

USER-Access to eFT Migration Guide

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Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to describe the changes that may affect customers who are migrating from USER-Access to eFT on S/390 platforms.

This guide is intended as a reference for the end-user, as well as for those responsible for implementing or administering eFT. Implementers and Administrators will be interested in the following topics:

- Security
- TCP Port Usage
- eFT Service Name
- eFT Library Names
- Software License Key
- SIO Appendage
- Multiplex Server JCL Changes
- Client Logon Procedures
- Client Command Lists
- Client Batch JCL using Catalogued Procedures
- Client Batch JCL

End-users will be interested in the following topics:

- Client Command Lists
- Client Batch JCL using Catalogued Procedures
- Client Batch JCL

Description of Changes

Security

There are no additional security restrictions or limitations in eFT that are different than what exist in USER-Access. The following points should be taken into consideration:

- All eFT jobs, started tasks, and both local and remote users require a minimum of “read” level security access to the “hlq.TEXT” data set.
- All eFT jobs, started tasks, and both local and remote users require the appropriate level of security access to be able to send and/or receive the required files.
- The eFT Multiplex Server may need to be defined to your security system as an authorized Started Task.
- The eFT client logon procedure name may need to be defined to your security system to identify it as an authorized TSO procedure.
- The eFT remote logon procedure name may need to be defined to your security system to identify it as an authorized TSO procedure.

Whether some or all of the above steps are required depends on the level of security deployed on your system.

TCP Port Usage

6900: eFT Multiplex Server

6901: eFT Standalone Server (if used)

6900: USER-Access Multiplex Server

6901: USER-Access Standalone Server (if used)

Be sure the appropriate port numbers are accessible through any firewall definitions and are not restricted by any other security definitions.

Caution: If USER-Access and eFT are going to be run in parallel (e.g. in a test environment, where both products will be running concurrently), then an alternate set of port numbers must be specified for eFT. The eFT installation procedure will equate port number 6900 to service names “EFT” and “eft” in your “hlq.ETC.SERVICES” data set. To change port numbers for eFT, change the local “hlq.ETC.SERVICES” file, as well as the equivalent “ETC.SERVICES” files on all remote eFT hosts, to define the desired port numbers.

eFT Service Names

The default service name for the eFT server and client is “EFT” (or “eft”). The default service name for the USER-Access server and client is “USER” (or “user”).

Caution: If eFT and USER-Access need to interoperate (i.e. an eFT client connecting to a USER-Access Server, and/or a USER-Access client connecting to an eFT Server), the correct service name must be specified on the ‘connect’ commands. For example, an eFT client wishing to communicate with the USER-Access multiplex server must specify ‘-service user’ on a ‘connect’ command; and similarly, a USER-Access client wishing to communicate with the eFT multiplex server must specify ‘-service eft’ on a ‘connect’ command. This additional service name parameter can either be specified directly on the ‘connect’ command, or can be set as a default with the ‘set connect service’ command prior to issuing the ‘connect’ command. Refer to the eFT Software Reference Manual for the format of the ‘connect’ and ‘set connect’ commands.

eFT Library Names

The library names specified for the eFT installation must be unique from the USER-Access library names.

Caution: you cannot rename the eFT installation “hlq.TEXT” library, or copy the eFT installation “hlq.TEXT” library to a data set having a different name. If eFT needs to be installed on another system, or if it needs to be moved to a different set of libraries, the LINK phase of the installation job must be tailored and rerun.

Software License Key

eFT requires a software license key to make it operational. Please refer to the eFT213 Memo-to-Users for the procedure on obtaining the key, and how to deploy it in eFT.

SIO Appendage

eFT uses a SIO appendage as part of the software license verification. There is no SIO appendage used in USER-Access, so there is no conflict with appendage names. Refer to the eFT213 Memo-to-Users for a description and implementation procedures of the eFT SIOAPP appendage.

Multiplex Server JCL Changes

The differences between the eFT Multiplex Server JCL and the USER-Access Multiplex Server JCL are as follows:

- The PRODCONF DD statement, identifying the location of the software key, must be included in the eFT Multiplex Server JCL. Please refer to the eFT213 Memo-to-Users for a description of the format and contents of the PRODCONF file.
- STDERR and STDOUT DD statements must be included in the eFT Multiplex Server JCL. These DD statements are in addition to the existing SYSERR and SYSOUT DD statements. The format of these DD statements is as follows:

```
//STDOUT    DD SYSOUT=*  
//SYSOUT    DD SYSOUT=*  
//STDERR    DD SYSOUT=*  
//SYSERR    DD SYSOUT=*
```

Caution: DCB information should not be specified on the //STDOUT, //SYSOUT, //STDERR, or //SYSERR DD statements.

- EFTMCONF, EFTVCONF, and EFTMLOG DD statements replace the NUAMCONF, NUAVCONF, and NUAMLOG DD statements. Refer to the eFT213 Memo-to-Users for a description of these data sets.

Client Logon Procedures

If USER-Access client logon procedures are used when starting up USER-Access Client sessions, the following changes must either be made to these logon procedures, or must be made to a client command list that gets invoked as part of the logon process :

- The PRODCONF DD statement, identifying the location of the software key, may be added to the client logon procedure. Please refer to the eFT213 Memo-to-Users for a description of the format and contents of the PRODCONF file.
- STDOUT and STDERR DD statements may be added to the client logon procedure. These DD statements are in addition to the existing SYSERR and SYSOUT DD statements. Refer to the “Multiplex Server JCL Changes” for a description and format of these DD statements.
- A STDIN DD statement may be added to the local and remote client logon procedures.

Client Command Lists

If USER-Access client command lists are used when starting up USER-Access Client sessions, and they contain allocation commands for USER-Access data sets, the following changes must be made to these command lists in order for them to work with eFT:

- The PRODCONF DD statement identifies the location of the software key. Typically, this DD statement will reside in the client logon procedure for TSO/E users, or in the batch JCL stream for batch users. Optionally, the PRODCONF file can be allocated from within a Client Command List as part of a user eFT startup procedure. Please refer to the eFT213 Memo-to-Users for a description of the format and contents of the PRODCONF file.
- STDOUT and STDERR file allocations are used by an eFT client. Typically, DD statements for these files will reside in the client logon procedure for TSO/E users, or in the batch JCL stream for batch users. Optionally, STDOUT and STDERR files can be allocated from within a Client Command List as part of a user eFT startup procedure. These file allocations are in addition to the existing SYSOUT and SYSERR file allocations. Refer to the Multiplex Server JCL changes for a description and format of these file allocations.
- A STDIN allocation must be used by an eFT client. Typically, a DD statement for this file will reside in the client logon procedure for TSO/E users, or in the batch JCL stream for batch users. Optionally, a STDIN file can be allocated from within a Client Command List as part of a user eFT startup procedure.

Client Batch JCL with Catalogued Procedures

If USER-Access client batch JCL is used when starting up USER-Access Client sessions, and the JCL invokes a catalogued procedure, the following changes must be made to the catalogued procedure in order for it to work with eFT:

- The PRODCONF DD statement, identifying the location of the software key, must be added to the client batch catalogued procedure. Please refer to the eFT213 Memo-to-Users for a description of the format and contents of the PRODCONF file.
- STDOUT and STDERR DD statements must be added to the client batch catalogued procedure. These DD statements are in addition to the existing SYSOUT and SYSERR DD statements. Refer to the “Multiplex Server JCL Changes” for a description and format of these DD statements.
- If there is a “//SYSIN DD DDNAME=SYSIN” statement in the catalogued procedure, it must be replaced with a “//STDIN DD DDNAME=SYSIN” statement. If there is not a //SYSIN DD statement in the catalogued procedure, then the “//SYSIN DD *” statement in the batch JCL that invokes this procedure must be changed to “//STDIN DD *”.

- The program invoked must be eFT rather than USER-Access. If a STEPLIB is used in the batch JCL, it must be changed to point to the eFT load library.

Client Batch JCL

If USER-Access client batch JCL is used when starting up USER-Access Client sessions, the following changes must be made to this JCL in order for it to work with eFT:

- The PRODCONF DD statement, identifying the location of the software key, must be added to the client batch JCL. Please refer to the eFT213 Memo-to-Users for a description of the format and contents of the PRODCONF file.
- STDOUT and STDERR DD statements must be added to the client batch JCL. These DD statements are in addition to the existing SYSERR and SYSOUT DD statements. Refer to the “Multiplex Server JCL Changes” for a description and format of these DD statements.
- The “//SYSIN DD *” statement must be replaced with a “//STDIN DD *” statement.
- The program invoked must be eFT rather than USER-Access. If a STEPLIB is used in the batch JCL, it must be changed to point to the eFT load library.

Migrating eFT into Production

When migrating from USER-Access to eFT, there are two recommended migration scenarios that can be followed. These can either be used as they are, or can serve as guidelines to help with developing your own migration plan. In reality, many customers will probably find themselves somewhere between scenario 1 and scenario 2 – i.e. they use a combination of common shared procedures and command lists, along with some number of individual batch JCL streams.

Scenario 1: Migrating eFT into production when common shared catalogued procedures and command lists are used

In this scenario, most (or all) invocations of eFT occur by using common shared procedures and command lists. All of the required changes can be deployed by changing shared JCL and command lists that are used by a large number of end-users.

1. Prior to cutover
 - a. Add the PRODCONF, STDOUT, and STDERR DD statements to the USER-Access Multiplex Server JCL; or create new JCL for the eFT Multiplex Server. Remove the DCB parameter from the STDOUT, STDERR, SYSOUT, and SYSERR DD statements.
 - b. Create copies of all existing USER-Access batch catalogued procedures, USER-Access logon procedures, and USER-Access startup command lists. Add the PRODCONF, STDOUT, and STDERR DD statements to the copied members. Remove the DCB parameter from the STDOUT, STDERR, SYSOUT, and SYSERR DD statements. Replace the SYSIN DD statement with a STDIN DD statement. If a STEPLIB is contained in the copied catalogued procedure, change it to point to the eFT load library.
2. At cutover
 - a. Rename the existing USER-Access catalogued procedures, logon procedures, and startup command lists to backup names; rename the members created in step 1b to the production names.

e.g. Rename 'hlq1.PROCLIB(UATCP)' to 'hlq1.PROCLIB(UATCPUA)'
 Rename 'hlq1.PROCLIB(EFTTCP)' to 'hlq1.PROCLIB(UATCP)'
 ... *perform remaining renames of members created in step 1b...*
 - b. After these renames are completed, all batch and interactive users, and the Multiplex Server will execute eFT.
3. Fallback
 - a. Rename the existing eFT catalogued procedure names, logon procedures, and startup command lists to backup names; rename the members saved in step 2a to the production names.

e.g. Rename 'hlq1.PROCLIB(UATCP)' to 'hlq1.PROCLIB(EFTTCP)'
 Rename 'hlq1.PROCLIB(UATCPUA)' to 'hlq1.PROCLIB(UATCP)'
 ... *perform remaining renames of saved members created in step 2a...*
 - b. After these renames are completed, all batch and interactive users, and the Multiplex Server will execute USER-Access.

Scenario 2: Migrating eFT into production when common shared procedures and command lists are not used

In this scenario, there are fewer (or none) sets of shared procedures and command lists used. There are a larger number of individual user batch JCL streams and/or command lists to modify.

1. Prior to cutover
 - a. Add the PRODCONF, STDOUT, and STDERR DD statements to the USER-Access Multiplex Server JCL; or create new JCL for the eFT Multiplex Server. Remove the DCB parameter from the STDOUT, STDERR, SYSOUT, and SYSERR DD statements.
 - b. Create copies of all existing USER-Access logon procedures. Add the PRODCONF, STDOUT, and STDERR DD statements to the copied members. Replace the SYSIN DD statement with a STDIN DD statement. Remove the DCB parameter from the STDOUT, STDERR, SYSOUT, and SYSERR DD statements.
 - c. Create copies of all existing USER-Access individual batch JCL and/or command lists. Add the PRODCONF, STDOUT, and STDERR DD statements to the copied members. Replace the SYSIN DD statement with a STDIN DD statement. Remove the DCB parameter from the STDOUT, STDERR, SYSOUT, and SYSERR DD statements.
 - d. If a STEPLIB is contained in the copied batch JCL, change it to point to the eFT load library.
2. At cutover
 - a. Rename the existing USER-Access batch JCL, logon procedures, and startup command lists to backup names; rename the members created in steps 1b and 1c to the production names.

e.g. Rename 'user1.JCLLIB(UAJOB)' to 'user1.JCLLIB(UAJOBUA)'
 Rename 'user1.JCLLIB(EFTJOB)' to 'user1.JCLLIB(UAJOB)'
 ... *perform remaining renames of members created in steps 1b and 1c...*
 - a. After these renames are completed, all batch and interactive users, and the Multiplex Server will execute eFT.
3. Fallback
 - a. Rename the existing eFT batch JCL, logon procedures, and startup command lists to backup names; rename the original members saved in step 2a to the production names.

e.g. Rename 'user1.JCLLIB(UAJOB)' to 'user1.JCLLIB(EFTJOB)'
 Rename 'user1.JCLLIB(UAJOBUA)' to 'user1.JCLLIB(UAJOB)'
 ... *perform remaining renames of saved members created in step 2a...*
 - a. After these renames are done, all batch and interactive users, and the Multiplex Server will execute USER-Access.