Contents

Notices .................................................. vii
Trademarks .............................................. vii

About This Book ........................................ ix

What Is New in NetView Access Services Version 2.1.1 .................. xi
External Application Authorization .......................... xi
Direct Logon ........................................... xi
Compact Application Selection Panel ...................... xi
Logmode Override .................................... xi
REXX API Extensions ................................ xii

Part 1. Introduction and Panel Overview .......................... 1

Chapter 1. Introduction ................................... 3
What NetView Access Services Is ........................ 4
What NetView Access Services Does .................... 4
The Modes of Operation ............................... 5

Chapter 2. Panel Overview ................................ 7
Panels for Day-to-Day Use ................................ 7
  The Logon Panel ...................................... 7
  The Application Selection Panel ....................... 8
Communication Panels .................................. 9
  The Broadcast Message Panel ........................ 9
  The Bulletin Board Panel ............................ 10
Panel to Print Application Data ........................... 11
Panels to Customize NetView Access Services .......... 11
  The Language Selection Panel ......................... 12
  The Maintain User Parameters Panel ................ 12
  The Redefine Keys Panel ............................ 13

Part 2. Using NetView Access Services .......................... 15

Chapter 3. Logging On to NetView Access Services .............. 17
Getting Help on NetView Access Services Panels .......... 18
Changing Your Password ................................ 18
Selecting the Language to Work With .................... 18
Controlling Applications from the Application Selection Panel .... 19

Chapter 4. Gaining Access to Applications .................... 21
Selecting an Application from the Application Selection Panel .... 21
Other Ways of Gaining Access to Applications ........... 23
  Selecting an Application Directly from the Logon Panel .... 23
  Going Straight to a Default Application ................. 24
  Selecting Applications in a Different Group ............ 24
Gaining Access to an Application Using the Free Selection Field .... 24
Gaining Access to an Application at a Remote Location ....... 25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 10. Sharing Sessions with Users</th>
<th>75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requesting a Shared Session</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepting a Request to Share a Session</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending a Shared Session</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on Sharing a Session</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 11. Using Logon Profiles</th>
<th>81</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization Hierarchy for Automatic Logon</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defining and Recording Logon Profiles</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracing a Recording</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entering Variables in a Logon or Logoff Sequence</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 12. Using the EXEC, CNEXEC, and BMSG Commands</th>
<th>91</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXEC Command</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNEXEC Command</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMSG Command</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 4. Appendixes</th>
<th>95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A. Command Summary</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commands Entered on the Application Selection Panel</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Commands</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commands for Logging Off and Disconnecting</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Commands</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Commands</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select Mode Commands</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Administration Commands</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command Requiring Specific Authorization</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commands That Can Be Entered on an Application Panel</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix B. Usage Notes</th>
<th>101</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 5. Glossary, Bibliography, and Index</th>
<th>105</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notices

References in this publication to IBM products, programs, or services do not imply that IBM intends to make these available in all countries in which IBM operates. Any reference to an IBM product, program, or service is not intended to state or imply that only IBM's product, program, or service may be used. Any functionally equivalent product, program, or service that does not infringe any of IBM's intellectual property rights may be used instead of the IBM product, program, or service. Evaluation and verification of operation in conjunction with other products, except those expressly designated by IBM, are the user's responsibility.

IBM may have patents or pending patent applications covering subject matter in this document. The furnishing of this document does not give you any license to these patents. You can send license inquiries, in writing, to the IBM Director of Licensing, IBM Corporation, 500 Columbus Avenue, Thornwood, NY 10594, USA.

Trademarks

The following terms, denoted by an asterisk (*), used in this publication, are trademarks of the IBM Corporation in the United States or other countries or both:

- CICS
- DisplayWrite
- GDDM
- IBM
- IMS
- MVS/ESA
- NetView
- OfficeVision/MVS
- OS/2
- OS/390
- RACF
- System/370
- System/390
- VTAM

Tivoli is a trademark of Tivoli Systems, Inc.

Other company, product, and service names which may be denoted by a double asterisk (**), may be trademarks or service marks of others.
About This Book

This book describes how to use the IBM® licensed program NetView Access Services Version 2 (abbreviated to NetView Access Services in the following text) running under the MVS/ESA® operating system. NetView Access Services is a member of the NetView® family of products.

You should be familiar with the applications that you use from day to day, and you should also be familiar with your terminal.

In NetView Access Services, an application can be a subsystem (for example, Information Management System/Virtual Storage (IMS/VS) or Customer Information Control System (CICS®)), an application (for example, OfficeVision/MVS®), or a transaction within a subsystem (for example, DisplayWrite/370 in CICS, or TSO (Time Sharing Option) in MVS). For the sake of simplicity, the general term application is used throughout this book.

The chapters in Part 2 represent the core of this book. They show how to run a complete NetView Access Services session from logon to logoff. The other parts and appendixes provide introductory, advanced, and reference information.
What Is New in NetView Access Services Version 2.1.1

Four new features have been included in NetView Access Services Version 2 Release 1 Modification Level 1. These are:

- External Application Authorization
- Direct Logon
- Compact Application Selection panel
- Logmode override.

The set of functions available with the REXX API feature has been extended.

External Application Authorization

This feature enables NetView Access Services to use the application access information defined in the RACF database when building the Application Selection Panel for each user. The NetView Access Services administrator, therefore, need no longer create security definitions for applications in NetView Access Services as all this information will be taken from the RACF definition for the application.

This enhancement improves the synergy between NetView Access Services and RACF, reduces the NetView Access Services administration time, and hence improves the usability of the NetView Access Services product.

Direct Logon

This feature introduces the ability to define terminals that are to be logged on to NetView Access Services without the logon panel being displayed. This feature allows the NetView Access Services Application Selection panel to be displayed directly when terminals are powered on.

Compact Application Selection Panel

This is an additional format in which to display the NetView Access Services Application Selection panel. With this new format you can display up to 42 applications on a single screen. There is no longer a maximum limit of 99 applications. The use of this new format can be configured for each group.

Logmode Override

This feature allows the NetView Access Services administrator to explicitly specify a logmode to be used by NetView Access Services when establishing a session with an application.
REXX API Extensions

Three new REXX API calls have been added to allow users to accomplish the following tasks from REXX execs:

- Get a list of all the terminals attached to NetView Access Services, regardless of which screen they are currently displaying.
- Get a list of all the terminals that are currently displaying the NetView Access Services Logon Panel.
- Send a message to all the terminals attached to NetView Access Services, regardless of which screen they are currently displaying.
Part 1. Introduction and Panel Overview

This part describes what NetView Access Services is and does, and introduces you to the panels that are most frequently used.
Chapter 1. Introduction

In a steadily increasing number of enterprises, many employees perform more and more tasks with the aid of computers. Very often, a large central computer (also called host) supplies the necessary resources, like programs and data, which the employees can gain access to using terminals connected to the host.

The computer itself, its operating system, and the individual applications are usually secured against unauthorized access. Users requiring to work with certain applications must follow predefined rules to pass the security features. If the rules are violated, accidentally or on purpose, access to the affected applications is denied.

It seldom happens that users work with only one application all the time. More commonly, users switch among various applications to complete tasks, for example, to write reports, send files to someone, check invoices, and so on. Unfortunately, this often means that users have to stop working with one application before they can start another one, as illustrated in the following scenario:

### Switching Among Applications

A user has started a text-processing application to write a letter. Halfway through the job, it is discovered that information is required from a database to complete the letter. In the worst case, the following could now happen. The user:

- Files the incomplete letter onto permanent storage.
- Ends the text-processing application.
- Starts the database application.
- Retrieves the required information and notes it down on a scratchpad.
- Ends the database application and restarts the text-processing application.
- Retrieves the incomplete letter, puts it back into working storage, and enters the required information to complete it.
- Prints the letter.

Several of the steps in this scenario have nothing to do with the task of writing a letter. They are an administrative overhead.
What NetView Access Services Is

NetView Access Services acts as the mediator among computer users and applications that are assigned to the users.

When set up appropriately, NetView Access Services “knows” which applications are accessible by individual users and makes these available to them. Administrators take care of this. And when several users have been assigned the same set of applications, NetView Access Services treats them identically: they are said to be members of a *user group*.

What NetView Access Services Does

With NetView Access Services available on your system, you can do many administrative things more effectively. For example, you can:

- Select more than one application to work with
- Jump among selected applications
- Copy data from a panel of one application to a panel of another
- Log on to and use applications at another location
- Share a session with another user
- Disconnect and keep sessions active.

These and other functions that NetView Access Services offers are explained in more detail in Part 2, “Using NetView Access Services.” For the sake of this introduction, the capabilities of NetView Access Services make the example on page 3 run in a much smoother fashion:

### Switching Among Applications

As before, a user is writing a letter and discovers that more information is required from a database. With the help of NetView Access Services, the user can:

- Jump to the database application.
- Retrieve the required information.
- Mark this information in the database panel.
- Reselect the text-processing application.
- Copy the information marked in the database right into the letter and then complete and print it.

The administrative overhead is reduced to almost zero and the user works more efficiently, faster, and with nothing but the required task in mind.
The Modes of Operation

NetView Access Services offers two ways, or modes, in which you can use applications. They are called relay mode and pass mode. Your administrator determines which applications are available to you in relay or in pass mode and identifies those applications that you can use either way.

**Relay mode** is the “genuine” access mode of NetView Access Services, which gives you the full versatility of the system. This means that you can, for example:

- Log on to up to 99 applications simultaneously from one terminal
- Jump back and forth among these applications
- Copy data from one application to another
- Use NetView Access Services commands to control your sessions.

All other functions of NetView Access Services are, of course, also available to you in relay mode. NetView Access Services always maintains control over your application environment.

**Pass mode** is the more “conventional” way of using a terminal for an application. In this mode, NetView Access Services connects your terminal with the selected application, then leaves you in control over the session. When you want to start another application, you must first log off from the current one. The advantage of pass mode is that it is faster than relay mode, especially suited for long-running sessions with one and the same application.
Chapter 2. Panel Overview

This chapter acquaints you with the most important panels of NetView Access Services. The panels shown are the default panels delivered with NetView Access Services Version 2. The panels you see may look slightly different due to local modifications made by your administrator.

Panels for Day-to-Day Use

The panels shown in this section are those you use most frequently in your day-to-day work under the control of NetView Access Services.

The Logon Panel

As the name suggests, you use this panel to log on to, or establish a session with, NetView Access Services. Before you use it for the first time, ask your administrator what your user identification (user ID) and your password is. The administrator can also tell you whether you have to change your password at initial logon or any time later.

Figure 1 shows an example of the Logon panel of NetView Access Services.

Figure 1. The Logon Panel

How you use this panel is described in more detail in Chapter 3, “Logging On to NetView Access Services” on page 17.
The Application Selection Panel

The Application Selection panel is the central panel in NetView Access Services. If your task involves the regular use of two or more applications (as illustrated, for example, in the scenario on page 3), you use this panel to “jump” back and forth among these applications.

NetView Access Services provides two different types of Application Selection panel. The NetView Access Services administrator can decide which of the two panel formats to use for a given group of users. Both the panels contain the same type of information, but displayed in a different way. Both panels can be used, depending on the user’s needs.

Figure 2 shows a typical layout of the Application Selection panel, in the normal format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Jump Key</th>
<th>Application Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VM1</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF15</td>
<td>VM Pass mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VM2</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF16</td>
<td>VM2 Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF18</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF19</td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DWCICS</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF20</td>
<td>DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NETVIEW</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF21</td>
<td>NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>........</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF22</td>
<td>Free selection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMAND ==> _________________ ________ ________ ________**

PF 1=Help 2=Lang 3=Disc 4=Keys 7=Backw 8=Forw

Figure 2. The Application Selection Panel

Figure 3 on page 9 shows a typical layout of the new compact Application Selection panel.
Communication Panels

Besides the capability to use two or more applications from one terminal and in one session, NetView Access Services also offers a convenient means for system and broadcast administrators to communicate with other users on the system. Users can view broadcast messages and read notes and other items of interest on an electronic bulletin board.

The Broadcast Message Panel

All you need to know about receiving broadcast messages in NetView Access Services is described in detail in Chapter 6, “Receiving Messages and Using the Bulletin Board” on page 41. Figure 4 illustrates a typical panel for viewing selective broadcast messages.
The Bulletin Board Panel

Likewise, Chapter 6 describes the use of the electronic bulletin board. Figure 5 shows a typical layout of the Bulletin Board panel.
Panel to Print Application Data

NetView Access Services lets you print full screens of data from applications; for example, to verify or proofread newly entered information. Depending on the data-processing setup in your company, you can select a specific printer from a range of available printers. Figure 6 shows an example of the Printer Destination panel from which you select a printer.

![Printer Destination Panel]

Figure 6. The Printer Destination Panel

How you print application data is described in Chapter 7, “Copying and Printing Application Data” on page 51.

Panels to Customize NetView Access Services

Customizing NetView Access Services means changing some ways in which the system presents itself to you.

For example, the language of the panels is set to English when NetView Access Services is delivered to you unless you had ordered a version in a different language. By customizing, each user can change the default English panels individually: while some users might feel comfortable with the English-language panels, others might prefer French or German panels.

Other fields where NetView Access Services can be customized are the user parameters (for details, refer to Part 3, “Advanced Functions” on page 63) and some keys on your keyboard that have specific functions in NetView Access Services.
The Language Selection Panel

Figure 7 shows an example of the Language Selection panel. The way you use it is described in “Selecting the Language to Work With” on page 18.

![Language Selection Panel](image)

**Figure 7. The Language Selection Panel**

The Maintain User Parameters Panel

User parameters are another means to design the NetView Access Services panels individually and to control the “behavior” of the system. These parameters are explained in Chapter 9, “Customizing the Personal Environment” on page 65. Figure 8 shows an example of the Maintain User Parameters panel.

![Maintain User Parameters Panel](image)

**Figure 8. The Maintain User Parameters Panel**

The Redefine Keys Panel

Some keys on your keyboard have a special meaning, or function, in NetView Access Services. The Redefine Keys panel, which is illustrated in Figure 9, can be used to change the current settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Jump Key</th>
<th>Application Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VM1</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF15</td>
<td>VM Pass mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VM2</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF16</td>
<td>VMZ Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF18</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF19</td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DWCICS</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF20</td>
<td>DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NETVIEW</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF21</td>
<td>NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>........</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF22</td>
<td>Free selection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter command: u (update) or press the End PF key to return.

COMMAND ==> ________

PF 1=Help  3=End  4=Update  7=Backw  8=Forw

Figure 9. The Redefine Keys Panel
Part 2. Using NetView Access Services

This part describes how to use NetView Access Services. It describes the everyday functions of NetView Access Services.
Chapter 3. Logging On to NetView Access Services

If you are not using the Direct Logon feature then you begin every NetView Access Services session by logging on. To do this, you need to have the NetView Access Services Logon panel on your terminal screen. If the Logon panel is not displayed, ask your system administrator to show you how to get access to NetView Access Services.

If you are using the Direct Logon feature then the Application Selection panel is displayed directly, and there is no need for you to enter your user ID and password.

The Logon panel is displayed in the default language for your terminal.

To log on to NetView Access Services:
1. Enter your user ID.
2. Enter your password. It is not displayed on the screen.
3. Press Enter.

An example of logging on is shown in Figure 10.

If you make an error while logging on, NetView Access Services displays an error message on the Logon panel, and you can correct the field that is in error.
Getting Help on NetView Access Services Panels

NetView Access Services has a two-level help facility. The first level is a help message. The second level is a Help panel. First-level and second-level help exist for every input field.

You can get help by using the Help PF key or by entering the HELP command.

To get help on an input field:
1. Move the cursor to the field.
2. Press the Help PF key.

You then get a help message that tells you about the field. To get more help, press the Help PF key again. If the cursor is not on an input field when the Help PF key is pressed, you receive a general Help panel that explains about the help function.

Initially, the cursor is on the command line. To get help on what you can enter in the command line, press the Help PF key or enter help in the command line and press Enter. To get further help, press the Help PF key again. To return to the panel you had before requesting help, press Enter.

Changing Your Password

The first time you log on, you might be asked to change your password for security reasons. You might also want to change your password on other occasions.

To change your password:
1. Enter your NetView Access Services user ID and password.
2. Enter your new password in the New Password field.
3. Press Enter and wait for the confirmation prompt.
4. Confirm your new password by entering it again.

Selecting the Language to Work With

If your installation has installed several languages for NetView Access Services, you can select the language in which you want the NetView Access Services panels, helps, and messages to be displayed. The Logon panel and the Application Selection panel have a Language PF key assigned to them. When you press this key, NetView Access Services displays the Language Selection panel (for an example, see Figure 11 on page 19) for your terminal with up to eight languages. (Different terminals can have different sets of languages assigned to them.)
To select a language, enter its number in the command line of the Language Selection panel and press Enter. The Logon panel or the Application Selection panel reappears in the language you selected. From now on, all other NetView Access Services panels and messages, including help panels and messages, are also displayed in this language until you switch off your terminal.

```
EMSP02 Language Selection
                   Terminal: 11234568

Select one of the following languages:

1  English
2  German
3  Japanese
4  Uppercase
5  French
6
7
8

COMMAND ==> 1
PF 1=Help  3=End
```

*Figure 11. Selecting a Language*

**Controlling Applications from the Application Selection Panel**

When you have logged on, NetView Access Services displays the Application Selection panel. Depending on the Application Selection panel format that the NetView Access Services administrator defined for your group, it looks similar either to the panel shown in Figure 2 on page 8, or to the panel shown in Figure 3 on page 9.

The Application Selection panel is the most important panel for your day-to-day work. It shows the applications you are authorized to use and the applications to which you are currently logged on. This panel also informs you of the special keys you can use to jump back and forth among applications and to print application data. In addition, it lets you select applications in various ways and notifies you when an administrator has sent individual or broadcast messages or when messages were issued by any of your active applications.

If you have more than ten applications, when displaying a normal Application Selection panel, or if you have more than 42 applications when using a compact Application Selection panel format, you can scroll through them using the Backw and Forw PF keys. Pressing the Forw PF key when you are at the end of the list takes you back to the beginning.
Chapter 4. Gaining Access to Applications

Gaining access to an application through NetView Access Services means that the system connects your terminal to that application, which then displays its first panel to you. Depending on how your access to the application was defined by an administrator, the connection is made in pass mode or in relay mode (for details about these modes, refer to “The Modes of Operation” on page 5).

The usual way of gaining access to an application is to select it from the Application Selection panel, where its Time status is highlighted when the application is available for use. This is why this panel is the most important one for your daily work. Other ways, also supported by NetView Access Services to select applications, are described later in this chapter.

Selecting an Application from the Application Selection Panel

To select an application from the normal Application Selection panel, do one of the following:

- Type the name or the ID of the application in the command line and press Enter.
- Position the cursor to the left of the application selection ID and press Enter.

To select an application from a compact Application Selection panel, do one of the following:

- Type the name of the application in the command line.
- Position the cursor over the application name and press Enter.

Figure 12 shows, in the lower part of the Application Selection panel, an example of selecting an application by name; and Figure 13 shows the same selection by application ID.

```
5 TSO 07:30 PF19 TSO
6 DWCICS 07:00 PF20 DW/370 Version 2 CICS Dwl11 Relay mode
7 NETVIEW 08:00 PF21 NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode

F ........ PF22 Free selection
```

Figure 12. Selecting an Application by Name
NetView Access Services responds by displaying the first panel of the application, which is usually a logon panel.

Log on to the application, either manually or by using a profile for automatic logon (details about logon profiles are given in Part 3, “Advanced Functions” on page 63). As soon as the application is up and running, you can work with it in the usual way.

When you have completed your work, you can leave the application either temporarily (by disconnecting) or permanently (by logging off). These functions are explained in more detail in Chapter 8, “Logging Off and Disconnecting from NetView Access Services” on page 59.

If the application of your choice cannot be selected, NetView Access Services sends a message, such as:

```
EM5166E Relay mode logon request failed for application xxxxxxxxx.
```

In the message, xxxxxxxxx represents the application name.
If this happens, it is possible that another logon attempt is successful. Therefore, you can try again a few times, provided that the time in the Status column is still highlighted to indicate that the application is available in principle. However, if you are still unable to log on, consult your system administrator to find out the reason.

If an automatic logon profile (explained in more detail in Chapter 11, “Using Logon Profiles” on page 81) exists for this application, NetView Access Services carries out the recorded logon steps and keeps you informed of the progress by displaying messages on the Application Selection panel, such as:

```
7 NETVIEW 08:00 PF21 NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode
F ........ PF22 Free selection
EMS1730E Automatic user logon in progress - Step n
COMMAND ==> _________________ ________ ________ ________
PF 1=Help 2=Lang 3=Disc 4=Keys 7=Backw 8=Forw
```

Figure 16. An Application Selection Panel Showing a Message during Automatic Logon

where \( n \) shows you which stage of the logon is taking place.

If you want to interrupt the automatic logon process, for example, because you selected the wrong application, press the Clear key on your keyboard to go to the current application panel, then return to the Application Selection panel by pressing the Escape key.

Other Ways of Gaining Access to Applications

This section briefly explains other methods, especially for experienced users, of selecting applications. If you do not need this information at this time, you can go directly to Chapter 5, “Working with Applications” on page 27.

Selecting an Application Directly from the Logon Panel

To select an application directly from the Logon panel, enter—in addition to your user ID and password—the name of the application in the Application field, as shown in Figure 17, and press Enter.

```
Enter Logon information:
User . . . . psmith (User ID/LOGOFF)
Password . . . . password New Password . .
Application . . tso
Group . . . .
Location . . .

PF 1=Help 2=Lang 12=Logoff
```

Figure 17. Selecting an Application Directly from the Logon Panel

NetView Access Services connects you directly to the application without displaying the Application Selection panel, and you can log on to the application.
Going Straight to a Default Application

If you want to log on to a particular application after logging on to NetView Access Services, you can define a default application on the Maintain User Parameters panel. This is described in Chapter 9, “Customizing the Personal Environment” on page 65. When you have a default application, NetView Access Services passes you straight to it without displaying the Application Selection panel.

If you decide that you do not want to log on to your default application, you can override it by entering the name of a different application in the Application field on the Logon panel.

Selecting Applications in a Different Group

As a user of NetView Access Services, you can be a member of one or more groups. If you are a member of several groups, your administrator has defined one of them as your default group. If you do not specify a group name on the Logon panel, NetView Access Services connects you to your default group. To work with applications in a group other than your default group, specify—in addition to your user ID and password—the name of that group in the Group field on the Logon panel, as shown in Figure 18.

Gaining Access to an Application Using the Free Selection Field

The handling of the free selection field is slightly different depending on which type of Application Selection panel format you are working with. With the normal format, there might be an F field with eight periods on your Application Selection panel (where F stands for Free Selection). The F field is the last line in the list of applications (see 1 in Figure 19).

With the compact Application Selection panel instead, there might be an eight period field as the last entry on your last selection page (see 2 in Figure 20 on page 25).
You can use this field for two purposes:

1. To gain access to any application you are authorized to use that is not displayed on the present page, or on any page, of the Application Selection panel.

2. To gain access to an application with a second user ID. Refer also to “Establishing a Second Session with an Application” on page 36.

To select an application on the normal Application Selection panel, type the name of the application over the eight periods and press Enter. If there is already an application name in the field, you can overtype it as long as there is no active session with the application (that is, as long as it is not highlighted). NetView Access Services automatically fills in the application description, and if the cursor is still in the row of the F field, logs you on to the application.

If the cursor is no longer in the row of the F field, type f or the application name in the command line and press Enter to log on to the application.

To select a free application from a compact Application Selection panel, simply type in the command line “F applname” (where applname is the name of the application you want to connect to), and press Enter.

To log a free application already selected, type f or the application name in the command line and press Enter.

If there is an active session with the free application specified, it is highlighted like any other active application on the Application Selection panel. (An active application is one that you are logged on to or one from which you have escaped or jumped from temporarily.)

The system and group administrators decide whether the free-selection facility is used. If the F field, or the eight period field, is displayed, you can use it. You can use the LIST command on the Maintain User Parameters panel to get a list of the applications you are authorized to use. Refer to “Listing the Applications You Can Use” on page 66 for more information.

Gaining Access to an Application at a Remote Location

You can gain access to one NetView Access Services system from another. This means that you can work with a NetView Access Services system that is installed at a remote location. You must be authorized to use NetView Access Services at the remote location that you choose.
To gain access to the other location, enter the location identifier of the remote NetView Access Services in the Location field on the Logon panel, as shown in Figure 21. The location identifier can be the VTAM* application name of the NetView Access Services installed at the location you want, or a name defined by your installer. For further details, ask your system or group administrator.

When you enter your user ID and password with the location identifier, this information is passed to the remote NetView Access Services for verification. If the verification was successful, the Application Selection panel at that location is displayed. Other optional information you enter, such as group name or application name, is also passed to the remote system.

If you do not enter your user ID and password with the location identifier, your session is passed to the remote NetView Access Services system, and you can then enter them on the Logon panel of that system.

```
User . . . . . . (User ID/LOGOFF)
Password . . . . New Password . .
Application . .
Group . . . .
Location . . . nodename
```

Figure 21. Gaining Access to NetView Access Services Installed at Another Location
Chapter 5. Working with Applications

After a brief discussion of the modes of operation in NetView Access Services, this chapter reports about the many possibilities of working with applications once you have logged on to NetView Access Services and to the applications. The functions described here include:

- Controlling application sessions using special keys
- Controlling application sessions using NetView Access Services commands
- Using several terminals simultaneously
- Establishing a second session with an application
- Determining the cause of potential application problems
- Ending application sessions.

The functions described are only available in relay mode.

Using the Modes of Operation

You can gain access to an application in one of two modes, pass mode or relay mode (see the definitions in “The Modes of Operation” on page 5). Your administrators decide whether you can use an application in relay mode, in pass mode, or in both modes. The administrator can also add a comment in the Application Description field on the Application Selection panel to identify the mode.

Find out from the administrator which mode you are authorized to use for each application, because the NetView Access Services functions can be used only in relay mode. Figure 22 shows how the two modes relate to NetView Access Services.

Figure 22. Relay and Pass Mode with NetView Access Services
Working in Relay Mode

You must work in relay mode when you want to use two or more applications at the same time. Up to 99 concurrent application sessions are possible in this mode.

In relay mode, your terminal is connected through NetView Access Services to your selected applications. Any processing that you do with an application goes through NetView Access Services, and any data that the application sends comes through NetView Access Services. In this way, NetView Access Services controls your dialog with each application.

Working in relay mode enables you to log on to two or more applications in parallel, either manually or using a profile for automatic logon (see “Defining and Recording Logon Profiles” on page 81 for details). Once logged on to the applications, you can “jump” among them, “escape” from an application to the Application Selection panel without logging off, and use NetView Access Services commands.

Working in Pass Mode

When you work in pass mode, NetView Access Services connects your terminal directly to the application, and you use the application without going through NetView Access Services. In pass mode, you cannot use the NetView Access Services commands. You can have only one session at a time in pass mode; jumping and escaping are not possible. However, working with an application in pass mode can be significantly faster than in relay mode.

When you log off from the pass-mode application, one of the following happens:

- You are reconnected to NetView Access Services and the Application Selection panel is displayed.
- You are connected to the NetView Access Services Logon panel.
- You are connected to the operating system.

What happens depends on how your installation was set up by the system administrator.

Working in Both Relay and Pass Modes

You can work with an application in pass mode and still maintain sessions with other applications that were previously accessed in relay mode. However, to return to the relay-mode sessions, you must log off from the pass-mode session. You must do this before the expiration of the no-keystroke or application time-out for the relay-mode session. Time-outs are explained under “Timing Out” on page 38. None of the NetView Access Services relay-mode facilities is available while you are working with an application in pass mode.
Selecting the Mode for an Application

If you are not authorized to use an application in both relay and pass mode, you cannot select a mode. You select such an application in its predefined mode using one of the methods described in Chapter 4, “Gaining Access to Applications” on page 21.

When you are authorized to use an application in both modes, relay mode is the default. To select this application in pass mode, enter `sp appl` (where `sp` stands for select pass mode and `appl` is the application name or the application id in the command line of the Application Selection panel and press Enter. Figure 23 shows an example of using the SP command.

![Figure 23. Application Selection Panel Showing the SP Command](image)

To select the application in relay mode, you have several options on the Application Selection panel. Do one of the following; either action takes you to the first panel of the application:

- Type the application id in the command line and press Enter (only for normal Application Selection panel).
- Type the name of the application in the command line and press Enter.
- Move the cursor to the line that identifies the application and press Enter.
- Type `sr appl` (for select relay mode for application `appl`) in the command line, where `appl` is the ID or the name of the application, and press Enter.
Controlling Application Sessions Using Special Keys

As mentioned in Chapter 4, the "main entrance" to your applications using NetView Access Services is the Application Selection panel. The text above the list of applications (see the example in Figure 24, but refer also to the real Application Selection panel on your terminal screen) informs you about the current settings of some special keys—the Escape key, the Command key, and the Print key—and the command prefix. In NetView Access Services, these keys, as well as the Jump keys (see page 31), are the most important means of communication with the system. Note this information on the NetView Access Services Keys sheet at the back of this book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Jump Key</th>
<th>Application Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VM1</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF15</td>
<td>VM Pass mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VM2</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF16</td>
<td>VM2 Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF18</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 24. Keys Information in the Application Selection Panel

In the list of applications itself, there is a column headed Jump Key. For all applications that have a Jump key assigned, note this information also on the NetView Access Services Keys sheet at the back of this book.

The use of the Command key and the command prefix is explained in more detail in “Controlling Application Sessions Using Commands” on page 32.

Returning to the Application Selection Panel with the Escape Key

When you use an application, you can return to the Application Selection panel to select another application without logging off or disconnecting from the current application. To do this, you use the Escape key.

The system administrator defines a PF key, a PA key, or the Attention key as the default Escape key. The setting of this key is displayed on the Application Selection panel, as was explained earlier in this chapter. When you use this key to return to the Application Selection panel, the applications that are connected to NetView Access Services are highlighted.

You can redefine the Escape key using the Redefine Keys function described in Chapter 9, “Customizing the Personal Environment” on page 65.
Jumping among Applications with the Jump Keys

When you have selected two or more applications, you can jump among them without having to log off or disconnect from any of them. To do this, you use the Jump keys. You can use the Jump keys only from an application panel, not from the Application Selection panel.

The group administrator defines a PF key, a PA key, or the Attention key as the default Jump key for each application. The keys defined as Jump keys are listed on the Application Selection panel, as shown in Figure 25. If the Jump Key field is blank, no Jump key is defined. If you forget which Jump key is assigned to which application, you can use the Escape key to return to the Application Selection panel, where the Jump keys are displayed.

You can redefine the Jump key for each of your applications using your personal administration functions described in Chapter 9, “Customizing the Personal Environment” on page 65.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Jump Key</th>
<th>Application Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VM1</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF15</td>
<td>VM Pass mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VM2</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF16</td>
<td>VM2 Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF18</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PF19</td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 25. Application Selection Panel Showing the Jump Keys**

If you are using one application and also have a session with another application that has a Jump key assigned to it, NetView Access Services switches to the other application when you press the Jump key. If the same Jump key is defined for several applications, pressing this key repetitively cycles through them in turn. If you try to jump to an inactive application, or press a Jump key when only one application is active, no jump occurs. Instead, the PF key, PA key, or Attention key performs the application function assigned to it.

**Example:**

Using the Jump keys shown in Figure 25, assume that the applications TSO and OFFICE are both active. You select TSO, and after working for some time, you want to use OFFICE. If you press PF18, regardless of where you are in TSO, NetView Access Services jumps to OFFICE. You can use the functions of OFFICE as you require and return to TSO at any time by pressing PF19.
Using the Attention Key

By its hardware design, the Attention key is different from all other keys on your keyboard. Even if the keyboard is locked (for example, by a long-running transaction in the foreground, when X CLOCK or X SYSTEM is displayed), you can still press this key to perform the function currently assigned to it.

For NetView Access Services, this has the following consequences:

- If the Attention key has been defined as the Escape key or a Jump key, you can perform the respective functions during the execution of a long-running job; that is:
  - Return to the Application Selection panel (Attention key is Escape key)
  - Jump to another application (Attention key is an application’s Jump key).

- If the Attention key has not been defined as the Escape key or a Jump key, it functions according to its hardware design; that is:
  - Pressing this key once unlocks the keyboard and the X CLOCK or X SYSTEM disappears. In NetView Access Services, you could exploit this capability during a long-running job, for example, to press a Jump key to go to another application and work there, while processing of the first job continues.
  - Pressing this key twice sends the Attention-key signal to the application. The action implemented in the application upon receiving this signal (for example, interrupting the application) is then carried out. If the Attention key is pressed more than twice consecutively, the third and any subsequent Attention key operation is passed to the application as if the Attention key had been pressed twice.

The Attention key has no effect on NetView Access Services panels and during recording or generating an automatic logon or logoff sequence.

Controlling Application Sessions Using Commands

When you are working with an application, normally all terminal input is directed to the application. To enter NetView Access Services commands when you are in an application, you must precede these commands with special characters, called the *command prefix*, and you must use a special key, the *command key*, to send the command to NetView Access Services.

You enter the command with the prefix in any input area of an application panel; for example, in the command line.

The command prefix and command key ensure that NetView Access Services recognizes the command.

The system administrator defines a PF key, or the Enter key as the default Command key and a set of characters as the default command prefix.
The defined command prefix and command key are displayed on the Application Selection panel, as shown in Figure 24 on page 30. You cannot use them on this panel, but you should make a note of them, as you do not see them when you are working with an application.

You can redefine the command prefix and command key using the Redefine Keys function described in Chapter 9, “Customizing the Personal Environment” on page 65.

Example:

```
Command prefix = $$, command key = PF10.

You are in an application panel and want to log off from NetView Access Services. Enter $$logoff in any input field and press PF10. NetView Access Services detects the LOGOFF command and logs you off.
```

Returning to the Application Selection Panel with the ESCAPE Command

If you are using an application and the PA key, PF key, or Attention key defined as the Escape key is not available on your terminal, you can use the ESCAPE command (E) together with the command prefix and command key. Assuming that the prefix is $$ and the command key is PF10, enter $$e in any input area on the application panel and press PF10 to use the ESCAPE command. NetView Access Services returns you to the Application Selection panel.

Jumping among Applications with the JUMP Command

If you are using an application and the PA key, PF key, or Attention key defined as the Jump key is not available on your terminal, you can use the JUMP command (J) together with the command prefix and command key. Assuming that the prefix is $$ and the command key is PF10, enter $$j n in any field on the application panel, where n is the name or selection ID of the application you want to jump to, and press PF10.

When you use the JUMP command, you jump to that application, whether it is active or not. If the application is not active, NetView Access Services performs automatic logon for you, if a logon profile exists. If no logon profile exists, the first panel of the application is displayed.

You can also use the JUMP command with no application name or ID. In this case, NetView Access Services cycles to the next active application.
Bypassing Interlocks in Key Assignments

If you press a PF key, a PA key, or the Attention key to carry out an application function and the same key is defined as the NetView Access Services Jump or Escape key, the function defined in NetView Access Services is carried out.

To enable the function of the key defined by the application to be carried out, NetView Access Services provides a command interface. To use this interface, enter the command prefix, followed by the name of the application’s PF or PA key or by the ATTN command, in any input area of the application. Pressing the command key now carries out the function defined for the key by the application.

Examples:

1. A particular application expects PA1 to be the interrupt key, but PA1 has been defined as the Escape key. If you pressed the PA1 key, you would escape to the Application Selection panel. To interrupt the application, enter $$pa1 and press the command key.

2. You are working within TSO. The Attention key is defined as the Escape key. If you pressed the Attention key, you would escape to the Application Selection panel. To use the Attention key function to interrupt a TSO transaction, enter $$attn and press the command key.

If you are using an application and a panel has no input fields in which to enter a NetView Access Services command, you can enter the name of the PF or PA key or the Attention command on the command line of the Application Selection panel.

Examples:

1. To interrupt the application in the previous Example 1 with PA1, escape to the Application Selection panel and enter pa1 n in the command line, where n is the name or ID of the application. When you press ENTER, you enter the application again, and the application function for the key is carried out.

2. To interrupt the TSO transaction in the previous Example 2, escape to the Application Selection panel and enter attn n in the command line, where n is the name or ID of the application. When you press ENTER, you are returned to the TSO application, and the TSO interrupt is carried out.

Using Several Terminals Simultaneously

The following functions are associated with using several terminals simultaneously:

- Multiterminal access, which enables you to log on to NetView Access Services at more than one terminal at the same time.
- Terminal assume, which enables you to transfer a session from one terminal to another terminal. You must be authorized for multiterminal access to be able to carry out this function.
Multiterminal Access

This facility can be useful if you need to establish several relay-mode sessions on one terminal and a single pass-mode session on another.

If your group has been so authorized by your system administrator, you can use more than one terminal with the same user ID at the same time. This is called multiterminal access. The terminals are linked in a multiterminal session. The same Application Selection panel is shown on each terminal with the same applications active.

If you enter the LOGOFF command at one of the terminals, you are logged off from all terminals that are linked in this multiterminal session. If you enter the DISC command at one terminal, only that terminal is disconnected. Sessions with applications remain active and other terminals are not interrupted.

If you do not have terminal assume authorization (see “Terminal Assume”), you can only use each application from one terminal at a time. If you try to select an application that is already in use at another terminal in the multiterminal session, you receive a message telling you that the application is already in use.

Multiterminal access can be administered so that the complete terminal session is taken over when you log on at a terminal at another location. This ensures that any active or suspended application is protected if you forget to log off or disconnect.

Terminal Assume

There is another type of authorization that is related to multiterminal access. It is called terminal assume and is given to each authorized member of your group, for each application, by the group administrator.

When you are logged on to two or more terminals with the same user ID and you want to use an application at one terminal that is currently in use at a second terminal, you can work with, or “assume” the session from the second terminal. You must have both multiterminal and terminal-assume authorization to assume a session.

Before NetView Access Services transfers the application session from one terminal to another, it verifies the capabilities of the terminal to which the session is to be transferred. If the terminal does not have the capability to display the actual application data stream, the session transfer is rejected.

When you select an application that is in use at another terminal, NetView Access Services displays the Logon panel at the other terminal. You take over the application at your terminal at the point it was at on the other terminal.
Establishing a Second Session with an Application

In some demonstration, training, or debugging situations, or if someone needs help from you, it can be useful if you can start the same application at two different terminals.

The F field on the Application Selection panel can be used to create a second session with an application. To do this, enter the application name in the field, as described in “Gaining Access to an Application Using the Free Selection Field” on page 24.

If you create a second session with an application, the second session must be referred to with the letter F in commands. For example, if you want to jump to the second session with an application, you enter the command prefix with \texttt{j f} on the panel of the application. To jump back to the first session with the application, you enter the command prefix followed by \texttt{j n}, where \texttt{n} is the name or the ID of the application.

Getting Problem Determination Information about an Application

For various reasons, your operator might ask for extra information about a session.

To get problem determination information about an application, type \texttt{pd} and a blank, followed by the application name or the application ID, in the command line of the Application Selection panel. An example of how to request problem-determination information is shown in Figure 26.

NetView Access Services responds with a short message telling you whether this application is active or inactive. If it is active and in relay mode, the message shows some session parameters. An example of this is shown in Figure 27.
You cannot use this command in an application. It can only be entered on the Application Selection panel.

**Ending a Session with an Application**

To end a session with an application, you can:

- Use the application's logoff procedure
- Use the NetView Access Services LF command.

**Using the Application’s Logoff Procedure**

Each application has its own termination procedure that you can use to log off or disconnect from that application. When you exit in this way, the application breaks the connection with NetView Access Services. The application name is no longer highlighted on the Application Selection panel.

This is not the same as using the Escape key. When you exit from an application with the Escape key, the session with this application remains active.

**Using the LF Command**

You can log off from an application from the Application Selection panel. To do this, enter the `lf` command and a blank, followed by the application name or ID, as shown in Figure 28, and press Enter. This command, together with the command prefix and command key, can also be issued from an application panel.

```
4 OFFICE 08:00 PF18 OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode
5 TSO 07:30 PF19 TSO
6 DWCICS 07:00 PF20 DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode
7 NETVIEW 08:00 PF21 NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode

F ........ PF22 Free selection

COMMAND ==> lf tso
PF 1=Help 2=Lang 3=Disc 4=Keys 7=Backw 8=Forw

Figure 28. Application Selection Panel Showing the LF Command
```
When you use the LF command, NetView Access Services looks for a logoff sequence or a logoff REXX exec specified by the system administrator for the application. A logoff sequence is part of the logon profile described in “Defining and Recording Logon Profiles” on page 81. If no logoff sequence or logoff REXX exec is found, NetView Access Services still terminates the session with the application.

If a logoff REXX exec is used, it may or may not terminate the session depending on its contents. For example, you may be prompted to finish a transaction before the logoff continues.

Timing Out

To be timed out means that you are logged off or disconnected without requesting it. This prevents information from being displayed for long periods of time when you are called away from your terminal.

There is a number of ways how you can be timed out from an application or from NetView Access Services. These are:

- The person who installs NetView Access Services can set a “no-keystroke time-out”. This is the maximum amount of time that you can stay logged on to NetView Access Services without pressing any key. As soon as this time has elapsed, NetView Access Services disconnects you and displays the Logon panel. However, all active applications remain active.

Your system can also be set up so that certain fields on the Logon panel are already filled in, and you need only enter your password when you want to reconnect to NetView Access Services. Which fields are filled in depends on the panel you were using before the time-out occurred. For example, if you were using an NetView Access Services panel such as the Application Selection panel, the User and Group fields are filled in. If you were on a panel of an application, the User, Group, and Application fields are filled in. In both cases, the cursor is positioned in the Password field and a message is displayed prompting you to enter your password to reconnect. An example is shown in Figure 29.

```
Enter Logon Information:
User . . . . . . ABC (User ID/LOGOFF)
Password . . . . New Password . .
Application . . ROMEVM1
Group . . . . . ABCUSER
Location . . . .

EMS1012A NetView Access Services time-out has occurred. To reconnect, enter your password and press Enter.
PF 1=Help 2=Lang 12=Logoff
```

Figure 29. Logon Panel Showing Fields Filled in After NetView Access Services Time-out
• An administrator can set a NetView Access Services time-out for each application. When you are timed out from an application, NetView Access Services logs you off from it and displays the Application Selection panel.

• NetView Access Services can also be administered so that a terminal on which the Logon panel is displayed is deallocated after a given period if no user activity is detected. This is especially important for dialed terminals.

• In addition to the NetView Access Services time-outs, each application can have a time-out of its own. Such time-outs are independent of NetView Access Services, but they have a similar effect as NetView Access Services application time-outs. The application logs you off or disconnects you, and NetView Access Services displays the Application Selection panel.
Chapter 6. Receiving Messages and Using the Bulletin Board

This chapter explains the different types of message you can receive and shows how you display them. There are two types of messages that you can receive:

- Messages sent by the system administrator. These are called broadcast messages.

- Messages sent from applications. A “message-received indication” facility notifies you when messages have been sent from any of your applications.

How you display broadcast messages and how the message-received indication facility works is described first in this chapter.

The second part of this chapter explains the function and use of the electronic bulletin board supplied with NetView Access Services.

Broadcast Messages

Broadcast messages can be:

- General broadcast messages. These are sent to all users by the system administrator.

- Selective broadcast messages. These are sent to individual users, terminals, applications, or to groups of these.

Displaying General Broadcast Messages

General broadcast messages sent by the system administrator are displayed in the broadcast message area ( ) on the Application Selection panel, as shown in Figure 30.

![Figure 30. General Broadcast Message](image-url)
Displaying Selective Broadcast Messages

There are two modes in which selective broadcast messages can be sent: the normal and the interruptive mode.

How the Normal Mode Works

In normal mode, selective broadcast messages sent by the system administrator can be related to or not related to an application.

If the Message Is Related to an Application: In the normal Application Selection panel you are notified of a broadcast message that is related to an application by a highlighted asterisk in the B column next to the corresponding application. In a compact Application Selection panel, you are notified of a broadcast message that is related to an application by a highlighted B in the M/B column next to the corresponding application. If a message is received while you are using the Application Selection panel, you must refresh the panel by pressing Enter to display the asterisk. If you leave the Application Selection panel without refreshing it, the asterisk is displayed when you next return to the Application Selection panel. Figure 31 shows the Application Selection panel with a pending broadcast message for application OFFICE.

Figure 31. Selective Broadcast Message Related to an Application (Normal)
To display the broadcast message, type `db n` in the Command line, where `db` stands for *display broadcast*, and `n` is the name or ID of the application. The Broadcast Message panel is then displayed, as shown in Figure 33.

![Figure 33. Panel to View Selective Broadcast Messages](image)

Press Enter to return to the Application Selection panel. The asterisk is no longer highlighted. This indicates that you have viewed the message.

**If the Message Is Not Related to an Application:** You are notified of a broadcast message that is not related to an application by a highlighted asterisk in the Broadcast field ( ) at the top right of the Application Selection panel. If you receive a broadcast message while you are using the Application Selection panel,
you must refresh the panel by pressing Enter to display the asterisk. If you leave
the Application Selection panel without refreshing it, the asterisk is displayed when
you next return to this panel. Figure 34 shows the Application Selection panel with
a pending broadcast message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Jump Key</th>
<th>Application Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VM1</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF16</td>
<td>VM Pass mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VM2</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>VM2 Relay mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>PF15</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 34. Selective Broadcast Message Not Related to an Application

To display the message, type db in the command line. The Broadcast Message
panel is displayed as shown in Figure 33 on page 43.

How the Interruptive Mode Works
In interruptive mode as well, selective broadcast messages sent by the system
administrator can be related to or not related to an application.

If the Message Is Related to an Application: These messages are addressed to
a system-wide or group application name. You receive an audible alarm if you are
logged on to the application. The application does not have to be active at that
moment; it can be suspended. The message is displayed when you press any
function key that causes the session to be interrupted (with the exception of the
Clear key). When you return to the Application Selection panel, an asterisk is dis-
played in the B column next to the application. You can redisplay the message if
you wish.

If a message is sent and you are not logged on to that application, the asterisk is
not displayed. However, as soon as you log on to the application, you receive the
message.

If the Message Is Not Related to an Application: Such a message is displayed
as soon as it becomes active in the system. When a message is sent, you receive
an audible alarm. The message is displayed when you press any function key that
causes the session to be interrupted (with the exception of the Clear key).

The message is displayed on the panel shown in Figure 35.

NetView Access Services keeps application-related interruptive messages that you
have already viewed and presents them again when you log on after a logoff from
all applications.

Non-application-related interruptive messages that you have already viewed are not
presented again when you log off from NetView Access Services after you discon-
ected from the applications. However, a disconnect request acts as a logoff if no
applications are active. This means that interruptive messages are redisplayed
when you log on again.
This ensures that you do not overlook any relevant or important information.

EMSPL3 Interruptive Broadcast Message
Last update: 03/31/94 11.52.15

General meeting starts at 10:00 in room 300.

Press ENTER to continue.

Figure 35. Panel to View Interruptive Broadcast Messages

Message-Received Indication

The message-received indication notifies you when messages have been received from any of your parallel sessions with applications. These are messages that have been generated by the application itself and not sent by the system administrator. You can receive messages from applications in one of three ways:

- Normal mode
- Interruptive mode with jump
- Interruptive mode with information.

The group administrator defines the default modes for the message-received indication. You can redefine the mode in which you receive the messages by using the administration functions described in Chapter 9, “Customizing the Personal Environment” on page 65.

Normal Mode

In a normal Application Selection panel, you receive an audible alarm, and a highlighted asterisk is displayed in the M column (1) next to the application that sent the message, as shown in Figure 36 on page 46.

In a compact Application Selection panel, you hear an audible alarm and receive a highlighted M in the M/B column next to the application that sent the message.

You can choose when to select the application and view the message. If a message is received while you are working with another application, or if you have an ADM panel displayed, you receive an audible alarm. To see which application has sent a message, return to the Application Selection panel.
If a message is received while you are using the Application Selection panel, you receive an audible alarm. To display the asterisk, press Enter to refresh the panel. If you leave the Application Selection panel without refreshing it, the asterisk is displayed when you next return to this panel.

If you do not want to rely only on the audible alarm, you can choose one of the following two modes to ensure that you do not miss any information sent by a suspended application.

### Interruptive Mode with Jump

In this mode, you receive an audible alarm, and NetView Access Services jumps to the suspended application when you press any function key that interrupts the present session. The automatic jump occurs only when you are using an application panel and when only one suspended application sends a message. If you are using a NetView Access Services panel, such as the Maintain User Parameters panel, or if more than one suspended application has sent a message, the message-received indication function works in the same way as in interruptive mode with information.
Interruptive Mode with Information

In this mode, you receive an audible alarm whenever a message is sent by a suspended application. What occurs next depends on the panel you are using at the time:

- If you are using an application and press any function key that interrupts the session, NetView Access Services returns you to the Application Selection panel. A highlighted asterisk (or a highlighted M) is displayed in the M (or M/B) column (1) next to the application that sent the message. A message is displayed in the message line (2), as shown in Figure 38, telling you why you were interrupted and which application you were using at the time. You can then jump to the application that sent the message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>PF Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>PF18</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF19</td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DWCICS</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>PF20</td>
<td>DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NETVIEW</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>PF21</td>
<td>NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>............</td>
<td>PF22</td>
<td>Free selection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMS1373I Your session with OFFICE was interrupted by interruptive messages (2) from one or several applications.

If you are on the Application Selection panel, this panel refreshes as soon as you press a key that causes an interrupt; it shows the page on which the suspended application is listed. A highlighted asterisk in the M column shows you which suspended applications sent the messages.

In addition, NetView Access Services tells you in the message lines that one or several suspended applications sent you messages. If there is no highlighted asterisk on the current page of the Application Selection panel, scroll through the pages using the Forw and Backw PF keys.

- If you are using an Administration panel such as the Maintain User Parameters panel, a Message Display panel is displayed, telling you that interruptive messages from a suspended application have been sent. (An example of this panel is in Figure 44 on page 52.) When you press any function key, the previous panel is redisplayed and you can decide on the appropriate action to take to display the message.
Using the Bulletin Board

The Bulletin Board provides you with a convenient means of viewing information that would normally be posted on a notice board. To display the Bulletin Board enter bu or bulletin in the command line on the Application Selection panel, as shown in Figure 39.

```
COMMAND ==>
bu
PF 1=Help 2=Lang 3=Disc 4=Keys 7=Backw 8=Forw
```

Figure 39. Requesting the Bulletin Board from the Application Selection Panel

NetView Access Services displays the Bulletin Board shown in Figure 40 with a list of items that you can select.

```
EMS PU6 Bulletin Board Page 1 of 1
Terminal: I123456B

Bulletin Board Information

-----------------------------------------------
Company Announcements
For Sale
Shares News
Cafeteria News
Sailing Club News

-----------------------------------------------
EMS1418E Position the cursor on an item and press ENTER or select one of the PF-key functions.
PF 1=Help 3=End 5=Top 6=Bottom 7=Backw 8=Forw 12=Cancel
```

Figure 40. Displaying the Bulletin Board

You can scroll forward and backward through the pages of the Bulletin Board by using PF keys.

To select an item, move the cursor to the item and press Enter. If the information displayed is another list of items, move the cursor to the required item and press Enter to display the information contained in that item. For example, if you selected the item For Sale, the Bulletin Board might display the list of items shown in Figure 41.
EMS1418I Position the cursor on an item and press ENTER or select one of the PF-key functions.

PF 1=Help  3=End  5=Top  6=Bottom  7=Backw  8=Forw  12=Cancel

Figure 41. The Bulletin Board Showing Items for Sale

If you now select, for example, Automobiles, the Bulletin Board displays a list of automobiles for sale. You can now select an automobile from the list, for example, Pick-up, and the Bulletin Board shown in Figure 42 is then displayed with the information. Scroll through the information as necessary using the PF keys.

EMS1418I Position the cursor on an item and press ENTER or select one of the PF-key functions.

PF 1=Help  3=End  5=Top  6=Bottom  7=Backw  8=Forw  12=Cancel

Figure 42. The Bulletin Board with the Item Selected

To return to the previous Bulletin Board to select another item, press the End PF key. To return to the Application Selection panel, press the Cancel PF key.
Chapter 7. Copying and Printing Application Data

This chapter explains how to use the copy and print functions of NetView Access Services. These functions enable you to:

- Copy data from one application panel to a panel in another application
- Print a copy of an application panel.

Copying Data from a Panel of One Application to a Panel in Another Application

NetView Access Services enables you to copy data from one panel of an application to a panel in another application. For example, you might want to copy someone’s address from one application to a letter that is in another application.

You can use the copy function in relay mode only. The following commands are related to the copy function:

- The CopyFrom (CF) command tells NetView Access Services that you want to copy data from a panel of an application. NetView Access Services sets the PF keys for marking the beginning and end of the area of data that you want to copy.
- The CopyTo (CT) command, followed by an application name or ID, tells NetView Access Services that you want to copy the data to a panel of that application. NetView Access Services sets the PF key for marking the beginning of the input area for the copied data.
- The CopyQuit (CQ) command cancels the copy procedure immediately, regardless of the stage at which you are. NetView Access Services resets the PF keys.

You can use the COPY commands by issuing them from:

- The Application Selection panel. This is the best way for beginners, because the Copy PF keys you need are displayed for you.
- An application panel, using the command prefix and Command key. In this case, NetView Access Services does not display the Copy PF-key settings.
Using the Copy Function from the Application Selection Panel

Before copying data from one application to another, ensure that you have selected the correct panel of information in both applications.

1. Enter `cf` in the command line on the Application Selection panel, followed by the name or ID of the application, as shown in Figure 43. This tells NetView Access Services the application from which you want to copy data.

2. Press Enter. NetView Access Services displays the appropriate PF keys for CopyFrom begin and CopyFrom end, as shown in Figure 44. For these PF keys, the normal PF-key settings are temporarily suspended.

3. Press Enter. NetView Access Services takes you to the application panel with the PF keys defined to mark the beginning and end of the block to be copied.
4. Move the cursor to the beginning of the block you want to copy and press the CopyFrom begin PF key. As an example, see Figure 45, where this position is highlighted typographically.

The area that you copy must be contained in one panel; that is, the area cannot span more than one panel.

5. Move the cursor to the end of the block you want to copy and press the CopyFrom end PF key. NetView Access Services returns you to the Application Selection panel when you have defined the area to be copied. The PF keys are reset, the data you are copying is stored in a copy buffer, and a message is displayed, as shown in Figure 46.

If the area you are marking for copying is one word or one line, the beginning and end points are at opposite ends of the word or line.

If the block you are marking is on two or more lines, the beginning and end points are at diagonally opposite corners of a box.

6. Enter `ct` on the command line, followed by the name or ID of the application you want to copy the data to.
7. Press Enter. NetView Access Services displays the appropriate key for CopyTo, as shown in Figure 47.

![Message Display Panel Showing CopyTo Key Setting](image)

Figure 47. Message Display Panel Showing CopyTo Key Setting

8. Press Enter. NetView Access Services takes you to the application with the PF key set to mark where you want the data to be copied to.

9. Move the cursor to the point at which you want the copied data to start.

10. Press the assigned CopyTo key. NetView Access Services copies the data to this position and resets the PF keys to the original settings they had before Step 2 on page 52 was performed. The cursor remains at the position of the last copied character.

### Using the Copy Function from a Panel in an Application

This copy procedure is limited to those application panels that have either a command line or an input field outside the area that is to be copied from.

Before copying data from one application to another, ensure that you have selected the correct panel of information in both applications, then do the following:

1. Display the application panel from which the data is to be copied.

2. Enter `cf`, preceded by the command prefix, on the command line of the application panel or in an input field that is not going to be copied and press the command key.

   Do not enter the name or ID of the current or any other application, as NetView Access Services assumes that you want to copy from the current application.

   The PF key settings for the CopyFrom begin and CopyFrom end are not displayed. However, you should already have made a note of these key settings on the page provided for this purpose at the back of this book.

3. Move the cursor to the beginning of the block you want to copy and press the CopyFrom begin PF key.
4. Move the cursor to the end of the block you want to copy and press the CopyFrom end PF key. If you press the wrong key, NetView Access Services displays an error message. As soon as you have defined the copy area, the PF keys are reset and the data you are copying is stored.

If the area you are marking for copying is one word or one line, the beginning and end points are at opposite ends of the word or line. If the block you are marking is on two or more lines, the beginning and end points are at diagonally opposite corners of a box.

5. Select the application panel that you are copying the data to.

6. Enter \texttt{ct}, preceded by the command prefix, on the command line of the application panel or in an input field and press the command key. Do not enter the name or ID of the current or any other application, as NetView Access Services assumes that you want to copy to the current application.

   The PF key setting for CopyTo is not displayed.

7. Move the cursor to the point at which you want the copied data to start.

8. Press the assigned CopyTo key. NetView Access Services copies the data to this position and resets the PF key. The cursor remains at the position of the last copied character.

### Canceling the Copy Function

If you have already finished the copy-from stage and want to cancel the copy function, enter \texttt{cq} either on the command line of the Application Selection panel or on a panel of an application. If you cancel the copy function from a panel of an application, you must use the NetView Access Services prefix and command key. If you change your mind at any point during copying, you can cancel the copy function by twice pressing a PF key other than the assigned Copy key.

### Considerations about the Copy Function

Consider the following when using the copy function:

- You cannot copy graphics and graphic escape characters.
- You cannot copy to protected fields or from nondisplayable fields.
- The copy function works on one terminal only. Multiterminal copying (that is, copying from one terminal to another) is not possible.
- The colors of data in the application you are copying from may not be the same when copied to the other application.
- If you press any other PF key than the displayed CopyFrom or CopyTo keys during the copy procedure, NetView Access Services displays an error message. Press Enter to return to where you were and continue copying. If you press the wrong key twice, the copy function is canceled.
- Data should be copied only to an unprotected area. If you copy data to an area that already contains data, this data is overwritten by the copied data. If an area contains a protected or a nondisplayable field, the data that you want to appear in that position does not appear. If there is not enough space for the data, it is truncated to the length of the field available. The data that does not fit in the area is lost.
Printing a Copy of an Application Panel

The print function allows you to send a copy of an application panel either to a system line printer or directly to a line printer via VTAM. You can choose one of the following:

- A line printer defined by you.
- A line printer defined for your group by the system administrator.
- A primary or alternative line printer made available by the operating system.

The line printer is displayed in the Printer field on the Application Selection panel.

There are three methods of printing a copy of an application panel:

- Using the PR or PRINT command on the Application Selection panel.
- Issuing the PR or PRINT command on the panel of the application.
- Using the Print key when on a panel of an application.

Using the PR or PRINT Command

To select the print function, enter `print` or `pr` on the panel of the application using the command prefix and command key. Alternatively, you can enter `print n` or `pr n` in the command line on the Application Selection panel, where `n` is the name or ID of the application. The panel shown in Figure 48 is displayed.

![Figure 48. The Printer Destination Panel](image-url)
To select a printer, do one of the following:

1. Enter SYSTEMPR or the name of the printer of your choice in the User-Defined Printer field and press Enter. You can save the printer specified in the User-Defined Printer field as the default by pressing PF5 before pressing Enter. If you are logged on in a public group, you can save the printer specified in the User-Defined Printer field as the default for the duration of your current session. If the system administrator has arranged for this, the printers you can define can be displayed on the second-level Help panel for the print function.

2. Move the cursor to the line where your selected printer is described and press Enter.

If sending the copy to the printer was successful, the previous application panel is redisplayed.

If sending the copy to the printer was unsuccessful, the Printer Destination panel is displayed with an error message, as shown in Figure 49.

Press End PF key to cancel print request.
EMS1061E Printer 3286A is not available. The print request is rejected.

PF 1=Help 3=End 5=Save as default printer

Figure 49. Printer Destination Panel Showing a Rejected Print Request

If you select the primary VTAM printer and the printer is not available, the copy is sent to the alternative VTAM printer. In this case, the Printer Destination panel is displayed with the message shown in Figure 50.

Press End PF key to cancel print request.
EMS1064E Panel copy was sent to alternative printer VTAM2. Press PF3 to exit from this panel.

PF 1=Help 3=End 5=Save as default printer

Figure 50. Printer Destination Panel Showing Request Sent to Alternative Printer

If you select a printer that is in use, the following message is displayed:

Press End PF key to cancel print request.
EMS1063E Printer 3286A is currently not available. Wait or press PF3 to cancel the print request.

PF 1=Help 3=End 5=Save as default printer
A send limit can be specified by the system administrator, which limits the number of print requests that can be queued. If this limit is reached, the following message is displayed:

Press End PF key to cancel print request.
EMS1621E Printer 3286A is busy; try later. Press PF3 to leave this panel.

PF 1=Help 3=End 5=Save as default printer

Using the Print Key
If a Print key has been defined by the system administrator, it is displayed in the Print key field on the Application Selection panel. This key is used in an application as a fast method of printing a panel of the application. The difference between using the Print key instead of issuing the PR or PRINT command to print a panel of an application is that the Printer Destination panel is not displayed.

You can define a Print key if one is not displayed, or redefine the displayed Print key using the Redefine Keys function described in Chapter 9, “Customizing the Personal Environment” on page 65.

The printer on which the panel of the application is printed is displayed in the Printer field on the Application Selection panel. This is either the printer specified for the group by the system administrator, or one defined by you on the Printer Destination panel. For information on defining the printer you want to use, refer to “Using the PR or PRINT Command” on page 56.

To print the panel of an application, press the Print key. If sending the copy to the printer was successful, the previous application panel is displayed. If sending the copy to the printer is unsuccessful, the Printer Destination panel is displayed with an error message. See Figure 49 on page 57.
Chapter 8. Logging Off and Disconnecting from NetView Access Services

When you want to end a NetView Access Services session, you can decide whether the session should end permanently (that is, logged off) or temporarily (that is, disconnected).

There are different ways of leaving NetView Access Services:

- Using the DISC command
- Using the LOGOFF command
- Using the EXIT command.

If a REXX exec has been specified by the system administrator to perform any of these functions, the REXX exec starts when you enter the command.

Disconnecting from NetView Access Services Using the DISC Command

You can use the DISC command to temporarily stop working with NetView Access Services without terminating any of the application sessions. You should disconnect from NetView Access Services whenever you leave your terminal. This protects your application data and saves resources.

To disconnect, enter `disc` on the command line of the Application Selection panel and press Enter, as shown in Figure 51, or use the Disc PF key.

When you log on again after disconnecting, the applications that were connected to NetView Access Services before you disconnected are still connected as long as the time-out for an application has not been reached.

You can also disconnect by issuing the DISC command, together with the command prefix and Command key, in any field on an application panel.

```
4 OFFICE 07:00 PF18 OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode
5 TSO 07:30 PF19 TSO
6 DWCICS 07:00 PF20 DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode
7 NETVIEW 08:00 PF21 NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode
F ........ PF22 Free selection
```

Figure 51. Application Selection Panel Showing the DISC Command

When you disconnect from NetView Access Services, you normally see the NetView Access Services Logon panel.

If you see anything else, your installer has probably changed the effect of the DISC request. It is even possible that your DISC request is regarded as a logoff request.
Your system can also be set up so that certain fields on the Logon panel are already filled in, and you need only enter your password when you want to reconnect to NetView Access Services. Which fields are filled in depends on the panel on which you issued the DISC command. For example, if you issue the DISC command from the Application Selection panel, the User and Group fields are filled in. If you issue the DISC command with the command prefix on a panel of an application, then the User, Group, and Application fields are filled in. In both cases, the cursor is positioned in the Password field and a message is displayed prompting you to enter your password to reconnect. An example is shown in Figure 52.

![Figure 52. Logon Panel Showing Fields Filled in After a Disconnect](image)

**Logging Off Using the LOGOFF Command**

There are different functions for the LOGOFF command. It can be issued on an application panel, on the Application Selection panel, or on the Logon panel, as follows:

1. Issuing the LOGOFF command in an application panel.
   
   You can log off from **all active applications** by entering the LOGOFF command, preceded by the command prefix, in a panel of your current application and by pressing the Command key. You cannot abbreviate this command.
   
   When you log off from NetView Access Services, you see the NetView Access Services Logon panel unless your system has been defined to return to the operating system. When you log on to NetView Access Services again, no applications are connected to the system.

2. Issuing the LOGOFF command on the Application Selection panel.
   
   You can log off from **all active applications** by entering the LOGOFF command in the command line on the Application Selection panel, as shown in Figure 53.
   
   When you log off from NetView Access Services, you see the NetView Access Services Logon panel unless your system has been defined to return to the operating system. When you log on to NetView Access Services again, no applications are connected to the system.
3. Issuing the LOGOFF command on the Logon panel.

To log off from NetView Access Services, enter `logoff` in the User field on the Logon panel, as shown in Figure 54. This usually returns you to the operating system. You can also press the Logoff PF key.

If you previously entered a DISC command, all applications are still connected to NetView Access Services.

---

**Logging Off Using the EXIT Command**

You can use the EXIT command on the Application Selection panel in the same way as the LOGOFF command. However, the difference is that the LOGOFF command takes you to the Logon panel and the EXIT command returns you to the operating system.

You can also enter the EXIT command, preceded by the command prefix and activated by the Command key, in a panel of your current application.
Part 3. Advanced Functions

This part is intended for users who have gained some experience working with NetView Access Services. The functions described here enable you to organize your application sessions individually and more effectively.

During the installation of NetView Access Services, an administrator has made a number of decisions on behalf of the individual users. These decisions have mainly influenced (1) the way applications are presented to the users and (2) the functions that NetView Access Services carries out when a user presses a particular key.

With the functions described in the chapters, you can modify the administrator’s decisions in a number of ways to meet your personal needs and taste. These functions are:

- To customize the personal environment.
  This has to do with the arrangement and the “behavior” of your applications within the framework of NetView Access Services.

- To create and maintain logon profiles.
  This helps you to have NetView Access Services start and end application sessions automatically on your behalf.

- To share application sessions with other users.
  This allows you to “copy” an application session from one terminal to another without having to interrupt or terminate the session at the original terminal.

- To record automatic logon and logoff profiles.
  This allows you to record your own logon logoff profiles.

- To use the EXEC, CNEXEC, and BMSG commands.
  This allows you to use REXX execs for various functions, and to issue selective broadcast messages to users.
Chapter 9. Customizing the Personal Environment

If you want (or need) to change the defaults set by the administrator for your NetView Access Services sessions, or change the values you have set, you can do so at any time. NetView Access Services includes personal administration functions that let you:

- List the applications you are authorized to use
- Display the values set for the parameters for each application individually
- Change (or update) the defaults for each application individually
- Define your preferred Escape key, Command key, command prefix, or Print key.

You carry out these functions by assigning values to parameters. These are called user parameters (which is shorthand for user application access parameters). NetView Access Services provides the following panels for you to set or change user parameters:

- The Maintain User Parameters panel, which supports the first three tasks of the preceding list. You invoke this panel by typing adm in the command line on the Application Selection panel and pressing Enter. NetView Access Services does not support the ADM command if you are logged on in a public group. In this case, the user parameters are maintained by the system administrator and apply to the whole group.

- The Redefine Keys panel, which supports the last task of the preceding list. You invoke this panel by typing keys in the command line on the Application Selection panel and pressing Enter, or by pressing the Keys PF key.

If you wish, practice invoking these panels. To return from any of these to the Application Selection panel, press the End PF key.

While you are working with the user parameters, you can consult the two-level help of NetView Access Services at any time.
Listing the Applications You Can Use

To list the applications that you are authorized to use, enter `list` or `l` in the command line on the Maintain User Parameters panel, as shown in Figure 55.

```
EMSPUI1 Maintain User Parameters

Application . .: ________
Last Update .: 
Fill in or change the following:
Selection ID . .: (1-99) Default Application .: (Y/N)
Msg. Received Indicator .: (N=Normal/J=Jump/I=Information)
Jump Key . .: (PFnn/PAnn/ATTN)
Logon Profile . .: (U=Univer/G=Group/S=System)
Active Profile . .: (1/2) If user profile
Profile 1 Comment . .: Profile 2 Comment 
Application ID Display .: (Y=Yes/N=No)

Variables for Logon profile:
&UID . .: &UVAR1 . .: &UVAR2 . .: 
&ACCNO . .: &UVAR3 . .: &UVAR4 . .: 
&PWD . .: &NPW . .: &OPW . .: 

Enter a command: d (display), u (update), or l (list).
COMMAND ==> list
PF 1=Help 3=End
```

**Figure 55. Requesting a List of Applications**

NetView Access Services responds by displaying the List Function panel (Figure 56) showing all applications (in alphabetical order) that you are authorized to use.

```
EMSPPL1 List Function

The following applications are available for user ABC in group ALLUSER.

VM1
VM2
IMS
OFFICE
TSO
DWCICS
NETVIEW
```

**Figure 56. Part of the List Function Panel**

To return to the Maintain User Parameters panel, press the End PF key.
Displaying the Parameters of an Application

To find out which values the parameters of an application have, do the following on the Maintain User Parameters panel:

1. Enter the name of the application in the Application field.
2. Enter display or d in the command line and press Enter.

NetView Access Services responds by filling in the parameter values of the application, as shown in Figure 57.

![Figure 57. Displaying Application Parameters](image)

It is always advisable to display the parameter values before updating any information. Filling in the Application field and pressing Enter without entering a command functions the same as the DISPLAY command.
Updating the Parameters of an Application

To update the parameters of an application, you use the UPDATE command. To achieve this, do the following on the Maintain User Parameters panel, as shown in Figure 58. This procedure applies to all fields on the panel:

1. Enter the name of the application in the Application field and press Enter.
2. Change the displayed data as required (refer to the detailed parameter descriptions that follow Figure 58).
3. Enter update or u in the command line and press Enter.
4. Press Enter again to confirm the update request.

Figure 58. Updating Application Parameters

Defining the Application Selection ID

You can decide in which sequence the applications are displayed on your Application Selection panel. In the normal Application Selection panel format, the selection ID is the number that appears next to the application on the Application Selection panel, where it is referred to as ID.

In the normal Application Selection panel format, the order in which the applications appear on the panel is determined by the selection ID. You can select a number between 1 and 99. In a compact Application Selection panel, the application ID is not shown to the user. In any case, you can always decide the order in which an application appears by identifying its selection ID in the Maintain Users Parameter panel. If you do not select a number, the application is moved to the end of the list. When you update the selection ID and confirm the update, NetView Access Services displays the message:

NetView Access Services Version 2 User’s Guide
Enter a command: d (display), u (update), or l (list).
EMS1226E UPDATE request has been processed successfully; ID change effective from next user logon.
COMMAND ==> update__
PF 1=Help  3=End  

The ID values are updated immediately for display on the Maintain User Parameters panel. You must log off from NetView Access Services from the Application Selection panel and log on again to see the applications in the new order.

If you change the position of an application, the other applications are rearranged up or down to make room for the new positioning.

Defining a Default Application
You can log on directly to a default application when you log on to NetView Access Services. To do this, you must have defined an application as your default application on this panel.

If you define more than one application as your default, NetView Access Services assumes the last one defined as the default.

Defining the Message-Received Indication
You can define the way in which you want to receive messages from applications. There are three modes:

- **N** Normal mode (default)
- **J** Interruptive mode with jump
- **I** Interruptive mode with information.

**Normal mode:** If you select N, NetView Access Services notifies you with an audible alarm of a message sent by an application, and a highlighted asterisk (or highlighted M in a compact Application Selection panel) is displayed in the M (or M/B) column on the Application Selection panel next to the application that sent the message.

**Interruptive Mode with Jump:** If you select J, NetView Access Services notifies you when you are using an application with an audible alarm of a message sent from one of your other parallel sessions. When you press any function key, NetView Access Services automatically jumps to the application that sent the message.
Interruptive Mode with Information: If you select I, NetView Access Services notifies you with an audible alarm whenever a message is sent by a suspended application. What occurs next depends on whether you are using an application panel, the Application Selection panel, or another NetView Access Services end-user panel, such as the Maintain User Parameters panel. For further information, refer to “Interruptive Mode with Information” on page 47.

Redefining the Jump Key
You can redefine the jump key for an application. The jump key can be any PF or PA key (written in the form pfnn or pann, where nn is any valid number) or the ATTN key (written in the form attn). Valid numbers for PF keys are 1 to 24 and for PA keys 1 to 3. For one-digit numbers (1 to 9), leading zeros are not required and are ignored if specified. You can leave this field blank if you do not want a jump key.

You can define the same jump key for several applications and then use it to cycle through the applications.

Selecting Your Logon Profile
There are three types of logon profile: system-wide, group-wide, and personal logon profile. System-wide and group-wide profiles are recorded by the system and group administrators, respectively. The group administrator specifies whether the system-wide or group-wide profile is the default logon profile for your group. If you have been authorized by your group administrator, you can record your own profiles.

When you select automatic logon, you can specify whether you want NetView Access Services to use the system-wide, group-wide, or your personal profile for automatic logon. The effect of your selection depends on the profiles that are available. For example, if you specify:

U Your own profile is used if you have recorded one. If not, the default profile is used. If no default profile exists, you must log on manually.
G The group-wide profile is used if one exists. If not, the default profile is used. If no default profile exists, you must log on manually.
S The system-wide profile is used if one exists. If no profile exists, you must log on manually.

Selecting an Active User Logon Profile
You can have two personal logon profiles for each application and use each of them as required. Only one of them is active at any time. You can specify which of the logon profiles is to be active.

Reminding Yourself What Your Logon Profiles Do
Each logon profile has a comment field where you can enter a brief characteristic of the profile. This can help you recognize the scope and purpose of each profile.

You can enter up to 15 characters of descriptive text in the comment field. As an example, see the fields “Profile 1 Comment” and “Profile 2 Comment” in Figure 58 on page 68.
Defining the Application ID Display
The group administrator defines whether an application identifier can be displayed on each screen of an application so that it is easily recognizable. The text and the position at which the identifier is displayed are also defined by the administrator.

You can decide whether to display the identifier or not. If the administrator has defined that the identifier is not to be displayed, you receive an error message when you try to set it displayable.

Giving Values to Variables for Logon Profiles
Variables can be used when you record a logon sequence that is filed as a logon profile. “Using the Variables” on page 89 describes how to use these variables while recording a Logon sequence.

Here you can assign values to the variables. These values are used by NetView Access Services in any automatic logon. The following variables can be set:

&UID User ID. If you specify a value here, NetView Access Services uses this value during logon to an application if it finds &UID in the logon profile. For example, if you enter XYZ here, NetView Access Services replaces &UID with XYZ in the logon profile. If you do not assign a value here, NetView Access Services assumes your NetView Access Services user ID by default.

&ACCNO Account number. If you specify an account number here, NetView Access Services uses it during an automatic logon when it encounters the variable &ACCNO in the logon profile. If you do not specify a value here, NetView Access Services uses information that has been specified for the group by the system administrator.

&PWD Password. If you specify a password here, NetView Access Services uses it during an automatic logon when it encounters the variable &PWD in the logon profile. If you do not specify a password here, your NetView Access Services password is used as the default. If you have changed your password during logon to NetView Access Services and &PWD is empty, the variable &PWD takes the value you enter in the New Password field on the NetView Access Services Logon panel, which becomes the current password when logon processing has been completed.

&NPW New password. If you specify a value for this variable, NetView Access Services uses it when it finds &NPW in a logon profile. If you do not specify a value, there is no default used by NetView Access Services. The variable is left blank.

&OPW Old password. If you specify a value here, NetView Access Services uses it when it finds &OPW in a logon profile. If you change your password when you log on to NetView Access Services, &OPW takes the value of the current password that you entered in the Password field on the NetView Access Services Logon panel as default. The current NetView Access Services password is the old password when the logon processing has been completed.

&UVAR1 - &UVAR4
Unassigned variables for your use. You can specify values for these variables for each of your applications. If you do not specify a value, no default is assumed by NetView Access Services; they remain blank.
The values of the password variables &PWD, &NPW, and &OPW do not appear on the screen when you type them on this panel, because these are nondisplayable fields.

Defining the Escape Key, Command Key, Command Prefix, or Print Key

If you want to define your own Escape key, Command key, command prefix, or Print key enter keys in the command line on the Application Selection panel or press the appropriate PF key. This displays the Redefine Keys panel, an example of which is shown in Figure 59. The panel layout is similar to that of the normal format Application Selection panel, however, it does not provide the same functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Jump Key</th>
<th>Application Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VM1</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF15</td>
<td>VM Pass mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VM2</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF16</td>
<td>VM2 Relay mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>PF18</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF19</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DWCICS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF20</td>
<td>DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NETVIEW</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>PF21</td>
<td>NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F .......... PF22 Free selection

Enter command: u (update) or press the End PF key to return.

Figure 59. The Redefine Keys Panel Showing the Default Key Settings

For PF keys, nn can range from 01 to 24; for PA keys, nn can be 01, 02, or 03.

**Escape Key:** The Escape key can be any PF or PA key, written in the form PFnn or PAnn, or the Attention key, written in the form ATTN. The default is PA02.

**Command Key:** The Command key can be any PF key, written in the form PFnn. The Enter key can also be defined as the command key; however, this can slow down the performance of the NetView Access Services session. It is written in the form ENTR. The default is PF10.

**Command Prefix:** The command prefix can be up to eight alphanumeric characters. The default is $$.

**Print Key:** The Print key can be any PF or PA key, written in the form PFnn or PAnn. The default is PF24.
To redefine the Escape key, Command key, Print key, and command prefix on the Redefine Keys panel:

1. Overtype the value in the corresponding field with the new value.
2. Enter update or u and press Enter or press the Update PF key.
3. Press Enter to confirm the update request.

This procedure is illustrated in Figure 60. The new values are active immediately.

6 TSO  07:30  PF20  TSO
7 DWCICS  07:00  PF21  Dw/370 Version 2 CICS Dw111 Relay mode
8 NETVIEW  08:00  PF22  NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode

F ........  PF23  Free selection

Enter command: u (update) or press the End PF key to return.
EMS1205A Press ENTER to confirm the UPDATE request.

COMMAND ==> update
PF 1=Help  3=End  4=Update  7=Backw  8=Forw

Figure 60. Using the Update Command to Redefine Keys

If you have entered the new values, but have not yet issued and confirmed the update request, the old values are redisplayed when, for example, you request help or page forward and backward through the application list.

If you are logged on in a public group, any changes you make are valid for the current session. When you log off, the keys are reset to the values defined by the administrator.
Chapter 10. Sharing Sessions with Users

This section explains how a session is shared between two users. Possible uses for a shared session can be to get help from a help-desk consultant, or to help beginners who are inexperienced in using a particular application. There are two ways in which a session can be shared. A session can be:

- *Shown* to another user
- *Forwarded* to another user.

In both cases, the same application panels are seen by both users when the shared session is established.

When a session is *shown* to another user, the user to whom the session is shown can only view the application transactions carried out by the user requesting the shared session.

When a session is *forwarded* to another user, the user requesting the shared session can only view the application transactions carried out by the user to whom the session is forwarded.

When you share a session with another user, you are either the requester of the shared session or the receiver of a shared session requested by another user.

### Requesting a Shared Session

To request a shared session with another user, enter `share` or `sh` in the command line on the Application Selection panel, as shown in Figure 61 on page 75. The command can optionally be entered with `n`, where `n` is the ID or the name of the application.

**Note:** You must have an active or suspended session with the application you want to share.

```
3 IMS 07:30 PF17 IMS Relay unique
4 OFFICE 08:00 PF18 OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode
5 TSO 07:30 PF19 TSO
6 DWCICS 07:00 PF20 DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode
7 NETVIEW 08:00 PF21 NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode

F ......... PF22 Free selection
```

**Figure 61. The Share Session Command**

NetView Access Services responds by displaying the panel shown in Figure 62 on page 76.
To continue with the request for a shared session:

1. Enter the user ID of the user you want to share the session with.
2. Enter the group ID of the user if the user belongs to more than one group.
3. Enter the terminal ID if the user is active on several terminals.
4. Enter the ID or name of the application to be shared. The Application field is automatically filled in when the SHARE command was entered with the ID or name of the application on the Application Selection panel.
5. Enter s to show the session, or f to forward the session to the other user.
6. Enter the password if you wish. You do not need a password to share a session, but if you specify one, you must give it to the session partner who must enter it on the Shared Session Response panel before the session can be shared.
7. Press Enter. If you are showing a session, the following message is displayed on the Shared Session Request panel:

```
Press ENTER to request a shared session.
EMS1180I: Wait for answer or press End PF key to cancel shared session request. Data and commands can only be entered by you.
```

PF 1=Help 3=End
If you are forwarding a session, the following message is displayed on the Shared Session Request panel:

Press ENTER to request a shared session.
EMS1181I: Wait for answer or press End PF key to cancel shared session request.
Data and commands can only be entered by your partner.

PF 1=Help 3=End

When you have requested the shared session, your partner receives an audible alarm. When your partner presses any function key that causes an interrupt, the Shared Session Response panel is displayed on your partner’s terminal. When your partner accepts the shared session, both of you see the same application panels.

If the shared session is shown to your session partner, all data and commands are entered in an application by you.

If the shared session is forwarded to your session partner, data and commands are entered in the application by your partner.

If your partner is not authorized to share sessions or decides not to share the session, the Shared Session Request panel is redisplayed with an appropriate error message. An example is shown in Figure 63.

Password . . . . . . . . . Optional

Press ENTER to request a shared session.
EMS1624E: Session not established. Reason: Requested user is not allowed to share sessions.

PF 1=Help 3=End

Figure 63. Shared Session Request Panel Showing Request Failed
Accepting a Request to Share a Session

When a user has requested that you share a session, you receive an audible alarm. When you press any function key that causes your present session to be interrupted, NetView Access Services displays the Shared Session Response panel.

Depending on whether a session is to be shown or forwarded to you, you see an S or an F in the Shared Mode field on this panel, as shown in Figure 64.

![EMSPU4 Shared Session Response Panel](image)

The panel displays the user ID, group ID, and terminal ID of the user that requested the shared session. It also displays the name of the application and indicates whether the session is to be shown or forwarded to you. If the requesting user has entered a password, you must enter it in the Password field. The requesting user must tell you this password.

If no password is required, the word NONE is displayed in the Password field, and you do not need to enter anything.

Press Enter to accept the shared session.

If the shared session is shown to you, data and commands are entered in the application by your session partner.

If the shared session is forwarded to you, you can enter data and commands in the application.
Ending a Shared Session

There are two ways in which a shared session can be ended:

- The user to which a session is shown presses any interruptive key; for example, a PF key, PA key, or Enter.
- Either user performs any NetView Access Services action, for example, one of them presses the Escape key to return to the Application Selection panel, or enters any NetView Access Services command together with the command prefix on the application panel.

The session is canceled, but the NetView Access Services action is not carried out.

The user who requested the shared session is returned to the Shared Session Request panel and the other user is returned to the Shared Session Response panel. A message is displayed indicating that the session has been canceled.

Restrictions on Sharing a Session

A shared session cannot be established if:

- The user requesting to share a session with an application is not logged on to the application.
- The system administrator has specified that the application cannot be shared.
- Either user is copying data or recording or generating a logon sequence.
- The user requested to share a session has a pass-mode session with an application.
- The requested user is in an interruptive process, such as receiving an interruptive broadcast message. In this case, the shared session request is delayed until the interruptive process is completed.
- Either user is already sharing a session.
- The terminals being used by the two users are not compatible.

If you or your partner are using a workstation running the OS/2* operating system, panels containing graphics data cannot be shared.

Once you are sharing a session, no interrupt occurs when a NetView Access Services interruptive message is sent.
Chapter 11. Using Logon Profiles

This section describes profiles for automatic logon and logoff. If you are logged on in a public group, you cannot create your own logon or logoff profiles or select the type of logon or logoff profiles if they exist. If a profile does exist, the type of profile is specified by an administrator.

This section explains how to create profiles and how to use them to simplify and speed up the logon and logoff processes. It also explains how variables can be used in the profiles.

Whether you are allowed to record your own logon sequences or to use a recorded logon sequence is decided according to the following hierarchy.

If a REXX exec has been defined to perform automatic logon to an application or applications on your behalf, then the descriptions in this chapter do not apply.

Authorization Hierarchy for Automatic Logon

The automatic logon function has the following authorization hierarchy:

- The system administrator decides whether an application can be logged on to automatically when it is being defined to the system. The authorization is system-wide and overrides any definitions by group administrators.
- The group administrator can decide whether your group can have automatic logon to each application. This depends on whether the system administrator has allowed automatic logon at system level.
- The group administrator can allow or restrict logon recording for each application for each member of your group. If you are not authorized to perform your own recording, you can have automatic logon if this is authorized for the application using the group-wide or system-wide logon profiles.

When the automatic logon facility is enabled, automatic logoff is also supported.

Defining and Recording Logon Profiles

When NetView Access Services performs automatic logon or logoff for you, it calls a logon profile for the application. An automatic logon profile is a file that consists of the interactions between your terminal and the application for the logon and logoff processes. It consists of a logon sequence and, if recorded, one or more alternative sequences, and a logoff sequence.

There are three kinds of logon profile:

- The logon profile that the system administrator has defined for all users on the system.
- The logon profile that the group administrator has defined for the members of the group.
- Your own logon profiles.
If you are allowed to create your own logon profiles, start recording a sequence of logon data in a stepwise fashion. You can use your normal logon data as well as variables. You file this sequence in a logon profile. If you are recording your own logon profile, a group-wide, or a system-wide logon profile, you should use ampersand variables for user ID and password, otherwise your user ID and password will be recorded in the profile in clear text. For information on variables, refer to “Entering Variables in a Logon or Logoff Sequence” on page 87.

Logon Sequences

A logon sequence consists of a number of interactions between the terminal and an application, necessary to establish a user session with this application. If such a sequence of logon data (for example, your user ID and password) is recorded, it is possible to generate the same sequence later on automatically.

Recording and Filing a Logon Sequence: To record and file a logon sequence for an application, go to the Application Selection panel and log off from this application. To record and file the sequence, proceed as follows:

1. Enter br n on the command line, where br stands for “begin recording” and n is the application ID or name, and press Enter. NetView Access Services responds with the application logon panel.

2. Log on to the application as you normally do. NetView Access Services records all interactions between your terminal and the application until you decide to end the recording.

3. When you reach the point at which you want to end the recording, use the Escape key or E command together with the command prefix and command key to return to the Application Selection panel.

   On the Application Selection panel, you see the application highlighted to show that NetView Access Services has connected your terminal to it. You now have a temporary recording. You can either file this temporary recording or cancel it.

   At this point, do not try any other function of NetView Access Services, such as selecting another application or entering the ADM command. If you do, you lose the recording.

4. To file the recording, enter fr n on the command line, where n is the application ID or name, and press Enter.

   This command saves the recording in your logon profile. It replaces any existing recording.

When the recording of the logon sequence was successful, you receive a message similar to the following in the Application Selection panel:

```
7  NETVIEW  08:00   PF21  NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode
F .........   PF22  Free selection

EM51369E  Recording for application n filed in logon profile 1. Recorded steps 3
```

---

82 NetView Access Services Version 2 User's Guide
To be able to use your recorded logon or logoff sequence, make sure that the Logon Profile field in the Maintain User Parameters panel is set to \texttt{u} (refer to Figure 55 on page 66).

If the Logon Profile field in this panel is set to \texttt{g} or \texttt{s}, NetView Access Services uses the group or system profile to perform automatic logon.

**Using a Logon Sequence:** To use an automatic logon sequence, select the name or the ID of an application on the Application Selection panel as you normally do. NetView Access Services checks for a recorded sequence and, if one is found, processes that sequence step by step. You are informed of the processing by a message similar to the following:

```
EMS1730E Automatic user logon in progress - step \(n\)
```

where \(n\) shows you which stage of the logon is taking place.

**Canceling a Logon Recording:** If you have a temporary recording as described in “Recording and Filing a Logon Sequence” on page 82, you can file it or cancel it.

To cancel a recording, enter \texttt{qr \(n\)} on the command line, where \texttt{qr} stands for “quit recording” and \(n\) is the application ID or name, and press Enter. NetView Access Services prompts you to confirm the cancel request.

When you use the QR command, you discard the temporary recording. Once you have recorded and filed a logon or logoff profile, it cannot be deleted. However, recording another profile overrides the previously recorded one.

**What to Do if Something Does Not Work:** During automatic logon processing, NetView Access Services carries out a dialog with the application. If, for some reason, the application responds differently from the way it responded when you recorded the sequence, or if you press any function key during automatic logon, the automatic logon sequence stops where it is, and you must continue manually.

You can interrupt automatic logon by pressing the Clear key.

**Alternative Sequences**

There might be two or more ways to log on to an application. For example, if you log on to a VM system after disconnecting, VM responds differently from the way it responds if you log on after a logoff. You may also want a different logon profile to be used when your password expires.

For such purposes, NetView Access Services lets you record alternative sequences to each main sequence in the logon profile. How many alternative sequences can be defined for each logon sequence is determined by the system administrator. Then, when you select an application, NetView Access Services performs each step of the main logon sequence until it detects some different response from the application. At this point, it searches for an alternative sequence that matches this response. If it finds one, it branches to that sequence and continues. If it does not find one, it stops at the most recent application panel, and you must continue manually.
Recording and Filing an Alternative Sequence: To record an alternative sequence of data for a profile, enter bra n on the command line on the Application Selection panel, where n is the application ID or name, and press Enter. You then record this alternative sequence in the same manner as the main sequence. An alternative sequence must be recorded as a complete sequence. If the logon procedure in the main profile is interrupted and branches to the alternative sequence, the alternative sequence is processed to its end.

To file the alternative sequence, enter fr n, where n is the application name or ID, and press Enter.

What to Do if You Change Your Mind: Assume you have recorded an alternative sequence using the BRA command. You change your mind and decide to file this alternative sequence as the main sequence, instead of an alternative sequence. You can do so using the FRM (file recording as main) command. The alternative sequence is then filed as the main sequence.

Example of an Alternative Sequence: The example in Figure 65 shows how this facility can be used to enhance the automatic logon process. Read this figure such that NetView Access Services is at the left end of the arrows and the application at the right.

In the example, the main sequence is used as the primary automatic logon sequence, except if the application has news for you. In this case, the application returns a message prompting you to press Enter instead of sending a LOGON COMPLETE message. The message that prompts for Enter is different from the message that indicates logon completion. Therefore, if you had previously recorded an alternative sequence for this condition, NetView Access Services can still process the automatic logon. That is, when NetView Access Services detects this difference, it looks for an alternative sequence associated with the profile.

If an alternative sequence contains a matching response, NetView Access Services continues the automatic logon process using that alternative sequence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN SEQUENCE</th>
<th>ALTERNATIVE SEQUENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>------ logon -----------</td>
<td>------ logon --------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;-----ENTER USER ID ----</td>
<td>&lt;-----ENTER USER ID---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------ &amp;uid -----------</td>
<td>------ &amp;uid --------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;-----ENTER PASSWORD userx--</td>
<td>&lt;-----ENTER PASSWORD userx--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------ &amp;pwd -----------</td>
<td>------ &amp;pwd --------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;-----LOGON COMPLETE ----</td>
<td>&lt;-----Application message--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;-ENTER-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;-----LOGON COMPLETE----</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 65. Example of Main and Alternative Sequence
Logoff Sequences
Logoff sequences can be part of the logon profile. They are used in the same way as logon sequences. However, you cannot record an alternative sequence for a logoff sequence. Therefore, you cannot use the BRA command to record a logoff sequence.

Recording and Filing a Logoff Sequence: Recording a logoff sequence can be useful if you want to log off from an application in a predefined way. To record a logoff sequence for an application, ensure that the application is connected to NetView Access Services, then carry out the following steps:

1. Select the panel of the application from which you want the recording to start; for instance, XEDIT in VM.
2. Escape to the Application Selection panel and enter br n in the command line, where n is the name or ID of the application, and press Enter. NetView Access Services displays the current application panel.
3. Carry out the steps of the logoff sequence that you want to be performed before each logoff; for example, save the file you are editing, exit from the file list, and send a goodbye message to your colleagues.
4. Log off from VM, which returns you to the Application Selection panel. This signals to NetView Access Services that this is the end of the recording. A message is displayed notifying you that the recording has ended and that you are logged off from the application.
5. File the logoff recording by entering fr n and pressing Enter.

Using a Logoff Sequence: To use an automatic logoff sequence, you must be at the same panel in the application as the one from which you recorded the sequence. To use the sequence, do the following:

1. Escape to the Application Selection panel.
2. Enter lf n in the command line, where n is the name or ID of the application, and press Enter.

NetView Access Services goes through the logoff steps as you recorded them. If there is a mismatch in the logoff process, NetView Access Services breaks the connection immediately without continuing through the sequence you recorded.

Canceling a Logoff Recording: You can cancel a temporary logoff recording the same way you cancel a logon recording. Enter qr n on the command line of the Application Selection panel, where n is the application name or ID, and press Enter. You are prompted to confirm the cancel request.

Active and Inactive Profiles
To give you more flexibility for your logon process, you can record two user logon profiles. Only one of them can be active at one time. This means that you can have one active profile and one inactive profile. If you decide to use your logon profiles, NetView Access Services uses the “active” one to perform automatic logon.
**Recording an Inactive Profile:** You record a sequence for the inactive profile in the same way as you record a sequence for the active profile; that is, you record a logon, an alternative, or a logoff sequence as described earlier in this chapter. The difference is that you enter `fr n` (file recording inactive) instead of `fr` to file the sequence, where `n` is the name or ID of the application. If you already have an inactive profile, this is overridden.

**Using an Inactive Profile:** When you file a logon sequence, NetView Access Services tells you which of your two profiles (active or inactive) it is stored in. To use the inactive profile, make the inactive one active. For this purpose, you use the administration function:

1. Enter `adm` on the Application Selection panel and press Enter.
   NetView Access Services displays the Maintain User Parameters panel. The active profile is shown in the Active Profile field (refer to Figure 58 on page 68).
2. Enter the number (1 or 2) of the desired profile in the Active Profile field. Make sure that you have U (for user) in the Logon Profile field and update this field, if necessary. For full details of filling in this panel, refer to “Updating the Parameters of an Application” on page 68.

**Profile Overview**

Figure 66 shows the sequences that you can record for your user profiles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logon (main) sequence</th>
<th>Logon (main) sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Sequence 1</td>
<td>Alternative Sequence 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Sequence n</td>
<td>Alternative Sequence n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logoff sequence</td>
<td>Logoff sequence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Active User Profile**
**Inactive User Profile**

*Figure 66. Profile Overview*

**Recording over an Existing Profile**
When you record over an existing profile, all alternative sequences associated with that particular profile are erased. Alternative sequences must be re-created to accommodate exceptional logon conditions with the new profiles.
Tracing a Recording

When you discover that an automatic logon to an application does not proceed as expected, a reason for this can be that the recorded sequence has an error in it. In such situations, tracing the recorded procedure can help uncover the problem.

To trace a recorded logon sequence, enter `tr n` on the Application Selection panel, where `n` is the application ID or name.

NetView Access Services displays the first panel of the sequence and then generates an audible alarm. Press Enter to move to the next panel. You can see what you entered in the recording of the sequence and can note any errors. If you press a key other than Enter, NetView Access Services stops the trace.

If, while you trace the recorded sequence, the application reacts differently than during recording, and if you have a matching alternative sequence, this sequence is traced instead of the main sequence.

To trace a recorded logoff sequence, enter `tr n` on the Application Selection panel while the application is highlighted and in the same status as when recording of the logoff sequence began. `n` is the application name or ID.

Entering Variables in a Logon or Logoff Sequence

When you record an automatic logon profile, you can enter variables as well as your normal logon data. For example, instead of your user ID, you could enter the variable &UID. The variables that you enter are stored with the rest of your logon input and are assigned values before or during automatic logon. All these variables start with an ampersand (&) and fall into one of the following categories:

System Variables
NetView Access Services assigns values to these variables during automatic logon. For four of them (&UID, &ACCNO, &PWD, and &OPW) you can assign values on the Maintain User Parameters panel (see also “Giving Values to Variables for Logon Profiles” on page 71).

Group Variables
Your group administrator assigns values to these variables.

User Variables
You can assign values to these variables.

Selection-Panel Variables
If your administrator has defined the fields, you can enter up to three variables on the Application Selection panel. The names of the variables are &1, &2, and &3.

You can use these variables when you select an application. For example, an installation could enable CICS users to pass the user ID, transaction ID, and account number directly to a CICS application instead of waiting for an appropriate panel and entering the data. The values of these variables are assigned on the Application Selection panel by the user when an application is selected.
Explanation of the Variables

You can enter any of the following variables in your logon or logoff sequence. NetView Access Services supplies the values that either you, the group administrator, or the system administrator have defined to enable automatic logon to take place.

**System Variables:** NetView Access Services assigns values to the following variables:

- **&GRP:** The group ID of the group you belong to.
- **&TLU:** The logical unit (LU) name of the terminal you use. Each terminal has a different value for &TLU.
- **&OWNLU:** The LU name of the NetView Access Services machine that “owns” the terminal that you use. Every user on the same NetView Access Services machine has the same value for &OWNLU.
- **&SPW:** Indicator to NetView Access Services that it must pause during an automatic logon. The last application panel is displayed until you enter a password or some other sensitive logon information to be assigned to this variable in the application. When you have entered the required information, you can continue with the automatic logon.

  For information on using the &SPW variable, refer to “Using the Variables” on page 89.

You can assign values to the following variables on the Maintain User Parameters panel. If you do not, NetView Access Services assigns values to them:

- **&UID:** Your user ID
- **&ACCNO:** Your account number
- **&PWD:** Your password
- **&OPW:** Your old password

For more information about these variables, see “Giving Values to Variables for Logon Profiles” on page 71.

**Group Variables:** The group variables are &GVAR1, &GVAR2, &GVAR3, &GVAR4, and &GVAR5. They have values assigned by your group administrator. You cannot modify these variables. However, when recording a logon sequence, you might be required to enter the values. See your group administrator to find out whether values have been assigned to them and what these values are.

**User Variables:** The user variables are &NPW, &UVAR1, &UVAR2, &UVAR3, and &UVAR4. You can assign values to these variables as described in “Giving Values to Variables for Logon Profiles” on page 71. If you do not assign values to these variables, they remain blank.

**Selection Panel Variables:** The names of the variables are &1, &2, and &3. If fields for variables are displayed on your Application Selection panel, you can use them by entering the values of your choice in these fields. These values are passed to the application when defined as BIND user data for the logon initialization process. For example, you could enter your user ID and account number. However, these fields must have been defined during or after the installation.
Using the Variables
This section gives two examples that illustrate the use of variables. They show how the variables are defined during the recording of logon sequences and what you can do when carrying out these logon sequences.

---

**Example 1:**

You have an application that requires a user ID and a password when you log on. If you enter a current password instead of the variable, then that current password value is recorded. This means that, when you change your password, you must record the sequence again. If you use the variable and change your password, the new password is then used in the logon sequence.

To record the sequence of logon data for this application using variables:

1. Enter `&uid` at the point where you are prompted for your user ID.
2. Enter `&pwd` at the point where you are prompted for your password.

---

**Example 2:**

You have an application that requires a user ID, does not require a password, but does require you to enter some other sensitive data before the application can be used. You can still record a logon sequence using variables. To do this, do the following:

1. Enter `&uid` at the point where you are prompted for your user ID.
2. Enter `&spw` at the point where you want to be prompted to enter sensitive data.
3. Enter the sensitive data.
4. Continue with the steps you want to record.

When you select the application for which the profile has been recorded, NetView Access Services pauses at the point at which you must enter the sensitive data before it continues with the automatic logon.

NetView Access Services substitutes values or strings of text for these variables. If there are no values assigned, NetView Access Services uses the user ID and password that you use to log on to NetView Access Services.

If, during the recording of a logon sequence, you attempt to enter a variable that NetView Access Services does not recognize, NetView Access Services passes that variable name to the application and continues.
Chapter 12. Using the EXEC, CNEXEC, and BMSG Commands

The following provides information on using the special commands EXEC, CNEXEC, and BMSG.

EXEC Command

If a REXX exec has been defined by the system administrator to perform an automated function or functions, you can use the EXEC command to start the REXX exec. For example, a REXX exec can be written to automatically log on to several applications in turn and to carry out some additional tasks, such as opening your MAILBOX.

The command must be issued with the name of the REXX exec to be started.

To start the exec, enter `exec` with the name of the exec on the command line of the Application Selection panel and press Enter, as shown in Figure 67. You can also issue the EXEC command, together with the command prefix, and the name of the exec on a panel of an application.

```
COMMAND ==>
exec xyzabc
```

Figure 67. Application Selection Panel Showing the EXEC Command
In addition to the name of the exec, values can be entered in the three optional fields on the Application Selection panel. This could be, for example, to tell the REXX exec to only log on to certain applications specified in the REXX exec. An example is shown in Figure 68.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>PF18</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF19</td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DWCICS</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>PF20</td>
<td>DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NETVIEW</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>PF21</td>
<td>NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 68. Example of EXEC Command with Optional Parameters

**CNEXEC Command**

The CNEXEC command enables you to cancel a REXX exec that has been started. To cancel the exec, enter `cnexec` with the name of the exec on the command line of the Application Selection panel and press Enter, as shown in Figure 69.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>07:30</td>
<td>PF17</td>
<td>IMS Relay unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>OFFICE</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>PF18</td>
<td>OfficeVision/MVS Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>PF19</td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DWCICS</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>PF20</td>
<td>DW/370 Version 2 CICS DW111 Relay mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NETVIEW</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>PF21</td>
<td>NETVIEW 2.0 Pass mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 69. Application Selection Panel Showing the CNEXEC Command
If you have been authorized by the system administrator to send selective broadcast messages, you can enter the BMSG command on the Application Selection panel as shown in Figure 70.

When you issue the BMSG command, the Broadcast Selectively panel shown in Figure 71 is displayed. How to send selective broadcast messages is described in the Broadcast Administration Tasks chapter in NetView Access Services Version 2 Administration.

Figure 70. Application Selection Panel Showing the BMSG Command

Figure 71. The Broadcast Selectively Panel
Part 4. Appendixes

The appendixes in this part describe the group concept of NetView Access Services, provide a summary of NetView Access Services commands, and give a collection of usage notes and hints on using NetView Access Services.
Appendix A. Command Summary

This appendix is a brief summary of NetView Access Services user commands. Explanations of how to use the commands are given in the relevant chapters in this book. Refer to the index to find out quickly where these explanations are.

Commands Entered on the Application Selection Panel

The following commands are entered in the command line on the Application Selection panel. \( n \) is the name or ID of the application. All commands can also be entered in lowercase or in mixed case.

Copy Commands

- **CF** \( n \) **CopyFrom** copies data from the current panel of an application and stores it in a copy buffer.
- **CQ** **CopyQuit** cancels the copy operation.
- **CT** \( n \) **CopyTo** copies the stored data to the current panel of an application.

Commands for Logging Off and Disconnecting

- **DISC** Disconnects from NetView Access Services, but keeps your applications on hold. You are returned to the Logon panel.
- **EXIT** Logs off from NetView Access Services and terminates all your active applications. You are returned to the operating system.
- **LF** \( n \) **Logs Off** logs off from the application. You stay on the Application Selection panel.
- **LOGOFF** Logs off from NetView Access Services and terminates all your active applications. For users in public groups, this command logs off from NetView Access Services and terminates all your active applications within all selected groups. The Logon panel is displayed.
Recording Commands

**BR n** Begin Recording begins recording a logon or logoff sequence for an application.

**BRA n** Begin Recording Alternative begins recording a sequence that can be used as an alternative to an already existing logon sequence.

**FR n** File Recording files the recorded sequence in the active profile.

**FRI n** File Recording Inactive files the recorded sequence in the inactive profile.

**FRM n** File Recording Main files a recorded sequence, which you had planned to be an alternative sequence, as a main sequence.

**QR n** Quit Recording quits recording, losing the temporary recording for an application.

**TR n** Trace Recording traces a profile for automatic logon or logoff step by step.

General Commands

**ATTN n** Selects application n and, if n was already active, passes the attention signal to the application. It can be used, for instance, when there are no fields on an application panel in which a command can be entered.

**BULLETIN or BU** Displays the Bulletin Board.

**CNEXEC name** Cancels the user-written REXX exec with the specified name.

**DB** Displays broadcast messages not related to an application.

**DB n** Displays broadcast messages related to an application.

**EXEC name** Invokes the user-written REXX exec with the specified name.

**HELP** Provides NetView Access Services help information.

**PD n** Provides NetView Access Services problem-determination information for a specific application.

**PAY n, PFx n** Selects application n and, if n was already active, performs the function of the PA or PF key defined by the application even when the same key is defined for a NetView Access Services function. These commands can be used, for instance, when there are no fields on an application panel in which a command can be entered. x can be any number between 1 and 24; and y can be any number between 1 and 3.

**PRINT or PR n** Displays the panel on which you can select the printer to which a copy of an application panel is to be sent.

**SHARE or SH n** Displays the panel on which a shared session can be requested.
Select Mode Commands

SP n  Selects an application in pass mode.
SR n  Selects an application in relay mode.

Personal Administration Commands

ADM  Displays the Maintain User Parameters panel, on which various parameters can be changed. This command cannot be used if you are a member of a public group. The following subcommands can be entered on the Maintain User Parameters panel:

DISPLAY or D
Displays the current parameters for an application.

Leaving the command line blank and pressing Enter produces the same result as the DISPLAY command, as long as the Application field on the panel has previously been filled in.

END  Ends the use of the panel.

LIST or L
Lists the applications that are available to you.

UPDATE or U
Updates the parameters for an application.

KEYS  Displays the Redefine Keys panel, on which the Escape key, Command key, Print key, and command prefix can be redefined. If you are a member of a public group, you can only redefine keys for the current session. When you log off, the keys are reset to the defaults defined by the system administrator. The following subcommand can be entered on the panel:

UPDATE or U
Updates the values of the Escape key, Command key, Print key, and command prefix.

Command Requiring Specific Authorization

BMSG  Displays the Broadcast Selectively panel, which allows a user authorized as a broadcast administrator to send a selective broadcast message to individual or several users.
Commands That Can Be Entered on an Application Panel

The following commands can be issued on an application panel together with the command prefix and the Command key:

- **ATTN**: Passes the attention signal to the application.
- **CF**: CopyFrom copies data from the current panel of an application and stores it in a copy buffer. The CopyFrom begin and CopyFrom end keys are not displayed.
- **CQ**: CopyQuit cancels the copy function.
- **CT**: CopyTo copies data from the copy buffer to the current application panel.
- **DISC**: Disconnects from NetView Access Services, but keeps your applications on hold. You are returned to the Logon panel.
- **E**: Escapes to the Application Selection panel from an application panel.
- **EXEC name**: Invokes the user-written REXX exec with the specified name.
- **EXIT**: Logs off from NetView Access Services and terminates all your active applications. You are returned to the operating system.
- **J**: Jumps to the next active application in the ring.
- **J n**: Jumps to application n.
- **LF**: Logs you off from the application and returns you to the Application Selection panel.
- **LOGOFF**: Logs off from NetView Access Services and terminates all your active applications. The Logon panel is displayed.
- **PAy, PFx**: These two commands perform the function of the PA or PF key defined by the application even when the same key is defined for a NetView Access Services function.
- **PRINT or PR**: Displays the panel on which you can select the printer to which a copy of the application panel is to be sent.
- **SP n**: Selects an application in pass mode.
- **SR n**: Selects an application in relay mode.
Appendix B. Usage Notes

This appendix is a collection of notes and hints that result from the long-term use of previous releases of NetView Access Services.

- **Using a Light Pen or the Cursor Select Key**
  NetView Access Services does not support the use of a light pen or the cursor select key.

- **Jumping with the PA3 Key**
  It is recommended not to define PA3 as the Jump key for the application Graphical Data Display Manager (GDDM*), because it is possible that a jump does not occur when this key is pressed. If you have this problem, contact your system administrator.

- **Using commands in applications**
  - If you use the command prefix and Command key with a string that is not a NetView Access Services command, NetView Access Services ignores it and assumes that it is meant for the application. To avoid sending unwanted data to an application, for example, if you make a typographical error, you should take this into consideration when deciding on whether to define the Enter key as the Command key.
  - If you type a NetView Access Services command in an input field that contains, for example, underscores or periods, a blank after the command is necessary if NetView Access Services does not react as expected.
  - When the command key is pressed, the entered command is erased from the input field. However, if more than one blank is entered between the command and the application ID or name, the command is partly erased. The command is not erased or is partly erased if it is entered in the middle of an input field with no other data or blanks preceding it in the input field. Therefore, ensure that you erase any remaining part of the command when you return to the application panel on which you entered the command.

- **Defining the Escape key, Jump key, Command key, or Print key**
  When you press a PF key, PA key, the ATTN key, or the Enter key, NetView Access Services checks whether a NetView Access Services function is assigned to the key. If you define the same key as the NetView Access Services Escape key, Jump key, Command key, or Print key or any combination of these, you need to be aware that NetView Access Services checks for the functions in the following sequence:

  Escape
  Jump
  Command key
  Print.

  This means, it is possible that the function you expect to be carried out is not.
Examples

If you define PF1 as the Escape key, a Jump key, the Command key, and the Print key, you will always escape to the Application Selection panel when you press PF1, because the Escape function takes precedence over any other function.

If you define PF6 as a Jump key and the Command key, when you press PF6 you will jump to the application to which the jump key is assigned (providing it is active) and NetView Access Services will not carry out a command entered together with the Command prefix.

If you define PA1 as a Jump key and the Print key, when you press PA1 you will jump to the application to which the jump key is assigned (providing it is active) and will not print the panel of an application.

If the Attention key is defined as the Escape key and you are using an application and press the Attention key, escape takes place and not the attention key function for the application.

To make full use of all the NetView Access Services functions, you should take this into consideration when assigning keys to the NetView Access Services functions.

• Using the LF command
  – You cannot log off from a pass-mode session from a second terminal in a multiterminal session.
  – If, for example, you attempt to assume a session at another terminal and, after working for some time, enter the LF command on the Application Selection panel at that terminal, a message is displayed telling you that you are logged off from the application. If you then try to log on to the application on the same or another terminal, you may receive a message telling you that you are already logged on to the application. This is because the termination procedure can take some time, depending on system resources. You must then wait and try later.

• Using the Copy Function
  – If you press any other PF key than the displayed CopyFrom or CopyTo keys during the copy procedure, NetView Access Services displays an error message. Press Enter to return to where you were and continue copying. If you press the wrong key twice, the copy function is canceled.
  – Data should be copied only to an unprotected area. If you copy data to an area that already contains data, this data is overwritten by the copied data. If an area contains a protected or a nondisplayable field, the data that you want to appear in that position does not appear. If there is not enough space for the data, it is truncated to the length of the field available. The data that does not fit in the area is lost.
• **Printing a Panel of an Application**
  - If you are using a terminal with 132 characters per line and the printer supports only 80 characters per line, only the first 80 characters are printed.
  - If NetView Access Services terminates while the print data is queued, the data is lost.
  - APL characters and the following character attributes are ignored by NetView Access Services:
    - Intensified display
    - Extended highlighting
    - Extended color
    - Transparency.
  - Character sets other than the default and the Double Byte Character Set (DBCS) are not supported.

• **Automatic Logon**
  As NetView Access Services needs to control all interactions to be able to record a logon or logoff sequence, automatic logon and logoff can be performed only for relay-mode applications. If you are logged on in a public group, you cannot record logon profiles. If you are in doubt about what type of group you are using applications in, check with your administrator.
  - A logon recording is only valid for a specific terminal. If you want to log on automatically at a terminal of a different type, you must record an alternative logon sequence at this terminal.
  - If you record a logon or logoff profile and try to take over a session at another terminal while the automatic logon or logoff is in process, the terminal-assume request is rejected.
  - If you have recorded a logon profile temporarily (that is, if you did not file it with the FR command), the profile is lost when you log off or disconnect from NetView Access Services.
  - Do not mix logon and logoff recordings. If you log on to an application and then log off or disconnect from it, this does not end the recording, because NetView Access Services assumes that logging off or disconnecting is part of this sequence.

• **Overriding the Logmode Entry**
  The logmode specifies the session and terminal characteristics that are used in a session. The logmode name is defined by your local VTAM installation. You can optionally override the logmode entry used when NetView Access Services establishes a session with an application. To do this, on the Application Selection panel, enter the application ID or name and a blank, followed by `lm=` and the new logmode name value. For example:

  ```
  tso lm=ext32782
  ```

  The new logmode value remains active until you log off from the application.
Glossary

This glossary defines terms as they are used in this book. If you do not find the terms you are looking for, refer to the Dictionary of Computing, SC20-1699.

access parameter. In NetView Access Services, parameters that define the access a user can have to an application.

active user logon profile. The user logon profile that is selected from two profiles to be used by NetView Access Services to perform automatic logon to an application.

administration. The process of designing, controlling, and managing the use of NetView Access Services or a NetView Access Services group.

administration panel. A panel that supports the task of administration.

administrator. See group administrator, system administrator.

alternative sequence. A sequence of logon data recorded as an alternative to a main sequence. It is used when an application cannot respond to the main sequence in the logon profile.

application. In NetView Access Services, a system, subsystem, or application program.

application session. In NetView Access Services, a session between NetView Access Services and an application.

authorized user. A user who is authorized by an administrator to carry out certain functions.

automatic logon. The process of logging on to an application, through NetView Access Services, using a logon profile.

automatic logon authorization. The right to use the automatic logon function.

broadcast message. In NetView Access Services, a message that is transmitted to the Application Selection panels of all users on the system.

buffer. A portion of storage for temporarily holding data.

command key. The key that is used, when in an application, to send a command to NetView Access Services.

command prefix. A string of characters that is used, when in an application, to denote the beginning of a command that is sent to NetView Access Services.

copy buffer. A portion of storage that is used to hold data that has been copied from an application screen until it is copied to another application.

DBCS. Double-Byte Character Set.

default application. The application that is assumed if none is entered on the Logon panel.

default group. The group with which a user is associated when no group name is entered on the Logon panel.

disconnecting. The process of breaking the connection with NetView Access Services temporarily, while keeping all current application sessions active.

double-byte character set. A set of graphic characters where two bytes are used to represent a character in languages such as Chinese and Japanese.

escape key. The key used to go from an application screen to the Application Selection panel without logging off or disconnecting from the application.

field. A specified area used for a particular type of data.

filing. Storing a logon or logoff sequence in a NetView Access Services file called a profile.

first-level help. Help that is displayed in a message when the Help PF key or HELP command is entered once.

free selection field. An optional field on the Application Selection panel where a user can enter the name of an application that is not displayed on the Application Selection panel.

group. See user group.

group administrator. The person who administers a group, carrying out such tasks as defining users to groups and granting different kinds of authorization.

group member. A user who uses one or more applications that can be accessed by the group.

help message. See first-level help.

help panel. See second-level help.
input field. A field on a panel where a user can enter data.

jumping. In NetView Access Services, going from the current application to another application without going back to the Application Selection panel.

jump key. The key used to jump from the current application to another application.

location. A place where NetView Access Services is installed.

logging off. The process of terminating a session with an application or with NetView Access Services.

logging on. The process of opening a session with an application or with NetView Access Services.

logoff sequence. A sequence of data recorded during a logoff.

logon profile. A file containing a logon sequence and, if recorded, alternative sequences and a logoff sequence. This can be used by NetView Access Services for automatic logon and logoff.

logon sequence. A sequence of data recorded while logging on. For example, variables for the user ID and password, and any other information necessary to complete the logon to a particular application, that can be used by NetView Access Services to perform the logon automatically for the user.

mode. A method of operation. See pass mode, relay mode.

Multiple Virtual Storage. An IBM operating system for large computers of the System/370 and System/390 architecture.

MVS. Multiple Virtual Storage.

NetView. An IBM licensed program consisting of a base for command processors that can monitor, control, and improve the operation of a network.

network. A configuration of data processing and software connected for information interchange. See SNA network.

panel. The complete set of information shown in a single display on a screen. Each panel is like a page in a manual.

pass mode. The mode you use to select an application when NetView Access Services passes control to the application.

problem determination. The process of isolating the source of a malfunction in a program; for example, a program component, a machine failure, a user-installed program or equipment, an environmental failure, such as a power loss, or a user error.

profile. Data that describes the significant characteristics of a user, a group of users, a logon or logoff sequence, or one or more computer resources.

recording. The process of storing a sequence of data for future use in a logon profile.

relay mode. The mode used when all processing of an application goes via NetView Access Services.

second-level help. In NetView Access Services, help that is displayed on a panel when the Help PF key is pressed twice or when the HELP command is entered twice in an input field of a NetView Access Services panel.

selective broadcast message. In NetView Access Services, a message that is sent by the system administrator to individual users or groups of users.

session. In SNA, a logical connection between two network-addressable units that can be activated, tailored to provide various protocols, and deactivated as required. In NetView Access Services, a connection between NetView Access Services and an application.

SNA. Systems Network Architecture.

SNA network. In SNA, the part of a user-application network that conforms to the formats and protocols of Systems Network Architecture. It enables reliable transfer of data among users and provides protocols for controlling the resources of various network configurations.

system administrator. A person who carries out such tasks as defining applications, groups, and group administrators to NetView Access Services.

Systems Network Architecture. The description of the logical structure, formats, protocols, and operational sequences for transmitting information units through, and controlling the configuration and operation of, networks.

terminal assume authorization. In NetView Access Services, the authorization to work with an active session at one terminal from another terminal.

timing out. A feature that logs off a user if an entry is not made within a specified period of time.

tracing. The process of displaying the sequence in which instructions are performed during an automatic logon or logoff.
user authorization. The right granted to a user to have complete or restricted access to a resource.

user group. A set of users bound by common criteria. The system administrator decides the criteria used to define groups and how to associate users with different groups.

user logon profile. A logon profile recorded and filed by a user.

variable. A name used to represent a data item whose value can be changed while the program is running.
Bibliography

The following NetView Access Services publications are available:

NetView Access Services Version 2 General Information, GH19-4497

NetView Access Services Version 2 Administration, SH19-4500

NetView Access Services Version 2 Operation, SH19-4501

NetView Access Services Version 2 Customization, SH19-4502

NetView Access Services Version 2 Licensed Program Specifications, GH19-4498

Index

Special Characters
&1 variable 88
&2 variable 88
&3 variable 88
&ACCNO variable 88
&GRP variable 88
&GVAR1 variable 88
&GVAR2 variable 88
&GVAR3 variable 88
&GVAR4 variable 88
&GVAR5 variable 88
&NPW variable 88
&OPW variable 88
&OWNLU variable 88
&PWD variable 88, 89
&SPW variable 88, 89
&TLU variable 88
&UID variable 88, 89
&UVAR1 variable 88
&UVAR2 variable 88
&UVAR3 variable 88
&UVAR4 variable 88

A
accepting a shared session 78
access parameters for applications
displaying 67
maintaining 65
updating 68
active (user logon) profile
recording 85
selecting 70
ADM command 99
alternative sequences 83
element of 84
filing 84
recording 84
ampersand variables
See also Special Characters
using in logon profile 71
application access parameters, defining
default application 69
ID display 71
order of application on application selection
panel 68
selection ID 68
application panel commands 100
application selection panel 8
application selection panel (continued)
escape key, using to return 30
logging off from an application 85
returning 30
selecting an application 21
applications
default, defining 69
ending a session 37
gaining access 21
gaining problem determination information 36
in pass mode 28
jumping between 31
listing those you can use 66
modes, decided by system administrator 29
printing a copy of a panel 56
relay mode 28
second session 36
selecting from application selection panel 21
selecting in a different group 24
selecting the mode 29
session from another terminal, taking over 35
updating parameters 68
using default 24
using NetView Access Services commands 32
assuming a session at another terminal 35
ATTN command 34, 98
automatic logoff 85
automatic logon 81
See also logon profile
automatic logon, selection panel variables 88

B
BMSG (broadcast message) command 93, 99
BR (begin recording) command 82, 85, 98
BRA (begin recording alternative) command 84, 98
broadcast message panel 10, 43
broadcast messages
displaying general 41
displaying selective
interruptive mode 44
normal mode 42
BU command 98
bulletin board panel 10, 48
BULLETIN command 98

C
canceling
copy function 51, 55
recording of a logon profile 83
canceling the copy operation using CQ command  51, 
55
CF (copyfrom)  51, 52, 97, 100
changing
  password  18
  profiles  86
CNEXEC command  92, 98
command key
  default setting  72
  defining  72
  function  32
  sending a command to NetView Access
    Services  32
command prefix
  default setting  32
  defining  72
  function  32
  sending a command to NetView Access
    Services  32
command summary  97
commands
  ADM  99
  ATTN  34, 98
  BMSG  93, 99
  BR  82, 85, 98
  BRA  84, 98
  BU  98
  BULLETRAN  98
  CF  51, 97, 100
  CNEXEC  92, 98
  CQ  97, 100
  CT  97, 100
  DB  43, 44, 98
  DISC  59, 97
  EXEC  61, 91, 97
  EXIT  98
  FR  82, 98
  FRI  86, 98
  FRM  84, 98
  HELP  18, 98
  J  33, 100
  KEYS  72, 99
  LF  37, 97
  LOGOFF  60, 97
  PA  98
  PD  36, 98
  PF  98
  PR  56, 98
  PRINT  56, 98
  QR  83, 98
  SH  75, 98
  SHARE  75, 98
  SP  29, 99
  SR  29, 99
  TR  87, 98
comment fields, logon profile  70
considerations about the copy function  55
copy commands  51, 97, 100
copying
  considerations  55
  data from one application to another  51
    from a field on a panel  51, 52
    to a field on a panel  51, 53, 55
copying data, step-by-step guide  52
copying to a field on a panel using CT command  51,
  53, 55
CQ (copyquit)  51, 97, 100
creating logon profiles  81
CT (copyto)  51, 97, 100

D
DB command  43, 44, 98
default application
  defining  69
  using  24
defining
  application selection ID  68
  command key  72
  command prefix  72
  default application  69
  escape key  72
  jump key  70
  message-received indication  69
  order of applications on the application selection
    panel  68
  print key  72
  the application ID display  71
DISC command  59, 97
disconnect
  command, DISC  35
  from NetView Access Services  59
  using DISC command in a multiterminal session  35
disconnect and logoff commands  97
DISPLAY (D) subcommand of ADM command  99
displaying the access parameters of your
applications  67

E
E (escape) command  100
END subcommand of ADM command  99
ending session with an application  37
escape key
  default setting  30
  defining  72
  description  30
establishing a second session with an application  36
example of using jump keys  31
EXEC command  91, 98
EXIT command 33, 61, 97
exiting
from an application 59
from NetView Access Services 59

F
F field 24
filing
alternative sequence recordings 84
logon sequence recordings 82
first level help 18
FR (file recording) command 82, 98
free selection field 24
FRI (file recording alternative) command 86, 98
FRM command (file recording main) command 84, 98

G
general broadcast message, receiving 41
genereal commands 98
group types
external
normal
public
group variables 88
group-wide logon profile 70
groups concept

H
HELP command 18, 98
help key 18
help, online 18

I
inactive profile active, making an 86
inactive profiles 85

J
J (jump) command 33, 100
jump key
default setting 31
defining 70
using from application panels 31
jumping between applications 31

K
key command
default setting 32
function 32
redefining 72
sending a command to NetView Access Services 32

key (continued)
escape
default setting 30
description 30
redefining 72
help 18
jump
default setting 33
redefining 70
using from application panels 33
language 18
print
default setting 72
description 58
redefining 72
KEYS command 72, 99

L
language
PF key 18
selecting a different 18
language selection panel 12, 19
levels of automatic logon 81
LF command 37, 97
LIST (L) subcommand of ADM command 99
listing the applications you can use 66
logging off
automatically 85
from an application 37
from an application in pass mode 28
from NetView Access Services 59
temporarily 59
using the application’s procedures 37
using the LF command 37
logging on to NetView Access Services 17
logmode entry, overriding 103
logoff and disconnect commands 97
LOGOFF command 60, 97
logging off NetView Access Services 59
using in a multiterminal session 35
logoff sequence, recording 85
logoff, automatic 85
logon panel 7
selecting an application 23
logon profile
active 70
comment fields 70
creating 81
file a recording 82
group-wide 70
kinds of 81
logoff sequences, recording 81
selecting 70
setting ampersand variables 71
system-wide 70
logon profile (continued)
  three levels  81
logon sequence, recording  82
logon, levels of automatic  81

M
maintain user parameters panel  12
displaying parameters  67
updating parameters  68
marking areas for copying  53
message display panel  52
message received indication
  defining  69
description  45
interruptive mode with information  47
interruptive mode with jump  46
normal mode  45
messages
  general broadcast  41
  selective broadcast
    interruptive mode  44
    normal mode  42
  mode for an application, selecting  29
modes in NetView Access Services  27
modes of operation  5
  pass mode  5
  relay mode  5
multiterminal access
  taking over an application session  35
multiterminal session
  DISC command  35
  LOGOFF command  35

N
NetView Access Services
  command prefix used to send commands  32
disconnecting  59
logging off  59
logging on  17

O
online help  18
operation modes  5
  pass mode  5
  relay mode  5
order of selection ID, defining  68
overriding the logmode entry  103

P
PA command  98
panel overview  7
panels
  application selection  8

panels (continued)
  broadcast message  10, 43
  bulletin board  10, 48
  language selection  12, 19
  logon  7
  maintain user parameters  12
  message display  52
  printer destination  11, 56
  redefine keys  13
  shared session request  75
  shared session response  78
parameters, access
  displaying  67
  updating  68
pass mode  5
  compared to relay mode  28
definition  28
logging off an application  28
selecting an application  29
PD command  36, 98
personal administration commands  99
PF command  98
PF keys
  See also key
disconnecting from NetView Access Services  59
  functions assigned  32
  marking areas for copying  53
PR command  56, 98
prefix, command
  default setting  32
  defining  72
  sending a command to NetView Access Services  32
PRINT command  56, 98
print key
  default setting  72
defining  72
description  58
printer destination panel  11, 56
printing a copy of an application panel  56
problem determination information  36
procedure, recording  82
profile
  active and inactive  85
  changing inactive to active  86
  logoff  85
  logon
    creating  81
    filing a recording  82
    selecting  70
  overview  86
  recording over an existing  86
profile variables  71
protecting your information, levels of automatic logon  81
QR (quit recording) command 83, 98

receiving messages
  general broadcast 41
  message received indication
    interruptive with information 47
    interruptive with jump 46
    normal mode 45
  selective broadcast
    interruptive mode 44
    normal mode 42
recording commands 98
recording, automatic logon
  alternative sequences 84
  canceling 83
  filing 82
  logoff sequence 85
  procedure 82
  quitting 83
  tracing 87
redefine keys panel 13, 72
redefining
  See defining
relay mode 5
  copying data from one application to another 51
  definition 28
  returning to application selection panel 30
  selecting an application 29
  sending a command to NetView Access
    Services 32
requesting a shared session 75
returning to the application selection panel 30

second level help 18
second session with an application, establishing 36
security, levels of automatic logon 81
select mode commands 99
selecting
  a different language to work with 18
  active (user logon) profile 70
  an application
    by cursor position 21
    by ID 21
    by name 21
    from logon panel 23
    in a different group 24
  logon profile 70
  mode for an application 29
  pass mode 29
  relay mode 29
selective broadcast messages
  displaying, interruptive mode 44
  displaying, normal mode 42
sequence
  alternative 83
  entering variables in the logon 87
  example of alternative 84
  how to record the logoff 85
  logoff 85
  recording an alternative 84
  tracing 87
  working with profiles for logon and logoff 81
session
  ending 37
  taking over from another terminal 35
SH command 75, 98
SHARE command 75, 98
shared session
  accepting 78
  request panel 75
  requesting 75
  response panel 78
SP command 29, 99
special-purpose commands 99
SR command 29, 99
stopping
  a session with an application 37
  work with NetView Access Services 59
system variables 88
system-wide logon profile 70

taking over a session from another terminal 35
terminal assume 35
terminal-assume authorization 35
terminals
  sharing a session among two or more 35
  taking over an application session from another 35
  using several concurrently 34
TR (trace recording) command 87, 98
tracing a recorded sequence 87
types of group
  external
  normal
  public

UPDATE (U) subcommand
  of ADM command 99
  of KEYS command 99
updating access parameters 68
usage notes
  automatic logon 103
  defining Escape key, Jump key, Command key, or
    Print key 101
usage notes (continued)
- jumping with PA3 key 101
- overriding the logmode entry 103
- printing panel of an application 103
- using commands in applications 101
- using copy function 102
- using LF command 102
- using light pen or cursor select key 101

user logon profile, selecting an active 70
user variables 88

using
- ampersand variables in logon profiles 87
- several terminals concurrently 34
- the bulletin board 48
- the copy function 51
- the print function 55

V
variables
- description 88
- entering 87
- example of using 89
- giving values to logon profile 71
- logon sequence 87
- selection panel 87
- system 88
- user 88
- user, system, group 88

variables, ampersand
See Special Characters

W
working with sessions at two or more terminals 35
NetView Access Services Keys

Group:  
User ID:  

Fill in the boxes with your own key assignments

Escape Key

Command Key

Command Prefix

Print Key

Copy Keys:
CopyFrom  Begin
CopyFrom  End
CopyTo  Begin

Jump Keys:
Application
ID  Name

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  

Communicating Your Comments to IBM

NetView Access Services (MVS/ESA)
User’s Guide
Version 2 Release 1
Publication No. SH19-4499-00

If you especially like or dislike anything about this book, please use one of the methods listed below to send your comments to IBM. Whichever method you choose, make sure you send your name, address, and telephone number if you would like a reply.

Feel free to comment on specific errors or omissions, accuracy, organization, subject matter, or completeness of this book. However, the comments you send should pertain to only the information in this manual and the way in which the information is presented. To request additional publications, or to ask questions or make comments about the functions of IBM products or systems, you should talk to your IBM representative or to your IBM authorized remarketer.

When you send comments to IBM, you grant IBM a nonexclusive right to use or distribute your comments in any way it believes appropriate without incurring any obligation to you.

If you are mailing a readers’ comment form (RCF) from a country other than the United States, you can give the RCF to the local IBM branch office or IBM representative for postage-paid mailing.
  • If you prefer to send comments by mail, use the RCF at the back of this book.
  • If you prefer to send comments by FAX, use this number: 39+6+5966+2077

Make sure to include the following in your note:
  • Title and publication number of this book
  • Page number or topic to which your comment applies.
Help Us Help You!

NetView Access Services (MVS/ESA)
User’s Guide
Version 2 Release 1
Publication No. SH19-4499-00

We hope you find this publication useful, readable and technically accurate, but only you can tell us! Your comments and suggestions will help us improve our technical publications. Please take a few minutes to let us know what you think by completing this form.

Overall, how satisfied are you with the information in this book?  Satisfied  Dissatisfied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How satisfied are you that the information in this book is:</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to find</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to understand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well organized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable to your task</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific Comments or Problems:

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Please tell us how we can improve this book:

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Thank you for your response. When you send information to IBM, you grant IBM the right to use or distribute the information without incurring any obligation to you. You of course retain the right to use the information in any way you choose.

Name ___________________________________________ Address _______________________________________

Company or Organization ____________________________________________________________

Phone No. ________________________________________________________________________
Help Us Help You!

SH19-4499-00

NetView Access Services Information Development
Rome Tivoli Laboratory
IBM Italia S.p.A.
Via Sciangai, 53
00144 Rome
Italy