control table terminal entry (TCTTE TCTE)” on page 85.

TCTLE. See “terminal control table line entry (TCTLE)” on page 85.

TCTSE. See “terminal control table system entry (TCTSE)” on page 85.

TCTTE. See “terminal control table terminal entry (TCTTE TCTE)” on page 85.

TCU . See “transmission control unit (TCU)” on page 89.

TD. See “transient data (TD)” on page 88.

TDT. See “transaction dump table (TDT)” on page 87.

TEB. See “terminal error block (TEB)” on page 85.

Telecommunications Access Method (TCAM). An access method used to transfer data between main storage and remote or local storage.

Teleprocessing Network Simulator (TPNS). A program used to test new functions before they encounter production volumes.

teletypewriter exchange service (TWX). Teletypewriter service in which suitably arranged teletypewriter stations are provided with lines to a central office for access to other such stations throughout the U.S. and Canada. Both baudot-and ASCII-coded machines are used. Business machines may also be used with certain restrictions.

temporary storage (TS). The CICS facility that allows application programs to store data in a temporary storage queue for later retrieval.

temporary storage group identification (TSGID). A control block containing entries addressing each element of a temporary storage queue. Each temporary storage queue has at least one TSGID. Extra TSGID entries are allocated as required. See the CICS Transaction Server System Definition Guide or the CICS/VSE System Definition and Operations Guide for more information.

temporary storage table (TST). A table describing temporary storage queues and queue prefixes for which CICS is to provide recovery or security or that are located on a remote CICS system.

temporary storage unit table (TSUT). A table that contains an entry for each temporary storage identifier. Each entry addresses either a temporary storage record in main or in auxiliary storage, or, in the case of a temporary storage queue, the TSGID.

TEP. See “terminal error program (TEP).”

terminal. (1) In a system or communications network, a point at which data can either enter or leave. (2) In data communication, a device, usually equipped with a keyboard and display device, capable of sending and receiving information.

terminal abnormal condition line entry (TACLE). An area containing CICS error information and a copy of the data event control block (DECB) at the time an error occurred on a non-VTAM terminal or line. When an abnormal condition occurs on a non-VTAM terminal or line, terminal control places the terminal out of service and dynamically creates a TACLE, which is chained off the terminal control table line entry (TCTLE) for the terminal or line on which the error occurred.

terminal control interface . An interface that allows an application program to send or receive a device-dependent terminal data stream.

terminal control table (TCT). CICS control table retained to define non-VTAM terminal networks.

terminal control table line entry (TCTLE). A control block in the TCT for all non-VTAM terminals on the same line. The TCTLE contains all parameters necessary for processing requests for terminals on the line. For example, there are TCTLLEs for BSAM terminals and for TCAM terminals on CICS Transaction Server. The equivalent information for VTAM terminals is in the VTAM request parameter list (RPL).

terminal control table system entry (TCTSE). In the TCT, an entry that is generated for each system known to the local CICS system. Using resource definition macro (RDM), the DFHTCT TYPE=SYSTEM macro defining a TCTSE must specify the applid of the remote system in the NETNAME or the SYSIDNT option. Using resource definition online (RDO), the CEDA DEFINE CONNECTION transaction defining a remote system generates a TCTSE, and must specify the applid of the remote system in the NETNAME option.

terminal control table terminal entry (TCTTE TCTE). In the TCT, an entry for each terminal known to CICS. TCTTEs are generated either during system initialization (for terminals predefined by resource definition) or when a terminal is autoinstalled. The TCTTE describes the terminal and addresses the corresponding TCTLE (RPL for VTAM terminals), the active TCA, and TIOAs; it also contains control information relating to terminal control requests issued by the CICS application program.

terminal emulation. The capability of a microcomputer or personal computer to operate as if it were a particular type of terminal linked to a processing unit, and to access data.

terminal error block (TEB). Control block that maintains error information associated with terminals, for use by the CICS terminal error program.

terminal error program (TEP). A user-replaceable CICS program used to handle error conditions that can occur when TCAM devices (in CICS Transaction Server) or BTAM terminals (in CICS/VSE) or sequential devices are used. (Node error programs must be used for VTAM-supported devices.) The terminal error program analyzes the cause of the terminal or line error that has been detected by the terminal control program. For programming information, see the Recovery and Restart Guide.

terminal-initiated transaction routing. Transaction routing that is initiated by a request to start a remote transaction arriving from a terminal. On the basis of an installed resource definition for the transaction and possibly on decisions made in a user-written dynamic transaction routing program, the request is routed to the appropriate remote system. The transaction runs as if the terminal were attached to the transaction-owning system.

terminal input/output area (TIOA). Area that is set up by storage control and chained to the terminal control table terminal entry (TCTTE) as needed for terminal input/output operations.

terminal list table (TLT). CICS control table that allows terminal, or operator identifications, or both, to be grouped logically. See “supervisory terminal functions” on page 80.

terminal operator. The user of an Emulator High-Level Language Application Programming Interface (EHLLAPI) application program.

terminal-owning region (TOR). A CICS region which owns most or all of the terminals defined locally. See also “application-owning region (AOR)” on page 6, “data-owning region (DOR)” on page 24.

terminal paging. A set of commands for retrieving pages of an oversize output message in any order.

termination phase. The XRF phase in which the XRF complex returns to two separate and independent environments and all XRF activity in the alternate system stops.

thread. (1) In CICS Transaction Server, a link between a CICS application and DBCTL. To DBCTL, a thread represents the CICS transaction that has issued a DL/I request. The system initialization parameter DLTHRED specifies the number of threads provided through the CICS local DL/I interface. (2) A connection between a CICS transaction and DB2.

threading. The process whereby various transactions undergo concurrent execution.

throughput rate. The data processing work successfully completed per unit of time.

tie-up record (TUR). In the CICS backup while open (BWO) facility, a record in the forward recovery journal that associates a file name with a data set name.

tight loop. A loop in a single program, in which the same instructions are executed repeatedly, with the result that control is never returned to CICS.

time-of-day clock (TOD clock). A z/Series hardware facility that provides a high-resolution measure of real time suitable for the indication of date and time of day.

timer. A BTS object that expires when the system time becomes greater than a specified time, or after a specified period has elapsed. When you define a timer, a “timer event” is automatically associated with it. When the timer expires, its associated event fires.

timer domain. Major component of CICS that provides interval timing and alarm clock services for CICS domains. These are processes that cause an action to occur at some predetermined future time. This service can be performed after a specific interval, at periodic intervals, at a specified time of day, or at a specific time of day every day. It also provides date and time provision and conversion facilities.

timer event. An atomic event that fires when its associated timer expires. See also “user-defined event” on page 91.

Time Sharing Option (TSO). An option of the MVS operating system that provides interactive time sharing from remote terminals.

TIOA. See “terminal input/output area (TIOA)” on page 85.

TLT. See “terminal list table (TLT)” on page 85.

TOD clock. See “time-of-day clock (TOD clock).”

token. A value passed as a parameter for the purpose of uniquely identifying objects.

topology. An inventory of CICS and CICSPlex SM resources, and a map of their relationships. CICSPlex SM supports the definition of resource and system topology.

topology definition. A named subset of CICS and CICSPlex SM resources. Topology definitions are user-created and can include CICSplexes, CICS systems, and CICS system groups.

Topology Services. A component of CICSPlex SM that is responsible for maintaining topology information about CICSplexes and resources, and making it available to other CICSPlex SM components.

TOR. See “terminal-owning region (TOR).”

TPNS. See “Teleprocessing Network Simulator (TPNS)” on page 84.

TP record. See “transaction program record (TP record)” on page 88.

trace. Facility for recording CICS activity. In CICS Transaction Server, there are three destinations for trace entries: internal trace, auxiliary trace, and the generalized trace facility (GTF). In CICS/VSE, there are two destinations for trace entries: internal trace and auxiliary trace.

trace domain. Major component of CICS used by CICS system code and user applications to record and manage trace information on CICS internal, auxiliary, and GTF trace services.

trace level. A level associated with each trace point. The level of a trace point depends on where the trace point is and on what sort of detail it can provide on a trace call. Most trace points are trace level 1 or 2.

trace point. One of several defined places in the CICS code from which trace entries can be written to any currently selected trace destination.

trace utility program (DFHTUP TUP). An offline trace utility program that formats and prints the output from trace control.

tracked terminal. In XRF (CICS/VSE only), a terminal belonging to a class mainly comprised of VTAM terminals that are not eligible for class 1. For these terminals, the alternate system tracks the session, and attempts reestablishment after takeover. The CICS Transaction Server equivalent of this is “class 2 terminal” on page 16.

tracking. In XRF, the process by which the alternate CICS system mirrors the starting and stopping of terminal sessions in the active CICS system so that it is prepared to take over the active system should the need arise.

transaction. A unit of processing consisting of one or more application programs, affecting one or more objects, that is initiated by a single request, often from a terminal. See also “task” on page 83.

transaction abend code. A four-character code, defined by CICS or the user, that is used when abnormally terminating a transaction. CICS-defined transaction abend codes begin with the letter 'A'. A transaction abend code is used to indicate the cause of an error that may have occurred in CICS code or in a user program. CICS Transaction Abend Codescontains descriptions of the transaction abend codes defined by CICS. A transaction abend code may be placed into a transaction dump to identify it. See “transaction dump code.”

transaction backout. The cancellation, as a result of a transaction failure, of all updates performed by a task.

transaction backout program. A program (part of the emergency restart function) that is invoked during emergency restart, and that reads backout information (written to the restart data set by the recovery utility program) for task, message, DL/I, and file tables.

transaction backout table. In the restart data set, a summary table that contains an entry for each task for which system log records have been copied to the restart data set. Each entry indicates whether the task is in-flight, active, or completed. Data in this table is available to user-written exit programs.

transaction deadlock. A condition in which two or more transactions cannot continue processing because each is waiting on a resource held by the other.

transaction dump. In CICS, a formatted dump for the program active at the time the dump was requested. A transaction dump indicates where the error occurred within the program.

transaction dump code. A name of up to four characters by which a transaction dump will be known. When a transaction abend causes CICS to create a transaction dump, the associated transaction abend code is used as the transaction dump code. The Messages and Codes manual contains descriptions of the CICS transaction abend codes. A transaction dump code can be defined by CICS or the user and specifies a set of system actions held in the form of an entry in the transaction dump table. See the Problem Determination Guide. See also “dump code” on page 29, “transaction abend code.”

transaction dump table (TDT). A CICS table which may contain an entry for each transaction dump code. See “dump table” on page 30.

transaction ID . See “transaction identifier.”

transaction identifier (transaction ID). A unique name that is assigned to a transaction and is used to identify the actions associated with that transaction.

transaction isolation. A CICS facility that offers storage protection between transactions, ensuring that a program of one transaction does not accidentally overwrite the storage of another transaction. See also “storage protection” on page 79. For more details, see the *Recovery and Restart Guide* and the *Performance Guide*.

transaction list table (XLT). CICS control table containing a list of transaction identifications. Depending on a system initialization specification that can be changed during system termination, the transactions in a particular XLT can be initiated from terminals during the first quiesce stage of system termination. During CICS execution the suffix of an XLT can be entered at the master terminal - the transactions in that XLT can then be enabled or disabled as a group.

transaction manager (XM). The CICS program that controls all CICS tasks.

transaction manager domain. A CICS domain that provides transaction-related services to create, terminate, purge, and inquire on tasks; and manage transaction definitions and transaction classes. The transaction manager domain is designed to provide greater reliability and improved function; it has minimal impact on end users.

transaction program record (TP record). TP records are part of the user data that follows the attach FMH header in an APPC basic conversation. These records indicate the function the signon transaction program is to perform; for example, sign on or sign on and change password.

transaction rate. The number of units of processing successfully completed per unit of time.

transaction restart program. In CICS/VSE, a user-replaceable CICS program (DFHRTY) used to modify the conditions under which a transaction is restarted by CICS after dynamic transaction backout. In CICS Transaction Server, a user-replaceable program (DFHREST) that enables you to participate in the decision as to whether a transaction should be restarted or not. The default program requests restart under certain conditions; for example, in the event of a program isolation deadlock (that is, when two tasks each wait for the other to release a particular DL/I database segment), one of the tasks is backed out and automatically restarted, and the other is allowed to complete its update.

transaction routing. An intercommunication facility that allows terminals or logical units connected to one CICS region to initiate and to communicate with transactions in another CICS region within the same processor system or in another CICS system connected by an APPC link.

transaction security. A call to RACF (CICS Transaction Server) or to the CICS security program (DFHXSP) (CICS/VSE) each time a transaction identifier is entered at a terminal to verify that the terminal user or userid associated with that terminal is permitted to run the transaction.

transaction-system affinity. An affinity between a transaction and a particular CICS region, where the transaction interrogates or changes the properties of that CICS region. Transactions with affinity to a particular system, rather than another transaction, are not eligible for dynamic transaction routing. In general, they are transactions that use INQUIRE and SET commands, or have some dependency on global user exit programs, which also have an affinity with a particular CICS region. For more details, see *Transaction Affinities Utility MVS/ESA User's Guide*. See also “inter-transaction affinity” on page 45.

transaction work area (TWA). An optional extension of the TCA, used as a work area for a given task. The TWA can be used for the accumulation of data and intermediate results during the execution of the task. When the amount of working storage for a task is relatively static, the TWA may be used if data is accessed by different programs during task processing. This approach cannot be used for multiple transactions; the TWA is released automatically at task termination.

transient data (TD). A CICS facility that provides the ability to read and write data in sequential queues.

transient data control program . The CICS program that controls sequential data files and intrapartition transient data.

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). A communications protocol used in the Internet and in any network that follows the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards for internetwork protocol. TCP provides a reliable host-to-host protocol between hosts in packet-switched communications networks and in interconnected systems of such networks. It uses the Internet Protocol (IP) as the underlying protocol.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). A set of communications protocols that provide peer-to-peer connectivity functions for both local and wide area networks.

transmission control unit (TCU). A communication control unit whose operations are controlled solely by programmed instructions from the computing system to which the unit is attached. No program is stored or executed in the unit. Examples are the IBM 2702 and 2703 Transmission Controls. See also “communication controller” on page 19.

transparency. Terminal attribute whereby data is not translated between terminal and main storage representation on read or write requests. This allows the transmission of all 256 possible byte values.

trigger field. In BMS, a field that is transmitted to the host processor as soon as the terminal operator has modified the field and then tries to move the cursor out of it. You can use display trigger fields to initiate input to an application program. The trigger attribute is ignored if the operator has not modified the trigger field.

trigger level. The number of records written to an intrapartition transient data destination or queue that will cause CICS to automatically initiate a task to process that queue. See also “automatic transaction initiation (ATI)” on page 8.

TRUE. See “task-related user exit (TRUE)” on page 84.

trunking. A function of the VTAM class of service facility. Trunking enables explicit routes to use parallel links between specific nodes.

trusted middleware class path. The class path used in a JVM for middleware classes, which are trusted by the JVM to manage their own state across a JVM-reset. In CICS, it is specified by the CICS_DIRECTORY, TMPREFIX and TMSUFFIX options in the JVM profile.

TS . See “temporary storage (TS)” on page 84.

TSGID. See “temporary storage group identification (TSGID)” on page 84.

TSO. See “Time Sharing Option (TSO)” on page 86.

TST. See “temporary storage table (TST)” on page 84.

TSUT. See “temporary storage unit table (TSUT)” on page 85.

tuning. The process of adjusting system control variables to make the system divide its resources most efficiently for the workload.

TUP . See “trace utility program (DFHTUP TUP)” on page 87.

TUR. See “tie-up record (TUR)” on page 86.

turnaround time. (1) The elapsed time between entry of the first character of the first input into the input interface and the passage of the last character of the last output through the output interface. (2) The total time consumed from the start to the completion of a specific unit of work measured at specific interfaces. When multiple inputs and/or multiple outputs are parts of one unit of work, intermediate turnaround time specifications may be needed.

TVTOC. See “tape volume table of contents (TVTOC)” on page 83.

TWA. See “transaction work area (TWA)” on page 88.

two-phase commit. In CICS, the protocol observed when taking a syncpoint in a distributed UOW. At syncpoint, all updates to recoverable resources must be either committed or backed out. At this point, the coordinating recovery manager gives each subordinate participating in the UOW an opportunity to vote on whether its part of the UOW is in a consistent state and can be committed. If all participants vote "yes", the distributed UOW is committed. If any vote no, all changes to the distributed UOW's resources are backed out. This is called the two-phase commit protocol, because there is first a "voting" phase (the prepare phase), which is followed by the actual commit phase. See also prepare and commit. See also “commit” on page 18, “in-doubt” on page 42, “subordinate” on page 79.

TWX. See “teletypewriter exchange service (TWX)” on page 84.

U

UACC. See “universal access authority (UACC).”

UDSA. See “user dynamic storage area (UDSA)” on page 91.

UIB. See “user interface block (UIB)” on page 91.

UMT. See “user-maintained data table (UMT)” on page 92.

unattended node support. A set of functions allowing one or more VSE systems to run without an operator being present. The systems are connected to a single central host.

unbind. In SNA, to deactivate a session between logical units.

UNBIND . See “unbind session (UNBIND).”

unbind session (UNBIND). A request to deactivate a session between two logical units (LUs). See also “BIND” on page 10.

undo. In a data entry database, a state that occurs when no changes have been committed in the database. The changes are still in main storage and are backed out from there.

UNICODE. A universal character encoding standard that supports the interchange, processing, and display of text that is written in any of the languages of the modern world. It also supports many classical and historical texts in a number of languages. The Unicode standard has a 16-bit international character set defined by ISO 10646.

unit of compilation. In VS COBOL II, a section of source input from which the compiler produces a single object program. A unit of compilation can consist of a containing program and other programs nested within it.

unit of recovery. A sequence of operations within a unit of work between commit points.

unit of recovery descriptor (URD). A CICS control block that describes the progress of a unit of work through the sequence of syncpoint messages. The URD is chained off the CSA, and survives any failure of either system. It is used for recovery at CICS restart.

unit of work . 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 syncpoint. It ends either at a user-requested syncpoint or at the end of a transaction. See also “unit-of-recovery.”

unit-of-work identifier . In advanced program-to-program communications, a unique label assigned to the unit of work. The ID is established when the program on the source system is started and is associated with each job started by that source system on the target system. The unit-of-work identifier provides a beginning-to-end audit trail within an APPC network.

universal access authority (UACC). In RACF, the default access authority that applies to a resource if the user or group is not specifically permitted access to the resource. The universal access authority can be any of the access authorities.

unmapped conversation. See “basic conversation” on page 9.

unserviceable request. A request to run an “activation” on page 3 of an “activity” on page 3 which currently cannot be satisfied, either because the activity is not available or because the region on which the request must run is inaccessible.

unshunting. The process of attaching a transaction to provide an environment under which to resume the processing of a shunted unit of work.

unsolicited data. A type of inbound data that arrives on a connection where no FEPI conversation is active.

unsolicited data handler. A user-provided part of a FEPI application that handles unsolicited inbound data.

unsolicited statistics. CICS statistics automatically gathered by CICS for a dynamically allocated and deallocated resource (for example, an autoinstalled terminal) when the resource is about to be deleted. See also “interval statistics” on page 45, “end-of-day statistics” on page 31, “requested statistics” on page 69, and “requested reset statistics” on page 69.

untracked terminal. In XRF (CICS/VSE only), a terminal belonging to a class mainly comprised of TCAM(DCB) terminals. These terminals lose their sessions at takeover. The CICS Transaction Server equivalent of this is “class 3 terminal” on page 16.

unwanted takeover. In XRF, a takeover initiated by the alternate CICS system when there was not an actual failure on the active CICS system. This might be due to an unusual system condition which, although not a true failure, slowed down the active system's participation in the surveillance process to the point where the alternate system believed that a failure on the active system had occurred.

update. To modify a file or data set with current information.

update intent. In IMS, DL/I, or SQL/DS, the type of access intent that allows a subsystem to insert, delete, or replace records on a database.

URD. See “unit of recovery descriptor (URD)” on page 90.

URL. See “user route list (URL)” on page 92.

use count. Number of tasks using a program concurrently. This is maintained by CICS in the program processing table.

user . Any person, organization, process, device, program, protocol, or system that uses the services of a computing system. A user can be assigned one or more roles.

user activity keypoint. A keypoint written to the system log by a user transaction. See also activity keypoint.

user authentication. In RACF, part of security checking at signon. It consists of identification of the userid and verification of the password or of the user identification card.

user data set. In MVS, a data set defined to RACF in which either the high-level qualifier of the data set name or the qualifier supplied by an installation exit routine is a RACF userid. Compare “group data set” on page 40.

user-defined event. An “event” on page 33 defined by the application programmer. The BTS user-defined events are activity completion events, input events, timer events, and “composite event” on page 20s. Compare with “system event” on page 82.

user domain. A CICS domain responsible for identifying users and recording their non-security attributes.

user dynamic storage area (UDSA). A storage area in CICS Transaction Server allocated below the 16MB line and reserved exclusively for those user application programs that execute in user-key and that reside below the 16MB line.

user exit. A point in a program at which a user exit routine may be given control.

user exit handler. A CICS program that is invoked at an exit point (other than an exit point in a domain) to handle the user exit program associated with that exit point. For programming information, see the *Customization Guide*.

user exit programming interface (XPI). A CICS interface that provides global user exit programs with access to some CICS services. XPI consists of a set of function calls that you can use in your user exit programs to extend or modify CICS system functions. For programming information, see the *CICS Transaction Server Customization Guide*.

user ID . See “user identifier (userid).”

user identification and verification. The acts of identifying and verifying a RACF-defined user to the system during logon or batch job processing. RACF identifies the user by the user ID and verifies the user by the password or operator identification card supplied during logon processing or the password supplied on a batch JOB statement.

user identifier (user ID). A string of characters that uniquely identifies a user to a system.

user interface block (UIB). A control block used in the CALL DLI interface to pass information to the user program. It contains the address of the PCB address list (UIBPCBAL) from the schedule request, and the response code to

each DL/I request. A definition of the UIB should only be included in the application program if the UIB is to be referenced. The UIB is acquired by the interface routine when an application program issues a schedule request specifying a pointer reference to be set with the address of the UIB.

user-key. Storage obtained by CICS in MVS open-key storage. It is for user application programs and their associated data areas. It can be accessed and modified by user applications and by CICS. See “CICS-key” on page 15, “storage protection” on page 79.

user-maintained data table (UMT). A type of CICS data table that has no CICS-supported association with its source data set after it has been loaded. Changes to the table are not automatically reflected in the source data set.

user name. In RACF, one to twenty alphanumeric characters that represent a RACF-defined user.

user profile. In computer security, a description of a user that includes such information as user ID, user name, password, access authority, and other attributes that are obtained when the user logs on.

user-related activity. An “activity” on page 3 that requires human involvement. Such an activity cannot be started automatically by BTS, because it is dependent on a user being ready to process the work.

user-replaceable program. A CICS program that is invoked at a particular point in CICS processing as if it were part of CICS code. You can modify the supplied program by including your own logic, or replace it with a version that you write yourself. Examples include the dynamic routing program, and the transaction restart program.

user route list (URL). A list of terminals to which a routed message is to be sent by BMS. Each entry in the list contains the terminal identification, any necessary logical device code or operator identification, and a status flag.

user security. That part of a security facility that verifies that a user is authorized to (a) sign on to a local or remote system (b) run a transaction and (c) to access the resources and use the commands that a transaction invokes.

user-supplied route list entry. An entry that defines the terminals or operators to which a BMS logical message is to be routed.

user transaction. A user-written transaction.

user transaction abend code . An abend code issued by a user program or by an IBM licensed program other than CICS. See “access security information field (ASIF)” on page 2.

V

variable length variable blocked (VLVB). Data format of messages transmitted between CICS and IMS.

verification. The act of confirming that a user is eligible to use a RACF-defined userid.

view. (1) In the CICSPlex SM API, a temporary, customized form of a resource table. A view can consist of some or all of the resource table attributes in any order. (2) In the CICSPlex SM ISPF end-user interface, a formatted display of selected data about CICS resources or CICSPlex SM definitions. The data in a view is obtained from a query and can be presented in one or more forms. The data can be limited to a subset of CICSplex resources or definitions by establishing a context and scope.

viewport. In BMS, the area of a screen that is allocated to a partition.

virtual address. The address of a location in virtual storage. A virtual address must be translated into a real address in order to process the data in processor storage.

virtual address space. In CICS/VSE, a subdivision of the virtual address area available to the user for the allocation of private, nonshared partitions.

virtual disk. In CICS/VSE, a range of up to two gigabytes of contiguous virtual storage addresses that a program can use as workspace. Although the virtual disk exists in storage, it appears as a real FBA disk device to the user program. All I/O operations directed to a virtual disk are intercepted and the data to be written to, or read from, the disk is moved to or from a data space. Like a data space, a virtual disk can hold only user data; it does not contain shared areas, system data or programs. Unlike an address space or a data space, data is not directly addressable on a virtual disk. To manipulate data on a virtual disk, the program has to perform I/O operations.

virtual lookaside facility (VLF). MVS/ESA facility that manages the data space associated with library lookaside (LLA).

virtual machine (VM). A functional simulation of a computer and its associated devices.

Virtual Machine/System Product (VM/SP). An IBM operating system that supplies a virtual machine to each logged-on user.

virtual partition. In CICS/VSE, a division of the dynamic area of virtual storage.

virtual storage. The storage space that can be regarded as addressable main storage by the user of a computer system in which virtual addresses are mapped into real addresses. The size of virtual storage is limited by the addressing scheme of the computer system and by the amount of auxiliary storage available, not by the actual number of main storage locations. See also “storage” on page 78, “main storage” on page 51.

Virtual Storage Access Method (VSAM). An access method for direct or sequential processing of fixed and variable-length records on direct access devices. The records in a VSAM data set or file can be organized in logical sequence by a key field (key sequence), in the physical sequence in which they are written on the data set or file (entry-sequence), or by relative-record number.

virtual storage constraint relief (VSCR). The movement of areas of code or control blocks to storage above the 16MB line, or the reduction of code or control blocks below the 16MB line. These actions increase the storage available for user programs and data that use 24-bit addressing.

Virtual Storage Extended (VSE). A system that consists of a basic operating system (VSE/Advanced Functions) and any IBM supplied and user-written programs required to meet the data processing needs of a user. VSE and the hardware it controls form a complete computing system. Its current version is called VSE/ESA.

virtual storage paging. A technique used by CICS in a virtual storage environment. The key objective of programming in this environment is the reduction of page faults. A page fault occurs when a program refers to instructions or data that do not reside in real storage, in which case, the page in virtual storage that contains the referenced instructions or data must be paged into real storage. The more paging required, the lower the overall system performance.

Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM). An IBM licensed program that controls communication and the flow of data in an SNA network. It provides single-domain, multiple-domain, and interconnected network capability.

VLF. See “virtual lookaside facility (VLF).”

VLVB. See “variable length variable blocked (VLVB)” on page 92.

VM . See “virtual machine.”

VM/SP. See “Virtual Machine/System Product (VM/SP).”

volume switch. Action taken by CICS to archive a journal data set when it is full, while continuing to write to a second data set.

VSAM. See “Virtual Storage Access Method (VSAM).”

VSAM RLS. VSAM record-level sharing, an access mode supported by DFSMS to allow multiple applications to share data sets, with data locking at the record level. Access to data sets is through an SMSVSAM server. See also “SMSVSAM” on page 76.

VSAM shared resources. Buffers and strings shared by several VSAM data files. This is defined to CICS in the file control table.

VSAM sphere. The collection of all the component data sets associated with a given VSAM base data set - the base, index, alternate indexes, and alternate index paths.

VSAM work area (VSWA). An area that is acquired dynamically by the file control program when accessing a VSAM data set.

VSCR. See “virtual storage constraint relief (VSCR).”

VSE. See “Virtual Storage Extended (VSE)” on page 93.

VSE/Data Interfile Transfer, Testing, and Operations Utility (VSE/DITTO). In CICS/VSE, an IBM licensed program that provides file-to-file services for disk, tape, and card devices.

VSE/DITTO . See “VSE/Data Interfile Transfer, Testing, and Operations Utility (VSE/DITTO).”

VSE/ICCF (VSE/Interactive Computing and Control Facility). In CICS/VSE, an IBM licensed program that serves as interface, on a time-slice basis, to authorized users of terminals linked to the system's processor.

VSE image. In CICS/VSE, a single copy of the VSE operating system. Note that a single processing environment can support more than one VSE image.

VSE/Interactive Computing and Control Facility . See “VSE/ICCF (VSE/Interactive Computing and Control Facility).”

VSE/POWER. An IBM licensed program primarily used to spool input and output. The networking functions of the program enable a VSE system to exchange files with or run jobs on another remote processor.

VSWA. See “VSAM work area (VSWA)” on page 93.

VTAM. See “Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM)” on page 93.

VTAM exit trace. A CICS exit driven by VTAM to return control after servicing a request issued by CICS. Every such exit contains a trace point. This provides a way of tracing VTAM requests made from CICS.

VTAM Performance Analysis and Reporting System (VTAMPARS). An IBM licensed program that provides information on network traffic through the VTAM component of the network.

W

WADS. See “write ahead data set (WADS)” on page 95.

WAN . See “wide area network (WAN).”

warm keypoint. A keypoint written to the restart data set during controlled shutdown (after all system activity has ceased). During a subsequent warm restart, information in the warm keypoint is used to reestablish system tables to the status they had at controlled shutdown. See also “keypoint” on page 47.

warm start. Initialization of a CICS system using selected system status information obtained during the previous termination.

WCC . See “write control character (WCC)” on page 95.

WebSphere Application Server. Web application server software that runs on a Web server and that can be used to deploy, integrate, execute, and manage e-business applications.

wide area network (WAN). A network that provides communication services between devices in a geographic area larger than that served by a local area network or a metropolitan area network. A WAN may use or provide public communication facilities. See also “local area network” on page 48.

worker JVM. A JVM that shares the class cache owned by the master JVM, and can be used to run Java programs. A worker JVM has the option CLASSCACHE=YES specified in its JVM profile.

working set. (1) The parts of a program's executable code, data areas, or both that are being used intensively and are therefore important to keep in the fastest possible type of storage. Thus a program's instruction cache working set is the set of program cache lines that need to be kept in the instruction cache if the program is to run at maximum speed. (2) The amount of real storage required in order to avoid excessive paging.

workload. (1) Work to be tracked, managed and reported as a unit. (2) A group of service classes.

workload management. In CICS, a method of optimizing the use of system resources by spreading workload as evenly as possible between different regions. For more details about managing workload in a CICSplex, see the *CICS Transaction Server Dynamic Transaction Routing in a CICSplex* manual.

workload management mode. The mode in which workload management manages system resources in an MVS image within a sysplex. The mode can be either compatibility mode or goal mode.

workstation. A functional unit at which a user works. A workstation often has some processing capability.

write ahead data set (WADS). In DBCTL, a data set that contains log records that reflect committed operations but are not yet written to an online log data set (OLDS).

write control character (WCC). (1) A control character that follows a write command in the 3270 data stream and provides control information for executing display and printer functions. (2) A character used with a write-type command to specify that a particular operation, or combination of operations, is to be performed at a display station or printer.

X

XCF. See “cross-systems coupling facility (XCF)” on page 22.

X extent. A separate extent, part of the system log. During backout in emergency restart, system log records are written to the X extent. The presence of an X extent is mandatory if CICS Transaction Server is using a local DL/I system; otherwise, it is optional. The X extent can be used for audit purposes.

XLT. See “transaction list table (XLT)” on page 88

XM. See “transaction manager (XM)” on page 88.

XML. See “extensible markup language (XML)” on page 35

XML Metadata Interchange. A standard for exchanging metadata information using XML technology. See also “extensible markup language (XML)” on page 35

Xname resource classes. The general resource classes that CICS uses based on X name system initialization parameters. For example, if XTRAN=YES is specified, TCICSTRN and GCICSTRN are used.

XPI. See “user exit programming interface (XPI)” on page 91.

XPLink. An OS/390 and z/OS compiler option for C and C++ programs. The term XPLink is derived from Extra Performance Linkage, it is also called the “high performance linkage option” in some places.

XRF. See “Extended Recovery Facility (XRF)” on page 35

XRF-capable terminal. In CICS Transaction Server, a remote SNA VTAM terminal connected through a boundary network node IBM 3745/3725/3720 Communication Controller with an NCP that supports XRF. In an XRF configuration, this is a class 1 terminal and has a backup session to the alternate CICS system.

XRST . See “extended restart (XRST)” on page 35.

Y

yielding loop. A loop characterized by returning control at some point to a CICS routine that can suspend the looping task. However, the looping task will eventually be resumed and so the loop will continue.

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