Performing the Performing the Control System 5360

When You Are:

You Can Find Information In:

Planning to Install Your Computer What to Do Before Your Computer Arrives or Converting from System/34 to System/36

Getting Your Computer Ready to Use Setting Up Your Computer
Installing Your New Features--5362
Performing the First System Configuration for Your System
System Security Guide

Updating/Changing Your Computer Planning for New Devices and Programming at Release x^1 . Changing Your System Configuration Updating to a New Release

Operating Your Computer Learning About Your Computer Operating Your Computer

Operating and Using the Utilities

Source Entry Utility Guide Data File Utility Guide Creating Displays Work Station Utility Guide Utilities Messages

Doing Office Tasks System/36 in the Office
Getting Started with Interactive Data Definition Utility
Getting Started with Query/36
Getting Started with DisplayWrite/36
Getting Started with Personal Services/36

Programming Your Computer Concepts and Programmer's Guide System Reference Sort Guide Work Station Utility Guide Remote Operation/Support Facility Guide System Measurement Facility Guide (language manuals) (language message manuals)

Communicating with Another Computer or Remote Device

(communications manuals) (communications message manuals)

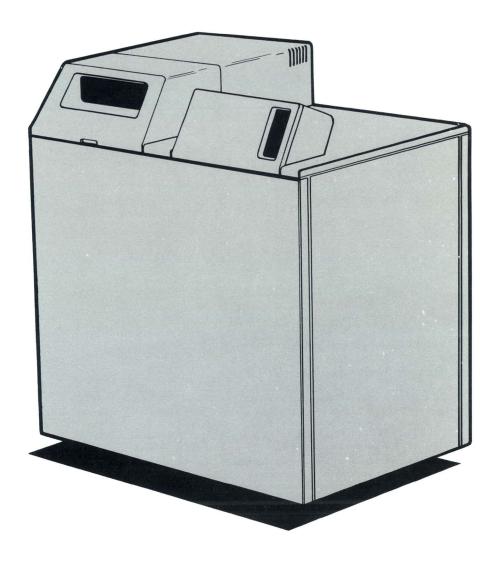
Determining the Cause of a Problem System Messages (message manuals) System Problem Determination

¹ x = Release number

IDM System/36

Performing the First System Configuration for Your System-5360

Program Number 5727-SS1



File Number S36-34

Order Number SC21-9022-2

Third Edition (March 1985)

This major revision makes obsolete SC21-9022-1.

This edition applies to Release 3, Modification Level 0, of IBM System/36 System Support Program Product (Program 5727-SS1), and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions or Technical Newsletters. Changes are periodically made to the information herein; these changes will be reported in subsequent revisions or Technical Newsletters. Also, this publication contains examples of data and reports used in daily business operations. To illustrate them as completely as possible, the examples include the names of individuals, companies, brands, and products. All of these names are fictitious and any similarity to the names and addresses used by an actual business enterprise is entirely coincidental.

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About This Manual

How this manual is arranged . . .

This book provides instructions on how to complete the first system configuration for your system.

Before the instructions is a section called "System Configuration Overview" which explains the system configuration process. Read this section before you start using the instructions.

Also, before the instructions is a section called "Getting Ready" which explains what you will need to complete the system configuration process.

The *instructions* for completing the system configuration process are divided into five tasks. These instructions lead you step-by-step from getting your system up and running to saving the information generated from system configuration.

After the instructions for completing the system configuration process is a section called "What You Should Do Now." This section gives you suggestions as to what you should do after completing the system configuration process.

Appendix A, "Using Command Keys and Function Keys" explains the keys used during system configuration. If during system configuration you have a question about how to use the keys, refer to this appendix.

Appendix B, "Using Another System/36 to Build Your Configuration Member" explains the different things that should be done for specific steps if you are performing some of the tasks on a System/36 other than your own. Steps that require additional considerations when using another System/36 will refer you to this appendix to perform that particular step.

Appendix C, "Configuring the Ideographic Version of the SSP" explains what you must consider when configuring an ideographic system. A step that requires additional considerations for configuring the ideographic version of the SSP will refer you to this appendix to perform that particular step.

Appendix D, "Decreasing the Size of the System Library" explains how to decrease the size of the system library (#LIBRARY) to make available more disk space.

There is also a "Glossary" at the back of the book.

What you need to have . . .

Before you use this book, you must have completed the installation of your System/36. Instructions for completing the installation are contained in the System/36 book, *Setting Up Your Computer*, GA21-9430.

If you are converting from System/34, you need the planning forms from the System/36 book, Converting from System/34 to System/36, SC21-9053.

If you are not converting from System/34, you need the set of forms (Forms for Planning, GA21-9446) that was completed in the System/36 planning packet, What to Do Before Your Computer Arrives. Contact the person responsible for the overall planning activities for this set of forms.

If you do not understand a term . . .

See the glossary at the back of this manual if you do not understand a term. Many data processing terms and ideas are introduced in the manual *Learning About Your Computer*. If you are not familiar with data processing, you should read that manual first.

If you need more information . . .

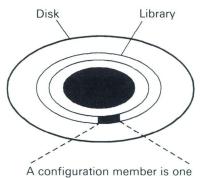
If you need more information, you can use the following books:

- Learning About Your Computer, SC21-9018, which contains basic information about System/36
- System Reference, SC21-9020, which describes the procedures used during the system configuration process
- Programming with the Interactive Communications Feature: Guide and Examples, SC21-7911, which describes subsystem configuration for the Interactive Communications Feature
- Operating Your Computer, SC21-9026, which describes how to operate your system after completing system configuration
- System Messages, SC21-7938, which describes some of the error messages that could appear during the system configuration process
- Using System/36 Communications, SC21-9082, which describes communications capabilities

System Configuration Overview

What System Configuration Is

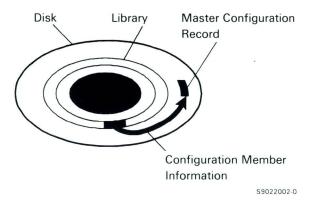
System configuration is a process that specifies the machines, devices, and programs that form a particular data processing system. The information you supply during the system configuration process is stored in a library member. A library member is a named collection of records or statements in a library. Because the information stored in this library member is configuration information, this library member is called a configuration member.



of the library members within a library on disk.

S9022001-0

After creating a configuration member, you need to copy the information from that configuration member to the *master configuration record* before the system can use that information. The master configuration record contains information that describes system characteristics; for example, system date format, disk capacity, and main storage capacity.



The master configuration record is contained in a protected area on disk. The only way you can change information in the master configuration record is by way of a configuration member.

System Configuration Tasks

This book divides the system configuration process into five major tasks:

- 1. Getting Your System/36 Up and Running
- 2. Building a Configuration Member
- 3. Copying to the Master Configuration Record
- 4. Verifying Your Configuration
- 5. Saving the Information

Once you have completed system configuration, you can put your user programs and files into the system.

Getting Your System/36 Up and Running



This task consists of turning on the system unit and putting into the system the programs that control how the system operates. These programs are known as the SSP (System Support Program Product). You can then tailor the system to best suit your needs.

Building a Configuration Member



You perform the tailoring steps by building a configuration member. This task is divided into four parts:

- 1. Defining a configuration member
- 2. Telling the system about your display stations and printers
- 3. Telling the system about your program products, optional SSP, or SSP features
- 4. Changing base SSP values

Depending on your situation, you may not need to do all of these parts.

Copying to the Master Configuration Record



After you build a configuration member, you need to copy the information from that configuration member to the master configuration record before the system can use the information.

Verifying Your Configuration



This task is divided into two parts:

- 1. Verifying that local display stations and printers are working correctly
- 2. Verifying that remote display stations and printers are working correctly

Saving the Information



After verifying that your system is tailored to suit your needs, you should make a copy of the information and programs on your system.

Getting Ready

If you will be performing some of the tasks for system configuration on a System/36 other than your own, go to Appendix B.

Before you start the tasks for system configuration, you need the following:

- Release 3 diskettes containing the SSP, microcode, and the program products you have ordered
- The set of forms (Forms for Planning, GA21-9446), which is in your What to Do Before Your Computer Arrives planning packet, or the same forms from the Converting from System/34 to System/36 manual

Diskettes

The diskettes containing the SSP, the SSP features, microcode, and the program products are sent to you from the IBM Program Information Department (PID). You might also receive a Program Temporary Fix (PTF) diskette.

You cannot complete the system configuration process until you have the diskettes from PID.

If you have not received your diskettes from PID, contact your IBM representative before continuing.

The number of diskettes you receive from PID depends on the feature that you ordered. The following chart shows the number of diskettes you receive with each feature.

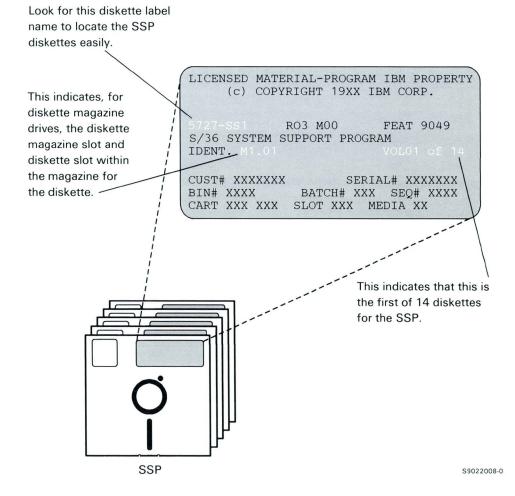
Feature		Number of Diskettes	
Number	Microcode	SSP	PTF
9049	1	14	1
9079	3 (5362)		
	1 (5360)	14	1

If you have feature 9049, you receive 1 microcode diskette for the 5360 System Unit, 14 SSP diskettes, and 1 PTF diskette.

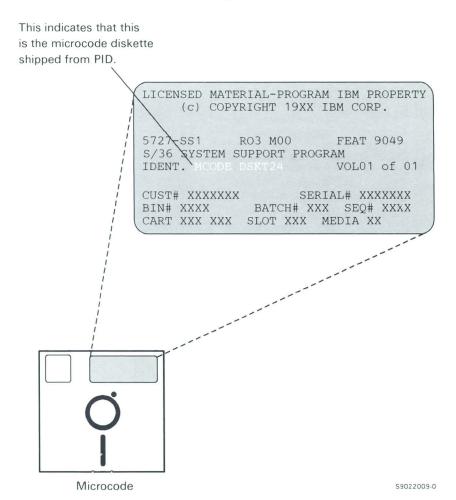
If you have feature 9079, you receive the microcode diskettes for both the 5362 System Unit and the 5360 System Unit.

The feature number is on the diskette label of these diskettes.

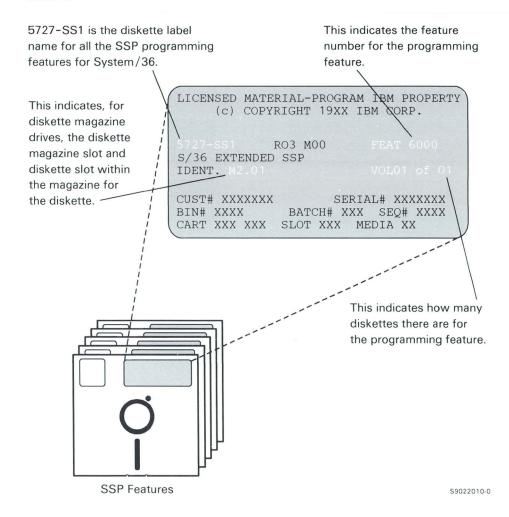
(If you are installing the ideographic version of the SSP, refer to "Getting Ready" in Appendix C.)



The one diskette from PID containing microcode is labeled DSKT24.



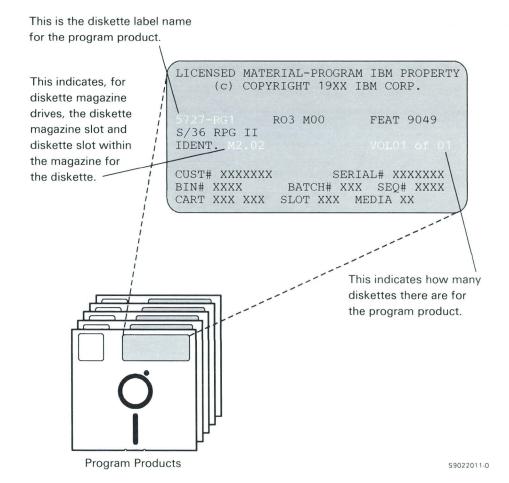
There are one or more diskettes from PID for each SSP programming feature you ordered.



The following table shows the feature numbers for the SSP programming features with diskette label 5727-SS1:

Feature Number	SSP Programming Feature
6000	Extended SSP/Tape Support
6001	Communications/X.25 Support/Extended Communications
6002	Base SSP-ICF, Upline SSP-ICF, and Finance SSP-ICF
6003	BSC and SNA 3270 Device Emulation
6004	MSRJE
6005	Data Encryption Subroutine
6006	Distributed Disk File Facility
6029	Communications and Systems Management/Alert Support
6037	Distributed Data Management

There are one or more diskettes from PID for each program product you ordered.



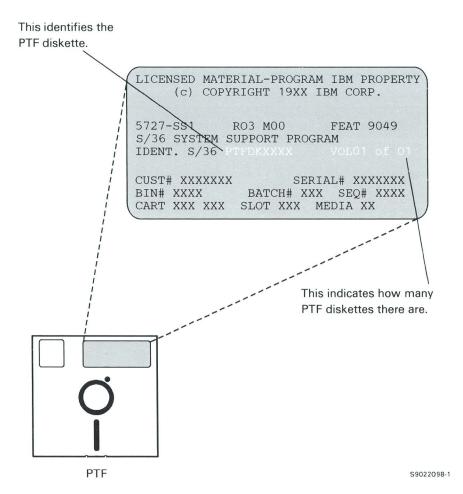
The following table shows the diskette label names for the program products:

Diskette Label Name	Program Product
5727-UT1	Utilities (DFU, WSU, SEU, and SDA)
5727-RG1	RPG
5727-CB1	COBOL
5727-BA1	BASIC
5727-FO1	FORTRAN
5727-AS1	Assembler
5727-WP1	DisplayWrite/36
5727-WP2	DisplayWrite/36 Language Dictionaries
5727-WP3	Personal Services/36
5727-QU1	Query/36
5727-WS1	PC Support/36

The following table shows the feature numbers for the DisplayWrite/36 Language Dictionaries program product with the diskette label 5727-WP2:

Feature Number	DisplayWrite/36 Language Dictionaries Program Product Features	
6038	English	
6039	French	
6040	French-Canada	
6041	Spanish	
6042	Italian	
6043	Danish	

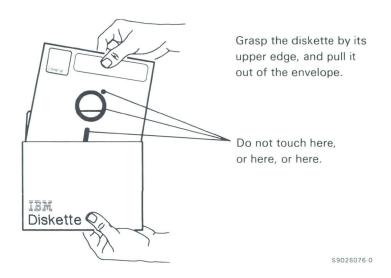
There might be a PTF diskette from PID identified as PTFDK. Don't be concerned with the last four numbers. They are numbers assigned by PID.



Handling Diskettes

IBM diskettes are designed to stand up to normal and frequent handling; however, there are some precautions that you should note as you handle your diskettes. By observing these precautions in everyday use, your diskettes should provide you with long and reliable service.

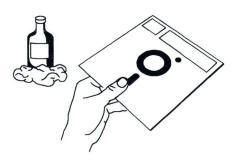
The proper way to remove a diskette from its protective envelope is shown in the following illustration:



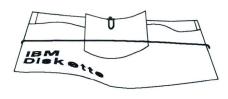
Be sure to keep the protective envelope, and return the diskette to the envelope when you remove the diskette from the diskette drive. As its name implies, the protective envelope is provided to help prevent damage to the diskette. A damaged diskette can cause problems that range from reading or writing errors to a permanent loss of the information contained on the diskette.

The following paragraphs and illustrations point out some of the more common mistakes that cause damage to diskettes. Diskettes are not expensive, but losing the information they contain can be costly.

Do not touch or attempt to clean a diskette surface. A contaminated diskette will not work correctly.



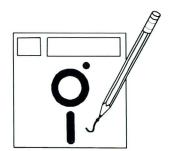
Do not use clips or rubber bands on a diskette.



Do not place heavy books on a diskette.



Do not write outside the label area on a diskette and only write on the label with a felt-tip pen.



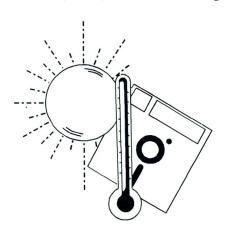
Do not lay a diskette near smoke or other things that can cause the diskette to be contaminated.



Do not place a diskette near magnetic materials. Data can be lost from a diskette exposed to a magnetic field.



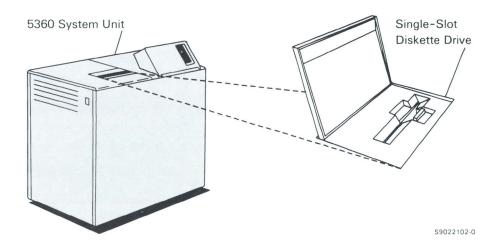
Do not expose diskettes to heat greater than 51.5°C (125°F) or to direct sunlight.



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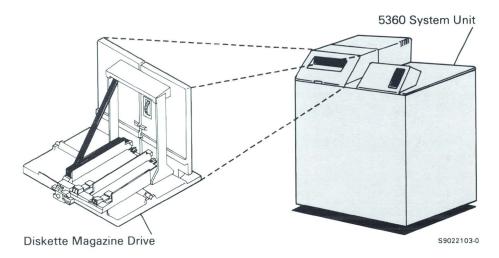
Getting Your Diskettes Ready

If your system unit has a single-slot diskette drive, no preparation is necessary other than having the diskettes available for system configuration.



If you have a single-slot diskette drive, go to the section "Forms For Planning" later in this chapter.

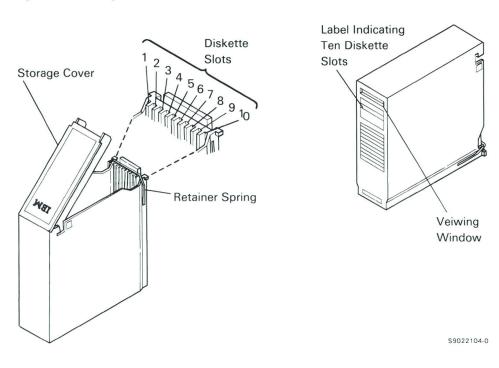
If your system unit has a diskette magazine drive, you need to use diskette magazines with the diskettes from PID.



A diskette magazine is a container for diskettes that can be used in the diskette magazine drive. Diskettes are held in the magazine by slots in the magazine. These slots are numbered 1 through 10 from left to right when the magazine is positioned as in the following illustration.

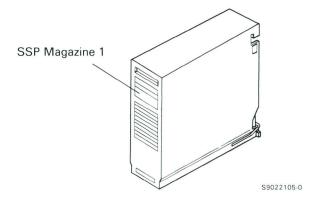
Open End of Magazine

Closed End of Magazine

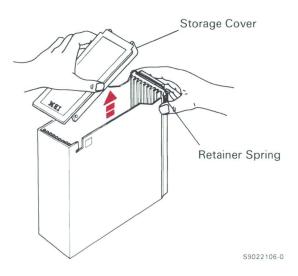


You will need at least two diskette magazines; if you have program products, you will need from three to five magazines, and if you have SSP programming features, you will need another magazine. It is possible you will need six magazines. You cannot complete system configuration without the diskette magazines. (If you are installing the ideographic version of the SSP, refer to "Getting Ready" in Appendix C.)

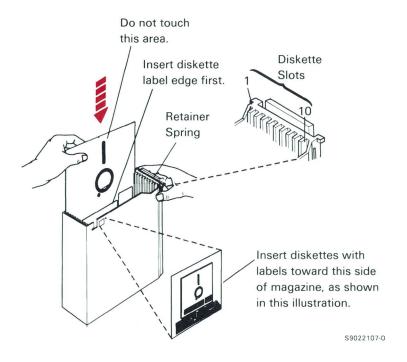
Take one of the magazines and label it SSP Magazine 1.



Take another magazine and label it *SSP Magazine 2*. Position each magazine as shown in the following illustration. With your right hand, pull back and hold the retainer spring; then, with your left hand, remove the storage cover from the magazine.



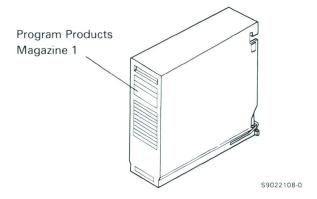
When inserting a diskette into a magazine, hold the retainer spring back and gently push the diskette in until the rear edge of the diskette clears the retainer spring.



Take the first ten SSP diskettes (labeled 5727-SS1) and insert them into the magazine labeled *SSP Magazine 1*. Put the first SSP diskette (labeled VOL01 of 14) in slot 1 of the magazine, the second SSP diskette (labeled VOL02 of 14) in slot 2 of the magazine, and so on until the magazine contains the first ten SSP diskettes. Now put the eleventh SSP diskette (labeled VOL11 of 14) in slot 1 of the magazine labeled *SSP Magazine 2*, the second SSP diskette (labeled VOL12 of 14 in slot 2 of the magazine, and so on until the magazine contains the remaining SSP diskettes. There must not be any empty slots between diskettes.

The microcode diskette (DSKT24) is not placed in a magazine, but inserted separately (in slot 1 if you have a diskette magazine drive) when you actually install the SSP during "Task 1. Getting Your System/36 Up and Running."

If you have diskettes from PID for program products, take another magazine and label it *Program Products Magazine 1*.



Remove the storage cover and insert the diskettes for the program products you ordered. The following table shows which slots *must* be used for each program product diskette:

Diskette Label Name	Program Product	Diskette Magazine 1 Slot
UT1	Utilities (DFU, WSU, SEU, and SDA)	1
RG1	RPG	2
CB1	COBOL	3
BA1	BASIC	4
FO1	FORTRAN	5
AS1	Assembler	6
WP1	DisplayWrite/36	7, 8, and 9

If you have a Utilities Program Product diskette (labeled UT1), insert it in slot 1. If you do not have a Utilities diskette, leave slot 1 empty. You *must* insert the appropriate program product diskette in its corresponding slot. If you do not have the program product for the designated slot, leave the slot empty.

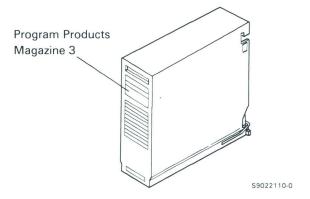
If you have more diskettes from PID for program products, label another magazine $Program\ Products\ Magazine\ 2$.



The following table shows which slots *must* be used for which program product diskette:

Diskette Label Name	Program Product	Diskette Magazine 2 Slot
WP3	Personal Services/36	1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
QU1	Query/36	6, 7, and 8
WS1	PC Support/36	9

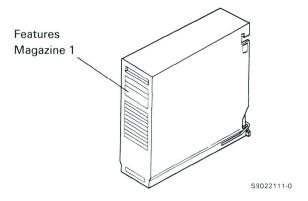
If you have DisplayWrite/36 Language Dictionaries, label another magazine Program Products Magazine 3.



The following table shows which slots must by used for each language dictionary diskette:

Feature Number	Feature	Diskette Magazine 3 Slot
6038	English	1 and 2
6039	French	3
6040	French-Canada	4
6041	Spanish	5
6042	Italian	6
6043	Danish	7

If you have diskettes from PID for SSP programming features, take another magazine and label it *Features Magazine 1*.



Remove the storage cover and insert the diskettes for the programming features. The following table shows which slots *must* be used for which SSP programming feature diskette:

Feature Number	SSP Programming Feature	Diskette Magazine 1 Slot
6000	Extended SSP/Tape Support	1
6001	Communications/X.25 Support/Extended Communications	2
6002	Base SSP-ICF, Upline SSP-ICF, and Finance SSP-ICF	3
6003	BSC and SNA 3270 Device Emulation	4
6004	MSRJE	5
6005	Data Encryption Subroutine	6
6006	Distributed Disk File Facility	7
6029	Communications and System Management/Alert Support	8
6037	Distributed Data Management	9

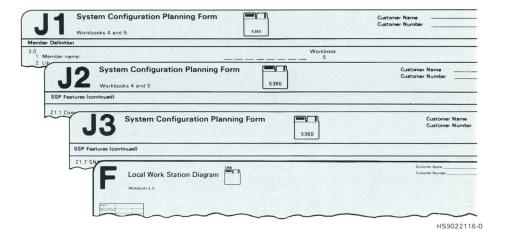
Put the magazines in a convenient place. They will be used during system configuration.

Forms for Planning

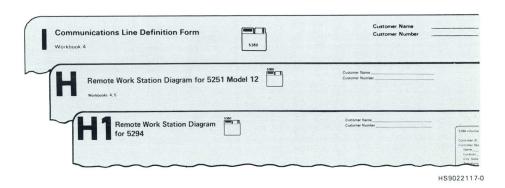
The instructions for system configuration are based on the use of planning forms. If you are not converting from System/34, the planning forms will be contained in the set of *Forms for Planning*. If you are converting from System/34, the forms will be contained in the manual *Converting from System/34 to System/36*. The forms were completed during the planning process for your System/36. Use the forms to complete the tasks for system configuration. If you cannot find the forms, ask the person who was in charge of the planning process.

The forms you need for system configuration are determined by what is ordered for your system.

You will need the completed System Configuration Planning Forms (Forms J1, J2, and J3) and a Local Work Station Diagram (Form F) for every system configuration.



If you have remote work stations, you need a completed Communications Line Definition Form (Form I) and a Remote Work Station Diagram (Form H or H1).



If you will be changing base SSP support default values, you need a completed Base SSP Planning Form (Form K).



Remove the forms you will need for your system configuration from the set of *Forms for Planning* or the manual *Converting from System/34 to System/36*. After completing system configuration, you should keep these forms as a record of your first system configuration.

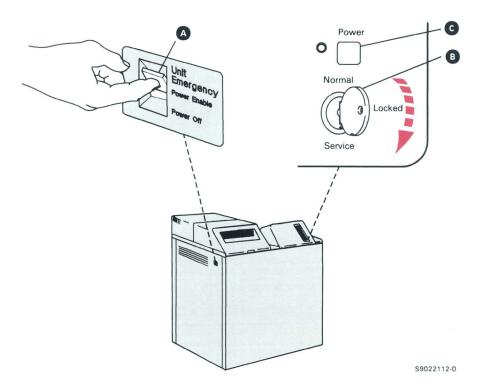
You are now ready to start the tasks for the system configuration process.

Task 1. Getting Your System/36 Up and Running

This task consists of turning on the system unit and putting into the system the programs that control how the system operates. These programs are known as the SSP (System Support Program Product). You can then tailor the system to best suit your needs.

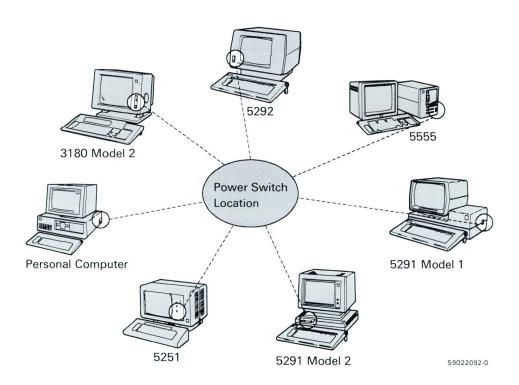
Step 1-1: To turn on the computer:

- a. Make sure the system unit is plugged in.
- **b.** Make sure the Unit Emergency switch is set to Power Enable **A**.
- c. Make sure the key in the Security switch is turned to the Service position **B**.
- d. Press the Power key C.



Step 1-2: To turn on the system console:

a. At the display station designated as the system console (the display station attached to port 0), turn the Power switch to the on position. (The universal symbol for on is |.)

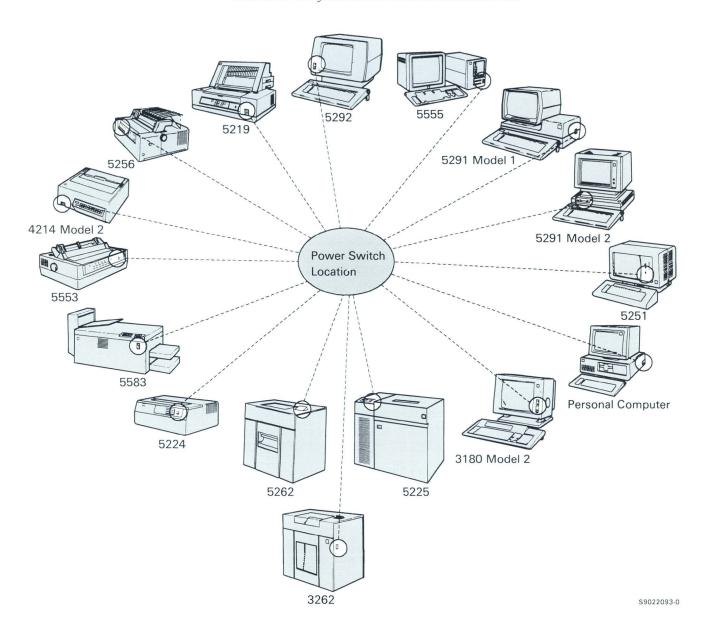


This display station allows you to communicate with the system during system configuration.

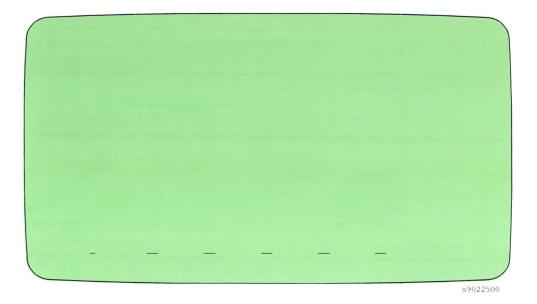
Step 1-3: To turn on all the local display stations and printers:

a. Turn the Power Switch to the on position for all your local display stations and printers. (Make sure the Unit Emergency switch is set to Power Enable for the 3262 printer.) This allows the system to recognize the devices that are attached.

Note: Local display stations and printers are all the display stations and printers attached to the system without a communications line.



b. When the system console and other display stations are turned on, the indicator fields should show dashes. For example, the 5291 and the 5292 Display Stations should respond with the following display:



Note: For the 5251 Display Station, the indicator lights will appear along the right side of the display screen.

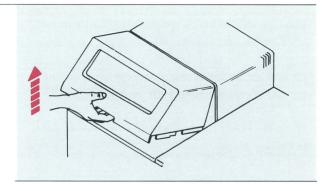
If the system console or display stations do not respond, refer to the problem determination procedures in the appropriate display station's operator guide.

Step 1-4: To place the diskettes into the system unit:

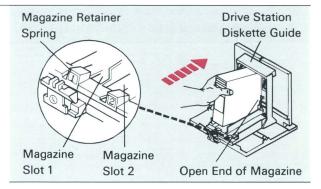
If the system unit has a diskette magazine drive, go to **Step 1-4A:** If the system unit has a single-slot diskette drive, go to **Step 1-4B**.

Step 1-4A: To insert the SSP magazines and microcode diskette in the diskette magazine drive.

- a. Find the diskette magazine labeled SSP Magazine 1.
- **b.** Remove the storage cover from the magazine.
- c. Open the cover on the diskette drive.

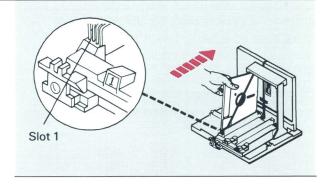


- d. Place the magazine in magazine slot 1, with the open end of the magazine facing the drive station diskette guide. Push the magazine in towards the drive station diskette guide until the magazine retainer locks the magazine in place.
- e. Find the diskette magazine labeled SSP Magazine 2.
- f. Place the magazine in magazine slot 2.



\$9022094-0

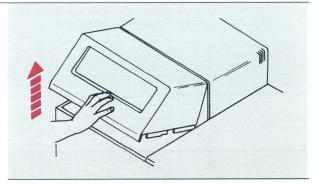
g. Find the microcode diskette (DSKT 24) and place it in slot 1 of the diskette magazine drive.



h. Close the cover on the diskette drive.

The cover must be closed before the system unit will read the diskettes.

i. Go to Step 1.5.



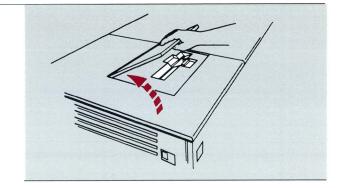
S9022095-0

Step 1-4B: To insert a diskette in a single slot diskette drive:

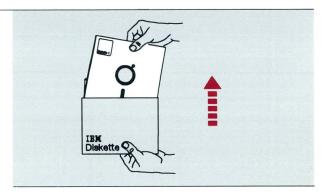
a. Find the diskette with the diskette label name of 5727-SS1 and volume 01 of 14.

(If you are installing the ideographic version of the SSP, refer to **Step 1-4B** in Appendix C.)

b. Open the cover on the diskette drive. Make sure the slot is empty.



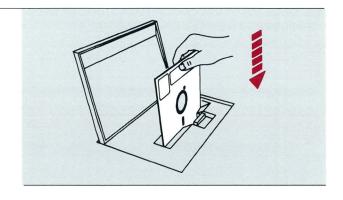
c. Remove the diskette from its protective envelope.



S9022096-0

d. Insert the diskette into the slot, with the diskette label facing you. A label at the top of the slot shows how to insert the diskette.

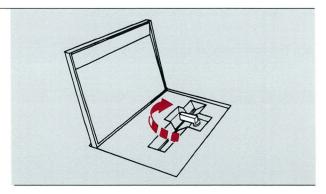
Make sure the diskette is all the way in the slot. If it is not, the diskette can be damaged and data may be lost.



e. Turn the locking lever clockwise to lock the diskette in the slot.

The locking lever must be locked before the system unit will read the diskette.

f. Close the cover on the diskette drive.



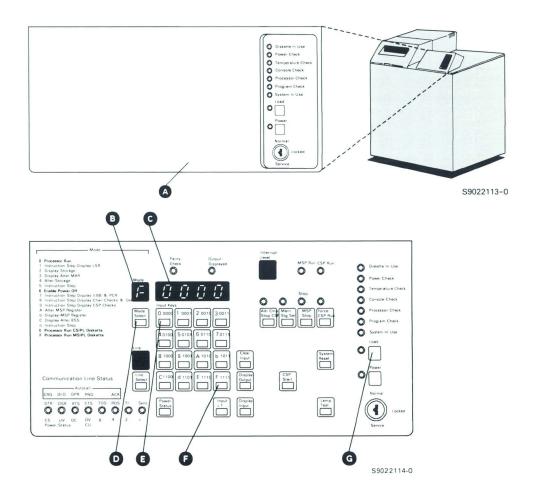
S9022097-0

Step 1-5: To install the SSP:

- a. Lift up the cover for the System/36 control panel A.
- **b.** Press the Mode Select key **D**.
- c. Press the F key **F**.
- **d.** The Mode display **B** should show an F. Mode F indicates that you want to load the SSP from diskette.
- e. Press the 0 Input key **E** four times so that the Input/Output display **C** contains all zeroes.

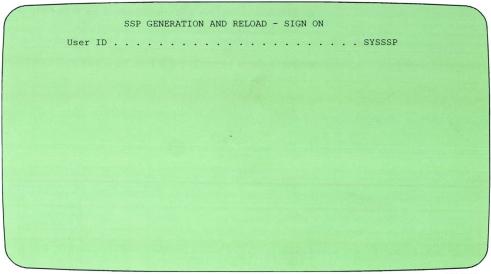
Note: If you press the wrong key, do steps 1-5b through 1-5e again.

f. Press the Load key G.



Now the system is performing an IPL (initial program load) from diskette. During the IPL, the system checks that devices are working properly. You will see display stations blinking and hear the diskette drive operating.

If after about 8 minutes the following display is not shown at the system console, check to see that your diskettes are placed properly in the system unit; then retry **Step 1-5**.



s9022501

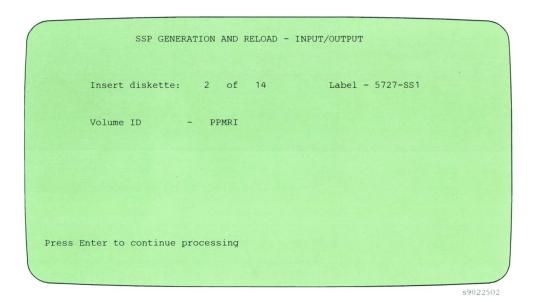
g. At the system console, press the Enter key.

If you have any questions about any of the keys used during the system configuration process, refer to Appendix A, "Using Command Keys and Function Keys."

h. If the system unit has a diskette magazine drive, go to Step 1-6.

If the system unit has a single-slot diskette drive, continue with the following instructions. (If you are installing the ideographic version of the SSP, refer to **Step 1-5** in Appendix C.)

When the system has finished reading the first diskette, the following display is shown at the system console:

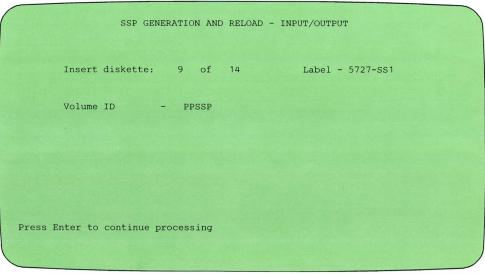


i. Remove the first diskette, and put the second diskette (labeled volume 02 of 14) into the diskette slot.

j. Press the Enter key at the system console. When the system has finished reading the second diskette, the following display is shown:

	SSP GENERATION AND	O RELOAD -	INPUT/OUTPUT	
Insert dis	skette: 3 of	14	Label - 5727-SS1	
Volume ID	- PPSSP			
Press Enter to cor	ntinue processing			
				s9022503

- **k.** Remove the second diskette and put the diskette labeled volume 03 of 14 into the diskette slot. (Skip the diskettes labeled volume 04 through 08. They contain support that may be needed later during system configuration.)
- **l.** Press the Enter key at the system console. When the system has finished reading the third diskette, the following display is shown:



s9022553

- m. Remove the third diskette and put the diskette labeled volume 09 of 14 into the diskette slot.
- n. Press the Enter key at the system console. When the system has finished reading the diskette, the following display is shown:

SSP GENERATION AND RELOAD - INPUT/OUTPUT Insert diskette: 10 of 14 Label - 5727-SS1 Volume ID - PPSSP Press Enter to continue processing

s9022504

- o. Remove the diskette, and put the diskette labeled volume 10 of 14 into the diskette slot.
- p. Press the Enter key at the system console. When the system has finished reading the diskette, the following display is shown:

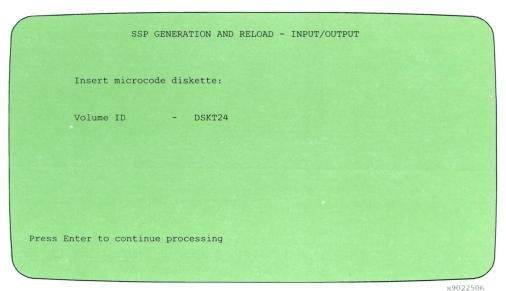
```
SSP GENERATION AND RELOAD - INPUT/OUTPUT
       Insert diskette: 11 of
                                                 Label - 5727-SS1
       Volume ID
                            PPSSP
Press Enter to continue processing
```

- s9022505
- q. Remove the diskette and put the diskette labeled volume 11 of 14 into the diskette slot. (Skip the diskettes labeled volume 12 of 14 through volume 14 of 14.)
- r. Press the Enter key at the system console and go to Step 1-6.

Step 1-6: To install the microcode diskette:

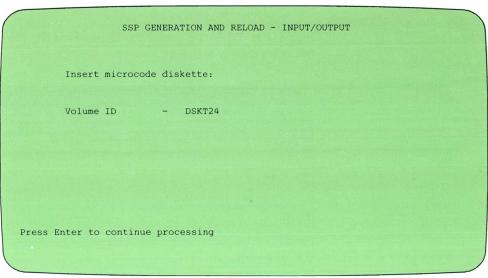
If the system unit has a diskette magazine drive, go to **Step 1-6A**. If the system unit has a single-slot diskette drive, go to **Step 1-6B**.

Step 1-6A: When the system has finished reading the last SSP diskette, the following display is shown:



- 1000 11 10 10 10 10
- a. Insert the microcode diskette labeled DSKT24 into diskette slot 1.
- **b.** Press the Enter key at the system console.
- c. Go to Step 1-7.

Step 1-6B: When the system has finished reading the last SSP diskette, the following display is shown:

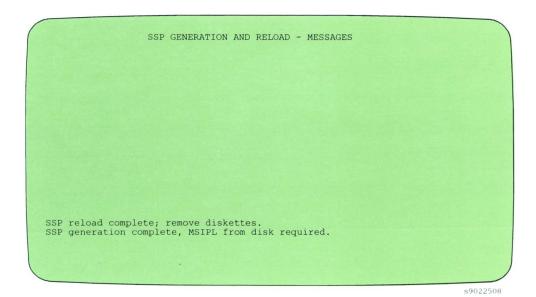


s9022507

- **a.** Remove the last SSP diskette and insert the microcode diskette labeled DSKT24 into the diskette slot.
- **b.** Press the Enter key at the system console.
- **c.** Go to **Step 1-7**.

Step 1-7: To start the system:

The following display indicates that the SSP has been installed:



If you have a diskette magazine drive, remove the SSP magazines and microcode diskette from the system unit. If you have a single diskette drive, remove the

microcode diskette from the system unit.

To perform an IPL from disk: Turn the Security switch to the Normal position, press the Mode Select key and then the 0 key, and press the Load key.

After about 3 minutes, the following display is shown at the system console. If this display is not shown, press the Load key. If the display still does not appear, call your service representative.

	IPL SIGN ON	Optional-*	W1
User ID			
User Menu	EXAMPLE	*	
Date	hhmmss	040384	
Help-Assistance for sign on		HT 1984 IBM Corporation	

S9022012-0

a. Type in an X for the user ID.

(If you are installing the ideographic version of the SSP, refer to Step 1-7a in Appendix C.)

Press the New Line key until the cursor is positioned on the Date prompt.

b. Type in today's date, using the following format:

MM

DD

YY

Month

Day

Year

For example, you would enter 3 April 1984 as:

040384

c. Type in the time of day, using the 24-hour clock and the following format:

НН

Hours

Minutes

Seconds

For example, you would enter 8:10 AM as:

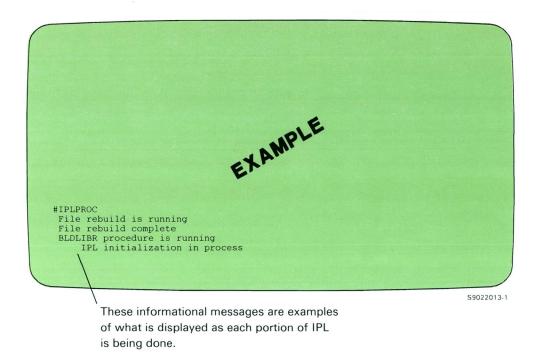
081000

You would enter 8:10 PM as:

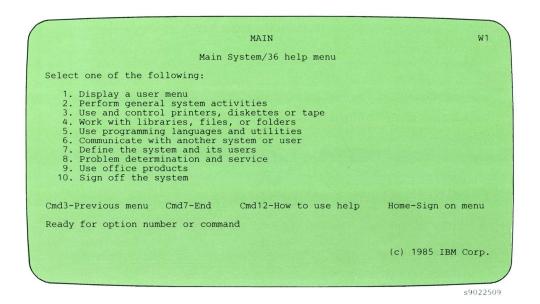
201000

- d. Make sure an N is specified for the Overrides? prompt.
- e. Press the Enter key.

The following display is shown and indicates the IPL is running:



The following display is shown at the system console when the IPL is complete:



44

(If you did Task 2 on another System/36 to build your configuration member, refer to Step 1-7 in Appendix B.)

This book should be used only once for your first system configuration. If you need to start your system again after you have performed the first system configuration, see "Starting Your System," in the manual **Operating Your Computer.**

If you ordered data communications for your system, certain communications items were defined by IBM when your system was manufactured. Because part of your data communications environment (remote display stations and printers) is also defined during "Task 2. Building a Configuration Member," the system will issue an error message if your responses at that time do not agree with your system communications information. If you have remote display stations and printers, you should verify that this information still accurately reflects what you want for communications. Go to Step 1-8. If you do not have remote display stations and printers, go to Task 2.

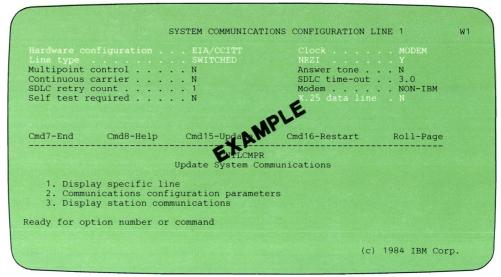
Step 1-8: To verify your system communications information:

a. Type in STATUS COMCNFIG at the system console and press the Enter key.

MAIN Main System/36 help menu	W5
Select one of the following: 1. Display a user menu 2. Perform general system activities 3. Use and control printers, diskettes, or tape 4. Work with libraries, files, or folders 5. Use programming languages and utilities 6. Communicate with another system or user 7. Define the system and its users 8. Problem determination and service 9. Use office products 10. Sign off the system	
Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd7-End Cmd12-How to use help Ready for option number or command STATUS COMCNFIG	Home-Sign on menu
	(c) 1985 IBM Corp.

s9022510

b. The following display will be shown:



S9022014-0

This display shows how some communications items are defined by your system for communications line 1. The following items should be checked:

- Hardware configuration: If a DDSA value (2400, 4800, 9600, or 56K BPS) is shown, you should check that this speed is the same as that ordered from your DDSA network.
- *Line type:* This item specifies the line type for each of your communications lines: switched, nonswitched point-to-point, multipoint control, or multipoint tributary.
- Clock: If the hardware configuration of the line is EIA/CCITT and you
 want the modem or another external source to provide the system clocking,
 this item should be defined as MODEM.
- NRZI: This item specifies whether the line uses NRZI (non-return-to-zero inverted) data encoding when using SDLC protocol. The devices on the line must all either use or not use NRZI.
- X.25 data line: IBM defines this item as N (no). If you want to use the line in an X.25 network, you must specify Y (yes) for the X.25 parameter on the SETCOMM procedure display in Step 1-8.

You can display this information for each of your communications lines by pressing the Roll keys. If you want to change any of these items, go to **Step 1-9**. If what is shown on the display reflects what you want for each line, press command key 7 to return to the Main help menu, and go to **Task 2**.

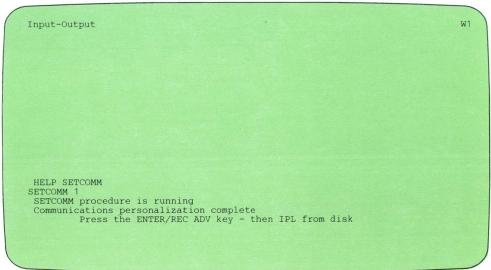
Step 1-9: To change your system configuration information, type in the following and press the Help key:

SETCOMM

The following display is shown:

s9022511

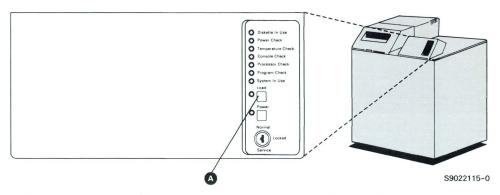
a. If you need more information about a particular parameter on the SETCOMM procedure display, see the *System Reference* manual. On the SETCOMM procedure display, make any changes to the indicated parameters and press the Enter key. The following display will be shown:



s9022512

b. Press the Enter key. Repeat Step 1-9a for each line you want to change.

Step 1-10: To have the changes you made take effect, perform an IPL from disk.



a. Press the Load key A. After about 3 minutes, the following display is shown at the system console:

	IPL SIGN ON Optional-*	W1
	User ID	
	User Menu	
	User Menu	
	Date	
	Time hhmmss	
	Overrides ? N,Y N	
elp-Ass	istance for sign on	

S9022099-0

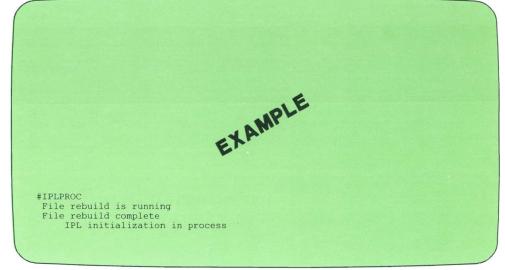
b. Type in an X for the user ID.

(If you are installing the ideographic version of the SSP, refer to **Step 1-7a** in Appendix C.)

Press the New Line (←) key until the cursor is on the *Date* prompt.

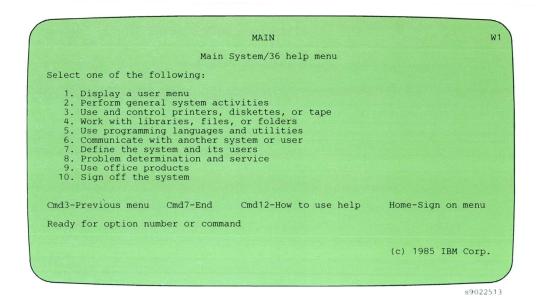
- **c.** Type in today's date.
- d. Type in the time of day.
- e. Make sure an N is specified for the Overrides? prompt.
- **f.** Press the Enter key.

The following display is shown and indicates the IPL is running:



S9022015-1

The following display is shown at the system console when the IPL is complete:



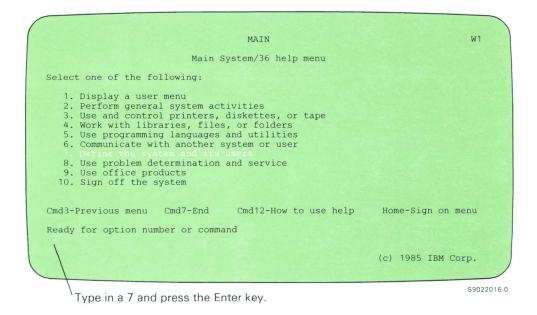
THIS COMPLETES TASK 1; System/36 is up and running.

You are now ready for "Task 2. Building a Configuration Member."

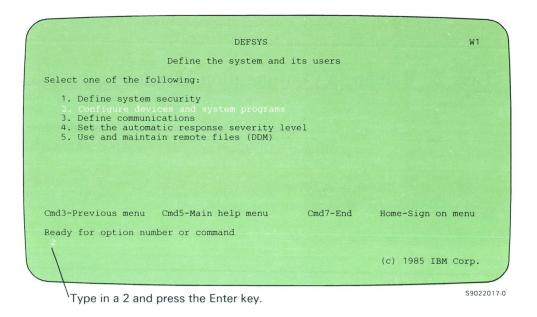
Task 2. Building a Configuration Member

This task has you build a configuration member that is tailored to your system. Later, this configuration member will be used to copy the information to the master configuration record.

Step 2-1: Enter option 7 (*Define the system and its users*) from the Main help menu.

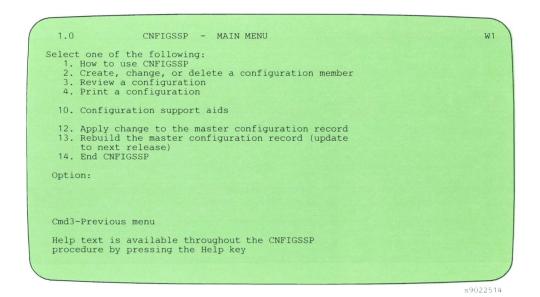


Step 2-2: Enter option 2 (*Configure devices and system programs*) from the DEFSYS menu.



An additional message indicating the CNFIGSSP procedure is running, is shown $\ . \ . \ .$

... and then the following display is shown:



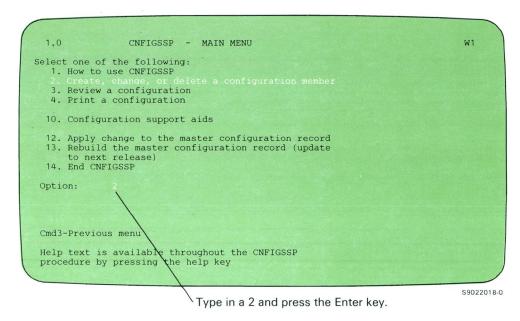
This is the Main Menu for the CNFIGSSP procedure. Option 1 (*How to use CNFIGSSP*) from this menu gives you an overview of system configuration, guidance for using the help text supplied with the CNFIGSSP procedure, and descriptions of the options on the Main Menu for CNFIGSSP.

Also, if you have any questions on the displays for the CNFIGSSP procedure, you can press the Help key for an explanation of the display.

If you do not want to look at the information for option 1, go to **Step 2-3**. If you want to look at this type of information before continuing with step 2-3, enter option 1.

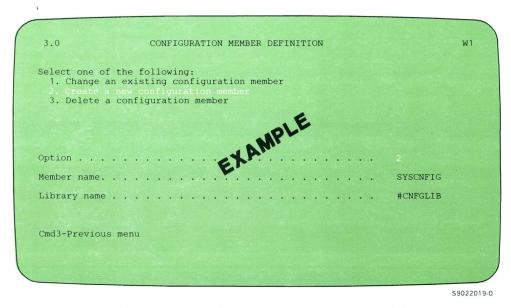
Defining a Configuration Member

Step 2-3: Enter option 2 (*Create, change, or delete a configuration member*).



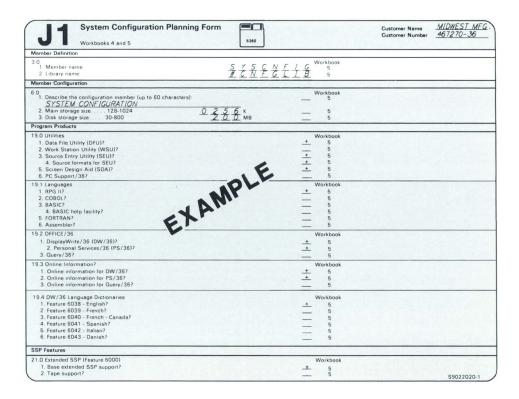
Step 2-4: To complete display 3.0 (*Configuration Member Definition*):

(If you are using another System/36 to build your configuration member, refer to **Step 2-4** in Appendix B.)



a. Select option 2 (*Create a new configuration member*). Type in a 2 for the first prompt. Do not press the Enter key. Go to **Step b**.

b. From Form J1:



Member name: Type in the name for the configuration member. If you do not use the entire field, press the Field Exit key to get to the next prompt. If you decided to use the name SYSCNFIG, press the New Line key () to get to the next prompt. Remember the name you use, because you will need it again during system configuration.

Library name: Type in the library name. This is the library in which you will store your configuration member. It is suggested that you use the library named #CNFGLIB. The system built this library during Task 1.

c. Press the Enter key.

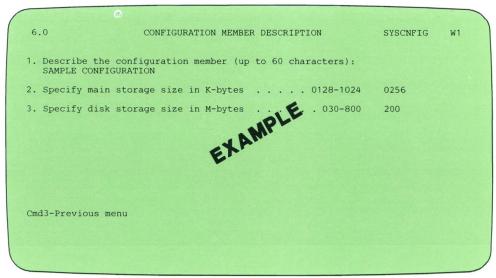
Step 2-5: To select the basis for the configuration member on display 4.0:

(If you are using another System/36 to build your configuration member, refer to Step 2-5 in Appendix B.)

4.0	CONFIGURATION MEMBER DEFINITION - NEW SYSCN	FIG W1
The new cor	figuration member is based on:	
	rd System/36 configuration (with base default values) infiguration in the master configuration record usly created configuration member	
Option		
Cmd3-Previo	us menu	
		s90225

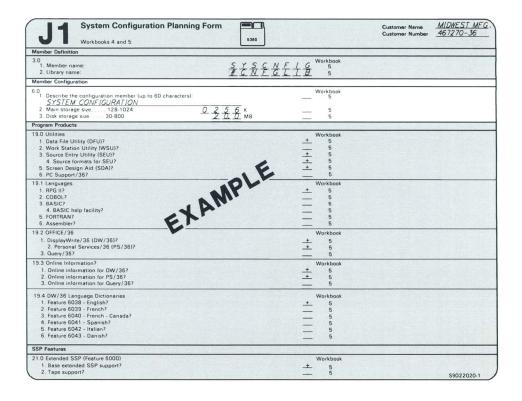
a. Type in a 2 (*The configuration in the master configuration record*) for the prompt, and then press the Enter key.

Step 2-6: To describe the configuration member and system on display 6.0:



S9022021-0

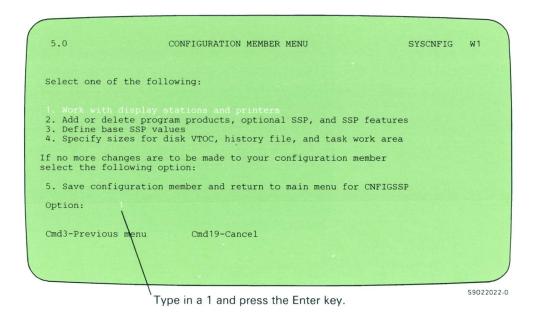
a. From Form J1:



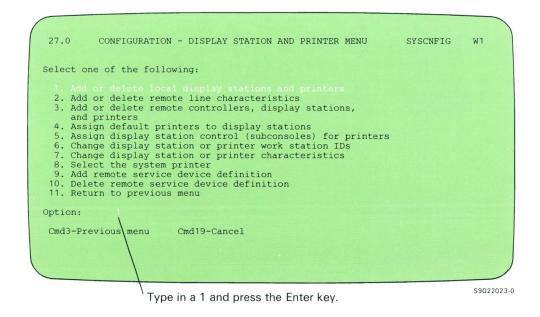
- *Prompt 1:* Type in the configuration member description. If you do not use the entire field, press the Field Exit key to get to the next prompt.
- *Prompt 2:* Type in the main storage size for the system unit for which this configuration is being created.
- Prompt 3: Type in the disk storage size for the system unit.
- **b.** Press the Enter key.

Telling the System about Your Display Stations and Printers

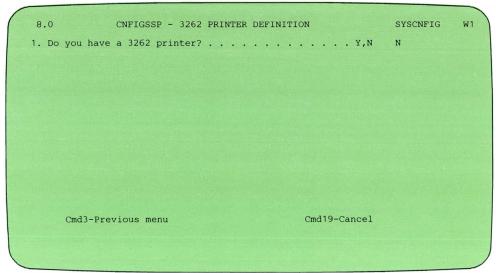
Step 2-7: Enter option 1 (Work with display stations and printers) on display 5.0.



Step 2-8: Enter option 1 (*Add or delete local display stations and printers*) on display 27.0.



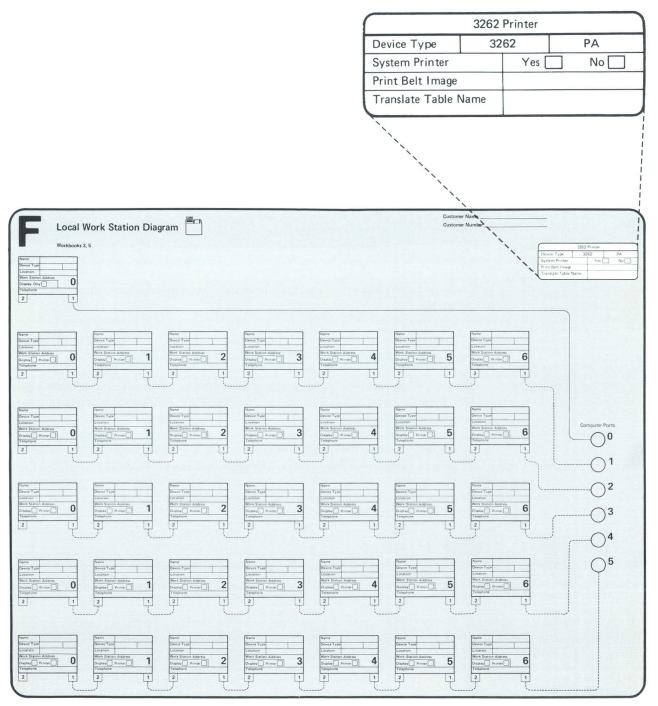
Step 2-9: To complete display 8.0, using Form F:



s9022516

a. From the 3262 Printer block on Form F:

Prompt 1: If the 3262 Printer block is not filled out, type in an N, press the Enter key, and go to Step 2-10.



HS9022119-0

If the 3262 Printer block is filled out, type in a Y, and press the Enter key. Additional prompts will be shown:

```
CNFIGSSP - 3262 PRINTER DEFINITION
 8.0
                                                                                  SYSCHETG
                                                                                                 W1
1. Do you have a 3262 Printer? . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Y, N
2. Do you want the 3262 to be your system printer? . . . Y,N
3. What is the name of your print belt?
                              4. BELT64C
5. BELT96
    2. BELT48HN
6. BELT188B

4. If 7 (Other) is selected, specify public belt

5. What is the translation table nue? . . . .

1. #96E48
2. #96E64
                                                        belt name .
                    4. #188E64
5. #188E96
6. #188E188
    1. #96E48
2. #96E64
                                                           7. Other
6. If 7 (Other) is selected, specify translate table name. .
    Device code for the 3262 printer is PA.
                                                              Cmd19-Cancel
        Cmd3-Previous menu
```

S9022024-4

Prompt 2: Type in a Y if the 3262 Printer is the system printer. Otherwise, type in an N.

Prompt 3: Specify the print belt image name. If your print belt image name is different from any of the options 1 through 6, specify 7 (Other).

Prompt 4: Answer this prompt only if your answer to the previous prompt was 7. Type the print belt image name. Press the Field Exit key to place the cursor at the next question.

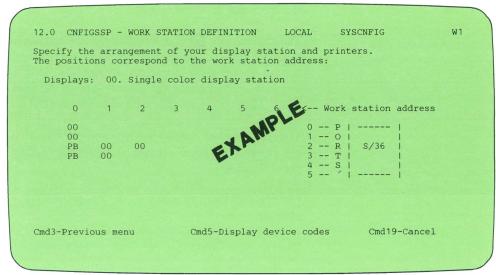
Prompt 5: Specify the translation table name. If your translation table name is different from any of the options 1 through 6, specify 7 (Other).

Prompt 6: Answer this prompt only if your answer to the previous prompt was 7. Type the translate table name.

b. Press the Enter key.

Step 2-10: To verify your local display stations and printers:

(If you are using another System/36 to build your configuration member, refer to Step 2-10 in Appendix B.)



S9022025-0

a. Verify that the arrangement of display stations and printers on this display matches the arrangement of local display stations and printers attached to your System/36. (Do not count the 3262 Printer.)

If the arrangements match, press the Enter key and go to Step 2-10c.

If they do not match, one or more of your local display stations or printers were not turned on in step 1-3.

The following example shows how Form F relates to display 12.0:

The ports **A** on Form F correspond to the ports **A** on display 12.0.

The work station addresses **B** on Form F correspond to the work station addresses **B** on display 12.0.

The device code c is given after the device type heading c in the work station box on Form F. The device codes are used to show the difference between certain display stations and certain printers. You identify your display stations and printers by placing the device codes in the appropriate positions on display 12.0. These positions correspond to the work station address and the port.

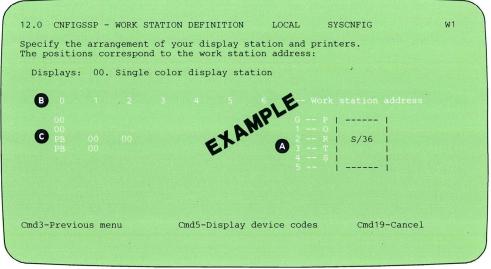
The placement of display stations and printers on display 12.0 should match the placement on Form F. If you find differences, they can be corrected when you get to Task 4.

Use the Field Advance key (\rightarrow) to go from one work station address to another.

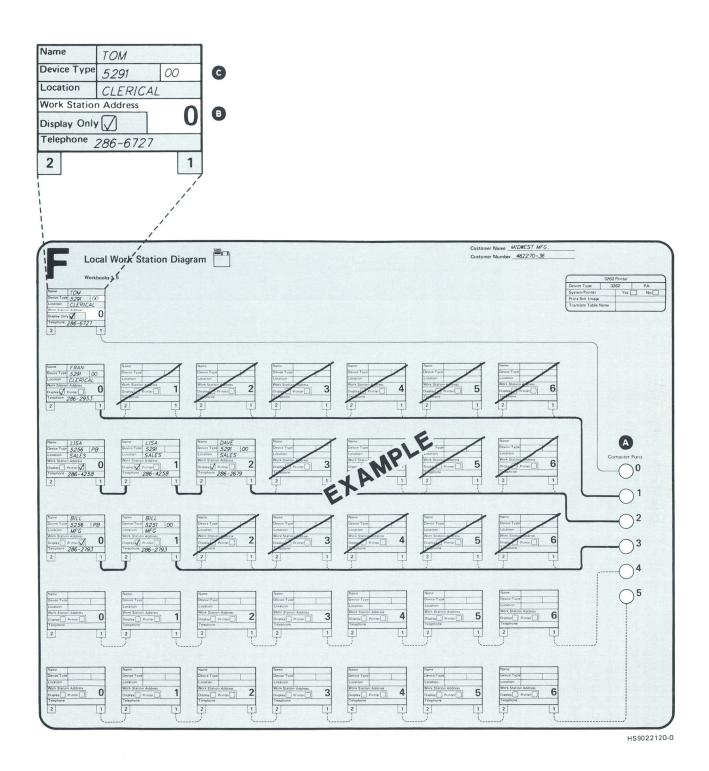
Use the New Line key (←) to go from one port to another.

- **b.** Using Form F, type in the correct device codes. When display 12.0 and Form F match, press the Enter key to return to display 27.0.
- c. If Form H or H1 (Remote Work Station Diagram) and Form I (Communications Line Definition) are not completed, go to **Step 2-21**.

If Form H or H1 and Form I are completed, go to Step 2-11.



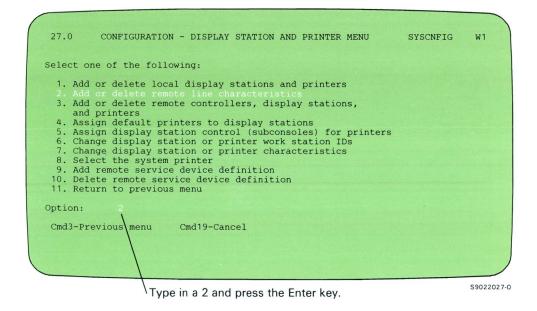
S9022026-0



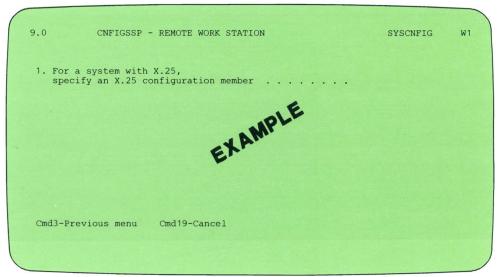
Step 2-11: To define your communications lines for remote display stations and printers, enter option 2 (*Add or delete remote line characteristics*) on display 27.0.

If you do not have remote work stations, go to Step 2-21.

If you do have remote work stations, but you do not want to define your remote work stations now and would like to define them later (using the manual *Changing Your System Configuration*), go to **Step 2-21**.

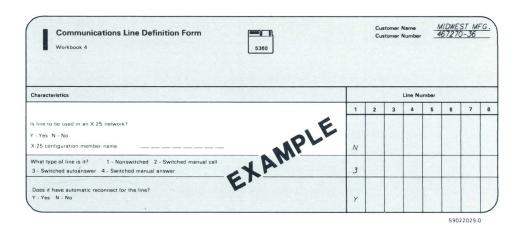


Step 2-12: To define the X.25 configuration member:



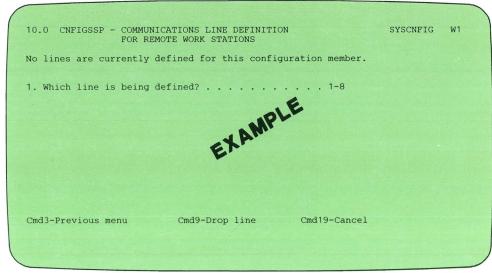
S9022028-1

a. From Form I:



Prompt 1: If X.25 support is being used, type in the name of the X.25 configuration member that will be associated with this configuration. You must create this member with the CNFIGX25 procedure after you complete this system configuration. The CNFIGX25 procedure will ask you which system configuration member is associated with this X.25 configuration member. For more information on the CNFIGX25 procedure, see the *Using System/36 Communications* manual.

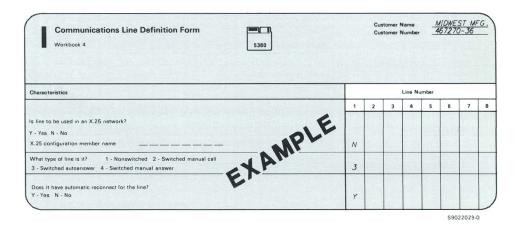
Step 2–13: To define the characteristics of your communications lines (for remote work stations only) on display 10.0:



S9022030-1

a. From Form I:

Prompt 1: Type in the line number you want to define.

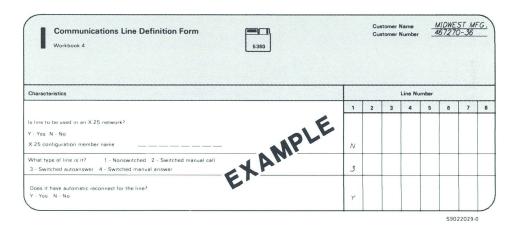


These additional prompts are shown:

10.0 CNFIGSSP - COMMUNICATIONS LINE DEFINITION FOR REMOTE WORK STATIONS	SYSCNFIG	W1
No lines are currently defined for this configuration member.		
1. Which line is being defined? 1-8	1	
2. Is line to be used in an X.25 network? Y,N	N	
3. What type of line is it?	1	
4. Automatic reconnect for the line	N	
Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd9-Drop line Cmd19-Cancel		

S9022031-2

c. From Form I:



Prompt 2: Specify whether the line being defined is to be used in an X.25 network. Prompt 2 will be displayed only if you have specified an X.25 configuration member on display 9.0.

You can define any line as an X.25 line, but not more than one line.

Note: After you press the Enter key, the system may respond with a caution message regarding prompt 2. This message indicates that the X.25 feature is not part of the system communications information that was specified by IBM when the system was manufactured. You can continue with your first configuration now, but after you finish "Task 3. Copying to the Master Configuration Record," go back to Step 1-8 to change the system communications information to allow for the X.25 feature.

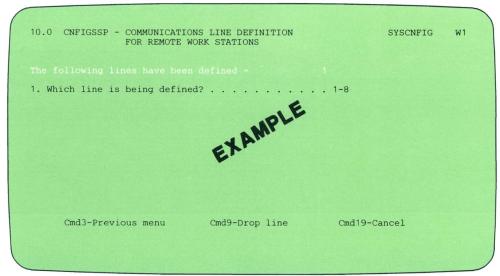
Prompt 3: Specify the type of line being defined. If you answer Y (yes) to prompt 2, you must specify either a 1 (nonswitched) or a 3 (switched autoanswer) line type. No manual line types are allowed in an X.25 network.

Note: After you press the Enter key, the system may respond with a caution message regarding prompt 3. This message indicates that your response does not agree with the line type characteristic that was set by IBM when the system was manufactured. You can continue with your first configuration now, but after you finish "Task 3. Copying to the Master Configuration Record," go back to Step 1-8 to change the line type.

Prompt 4: Specify if the line has automatic reconnect.

Step 2-14: To define additional communications lines.

After you have defined a line, it is shown by this prompt:

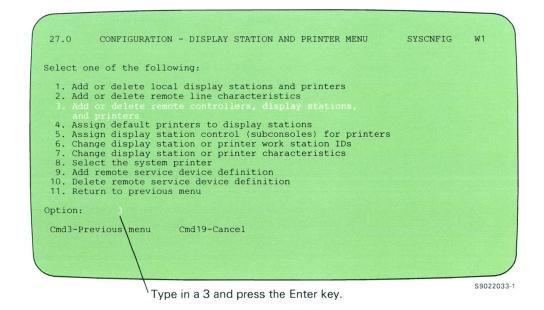


R9067028-1

If you have additional lines to define, repeat **Step 2-13**.

When you have defined all your communications lines, leave prompt 1 blank and press the Enter key to return to display 27.0. Go to **Step 2-15**.

Step 2-15: Enter option 3 (*Add or delete remote controllers, display stations, and printers*) on display 27.0.



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Step 2-16: To define your remote controller on display 13.0:

Note: Each remote controller has its own Form H or H1: H for the 5251 Model 12 work station controller and H1 for the 5294 Control Unit. The instructions for display 13.0 use Form H and the 5251 Model 12 as an example. The instructions apply equally to Form H1 and the 5294 Control Unit.

13.0	CNFIGSSP - REMOTE CONTROLLER DEFINITION	SYSCNFIG	W1
	ADD		
1. Remo	te controller ID	C01	
2. Desc	ribe the remote controller WAREHOUSE, ANYWHERE, USA, 281-0001		
3. Cont 1. 5	roller type	1	
4. Cont	roller station address	01	
5. Comm	unications line 1-8	1	
	a switched line, optionally specify 3 alternative lines		
Cmd2-Scan Cmd6-Rest	Cmd3-Previous menu art		

S9022034-1

a. From Form H:

Prompt 1: The remote controller ID is assigned for you by the system and cannot be changed. It should match the controller ID specified on Form H. If you have more than one remote controller, check all Forms H for the controller ID displayed. If you cannot find a match, change one of the controller IDs on a Form H to match the one on the display.

Prompt 2: The controller description is a 40-character field to help you identify this remote controller. You can use the information from Form H such as location and telephone or any other information you can think of to identify this controller. If you do not use the entire 40-character field, press the Field Exit key to go to the next prompt.

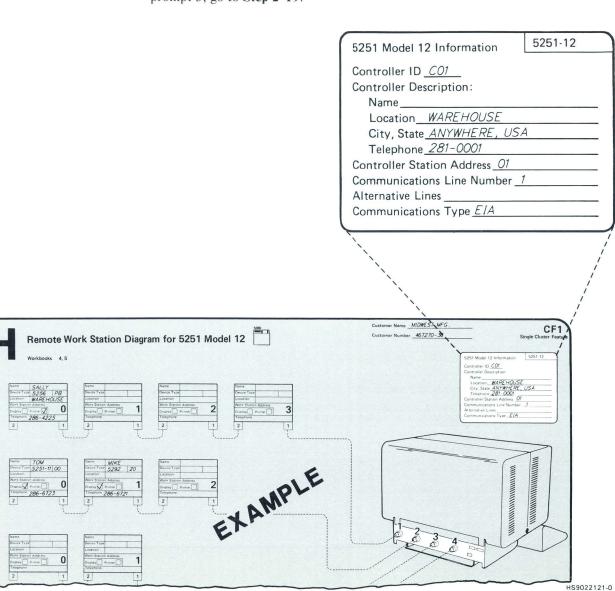
Prompt 3: The controller type is the model of the physical unit that controls your remote work stations. The 5251 Model 12 is a single-color display station that contains a remote controller. The controller can have four or eight ports, supporting a maximum of eight work stations. The 5294 Control Unit works only as a remote controller, with two or four ports supporting a maximum of eight work stations. If you attach the 5294 to a communications line used in an X.25 network, the controller supports only six work stations. Type in 1 or 2.

Prompt 4: The controller station address is assigned for you by the system. If the address is different than the address on Form H, change the address on the display to match the address on Form H. If the address is the same, press the New Line key (←) to go to the next prompt.

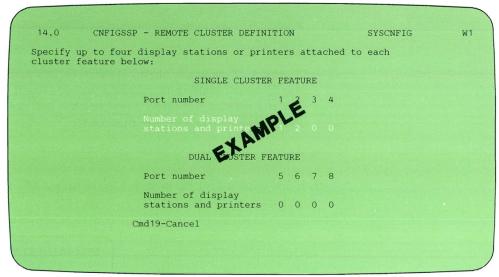
Prompt 5: Type in the communications line number to which this controller is attached.

Prompt 6: Type in any alternative lines for this controller. The line to which this controller is attached *must* be a switched line if you specify alternative lines. The alternative line must be a switched line and must be the same switch type as the line that the controller is attached to.

- b. Press the Enter key.
- c. If you specified a 1 for prompt 3, go to Step 2-17. If you specified a 2 for prompt 3, go to Step 2-19.



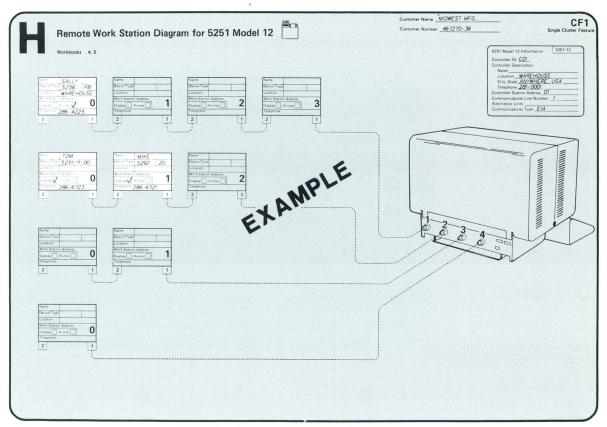
Step 2-17: To define the number of display stations and printers attached to this controller:



\$9022035-1

a. If you do not have any display stations or printers attached to the remote controller, press the Enter key and go to Step 2-20.

If you have display stations and printers attached to the remote controller, specify the number of displays and printers attached to each port of the remote controller, using Form H. This example shows one device attached to port 1 and two devices attached to port 2. If you specify an incorrect configuration, the system issues a message telling you why the configuration is incorrect.

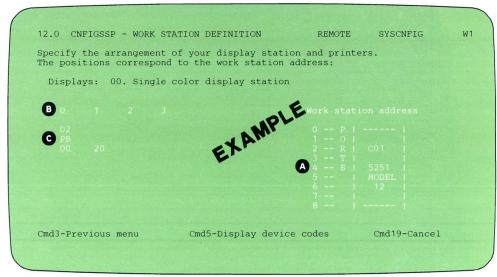


HS9022122-0

b. Press the Enter key.

Step 2-18: Define the arrangement of the remote display stations and printers on display 12.0, using Form H.

The following example shows how Form H relates to display 12.0:



S9022036-1

The ports **A** on Form H correspond to the ports **A** on display 12.0.

The work station addresses **B** on Form H correspond to the work station addresses **B** on display 12.0. The number of input fields is determined by the number you specified for each port on the previous display (display 14.0).

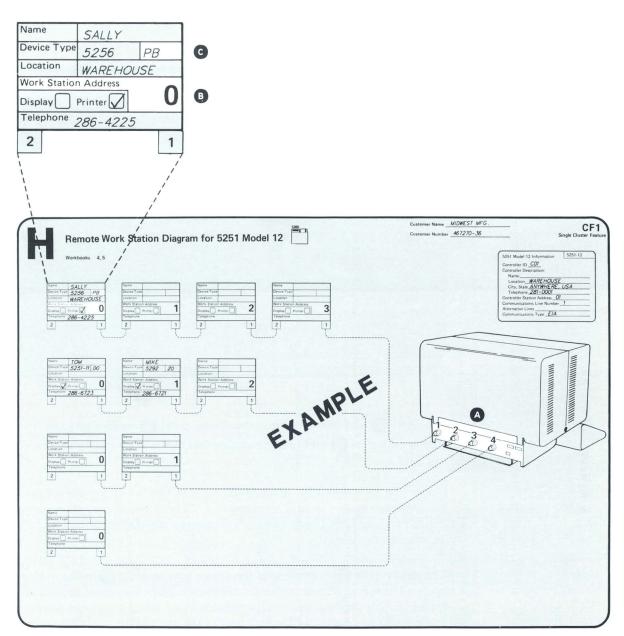
The device code **c** is given after the device type heading **c** in the work station box on Form H. The device codes are used to show the difference between certain display stations and certain printers. You identify your display stations and printers by placing the device codes in the appropriate positions on display 12.0. These positions correspond to the work station address and the port. The 02 device code represents the 5251 Model 12 remote controller. This cannot be changed. (You can use command key 5 to display a table of device codes that are specific to each model of display station or printer. The system can use either these specific device codes or the more general device codes.)

The placement of display stations and printers on display 12.0 should match the placement on Form H.

Use the Field Advance key (→) to go from one work station address to another.

Use the New Line key (\leftarrow) to go from one port to another.

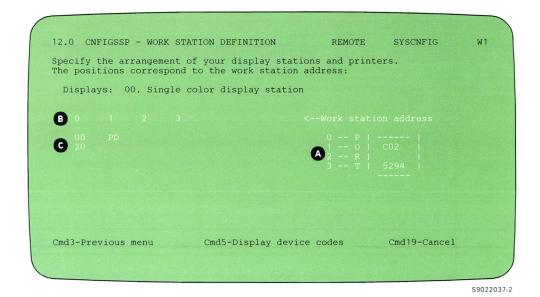
Using Form H, type in the correct device codes. When display 12.0 and Form H match, press the Enter key and go to **Step 2-20**.



HS9022123-0

Step 2-19: Define the arrangement of the remote display stations and printers on display 12.0, using Form H1.

The following example shows how Form H1 relates to display 12.0:



The ports **A** on Form H1 correspond to the ports **A** on display 12.0. The work station addresses **B** on Form H1 correspond to the work station addresses **B** on display 12.0.

Only eight devices may be attached to the 5294 Control Unit (only six devices if the controller is used in an X.25 network). At least one display station must be defined for the 5294 Control Unit. This may be any display station that can be attached to this controller.

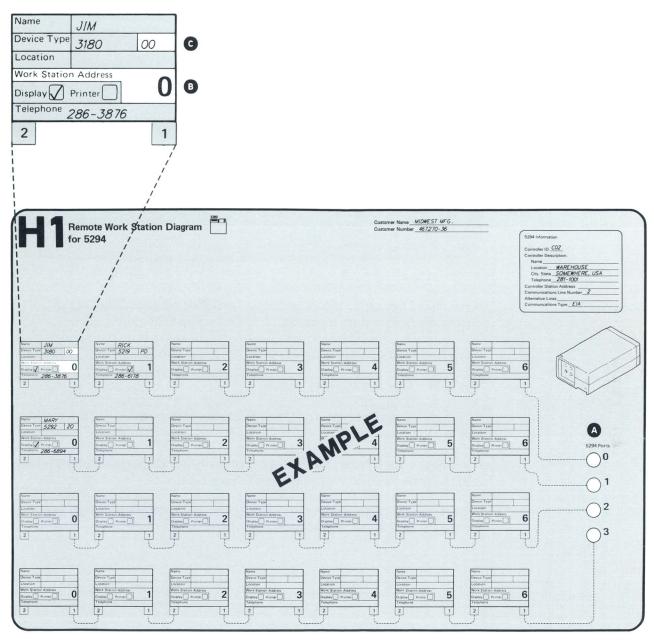
The device code **C** is given after the device type heading **C** in the work station box on Form H1. The device codes are used to show the difference between certain display stations and certain printers. You can identify your display stations and printers by placing the device codes in the appropriate positions on display 12.0. These positions correspond to the work station address and the port. (You can use command key 5 to display a table of device codes that are specific to each model of display station or printer. The system can use either these specific device codes or the more general device codes.)

The placement of display stations and printers on display 12.0 should match the placement on Form H1.

Use the Field Advance key (→) to go from one work station address to another.

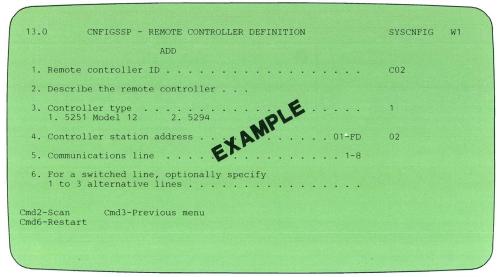
Use the New Line key (←) to go from one port to another.

Using Form H1, type in the correct device codes. When display 12.0 and Form H1 match, press the Enter key and go to **Step 2-20**.



HS9022124-0

Step 2-20: To define another remote controller:



S9022038-2

If you do not have more remote controllers to define, press the Enter key or command key 3 to return to display 27.0. Go to **Step 2-21**.

If you have more remote controllers to define, go back to Step 2-16.

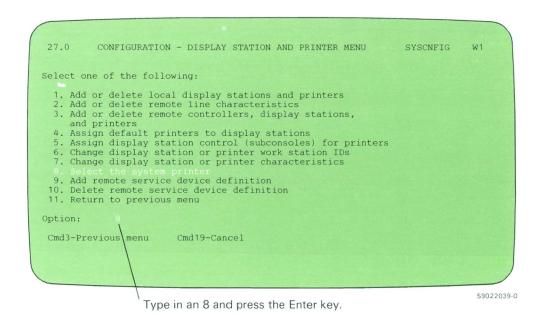
Step 2-21: To assign a system printer:

(If you are using another System/36 to build your configuration member, refer to Step 2-21 in Appendix B.)

If you have a 3262 Printer and selected it as the system printer on display 8.0 (step 2-9), or if you have only one printer, go to **Step 2-24**.

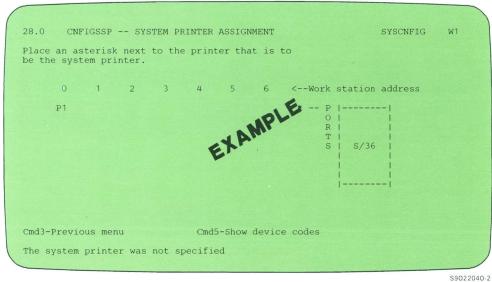
If you have more than one printer and do not have a 3262 Printer, or did not select the 3262 Printer as the system printer, go to **Step 2-22**.

Step 2-22: Enter option 8 (Select the system printer) on display 27.0.

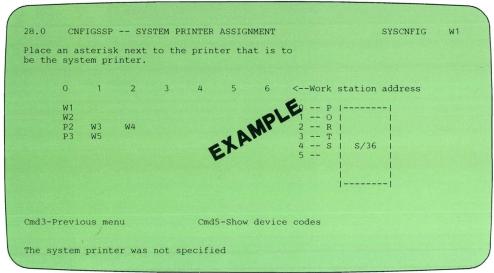


Step 2-23: To select the system printer:

a. If you have a 3262 Printer, the following display is shown:

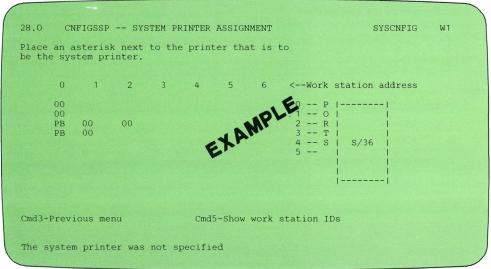


b. Press the Enter key to go from that display, which shows the 3262 Printer, to the following display:



S9022041-2

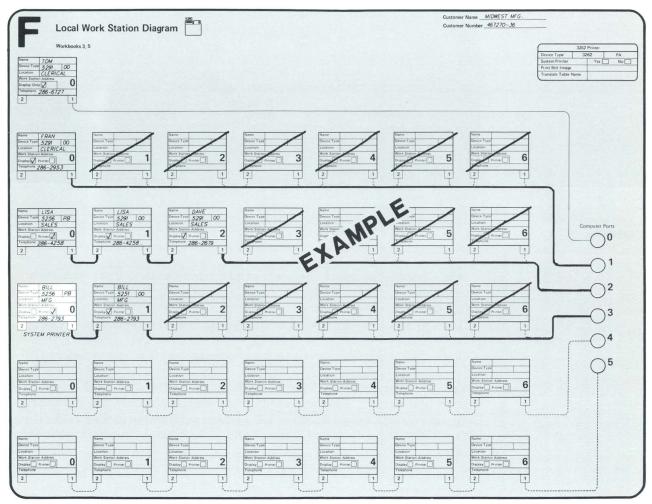
c. Press command key 5 to show the device codes for the display stations and printers:



S9022042-2

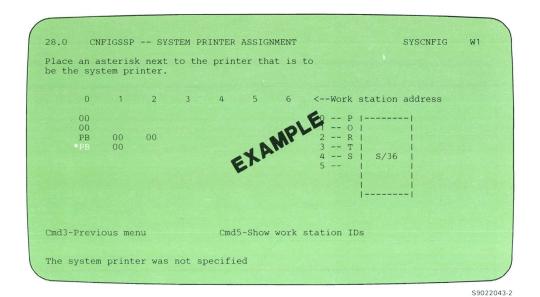
d. Using Form F, find the printer identified as the system printer.

The words **system printer** are written below the printer box chosen to be the system printer:



HS9022125-0

e. On display 28.0, place an asterisk (*) next to the printer chosen to be the system printer.



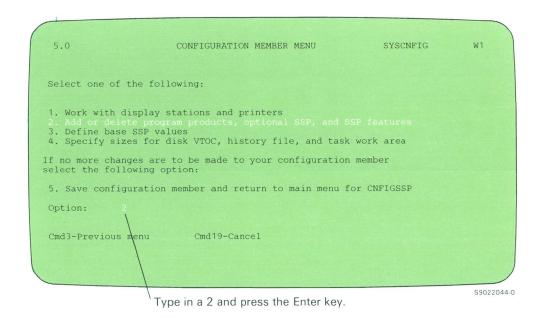
Use the New Line key (←) to go from one port to another.

f. Press the Enter key to specify the system printer and to return to display 27.0.

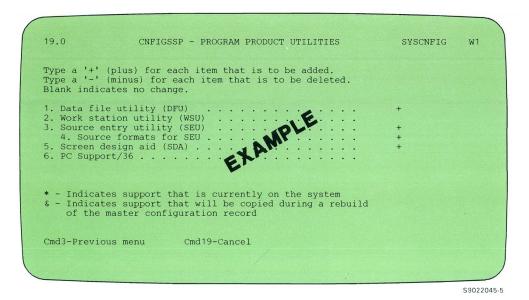
Step 2-24: This completes the steps for telling the system about your display stations and printers. Press command key 3 to return to display 5.0. If you have program products, optional SSP, or SSP features to install, go to **Step 2-25**. If you do not have program products, optional SSP, or SSP features to install, go to **Step 2-42c**.

Telling the System about Your Program Products, Optional SSP, or **SSP Features**

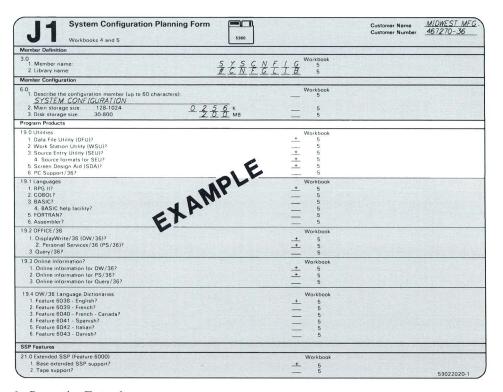
Step 2-25: Enter option 2 (Add or delete program products, optional SSP, and SSP features) on display 5.0.



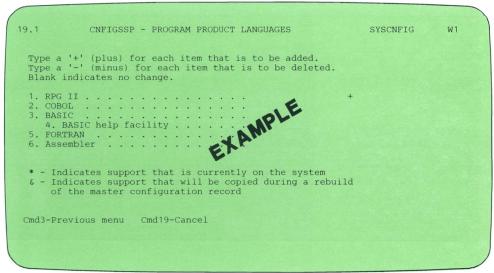
Step 2-26: To complete display 19.0:



a. From Form J1, type in a plus sign (+) for the program products to be installed on the system. If item 6 is selected, IDDU is required and will be automatically added.

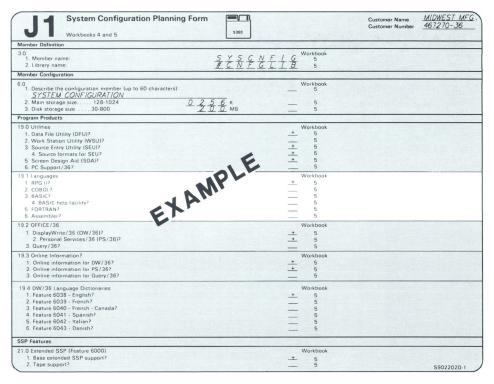


Step 2-27: To complete display 19.1.

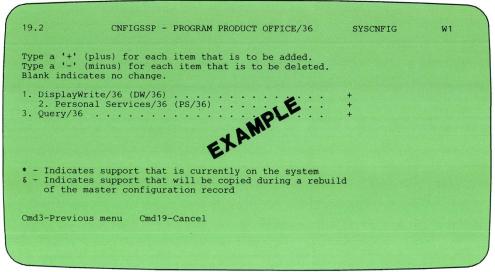


S9022046-3

a. From Form J1, type in a plus sign (+) for the program products to be installed on the system.

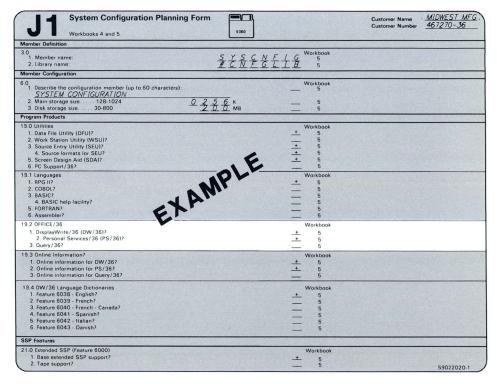


Step 2-28: To complete display 19.2:



S9022047-4

a. From Form J1, type in a plus sign (+) for the program products to be installed on the system. Item 1 is required if item 2 is selected.



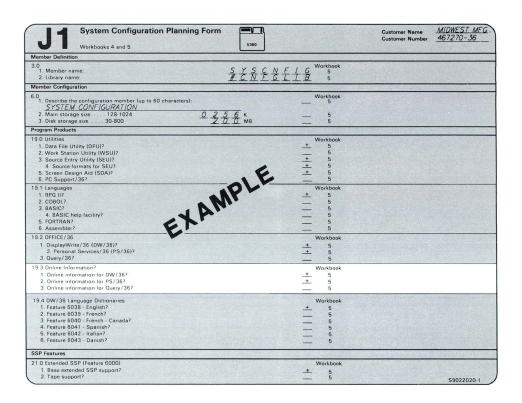
Step 2-29: To complete display 19.3:

S9022048-3

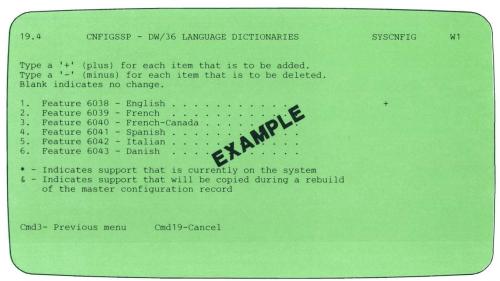
Only the online information for the OFFICE/36 support you are adding will be shown on this display.

Note: If any OFFICE/36 Program Product is being added, the online information for that program product is automatically marked to be added. You have the option to not add this support by blanking out the plus sign (+) for the appropriate prompt. If the support is currently on the system, the asterisk (*) is shown. You can delete the support that is currently on the system by typing a minus sign (-) for the appropriate prompt. However, most of the information for OFFICE/36 Program Product is online, rather than in a printed manual. It is therefore recommended that you add this support.

a. From Form J1, type in a plus sign (+) for the online information to be installed on the system.

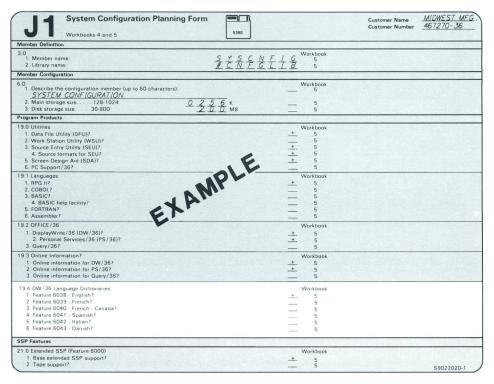


Step 2-30: To complete display 19.4:

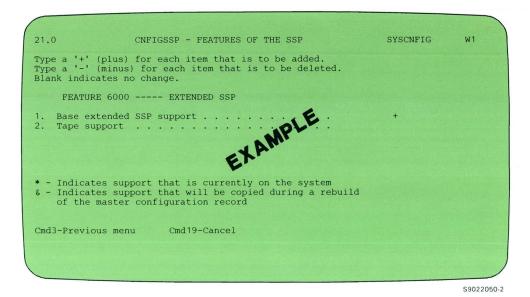


S9022049-2

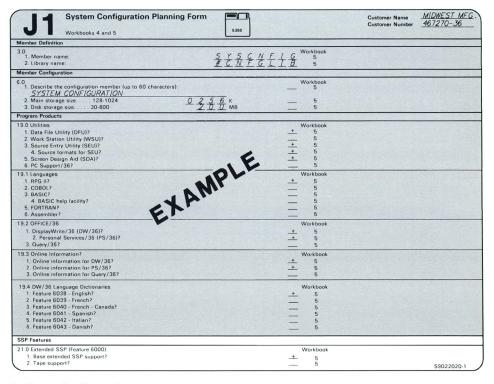
a. From Form J1, type in a plus sign (+) for the DisplayWrite/36 language dictionaries to be installed on the system.



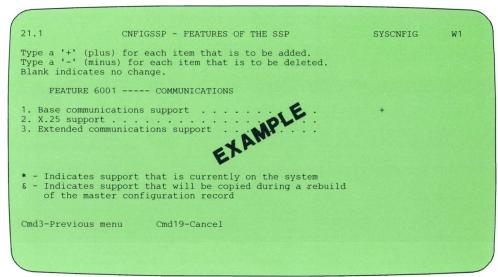
Step 2-31 To complete display 21.0:



a. From Form J1, type in a plus sign (+) for the SSP features to be installed on the system.



Step 2-32: To complete display 21.1:



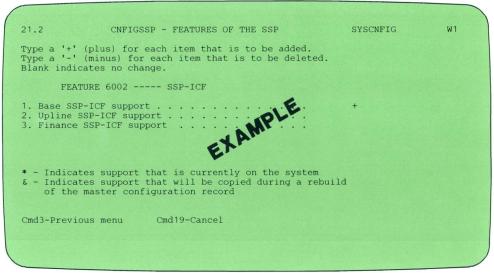
S9022051-2

a. If there are plus signs (+) in this section on Form J2, type in a plus sign (+) for the SSP features to be installed on the system.

If you do not select prompt 3 (*Extended communications support*), press the Enter key and go to **Step 2-41**.

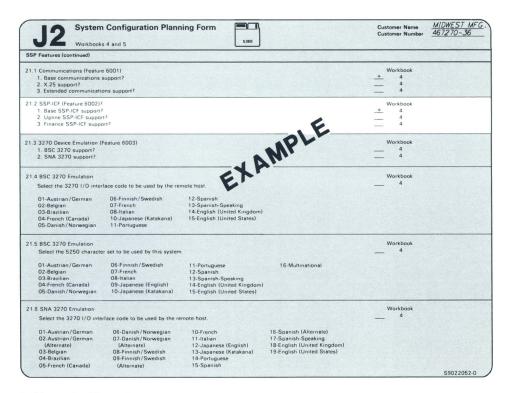
J2 System	Configuration Plans	ning Form		Customer Name Customer Number	MIDWEST MFG 467270-36
SSP Features (continued)					
21.1 Communications (Feature	Workbook				
 Base communications s 	support?			<u>+</u> 4	
2. X.25 support? 3. Extended communications support?			4		
3. Extended communication	ons support?			"	
21.2 SSP-ICF (Feature 6002)?	21.2 SSP-ICF (Feature 6002)?				
1. Base SSP-ICF support?				+ 4	
1. Base SSP-ICF support? 2. Upline SSP-ICF support? 3. Finance SSP-ICF support? 21.3 3270 Device Emulation (Feature 6003) 1. BSC 3270 support? 2. SNA 3270 support? 21.4 BSC 3270 Emulation Select the 3270 I/O interface code to be used by the remote host.			4		
3. Finance SSP-ICF suppo	irt?		. 6.	4	
21.3 3270 Device Emulation (F	60031		JOL.	Workbook	
1. BSC 3270 support?	eature doos)			4	
2. SNA 3270 support?			MI,	_ 4	
2. SIVA 32 TO SUPPORTS		B			
21.4 BSC 3270 Emulation		181		Workbook	
				4	
Select the 3270 170 inter	face code to be used by the re	mote flost.			
01-Austrian/German	06-Finnish/Swedish	12-Spanish			
02-Belgian	07-French	13-Spanish-Speaking			
03-Brazilian	08-Italian	14-English (United Kingdom)			
04-French (Canada)	10-Japanese (Katakana)	15-English (United States)			
05-Danish/Norwegian	11-Portuguese				
21.5 BSC 3270 Emulation				Workbook	
Select the 5250 characte	r set to be used by this system	n.		4	
01.1	00.5				
01-Austrian/German 02-Belgian	06-Finnish/Swedish 07-French	11-Portuguese	16-Multinational		
03-Brazilian	08-Italian	12-Spanish 13-Spanish-Speaking			
04-French (Canada)	09-Japanese (English)	14-English (United Kingdom)			
05-Danish/Norwegian	10-Japanese (Katakana)	15-English (United States)			
21.6 SNA 3270 Emulation				Workbook 4	
Select the 3270 I/O inter	face code to be used by the re	emote host.		4	
01-Austrian/German	06-Danish/Norwegian	10-French	16-Spanish (Alternate)		
02-Austrian/German	07-Danish/Norwegian	11-Italian	17-Spanish-Speaking		
(Alternate)	(Alternate)	12-Japanese (English)	18-English (United Kingdom)		
03-Belgian	08-Finnish/Swedish	13-Japanese (Katakana)	19-English (United States)		
04-Brazilian	09-Finnish/Swedish	14-Portuguese			
05-French (Canada)	(Alternate)	15-Spanish			
					S9022052-0

Step 2-33: To complete display 21.2:

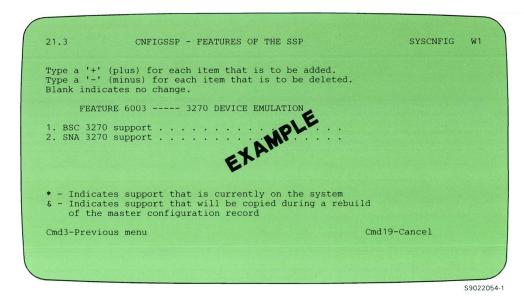


S9022053-3

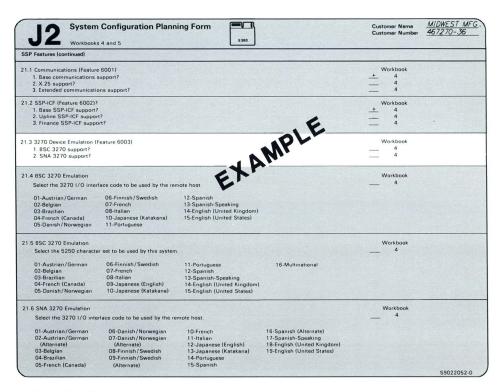
a. From Form J2, type in a plus sign (+) for the SSP features to be installed on the system.



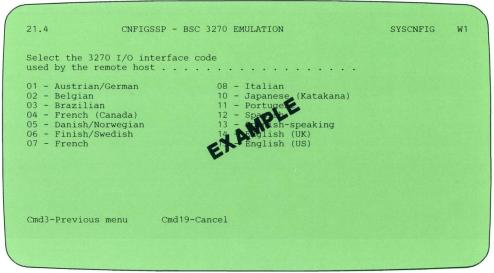
Step 2-34: To complete display 21.3:



a. From Form J2, type in a plus sign (+) for the SSP features to be installed on the system. If you select BSC 3270 support, go to Step 2-35 If you select SNA 3270 support, go to Step 2-37.

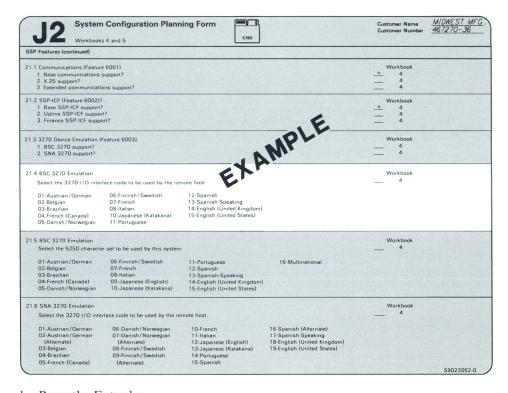


Step 2-35: To complete display 21.4:



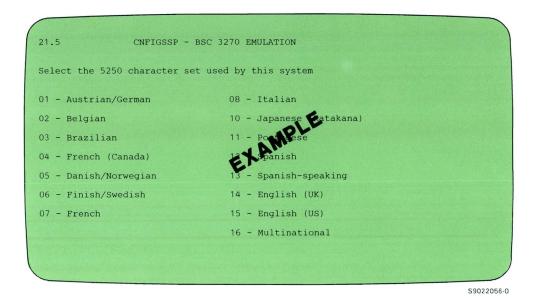
S9022055-2

a. If you selected BSC support for the 3270 Device Emulation, display 21.4 is shown. Using Form J2, type in the interface code that will be used by the remote host system.

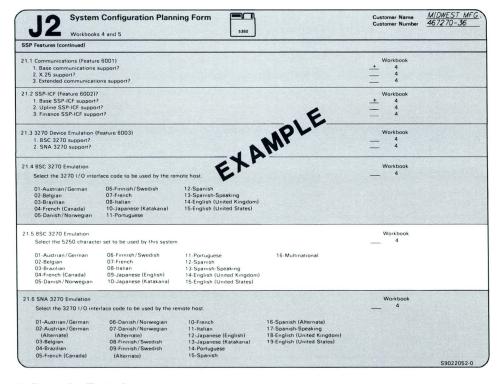


Step 2-36: To complete display 21.5:

Note: Not all the options on this sample display are shown on your display. The options that are shown depend on the interface code that you selected on the previous display.



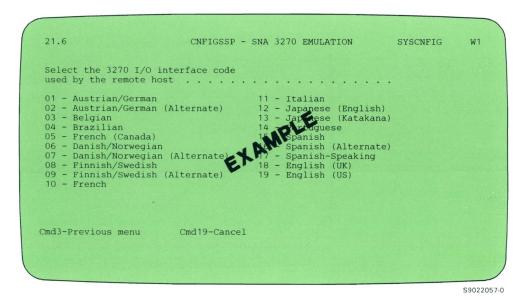
a. From Form J2, type in the number of the character set that will be used by the system.



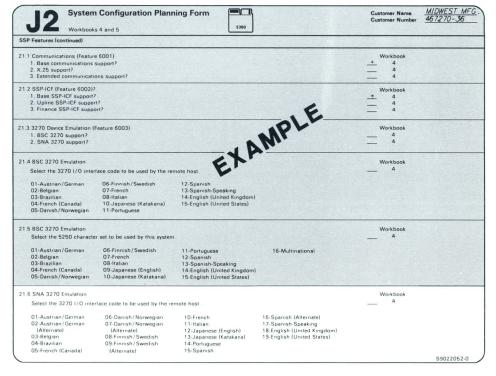
Step 2-37: To complete display 21.6:

If you did not select the SNA 3270 Device Emulation feature, go to Step 2-39.

If you selected the SNA 3270 Device Emulation feature, the following display is shown:

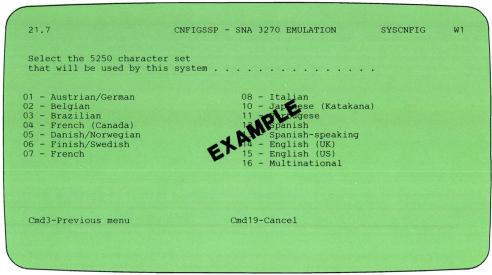


a. From Form J2, type in the number of the interface code that will be used by the remote system.



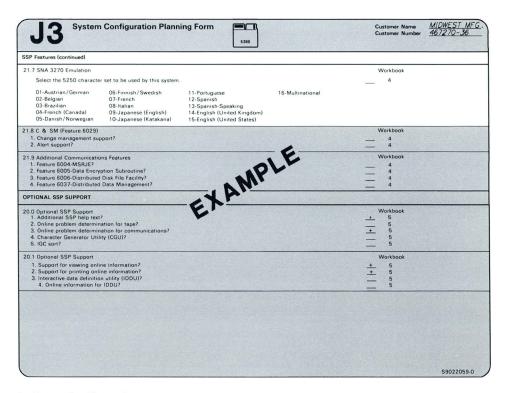
Step 2-38: To complete display 21.7:

Note: Not all the options on this sample display are shown on your display. The options that are shown depend on the interface code that you selected on the previous display.

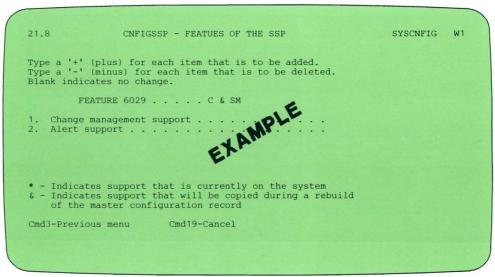


S9022058-0

a. From Form J3, type in the number of the character set that will be used by the system.

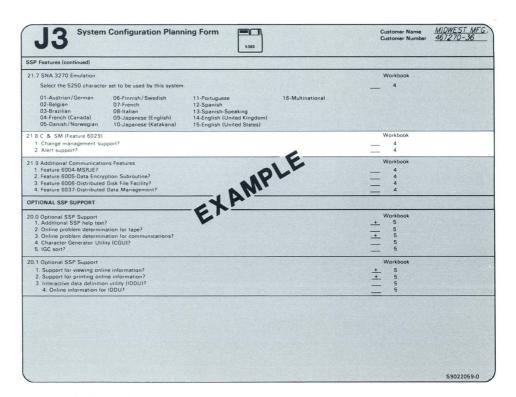


Step 2-39: To complete display 21.8:

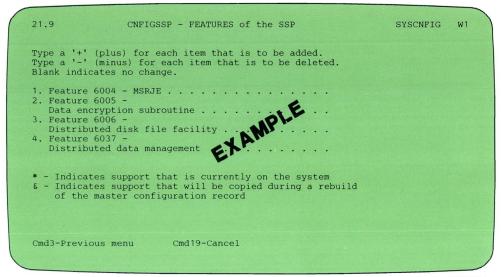


S9022060-1

a. From Form J3, type in a plus sign (+) for the SSP features to be installed on the system.

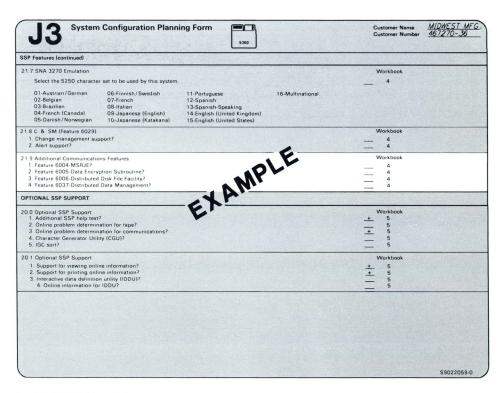


Step 2-40: To complete display 21.9:



S9022061-2

a. From Form J3, type in a plus sign (+) for the SSP features to be installed on the system.



Step 2-41: To complete display 20.0:

(If you are configurating an ideographic system, refer to **Step 2-41** in Appendix C.)

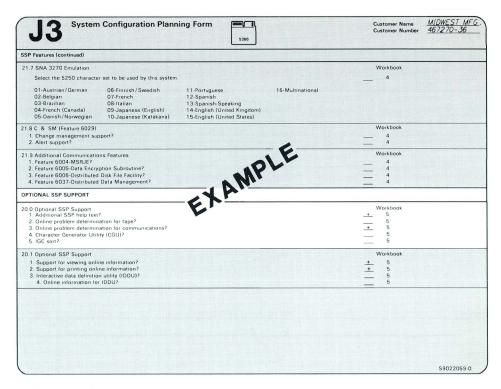
20.0	CNFIGSSP - OF	PTIONAL SSP	SUPPORT		SYSCNFIG	W1
	lus) for each ite inus) for each it es no change.			d.		
	SSP help text . clem determination clem determination cations				+	
& - Indicates	support that is support that wis	ll be copied				
Cmd3-Previous	menu Cmd19-	-Cancel				

S9022062-1

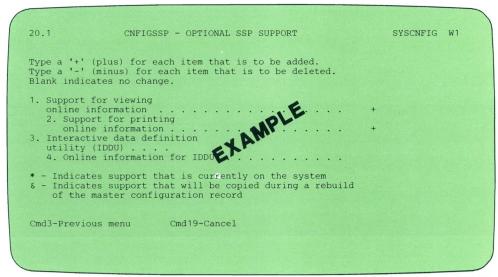
a. From Form J3, type in a plus sign (+) for the optional support that is to be installed on the system.

Notes:

- 1. If you did not select Tape support (item 2) on display 21.0, item 2 will not be displayed. Simarily, if you did not select the Base Communications support on the Communications feature (item 1) on display 21.1, item 3 will not be displayed. If you selected either of these features, however, the system will automatically place a plus sign (+) next to those items on this display. You can blank out these plus signs now if you do not want to install online problem determination.
- 2. Approximately 402 blocks of base support for online problem determination are installed automatically during system configuration.

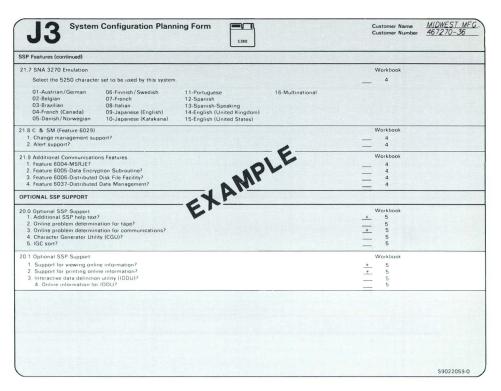


Step 2-42: To complete display 20.1:



S9022063-5

a. From Form J3, type in a plus sign (+) for the optional support. If you entered a plus (+) for DisplayWrite/36 or any online information, items 1 and 2 will automatically be loaded. Also, if you entered a plus sign (+) for Query/36 or for PC Support/36, IDDU is automatically loaded. You must enter a plus sign (+) for IDDU support if you want online information for IDDU.



- b. Press the Enter key.
- **c.** This completes the steps for telling the system about your program products, optional SSP, or SSP features.

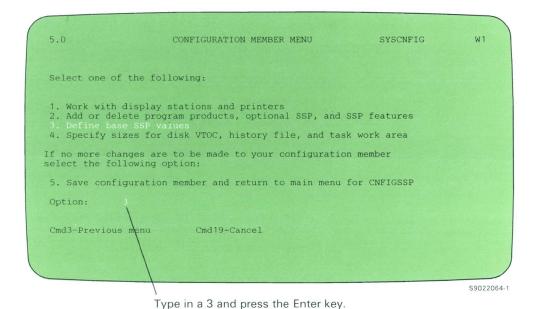
If Form K is filled out, go to $Step\ 2-43$ to start the steps for changing base SSP values.

If Form K is not filled out, you will use the system-supplied default values. Go to **Step 2-47**.

Changing Base SSP Values

Steps 2-43 through 2-46 are not required if you want to use the system-supplied default values.

Step 2-43: Enter option 3 (Define base SSP values) on display 5.0.

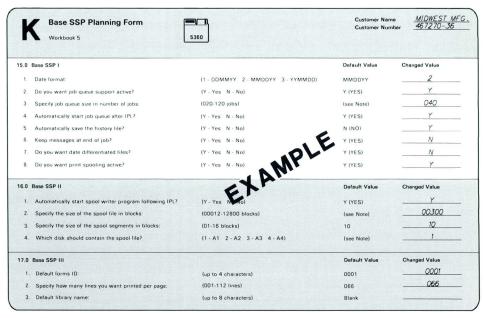


Step 2-44: To complete display 15.0:

15.0 CNFIGSSP - BASE SSP I	SYSCNFIG W1
1. Date format 1-DDMMYY,2-MMDDYY,3-YYMMDD	2
2. Do you want job queue support active?	Y
3. Specify job queue size in number of jobs020-120	040
4. Automatically start job queue after IPL2	Y
5. Automatically save the history file	Y
5. Keep messages at end of job?	N
7. Do you want date differentiated files?	N
3. Do you want print spooling active?	Y
Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd19-Cancel	

S9022065-0

- a. From Form K, type in the changed values on the display.
- **b.** Press the Enter key.
- c. If N was specified for prompt 8 (*Do you want print spooling active?*), go to **Step 2-46**. If Y was specified, go to **Step 2-45**.



Note: Default values for these items depend on the size of the main storage and disk for your computer.

S9022066-0

Step 2-45: To complete display 16.0:

16.0 CNFIGSSP - BASE SSP II	SYSCNFIG	W1
1. Automatically start spool writer program following IPL?	Y	
2. Specify size of spool file in blocks	00300	
3. Specify size of spool segments in blocks	10	
4. On which disk would you prefer the spool file?	1	
Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd19-Cancel		

S9022067-0

a. From Form K, type the changed values on the display.

K	Base SSP Planning Form Workbook 5	5360	Customer Nur Customer Nur	
5.0 E	Base SSP I		Default Value	Changed Value
1.	Date format:	(1 - DDMMYY 2 - MMDDYY 3 - YYMMDD)	MMDDYY	2
2.	Do you want job queue support active?	(Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	Y
3.	Specify job queue size in number of jobs:	(020-120 jobs)	(see Note)	040
4.	Automatically start job queue after IPL?	(Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	Υ Υ
5.	Automatically save the history file?	(Y - Yes N - No)	N (NO)	Y
6.	Keep messages at end of job?	(Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	N
7.	Do you want date differentiated files?	(Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	N
8	Do you want print spooling active?	(Y - Yes N - No) (Y - Yes N - No) (Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	Y
6.0	Base SSP II	CXN.	Default Value	Changed Value
1	Automatically start spool writer program following IPL?	(Y - Yes N No)	Y (YES)	Y
2	Specify the size of the spool file in blocks	(00012-12800 blocks)	(see Note)	00300
3.	Specify the size of the spool segments in blocks:	(01-16 blocks)	10	10
4	Which disk should contain the spool file?	(1 - A1 2 - A2 3 - A3 4 - A4)	(see Note)	1
7.0	Base SSP III		Default Value	Changed Value
1.	Default forms ID:	(up to 4 characters)	0001	0001
2.	Specify how many lines you want printed per page:	(001-112 lines)	066	066
3	Default library name:	(up to 8 characters)	Blank	

Note: Default values for these items depend on the size of the main storage and disk for your computer.

S9022066-0

Step 2-46: To complete display 17.0:

17.0	CNFIGSSP - BASE SSP III	SYSCNFIG	W1
1. Default	forms ID	0001	
	how many lines you want per page	066	
3. Default	library name		
	per page		
Cmd3-Previ	ous menu Cmd19-Cancel		

S9022068-0

a. From Form K, type the changed values on the display.

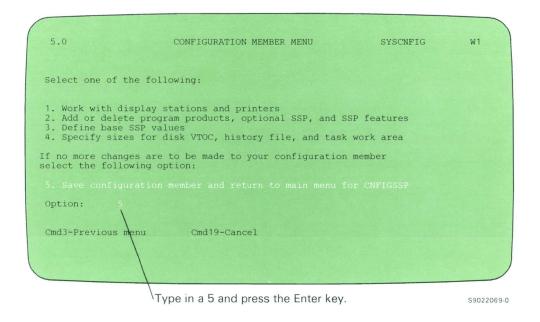
K	Base SSP Planning Form Workbook 5	5360	Customer Na Customer Nu	407070 70
5.0 (Base SSP I		Default Value	Changed Value
1.	Date format:	(1 - DDMMYY 2 - MMDDYY 3 - YYMMDD)	MMDDYY	2
2.	Do you want job queue support active?	(Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	Y
3.	Specify job queue size in number of jobs:	(020-120 jobs)	(see Note)	040
4.	Automatically start job queue after IPL?	(Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	Y
5.	Automatically save the history file?	(Y - Yes N - No)	N (NO)	Υ Υ
6.	Keep messages at end of job?	(Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	N
7.	Do you want date differentiated files?	(Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	N
8.	Do you want print spooling active?	(Y - Yes N - No) (Y - Yes N - No) (Y - Yes N - No)	Y (YES)	Y
5.0	Base SSP II	CXN.	Default Value	Changed Value
1.	Automatically start spool writer program following IPL?	(Y - Yes Navo)	Y (YES)	Y
2.	Specify the size of the spool file in blocks:	(00012-12800 blocks)	(see Note)	00300
3.	Specify the size of the spool segments in blocks:	(01-16 blocks)	10	10
4.	Which disk should contain the spool file?	(1 - A1 2 - A2 3 - A3 4 - A4)	(see Note)	1
7.0	Base SSP III		Default Value	Changed Value
1.	Delault forms ID:	(up to 4 characters)	0001	0001
	Specify how many lines you want printed per page	(001-112 lines)	066	066

Note: Default values for these items depend on the size of the main storage and disk for your computer.

S9022066-0

b. Press the Enter key to return to display 5.0.

Step 2-47: Enter option 5 (*Save configuration member and return to main menu for CNFIGSSP*) on display 5.0.



Option 4 (*Specify sizes for disk VTOC*, *history file*, *and task work area*) is not explained in this manual because the system specified automatically the values for these system areas during Task 1. If you want to change these default values, refer to the manual *Changing Your System Configuration*, SC21-9052, after you have completed system configuration.

THIS COMPLETES TASK 2; you now have a configuration member tailored to fit your needs.

(If you are using another System/36 to build your configuration member, refer to **Step 2-47** in Appendix B.)

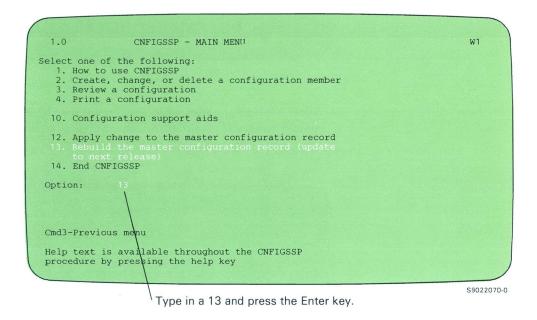
In the next task (Task 3) in the system configuration process, you copy the configuration member you just created to the master configuration record.

Go to "Task 3. Copying to the Master Configuration Record."

Task 3. Copying to the Master Configuration Record

Step 3-1: Enter option 13 (Rebuild the master configuration record) on display 1.0.

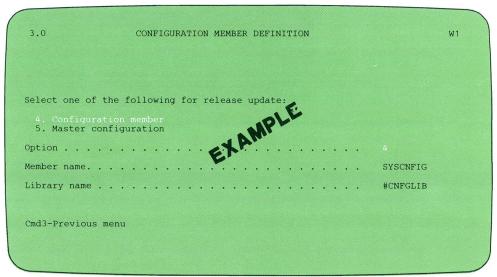
(You will also use option 13 when you update the master configuration record to the next release of the SSP.)



Step 3-2: The following display is shown:

3.0 CONFIGURATION MEMBER DEFINITION	W1
Select one of the following for release update: 4. Configuration member 5. Master configuration Option	
Cmd3-Previous menu	
	s9022516

a. Select option 4 (*Configuration member*) to specify that the configuration member should be used for building the master configuration record. Press the Enter key and the following additional prompts are shown:

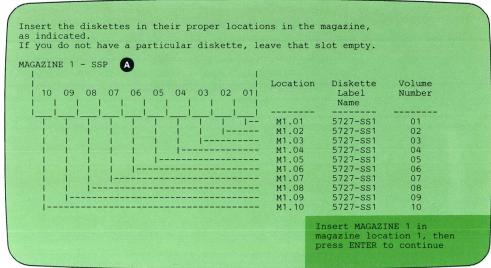


S9022071-0

- b. Member name: Type in the name of the configuration member you created in Task 2.
- c. Library name: Type in the name of the library in which the configuration member is stored.
- d. Press the Enter key. A display indicating that the CONDENSE procedure is running is shown. The display is shown until the CONDENSE procedure stops, approximately 1 minute later.

If you have a diskette magazine drive, go to Step 3-3. If you have a single-slot diskette drive, go to Step 3-4.

Step 3-3: To insert the diskette magazines:



59022072-2

a. Insert the SSP Magazine 1 (which you labeled in the "Getting Ready" section of this manual) in magazine slot 1. Do not remove the SSP magazine 1 from magazine slot 1 until the configuration process is complete.

You will be prompted to insert the other diskette magazines in magazine slot 2. The display will show A which magazine to insert. Be sure the cover on the diskette magazine drive is closed after you insert the magazine or you will get an error message when the system tries to copy from the magazine.

- **b.** Press the Enter key.
- c. After all the support has been copied, you will be asked if you want a printout of this configuration. Refer to Step 2-9. If you specified other than a 3262 Printer as your system printer, type in a Y for yes: you can use this printout during the verification task later in this manual. If a 3262 Printer is your system printer, you can ask for a printout later, so type an N for No.
- d. You should be asked if you have a special PTF diskette containing the latest changes to the system programming support. If you are asked and do have this diskette, remove the diskette magazine remaining in the diskette drive, insert the PTF diskette in slot S1, and press the Enter key: the default value for this prompt is Y (yes). If you do not have this diskette, type in an N (no) and press the Enter key. A message is issued, indicating that your system configuration is complete and instructing you to perform an IPL from disk. The system automatically performs an IPL from disk when you press the Enter key again.

If you are not asked for this special PTF diskette and you do have it, refer to "Applying a Program Temporary Fix (PTF)" in the manual *Operating Your Computer*.

Go to Step 3-5.

Step 3-4: You will be prompted to insert diskettes to install the programming support you selected during Task 2.

For example, if you selected the data file utility (DFU) of the Utilities program product, your display might look similar to this:

```
CNFIGSSP
CNFIGSSP PROCEDURE IS RUNNING
CNFIGSSP Procedure is running
DFU
Diskette label and volume number are ...... 5727-UT1, 01

SYS-3725 Options (0 )
Pause--When ready, Enter 0 to continue

B
```

S9022073-3

From this display, for example, you take the following action:

- a. Insert the diskette with the diskette label of 5727-UT1 (A) and volume number 01. If this support requires more than one diskette, you are asked to insert the next diskette, volume 02.
- **b.** After inserting the diskette and closing the locking lever, type in a 0 **B**, and press the Enter key.

If you forget to close the locking lever, you get the following error message:

```
SYS-2813 Options (13) Diskette drive is not ready. Intervention required . . .
```

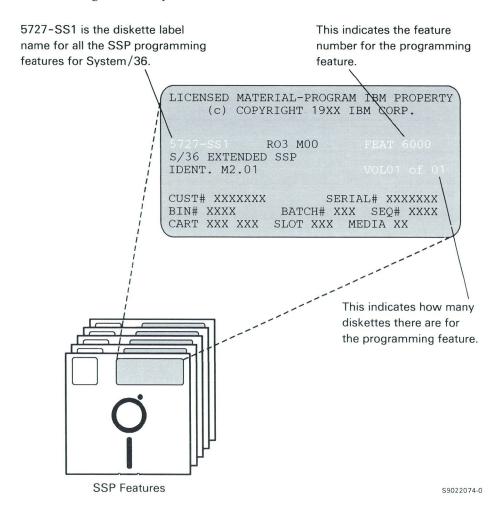
To correct this error, simply close the locking lever, type in a 1 (to respond to the error message) and press the Enter key.

If you insert the incorrect diskette, you will get one of the following error messages:

```
SYS-1494 Options (123)
File XXXX is not on the inserted diskette . . .
SYS-1493 Options (0123)
Volume ID xxxx is not equal to PACK parm . . .
```

To correct the error, remove the incorrect diskette, insert the correct diskette, type in a 1 (to respond to the error message), and press the Enter key.

The following is an example of a diskette label from a PID diskette:



The following table shows the relationship of the diskette label name and feature numbers to the SSP, features of the SSP, program products, and feature of program products:

Type of Support	Diskette Label Name	Feature Number	Number of Diskettes
SSP	5727-SS1	None	14 (21 if ideographic)
Extended SSP/Tape	5727-SS1	6000	1
Communications/ X.25/Extended Communications	5727-SS1	6001	1
Base SSP-ICF, Upline SSP-ICF, and Finance SSP-ICF	5727-SS1	6002	1
BSC and SNA 3270 Device Emulation	5727-SS1	6003	1
MSRJE	5727-SS1	6004	1
Data Encryption Subroutine	5727-SS1	6005	1
Distributed Disk File Facility	5727-SS1	6006	1
Communications and Systems Management	5727-SS1	6029	1
Distributed Data Management	5727-SS1	6037	1
Utilities	5727-UT1	None	1
RPG	5727-RG1	None	1
COBOL	5727-CB1	None	1
BASIC	5727-BA1	None	1
FORTRAN	5727-FO1	None	1
Assembler	5727-AS1	None	1
DisplayWrite/36	5727-WF1	None	3
DisplayWrite/36 Language Dictionaries:	-		
English	5727-WP2	6038	2
French	5727-WP2	6039	1
French-Canada	5727-WP2	6040	1
Spanish	5727-WP2	6041	1
Italian	5727-WP2	6042	1
Danish	5727-WP2	6043	1
Personal Services/36	5727-WP3	None	5
Query/36	5727-QU1	None	3
PC Support/36	5727-WS1	None	1

- c. After all the support has been copied, you will be asked if you want a printout of this configuration. Refer to Step 2-9. If you specified other than a 3262 Printer as your system printer, type in a Y for yes; you can use this printout during the verification task later in this manual. If a 3262 Printer is your system printer, you can ask for a printout later, so type in an N for no.
- d. You should be asked if you have a special PTF diskette containing the latest changes to the system programming support. If you are asked and you do have this diskette, remove the diskette magazine remaining in the diskette drive, insert the PTF diskette and press the Enter key: the default value for this prompt is Y (yes). If you do not have this diskette, type in an N (no) and press the Enter key. A message is issued, indicating that your system configuration is complete and instructing you to perform an IPL from disk. The system automatically performs an IPL from disk when you press the Enter key again.

If you are not asked for this special PTF diskette and you do have it, refer to "Applying a Program Temporary Fix (PTF)" in the manual *Operating Your Computer*, SC21-9026.

Go to Step 3-5.

Step 3-5: To sign on to the system:

After about 3 minutes, the following display is shown at the system console:

	IPL SIGN ON	Optional-*	W1
User ID			
User Menu . Library	EXAMPLE		
	MMDDYY	040384	
	N,Y	N	
Help-Assistance for sign or		HT 1984 IBM Corporatio	on

S9022075-0

a. Type in an X for the user ID.

(If you are configuring the ideographic version of the SSP, refer to Step 1-7a in Appendix C.)

Press the New Line key until the cursor is positioned on the *Date* prompt.

- b. Type in today's date, using the format that you selected for item 1 on display 15.0.
- c. Type in the time of day, using the 24-hour clock and the following format:

HH MM SS Hours Minutes Seconds

For example, you would enter 8:10 AM as:

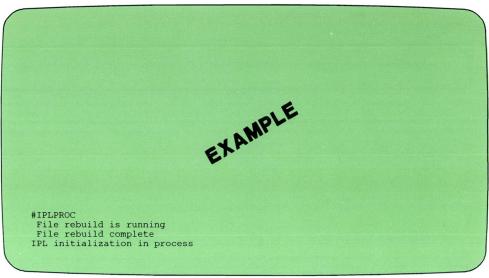
081000

You would enter 8:10 PM as:

201000

- d. Make sure an N is specified for the Overrides? prompt.
- e. Press the Enter key.

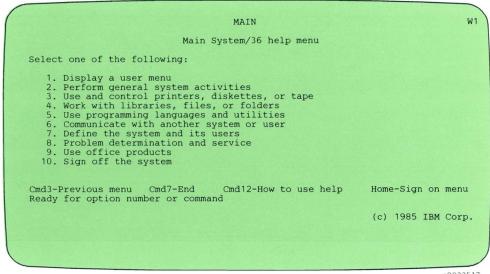
The following display is shown and indicates IPL is running:



S9022076-2

These informational messages are an example of what is displayed as each of these portions of IPL are being done.

The following display is shown at the system console when the IPL is complete:



s9022517

This IPL will activate the configuration member in the master configuration record.

THIS COMPLETES TASK 3; your System/36 is now tailored to fit your needs.

To make sure that the configuration is working the way you want it to, you should verify your system. To do that verification, continue with "Task 4. Verifying Your Configuration."

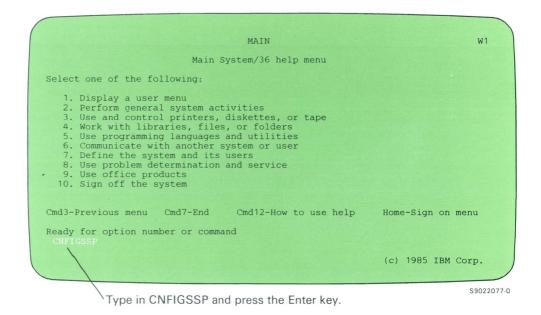
Task 4. Verifying Your Configuration

Verifying Your Local Display Stations and Printers

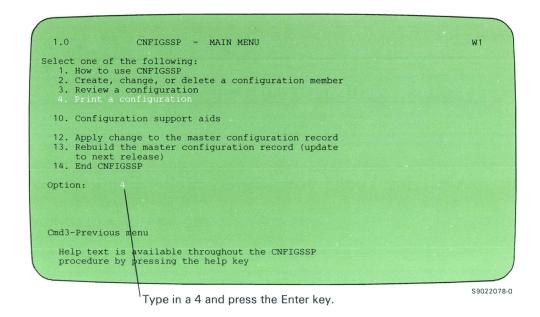
To verify your configuration, you need a printout of it. You already have this printout unless you had to answer no to the question that appeared on your display during step 3-3c or step 3-4c. If you already have a printout, go to **Step 4-2**.

Step 4-1: To get a printout:

a. Enter the CNFIGSSP procedure at the system console.



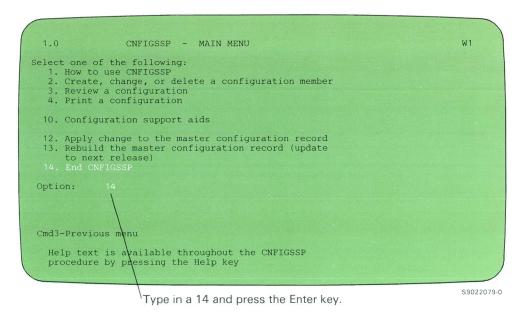
b. Enter option 4 (Print a configuration) on display 1.0.



c. Type in a 1 for the first prompt and a 1 for the second prompt on display 32.0.

s9022518

- **d.** Press the Enter key to start printing, and then press command key 3 to return to display 1.0.
- e. Enter option 14 (End CNFIGSSP) on display 1.0.

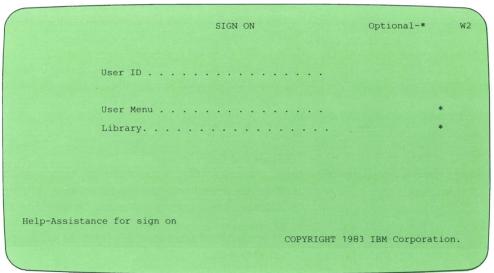


Note: If print spooling is active (prompt 8; step 2-44) and N (no) was specified to automatically start spool writer program following IPL (prompt 1; step 2-45), type the following command from the system console to start print spooling:

START PRT, ALL

Then, press the Enter key.

Step 4-2: To verify your local display stations:



s9022519

- **a.** Make sure all your display stations are turned on and show the Sign On display. The system console will probably already show the main help menu.
- **b.** Type in an X for the user ID at each display station.
- c. Press the Enter key.

The following display is shown:

```
MAIN

Main System/36 help menu

Select one of the following:

1. Display a user menu
2. Perform general system activities
3. Use and control printers, diskettes, or tape
4. Work with libraries, files, or folders
5. Use programming languages and utilities
6. Communicate with another system or user
7. Define the system and its users
8. Problem determination and service
9. Use office products
10. Sign off the system

Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd7-End Cmd12-How to use help Home-Sign on menu
Ready for option number or command

(c) 1985 IBM Corp.
```

s9022520

If this display is not shown, go to Step 4-4.

Step 4-3: To verify your local printers:

- a. Make sure all your printers are turned on and made ready to print. To make the printers ready to print, press Start at each of the printers. The 3262 Printer is ready to print automatically.
- **b.** If print spooling is active (prompt 8; step 2-44) and N (no) was specified to automatically start spool writer program following IPL (prompt 1; step 2-45), type the following command from the system console to start print spooling:

```
START PRT, ALL
```

Press the Enter key.

c. Press the Print key at the system console. Then press the Error Reset key. Observe which printer is printing. It should be the system printer.

If you have no more local printers (the system printer is your only printer) go to **Step 4-3g**.

d. If you have another local printer, type in the following procedure:

```
PRINTKEY printer id
```

in which:

printer id is the work station ID (for example P1, P2, and so on) of the printer you want to verify.

You can find the work station IDs for your printers by reviewing the configuration printout.

Press the Enter key.

e. Press the Print key at the system console. Verify that the desired printer is printing.

Repeat steps 4-3d and 4-3e for any remaining local printers.

f. After verifying all your local printers, type in the following procedure:

```
PRINTKEY printer id
```

in which:

printer id is the work station ID of the system printer.

Press the Enter key.

g. If verification of your local display stations and printers is successful, go to Step 4-5.

If you found problems while doing steps 4-2 or 4-3, complete **Step 4-4**.

Step 4-4: To solve the problem:

- **a.** Compare the configuration printout with Form F to identify any differences. If you find differences, refer to "Working with Your Display Stations and Printers" in the manual *Changing Your System Configuration* to correct the display station and printer definitions.
- **b.** After any corrections are made, retry **Steps 4-2 and 4-3**. If you are unable to solve the problem, call your service representative.

Step 4-5: Verification of local display stations and printers complete.

This completes the steps for verifying your local display stations and printers. If your system has remote work stations installed, go to **Step 4-6**.

If your system does not have remote work stations installed:

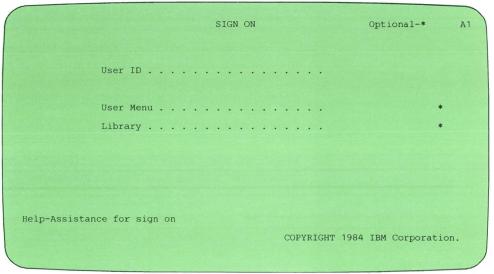
THIS COMPLETES TASK 4; your System/36 configuration has been verified.

You should now save the information created by the system configuration process. Go to "Task 5. Saving the Information."

Verifying Your Remote Display Stations and Printers

Step 4-6: Establish a communications link with the remote site. For information on establishing the communications link, refer to the manual *Operating Your Computer*.

Step 4-7: To verify your remote display stations:

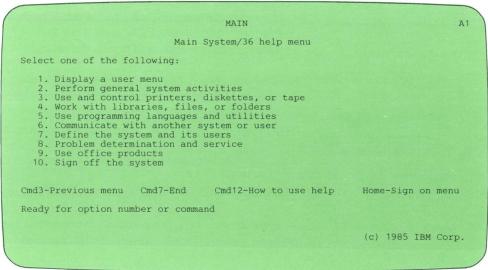


s9022521

From the remote site:

- **a.** Make sure all your remote display stations are turned on and show the Sign On display.
- **b.** Type in an X for the user ID at each display station.
- c. Press the Enter key.

The following display should be shown:



s9022522

If this display is not shown, go to Step 4-9.

Step 4-8: To verify your remote printers:

From the remote site:

- **a.** Make sure all your remote printers are turned on and made ready to print. To make the printers ready to print, press Start at each of the printers.
- **b.** At a display station, type the following procedure:

```
PRINTKEY printer id
```

in which:

printer id is the work station ID (for example S2, S3, and so on) of the printer you want to verify.

You can find the work station IDs for your printers by reviewing the configuration printout.

Press the Enter key.

- c. Press the Print key at the display station. Observe which printer is printing.
- d. Repeat step 4-8b through step 4-8c for each remote printer.
- e. If verification of your remote display stations and printers is successful, go to Step 4-10.

If you found a problem while doing steps 4-7 or 4-8, complete **Step 4-9**.

Step 4-9: Solve the problem:

- **a.** Compare the configuration printout with Form F to identify any differences. If you find differences, refer to "Working with Your Display Stations and Printers" in the manual *Changing Your System Configuration* to correct the remote display station and printer definitions.
- **b.** After any corrections are made, retry steps 4-7 and 4-8. If you are unable to solve the problem, call your service representative.

Step 4-10: Verification of remote display stations and printers complete.

This completes the steps for verifying your remote display stations and printers.

THIS COMPLETES TASK 4; your System/36 configuration has been verified.

You should now save the information created by the system configuration process. Go to "Task 5. Saving the Information."

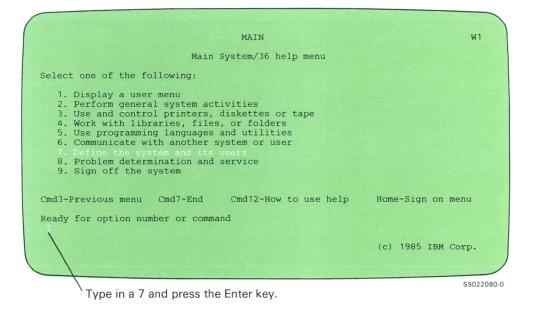
Task 5. Saving the Information

You should save the information you have put on the system at this time. This will give you a backup copy of the system information in case it is accidentally removed from disk. Also, if you ever need to perform an IPL from diskette, you should use these backup diskettes, instead of the PID diskettes. Using the backup diskettes instead of the PID diskettes requires less diskette handling.

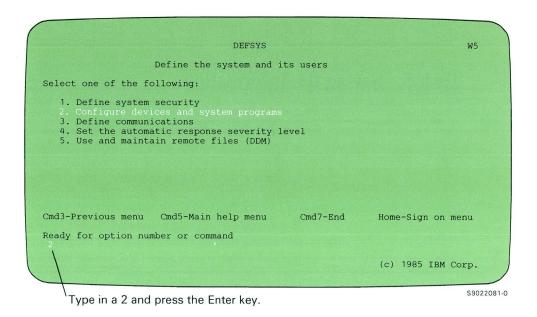
If you apply a program temporary fix (PTF) to a program product, you should update the backup diskettes for that program product by saving the program product library again, after the PTF has been applied.

Step 5–1: To determine the number of diskettes needed to save the system library:

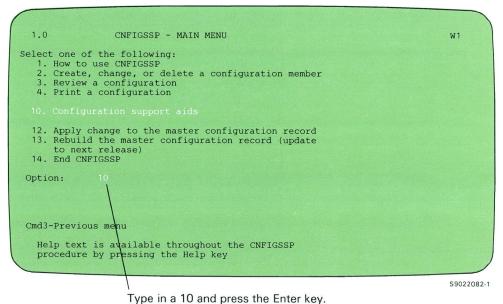
a. Enter option 7 (Define the system and its users) from the Main help menu.



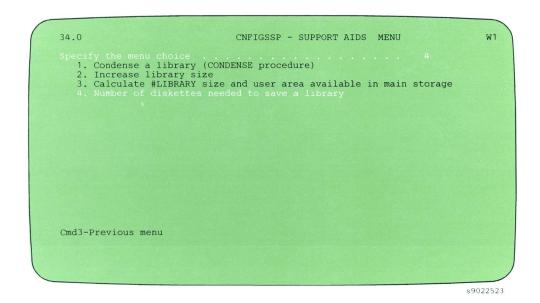
b. Enter option 2 (*Configure devices and system programs*) from the DEFSYS menu.



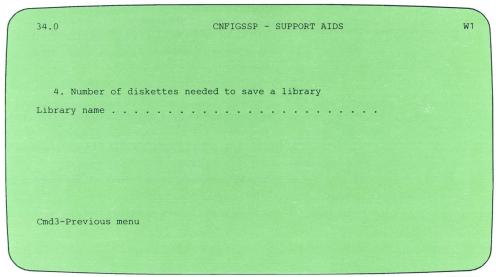
c. Enter option 10 (Configuration support aids) from the CNFIGSSP Main menu.



d. Enter option 4 (*Number of diskettes needed to save a library*) from display 34.0.

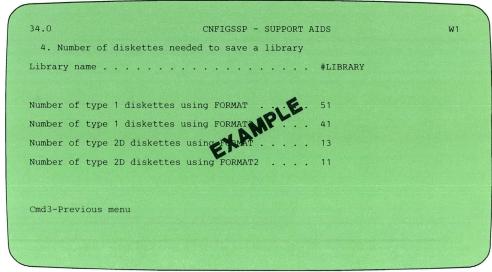


The following is shown on the display:



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e. The *Library name* shown is the library that contains the last configuration member applied to the master configuration record. If this library name is not #LIBRARY, type in #LIBRARY and press the Enter key. The following is shown on the display:



S9022083-1

This display tells you the number of diskettes you need to save the system library, based on diskette type (1 or 2D) and how the diskettes are initialized (FORMAT or FORMAT2). Press the Print key to get a copy of this display, or write down how many diskettes you need.

- f. Press the Enter key to return to the support aids menu, display 34.0.
- g. Press command key 3 to return to the CNFIGSSP main menu.
- h. Enter option 14 (End CNFIGSSP) to return to the main help menu.

If you have a diskette magazine drive, go to Step 5-2.

If you have a single-slot diskette drive, go to Step 5-4.

Step 5-2: To save the system library:

- a. Put the diskettes into magazines.
- b. Insert the magazines in the system unit. If you have one magazine, put it in magazine slot 1. If you have two magazines, put one in magazine slot 1 and another in slot 2. If you have three or more magazines, put one in magazine slot 1, another in slot 2, and prepare the other magazines later.
- c. At the system console, type in the following:

INIT

d. Press the Help key. The following display is shown:

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e. On this display, complete the following prompts:

Volume ID: Type in SYSTEM and press the New Line (←) key once.

Initializing function: Type in FORMAT2.

Starting diskette location: Type in M1.01.

Ending diskette location: If you are initializing one magazine, type in the location of the last diskette in the magazine. For example, for a magazine containing 9 diskettes, type in M1.09. If you are initializing two magazines, type in the location of the last diskette in the second magazine. For example, for two magazines containing a total of 15 diskettes, type in M2.05.

- f. Press the Enter key.
- g. If you have more diskettes to initialize, repeat steps 5-2e through 5-2f.
- **h.** After the diskettes have been initialized for the system library, insert one or two magazines into the system unit and type in the following at the system console:

SAVELIBR #LIBRARY, 999, SYSTEM, M1.01, AUTO

- i. Press the Enter key.
- j. If saving the system library requires more than two magazines, you will be asked to insert additional magazines when these are full. Press the Enter key.
- k. After the system has copied the information from the system library to diskette, label the diskette in the first slot of the first magazine SYSTEM M1.01, the second diskette SYSTEM M1.02, and so on. Then, go to Step 5-3.

Step 5-3: To save the program products installed:

a. Prepare diskettes for saving the program products. Use the following table to determine the number of diskettes you will need:

		No of Diskettes Required	No of Diskettes Required		
Function to Be Copied	Volume ID	Diskette 1	Diskette 2D	Procedure Name	Folder Name
RPG II	PPRPG	2	1	RPGSAVE	
Assembler	PPASM	2	1	ASMSAVE	
COBOL	PPCOBL	2	1	COBSAVE	
FORTRAN IV	PPFORT	1	1	FORTSAVE	
BASIC	PPBASC	2	1	BASSAVE	
DFU	PPUTIL	1	1	DFUSAVE	
WSU	PPUTIL	1	1	WSUSAVE	
SEU	PPUTIL	2	1	SEUSAVE	
SDA	PPUTIL	3	1	SDASAVE	
Online problem determination—base support	PPOLPD	2	1	OLPDSAVE	
Online problem determination—for tape	PPOLPD	1	1	TPPDSAVE	
Online problem determination for communications	PPOLPD	2	1	BCPDSAVE	
CGU	PPIG1	1	1	CGUSAVE	
IGC Sort	PPIG1	1	1	IGCSAVE	
DisplayWrite/36	PPTXT	5	2	TEXTSAVE	
DisplayWrite/36 Language Dictionaries: English French French-Canada Spanish Italian Danish	PPENG PPFRN PPFRC PPSPN PPITN PPDAN	4 1 1 2 1 2	2 1 1 1 1 1	DICTSAVE DICTSAVE DICTSAVE DICTSAVE DICTSAVE DICTSAVE	
Personal Services/36	PPOFC	11	3	OFCSAVE	
Query/36	PPQRY	2	1	QRYSAVE	

Function to Be Copied	Volume ID	No of Diskettes Required Diskette 1	No of Diskettes Required Diskette 2D	Procedure Name	Folder Name
Online information:					
DisplayWrite/36	PPTXT	1	2	SAVEFLDR SAVEFLDR	#WPFLDR WPDOCS
Personal Services/36	PPOFC		3	SAVEFLDR	#OFCFLDR
Query/36	PPQRY	-	2	SAVEFLDR SAVEFLDR	#QRYFLDR QRYSAMPL
IDDU	PPSSP	-	1	SAVEFLDR SAVEFLDR SAVEFLDR	#IDDFLDR #IDDUSMP IDDSAMPI
				SAVE SAVE	CUSTCDT NAMEADDR
PC Support/36	PPWS1	1	1	IWSAVE	

Complete the following steps for each program product you have installed.

- **b.** Insert the diskette(s) into the system unit. Use slot 1 (wire slot). If more than one diskette is needed, use slots 1 (S1) and 2 (S2).
- $\boldsymbol{c}.$ At the system console, type in the following:

INIT

d. Press the Help key. The following display is shown.

/		
	INIT PROCEDURE	Optional-*
	Prepares, renames, or erases diskettes so they can b used to save files and libraries	e
	Volume ID to assign diskette	
	Owner ID to assign diskette OWNER	ID
	Initializing function RENAME, DELETE, FORMAT, FORMAT2	RENAME
	Starting diskette location S1,S2,S3,M1.nn,M2.nn	S1
	Ending diskette location S1,S2,S3,M1.nn,M2.nn	
	Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd4-Put on job queue	
	(c)	1983 IBM Corp.
/		

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e. On this display, complete the following prompts:

Volume ID: From the table in step 5-3a, type in the volume ID associated with the program product you want to save. For example, you would use PPRPG as the volume ID to save RPG. Use the New Line key (\leftarrow) to position the cursor at the third prompt.

Initializing function: Type in FORMAT2.

If you need to initialize only one diskette, go to Step 5-3f.

If you need to initialize two diskettes, press the New Line key (\leftarrow) to position the cursor at the fifth prompt.

Ending diskette location: Type in S2 to let the system know that you have two diskettes to initialize, starting at S1 and ending at S2.

- f. Press the Enter key.
- g. After the diskettes have been initialized for a program product, enter the procedure name (from the table in step 5-3a) at the system console (with the diskettes in the system). For example, to save RPG, you would enter RPGSAVE.
- h. After the system has copied the information for the program product onto diskette, label the diskette(s) with the volume ID of the program product (for example, PPRPG for RPG). If the program product you are saving requires more than one diskette, label and number each one. Repeat steps 5-3a through 5-3h for each program product installed. Then, go to Step 5-6.

Step 5-4: To save the system library:

- a. Put a diskette into the system unit.
- **b.** At the system console, type in the following:

```
INIT SYSTEM, , FORMAT2, S1
```

- c. Press the Enter key.
- d. To initialize the rest of your diskettes, insert them one at a time into the system unit and press the Dup key. A special character (*) extends to the end of the input field on your display. Press the Enter key to replace the special characters with a copy of the INIT command just entered. Press the Enter key again to initialize each diskette.
- **e.** After the diskettes have been initialized for the system library, insert one of the initialized diskettes into the system unit and type in the following at the system console:

```
SAVELIBR #LIBRARY,999,SYSTEM
```

f. Press the Enter key.

After the system has copied information to fill the first diskette, a message asking you to insert the next diskette is shown. Remove the first diskette and insert another initialized diskette into the system unit. Type in a 0 and press the Enter key. Label the first diskette SYSTEM 1, the second diskette SYSTEM 2, and so on. Continue with this procedure until the system has copied all the information from the system library to diskette. Then, go to Step 5-5.

Step 5-5: To save the program products installed:

a. Prepare diskettes for saving the program products. Use the following table to determine the number of diskettes you will need:

		No of Diskettes Required	No of Diskettes Required		
Function to Be Copied	Volume ID	Diskette 1	Diskette 2D	Procedure Name	Folder Name
RPG II	PPRPG	2	1	RPGSAVE	
Assembler	PPASM	2	1	ASMSAVE	
COBOL	PPCOBL	2	1	COBSAVE	
FORTRAN IV	PPFORT	1	1	FORTSAVE	
BASIC	PPBASC	2	1	BASSAVE	
DFU	PPUTIL	1	1	DFUSAVE	
WSU	PPUTIL	1	1	WSUSAVE	
SEU	PPUTIL	2	1	SEUSAVE	
SDA	PPUTIL	3	1	SDASAVE	
Online problem determination—base support	PPOLPD	2	1	OLPDSAVE	
Online problem determination—for tape	PPOLPD	1	1	TPPDSAVE	
Online problem determination—for communications	PPOLPD	2	1	BCPDSAVE	
CGU	PPIG1	1	1	CGUSAVE	
IGC Sort	PPIG1	1	1	IGCSAVE	
DisplayWrite/36	PPTXT	5	2	TEXTSAVE	
DisplayWrite/36 Language Dictionaries: English French French-Canada Spanish Italian Danish	PPENG PPFRN PPFRC PPSPN PPITN PPDAN	4 1 1 2 1 2	2 1 1 1 1 1	DICTSAVE DICTSAVE DICTSAVE DICTSAVE DICTSAVE DICTSAVE	
Personal Services/36	PPOFC	11	3	OFCSAVE	
Query/36	PPQRY	2		QRYSAVE	

Function to Be Copied	Volume ID	No of Diskettes Required	No of Diskettes Required Diskette 2D	Procedure Name	Folder Name
Online information:					
DisplayWrite/36	PPTXT	1	2	SAVEFLDR	#WPFLDR
	。	-		SAVEFLDR	WPDOCS
Personal Services/36	PPOFC		3	SAVEFLDR	#OFCFLDR
Query/36	PPQRY	2 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	SAVEFLDR	#QRYFLDR
				SAVEFLDR	QRYSAMPL
IDDU	PPSSP		1	SAVEFLDR	#IDDFLDR
				SAVEFLDR	#IDDUSMP
		A SHAREST		SAVEFLDR	IDDSAMPL
				SAVE	CUSTCDT
				SAVE	NAMEADDR
PC Support/36	PPWS1	1	1	IWSAVE	

- **b.** Insert a diskette into the system unit.
- $\boldsymbol{c}.$ At the system console, type in the following:

INIT

d. Press the Help key. The following display is shown.

-	
	INIT PROCEDURE Optional-*
	Prepares, renames, or erases diskettes so they can be used to save files and libraries
	Volume ID to assign diskette
	Owner ID to assign diskette OWNERID
	Initializing function RENAME, DELETE, FORMAT, FORMAT2 RENAME
	Starting diskette location S1,S2,S3,M1.nn,M2.nn S1
	Ending diskette location S1,S2,S3,M1.nn,M2.nn
	Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd4-Put on job queue
	(c) 1983 IBM Corp.

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e. On this display, complete the following prompts:

Volume ID: From the table in step 5-5a, type in the volume ID associated with the program product you want to save. For example, you would use PPRPG as the volume ID to save RPG. Use the New Line key (\leftarrow) to position the cursor at the third prompt.

Initializing function: Type in FORMAT2.

f. Press the Enter key.

If you need two diskettes to save the program product, repeat steps 5-5b through 5-5f to initialize the second diskette. Then go to **Step 5-5g**.

- g. After the diskettes have been initialized for a program product, enter the procedure name (from the table in step 5-5a) at the system console (with a diskette in the system). For example, to save RPG, you would enter RPGSAVE.
- h. After the system has copied the information for a program product onto the first diskette and if a second diskette is needed, a message asking you to insert the next diskette is shown at the system console. Insert the second diskette into the system unit, type in a 0, and press the Enter key. Label the diskette(s) with the volume ID of the program product (for example, PPRPG for RPG). If the program product you are saving requires more than one diskette, label and number each one. Repeat steps 5-5a through 5-5h for each program product installed. Then go to Step 5-6.

Step 5-6: To save the configuration member:

- a. Prepare a diskette for saving the configuration member. The configuration member requires only one diskette no matter what diskette type you have. If you stored the configuration member in the system library (#LIBRARY), skip this step and go to Step 5-7.
- **b.** Insert the diskette into the system unit. If you have a diskette magazine drive, use slot 1 (S1).
- c. At the system console, type in the following:

```
INIT CNFGMB,,FORMAT2,S1
```

- d. Press the Enter key.
- e. After the diskette has been initialized, enter the following at the system console:

```
SAVELIBR library name, 999, CNFGMB
```

in which:

library name is the name of the library you specified in step 2-4 to store the configuration member. Specify either the suggested library name of #CNFGLIB or the library name you defined.

After the system has copied the configuration member to diskette, label the diskette CNFGMB.

Step 5-7: Store the diskettes in a safe place.

THIS COMPLETES TASK 5; you now have saved the information created from the system configuration process.

During the system configuration process, the system library (#LIBRARY) was built to a size that would provide enough disk space for *all* the information you could add to the library. Now we recommend that you decrease the size of the system library (especially if you have the 30 or 60 megabyte size) to make more disk space available.

Refer to Appendix D to decrease the size of the system library.

What You Should Do Now

Your System/36 is now ready to use. Following are some of the things you might want to do now.

Familiarize Yourself with the System

Sign on to a display station and try using some of the help displays. Learn how the command keys and function keys work. You can use the manual *Operating Your Computer* to help familiarize yourself with the system.

Disk Space

After system configuration, you should decrease the size of the system library (#LIBRARY) to make available more disk space. You should consider this if you have a 30 MB or 60 MB disk. Refer to Appendix D later in this manual for instructions on this task.

Security

After system configuration is complete, you can create the security file if you plan to use the security options available with System/36. Security has not been planned for your system until Form O (user identification), Form P (resource security), Form S (location), or Form T (security folders) have been filled out. If one or more of the forms are filled out, refer to the *System Security Guide*, SC21-9042, for guidelines on how to create the security files.

Application Programs

After you have completed system configuration, the system is ready for your application programs. If you are installing licensed application programs, refer to the appropriate manuals for installing those programs.

Office/36 Program Products

After you have installed any Office/36 Program Products, such as DisplayWrite/36, Personal Services/36, Query/36, or IDDU, the size of the task work area must be increased. Refer to the manual *Changing Your System Configuration* to change the size of the task work area.

Conversion from System/34

If you are converting from System/34 and want to change such things as the work station IDs back to what they were on System/34, default printer assignments, subconsole assignments or display station and printer characteristics (Form R), refer to "Working with Your Display Stations and Printers" in the manual *Changing Your System Configuration*, SC21-9052. The following chart shows the appropriate section in that manual for changing each item:

Item That Needs to be Changed	Section to See		
Work station ID	Changing Work Station IDs		
Default printer	Changing Printer Assignments		
Subconsole ID	Changing Subconsole Display Station Assignments		
Display type	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		
Stripe reader	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		
Automatic vary on	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		
Language group number	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		
Spool writer high priority	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		
Spool separator pages	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		
Number of spool buffers	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		
Lines per inch	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		
Characters per inch	Changing the Characteristics of Display Stations and Printers		

Also, you should refer to the manual *Converting from System/34 to System/36*, SC21-9053, for any additional conversion tasks that should be completed.

Changing Your System Configuration

At some point after the system configuration process, you may want to change some of the values for your system configuration, you may want to assign default printers and subconsoles, or you may want to add more work stations. At this time, use the manual *Changing Your System Configuration*, SC21-9052.

Appendix A. Using Command Keys and Function Keys

Only the command keys and function keys for the 5251, 5291, and 5292 typewriter-like keyboards are described here; for the 3180 command keys and function keys, see the manual 3180 Model 2 Display Station User's Guide; for the Personal Computer, see the manual Guide to Operations.

The following descriptions relate to the function of the key while the CNFIGSSP procedure is running. They may perform different functions (than described here) at other times.

Enter/Rec Adv Key



The Enter/Rec Adv key is commonly referred to as the Enter key. The Enter key is used to tell the system that you have answered the prompts and want to enter that data for a particular display. If the answers you give are valid, the system will show you the next display.

The Enter key is also used to leave a help display and return to its associated display.

Error Reset Key



The Error Reset key is used to unlock the keyboard from a keyboard error or an invalid answer to a prompt. After pressing the Error Reset key, you can type a valid answer to a prompt. The Error Reset key is also used to unlock the keyboard following the use of the Print key.

Field Exit Key



The Field Exit key can be used to go from one prompt to another. For example, if your answer to a prompt does not use the entire input field, you can press the Field Exit key (after typing your answer), and the cursor will be placed at the beginning of the input field for the next prompt. In CNFIGSSP, this key does not right adjust numeric fields like it does for many other functions. This is because some numeric fields in CNFIGSSP require zeros to fill the field, and the use of the Field Exit key places blanks in these fields.

On the displays showing the display station and printer arrangement, the Field Exit key moves the cursor to the next position (address) on a port.

New Line Key



The New Line key performs functions similar to the Field Exit key. The primary difference between the two is that when you press the Field Exit key, any characters to the right of the cursor (for that particular input field) are erased. When you press the New Line key those same characters will *not* be erased and the cursor will move to the first position of the next input field.

On the displays showing the display station and printer arrangement, the New Line key moves the cursor to the next port.

Help Key



The Help key can be used for all displays. By pressing the Help key, you can look at additional information about the display that was shown when the Help key was pressed. If you have a question about a display, the help display may answer your question. To leave a help display, press the Enter key. Pressing the Help key while viewing a help display will produce a keyboard error.

Roll Keys







The roll keys can be used to go forward or backward between help displays. For some help displays, the following is shown at the bottom of the help display:

ROLL KEYS-Additional Help display

This indicates that there is another help display with further explanation. By pressing the Roll Up key, you can show the additional Help display.

Print Key



The Print key can be used for all the displays. By pressing the Print key, you can get a printout of the display that is shown on the display screen.

Command Keys



All display stations except the 3180 Display Station Model 2 require two keystrokes per command, as shown. (Pressing a key once is a keystroke.) The 3180 Display Station Model 2 has two rows of 24 command keys above the keyboard. These keys perform command key functions with a single keystroke.

Command Key 2





Command key 2 can be used to show display 13.1, which allows you to select a specific remote controller to review, or scan. You can use command key 2 to perform this function whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd2-Scan

Command Key 3



Command key 3 is used to indicate the completion of a task. For example, you take an option from one of the menu displays. After you have answered the questions for all the displays shown for that option, you press command key 3 to indicate you are done. When you press command key 3, your responses to the questions are saved, and the menu display from which you chose the option will be displayed. As a result of the different menu levels within the CNFIGSSP procedure, you may have to press command key 3 several times to get back to a specific menu. You can use command key 3 to perform this function whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd3-Previous menu

Command Key 5



Command key 5 performs many functions. You can use command key 5 to:

• Display the device codes for every model of display station and printer that can be attached to System/36. You can use command key 5 to perform this function whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd5-Display device codes

• Display the device codes of the display stations and printers attached to System/36. You can use command key 5 to perform this function whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd5-Show device codes

You also use command key 5 to switch back from device codes to work station IDs.

Cmd 5-Show work station IDs

• Define additional controllers for the system. You can use command key 5 to perform this function whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd5-Add controller

Command Key 6



Command key 6 starts Edit Mode for the remote controllers, and shows the first defined controller as a starting place. If command key 6 is pressed while a remote controller is being added, that remote controller is not saved. You can use command key 6 to perform this function whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd6-Restart

Command Key 7





Command key 7 allows you to make another subconsole or default printer assignment. You can use command key 7 to perform this function whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd7-Specify another subconsole or assigned printer

Command Key 9





Command key 9 is used to delete a remote controller or a communications line. You can use command key 9 to perform these functions whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd9-Delete controller Cmd9-Drop line

If you press command key 9, a message is shown at the bottom of the display asking you to verify the deletion. If you press command key 9 again, the controller and all associated devices are deleted (Cmd9-Delete controller), or the line and all controllers attached to the line are deleted (Cmd9-Drop line).

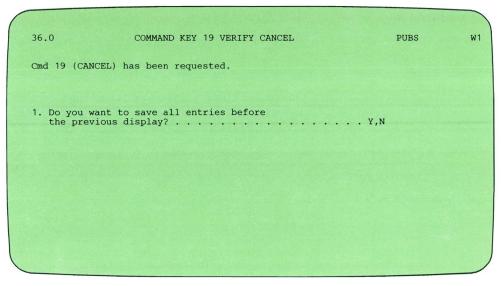
Command Key 19



Command key 19 is used to cancel the CNFIGSSP procedure. You can use command key 19 to perform this function whenever the following is shown at the bottom of the display:

Cmd19-Cancel

If you press command key 19, the following display is shown:



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If you answer Y (yes), all the answers up to the display at which command key 19 was pressed will be copied to the configuration member.

If you answer N (no), all the answers specified during this session of the CNFIGSSP procedure will not be copied to the configuration member.

Appendix B. Using Another System/36 to Build Your Configuration Member

You can use a System/36 other than your own to complete "Task 2. Building a Configuration Member" in this manual. If you decide to do so, you should read the "System Configuration Overview" and the "Forms for Planning" section under "Getting Ready," but skip "Task 1. Getting Your System/36 Up and Running." The "Diskettes" section under "Getting Ready" should be read later when your System/36 and PID diskettes arrive, and Tasks 1, 3, 4, and 5 should be done on your own System/36.

When you perform Task 2 on another system, steps that require additional considerations will refer you to this appendix to perform that particular step.

Step 1-7: Complete the following before going to "Task 3. Copying to the Master Configuration Record."

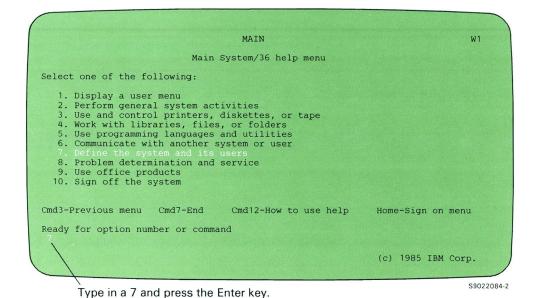
a. If the configuration member is stored in a library other than #CNFGLIB or #LIBRARY, build a library on disk. You can do this by entering the following procedure at the system console:

BLDLIBR library name, 6

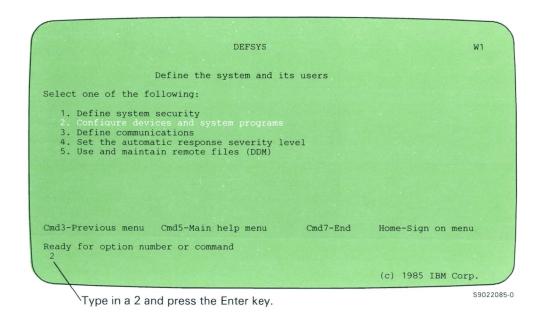
b. Copy the configuration member from diskette to that library on disk. You can do this by placing the diskette into the system unit (slot S1 for a magazine drive) and by entering the following procedure at the system console:

TOLIBR CNFIG, I1, , , library name

c. After running the TOLIBR procedure, enter option 7 (*Define the system and its users*) from the Main help menu.



d. Enter option 2 (*Configure devices and system programs*) from the DEFSYS menu.



e. Go to "Task 3. Copying to the Master Configuration Record."

Step 2-4: To complete display 3.0 (*Configuration Member Definition*):

3.0	CONFIGURATION MEMBER DEFINITION	w1
1. Change 2. Create	of the following: an existing configuration member a new configuration member a configuration member	
Option	EXAMPLE	
Member name.		SYSCNFIG
Library name		#CNFGLIB
Cmd3-Previou	ıs menu	
		\$902208

a. Select option 2 (*Create a new configuration member*). Type in a 2 for the first prompt. Do not press the Enter key. Go to **Step b**.

b. From Form J1:

System Configuration Planning Form Workbooks 4 and 5		Customer Name Customer Number	MIDWEST MFG 467270-36
Member Definition			
3.0 1. Member name:	V F I G Workbook 5 5		
Member Configuration			
6.0 1. Describe the configuration member (up to 60 characters): SYSTEM CONF IGURATION 2. Main storage size	Workbook 5 5 5 5		
Program Products			
19.0 Utilities 1. Dats File Utility (DFU)? 2. Work Station Utility (WSU)? 3. Source Entry Utility (SEU)? 4. Source Formats (or SEU? 5. Screen Design Ald (SDA)? 6. PC Support/38?	Workbook		
3. Source Entry Utility (SEU)? 4. Source Grimats for SEU? 5. Screen Design Aid (SDA)? 6. PC Support/36? 19.1 Languages 1. RPG II? 2. COBOL? 3. BASIC? 4. BASIC help facility? 5. FORTRAN? 6. Assembler? 19.2 OFFICE/36	Workbook		
19.2 OFFICE/36	Workbook		
1. DisplayWrite/36 (DW/36)? 2. Personal Services/36 (PS/36)? 3. Query/36?	+ 5 + 5 - 5		
19.3 Online Information? 1. Online information for DW/36? 2. Online information for PS/36? 3. Online information for Query/36?	Workbook + 5 + 5 - 5 5		
19.4 DW/36 Language Dictionaries 1. Feature 6038 - English? 2. Feature 6039 - Fench? 3. Feature 6040 - Fench - Canada? 4. Feature 6041 - Spanish? 5. Feature 6042 - Islaina? 6. Feature 6043 - Danish?	Workbook + 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5		
SSP Features			
21 0 Extended SSP (Feature 6000) 1. Base extended SSP support? 2. Tape support?	Workbook 5 5		S9022020-1

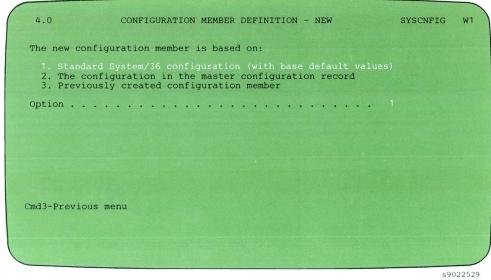
Member name: Type in the name for the configuration member. If you do not use the entire field, press the Field Exit key to get to the next prompt. If you decided to use the name SYSCNFIG, press the New Line key (←) to get to the next prompt. Remember the name you use, because it will be used again during system configuration.

Library name: Type in the library name. This is the library in which you will store your configuration member. It is suggested that you use the library name #CNFGLIB.

Check with someone who is familiar with the configuration of the System/36 you are using. You can fit up to three configuration members in the library called #CNFGLIB. If the System/36 you are using has not used all the space in #CNFGLIB, you can put your configuration member in it temporarily. However, you will have to use a different name than SYSCNFIG. Be sure to write the name you use on Form J1 if you use a different name than what you originally had on Form J1.

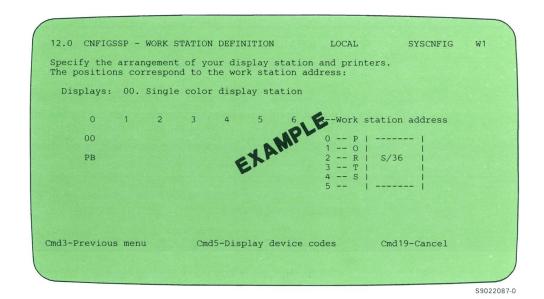
c. Press the Enter key.

Step 2-5: To select the basis for the configuration member on display 4.0:



Select option 1 (Standard System/36 configuration with base default values), and press the Enter key.

Step 2-10: Identify your local display stations and printers:



a. Only the system console and one printer are identified on display 12.0. Therefore, you need to enter your local work station configuration on this display. Use Form F to identify what local display stations and printers you have and where they belong on the display.

The following example shows how Form F relates to display 12.0:

The ports A on Form F correspond to the ports A on display 12.0.

The work station addresses **B** on Form F correspond to the work station addresses **B** on display 12.0.

The device code c is given after the device type heading c in the work station box on Form F. The device codes are used to show the difference between certain display stations and certain printers. You identify your display stations and printers by placing the device codes in the appropriate positions on display 12.0. These positions correspond to the work station address and the port.

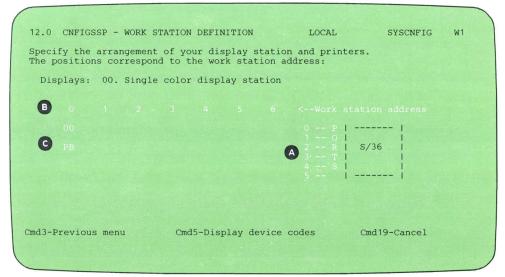
The placement of display stations and printers on display 12.0 should match the placement on Form F.

Use the Field Advance key (→) to go from one work station address to another.

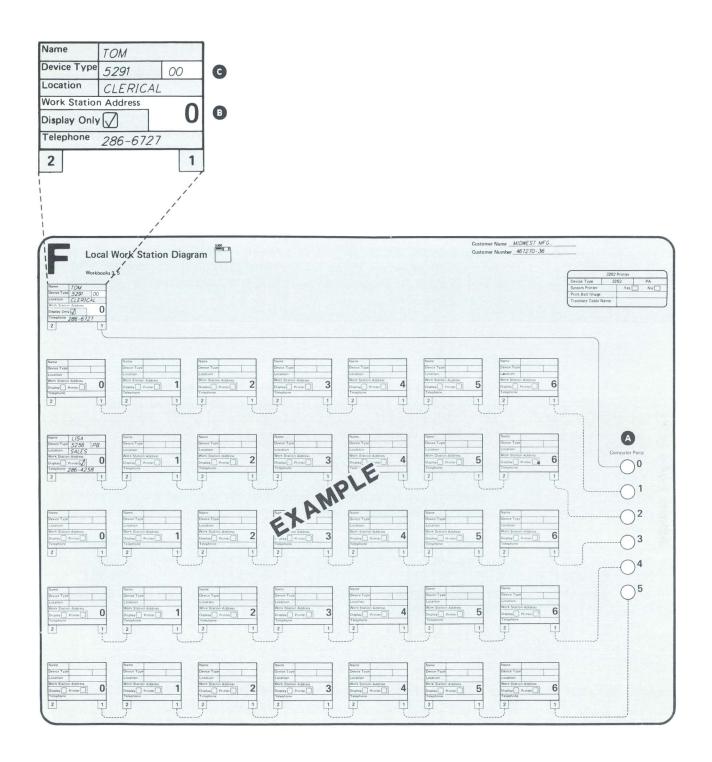
Use the New Line key (\leftarrow) to go from one port to another.

- **b.** When display 12.0 and Form F match, press the Enter key to return to display 27.0.
- c. If Form H or H1 (Remote Work Station Diagram) and Form I (Communications Line Definition) are not completed, go to **Step 2-21**.

If Form H or H1 and Form I are completed, go to Step 2-11.



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Step 2-21: To assign a system printer:

If you have a 3262 Printer and selected it as the system printer on display 8.0 (step 2-9), go to **Step 2-24**.

If you do not have a 3262 Printer, or did not select the 3262 Printer as the system printer, go to **Step 2-22**.

Step 2-47: Use the following instructions to obtain a copy (on diskette) of the configuration member from the System/36 you used:

- a. Enter option 14 (end CNFIGSSP) on display 1.0.
- **b.** Prepare a diskette for copying. This is known as **initializing** a diskette. Put a diskette (do not use one of the diskettes from PID) into the System/36 (slot 1 if you have a diskette magazine drive). Then, at the system console, type in the following procedure:

```
INIT CNFIG, FORMAT2
```

Press the Enter key.

c. To copy the configuration member to diskette, type in the following procedure at the system console (with the initialized diskette still in the system unit):

```
FROMLIBR member name, LOAD, CNFIG, I1, 999, CNFIG, library name in which:
```

Member name is the name you selected for the configuration member from Form J1 in **Step 2-4**.

Library name is the name you selected for the library name from Form J1 in **Step 2-4**.

Press the Enter key.

- d. After the configuration member has been copied to diskette, remove the diskette from the system and write CNFIG in the label area on the diskette.
- e. Tell the people responsible for the other System/36 you were using to remove your configuration member from their system. They can use the following procedure:

```
REMOVE
         member name, LOAD, library name
```

in which:

Member name is the name you selected for the configuration member in step 2-4.

Library name is the name you selected for the library name in step 2-4.

f. When your System/36 and PID diskettes arrive, go back to the *Diskettes* section under "Getting Ready." You must perform the rest of the tasks in this manual on your own System/36.

Appendix C. Configuring the Ideographic Version of the SSP

The configuration of the ideographic version of the SSP is the same as described in this manual with the following exceptions:

Getting Ready

- The ideographic version of the SSP is contained on 21 diskettes.
- To get your diskette magazines ready:
 - Number the first three magazines SSP Magazine 1, SSP Magazine 2, and SSP Magazine 3.
 - Insert the first ten SSP diskettes (labeled 5727-SS1) into SSP Magazine 1. Insert the next ten SSP diskettes into SSP Magazine 2. Insert the last SSP diskette into SSP Magazine 3. Do not leave any empty slots between diskettes.
 - The Program Products and SSP Features may be inserted in the last four magazines as indicated.

Task 1. Getting Your System/36 Up and Running

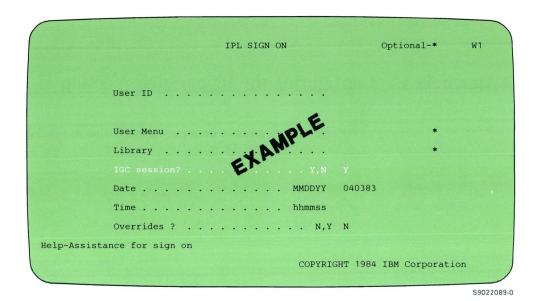
Step 1-4B: To insert a diskette in a single-slot diskette drive:

Insert the diskettes into the single-slot diskette drive as indicated. Note, however, the diskettes will be labeled volume 01 of 21, volume 02 of 21, and so on.

Step 1-5: To install the SSP:

Note that the displays shown at the system console prompt you to insert diskette 2 of 21, diskette 3 of 21, and so on. Also notice the prompts skip certain diskettes. They contain support needed later during system configuration.

Step 1-7a: If you have just installed the ideographic version of the SSP, an additional prompt will appear on the sign on display:



This prompt allows you to specify whether you want system messages and displays shown using ideographic characters. The default value for this prompt is Y (yes). If you specify N (no), Katakana or alphameric characters will be shown on system displays.

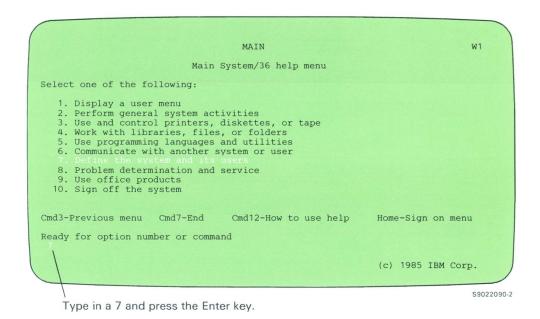
Task 2. Building a Configuration Member

Step 2-41: If you have an ideographic system, prompts 4 and 5 will also be shown on display 20.0:

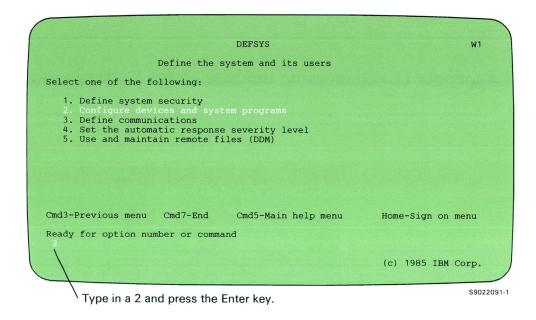
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Appendix D. Decreasing the Size of the System Library

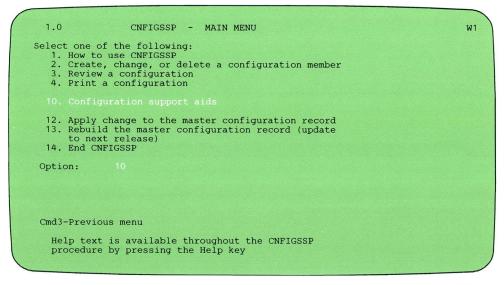
Step 1: Enter option 7 (Define the system and its users) from the Main Help menu.



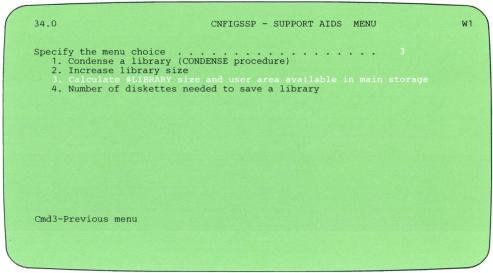
Step 2: Enter option 2 (*Configure devices and system programs*) from the DEFSYS menu.



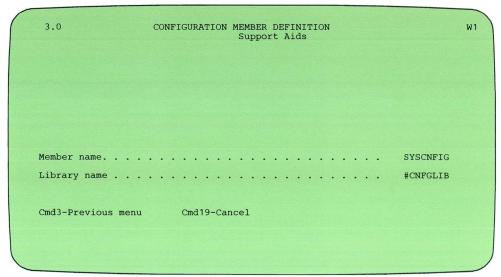
Step 3: Enter option 10 (*Configuration support aids*) from the CNFIGSSP main menu.



Step 4: Enter option 3 (*Calculate #LIBRARY size and user area available in main storage*) from the CNFIGSSP support aids menu.



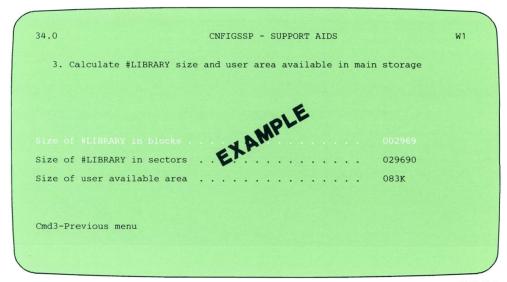
Step 5: To specify the configuration member that is to be used for calculating the size of the system library (#LIBRARY):



- **a.** Type in the name of the configuration member you used to copy to the master configuration record.
- **b.** Type in the name of the library in which the configuration member is stored.
- c. Press the Enter key.

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Step 6: To find the number of recommended blocks needed for #LIBRARY:



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- a. Note the prompt Size of #LIBRARY in blocks. The value shown is the recommended size for #LIBRARY based on the configuration member you specified. The value in this example is 2969 blocks. Add 100 blocks to the value shown. For this example, the value is 3069. Write your value down on a piece of paper because it will be needed later in this appendix.
- b. Press the Enter key.

Step 7: Press command key 3 to return to display 1.0.

Step 8: Enter option 14 (End CNFIGSSP) on display 1.0.

```
1.0 CNFIGSSP - MAIN MENU W1

Select one of the following:

1. How to use CNFIGSSP

2. Create, change, or delete a configuration member

3. Review a configuration

4. Print a configuration

10. Configuration support aids

12. Apply change to the master configuration record

13. Rebuild the master configuration record (update to next release)

14. End CNFIGSSP

Option:

14

Cmd3-Previous menu

Help text is available throughout the CNFIGSSP procedure by pressing the Help key
```

Step 9: Press command key 5 to display the Main help menu if it is not already displayed.

```
Main System/36 help menu W1

Select one of the following:

1. Display a user menu
2. Perform general system activities
3. Use and control printers, diskettes, or tape
4. Work with libraries, files, or folders
5. Use programming languages and utilities
6. Communicate with another system or user
7. Define the system and its users
8. Problem determination and service
9. Use office products
10. Sign off the system

Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd7-End Cmd12-How to use help Home-Sign on menu
Ready for option number or command

(c) 1985 IBM Corp.
```

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Step 10: Enter the following to change the session library:

SLIB #CNFGLIB

Step 11: To decrease the size of #LIBRARY, type in the following and press the Help key:

ALOCLIBR

The following display is shown:

ALOCLIBR PROCEDURE Changes the size of a library or its directory	Optional-*
Name of library to have its size changed	#CNFGLIB
New size; or increase or decrease amount for reallocated library in blocks	*
for reallocated directory in sectors 1-2500 Increase or decrease library or	
Preferred disk location	*
Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd4-Put on job queue (c) 19	984 IBM Corp.

- a. Name of library to have its size changed: Type in #LIBRARY.
- b. New size; or increase or decrease amount for reallocated library in blocks: Type in the value from Step 6. Our example value was 3069.

The following display is the example:

ALOCLIBR PROCEDURE	Optional-*	
Changes the size of a library or its directory		
Name of library to have its size changed	#LIBRARY	
New size; or increase or decrease amount for reallocated library in blocks	3069 *	
New size; or increase or decrease amount for reallocated library in blocks	*	
Increase or decrease library or directory size		
Preferred disk location A1,A2,A3,A4,block number	*	
Cmd3-Previous menu Cmd4-Put on job queue (c)	1984 IBM Corp.	

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c. Press the Enter key.

The system library (#LIBRARY) size is set to the value you specified.

Go to "What You Should Do Now" following Task 5.

Glossary

#LIBRARY. The library, provided with the system, that contains the System Support Program Product. See *system library*.

adapter. See communications adapter.

address. (1) A name, label, or number that identifies a location in storage, a device in a network, or any other data source. (2) In PS/36, an 8-byte code required for sign-on and the distribution of mail.

address switches. Switches that you set to represent the address of a work station.

alert. An error message sent to the system services control point (SSCP) at a host system. On System/36, the problem management portion of the Communications and Systems Management feature is used to generate and send alerts.

allocate. To assign a resource, such as a disk file or a diskette file, to perform a specific task.

alphabetic character. Any one of the letters A through Z (uppercase and lowercase). Some program products extend the alphabet to include the special characters #, \$, and @.

alphameric. Consisting of letters, numbers, and often other symbols, such as punctuation marks and mathematical symbols.

alternative system console. A command display station that can be designated as the system console.

application. (1) A particular business task, such as inventory control or accounts receivable. (2) A group of related programs that apply to a particular business area, such as the Inventory Control or the Accounts Receivable application.

application program. A program used to perform an application or part of an application.

assembler. A program that converts assembler language statements to machine instructions.

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

attribute. A characteristic. For example, an attribute for a displayed field could be blinking.

autoanswer. In data communications, the ability of a station to receive a call over a switched line without operator action. Contrast with *manual answer*.

autocall. In data communications, the ability of a station to place a call over a switched line without operator action. Contrast with *manual call*.

autowriter. A System Support Program Product option that causes the spool writer program to be loaded without operator action whenever output exists in the spool file. See also *spool writer*.

back up. To copy information, usually onto diskette or tape, for safekeeping.

backup copy. A copy, usually of a file, library member, or folder, that is kept in case the original is unintentionally changed or destroyed.

BASIC (beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code). A programming language designed for interactive systems and originally developed at Dartmouth College to encourage people to use computers for simple problem-solving operations.

basic ideographic character set. A character set defined by IBM that contains 3226 Kanji and 481 additional characters. The additional characters include Katakana, Hiragana, the alphabet (A through Z and a through z), numbers (0 through 9), Roman numerals (I through X), Greek, Cyrillic, and special symbols. Contrast with extended ideographic character set; see also ideographic character set.

binary synchronous communications (BSC). A form of communications line control that uses transmission control characters to control the transfer of data over a communications line. Compare with *synchronous data link control (SDLC)*.

block. (1) A group of records that is recorded or processed as a unit. Same as *physical record.* (2) Ten sectors (2560 bytes) of disk storage. (3) In data communications, a group of records that is recorded, processed, or sent as a unit. (4) In DW/36, a sequential string of text (defined using the cursor movement keys or line commands) that is treated as a unit.

bps. Bits per second.

BSC. See binary synchronous communications (BSC).

C & SM. See Communications and Systems Management (C & SM).

cable thru feature. A special feature that allows multiple work stations to be attached to a particular line.

call. (1) To activate a program or procedure at its entry point. Compare with *load*. (2) In data communications, the action necessary in making a connection between two stations on a switched line.

cancel. To end a task before it is completed.

CCITT. Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephone.

CGU. See character generator utility (CGU).

character. A letter, digit, or other symbol.

character generator utility (CGU). A program that is used to create, maintain, and display ideographic characters.

character key. A keyboard key that allows the user to enter the character shown on the key. Compare with *command keys* and *function key*.

character set. A group of characters used for a specific reason; for example, the set of characters a printer can print.

check. (1) An error condition. (2) To look for a condition.

clocking. In data communications, a method of controlling the number of data bits sent on a communications line in a given time.

COBOL (common business-oriented language). A high-level programming language, similar to English, that is used primarily for commercial data processing.

code. (1) Instructions for the computer. (2) To write instructions for the computer. Same as *program*. (3) A representation of a condition, such as an error code.

column separator. A symbol on each side of a position of a field on a display. This symbol does not occupy a position on the display.

command. A request to perform an operation or a procedure.

command display station. A display station from which an operator can start and control jobs. A command display station can become an alternative system console, can be designated as a subconsole, and can also be used as a data display station. See also *alternative system console*, *data display station*, and *subconsole*.

command keys. The keys on the display station keyboard that are used to request specific programmed actions. Compare with *character key* and *function key*.

communications adapter. A hardware feature that enables a computer or device to become a part of a data communications network.

Communications and Systems Management (C & SM). A feature of the System Support Program Product that contains the change management support (also referred to as DSNX) and the problem management support, which allows System/36 to generate and send alerts.

communications line. The line over which data communications takes place; for example, a telephone line.

condition. An expression in a program or procedure that can be evaluated to a value of either true or false when the program or procedure is running.

configuration. The group of machines, devices, and programs that make up a data processing system. See also *system configuration*.

configuration member. In data communications, a member that defines the attributes of a communications subsystem or line.

configure. (1) To describe (to the system) the devices, optional features, and program products installed on a system. (2) To describe to SSP-ICF both the communication facilities connected to System/36 and the attributes of the subsystem and remote system.

control panel. A panel that contains lights and keys used to observe and operate the status of the operations within the system.

control station. The primary or controlling computer on a multipoint line. The control station controls the sending and receiving of data.

control storage. Storage in the computer that contains the programs used to control input and output operations and the use of main storage. Contrast with *main storage*.

controller. Circuitry or a device used to coordinate and control the operation of one or more devices.

creation date. The program date at the time a file is created. See also *program date*, *session date*, and *system date*.

current library. The first library searched for any required members. The current library can be specified during sign-on or while running programs and procedures.

cursor. A movable symbol (such as an underline) on a display, usually used to indicate to the operator where to type the next character.

data communications. The transmission of data between computers and/or remote devices (usually over a long distance).

data display station. A display station from which an operator can only enter data. A data display station is acquired and controlled by a program. Contrast with *command display station*.

Data Encryption Subroutine. A feature of the System Support Program Product that codes and decodes data for security purposes. This subroutine is only used by the SSP-ICF Finance subsystem.

data file utility (DFU). The part of the Utilities Program Product that is used to create, maintain, display, and print disk files.

DDM. See Distributed Data Management (DDM).

DDSA. See digital data service adapter (DDSA).

default printer. A printer that accepts all the printed output from a display station that is assigned to it.

default value. A value stored in the system that the system uses when no other value is specified.

delete. To remove. For example, to delete a file.

device code. A 2-character code used during system configuration to identify the models of display stations and printers.

DFU. See data file utility (DFU).

digit. Any of the numerals from 0 through 9.

digital data service adapter (DDSA). In data communications, a device used when transmitting data using the AT&T nonswitched digital data system. Compare with *modulator-demodulator (modem)*.

disk. A storage device made of one or more flat, circular plates with magnetic surfaces on which information can be stored.

disk drive. The mechanism used to read and write information on disk.

disk file. A set of related records on disk that is treated as a unit.

diskette. A thin, flexible magnetic plate that is permanently sealed in a protective cover. It can be used to store information copied from the disk or to exchange information with other computers.

diskette drive. The mechanism used to read and write information on diskettes.

diskette magazine drive. A diskette drive that holds up to two magazines plus three individual diskettes.

diskette 1. A diskette that contains information on only one side.

diskette 2D. A diskette that contains information on both sides, and with two times the amount of information stored in the same space as a diskette 1. Therefore, a diskette 2D holds approximately four times the amount of information as a diskette 1.

display. (1) A visual presentation of information on a display screen. (2) To show information on the display screen.

display screen. The part of the display station on which information is displayed.

display station. A device that includes a keyboard from which an operator can send information to the system and a display screen on which an operator can see the information sent to or the information received from the system.

DisplayWrite/36 (DW/36). A program product that can be used for creating, revising, browsing, and printing documents that are produced in an office environment.

Distributed Data Management (DDM). A feature of the System Support Program Product that allows an application program to work on files that reside on a remote system.

Distributed Systems Executive (DSX). A program product available for IBM host systems (System/370, 43XX, and 30XX) that allows the host system to get, send, and remove files, programs, formats, and procedures in a network of computers.

distributed systems node executive (DSNX). Another name for the change management support offered by the Communications and Systems Management feature. This support processes changes sent by a DSX host system.

DSNX. See distributed systems node executive (DSNX).

DSX. See Distributed Systems Executive (DSX).

dual cluster feature. A hardware feature that allows up to eight display stations and printers to be attached to a remote controller. See *single cluster feature*.

DW/36. See DisplayWrite/36 (DW/36).

EIA. Electronic Industries Association.

emulation. Imitation; for example, the imitation of a computer or device.

enter. To type in information from a keyboard and press the Enter key in order to send the information to the computer.

extended ideographic character set. An ideographic character set, residing in auxiliary storage, that contains 3483 IBM-supplied ideographic characters and up to 4370 user-defined ideographic characters. Contrast with basic ideographic character set; see also ideographic character set.

feature. A programming or hardware option, usually available at an extra cost.

field. One or more characters of related information (such as a name or an amount).

file. A set of related records treated as a unit.

file name. The name used by a program to identify a file. See also *label*.

folder. A named area on disk that contains either documents, profiles, office support information, or data definitions.

FORTRAN (formula translation). A high-level programming language used primarily for scientific, engineering, and mathematical applications.

function key. A keyboard key that requests an action but does not display or print a character. The cursor movement and Help keys are examples of function keys. Compare with *command keys* and *character key*.

hardware. The equipment, as opposed to the programming, of a system.

help support. See system help support.

history file. A file that contains a log of system actions and operator responses.

host system. The primary or controlling computer in a communications network. See also *control station*.

ID. Identification.

IDDU. See interactive data definition utility (IDDU).

ideographic. Pertaining to 2-byte characters consisting of pictograms, symbolic characters, and other types of symbols.

ideographic character set. The combination of the basic and extended ideographic character sets; see also *basic ideographic character set* and *extended ideographic character set*.

ideographic session. A display station operating session during which ideographic data is used for system communication with the operator.

ideographic sort utility. A program that sorts ideographic data.

ideographic support. The hardware and programming elements that allow processing of ideographic data.

IGC. See ideographic.

informational message. A message that provides information to the operator, but does not require a response.

initial program load (IPL). The process of loading the system programs and preparing the system to run jobs.

initialize. To prepare for use. For example, to initialize a diskette.

input. Data to be processed.

Interactive Communications Feature (SSP-ICF). A feature of the System Support Program Product that allows a program to interactively communicate with another program or system.

interactive data definition utility (IDDU). The part of the System Support Program Product used to define the characteristics of data and the contents of files.

IPL. See initial program load (IPL).

job. (1) A unit of work to be done by a system. (2) One or more related procedures or programs grouped into a procedure.

job queue. A list of jobs waiting to be processed by the system.

K-byte. 1024 bytes.

Kanji. (1) The ideographic character set used by the Japanese to represent their native language. (2) A single character in the ideographic character set.

Katakana. A native Japanese character set that is used primarily to write foreign words phonetically.

key. One or more characters used to identify the record and establish the record's order within an indexed file.

label. (1) The name in the disk or diskette volume table of contents or on a tape that identifies a file. See also *file name*. (2) The name that identifies a statement.

library. (1) A named area on disk that can contain programs and related information (not files). A library consists of different sections, called library members. (2) The set of publications for a system.

library directory. An area, in a library, that contains information about each member in the library; for example, the member name and the location.

library member. A named collection of records or statements in a library. The types of library members are *load member*, *procedure member*, *source member*, and *subroutine member*.

licensed application program. A set of licensed programs used to perform a particular data processing task, such as a distribution management application or a construction management application.

licensed program. An IBM-written program that performs functions related to processing user data.

load. (1) To move data or programs into storage. (2) To place a diskette into a diskette drive or a magazine into a diskette magazine drive. (3) To insert paper into a printer.

load member. A library member that contains information in machine language, a form that the system can use directly. Contrast with *source member*.

load module. A program in a form that can be loaded into main storage and run. The load module is the output of the overlay linkage editor.

local. Pertaining to a device, file, or system that is accessed directly from your system, without the use of a communications line. Contrast with *remote*.

magazine. A container that holds up to 10 diskettes.

magnetic ink. An ink that contains particles of a magnetic substance whose presence can be detected by magnetic sensors.

magnetic ink character recognition. The identification of characters through the use of magnetic ink.

magnetic stripe reader. A device, attached to a display station, that reads data from a magnetic stripe on a badge before allowing an operator to sign on.

magnetic tape. See tape.

magnetic tape unit. A device for reading or writing data from or on magnetic tape.

main storage. The part of the processing unit where programs are run. Contrast with *control storage*.

manual answer. In data communications, a line type requiring operator actions to receive a call over a switched line. Contrast with *autoanswer*.

manual call. In data communications, a line type requiring operator actions to place a call over a switched line. Contrast with *autocall*.

master configuration record. Information, stored on disk, that describes system characteristics; for example, system date format, disk capacity, and main storage capacity.

megabyte. One million bytes.

member. See library member.

menu. A displayed list of items from which an operator can make a selection.

message. (1) Information sent to one or more users or display stations from a program or another user. A message can be either displayed or printed. (2) An indication of the condition of the system sent by the system. (3) For IMS/IRSS, a unit of data sent over the communications line.

MLCA. See multiline communications adapter/attachment (MLCA).

modem. See modulator-demodulator (modem).

modulator-demodulator (modem). A device that converts data from the computer to a signal that can be transmitted on a communications line, and converts the signal received to data for the computer.

MSRJE. See Multiple Session Remote Job Entry (MSRJE).

multiline communications adapter/attachment (MLCA). A feature that allows up to four communication lines to be connected to System/36.

multinational character set. An option that makes an expanded set of 188 characters available to countries with supported language groups.

Multiple Session Remote Job Entry (MSRJE). A feature of the System Support Program Product that allows one or more remote job entry sessions to operate on a host system, such as a System/370, or a 30XX or 43XX processor, at the same time.

network. A collection of data processing products connected by communication lines for information exchange between stations.

non-return-to-zero inverted (NRZI). On System/36, a method of data transmission where the signal is changed to transmit a 0 bit. For the 1 bit the signal stays the same. This ensures that the signal does not stay the same for an extended period of time.

nonswitched line. A connection between computers or devices that does not have to be established by dialing. Contrast with *switched line*.

NRZI. See non-return-to-zero inverted (NRZI).

numeric. Pertaining to any of the digits 0 through 9.

office products. A group of IBM-supplied programs that work together to help an office operate more efficiently. The office products are DisplayWrite/36 (DW/36), Personal Services/36 (PS/36), and Query/36. The interactive data definition utility (IDDU) can be used to define files used by DW/36 and Query/36.

OFFICE/36. The group of office products: DisplayWrite/36 (DW/36), Personal Services/36 (PS/36), and Query/36.

offline. Neither controlled directly by, nor communicating with, the computer, or both. Contrast with *online*.

online. Being controlled directly by, or directly communicating with, the computer, or both. Contrast with *offline*.

online information. Help support that offers guide and reference information about the office products.

output. The result of processing data.

parameter. A value supplied to a procedure or program that either is used as input or controls the actions of the procedure or program.

password security. A System Support Program Product option that helps prevent the unauthorized use of a display station, by checking the password entered by each operator at sign-on.

PC Support/36. A group of programs that can be used to transfer data from a System/36 to an IBM Personal Computer, to use disk storage on System/36 as Personal Computer disk storage, and to use printers attached to System/36 as a Personal Computer printer.

Personal Services/36 (PS/36). A program product that can be used to send and receive mail, schedule appointments on calendars, maintain directories of names and addresses, and work with groups of users or calendars.

physical record. (1) A group of records that is recorded or processed as a unit. Same as *block*. (2) A unit of data that is moved into or out of the computer.

PID. See Program Information Department (PID).

port. A part of the system unit or remote controller to which cables for display stations and printers are attached.

position. The location of a character in a series, as in a record, a displayed message, or a computer printout.

print image. A character set that corresponds to the characters on a print belt.

printout. Information from the computer that is produced by a printer.

problem determination. The process of identifying why the system is not working. Often this process identifies programs, equipment, data communications facilities, or user errors as the source of the problem.

procedure. A set of related operation control language statements (and, possibly, utility control statements and procedure control expressions) that cause a specific program or set of programs to be performed.

procedure member. A library member that contains the statements (such as operation control language statements) necessary to perform a program or set of programs.

processing unit. The part of the system unit that performs instructions and contains main storage.

program. (1) A sequence of instructions for a computer. See *source program* and *load module*. (2) To write a sequence of instructions for a computer. Same as *code*.

program date. The date associated with a program (job step). See also *creation date*, session date, and system date.

Program Information Department (PID). The IBM group responsible for distributing a program release.

program product. A licensed program for which a fee is charged.

program temporary fix (PTF). A temporary solution to or bypass of a defect in a current release of a licensed program.

prompt. A displayed request for information or operator action.

PS/36. See Personal Services/36 (PS/36).

PTF. See program temporary fix (PTF).

Query/36. A program product that produces files and reports of data from files. The file must be linked to a file definition created with IDDU.

queue. A line or list formed by items waiting to be processed.

record. A collection of fields that is treated as a unit.

remote. Pertaining to a device, file, or system that is accessed by your system through a communications line. Contrast with *local*.

remote controller. A device, attached to a communications line, that controls the operation of one or more remote display stations and printers.

remote job entry (RJE). Sending job instructions and possibly data to a remote system requesting it to run a job.

Remote Operation/Support Facility (ROSF). An implementation that allows an operator at a remote support group to use a remote display station (and an optional remote printer) to provide operational and technical assistance.

resource security. A System Support Program Product option that restricts the use of information in files, libraries, folders, and folder members to specified users.

RJE. See remote job entry (RJE).

ROSF. See Remote Operation/Support Facility (ROSF).

RPG. A programming language specifically designed for writing application programs that meet common business data processing requirements.

screen design aid (SDA). The part of the Utilities Program Product that helps the user design, create, and maintain displays and menus. Additionally, SDA can generate specifications for RPG and WSU work station programs.

SDA. See screen design aid (SDA).

SDLC. See synchronous data link control (SDLC).

sector. (1) An area on a disk track or a diskette track reserved to record information. (2) The smallest amount of information that can be written to or read from a disk or diskette during a single read or write operation.

security. The protection of data, system operations, and devices from accidental or intentional ruin, damage, or exposure.

session date. The date associated with a session. See also *creation date, program date,* and *system date.*

SEU. See source entry utility (SEU).

sign off. To end a session at a display station.

sign on. (Verb) To begin a session at a display station.

sign-on. (Noun) The action an operator uses at a display station in order to begin working at the display station.

single cluster feature. A hardware feature that allows up to four display stations and printers to be attached to a remote controller. See *dual cluster feature*.

single line communications adapter/attachment (SLCA). In data communications, a feature that allows a single communications line to be connected to System/36.

SLCA. See single line communications adapter/attachment (SLCA).

SNA. See systems network architecture (SNA).

SNA Upline Facility (SNUF). The SSP-ICF subsystem that allows System/36 to communicate with CICS/VS and IMS/VS application programs.

SNUF. See SNA Upline Facility (SNUF).

sort utility. The part of the System Support Program Product used to arrange records (or their relative record numbers) in a sequence determined by data contained in one or more fields within the records.

source entry utility (SEU). The part of the Utilities Program Product used by the operator to enter and update source and procedure members.

source member. A library member that contains information in the form in which it was entered, such as RPG specifications. Contrast with *load member*.

source program. A set of instructions that are written in a programming language and that must be translated to machine language before the program can be run.

spool file. A disk file that contains output that has been saved for later printing.

spool intercept buffer. An area of main storage containing printer data that is being written in the spool file.

spool writer. The part of the System Support Program Product that prints output that has been saved in the spool file.

spooling. The part of the System Support Program Product that saves output on disk for later printing.

SSCP. See system services control point (SSCP).

SSP. See System Support Program Product (SSP).

SSP-ICF. See *Interactive Communications Feature* (SSP-ICF).

status. A condition. For example, the status of a printer, a job, or a communications line.

subconsole. A display station that controls a printer or printers.

subroutine. A group of instructions that can be called by another program or subroutine.

subroutine member. A library member that contains information that must be combined with one or more members before being run by the system.

subsystem. The part of communications that handles the requirements of the remote system, isolating most system-dependent considerations from the application program.

switched line. In data communications, a connection between computers or devices that is established by dialing. Contrast with *nonswitched line*.

synchronous. Occurring in a regular or predictable sequence.

synchroneus data link control (SDLC). A form of communications line control that uses commands to control the transfer of data over a communications line. Compare with binary synchronous communications (BSC).

system. The computer and its associated devices and programs.

system configuration. A process that specifies the machines, devices, and programs that form a particular data processing system.

system console. A display station from which a user can keep track of and control system operation.

system date. The date assigned by the system operator during the initial program load procedure. See also *creation date, program date,* and *session date.*

system help support. The part of the System Support Program Product that uses menus, prompts, and descriptive text to aid an operator.

system library. The library, provided with the system, that contains the System Support Program Product and is named #LIBRARY.

system printer. The printer that is used for any printed output that is not specifically directed to another printer.

system security. A system function that restricts the use of files, libraries, folders, folder members, and display stations to certain users.

system services control point (SSCP). A focal point within an SNA network for managing the configuration, coordinating network operator and problem determination requests, and providing directory support and other session services for network users.

System Support Program Product (SSP). A group of licensed programs that manage the running of other programs and the operation of associated devices, such as the display station and printer. The SSP also contains utility programs that perform common tasks, such as copying information from diskette to disk.

system unit. The part of the system that contains the processing unit, the control panel, the disk drive and the disk, and either a diskette drive or a diskette magazine drive.

systems network architecture (SNA). A set of rules for controlling the transfer of information in a data communications network.

tape. A thin, flexible magnetic surface on which data can be stored. It can be used to store information copied from the disk.

tape drive. The mechanism used to read and write information on magnetic tapes.

task work area. An area on disk containing control information and work areas related to a specific task.

track. A circular path on the surface of a disk or diskette on which information is magnetically recorded and from which recorded information is read.

translation table. A table that provides replacement characters for characters that cannot be printed by the 3262 printer.

unique. The only one.

Utilities Program Product. A program product that contains the data file utility (DFU), the source entry utility (SEU), the work station utility (WSU), and the screen design aid (SDA).

verify. To confirm the correctness of something.

volume table of contents (VTOC). An area on a disk or diskette that describes the location, size, and other characteristics of each file and library on the disk or diskette.

VTOC. See volume table of contents (VTOC).

work station. A device that lets people transmit information to or receive information from a computer; for example, a display station or printer.

work station utility (WSU). The part of the Utilities Program Product that helps you to write programs for data entry, editing, and inquiry.

WSU. See work station utility (WSU).

X.21. In data communications, a specification of the CCITT that defines the connection of data terminal equipment to an X.21 (public data) network.

X.21 feature. The feature that allows System/36 to be connected to an **X.21** network.

X.25. In data communications, a specification of the CCITT that defines the interface to an X.25 (packet switching) network.

X.25 feature. The feature that allows System/36 to connect to an X.25 network.

1024-byte format. A format for diskette 2D diskettes with 1024 bytes per sector and 8 sectors per track.

1255 Magnetic Character Reader. A device that reads documents printed with magnetic ink characters.

128-byte format. A format for diskette 1 diskettes with 128 bytes per sector and 26 sectors per track.

256-byte format. A format for diskette 2D diskettes with 256 bytes per sector and 26 sectors per track.

3270 BSC Support subsystem. The subsystem that provides program-to-program communications with IMS/VS, CICS/VS, TSO, VM, or system application programs using 3270 BSC protocols, and provides support for the BSC portion of the 3270 Device Emulation feature.

3270 Device Emulation. A feature of the System Support Program Product that allows a System/36 local or remote device to appear as a 3270 device to another system.

3270 SNA Support subsystem. The subsystem that provides support for the SNA portion of the 3270 Device Emulation feature.

512-byte format. A format for diskette 1 diskettes with 512 bytes per sector and 8 sectors per track.

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