

iWay

iWay Server Release Notes
Version 5 Release 3.3

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RELEASE NOTES

iWay Server Version 5 Release 3.3

Topics:

- All Server Platforms
- Server for UNIX, Windows, OpenVMS, OS/400, OS/390 and z/OS
- Server for OS/390 and z/OS
- Server for OS/400
- Server for Windows
- Server for MVS
- DataMigrator
- FOCUS Database Server

These Release Notes provide the latest information about the iWay Server Version 5 Release 3 Maintenance Level 3. They supplement the iWay Server Version 5.x manuals.

Note: For the latest Version 5 Release 3.3 Server information and a full list of PTFs, visit <http://techsupport.informationbuilders.com/iwayalert.jsp>. You will need your InfoResponse login ID and password to enter the Technical Support site.

All Server Platforms

The following topics describe general issues that are not specific to an operating system:

- Master File Description DBA USER= Portability.
- Application Paths.
- Adapter for Oracle.

Master File Description DBA USER= Portability

Often a user's actual user ID is used programatically as the SET PASS value for USER= values in the DBA section of a Master File Description. This is typically implemented as:

```
-SET &USER = GETUSER('A8');
```

or

```
SET PASS = &USER
```

The various operating system environments supported by iWay present situations where user IDs might seem the same on the surface, but are logically different as follows:

1. OS/400, OpenVMS, VM and MVS, where IDs are stored in uppercase (for example, George can only be stored as GEORGE). For the purpose of logging in, the ID is treated as case insensitive.
2. UNIX, OS/390 and z/OS, where IDs are stored as entered (for example, george, GEORGE and George are three distinctly different IDs). For the purpose of logging in, the ID is treated as case sensitive.
3. Windows NT/2000/XP where IDs are stored as entered and there can be only be one ID for any given upper, lower or mixed case spelling of the same ID (for example, George can be stored as George, but then you cannot create a GEORGE ID). For the purpose of logging in, the ID is treated as case insensitive.

Some sites use the above syntax and lowercase DBA USER= values in the DBA section of a Master File Description, which is perfectly valid. However, as applications are asked to become more portable these seemingly small differences become portability and logistical issues.

To ensure a more platform neutral use of GETUSER for setting SET PASS values, the following steps are recommended as general application changes to eliminate this platform differences.

1. Change Master File Description DBA USER= values to uppercase.
2. Use the UPCASE function in conjunction with GETUSER. Specifically:

```
-SET &USER = UPCASE(16,GETUSER('A16'),'A16') ;  
SET PASS = &USER
```

Some operating systems support user IDs longer than 8 characters and this example is coded for those longer lengths. A given site may require an even longer length than A16, but this is not the typical use.

Another use of GETUSER is when an application retrieves the ID with GETUSER, parses it to extract a portion (such as department prefix or suffix) to determine whether to issue a SET PASS value. The use of UPCASE with GETUSER in this context is also recommended to avoid overly complex case-sensitive logic.

In a pooled server environment, a user ID is retrieved using the Connected User CNCTUSR function because the traditional GETUSER function returns the server admin ID in this configuration. The CNCTUSR function is also universal across all servers configurations and is recommended for future applications or re-writes. In the same way that one might use UPCASE and GETUSER results for portability, so should the UPCASE function be used with the CNCTUSR function.

Application Paths

In Version 5.3, the server is app enabled by default. When it is app enabled, the server does not check EDAPATH. If your applications rely on EDAPATH, you can migrate to application paths. Use the Migrate option under Workspace Manager in the Web Console and specify the name of the configuration directory. This action updates not only your application paths, but any other configuration settings to bring them to 5.3 standards.

Adapter for Oracle

The iWay Adapter for Oracle supports Oracle 10G only on Solaris 9. Future iWay releases will support additional operating systems.

Server for UNIX, Windows, OpenVMS, OS/400, OS/390 and z/OS

The following issues apply to the Server for UNIX, Windows, OpenVMS, OS/400 or OS/390 and z/OS:

- Setting End-User Information for DB2
- Adapter for SAP R/3
- SAP Query Adapter Data Retrieval
- Adapter for Informix
- Designating Network Drives as APP Directories
- Controlling the Verbosity Level Using EDAHLIP
- Security Mode for WCPROTECT

Setting End-User Information for DB2

In the UNIX, Windows, and OS/390 or z/OS environments, you can set new values for end-user information that is passed to DB2 when the next SQL request is processed. This information includes:

- the client user ID.
- the application program name.
- the workstation name.
- the accounting string.

You can then query the information using SELECT statements. On OS/390 or z/OS, you can also view end-user information natively by submitting the command:

```
-DISPLAY THREAD(*) DETAIL
```

Syntax: How to Set End-User Information

```
ENGINE DB2 SET CLIENT_APPLNAME application_name
```

```
ENGINE DB2 SET CLIENT_USERID userid
```

```
ENGINE DB2 SET CLIENT_WRKSTNNAME workstation
```

```
ENGINE DB2 SET CLIENT_ACCTNG account
```

where:

application_name

Is the name of an application program.

userid

Is a client's user ID.

workstation

Is the name associated with the user workstation.

account

Is an accounting string associated with the client user.

Syntax: How to Query End-User Information for DB2 Running on OS/390

Once end-user information is defined, you can query it using the following syntax:

```
ENGINE DB2
SELECT CURRENT CLIENT_APPLNAME, CURRENT CLIENT_USERID, CURRENT
CLIENT_WRKSTNNAME, CURRENT CLIENT_ACCTNG
FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1;
END
```

Note: On OS/390 or z/OS, you can also view end-user information natively by submitting the command:

```
-DISPLAY THREAD(*) DETAIL
```

Syntax: How to Query End-User Information for DB2 Running on UNIX or Windows

Once end-user information is defined, you can query it using the following syntax:

```
ENGINE DB2
SELECT CLIENT APPLNAME, CLIENT USERID, CLIENT WRKSTNNAME, CLIENT ACCTNG
FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1;
END
```

Adapter for SAP R/3

Prior to Version 5 Release 3.3, only SAP queries created under the Standard query area (client-specific) were picked up by the adapter during the synonym-creation process. In 5.3.3, a Cross Client Queries check box has been added to the Query Metadata Management pane in order to access SAP queries created under the Global area (cross-client).

SAP Query Adapter Data Retrieval

When an SAP request is received, either via FOCUS or ODBC SQL, it is translated into SAP Open/SQL. This SQL consists of SAP ABAP statements that perform operations on the central database in the R/3 system. The results of the operations and any error messages issued are independent of the underlying database type and operating system.

The advantage of Open/SQL is that you do not need to worry about data type conversions, fetch sizes, and other database parameters when using SAP. The SAP system does not allow direct reads against the underlying database tables, because reading a database directly would impact security.

Using SAP OPEN SQL allows all optimization and performance methods to be handled by the SAP application server, as well as any JOIN logic. This means that SAP is using its own internal JOIN logic.

The result is that the SORTMERGE and NESTED LOOP options are without meaning in an SAP context, therefore regardless of the setting in the profile, any statements are translated to SAP Open/SQL and executed against the SAP system.

The SAP Query result set is then passed to the relational interface for output processing, which may then issue warnings based on the internal algorithms present in the relational interface, but do not affect SAP data retrieval.

For more information about ABAP Open SQL, go to <http://help.sap.com>.

Adapter for Informix

As a result of integrating support for the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard of making all identifiers appear in double quotes, some syntax errors exist in Version 5 Release 3.

Quoted identifiers are generated around the table name in the Access File when you use CREATE SYNONYM in the Web console for Informix. For example,

```
TABLENAME=qaeda . R720530B . "TNUM11 "
```

To avoid the syntax errors, set the DELIMIDENT environment variable before starting the server. Refer to the *IBM Informix Guide to SQL* for the correct syntax.

Note: You can also eliminate these syntax errors on Informix by manually removing the quotes around the identifiers in the Access File.

Designating Network Drives as APP Directories

Users designating a network drive to access APP directories are instructed to specify the Universal Naming Convention (UNC). For example, if your APP root directory is located on a PC called Italia and is called APPROOT, the UNC path will be

```
\\Italia\APPROOT
```

Controlling the Verbosity Level Using EDAHLIP

In Version 5 Release 3, the Server Administrator can control the hliprint.log verbosity level using the EDAHLIP environment variable. The default for the hliprint.log verbosity level is "stat", which means the maximum verbosity level in hliprint.log.

The valid settings for EDAHLIP are as follows:

<code>none</code>	No hliprint.log is created. Turning logging off will increase performance, however, this is not recommended, because it makes it harder to diagnose sink problems.
<code>echo</code>	The hliprint.log is created and contains moderately verbose information (one line per transaction, line length 80 characters).
<code>stat</code>	The hliprint.log will get the highest verbosity level (printing 133-character line per transaction, including timing information).

Security Mode for WCPROTECT

The security mode for WCPROTECT is no longer supported. It has been replaced with security mode PTH. Please see the *iWay Server Administration for UNIX, Windows, OpenVMS, OS/400, OS/390 and z/OS* manual for more information on the different security modes supported.

Server for OS/390 and z/OS

The following issues apply to the Server for OS/390 and z/OS:

- Migrating MVS Long Synonyms.
- Allowing Additional Administrators to Create Metadata for Adabas Data Sources.

Migrating MVS Long Synonyms

Long synonyms (Master Files with names longer than eight characters) are fully supported if they reside in HFS, but not if they reside in MVS PDS libraries allocated to an application name (default MVSAPP). To migrate long synonyms from MVSAPP to HFS, a procedure called MIGLSYN has been provided. It searches for long synonyms in the following applications:

- MVSAPP. Files you have allocated to DDNAMEs MASTER and ACCESS.
- MVSMETA. Files you have allocated to DDNAMEs HOLDMAST and HOLDACC.

All DDNAMEs must be allocated in the servers JCL.

Syntax: How to Migrate MVS Long Synonyms

You can run MIGLSYN from the Procedures page of the Web Console or by submitting a batch JCL job. For information on how to create a Batch JCL job, see *Server Installation for OS/390 and z/OS* in the *iWay Server Installation* manual. The syntax is

```
EX MIGLSYN [TARGET_APP=app_name] [, ] [LOG_DSN=log_file_name]
```

where:

TARGET_APP=app_name

Specifies the application directory to which MVS long synonyms are copied. The default value is BASEAPP. If the specified directory does not exist, it will be created automatically.

Note: The migration tool does not override an existing synonym in the TARGET_APP directory. To replace an existing synonym, you must delete it first. Alternatively, you can migrate the synonym to a different TARGET_APP directory.

A comma separates the optional parameters TARGET_APP and LOG_DSN and is used only when both are specified.

LOG_DSN=log_file_name

Is the dataset name for the utility log. The default value is *user_ID.MIGLSYN.LOG*. Specifying the value HFS creates the log file under TARGET_APP as miglsyn.log.

When the job completes, the log file lists all operations performed and final statistics, including success count, warnings count, errors count, and total of files processed.

The procedure returns one of the following codes:

Code	Meaning	Required Actions
0	No Errors	
4	Warning	Look for log entries marked **WARNING** . These entries identify long synonyms for FOCUS, VSAM, or fixed-format data sources. On MVS, these synonyms required a DYNAM command with the LONGNAME option to point to the physical data source. DYNAM with LONGNAME is not supported under HFS. You must edit these synonyms to replace DYNAM commands with DATASET= <i>dataset</i> . You can edit the synonym in the Web Console's Metadata page.
8	Severe Errors	Look for log entries marked **ERROR** . Some synonyms are not copied. You will need to fix the problem and rerun.

Allowing Additional Administrators to Create Metadata for Adabas Data Sources

If you assign Server or Application Administrator privileges to user IDs other than the one used to install the server, to allow these additional administrators to create metadata for Adabas data sources, you must do one of the following:

- Include the Adabas load library in your SYS1.PARMLIB(LNKLST*nn*) member.
- Use the STEPLIBLIST feature and add the Adabas load library to the sanctioned list file. For full details on the STEPLIBLIST feature, see the IBM publication *UNIX System Services Planning Guide*.

Tip: To locate the information in that document, search for STEPLIBLIST.

Server for OS/400

CREATE SYNONYM for DB2 requires a specific library if the underlying table exists in multiple libraries on the machine. For example,

```
CREATE SYNONYM ABC FOR MYLIB/ABC DBMS DB2
END
```

Note: Additionally, if MODIFY or MAINTAIN are to be used against the table, you must assign an appropriate value to the KEYS attribute in the generated Access File.

Server for Windows

The following issues apply to the Server for Windows:

- Administrative Privileges.
- Adapter for Microsoft SQL Server.
- Server Support on Windows XP.

Administrative Privileges

Although Administrative privileges are required only during installation, a Server Administrator needs to have at least Power User privilege in order to run the server as a service.

Adapter for Microsoft SQL Server

Version 5 Release 3 of the Adapter for Microsoft SQL Server is based on OLE DB, the Microsoft-recommended API for developing high-performance components. Earlier releases of the adapter were based on the ODBC API.

Differences between adapter functionality under OLE DB and ODBC exist in the following areas:

- Connection attributes.
- Cursors.
- Mapping of UNIQUEIDENTIFIER and BIT data types.

If you are using ODBC, see *Microsoft SQL Server Compatibility With ODBC* in the *Using the Adapter for Microsoft SQL Server* chapter in the *iWay Adapter Administration for UNIX, Windows, OpenVMS, OS/400, OS/390, and z/OS* manual.

Server Support on Windows XP

The iWay Server for Release 5 Version 3 Maintenance Level 3 is now fully supported on Windows XP. Please note that with the new security defaults for XP, the server and ports must be added to the firewall and opened explicitly in order to successfully use the server (specifically for inbound connections).

Server for MVS

The APP CREATE command creates an application area under the approot location. Any number of applications can be created with one command. On MVS, it is a number of DSNs that are created with a common root. These DSNs now include:

```

approot.appname.MASTER.DATA
approot.appname.FOCEXEC.DATA
approot.appname.ACCESS.DATA
approot.appname.FOCSTYLE.DATA
approot.appname.GIF.DATA
approot.appname.HTML.DATA
approot.appname.MAINTAIN.DATA
approot.appname.WINFORMS.DATA
approot.appname.ETG.DATA
approot.appname.FOCCOMP.DATA

```

Note: The word HOLD cannot be used as an application name. Also, if any application namespace dataset does not exist, error message 855 Unable to Locate dataset will appear in the EDAPRINT file of the server. This is normal and, if the dataset does not exist, this message can be ignored.

DataMigrator

The run id that is associated with a *scheduled* flow is set from the iWay Web Console, Listeners page, Special Services, Scheduler as the value for sched_run_id. When sched_run_id is set to sever_admin_id, scheduled flows are run under the server administrator's ID. When set to user, scheduled flows are run under the user ID that was used to save the flow.

Flows submitted from the Data Management Console, the Web Console, or CMRUN are always run under the user ID that submitted the flow.

For more information, see the *iWay DataMigrator User's Guide*.

Prior Behavior:

In Release 5.2.0 through 5.2.4, by default, all requests are run under the server_admin_id. When set to user, all requests run under the user ID that was used to save the request.

In Release 5.1 and earlier, requests were run under the submitter's user ID, while requests initiated by the scheduler were run under the server's user ID.

FOCUS Database Server

There is no longer an FDS directory for the FOCUS Database Server. Any database in the server namespace can be put on the FOCUS Database Server by issuing the following command:

```
USE database ON FOCUSU01
```

On initial startup, the FOCUS Database Server reads the global server profile, EDASPROF, and then reads SUPROF. It reads SUPROF on every FOCUS Database Server wake-up. Therefore, you do not need to recycle the server to make changes to SUPROF.