

AS/400e



OptiConnect for OS/400

Version 4

AS/400e



OptiConnect for OS/400

Version 4

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read "Notices" on page 61.

Second Edition (May 1999)

This edition applies to version 4, release 4, modification 0 of Operating System/400 licensed program (product number 5769-SS1) and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions. This edition applies only to reduced instruction set computer (RISC) systems.

This edition replaces SC41-5414-00.

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About OptiConnect for OS/400 (SC41-5414)

This information provides an overview of the OptiConnect for OS/400 licensed program. OptiConnect allows you to connect multiple AS/400s using dedicated external system buses. This book includes the topics:

- Understanding OptiConnect components
- Installing OptiConnect
- Operating OptiConnect
- Identifying OptiConnect messages

Who should read this book

This book is for those people who are responsible for installing, using, and maintaining OptiConnect on their AS/400.

You should be familiar with AS/400 Version 4 Release 4, as some functions may not be available in earlier releases.

AS/400 Operations Navigator

AS/400 Operations Navigator is a powerful graphical interface for Windows clients. With AS/400 Operations Navigator, you can manage and administer your AS/400 systems from your Windows desktop.

You can use Operations Navigator to manage communications, printing, database, security, and other system operations. Operations Navigator includes Management Central for managing multiple AS/400 systems centrally.

Figure 1 shows an example of the Operations Navigator display:

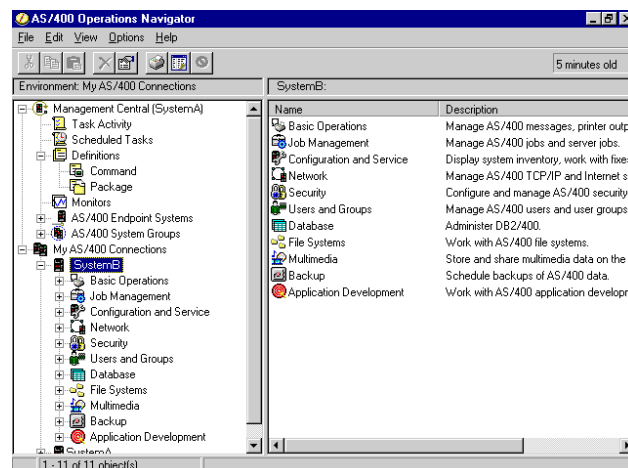


Figure 1. AS/400 Operations Navigator Display

This new interface has been designed to make you more productive and is the only user interface to new, advanced features of OS/400. Therefore, IBM recommends that you use AS/400 Operations Navigator, which has online help to guide you. While this interface is being developed, you may still need to use a traditional emulator such as PC5250 to do some of your tasks.

Installing Operations Navigator

To use AS/400 Operations Navigator, you must have Client Access installed on your Windows PC. For help in connecting your Windows PC to your AS/400 system, consult *Client Access Express for Windows - Setup*, SC41-5507-00.

AS/400 Operations Navigator is a separately installable component of Client Access that contains many subcomponents. If you are installing for the first time and you use the **Typical** installation option, the following options are installed by default:

- Operations Navigator base support
- Basic operations (messages, printer output, and printers)

To select the subcomponents that you want to install, select the **Custom** installation option. (After Operations Navigator has been installed, you can add subcomponents by using Client Access Selective Setup.)

1. Display the list of currently installed subcomponents in the **Component Selection** window of **Custom** installation or Selective Setup.
2. Select AS/400 Operations Navigator.
3. Select any additional subcomponents that you want to install and continue with **Custom** installation or Selective Setup.

After you install Client Access, double-click the **AS400 Operations Navigator** icon on your desktop to access Operations Navigator and create an AS/400 connection.

Prerequisite and related information

Use the AS/400 Information Center as your starting point for looking up AS/400 technical information. You can access the Information Center from the AS/400e Information Center CD-ROM (English version: *SK3T-2027*) or from one of these Web sites:

<http://www.as400.ibm.com/infocenter>
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/pubs/html/as400/infocenter.htm>

The AS/400 Information Center contains important topics such as logical partitioning, clustering, Java, TCP/IP, Web serving, and secured networks. It also contains Internet links to Web sites such as the AS/400 Online Library and the AS/400 Technical Studio. Included in the Information Center is a link that describes at a high level the differences in information between the Information Center and the Online Library.

For a list of related publications, see the “Bibliography” on page 65.

How to send your comments

Your feedback is important in helping to provide the most accurate and high-quality information. If you have any comments about this book or any other AS/400 documentation, fill out the readers' comment form at the back of this book.

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 - Comments on the AS/400 Information Center:
 - RCHINFOC@us.ibm.com

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- The name of the book.
- The publication number of the book.
- The page number or topic to which your comment applies.

Chapter 1. OptiConnect Overview

The planning and managing of a computing system involves many decisions, such as:

- Where to place files
- Where to attach communications lines
- Where to locate the most critical applications

These decisions are limited by each of the systems that are involved. Such limits include:

- Processing capacity limits
- Distribution of users and applications across systems
- Maximum amount of storage, or maximum number of communications lines that are attached to the system

OptiConnect for OS/400 provides solutions to many of these problems by enabling capacity growth through shared database clustering. The OptiConnect cluster not only will achieve **horizontal growth** and **high availability**, but will aid in data warehousing and database parallelism architectures.

Horizontal growth: By separating database operations from application workload, multiple systems can operate as a cluster to grow computing power beyond what a single system can provide. It is important to understand that not all applications are favorable to this type of workload distribution. The horizontal growth scalability is dependent on the database I/O intensity. The best implementation is the separation of the interactive application from the corresponding data while maintaining the batch application on the same system as the batch data. There are techniques available which transparently manage the batch job submission to the database server system.

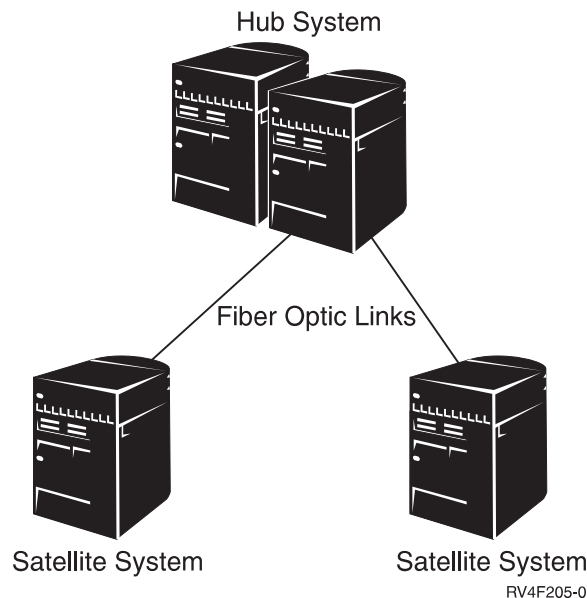


Figure 2. OptiConnect Overview

High Availability: OptiConnect for OS/400 includes a set of Application Program Interfaces (API's) that allow application programs access to the high-speed bus

transport. These APIs are documented in the *System API Reference*, and are intended for use by AS/400 Business Partners in the development of a high availability solution. Applications providing database mirroring using the OptiConnect bus are available from AS/400 Business Partners.

OptiMover for OS/400 PRPQ is a specialized version of OptiConnect for OS/400, as it provides this set of API's at a lower cost. AS/400 Business Partner applications use these API's to implement real time data replication and fail over solutions. However, they cannot take advantage of OptiConnect's full database capability. See the *OptiMover for OS/400 PRPQ* book for more information.

What is OptiConnect?

OptiConnect is a combination of hardware and software that allows you to connect multiple high-end AS/400 systems using a high-speed, fiber-optic bus. This combination of efficient software and optical bus speeds makes OptiConnect a viable solution, thus providing multiple routes to the database.

OptiConnect software consists of the following:

- Additions to OS/400 that provide fast path Distributed Data Management (DDM) access across an optical bus
- A connection manager that manages OptiConnect resources
- An agent job that runs on the server on behalf of client requests
- Additional AS/400 objects that support and control the connection manager and agent jobs

OptiConnect hardware consists of the following:

- OptiConnect Receiver cards are installed in a dedicated I/O expansion unit and can be connected to satellite systems by fiber-optic cables.

OptiConnect allows AS/400 applications to perform inter-system database accesses across a high-performance interface. The ability to efficiently read and update data on nearby systems provides the following benefits:

- Multiple client systems can easily and efficiently access databases on a serving system by splitting the processor load for an application across client and server systems.

The client system runs the non-database portion of an application, and the server system runs the database activity. Multiple systems provide greater total processing capacity for database access than what is achieved by a single system. OptiConnect allows this increased capacity through use of decreased processor load and use of the high-speed, fiber-optic link.

- Customer environments with multiple databases (or databases which can be partitioned into multiple databases) can extend the client/server database model to have multiple serving systems. Applications can access all the databases across OptiConnect systems without regard to the database location.

Ideally, applications and users are assigned to the system that has the data they use most heavily. Less heavily used data can reside on any of the other systems. This allows you to spread applications to achieve the best balance and throughput.

- Duplication of databases can be eliminated if the duplicates exist to decrease response time.

For example, if you currently maintain copies of data on several systems, you can connect the systems to achieve consistent response time. All applications can access and update one single database.

- If you need duplicate copies of a database, OptiConnect updates the duplicated data more efficiently.

How does OptiConnect Work?

OptiConnect connects multiple AS/400 systems by using a high-speed fiber-optic connection to a shared bus. The mechanism used by OptiConnect to access database files on other systems is modeled after the mechanism used by Distributed Data Management (DDM). DDM uses a DDM file and advanced program-to-program communications (APPC) to redirect file access operations to another system. Similarly, OptiConnect uses DDM files and a special transport service to redirect file access operations to other systems in an OptiConnect cluster. Thus, OptiConnect can achieve transport efficiencies that are not possible with a more general purpose, wide-area communications protocol.

Two things differentiate OptiConnect from traditional communications based distributed operations. The first is a system bus connection between multiple systems using a high-speed, fiber-optic bus. The second is an I/O driver that is embedded in the operating system. This driver streamlines the application access to data on a remote system. To accomplish this, OptiConnect provides a shared bus on which systems communicate using a peer-to-peer protocol. Once OptiConnect establishes system connections on the shared bus, much of the APPC protocol stack is bypassed. The OptiConnect fast-path connection for database transactions provides DDM access to databases anywhere in the OptiConnect cluster at a fraction of the standard communications code path. Data warehouse, Distributed Relational Database Architecture (DRDA), and data propagation functions can use this technology.

The OptiConnect cluster consists of a collection of systems, each of which dedicates a system bus to connect to a common or shared bus. The system that provides this shared bus is referred to as the OptiConnect **hub** system. The systems that attach to this shared bus are referred to as OptiConnect **satellite** systems.

The OptiConnect hub system uses a dedicated I/O expansion unit where OptiConnect Receiver cards are located. This expansion unit provides a total of 14 slots which must be dedicated to these OptiConnect Receiver cards. Fiber-optic cables link each OptiConnect Receiver card to a dedicated bus port on the satellite systems. This enables all systems in the cluster to communicate with other systems on the shared bus.

An OptiConnect cluster can consist of up to 14 systems (one hub and 13 satellites) with full system to system connectivity, and up to 32 systems in complex structures. A satellite system can communicate with all hub systems and all satellite systems on the same shared bus. AS/400 CISC systems may also be part of an OptiConnect cluster. Interoperability between OS/400 versions is maintained such that systems at different release levels are connected in the same cluster.

OptiConnect/400 Capabilities

- Distributed Data Management (DDM)

All Distributed Data Management (DDM) operations for supported object types can run across OptiConnect, including data files, data areas, and data queues. See the *Distributed Data Management* book for more information.

- Distributed Relational Database Architecture (DRDA)

OptiConnect supports Structured Query Language (SQL) applications by use of the Relational Database Directory to control access to databases on remote systems. See the *Distributed Database Programming* book for more information.

- DB2 Multisystem for OS/400

DB2 Multisystem with its DB2/400 support for multi-node files will run across OptiConnect, providing data warehouse functions of Query/400 support and two-phase commit. See the *DB2 Multisystem for AS/400* book for more information.

- ObjectConnect/400

ObjectConnect/400 will operate over OptiConnect to provide high-speed system-to-system Save/Restore. ObjectConnect/400 can also be used with the OptiMover PRPQ. See the *Backup and Recovery* book for more information.

- Standard APPC Conversations

Standard APPC Conversations are available over OptiConnect with an OptiConnect communication controller. See the *APPC Programming* book for more information.

- OptiConnect controller type *OPC support
- Two-phase commit
- Multiple mode support

- System Network Architecture Distribution Services (SNADS)

This allows for SNADS, display station pass-through, network printer pass-through, and other functions across OptiConnect. See the *SNA Distribution Services* book for more information.

- Socket Support

This function allows applications that utilize Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) to communicate over OptiConnect when running in an AS/400 cluster with the OptiConnect shared bus, or Logical Partitioning (LPAR) environment.

- Products are available from AS/400 Business Partners that provide efficient database mirroring for OptiConnect clusters.

Chapter 2. OptiConnect Requirements

This chapter describes the requirements needed for both software and hardware and how to verify system to system connections.

Software Requirements

To plan and install OptiConnect on your AS/400s you need to make sure that you have the correct software and hardware information. OptiConnect for OS/400 software is a priced feature of OS/400.

Note: You can either install the hardware or software first, depending on what is most convenient for you.

Additional information:

- It is important to have the latest CISC CUM installed if adding a RISC system into a cluster that has had only CISC systems. The CISC software **must be updated** to recognize the RISC hardware.
- Reference Informational RPQ 843871
- Reference System Cabling Information RPQ 841958
- Additional information is listed in the Bibliography

Installing OptiConnect

To install OptiConnect for OS/400:

1. Sign on to the system as the security officer (QSECOFR).
2. Enter:

```
GO LICPGM
```

Press the Enter key.

3. Select option 11 (Install licensed programs) from the Work with Licensed Program display and press the Enter key. The Install Licensed Programs display is shown.
4. Type a 1 next to product option 23 for OptiConnect. Then, press Enter.

When you install OptiConnect, library QSOC is installed on AS/400. For more information on this library, see "QSOC Subsystem" on page 14.

Optional features of OS/400 that you may install are considered to be additional licensed programs. For more information on this installation procedure, see the chapter on installing additional licensed programs in the *Software Installation* book.

If you need to remove OptiConnect from your system, use the Delete Licensed Program (DLTLICPGM) command. You can back up the licensed program by using the Save Licensed Program (SAVLICPGM) command.

To find out how to save a copy of your system, see the *Backup and Recovery* book.

Additional Information

- Ensure that the latest CUM package is on the systems prior to starting the QSOC subsystem.

- For clusters with RISC systems, read informational APAR II09360. This APAR contains information on how to order the latest RISC OptiConnect related PTF's.
- For clusters with CISC systems, read informational APAR II09299. This APAR contains information on how to order the latest CISC OptiConnect related PTF's.

Hardware Requirements

Below is a table of OptiConnect hardware RPQs and Feature Codes. Refer to Table 1 to ensure that you have the necessary hardware requirements before installing OptiConnect.

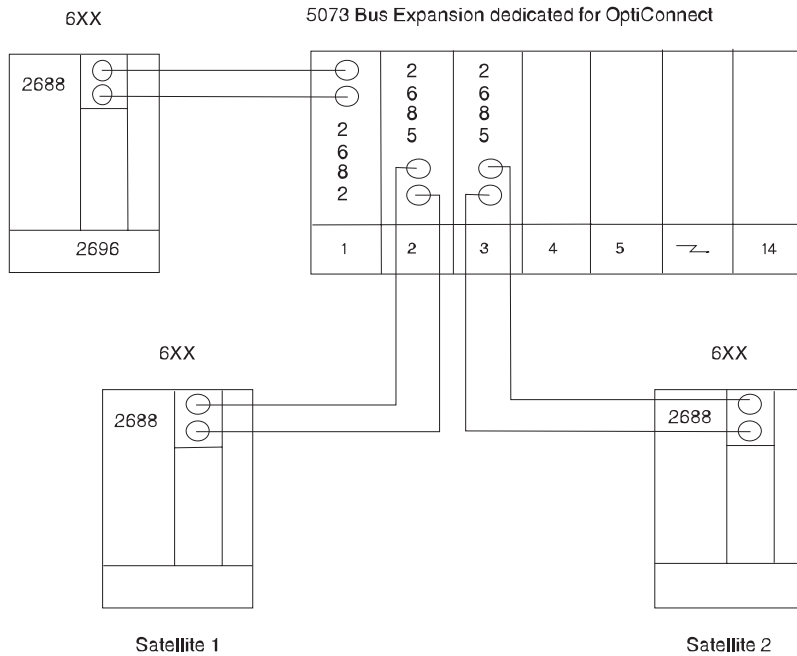
Table 1. Hardware Required for OptiConnect System

RPQs and Feature Codes	Type	Description
Feature Code 2685: 1063Mbps OptiConnect Receiver card	2685	This RISC card is placed in the Hub system dedicated I/O expansion unit, and connects to a RISC satellite system across fiber-optic cables up to 500 meters.
Feature Code 2683: 266Mbps OptiConnect Receiver card	2683	This RISC card is placed in the Hub system dedicated I/O expansion unit, and connects to a RISC satellite system across fiber-optic cables up to 2 kilometers.
Feature Code 2669: Shared Bus Interface card	2669	This CISC card is placed in the Hub system dedicated I/O expansion unit, and connects to a CISC satellite system across fiber-optic cables up to 2 kilometers.
Feature Code 2688: Optical Link (1063Mbps) card	2688	This RISC card connects a RISC Satellite system to a 1063Mbps OptiConnect Receiver card, type 2685.
Feature Code 2686: Optical Link (266 Mbps) card	2686	This RISC card connects a RISC Satellite system to a 266Mbps OptiConnect Receiver card, type 2683.
Feature Code: 20 meter RISC fiber-optic cable	--	This 20 meter cable connects the 2686 or 2688 card in the RISC satellite system to the 2683, or 2685 card in the hub system dedicated I/O expansion unit.
Feature Code: 20 meter CISC fiber-optic cable	--	This 20 meter cable connects the Shared Bus interface card in the CISC satellite system to the 2669 card in the hub system dedicated I/O expansion unit.
RPQ 841958: System Cabling Information	--	This informational RPQ provides system bus cabling information for RISC and CISC systems.
RPQ 843871: OptiConnect Information RPQ	--	This informational RPQ provides OptiConnect configuration and planning information.

OptiConnect Configurations

See Figure 3 on page 7 for an example of a single-hub OptiConnect cluster.

Hub_1



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Figure 3. Single-Hub OptiConnect Cluster

Hardware requirements for a three-system, single-hub OptiConnect cluster

Hub-6XX:

- Feature Code 5073 - Qty 1 (System I/O Expansion Unit)
- Feature Code 2685 - Qty 2 (1063Mbps OptiConnect Receiver card)
- Cables - Qty 4 (20 meter RISC fiber-optic cable)

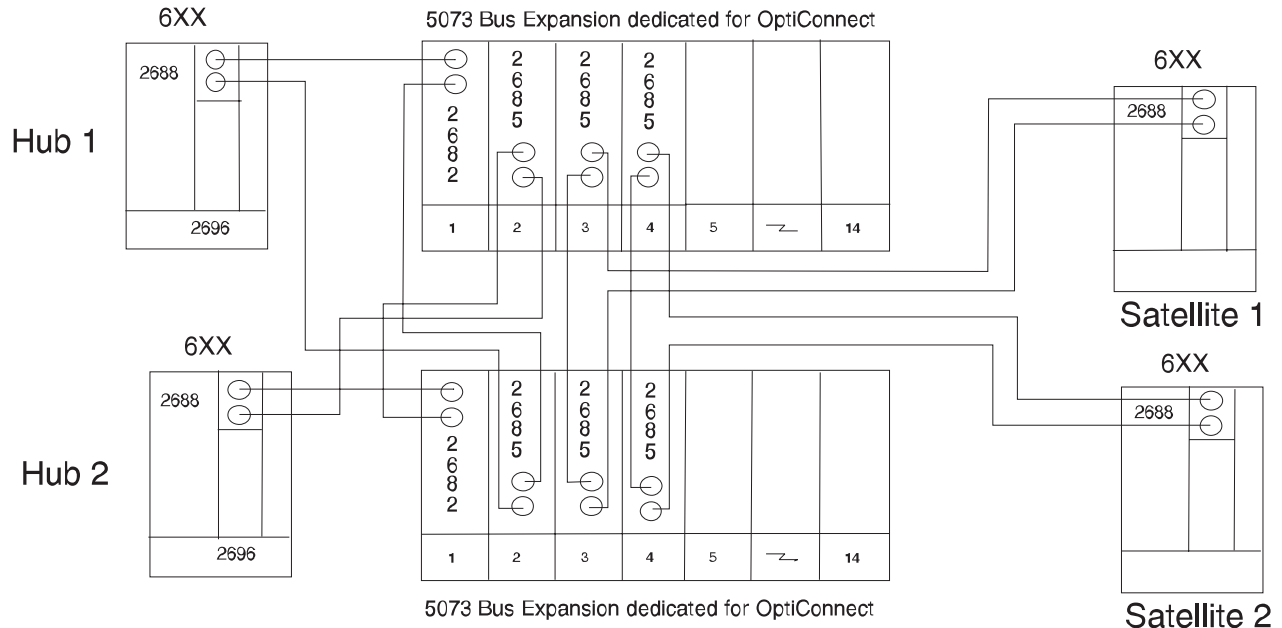
Satellite 1 - 6XX:

- Feature Code 2688 - Qty 1 (Optical Link (1063Mbps) card)

Satellite 2 - 6XX:

- Feature Code 2688 - Qty 1 (Optical Link (1063Mbps) card)

An example of a dual-hub OptiConnect cluster is shown in Figure 4 on page 8.



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Figure 4. Dual-Hub OptiConnect Cluster

Hardware requirements for a four-system, dual-hub OptiConnect cluster

Hub 1 - 6XX:

- Feature Code 5073 - Qty 1 (System I/O Expansion Unit)
- Feature Code 2685 - Qty 3 (1063Mbps OptiConnect Receiver card)
- Cables - Qty 4 (20 meter RISC fiber-optic cable)

Hub 2 - 6XX:

- Feature Code 5073 - Qty 1 (System I/O Expansion Unit)
- Feature Code 2685 - Qty 3 (1063Mbps OptiConnect Receiver card)
- Cables - Qty 3 (20 meter RISC fiber-optic cable)

Satellite 1 - 6XX:

- Feature Code 2688 - Qty 1 (Optical Link (1063Mbps) card)

Satellite 2 - 6XX:

- Feature Code 2688 - Qty 1 (Optical Link (1063Mbps) card)

Note: The external bus used for OptiConnect on a satellite system must be the odd bus if the other bus on the Optical Link card is used to connect to a non-OptiConnect tower. If configured the other way around, and the satellite system is started while the hub system is powered off, the other bus will configure in as the even bus. This may result in problems when the hub system is powered up.

Verifying Installation

To ensure that the OptiConnect code and objects have been installed correctly, run the Check Product Option (CHKPRDOPT) command.

To verify a successful installation, perform the following:

1. Start the OptiConnect subsystem. Enter the following command on all systems:

```
STRSBS QSOC/QSOC
```

2. Check the operator messages for the messages that were issued when QSOC subsystem was started. Enter the following command on all systems:

```
DSPMSG *SYSOPR
```

The following messages should appear after a successful initiation of the OptiConnect Connection Manager:

```
Subsystem QSOC in library QSOC starting.  
Subsystem QSOC started.  
OptiConnect connection manager started at mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss.  
OptiConnect connected to SYSTEMA using SOC01 at mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss.  
OptiConnect connected to SYSTEMB using SOC02 at mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss.
```

The number of messages (and adapter types within the messages) you see depend on the following:

- Your hardware configuration
- The systems to which you are connected
- The systems that have started the OptiConnect subsystem

3. Enter the command VFYOPCCNN from the command line

This begins the installation verification. It ensures system-to-system connection within the cluster. Check your joblog for the completion message.

```
OptiConnect verification test completed with no errors.
```

4. Use the Work with OptiConnect Activity (WRKOPCACT) command to check the OptiConnect activity on the systems in the cluster. Enter:

```
QSOC/WRKOPCACT
```

You should see activity as a result of the Verify OptiConnect Connection (VFYOPCCNN) procedure. VFYOPCCNN causes the system to act as a *client* to each of the other systems in the network. See “Work with OptiConnect Activity (WRKOPCACT)” on page 19 for more information on how to use this command.

5. To confirm the hardware connections are operational and show the operational status of the bus receiver cards, enter:

```
WRKHDWRSC TYPE(*CSA)
```

The Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command TYPE(*CSA) displays a resource for each remote system that had, at some point, an operational connection to the system on which you are entering the command. See “Work with Hardware Resources” on page 27.

Chapter 3. Understanding the OptiConnect Environment

OptiConnect Terminology

An OptiConnect cluster is a collection of AS/400 systems that are connected through dedicated system buses by using fiber-optic cables. The systems in an OptiConnect cluster share a common external optical system bus that is located in an expansion unit or frame. The system that provides this shared system bus is called the **hub** system. Hardware to create a hub system for an OptiConnect cluster consists of a dedicated system I/O expansion unit or frame. Each system that plugs into this shared bus with an OptiConnect Receiver card is called a **satellite** system. Each satellite system dedicates one of its external system buses to connect to the receiver card in the hub system's expansion unit or frame.

The OptiConnect **link** refers to the fiber-optic cable that connects a system to the shared bus. The OptiConnect **path** refers to the logical relationship between each pair of systems in the cluster. There are two levels of redundancy available to the OptiConnect cluster. The first one is **link redundancy**, and the second one is **path redundancy**.

Link redundancy is achieved by linking systems together via fiber-optic cables. Every Optical Link card has two external optical bus ports that are cabled to the ports in the OptiConnect receiver card. If an Optical Link card is connected to two separate bus receiver cards, then a third cable connects these two cards. If the primary cable for a bus fails, the Optical Link card will detect the failure. It will then route subsequent bus traffic across the other cable or cables. This feature is standard for all OptiConnect systems that are attached to the OptiConnect hub. Bus performance and availability is degraded for both buses until the failing link has been restored.

The second level of redundancy available to the OptiConnect cluster is **path redundancy**. Configuring two hub systems can establish path redundancy in the OptiConnect cluster. Each satellite uses one bus to connect with one hub system, and another bus to connect to the other hub system. The OS/400 infrastructure automatically detects that two buses are available, and during normal communications, both buses will be used. In the case of a communication failure the remaining bus picks up all of the communication traffic.

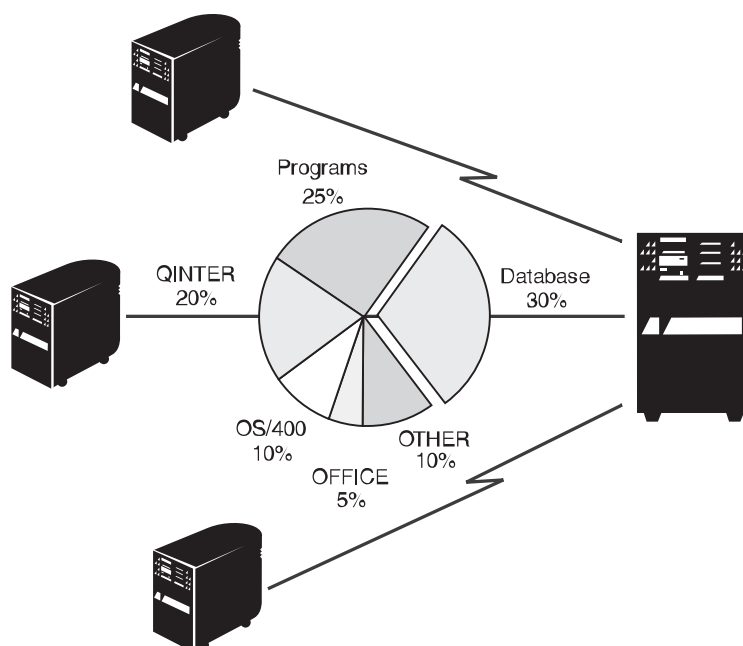
Note: There is a limitation to the recovery capability of this configuration when processing some types of transactions. If a bus/link/adaptor fails when this type of transaction is in flight, the alternate bus cannot be used to recover. In this case, the job will receive a communication error. See "Appendix A. Messages" on page 57 for more information about communications messages.

Link redundancy is standard for all OptiConnect buses. The customer can order path redundancy. An extra set of OptiConnect Receiver cards, and either an extra I/O expansion tower or frame will be required, along with another set of cables.

Note: Systems attached to the hub system do **not** use the hub system's CPU resources.

Application Structure

An OptiConnect cluster will usually have a database system and one or more application systems. The system where the database resides is the **database system**, and the systems that contain the applications are called **application systems**. The OptiConnect software allows a program on the application system to make database changes or database queries on the database system. Central Processing Unit (CPU) work load ratios of under 30% database, and 70% application will benefit the most by distributing work loads between systems in the OptiConnect network. Figure 5 illustrates an example of this type of setup.



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Figure 5. CPU Utilization by OptiConnect for OS/400

Another important consideration is whether the application is batch or interactive. This clustering technology is optimal for interactive work loads. Batch workloads require special considerations and may not be appropriate for use in an OptiConnect environment. However, solutions can be designed to effectively handle a mixture of batch and interactive work loads, as well as multiple database and application methods. Applications with heavy database activity and large numbers of file Open and Close operations, may not realize the full potential of the OptiConnect technology.

When a program opens a database file, the associated DDM file or RDB entry identifies the database system name. The OptiConnect Connection Manager on the application system sends the database request to the database system using a fast *device driver*. The OptiConnect communication link provides access at a fraction of the DDM system overhead because its communications protocol operates only in a specific shared bus environment. The OptiConnect Connection Manager connects the request with an agent job on the database system. Agent jobs work with the database code to issue the request and route the result back to the application system.

OptiConnect Components

The following list outlines the basic required components of OptiConnect. They should not be deleted for any reason.

Library

The QSOC library holds all the objects that are used by OptiConnect:

- Programs
- Files
- Classes
- Commands
- Data areas
- Panel groups
- Subsystem Description
- Product loads
- Job Queue
- Job descriptions

Subsystem

The OptiConnect connection manager jobs and agent jobs run in the QSOC subsystem unless a mode table has been configured to run under a different subsystem. See “Use of Mode Tables” on page 44.

Jobs

OptiConnect has two kinds of jobs: The OptiConnect Connection Manager job (SOCMGR) and the agent jobs (SOCAnnnnnn). The SOCMGR job manages OptiConnect resources. There is one SOCMGR job per system. The SOCAnnnnnn job (agent) interfaces with the database on behalf of the application system. Each of the agent jobs is a data access job that works to get data to and from the remote system.

Job Descriptions

There are three job descriptions for OptiConnect: QYYCMGR, QYYCDTSU, and QYYCSRA. QYYCMGR is the job description for the SOCMGR job. QYYCDTSU is the job description for all SOCAnnnnnn jobs. QYYCSRA is the job description for the ObjectConnect Save/Restore agent jobs. These job descriptions are shipped as part of OptiConnect.

Job Queue

The QSOC job queue is used to submit OptiConnect jobs to the QSOC subsystem.

Autostart job

The SOCMGR job is automatically started when the QSOC subsystem is started.

User Profile

The OptiConnect Connection Manager job runs under the QSOC user profile. The OptiConnect agent jobs run under QUSER user profile however can be changed through job description QYYCDTSU. The agent job’s authority and library list can also be changed through the job description QYYCDTSU. See “Customizing OptiConnect” on page 36.

Routing Entries

The routing entries used in starting subsystem jobs have compare values of QYYCDTSU, QYYCMGR, QYYCSRA, and QZDMAGNT.

Commands

OptiConnect commands are:

- **WRKOPCACT** (Work with OptiConnect Activity): displays information on the number of transactions and number of bytes that are read and written for both application and database systems. It also provides information about the connection status to other systems.
- **DSPOPCLNK** (Display OptiConnect Link Status): shows pertinent link information about multiple systems that are connected using the fiber-optic bus.
- **VFYOPCCNN** (Verify OptiConnect Connection): runs the OptiConnect Installation Verification process. See “Verifying Installation” on page 9.

QSOC Subsystem

The OptiConnect system jobs, as delivered by IBM, are set up to run in the QSOC subsystem. You can find a description of the QSOC subsystem in the QSOC library. To view the description, enter the following Display Subsystem Description (DSPSBSD) command:

```
DSPSBSD (QSOC/QSOC)
```

The subsystem description contains information on many items. The following information pertains specifically to the OptiConnect operating environment:

- **Autostart job entries**

Autostart job entries list jobs that are initiated when the subsystem is started. An autostart job is defined for the QSOC subsystem, and runs when the subsystem is started. This job initiates the OptiConnect Connection Manager job, SOCMGR.

When you choose option 3 on the Display Subsystem Description display, you receive a display that lists the autostart entries. Figure 6 shows an example of the Display Autostart Job Entries screen.

Display Autostart Job Entries			System: SYSTEMA
Subsystem description: QSOC		Status: Active	
Job	Job Description	Library	
SOCMGR	QYYCMGR	QSOC	

Figure 6. Display Autostart Job Entries

- **Job queue entries**

You can display the job queue entries by choosing option 6 on the Subsystem Description display. The Display Job Queue Entries display shows the queues from which jobs are taken when a given subsystem is run. Figure 7 on page 15 shows an example of the job queue entries that are defined in the QSOC subsystem.

```

                                Display Job Queue Entries
                                System: SYSTEMA
Subsystem description:  QSOC           Status: Active

Seq  Job      Library  Max -----Max by Priority-----
Nbr  Queue    Library  Active 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
 10  QSOC     QSOC    *NOMAX *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *

```

Figure 7. Display Job Queue Entries

- **Routing entries**

You can display the routing entries detail by choosing option 7 on the Subsystem Description display. Figure 8 is an example of a Display Routing Entry Detail display which shows a compare value of QYYCDTSU. This value is matched against the routing data field in the job description that is placed in the job queue for this subsystem. When the job is pulled off the job queue, the routing data is compared to all of the routing entries in the subsystem. When a match is found, the program that is listed for the routing entry is run. The program is run using the class that is specified for that job.

```

                                Display Routing Entry Detail
                                System: SYSTEMA
Subsystem description:  QSOC           Status: Active

Routing entry sequence number . . . . . : 10
Program . . . . . : QYYCDTSU
Library . . . . . : QSOC
Class . . . . . : QYYCAGNT
Library . . . . . : QSOC
Maximum active routing steps . . . . . : *NOMAX
Pool identifier . . . . . : 1
Compare value . . . . . : 'QYYCDTSU'

Compare start position . . . . . : 1

                                Bottom

Press Enter to continue.

F3=Exit   F12=Cancel   F14=Display previous entry

```

Figure 8. Display Routing Entry Detail

Each entry on this display is described in detail in the *Work Management* book.

OptiConnect Job Descriptions

The job descriptions for the SOCMGR and SOCAⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿ jobs are already defined in the QSOC library when you install OptiConnect. SOCMGR job uses QYYCMGR job description, and the SOCAⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿ jobs use QYYCDTSU job description. These job descriptions may be altered to fit the customer environment.

The Connection Manager job, SOCMGR, maintains the agent jobs through the request data in the job description, QYYCMGR. To change this, see “QYYCMGR Job Description” on page 39.

The default value for OptiConnect agent jobs, SOCAⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿ, runs under the **QUSER** user profile. See “Changing QUSER Access Authority” on page 37 for more information.

Chapter 4. Managing the OptiConnect Cluster

This chapter describes the key elements for operating the OptiConnect cluster.

Starting OptiConnect

Starting OptiConnect is initiated by starting the QSOC subsystem. When you start the QSOC subsystem, the OptiConnect Connection Manager, SOCMGR, starts as an autostart job. If prestart agent jobs (SOCA n n n n n) are defined, they will also start automatically when QSOC subsystem starts.

To start the QSOC subsystem, you must enter the Start Subsystem (STRSBS) command on each system.

```
STRSBS QSOC/QSOC
```

Ending OptiConnect

Because OptiConnect runs under the QSOC subsystem, you can end OptiConnect by shutting down QSOC. Before you end the OptiConnect subsystem on a particular system, you should make sure that there are no OptiConnect application programs that use the connection. See “Work with Active Jobs (WRKACTJOB)” on page 18.

If you are using remote journaling over OptiConnect on this system, end it before ending the QSOC subsystem. Remote journal jobs do not get displayed with the Work with Active Jobs (WRKACTJOB) command.

To end OptiConnect, enter the following command:

```
ENDSBS QSOC *IMMED
```

After the ENDSBS command is issued, the time required to end the OptiConnect manager varies with the number of agent jobs to end in the subsystem. See “Tips on Starting and Stopping your System with OptiConnect” for more information on starting and stopping agent jobs. During this time, the QSOC subsystem cannot be restarted.

Note: Ending OptiConnect on one system does not affect OptiConnect activity between other systems on the same bus.

Tips on Starting and Stopping your System with OptiConnect

When you stop OptiConnect, you are also stopping any prestarted agent jobs. The more agent jobs, the longer it takes to end QSOC subsystem. Similarly, when starting OptiConnect, the larger the initial number of agent jobs you specified, the longer the subsystem takes to start.

Balancing the number of prestarted agent jobs, and the time the subsystem takes to start or stop is important. Prestarted agent jobs use resources as the jobs start or end. You must consider how many prestarted agent jobs you may need.

For example, if there are many short transactions, as when retail stores process credit card authorizations, increasing the number of prestarted jobs may be

beneficial. Increasing the number of prestarted jobs also increases the time the subsystem QSOC takes to start. However, prestarted jobs allow you to quickly process the credit card authorizations.

On the other hand, you may have longer, less numerous transactions. For example, when a teller at a bank signs on for the day. In this type of environment, you may decide that less prestarted jobs, and a shorter system startup is beneficial.

For more information on how to alter the number of prestarted jobs, see "OptiConnect Performance Factors" on page 41.

Prior to ending the QSOC subsystems, you should vary off the *OPC controllers and the corresponding controllers on the other system. The ENDSBS QSOC command leaves the controllers in an unusable state that requires the user to vary them off, then on, to activate. If the user varies the controllers off manually, then less processing takes place while ending the subsystem.

Getting Information about OptiConnect Activity

Use the following commands to determine if OptiConnect is active and to obtain information about its resources and components:

Work with Active Job

WRKACTJOB

Work with OptiConnect Activity

WRKOPCACT

Display OptiConnect Link Status

DSPOPCLNK

Work with Hardware Resources

WRKHDWRSC

Display Hardware Resources

DSPHDWRSC

The examples in the following sections demonstrate a four-system, dual-hub configuration. The screens are from SYSTEMA which is one of the hubs or bus-owning systems.

Work with Active Jobs (WRKACTJOB)

You can see a list of active jobs in the QSOC subsystem and monitor OptiConnect activity by using the Work with Active Jobs (WRKACTJOB) command. This can be helpful in determining the start up parameters that are passed to the OptiConnect Connection Manager. To see the active jobs in the QSOC subsystem, enter:

```
WRKACTJOB SBS(QSOC)
```

If the QSOC subsystem is running, you will see a SOCMGR job. If an agent job has been started, you will see one or more agent jobs (SOCAnnnnnn jobs) on the target system. Figure 9 on page 19 shows a sample of the Work with Active Jobs display. As you can see, the (SOCMGR) job is running, as well as one agent job (SOCA000001).


```

Work with Active Jobs                                SYSTEMA
                                                    12/02/95 15:13:17
CPU % .0  Elapsed time: 00:00:00      Active Jobs 60
Type options, press Enter.
  2=Change  3=Hold  4=End  5=Work with  6=Release  7=Display message
  8=Work with spooled files  13=Disconnect ...

Opt Subsystem/Job      User      Type  CPU % Function      Status
-   QSOC              QSYS     SBS   .0      DEQW
-   SOCA000001        QSOC     BCH   .0      DEQW
-   SOCMGR            QSOC     ASJ   .0 PGM-QYYCMGR  DEQW

                                                    Bottom
Parameters or command
===>
F3=Exit    F5=Refresh  F7=Find    F10=Restart statistics
F11=Display elapsed data  F12=Cancel  F23=More options  F24=More keys

```

Figure 9. Work with Active Jobs

To determine if agents are active or inactive (prestarted), enter number 5 (Work with) to the left of the job name. Then, choose the option that allows you to view the call stack or view open files. INACTIVE agents are SOCA##### with no open files.

Active agents are often present until one of the following occurs:

- The source system job ends, or the user logs off
- The source system job ends, or the user uses the Reclaim Resources (RCLRSC) command
- The source system job ends, or the user uses the Reclaim DDM Conversations (RCLDDMCNV) command

Work with OptiConnect Activity (WRKOPCACT)

The Work with OptiConnect Activity (WRKOPCACT) command, allows you to view information about database transactions, fibre-optic bus activity, and connection status for client and server systems. When running this command, three views of the WRKOPCACT display are available. To display the Work with OptiConnect Activity display, enter:

```
WRKOPCACT
```

Work with OptiConnect Activity							System: SYSTEMA
Collection Start Time : 15:03:46							
Collection End Time : 15:54:56							
Collection Elapsed Time : 00:51:10							
Type options, press Enter.							
1=Vary on 2=Vary off							
Opt	System Resource	Total Trans	Trans /Sec	Data Count	Data Rate	% Used	Connection Status
	SYSTEMB	8	0	4	1	0	Varied on
	SOC13			2	1	0	Active
	SOC02			2	0	0	Active
	SYSTEMC	0	0	1	0	0	Active
	SOC08			1	0	0	Varied on
	SOC10			0	0	0	Active
	SYSTEMD	3	0	3	0	0	Varied on
	SOC07			1	0	0	Active
	SOC04			2	0	0	Active
	Totals	11	0	8	1	0	
							Bottom
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F13=Reset F11=Client Statistics View F12=Cancel							
F14=Jobs and Tasks							

Figure 10. Work with OptiConnect Activity Display

Figure 10 above shows an example of the Work with OptiConnect Activity display from the perspective of an *application* system. The screen shows information about the Connection Status and Total Transactions between the system issuing the command, and other systems in the OptiConnect network.

The activity is broken down by individual OptiConnect adapter cards for each system and defined over the collection period. The collection period is shown at the top of the display. To reset the collection data on this display, press F13 (Reset). You can vary on or vary off the systems or resources shown on this display using the options listed.

The next display shows this systems activity as a *client*. It can be accessed by pressing the

F11=Client Statistics View

function key.

Work with OptiConnect Activity

System: SYSTEMA

Collection Start Time : 15:03:46
 Collection End Time : 15:54:56
 Collection Elapsed Time : 00:51:10

Type options, press Enter.
 1=Vary on 2=Vary off

Opt	System Resource	-----Client Statistics-----			
		Users	Transactions	Read(KB)	Write(KB)
	SYSTEMB	0	3	5	2
	SOC13			4	2
	SOC02			1	0
	SYSTEMC	0	12	1	1
	SOC08			1	0
	SOC10			0	1
	SYSTEMD	0	0	7	0
	SOC07			3	0
	SOC04			4	0
	Totals	0	15	13	3

Bottom

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F13=Reset F11=Server Statistics View F12=Cancel
 F14=Jobs and Tasks

The next display shows this system's activity as a *server*. It can be accessed by pressing the F11=Server Statistics View function key.

Work with OptiConnect Activity

System: SYSTEMA

Collection Start Time : 15:03:46
 Collection End Time : 15:54:56
 Collection Elapsed Time : 00:51:10

Type options, press Enter.
 1=Vary on 2=Vary off

Opt	System Resource	-----Server Statistics-----			
		Agents	Transactions	Read(KB)	Write(KB)
	SYSTEMB	1	4	9	2
	SOC13			4	2
	SOC02			5	0
	SYSTEMC	3	10	2	1
	SOC08			2	1
	SOC10			0	0
	SYSTEMD	0	0	6	0
	SOC07			3	0
	SOC04			3	0
	Totals	4	14	17	3

Bottom

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F13=Reset F11=Main View F12=Cancel
 F14=Jobs and Tasks

OptiConnect Jobs and Tasks

The Work with OptiConnect Jobs function, accessible from the F14=Jobs and Tasks function key, allows the user to view a list of OptiConnect jobs and tasks. OptiConnect jobs and tasks have one or more OptiConnect conversations attached. The initial prompt panel, displayed below, allows jobs and systems to be divided

into subsets. If any of the input character strings are ended with an '*', then that '*' will be treated as a wildcard.

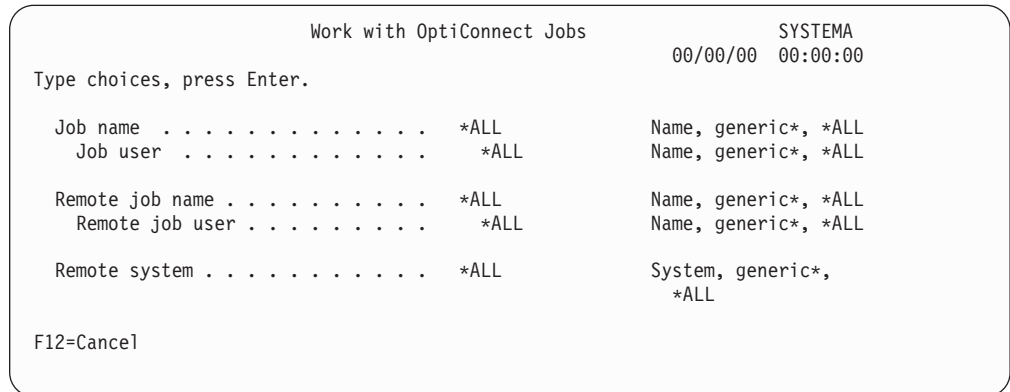


Figure 11. Work with OptiConnect Jobs Display

After the selection information has been entered, the Work with OptiConnect Jobs and Tasks screen is displayed, and shows the following information:

- Local Job
The name of the job or task that exists on the system where WRKOPCACT is run.
- Local User
The user of the local job. This field is blank if the entry is a task.
- Remote Job
The name of the job or task that exists on the remote system.
- Remote User
The user of the remote job.
- Remote Number
The job number of the remote job.
- Remote System
The system where the remote job or task exists.

Work with OptiConnect Jobs and Tasks						SYSTEMA
						09/16/98 14:09:54
Type options, press Enter.						
5=Work with Job			9=End Remote Job			
Opt	Local Job	Local User	Remote Job	Remote User	Remote Number	Remote System
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058622	SYSTEMA
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058440	SYSTEMA
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058437	SYSTEMA
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058430	SYSTEMA
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058428	SYSTEMA
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058622	SYSTEMB
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058440	SYSTEMB
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058437	SYSTEMB
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058430	SYSTEMB
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058428	SYSTEMB
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058622	SYSTEMD
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058440	SYSTEMD
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058437	SYSTEMD
	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	ADMIN	QTMHHTTP	058430	SYSTEMD
						More...
F3=Exit		F4=Prompt		F5=Refresh		F11=Display Statistics View
F14=Display Jobs Only		F15=Display Tasks Only		F16=Resequence		F12=Cancel

Figure 12. Work with OptiConnect Jobs and Tasks (View 1)

To select an option, type the option number in the **Opt** column and press Enter. The function associated with the selected option will be performed for each of the selected jobs. For more information about the options available, move the cursor to the **Opt** column and press Help. The options are not available for tasks.

Note: You may type an option next to one or more job.

You can select the following options:

- 5=Work with Job

Use this option to display the Work with Job (WRKJOB) menu. WRKJOB may be used to end the local job, and consequently, the remote job as well. While the jobs are ending, the path status shows close pending, CLSPND. If F13=Reset is pressed after both jobs have ended, the job entry disappears from the list.

- 9=End Remote Job

Use this option to run the End Job (ENDJOB) command on the remote system. When the remote job is ended, the path status shows close pending, CLSPND. Local and remote job names remain in the job list entry until the local job either ends, or Distributed Data Management (DDM) conversations are reclaimed. You can reclaim these conversations using the Reclaim DDM Conversations (RCLDDMCNV) command. If RCLDDMCNV is used, the local job will not end, but will be removed from the list once it is refreshed. At this point, it is no longer considered to be an OptiConnect job, although it is still available for other work.

If you press the

F11=Display Statistics View

function key, Figure 13 on page 24, *Work with OptiConnect Jobs and Tasks* appears.

Work with OptiConnect Jobs and Tasks						SYSTEMA
						09/16/98 16:54:26
Type options, press Enter.						
5=Work with Job 9=End Remote Job						
Opt	Local Job	Local User	Path Status	Transaction Count	Response Time	Data Count
	USRRESTART	QTMHHTTP	IDLE	12	12.00	12
	USRRESTART	QTMHHTTP	IDLE	14	14.00	14
	USRRESTART	QTMHHTTP	BUSY	16	15.00	15
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	IDLE	8	8.00	8
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	BUSY	10	9.00	9
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	IDLE	10	10.00	10
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	BUSY	14	13.00	13
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	IDLE	8	8.00	8
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	BUSY	10	9.00	9
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	IDLE	10	10.00	10
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	BUSY	14	13.00	13
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	IDLE	8	8.00	8
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	BUSY	10	9.00	9
	WEBDY020	QTMHHTTP	IDLE	10	10.00	10

More...

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F11=Display Remote View F12=Cancel
F13=Reset F14=Display Jobs Only F15=Display Tasks Only F16=Resequene

Figure 13. Work with OptiConnect Jobs and Tasks (View 2)

The display above shows the following information:

- Path Status

Busy: the job or task has at least one outstanding OptiConnect transaction that has not completed.

Idle: there is no outstanding OptiConnect transactions, and the job, or task is not doing any OptiConnect communications work at this time.

CLSPND: an OptiConnect close path is pending, and the path, or conversation is in the process of closing down.

LBUSY: the job or task has at least one outstanding OptiConnect transaction that has not been in that state for more than 10 minutes.

- Transaction Count

The total number of OptiConnect requests that have been initiated since the last WRKOPCACT restart. The transactions count is expressed in individual transactions, and is accumulative since either the last time OptiConnect started, or the job and task data collection were reset.

- Response Time

The total time, in seconds, waiting for OptiConnect transactions to complete, divided by the completed transaction count. The completed transaction count is the previously defined transaction count if idle, or the transaction count minus one, if busy. Response time is an average that is measured since the last time OptiConnect started, or the job and task data collection were reset.

- Data Count

The data that is transferred by the job or task in Kilobytes. This figure is accumulative since either the last time OptiConnect started, or the job and task data collection were reset.

Note: When one or more remote jobs have been requested to end and F4=Prompt is pressed, then the End Remote OptiConnect Job (OPCJRCF) screen will be displayed for each job. Otherwise, Confirm End of Remote OptiConnect Jobs (OPCECNF) is displayed for a single confirmation.

Display OptiConnect Link Status (DSPOPCLNK)

To display the connection status information of the links between systems in the fiber-optic network, use the Display OptiConnect Link Status (DSPOPCLNK) command.

Display OptiConnect Link Status						
					System:	SYSTEMA
System Resource	-----Remote Optical Links-----			Remote Bus	Connection Status	
	Top Link	Bottom Link	Redundant Link			
SYSTEMB						
SOC13	Active	Ready	Ready	4	Active	
SOC02	Ready	Active	Ready	5	Active	
SYSTEMC						
SOC08	Active	Ready	Down	2	Active	
SOC10	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Failed	
SYSTEMD						
SOC07	Active	Ready	Ready	6	Active	
SOC04	Ready	Active	Ready	7	Active	
					Bottom	
F3=Exit		F5=Refresh data		F11=Display local links		
				F12=Cancel		

Figure 14. Display OptiConnect Link Status, Part 1

The Display OptiConnect Link Status screen indicated below shows information related to local optical links. To access this screen, press the:

F11=Display Local Links

function key.

Display OptiConnect Link Status						
					System:	SYSTEMA
System Resource	-----Local Optical Links-----			Remote Bus	Connection Status	
	Top Link	Bottom Link	Redundant Link			
SYSTEMB						
SOC13	Active	Ready	Ready	6	Active	
SOC02	Ready	Active	Ready	7	Active	
SYSTEMC						
SOC08	Active	Ready	Down	6	Active	
SOC10	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Failed	
SYSTEMD						
SOC07	Active	Ready	Ready	6	Active	
SOC04	Ready	Active	Ready	7	Active	
					Bottom	
F3=Exit		F5=Refresh data		F11=Display bus owner		
				F12=Cancel		

Figure 15. Display OptiConnect Link Status, Part 2

Information can also be obtained to indicate the bus owner. To access the Display OptiConnect Link Status indicated below, press the

F11=Display bus owner

function key.

Display OptiConnect Link Status						System: SYSTEMA
System Resource	Local Bus	Remote Resource	Remote Bus	Bus Owner	System Card	
SYSTEMB						
SOC13	6	SOC10	4	SYSTEMA	2	
SOC02	7	SOC04	5	SYSTEMD	2	
SYSTEMC						
SOC08	6	SOC24	2	SYSTEMA	3	
SOC10				SYSTEMD		
SYSTEMD						
SOC07	6	SOC12	6	SYSTEMA	1	
SOC04	7	SOC06	7	SYSTEMD	0	

Bottom

F3=Exit F5=Refresh data F11=Display Remote Links F12=Cancel

Figure 16. Display OptiConnect Link Status, Part 3

The Display OptiConnect Link Status screens show the following:

- The local system/resource and the associated local bus number
- Remote resource
- Remote bus number
- Bus owner: the system that owns the shared bus
- Link status
 - Active: Cable in use for logical path SOCxx
 - Ready: Cable available for use
 - Down: Failure in cable, or optical hardware or remote system is down
 - Unknown: Remote system could not be contacted
- Connection status
 - Vary on pending: Remote system could not be contacted
 - Varied on: Normal status
 - Varyon/degraded: Normal status; redundancy lost
 - Active: Normal status; currently in use
 - Active/degraded: Same as *Active* with redundancy lost
 - Failed: Failed

You may receive a connection status message indicating some troubleshooting is required. Review the following to help with potential problems:

- Any status for a Link or Connection of *Active*, *Ready*, or *Varied on* indicates that OptiConnect is operating correctly.
- If a system shows a Link Status of *Down*, then either a hub system is down or a cable/OptiConnect card has failed. The same is true for a Connection Status of *Varyon/degraded*, or *Active/degraded*. To solve this problem:
 1. Check that all systems are operational
 2. If a hub system is down, wait for it to be powered up and try the command again
 3. If all hubs are operational, call your IBM Service Representative

Note: This does not apply to customers with 500 or 510 systems in an OptiConnect cluster.

- If a link status is *Unknown* or Connection Status is *Vary on pending*, check that the remote system is operational, and that the QSOC subsystem has been started.
- If the DSPOPCLNK screen is blank, then QSOC subsystem has not started on the system that you are signed on.

To print the entire Display OptiConnect Link Status screen use the Display OptiConnect Link Status DSPOPCLNK OUTPUT(*PRINT) command.

Determining Hardware Resources

The Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command is used to display information on OptiConnect adapters. The adapters represent systems that are linked to this system through the shared bus. An adapter that is associated with this system is **NOT** shown.

Work with Hardware Resources

To display the OptiConnect adapters, use the Work with Hardware Resources command. Enter the following:

```
WRKHDWRSC TYPE(*CSA)
```

WRKHDWRSC TYPE(*CSA) displays a resource for each remote system that had, at some point, an operational connection to the system on which you are entering the command.

The examples in the following sections demonstrate a four-system, dual-path configuration that shows SYSTEMA as the bus-owning system (Hub).

Work with Coupled Resources

System: SYSTEMA

Type options, press Enter.
7=Display resource detail

Opt	Resource	Type-Model	Status	System	Text
	BUS06		Operational		Host Bus
7	SOC13	2685-000	Operational	SYSTEMB	Shared Bus Adapter
	SOC08	2683-000	Operational	SYSTEMC	Shared Bus Adap
	SOC07	2685-000	Operational	SYSTEMD	Shared Bus Adap
	BUS07		Operational		Nonhost Bus
	SOC04	2682-000	Operational	SYSTEMD	Bus Adapter
	SOC02	2685-000	Operational	SYSTEMB	Shared Bus Adap
	SOC10	2683-000	Inoperative	SYSTEMC	Shared Bus Adap

Bottom

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F6=Print F12=Cancel

Figure 17. Work with Coupled Resources

Communication between two systems uses a pair of adapters: a source adapter, and a target adapter. The source adapter is the adapter to which a system is connected with optical cables. The target adapters are any remaining adapters on the shared bus that are connected to other systems. The WRKHDWRSC command does **not** display the source adapters to which you are optically connected. It

displays the target adapters for *other* system adapters on the shared bus, which represent systems to which you can communicate.

Some resources may have a status that is “Not detected”. This is caused by:

- A change in your configuration.
- A remote system that was not powered up when the OptiConnect system was started.

If a remote system was not powered up when the OptiConnect system was started, then power on the system. The resource should become operational as soon as the IPL on that system completes. The connection will still be displayed even though the subsystem on the remote system is not operational.

Next, select option 7 to display resource details such as physical location and logical address. Fields are blank for cards that physically reside in a bus on another system. Serial numbers appear as zeros for these cards.

```

                                Display Resource Detail
                                System:  SYSTEMA
Resource name . . . . . : SOC13
Text . . . . . : Shared Bus Adapter
Type-Model . . . . . : 2685-000
Serial Number . . . . . : 00-00000
Part Number . . . . . :

Physical location:
Frame ID
Card position
Logical address:
SPD bus:
System bus                6
System board              0
System card               1

                                Bottom

Press Enter to continue.

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F6=Print  F12=Cancel
```

Figure 18. Displaying Resource Details

Displaying Hardware Resources

Use the Display Hardware Resource (DSPHDWRSC) command to display, print, or direct to an output file, OptiConnect adapter information. This information consists of resource name, status, location, resource description, and the remote systems that are connected to the OptiConnect adapters. The following example prints the information:

```
DSPHDWRSC TYPE(*CSA) OUTPUT(*PRINT)
```

You see the same type of information that is shown in Figure 17 on page 27 and Figure 18.

Chapter 5. Setting up OptiConnect

Any AS/400 application that was written to use Distributed Data Management (DDM) can use OptiConnect. This is true for existing applications as well as new applications. Many applications that use an AS/400 database can transparently use DDM without changes to the application. OptiConnect uses the same mechanism as traditional DDM, where the DDM file controls access to a database. Applications that access a database by using OptiConnect DDM can also use traditional APPC DDM to access another database at the same time. See the *Distributed Data Management* book for more information about traditional APPC distributed data management.

There are two ways to route data requests through OptiConnect. The first is the **Fastpath OptiConnect** method and involves specifying a special keyword in the DDM file. The second method involves setting up **Extended Function Path OptiConnect**. If you are using the Fastpath method, OptiConnect agent jobs start in the OptiConnect Connection Manager and run in the QSOC subsystem. These jobs follow the OptiConnect job naming convention. Fastpath OptiConnect is the faster means of communication due to shorter code path, however two-phase commit protocols will not be supported.

If the Extended Function Path method is used, OptiConnect agent jobs are started by the advanced program-to-program communications (APPC) attach manager and run in QCMN subsystem. The agent job names follow the standard DDM naming conventions for communication jobs. Two-phase commit protocols are supported.

Utilizing OptiConnect

Fastpath OptiConnect utilizes a special device description of QYCTSOC. When an APPC conversation is directed at this device, the OptiConnect device driver redirects the conversation through the OptiConnect bus. This will bypass most of the standard DDM, DRDA, and APPC code.

Note: The QYCTSOC device description will be created during the software installation, but will always remain varied off. This device description is necessary and should not be deleted.

The second method for setting up OptiConnect is to configure an APPC device and controller. The controller description will have a type of *OPC, indicating to the device driver layer to use the bus. However, you cannot bypass some of the communication layers, as with the Fastpath method. This method is necessary for certain functions like two-phase commit, and some Lotus Domino Apps (LS:DO) that use LS:DO to access remote data. This is known as Extended Function Path OptiConnect.

Setting up Fastpath OptiConnect Routing

To route data requests over OptiConnect by using the Fastpath method, you need to specify the keyword, **QYCTSOC** in the device description parameter of the DDM file. You can use either the Create Distributed Data Management File (CRTDDMF) command, or the Change Distributed Data Management File (CHGDDMF) command to add this information.

When you create a new DDM file, do the following:

- For the Remote Location parameter, specify the system name of the target system where the request will be performed. (Display Network Attributes (DSPNETA) for the system name)
- When you have entered the rest of the information, press F10 (Additional parameters), page down (F8), and enter QYCTSOC for the device description. OptiConnect does not specifically use the other parameters on the CRTDDMF command. However, make sure that you have specified a valid selection (either *NO or *YES) for the Share Open Data Path parameter.

Note: When you specify QYCTSOC for the device, the remote location parameter is limited to a valid AS/400 system name.

When you change an existing DDM file, do the following:

- Enter the name of the DDM file and the library. Press Enter.
- For the Remote Location parameter, specify the name of the target system where the request will be performed. Press F10 (Additional parameters).
- On the Additional Parameters display, page down (F8), and enter QYCTSOC for the device description.

OptiConnect does not specifically use the other parameters on the CHGDDMF command. However, make sure that you have specified a valid selection for the Share Open Data Path parameter.

```

                                Create DDM File (CRTDDMF)

Type choices, press Enter.

DDM file . . . . . > TEST           Name
Library . . . . . > QGPL           Name, *CURLIB
Remote file:
  File . . . . . > TEST           Name, *NONSTD
  Library . . . . . > QGPL       Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
  Nonstandard file 'name' . . .

Remote location . . . . . > SYSTEMA   Name
Text 'description' . . . . . *BLANK

                                                                More..
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys

```

Figure 19. Creating a DDM file to use OptiConnect (View 1)

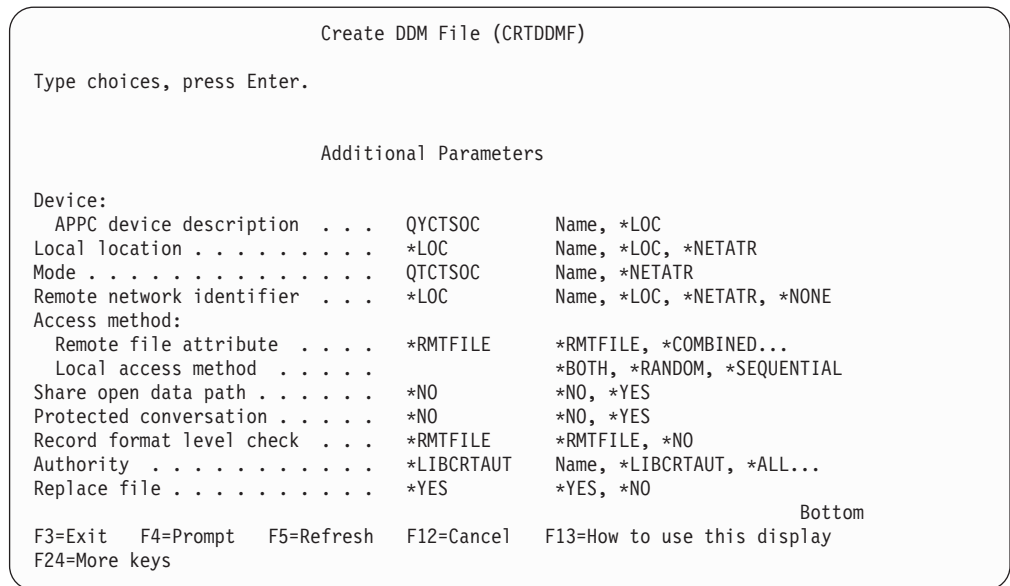


Figure 20. Creating a DDM file to use OptiConnect (View 2)

OptiConnect, by default, will accept any value in the **mode** parameter of a DDM file. However, if you want OptiConnect Agent jobs to start with the USRPRF specified in the QYYCDTSU job description, then you must use QYCTSOC in the mode parameter. Any other value in the mode parameter will result in the OptiConnect Agent job starting with the USRPRF, and the job description that initiated the DDM conversation. For more information, see “Use of Mode Tables” on page 44.

Setting up Extended Function Path Routing

To route data requests through OptiConnect without using the special device keyword, you create OptiConnect controllers and devices of type *OPC. The *OPC controller needs to be link type of *OPC. The remote system name must be the name of the target system.

Use the following commands to configure the *OPC controller:

1. Create the controller description.

```

CRTCTLAPPC CTLD(name) LINKTYPE(*OPC) RMTSYSNAME(sysname)
ROLE(*PRI or *SEC) DSAP(##)

```

You must create a pair of *OPC controllers (one on each of the two systems that uses OptiConnect to communicate). The Data Link Role of one system must be *PRI (primary), and the other must be *SEC (secondary). Setting the destination service access point (DSAP) value will set both the source service access point (SSAP), and DSAP parameters. The DSAP value must be valid and identical for both controllers on both systems in the pair. Valid values are 04, 08, 0C, 10, 14, 78, 7C.

The following is an example of creating an *OPC controller on two systems, SYSTEMA, and SYSTEMB. To create a controller on SYSTEMA to connect to SYSTEMB, enter the Create Controller Description (CRTCTLAPPC) command.

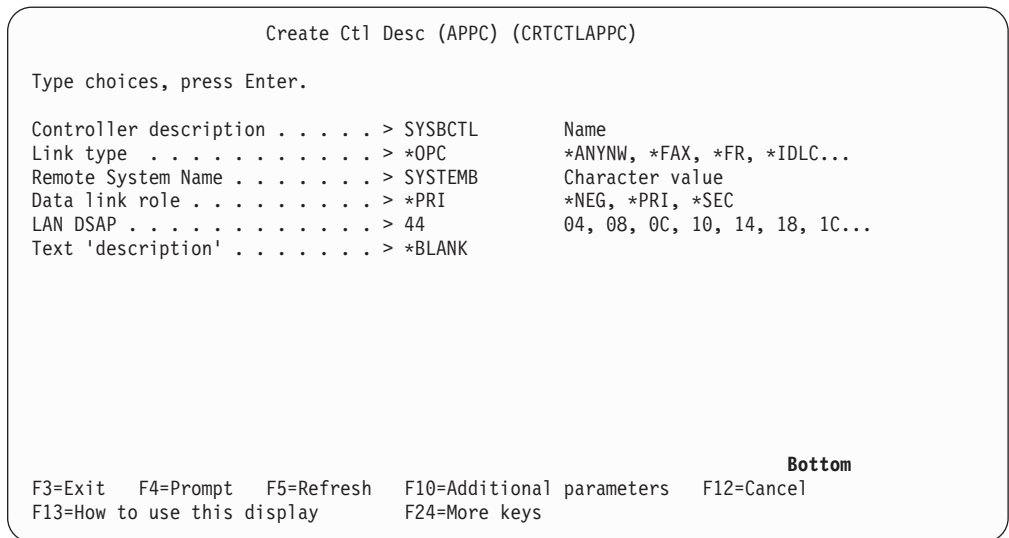


Figure 21. Create Controller Description on SYSTEMA to connect to SYSTEMB

The joblog now shows:

```
> CRTCTLAPPC CTLD(SYSBCTL) LINKTYPE(*OPC) RMTSYSNAME(SYSTEMB)
      ROLE(*PRI) DSAP(44)
      Description for controller SYSBCTL created.
```

2. Create a device description for each controller on each system.

```
CRTDEVAPPC DEVD(SYSBDEV) RMTLOCNAME(SYSB) ONLINE(*NO) LCLLOCNAME(SYSA)
CTL(SYSBCTL) APPN(*NO)
```

The *OPC controller will only accept devices that are created with APPN(*NO). The RMTLOCNAME and LCLLOCNAME need to be mirror images of the RMTLOCNAME and LCLLOCNAME on the other system in the 'pair'. Parameter ONLINE at IPL should be *NO since you cannot vary on OptiConnect controllers and attached devices until the QSOC subsystem has started.

The following are examples for creating an *OPC device description to attach to the controller. To create a device description on SYSTEMA to attach to controller SYSBCTL, enter the Create Device Description (CRTDEVAPPC) command.

```

Create Device Desc (APPC) (CRTDEVAPPC)

Type choices, press Enter.

Device description . . . . . > SYSBDEV      Name
Remote location . . . . . > SYSB          Name
Online at IPL . . . . . > *NO             *YES, *NO
Local location . . . . . > SYSA          Name, *NETATR
Remote network identifier . . . . . > *NETATR      Name, *NETATR, *NONE
Attached controller . . . . . > SYSBCTL     Name
Mode . . . . . > *NETATR                 Name, *NETATR
                                     + for more values
Message queue . . . . . > QSYSOPR        Name, QSYSOPR
Library . . . . . > *LIBL                Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
APPN-capable . . . . . > *NO            *YES, *NO
Single session:
  Single session capable . . . . . > *NO      *NO, *YES
  Number of conversations . . . . . >          1-512
Location password . . . . . > *NONE
Secure location . . . . . > *YES          *NO, *YES, *VFYENCPWD
                                     More...
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys

```

Figure 22. Create Device Description on SYSTEMA to attach to controller description SYSBCTL

The joblog now shows:

```

> CRTDEVAPPC DEVD(SYSBDEV) RMTLOCNAME(SYSB) ONLINE(*NO)
  LCLLOCNAME(SYSA) CTL(SYSBCTL) APPN(*NO)
  Description for device SYSBDEV created.

```

3. On the other system in the 'pair', create a controller and device description that will point to the previously created descriptions. On SYSTEMB enter the CRTCTLAPPC command to connect to SYSTEMA.

```

Create Ct1 Desc (APPC) (CRTCTLAPPC)

Type choices, press Enter.

Controller description . . . . . > SYSACTL      Name
Link type . . . . . > *OPC                 *ANYNW, *FAX, *FR, *IDLC...
Remote System Name . . . . . > SYSTEMA        Character value
Data link role . . . . . > *SEC             *NEG, *PRI, *SEC
LAN DSAP . . . . . > 44                    04, 08, 0C, 10, 14, 18, 1C...
Text 'description' . . . . . > *BLANK

                                     Bottom
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F10=Additional parameters  F12=Cancel
F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys

```

Figure 23. Create Controller Description on SYSTEMB to connect to SYSTEMA

The joblog now shows:

```

> CRTCTLAPPC CTLD(SYSACTL) LINKTYPE(*OPC)
  RMTSYSNAME(SYSTEMA) ROLE(*SEC) DSAP(44)
  Description for controller SYSACTL created.

```

4. Create a device description on SYSTEMB to attach to controller SYSACTL. Enter the CRTDEVAPPC command.

```

Create Device Desc (APPC) (CRTDEVAPPC)

Type choices, press Enter.

Device description . . . . . > SYSADEV      Name
Remote location . . . . . > SYSA          Name
Online at IPL . . . . . > *NO             *YES, *NO
Local location . . . . . > SYSB          Name, *NETATR
Remote network identifier . . . . . > *NETATR  Name, *NETATR, *NONE
Attached controller . . . . . > SYSACTL    Name
Mode . . . . . > *NETATR                 Name, *NETATR
                                     + for more values
Message queue . . . . . > QSYSOPR        Name, QSYSOPR
  Library . . . . . > *LIBL              Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
APPN-capable . . . . . > *NO             *YES, *NO
Single session:
  Single session capable . . . . . > *NO    *NO, *YES
  Number of conversations . . . . . >      1-512
Location password . . . . . > *NONE
Secure location . . . . . > *YES         *NO, *YES, *VFYENCPWD
                                     More...
F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys

```

Figure 24. Create Device Description on SYSTEMB to attach to controller description SYSACTL

The joblog now shows:

```

> CRTDEVAPPC DEVD(SYSADEV) RMTLOCNAME(SYSA) ONLINE(*NO)
  LCLLOCNAME(SYSB) CTL(SYSACTL) APPN(*NO)
  Description for device SYSADEV created.

```

5. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for all the system pairs in the OptiConnect network.
6. Vary on all *OPC controllers and devices to enable requests over OptiConnect.

When the first of a pair of *OPC controllers is varied on, the status of the controller changes to ACTIVE/CNN PENDING, or VARYON/CNN PENDING. That is, if the device is not varied on. This indicates that the OptiConnect path is not yet completely established. After the second of the *OPC pair is varied on, both controllers change to ACTIVE status, and the OptiConnect connection is available for data transfer.

Note: You must start the QSOC subsystem on both systems prior to varying on the *OPC controller and its associated devices. If the QSOC subsystem is ended on any system, the controllers on that system, and all connected systems, change to a status of ACTIVE/CNN PENDING, or VARYON/CNN PENDING. After the QSOC subsystem has restarted, there cannot be any activity through these controllers until they are varied off, and then back on.

The following are examples to vary on controllers and devices. Use the VRYCFG command on SYSTEMA to vary on controller SYSBCTL.

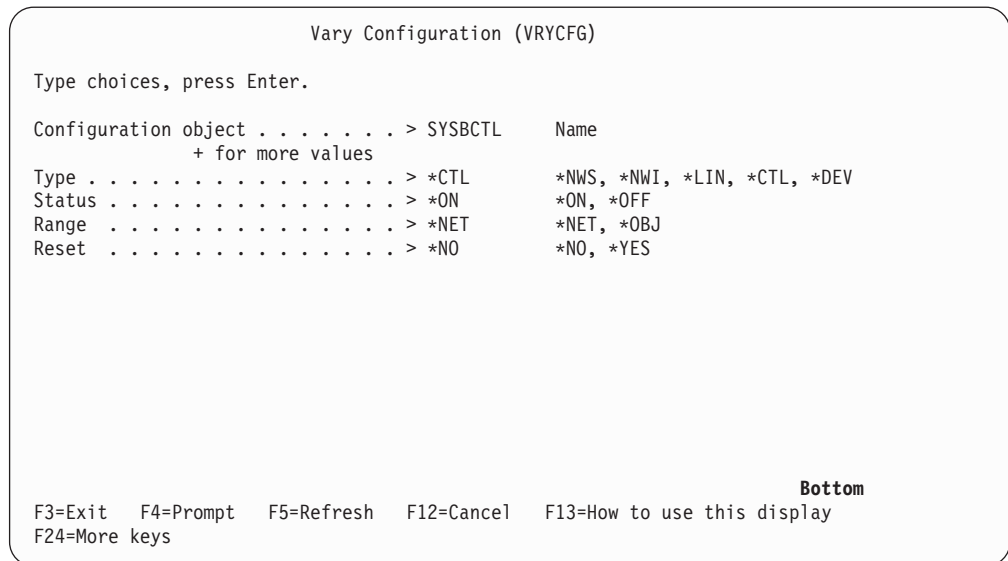


Figure 25. Vary Configuration on SYSTEMA to vary on controller SYSBCTL

The joblog now shows:

```
> VRYCFG CFGOBJ(SYSBCTL) CFGTYPE(*CTL) STATUS(*ON)
    Vary on completed for controller SYSBCTL.
    Vary on completed for device SYSBDEV.
```

Use the VRYCFG command on SYSTEMB to vary on controller SYSACTL.

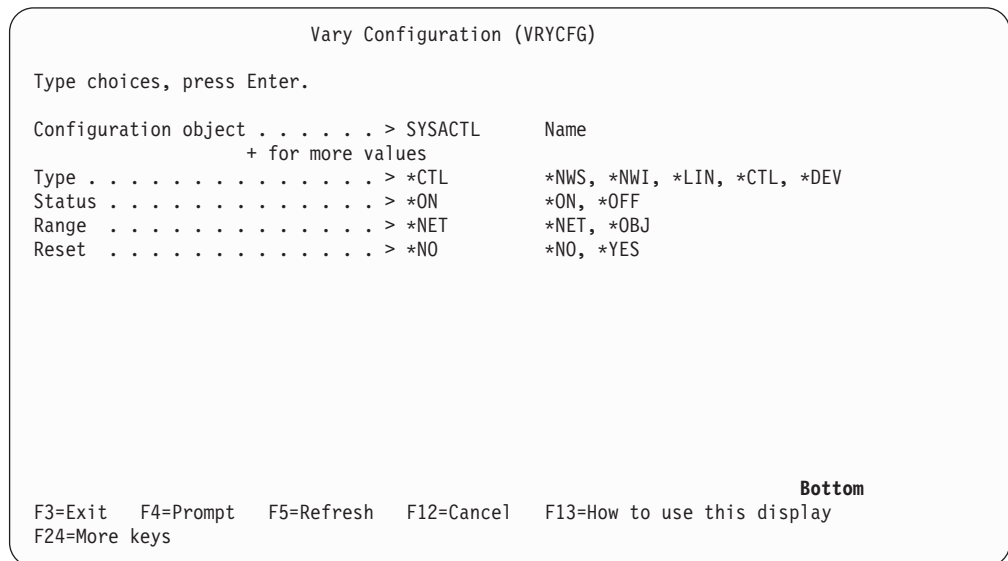


Figure 26. Vary Configuration on SYSTEMB to vary on controller SYSACTL

The joblog now shows:

```
> VRYCFG CFGOBJ(SYSACTL) CFGTYPE(*CTL) STATUS(*ON)
    Vary on completed for controller SYSACTL.
    Vary on completed for device SYSADDEV.
```

7. Setup DDM files:

Use the same locations for the Remote and Local location parameters that were previously specified in the APPC device description. Use *LOC for the device description parameter. Remote and Local Locations that are defined in the devices attached to the *OPC controllers can also be used in Structured Query Language (SQL) relational database directories. For more information, see “SQL over OptiConnect” on page 42.

Although varying on the *OPC controllers and devices enables traffic over OptiConnect, varying off these devices and controllers does not necessarily block that traffic. To make certain that OptiConnect activity is stopped, use the vary option of the WRKOPCACT command, or end the QSOC subsystem.

The *OPC controllers can be used to provide APPC communication capability across the OptiConnect bus. An application program using the ICF file interface, the CPI communication call interface, or the CICS file interface can communicate with an application running on a remote system using OptiConnect. It is not restricted to previous OptiConnect applications such as DDM and SQL.

The default QYCTSOC APPC device description has *PUBLIC authority *CHANGE so any user can use OptiConnect. To keep the public from using OptiConnect, issue the command Revoke Object Authority (RVKOBJAUT). Then, grant access to the *DEVD for specific users with the Grant Object Authority (GRTOBJAUT) command.

Note: The APPC device description does not describe a device, but is used to control authority and access to the OptiConnect path.

Customizing OptiConnect

This section discusses the following topics:

- Routing SNA distribution services (SNADS) over OptiConnect
- Initial Library List
- Changing QUSER Authority Access
- QYYCDTSU Job description
- QYYCMGR Job description
- OptiConnect performance factors

Routing SNADS over OptiConnect

SNADS (SNA Distribution Services) communication can use the OptiConnect link to distribute data between systems through the fiber-optic cable. When configuring SNADS over OptiConnect, the system uses the *APPC controller and device descriptions previously created in “Setting up Extended Function Path Routing” on page 31. You will need to configure a directory entry, a routing table entry, and distribution queue in the following way:

1. Add a directory entry:

```
ADDIRE USRID(xxx/*ANY) (xxx is the address of remote system)
        USRD(xxx)       (xxx is the description)
        SYSNAME(xxx)    (xxx is the name of the remote system)
```

Add a directory entry to point a user or several users (*ANY) to the remote system.

2. Create a distribution queue:

```

ADDSTQ DSTQ(xxx)          (xxx is the name of the queue)
      RMTLOCNAME(xxx)     (same as specified in the APPC DEVD)
      DSTQTYPE(*SNADS)
      MODE(*NETATR)       (or specify a mode)
      RMTNETID(*NETATR)
      LCLLOCNAME(xxx)     (same as specified in the APPC DEVD)

```

The values in the distribution queue for the RMTLOCNAME and LCLLOCNAME allow SNADS to select the correct APPC device description that points to the target system.

3. Create a routing table:

```

ADDSTRTE SYSNAME(xxx)    (xxx is the name of the remote system)
      FAST(xxx)          (xxx is the name of the remote system)
      STATUS(xxx)        (xxx is the name of the remote system)
      DATAHIGH(xxx)     (xxx is the name of the remote system)
      DATALOW(xxx)       (xxx is the name of the remote system)

```

Note: Create a routing table that points to the distribution queue.

4. Verify that QSOC and QSNADS subsystem are active on both systems.

Initial Library List

The library list of a SOC Agent will default to the system and user library list system values. This will be sufficient to run standard DDM functions like DDM files, DDM data areas, and DDM data queues. This is because these objects require users to library qualify the target object at creation time. Other functions do not require the object to be qualified, such as:

- Distributed Relational Database Architecture (DRDA)
- Lotus Domino scripts with LS:DO and @Commands
- DB2 Triggers

Note: Changing the system value of the user or system library list can also do this. See “QYYCDTSU Job Description” on page 38.

You can control the library list of the remote jobs by changing the SOCAⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿ job description, QYYCDTSU, to include the necessary libraries. For DRDA and Domino you can either add the necessary library into the initial library list, or library qualify your SQL/ODBC statements. For triggers, you must include the library in the initial library list.

Note: If the SOCAⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿⁿ jobs were started, you need to ENDSBS QSOC, and restart it so the agent jobs will start with the new initial library list.

Changing QUSER Access Authority

The OptiConnect Agent jobs runs under the **QUSER** user profile when using the Fastpath OptiConnect method, by default. You may want to change these agent jobs to a more appropriate user profile. This will give the OptiConnect Agent jobs the appropriate access authority to files you will be using on the database system. Enter:

```
CHGJOB QSOC/QYYCDTSU
```

Press F4 and then press F10.

For the User parameter, change the default value QUSER to an appropriate user profile name. Specifically, one that controls the agent job authority.

See the following sections for information on the OptiConnect Job descriptions.

QYYCDTSU Job Description

Figure 27 shows the QYYCDTSU job description for the SOCAnnnnnn jobs.

```

Display Job Description
System:  SYSTEMA
Job description:  QYYCDTSU      Library:  QSOC

User profile . . . . . :  QUSER
CL syntax check . . . . . :  *NOCHK
Hold on job queue . . . . . :  *NO
End severity . . . . . :  30
Job date . . . . . :  *SYSVAL
Job switches . . . . . :  00000000
Inquiry message reply . . . . . :  *RQD
Job Priority (on job queue) . . . . . :  5
Job queue . . . . . :  QSOC
  Library . . . . . :  QSOC
Output priority (on output queue) . . . . . :  5
Printer device . . . . . :  *USRPRF
Output queue . . . . . :  *USRPRF
  Library . . . . . :

Press Enter to continue.
F3=Exit  F12=Cancel
More...

```

Figure 27. Display Job Description - QYYCDTSU Job (Part 1 of 3)

```

Display Job Description
System:  SYSTEMA
Job description:  QYYCDTSU      Library:  QSOC

Message logging:
  Level . . . . . :  4
  Severity . . . . . :  0
  Text . . . . . :  *NOLIST
Log CL program commands . . . . . :  *NO
Accounting code . . . . . :  *USRPRF
Print text . . . . . :  *SYSVAL

Routing data . . . . . :  QYYCDTSU

Request data . . . . . :  *NONE

Device recovery action . . . . . :  *SYSVAL

Press Enter to continue.
F3=Exit  F12=Cancel
More...

```

Figure 27. Display Job Description - QYYCDTSU Job (Part 2 of 3)

```

Display Job Description
System:  SYSTEMA

Job description:  QYYCDTSU      Library:  QSOC

Time slice end pool . . . . . : *SYSVAL
Job message queue maximum size . . . . . : *SYSVAL
Job message queue full action . . . . . : *SYSVAL
Allow multiple threads . . . . . : *NO
Text . . . . . : SOC Agent Job Description

Initial library list:
*SYSVAL

Press Enter to continue.
F3=Exit  F12=Cancel

Bottom

```

Figure 27. Display Job Description - QYYCDTSU Job (Part 3 of 3)

QYYCMGR Job Description

The Connection Manager job, SOCMGR, maintains the agent jobs through the request data in the job description, QYYCMGR. Figure 28 shows QYYCMGR job description for the SOCMGR job.

```

Display Job Description
System:  SYSTEMA

Job description:  QYYCMGR      Library:  QSOC

User Profile . . . . . : QSOC
CL syntax check . . . . . : *NOCHK
Hold on job queue . . . . . : *NO
End severity . . . . . : 30
Job date . . . . . : *SYSVAL
Job switches . . . . . : 00000000
Inquiry message reply . . . . . : *RQD
Job priority(on job queue) . . . . . : 3
Job queue . . . . . : QSOC
Library . . . . . : QSOC
Output priority (on output queue) . . . . . : 5
Printer device . . . . . : *USRPRF
Output queue . . . . . : *USRPRF
Library . . . . . :

Press Enter to continue.
F3=Exit  F12=Cancel

More...

```

Figure 28. Display Job Description - QYYCMGR (Part 1 of 3)

```

Display Job Description
System:  SYSTEMA
Job description:  QYYCMGR      Library:  QSOC

Message logging:
Level . . . . . : 4
Severity . . . . . : 0
Text . . . . . : *NOLIST
Log CL program commands . . . . . : *NO
Accounting code . . . . . : *USRPRF
Print text . . . . . : *SYSVAL

Routing data . . . . . : QYYCMGR

Request date . . . . . : CALL PGM(QSOC/QYYCMGR)
PARM(0 0 0)

Device recovery action . . . . . : *SYSVAL

Press Enter to continue.
F3=Exit  F12=Cancel
More...

```

Figure 28. Display Job Description - QYYCMGR (Part 2 of 3)

```

Display Job Description
System:  SYSTEMA
Job description:  QYYCMGR      Library:  QSOC

Time slice end pool . . . . . : *SYSVAL
Job message queue maximum size . . . . . : *SYSVAL
Job message queue full action . . . . . : *SYSVAL
Allow multiple threads . . . . . : *NO
Text . . . . . : SOC Connection Manager Job
Description
Initial library list:
  *SYSVAL

Press Enter to continue.
F3=Exit  F12=Cancel
Bottom

```

Figure 28. Display Job Description - QYYCMGR (Part 3 of 3)

The job description in Figure 28 on page 39 shows routing data for QYYCMGR. This should be listed as one of the routing entries in the QSOC subsystem description. The request data (*CALL PGM(QSOC/QYYCMGR) PARM(0 0 0)*) is the actual program call that initiates OptiConnect. The parameters describe the pool of agents that are maintained on the application system, and are passed to the OptiConnect Connection Manager. You can change these parameters to tune the system's performance. The first number is the initial number of agents in the system

(0). The second number is the minimum number of agents that are allowed in the pool (0). The third number is ignored (0). For more information, see “OptiConnect Performance Factors”.

OptiConnect Performance Factors

Several factors can affect the performance of OptiConnect:

- Storage Pool

OptiConnect is initially installed to use the *BASE storage pool. You should determine if this storage pool, and the amount of storage that is allocated in the pool is appropriate for each system in the cluster. Specify at least 16 MB per application system on the database system for OptiConnect.

- Job Class and Priority

The OptiConnect agents run under the QYYCAGNT class in the QSOC library. The agent job class is shipped to run at priority 20; however, the job will automatically run at the same priority as its corresponding source job.

- SOCMGR Job Description, QYYCMGR

As part of the job description for the SOCMGR, the request data calls the QYYCMGR program in the QSOC library. The parameters that are passed to the program are:

- The first number is the initial number of agent jobs that are started in the agent job pool. This number includes both active and available agent jobs. Active agents connect to a source DDM user job. Available agents are those that are not currently connected to a user job, but are waiting to be used. As active jobs end, the connection manager submits jobs to maintain the number of jobs in the agent job pool. This parameter is similar to the prestart jobs parameter that is used when starting a subsystem. When the subsystem starts, jobs are available.
- The second is the minimum number of available agents that are maintained in the agent job pool. As available agents become active agents, the Connection Manager submits jobs to maintain the number of available agent jobs. This number should always be less than 50.
- The third parameter value is ignored. Enter 0.

The default parameters are (0 0 0).

You can adjust these values to prestart a predetermined number of agent jobs. When a work request comes in, it gets sent directly to an agent job that is already running or prestarted. The number of agents should be adjusted according to the requirements of individual installations.

To prestart agent jobs, change the defaults for QYYCMGR job description. To change these values,

1. Enter:

```
CHGJOB QSOC/QYYCMGR
```

2. Press F4, then press F10

For the request data, change the default PARM value (0 0 0) to the desired values.

Note: Prestart agent jobs can only be used by applications whose DDM files have QYCTSOC as the device. If the *OPC controller method is used, DDM prestart jobs must be configured.

Advanced OptiConnect Customization

This section discusses the following topics:

- SQL over OptiConnect
- Remote Journal Function
- Use of Mode Tables
- Remote Job Submission

SQL over OptiConnect

You can route Static and Dynamic Structured Query Language (SQL) over OptiConnect through the use of Distributed Relational Database Architecture (DRDA). This can be done using either the Fastpath OptiConnect method, or the Extended Function Path OptiConnect method. The Fastpath OptiConnect method is easier to begin using, but you cannot use commitment control, or Distributed Unit of Work (*DUW) for the connect method. If commitment control or *DUW is needed, you will need to route SQL over OptiConnect by using the Extended Function Path method.

OptiConnect supports the use of static Structured Query Language (SQL) with both Dynamic, and Extended Dynamic SQL. You can also route Extended Dynamic SQL statements over OptiConnect by using the QXDA set of API's. Please refer to the *System API Reference* for a complete listing.

Routing SQL using the Fastpath OptiConnect Method

To route SQL requests over OptiConnect using the Fastpath OptiConnect method, you need to specify special keywords in the relational database (RDB) directory. The database system must have an RDB entry that matches the relational database name specified on the application systems with *LOCAL for the remote location parameter. On the application systems, the remote location parameter must point to the system where the database resides. Each relational database name must be unique within the distributed network. Each entry identifies the method of accessing the relational database as well as other parameters.

To add an entry to the relational database directory:

1. Enter the Add Relational Database Directory Entry (ADDRDBDIRE) command
2. Press F4=Prompt
3. Press F9=Show all parameters


```

                                Add RDB Directory Entry (ADDRDBDIRE)          SYSTEMA
Relational database . . . . . xxx      (name of the database entry)
Remote location:
  Name or address . . . . . xxx      (database system name)
  Type . . . . . *SNA
Text . . . . . RDB entry for OptiConnect

Port number or service program . *DRDA
Device:
  APPC device description . . QYCTSOC (keyword to route across OptiConnect)
Local location . . . . . *LOC
Remote network identifier . . . *LOC
Mode . . . . . *NETATR
Transaction program. . . . . *DRDA

```

Figure 29. Add RDB Directory Entry

1. Enter a name for the *Relational database* parameter.
The name on the application system **must** match the name on the database system.
2. Enter the *Remote location* parameter.
On each application system, specify the name of the target system. On the database system, specify *LOCAL.
3. Enter QYCTSOC for the *APPC device description*.
4. Enter *LOC for *Local location*.

After creating the relational database directory entry, you will need to recompile the SQL program to point to the RDB entry. When recompiling specify:

1. Commitment Control *NONE
2. RDB connect method *RUW

Note: The relational database parameter has to match the relational database parameter in the RDB entry.

Routing SQL using the Extended Function Path Method

| To route SQL requests over OptiConnect using the Extended Function Path method,
 | you need to specify the Remote location and Local location in the relational
 | database (RDB) directory. Ensure that these match the Extended Function Path
 | descriptions (previously created in “Setting up Extended Function Path Routing” on
 | page 31).

Recompiling the SQL program pulls the target system name from the RDB entry, creates an SQL package, and runs the program on the target system. For more information, see the *Distributed Database Programming* book.

Remote Journal Function

Remote Journal function can be routed over OptiConnect through the relational database (RDB) directory entry. This identifies the remote location name and other necessary information. Remote Journal function can use either the Fastpath OptiConnect method, or the Extended Function Path method. See the *Backup and Recovery* book for more information.

Use of Mode Tables

Modes describe session characteristics between the local and remote locations. The use of modes over OptiConnect provides greater flexibility than standard mode support over APPC. Modes over OptiConnect are invoked through a **mode table**. The mode table, QMTABLE, is not shipped with OptiConnect and needs to be created if additional customization is required.

When subsystem QSOC is started, the QSOC library is checked to see if QMTABLE exists. If QMTABLE does exist, the parameters will be used to start any OptiConnect Agents. Otherwise, a default set of values are placed in storage.

To create the OptiConnect Mode table, type the following:

```
CALL QSOC/QYYCMUTL CREATE
```

This creates the DDS source file QSOCDDS, with member QSOCDDS, and a sample mode table QMSAMPLE in the QSOC library. The mode table QMTABLE can be created by copying this sample table, or by using the DDS source file. QMTABLE is a physical file and needs to reside in the QSOC library. You can use data file utility (DFU) to alter this table, adding one entry for each mode or location required.

For the Fastpath OptiConnect method, add the following entry:

WORK WITH DATA IN A FILE	Mode. . . . :	ENTRY
Format. :	File. . . . :	QMTABLE
MODREC		
MODE: QYCTSOC	RMTLOC: *	ANY
LCLLOC: *ANY	JOBQ: QY	CDTSU
JOBDLIB: QSOC	JOBQ: QSOC	
JOBQLIB: QSOC	DFTUSER: *	JOBQ
RCLRSC: *RCLRSC	JOBPRIOR	*DYNAMIC
INIJOB: 0	MINJOB: 0	
USREXIT: *OBJAUT	USREXITLIB: *	LIBL
CONJRNL: *NONE	CONJRNLLIB: *	LIBL
ROUTING: QYYCDTSU	JOBSTDLY: 200	
JOBENDLY: 0		

Figure 30. Work with data in a file

Note: The JOBQ and ROUTING (entry) must always be QYYCDTSU to use the OptiConnect agents that are supplied with QSOC. No entry is required in the mode table for ObjectConnect.

The mode table is searched each time an agent job is started (DDM target) for a match against the keyed values. There are three keyed fields in QMTABLE: **LCLLOC**, **RMTLOC**, and **MODE**. The following priority scheme determines which table entry will be used. The table is searched for the following:

1. Target system name extracted from network attributes (matched against LCLLOC)
2. Source system name that was sent to the target system (matched against RMTLOC)
3. Mode which was also sent to the target system (matched against the MODE field)

A specific value for the above three fields can be matched in the table or '*ANY'. A specific value is always taken over '*ANY,' regardless of the order of the entries in the table.

1. A specific LCLLOC match is taken over a specific RMTLOC or a specific MODE.
2. A specific RMTLOC match is taken over a specific MODE.

Note: The Fields column in the mode table is case sensitive, and all entries need to be in **upper case**. The fields, and associated descriptions, are the following:

Table 2. Fields in the Mode table

Field	Description
RMTLOC	Remote location (from the server point of view)
LCLLOC	Local location (from the server point of view)
MODE	Mode description from DDM file
JOBID	Job description for the Agent job
JOBDLIB	Library for Agent job description
JOBQ	OptiConnect agent job queue (*JOBID for value from job description)
JOBQLIB	Library for OptiConnect Agent job queue
DFTUSER 1, 2	Default user profile for OptiConnect agent job <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *NONE means run under same user profile as client job 1 • *JOBID means use user profile from job description
RCLRSC	*RCLRSC for disable reclaim resource (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *DDMCONV for disable reclaim DDM conversation • *BOTH for disable reclaim resource and reclaim DDM conversation • *NONE to enable both reclaim resource and reclaim DDM conversation <p>Note: Disable means that OptiConnect conversations will not be reclaimed.</p>
JOBPRIOR	*DYNAMIC for change agent job priority when client job priority is changed (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *STATIC for change agent job priority when the agent job is started • *NONE for do not change agent job priority
INIJOB 3	This is the minimum number of agent jobs that are maintained in the agent job pool. This number includes both active and available agent jobs.
MINJOB 3	This is the minimum number of available agents that are maintained in the agent job pool. As available agents become active agents, the connection manager submits jobs to maintain the number of available agent jobs.

Table 2. Fields in the Mode table (continued)

Field	Description
USREXIT 4	Program name - name of exit program if present <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *OBJAUT for object authority checking only job priority is changed (default) • *REJECT to reject all connections agent job is started • *NETATR use DDM EXIT value from network attributes
USREXITLIB	Library for user exit program
CONJRNL	Name of journal for connection journaling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *NONE for none.
CONJRNL LIB	Library for connection journaling
ROUTING	Routing Data for Job
JOBSTDLY	This value controls the rate at which prestart jobs are started in milliseconds
JOBENDDLY	Allows the OptiConnect connection manager to shutdown before all idle jobs have ended. This allows the customer to continue with other operations; for example, backups. The remaining idle agents will end at a rate of 1 per JOBENDDLY milliseconds.

1. The QSOC user profile must have *CHANGE authority to the user profile with which the agent job is submitted. If this authority does not exist, the agent job will not submit, and the client job will hang for two minutes until it times out.
2. The DFTUSER field replaces the APPC attribute SECURELOC from standard DDM security. This provides greater flexibility than standard DDM as the required security can be set individually for each DDM file.
3. Prestart agents cannot be started, and minimum agents cannot be maintained if DFTUSER is set to *NONE.
4. The USREXIT field overrides the network attribute field DDMACC.

OptiConnect Mode Table Reload

The OptiConnect mode table can be changed and reloaded by the OptiConnect Connection Manager without ending and restarting the QSOC subsystem. You can do this by running the following command:

```
CALL QSOC/QYYCMUTL RELOAD
```

There are several restrictions to this:

- A default user of *NONE cannot be changed to any other value. A default user of any other value cannot be changed to *NONE.
- If a job prestarts or available agent counts are decreased, available jobs will not be ended. However, the job counts will come down as the jobs are used up by new DDM connections.
- If the new table has an incorrect entry that prevents jobs from starting, and INIJOB and MINJOB are both zero, then do the following:
 1. Fix the error in the table. Change the INIJOB value to a non-zero value and reload the table.
 2. Change the INIJOB back to zero and reload the table again (this will not work if DFTUSER = *NONE as no prestart jobs can start).

Note: This will allow you to avoid ending QSOC and restarting it.

Journaling OptiConnect Transactions

If journaling transactions across the OptiConnect link is required, the connection transactions can be journaled. The journal name comes from the *connection journal* field of the OptiConnect **mode table**. If the first character of the name is not '*', then the journal is assumed to exist. Subsequently, all DDM connections made with remote systems are logged.

To log connection transactions, create a journal that is called OPCTRC. The connection journal entry is of type '00' (user defined), and is described as follows:

1. Source fully qualified job name
2. Source system name
3. Target fully qualified job name
4. Target system name
5. Mode description
6. Time stamp

The SOCAⁿ job on the target system logs this information.

Remote Job Submission

OptiConnect allows jobs that are created by either the Submit Job (SBMJOB), or Submit Database Jobs (SBMDBJOB) command to be submitted on the local system, and started as a batch job on the target system transparently. This transparency is achieved by replacing QCMD routing entry in a subsystem description (SBSD) with an entry that will route the submitted job to the remote system. The following is an example of how to configure job submission:

1. Create a routing entry that calls QYYCROUT with two input parameters.

Note: Routing entries do not allow program parameters. You will need to create a program to call QYYCROUT, and pass the parameters. It should look like the following CL program example 'ROUTEPMG':

```
PGM
CALL PGM(QSOC/QYYCROUT) PARM(ddmfile libname)
ENDPGM
```

2. Add a routing entry to a subsystem description (SBSD), and specify 'ROUTEPMG' as the 'Program to Call'.
3. Create or change a job description to specify the routing data that is to be the compare value for the routing entry just added.

Note: All jobs submitted with this job description will run on the remote system by program QYYCROUT.

4. When the job is submitted, QYYCROUT is started. QYYCROUT then extracts information from the DDM file passed in. This DDM file is not used after this. The parameter for the DDM file should be:
 - Device = QYCTSOC
 - Mode = BATCHJOB
 - LCLLOCNAME = *LOC
 - REMOTE SYSTEM = target system name
5. QYYCROUT creates a data queue, and a DDM file in library QTEMP. It starts a SOCAⁿ job and creates a data queue on the target system.

6. QYYCROUT then retrieves job attributes, cancel severity, and local data area (LDA). The job and local data area information get sent to the remote data queue on the target system. The target system runs a program to receive this information and changes the target job's attributes to match the source job.
7. QYYCROUT will extract information about inline data files and copies them to QTEMP in the target job.

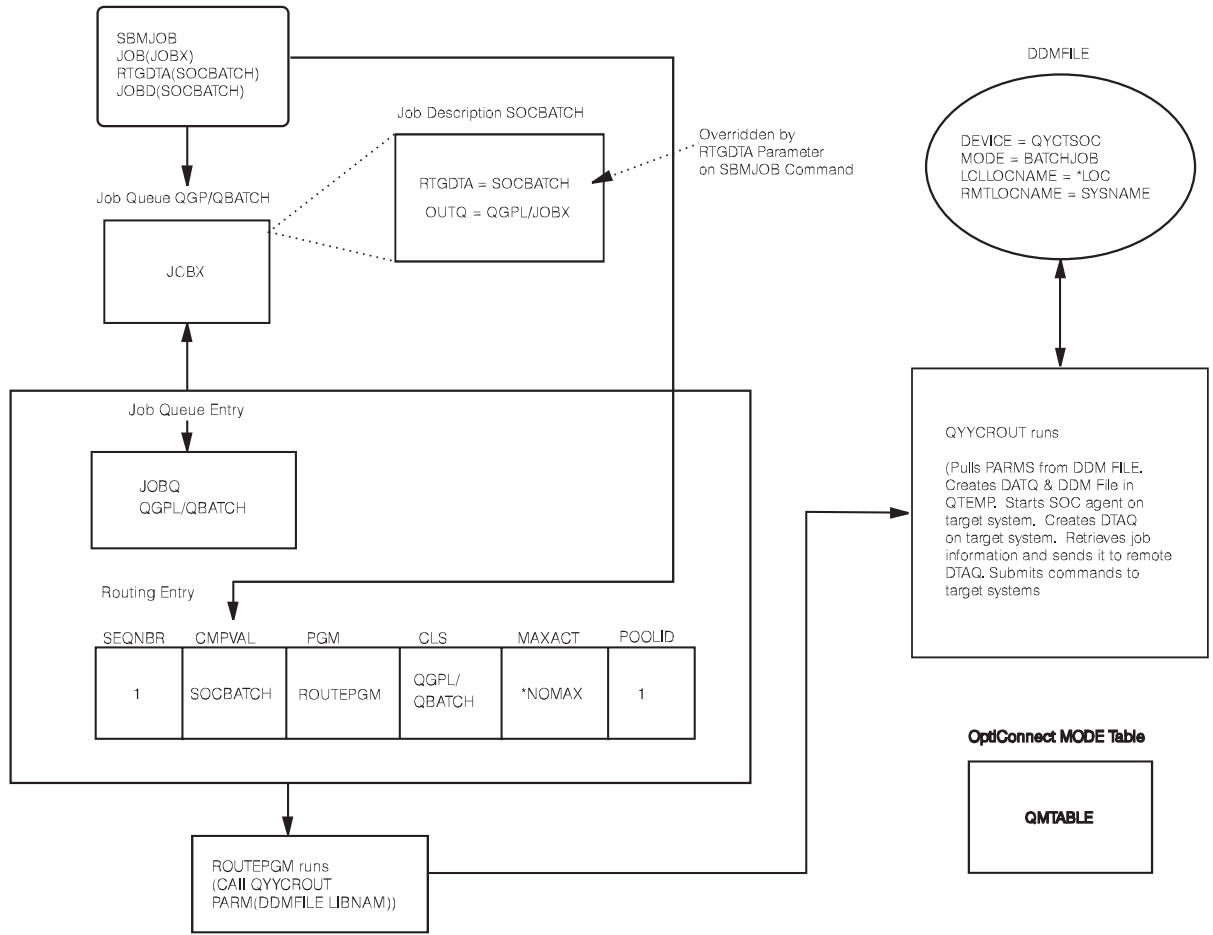
The job queue on the source system receives request data one command at a time and runs each request on the target. After each command is run, the target job returns an indication of whether or not cancel severity has been exceeded. This allows QYYCROUT to decide if the job should be terminated. Since commands are run one at a time, holding the job on the source system will end command execution on the target system until released.

After all the requests have been received and run, and if message logging is set to something other than *NOLIST, the target joblog is retrieved and written to QPJOBLOG. The user data field is set to the target system name.

To route the spooled file back to the source system:

1. Create a Remote Output queue by using the CRTOUTQ command.
2. Specify the system name that you will be routing files to in the Remote System parameter. This will allow you to supply information to the remaining parameters.
3. For the Remote Print Queue (RMTPRQT) parameter, specify the output queue to which the remote writer sends the spooled file.
4. Issue the Start Remote Writer (STRRMTWTR) command on the target system. See Figure 31 on page 49 and Figure 32 on page 50.

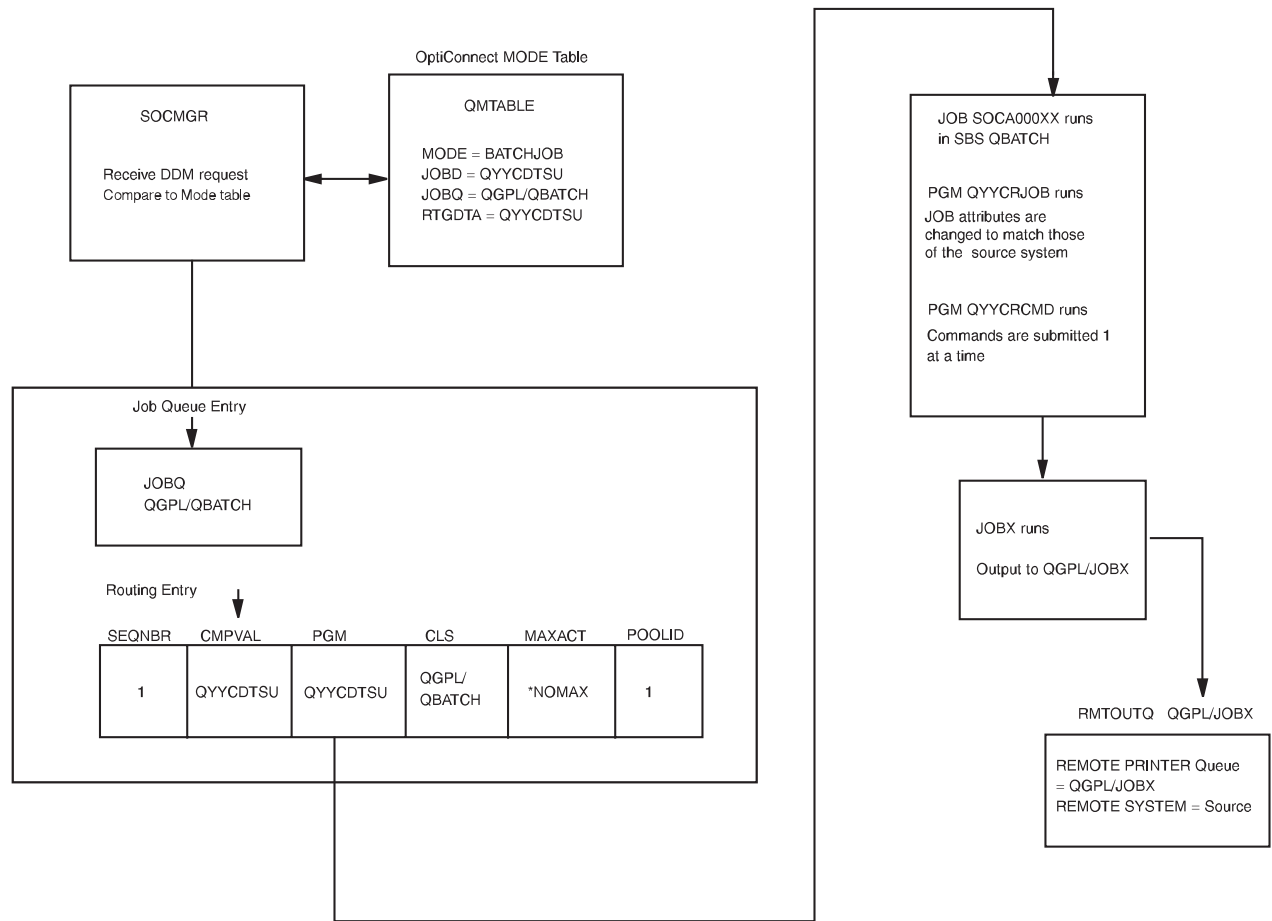
Remote Job Submission Source System



RV4F202-2

Figure 31. Remote Job Submission Source System

Remote Job Submission Target System



RV4F203-0

Figure 32. Remote Job Submission Target System

Chapter 6. TCP/IP over OptiConnect

This function allows applications that utilize Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) to communicate over OptiConnect when running in an AS/400 cluster with the OptiConnect shared bus, or Logical Partitioning (LPAR) environment. This allows applications, distributed across multiple AS/400s, to take advantage of the high bandwidth and low latency of OptiConnect.

Features

The functions main purpose is to provide a standard IP interface. This allows existing applications and services to work unchanged by simply defining a TCP/IP interface that uses OptiConnect. After an interface is configured and started, normal IP routing will be used to send packets over OptiConnect.

TCP/IP over OptiConnect:

- Allows the configuration of TCP/IP interfaces across the OptiConnect link using standard methods (Configure TCP/IP (CFGTCP), or Operations Navigator graphical user interface (GUI) equivalent).

Note: Up to four IP interfaces, with each one on a separate subnet, can be configured to OptiConnect.

- Operates with standard functions (start, end, display).
- Allows support of IP packets. That is, all protocols which use Internet Protocol (IP), including Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP), and so forth.
- Allows direct communication to other systems on the shared bus, or buses, which have configured an IP interface with the same subnet.
- Supports broadcast.

Defining the OptiConnect Interface

Use the Add TCP/IP Interface (ADDTCPIFC) command to define a new interface to the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) configuration. The interfaces defined by the ADDTCPIFC command are logical interfaces.

Required parameters

- **INTNETADR:** Specifies an internet address that the local system responds to on this interface. An interface associates with a line description. The internet address is specified in the form nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn, where nnn is a decimal number ranging from 0 through 255. An internet address is not valid if it has all binary ones, or all zeros for the network identifier (ID) portion of the address. If you enter the internet address from a command line, enclose the address in apostrophes.
- **LIND:** The commands Add TCP/IP Interface (ADDTCPIFC) and Change TCP/IP Interface (CHGTCPIFC) have changed to allow a new special value of *OPC for the Line Description (LIND) parameter. This special value will be used to connect this TCP/IP interface with the OptiConnect transport layer.
- **SUBNETMASK:** Specifies the subnet mask, which is a bit mask that defines which portion of the internet address is treated as the (sub)network address and which portion is treated as a host address, on the given subnet.

Optional parameter

- LCLIFC: The local IP interface is an optional parameter with which the internet address, previously defined in INTNETADR, will associate. Any local interface may be used for LCLIFC, except for interfaces that are defined for the X.25 or PPP linetypes.
 - *NONE: no associated local interface used.
 - *local-interface*: Specify an associated local interface for the interface to be added.

Note: The specified associated local interface must already exist.

Using the TCP/IP interfaces for OptiConnect

You can configure the TCP/IP interfaces for OptiConnect in either of two ways. In the first configuration, the OptiConnect bus is viewed similar to a LAN, and has a single subnet address. Each *OPC interface is assigned a unique IP address within the subnet, thus defining the host's connection to that subnet. An example of this configuration is:

```
System A:
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('10.1.1.1') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.0')
System B:
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('10.1.1.2') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.0')
System C:
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('10.1.1.3') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.0')
```

In the second configuration, you can use the associated local interface parameter (*local-interface*). Using this method, you can configure the OptiConnect interfaces as part of existing local subnets to which the AS/400 is attached via other local interfaces (for example, token ring or ethernet interfaces). Each OptiConnect interface would define an endpoint of a point-to-point OptiConnect connection between two AS/400s. The existing local interface would then be specified as the associated local interface for the OptiConnect interface. An example of this configuration is:

```
System A:
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.1') LIND(TRNLIN) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.0')
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.2') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.255') LCLIFC(9.1.1.1)
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.3') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.255') LCLIFC(9.1.1.1)
System B:
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.2') LIND(TRNLIN) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.0')
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.1') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.255') LCLIFC(9.1.1.2)
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.3') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.255') LCLIFC(9.1.1.2)
System C:
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.3') LIND(TRNLIN) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.0')
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.1') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.255') LCLIFC(9.1.1.3)
  ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.2') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.255') LCLIFC(9.1.1.3)
```

To use the associated local interface, you must configure an interface on each system, and both must be active. Using the example above, the following two lines represent a point-to-point configuration from System B to System C.

```
ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.3') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.255') LCLIFC(9.1.1.2)
ADDTCPIFC INTNETADR('9.1.1.2') LIND(*OPC) SUBNETMASK('255.255.255.255') LCLIFC(9.1.1.3)
```

The advantage of the associated local interface technique is that there is no need to define new subnets for the OptiConnect bus. Subsequently, no external route tables need to be updated to provide connectivity between the OptiConnect interfaces and the rest of the TCP/IP network. Moreover, if one of the OptiConnect paths goes inactive, packets will automatically be routed over the backup interface. In the case of the second example above, the TRNLIN. One disadvantage to this type of configuration is that an interface must be defined for every destination on the OptiConnect bus.

Starting the OptiConnect IP Interface

To begin using the OptiConnect over TCP/IP, use the Start TCP/IP Interface (STRTCPIFC) command. This command starts a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) interface. This command can be used to do the following:

- Start interfaces that have been specified with the AUTOSTART(*NO) value on the Add TCP/IP Interface (ADDTCPIFC) and Change TCP/IP Interface (CHGTCPIFC) commands.
- Start an interface that was previously ended by the End TCP/IP Interface (ENDTCPIFC) command.

Ending the OptiConnect IP Interface

The **End TCP/IP Interface (ENDTCPIFC)** is used to end a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) interface. When an interface is ended with this command, datagrams addressed to the IP addresses that are associated with this interface will no longer be accepted.

This command can be used to end an interface that was previously started by the Start TCP/IP Interface (STRTCPIFC), or Start TCP/IP (STRTCP) command.

Notes:

1. Regular and associated interfaces can be started and ended independently from starting and ending OptiConnect (when OptiConnect has ended, the interface is inoperative).
2. Once the interface has been started using the command STRTCPIFC, the status will show 'Active' if OptiConnect is up, but only 'Starting' if OptiConnect is down.
3. If the interface was active at one point, and the OptiConnect subsystem has ended, the status will show 'RCYPND' for recovery pending. Once OptiConnect is started, the interface should automatically go back to 'Active'.
4. For an associated interface, status will indicate 'Starting' even if OptiConnect is up. In order for the associated interface to be completely active, the other side must also be started with OptiConnect up.

For a detailed description of these and other TCP/IP commands, refer to the *TCP/IP Configuration and Reference* book.

Chapter 7. OptiConnect Problem Determination

If you encounter problems when using OptiConnect, follow this procedure to find out why you are having difficulties. In general, it may be helpful to try the same DDM transaction over a communication link (LAN, for example). If no error occurs, use the following procedure to determine where OptiConnect is failing. If the error still occurs, the problem is not likely to be OptiConnect.

If all OptiConnect DDM accesses are failing, check the following:

1. Check to make sure that the system-to-system connections are operational by using the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command. Enter:

```
WRKHDWRSC TYPE(*CSA)
```

For more information on this command, see “Work with Hardware Resources” on page 27.

2. Check to ensure the cables are operational using:
DSPOPCLNK
3. Make sure that QSOC subsystem is running on both the application systems and the database system by entering the following command on both:
WRKACTJOB SBS(QSOC)
4. Make sure that the SOCMGR job is running in the QSOC subsystem. If the QSOC subsystem is not running, start it. If the subsystem is running, but there is no SOCMGR job, either the SOCMGR job has been ended, or a software failure has occurred. Locate the job log that is associated with the SOCMGR job by entering:

```
WRKJOB QSOC
```

Display the log to determine why the SOCMGR job ended. Report software failures by contacting your IBM Service Representative.

5. Make sure that the OptiConnect Connection Manager has established communications between the source and target systems. Each time a connection is opened or closed, a message is sent to the system operator message queue. Connections are closed when the QSOC subsystem has ended, the SOCMGR job has ended, a system is powered off, or a failure occurs. To display the system operator messages, enter:

```
DSPMSG MSGQ(*SYSOPR)
```

Otherwise, use the following command to select a particular time period:

```
DSPLOG LOG(QHST)
```

Note: To see only QSOC messages, use DSPMSG QSOC.

6. Also, make sure that the QSOC job queue is not held. Enter:
WRKJOBQ JOBQ(QSOC/QSOC)
7. Make sure that the correct remote location name, device, and mode are defined in the DDM file used for OptiConnect. See “Chapter 5. Setting up OptiConnect” on page 29.

If you suspect a problem with a particular application, use this procedure:

1. Locate the failing job or job log on the source system.
2. Display the job log information and find this message:

```
DDM JOB STARTED ON REMOTE SYSTEM
```

3. Use F1 to display the detailed message text. The detailed message text shows the OptiConnect agent job name.
4. Locate the agent job on the target system.
5. Inspect the job log information for both the application and agent jobs to locate any unexpected errors.
6. If MSGCPF9167 is encountered, see “Appendix A. Messages” on page 57 for more information on communications messages.

Reestablishing System Connections when OptiConnect is Installed

You should always use the Power Down System (PWRDWNSYS) command when you power down a system that is connected with OptiConnect. If you do not use the PWRDWNSYS command, you could experience difficulties with system-to-system connections.

Certain conditions can cause system-to-system connections to become inoperative. Performing an IPL on one of the systems can only reestablish these connections.

You can avoid these conditions by using the Power Down System (PWRDWNSYS) command. However, some conditions, such as abnormal operations, or loss of power on one system in the OptiConnect network, can make it necessary to perform an IPL. Additional examples are:

- Emergency power off (EPO)
- Utility or uninterruptible power supply failure
- Hardware failures
- Interrupted IPLs or failure of an IPL

If you suspect one of these conditions has occurred, check the status of the bus expansion adapter by using the Work with Hardware Resources (WRKHDWRSC) command. For more information on using this command, see “Work with Hardware Resources” on page 27. Report hardware failures by contacting your IBM Service Representative.

Note: Problems can occur if the odd bus on the Optical Link card was used to connect to a non-OptiConnect expansion unit. See “OptiConnect Configurations” on page 6 for more information on OptiConnect configurations.

Appendix A. Messages

OptiConnect provides messages that are kept in the QCPFMSG message file in QSYS library. You can display and print these messages by using the Work with Message File (WRKMSGF) command as follows:

```
WRKMSGF MSGF(QCPFMSG)
```

Or you can use,

```
WRKMSGD CPDADA1
```

Detailed information can be displayed by selecting option 5 (Display details). You can also print from this display by using option 6 (Print).

When you are using OptiConnect, you may also see system messages that can be displayed as described above. These messages are also in the QCPFMSG message file in the QSYS library.

The list below describes the major/minor codes for message CPF9167. There are two pieces of information in the MSGCPF9167 secondary text. The first is the 'yyxx'X data. This information includes an error code followed by a function code. The second, which the message identifies as a major/minor return code, is a code point that identifies (to the OptiConnect developer) where the operation failed.

The MSGCPF9167 msg 'yyxx'X data in the second level text can be interpreted as follows:

- yy = Error Code (what failure was detected)
- xx = Function Code (what function was being run)

Error Codes:

- 01xx - Coupling Environment not open (for example, QSOC SBS and SOCMGR not up).
- 02xx - System name not found (results in CPF9162 - cannot establish DDM connection with remote system).
- 03xx - Source/Agent connection id invalid (for example, source or target job ended the OptiConnect conversation without clean disconnect).
- 0403 - Source/target conversation startup error - this is typically due to timeout, but can happen due to other errors during startup.
- 05xx - Bad conversation state. Received the wrong message type when waiting for a request, response, or control message (for example, waiting for a request and received a control message or any other combination of request/response/control). Typically this happens when a "Close-Path" (conversation) is received due to unexpected error on the other job (look at target joblog if 05xx on source and vice versa).
- 06xx - Communication error - error from IPCF/transport layer. In a dual bus setup this typically means the operation could not be done on either adapter. Most operations will be automatically retried on the alternate connection if available. Errors returned from HMC I/O typically cause this error.
- 07xx - Transaction ended, this error is almost always 070B: terminate waiting for response. Indicates an inflight request was ended without any response. This typically means the associated target (or source) job failed and ended OptiConnect conversation without sending a response. However, this can also occur if communication between source and target systems was lost while a

request was outstanding. The 06xx error occurs only if the communication is lost during request/response transport, while 07xx results because of failure during wait for response.

- 90xx - Internal Error - an unexpected or unhandled condition was detected by the OptiConnect device driver. A VLIC log with major or minor of 0700/0DDD is logged when this occurs. This may indicate a code problem or incorrect data (900B has been due to bad data in messages that are sent over the bus).

Note: There are also some known cases in the device driver where this error is due to loss of communication during certain states. That is, errors which should probably be 06xx sometimes show up as 90xx. A 90xx error, which happens at the same time as a SOCnnnnnn OptiConnect connection closed message, is probably one which should have been 06xx.

Function Codes which may appear in MSGCPF9167:

- yy01 - Open-stream (connects job with OptiConnect device driver, should only fail if Coupling Environment not open = 0101)
- yy03 - Open-conversation (namely, Open-path; connects source and agent job through SOCMGR on the target system)
- yy05 - Close-conversation (namely, Close-path; disconnects source and agent job)
- yy07 - Send-request (send a request message; requests may be originated by either source or agent job)
- yy08 - Receive-request (receive a request message)
- yy0A - Send-response (send a response message; associated with a previous request message)
- yy0B - Receive-response

Appendix B. OptiConnect Cluster Diagnostics

The following system bus and OptiConnect informational SRCs are the most common OptiConnect cluster related messages that are posted in the Product Activity Logs of systems in a cluster.

B600 699C Wrap Plug Installed on Bus

This informational SRC indicates that a wrap plug is installed in a bus port on an Optical Link Processor card (f.c. 2688 or 2686).

B600 69A8 Link Operational

This informational SRC indicates that a fiber-optic link has become operational again. The satellite system will post the message. This is normally seen after re-connecting the redundant link cable.

B600 69C1 Loss of Contact With the Remote System

This informational SRC indicates that a remote system in an OptiConnect cluster has been brought down, or has crashed. To prevent this SRC during normal shutdown of a system in the cluster, run an ENDSBS QSOC *IMMED before bringing the system down.

B600 69D8 Link Non-operational

This informational SRC indicates that the fiber-optic link between two systems has become non-operational. Pulling a fiber-optic cable will result in this SRC. Since the OptiConnect hardware provides for redundant links, the hardware will switch over to the other fiber-optic link and continue to operate both buses on the one remaining cable.

During a Hub system power up, this SRC may occur during initial program load prior to completion, and can be ignored.

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Programming Interface Information

This publication is intended to help you to setup and install OptiConnect for OS/400. This publication documents General-Use Programming Interface and Associated Guidance Information provided by OptiConnect for OS/400.

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Bibliography

The IBM publications listed here contain information about topics described or referred to in this guide. The following books are listed with their full title and base order number. When these books are referred to in text, the short title is used.

AS/400 Books

The following information can be helpful when you are installing and running OptiConnect.

- *Backup and Recovery*, SC41-5304-03 , provides additional information needed to backup your system and on how to create backup copies of your system.
- *Basic System Operation, Administration, and Problem Handling*, SC41-5206-03 , gives system operators a fast path for system operator tasks on the AS/400. It covers the basics of system startup and provides information about the system control panel, starting and stopping the system, using the media, working with PTFs, and handling problems.
- *CL Reference (Abridged)*, SC41-5722-03 , provides information on OS/400 CL commands.
- *DB2 Multisystem for AS/400*, SC41-5705-00 , describes the features of loosely coupled parallelism on the AS/400.
- *Distributed Data Management*, SC41-5307-00 , provides information on how to use distributed data management (DDM) to prepare a system to access data in remote files and to control access to local files by remote systems.
- *Distributed Database Programming*, SC41-5702-01 , provides information on the distributed relational database support.
- *Optimover for OS/400*, SC41-0626, is a specialized version of OptiConnect for OS/400. It provides a set of application program interface (API)'s that allow access to the high-speed bus transport through the OptiConnect Device Driver.
- *APPC Programming*, SC41-5443-00 , describes the advanced program-to-program communications (APPC) support that is provided by the AS/400 system. It is intended for the application programmer responsible for developing application programs that use the APPC support. Included in this book are application program considerations, configuration requirements and commands, problem management for APPC, and general networking considerations.
- *SNA Distribution Services*, SC41-5410-01 , provides information about configuring a network using Systems Network Architecture Distribution Services (SNADS) and the Virtual Machine/Multiple Virtual Storage (VM/MVS) bridge. In addition, object distribution functions, document library services, system distribution directory services, and shadowing are discussed.
- *Software Installation*, SC41-5120-03 , includes planning information and step-by-step instructions for the following procedures for installing the operating system and licensed programs. Topics include: initial installation, replacing the installed release with a new release, adding additional licensed programs, adding secondary languages, and changing the primary language of the system.
- *System Operation*, SC41-4203-00 , provides information for the system operator responsible for maintaining the AS/400.
- *TCP/IP Configuration and Reference*, SC41-5420-03 , provides information about configuring and using Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) and writing programs to the TCP/IP application interface.
- *Work Management*, SC41-5306-03 , provides information on how to effectively manage your system workload by changing work management objects. Also provided is information on performance guidelines, system values, collecting performance data, using work entries, and scheduling batch jobs.

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AS/400e
OptiConnect for OS/400
Version 4

Publication No. SC41-5414-01

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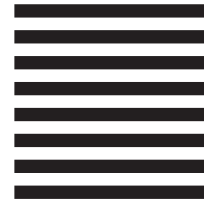
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