

CICS Web Interface - Templates In Memory, Improving performance and Management

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Take Note!

Before using this report be sure to read the general information under "Notices".

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This edition applies to Version 1.0.2 of *CICS Web Interface - Templates In Memory, Improving performance and Management* and to all subsequent releases and modifications unless otherwise indicated in new editions.

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Summary of Amendments

Date	Changes
11 May 2000	Initial release
31 October 2000	Usage clarification added

Preface

To minimise the time taken to include HTML into a document when using the CICS DOCUMENT SET TEMPLATE API, the HTML can be loaded into a CICS User Maintained Data Table, a UMDT. This SupportPac explains how this is done using a set of programs developed by Edward McCarthy of IBM Australia.

This document is spilt into four chapters covering the following topics:

- Chapter 1 - HTML in Memory
- Chapter 2 - DFHWBEP (Web Error Handling Program)
- Chapter 3 - Helpful Programs for Encode Processing
- Chapter 4- CPSM Template Management

Bibliography

- *CICS Internet Guide*, SC34-5445
- *CICS Application Programming Reference*, SC33-1688

Chapter 1 - HTML in Memory

Introduction

HTML is stored as members in a Partitioned Data Sets, PDS. This allows application development staff to easily edit the HTML in the PDS using the standard ISPF editor. However if the CICS API that inserts templates has to access the HTML in a PDS, this will involve a relatively long process, as the data would be read from DASD.

By loading these HTML templates into memory, when the API inserts a template, the access will be to memory, providing the fastest access possible.

Two CICS regions are used to provide a CICS Web Interface environment. One region executes the actual CICS Web Interface code, while the second region is used to perform the process of loading the HTML into the UMDT. This second region is also used to dynamically refresh the HTML in the UMDT if the original member should be changed.

The second region is required as the process of loading and refreshing the HTML in the UMDT involves calling a program which performs dynamic allocation. The dynamic allocation process causes a wait in the region while it is processed, which would impact on any transactions that happened to be running at the time. By having this process in a second region, the other region that is running the CICS Web Interface is not affected.

A program is invoked during PLT whose task it is to load the HTML into the UMDT. This implies an order in the way in which these two regions are started. The region that loads the HTML needs to be started first, when it has completed startup and all the HTML has been loaded, then the region that runs the CICS Web Interface can be started.

With the HTML stored in a UMDT, a program is needed to read the HTML from the UMDT when the API is used. The program that does this is the SCWIHRDR program. Each DOC type definition installed in the region, specifies the SCWIHRDR program as the exit program to be invoked. When the CICS DOCUMENT INSERT TEMPLATE API is called, CICS will check the DOC definition installed in the region for the template and invoke program SCWIHRDR.

All the REXX/CICS EXECs supplied in the SupportPac must be placed in a PDS under the CICEXEC DDname. For example, if they are placed in a PDS called MYNAME.CA8GPDS then the JCL should be as follows:

```
//CICAUTH DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CICSTS13.REXX.SCICCMDS
//CICEXEC DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CICSTS13.REXX.SCICEXEC
//      DD DISP=SHR,DSN=MYNAME.CA8GPDS
//CICUSER DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CICSTS13.REXX.SCICUSER
```

User Maintained Data Table

This data table used to store the HTML requires a typical CICS file definition, for example:

```
Name          SCWIHTML      Version      2
Description    CWI - HTML - User Table - Test
Time Stamps    Created: 1999/07/26 10:48   Changed: 1999/07/26 10:48
```

User Data

VSAM Parameters

```
Dsname          Data set name
                CICSTS13.CICS.RUNTIME.CWI.TEST.SCWIHTML
Password        User access password
Rlsaccess       NO          CICS opens files in RLS mode (YES,NO)
Lsrpoolid       1          Local shared resource pool (1-8, NONE, blank)
Readintegrity   UNCOMMITTED Read level(UNCOMMITTED,CONSISTENT,REPEATABLE)
Dsnsharing      ALLREQS    Dataset sharing (ALLREQS,MODIFYREQS)
Strings         20         Concurrent file requests (1 - 255, blank)
Nsrgroup        Group name for VSAM data set
```

Remote Attributes

```
Remotename      Remote file name
Remotesystem    SYSIDENT for Remote System
```

Remote and CF Datatable Parameters

```
Recordsize      20000      Record size (1 - 32767, blank)
Keylength       12        Key length (1 - 255, blank)
                (1 - 16 for CF Tables)
```

Initial Status

```
Status          ENABLED      Status (ENABLED,DISABLED,UNENABLED)
Opentime        FIRSTREF  Open time (FIRSTREF, STARTUP)
Disposition     SHARE      File disposition (SHARE, OLD)
```

NSR Buffers

```
Databuffers     21          Number of data buffers (2-32767, blank)
Indexbuffers    20          Number of index buffers (1-32767, blank)
```

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Datatable Parameters

Table	USER	Data table type (NO, CICS, USER, CF)
Maxnumrecs	5000	Max entries in data table ... (NOLIMIT or 1-99,999,999)

CF Datatable Parameters

CFDTpool		Name of coupling facility data table pool
Tablename		Data table name
Updatemodel	LOCKING	Update model (LOCKING or CONTENTION)
Loadtype	NO	Whether file loads table (YES or NO)

Record Format

Recordformat	VARIABLE	Record format (VARIABLE, FIXED)
--------------	----------	---------------------------------

Operations

Add	YES	Records can be added to file (YES,NO)
Browse	YES	Records retrieved sequentially (YES,NO)
Delete	YES	Records can be deleted (YES,NO)
Read	YES	Records can be read (YES, NO)
Update	YES	Records can be updated (YES,NO)

Auto Journaling

Journal	NO	Journal number (NO, 1-99, blank)
Jnlread	NONE	Read ops in jrnl (NONE,ALL,READONLY,UPDATEONLY)
Jnlsyncread	NO	Auto journaling for read (YES,NO)
Jnlupdate	NO	Rewrite/Delete oprs record on jrnl (YES,NO)
Jnladd	NONE	Add ops recorded on jrnl(NONE,AFTER,ALL,BEFORE)
Jnlsyncwrite	NO	Auto journaling for write (YES,NO)

Recovery Parameters

Recovery	NONE	Type of recovery (NONE,ALL,BACKOUTONLY)
Fwdrecovlog	NO	Journal Name used for recovery (NO, 1-99, blank)
Backuptype	STATIC	CICS VSAM file backup type (STATIC,DYNAMIC)

Security

Ressecnum		Resource security value (0-24,PUBLIC,blank)
-----------	--	---

Programs

SCWIHREF

Language: Assembler

This program is the primary driver of the process to load HTML into the UMDT. It is used in two ways. The first way is from PLT to cause all HTML to be loaded into the UMDT. The second way is from a CICS transaction called SWHR, to allow for one or more HTML members in the UMDT to be refreshed.

When this program is invoked it determines if it has been called during PLT. If it has been called during PLT it will use the CICS API to determine all the DOC type definitions that are installed in the region. The name of each DOC definition is written to a temporary storage queue. The program then calls a REXX program called SCWIHLDR. Note that the REXX program is invoked by building a commarea with the name of the REXX in it, and then linking to a program called CICREXR. The REXX program SCWIHLDR then controls the process of loading the HTML into the UMDT.

If the program was not called from PLT, it assumes that it is called via a CICS transaction. The transaction name is SWHR, and when used is invoked with a parameter specifying the names of the HTML members to be refreshed. For example typing:

SWHR CIRGA*

means that all HTML templates that start with the characters CIRGA are to be refreshed. Note there is a check in the REXX program which requires that at least three specific characters be entered, that is, SWHR * will not work.

When the program is called from the SWHR transaction, it still writes to temporary storage queue the names of all installed DOC templates to a temporary storage queue. The queue name and the mask value are passed to the REXX. When control returns from the REXX, the program displays a map showing the result of the refresh.

Note that when SWHR is run from a CICS region, it is not likely to be run in the same region that actually loaded the HTML into the UMDT. Typically the SWHR transaction would be run in a region that a user could logon to normally. Thus when the SCWIHREF program is invoked this way, it does not LINK to CICREXR, but rather LINKs to program SCICREXR. A program definition is required for SCICREXR which specifies that this is a distributed program link to program CICREXR in another CICS region. Also, this implies that all the DOC definitions are installed into the region where SWHR is run, as when program SCWIHREF runs, it will be using the API to determine what DOC type definitions exist in the region.

Sample program definition for SCICREXR is shown below:

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Name	SCICREXR	Version	1	
				More: +
Description	CICS - Remote routing for REXX			
Time Stamps	Created: 1999/06/09 15:53 Changed: 1999/07/26 12:16			
User Data				
Language	ASSEMBLER	ASSEMBLER,C,COBOL,LE370,LEVSE,PLI,RPG,N/A		
Reload	NO	New copy of program loaded (NO, YES)		
Resident	NO	Resident status (NO, YES)		
Usage	NORMAL	Storage release (NORMAL, TRANSIENT)		
UseLPACopy	NO	Program used from LPA/SVA (NO, YES)		
Status	ENABLED	Program status (ENABLED, DISABLED)		
Cedf	YES	CEDF available (YES, NO)		
Datalocation	ANY	Data location (BELOW, ANY)		
Execkey	CICS	Program key (USER, CICS)		
Executionset	FULLAPI	Program run mode (FULLAPI, DPLSUBSET)		
Remotesystem	AW09	CICS region for shipped DPL request		
Remotename	CICREXR	Program name in remote CICS region		
Transid	SDIW	Tranid for remote CICS to attach		
Rsl		Resource security value(0-24,PUBLIC,blank)		
Dynamic	NO	Dynamic routing (NO, YES)		
Concurrency	N/A	Concurrency (N/A, QUASIRENT, THREADSAFE)		
JVM	NO	Java Virtual Machine (NO, YES, DEBUG)		
JVMClass		Java Virtual Machine Class		

Name	SDIW	Version	1
Description	CICS - CWI - Dyn Alloc via REXX		
Time Stamps	Created: 1998/09/09 12:35 Changed: 1998/09/09 12:35		
User Data			

Sample transaction definition for SDIW is shown below:

Program	DFHMIRS	Name program to process transaction
Twasize	4096	Transaction work area size (0-32767, blank)
Profile	RUIER5	Profile definition name
Partitionset		Application partition set (name, KEEP, OWN)
Status	ENABLED	Transaction status (ENABLED, DISABLED)
Taskdataloc	ANY	Task storage location (BELOW, ANY)
Taskdatakey	USER	Task storage key (USER, CICS)
Storageclear	NO	Clear task life-time storage (YES, NO)
Runaway	SYSTEM	Max tasktime (SYSTEM, 0-2700000, blank)
Shutdown	DISABLED	Status during shutdown (DISABLED, ENABLED)
Isolate	YES	Isolate user storage (YES, NO)

Sample output from running the SWHR trans is show below:

----- HTML Instorage Refresh -----

HTML Refresh Result:

HICHR001I HTML Refresh for: ACSSNP*

6 matches refreshed

ACSSNPE1 ACSSNPE2 ACSSNPI1 ACSSNPI2 ACSSNPT1 ACSSNP12

SCWIHLDR

Language: REXX

This program expects to be passed a commarea. The commarea will contain the name of a temporary storage queue. The temporary storage queue contains the names of all templates installed in the region. The commarea will also contain a mask which in effect specifies what HTML members are to be refreshed.

The program reads through the temporary storage queue to determine if the name in the queue item matches the mask passed in the commarea. If the name is a match then the REXX performs the following logic:

- Call program SCWIMEMI to determine which dataset allocated to SCWIHTML contains the HTML member to be loaded
- Call program SCWITDQI to free TD Queue defn
- Call program SCWIDYNC to invoke program SCWIDYNI
 - Program SCWIDYNI dynamically allocates the dataset and member
- Call program SCWITDQI to dynamically define a TD Queue definition which points to the DD dynamically allocated
- Uses a Do loop to read the HTML member from the TD Queue defn
 - The HTML is read into a buffer with a maximum length of 10000 bytes
 - Should the buffer fill, it is written to the UMDT
 - As many records of 10000 bytes as needed to store the HTML are written to the UMDT
- When all the HTML for that member has been read from the PDS, a header record is written to the UMDT. The header record specifies the total length of the HTML and how many records in the UMDT are used to store the HTML for that member.

The REXX program will load each HTML member into the UMDT that matches the mask specified in the passed commarea. If an error should occur, for example, there is no member in the PDS for a specified DOC definition, then this halts the loading process. The REXX program passes back information on the success of the HTML loading process to the calling program via the commarea.

SCWIHRDR

Language: Assembler

This program is invoked by CICS when the CICS DOCUMENT INSERT TEMPLATE API is called. The commarea passed to it is documented in the CICS Web Interface manual. The commarea passed will contain the name of the HTML template that is to be inserted into the Document. This program will then use this name as a key to read the UMDT to locate the HTML that corresponds to this member.

SCWIMEMI

Language: Assembler

This program is called by the SCWIHLDR REXX. It is passed a commarea containing the name of PDS member to be searched for. This program assumes that the PDSs to be searched are allocated to DD SCWIHTML. The program builds a DCB for this DD card, then uses a BLDL macro call to locate the dataset that contains the specified member, if any. It returns via the commarea the name of the PDS containing the member.

SCWIDYNC

Language: Assembler

This program is called by the SCWIHLDR REXX program. It is passed a commarea containing information about a dataset that is to be dynamically allocated. This program then 'calls' the program SCWIDYNI, note it does not EXEC CICS LINK to the SCWIDYNI program. It passes to SCWIDYNI the commarea it was passed.

SCWIDYNI

Language: Assembler

This program is passed a commarea containing information about a dataset to be dynamically allocated. Note the dataset information can be either for just a physical sequential dataset or for a member of a partitioned dataset. This program builds the control blocks necessary to perform dynamic allocation and then invokes SVC 99 to perform the dynamic allocation.

This program **MUST** be compiled as a normal Assembler language program (and **NOT** as a CICS command level program).

SCWITDQI

Language: Assembler

The REXX program needs to be able to dynamically allocate and unallocate TD Queue definitions. However REXX does not support the CICS API that perform this function. This program was written to perform this function. It is called by the SCWIHLDR REXX. The commarea passed contains information which specifies what is required. This program does the following:

- Delete a TQ Queue defn
- Define a TD Queue defn
- Open a TQ Queue
- Close a TD Queue

SCWICOND

Language: Assembler

This is a copy lib containing various Dsects used in the above programs.

SCWIMAP

Language: BMS Map

This is a BMS Map. It is used to display the results of a refresh request when the SWHR transaction is used to drive the SCWIHREF program.

Chapter 2 - DFHWBEP - Web Error Handling Program

The IBM supplied web error handling program, DFHWBEP, is invoked by the CICS Web Interface when it detects an error during processing of a request it has received. The supplied IBM sample produces a very basic message.

The version of DFHWBEP supplied here, an assembler program, provides a more informative display should an error occur. For example, if the user is not authorised to run a transaction, this version of DFHWBEP display a message to that effect. The displays from this version of DFHWBEP are not just a one line type error message, but rather a full HTML type page.

Chapter 3 - Helpful Programs for Encode Processing

The process of building a document to send back to a browser typically involves inserting HTML into the document and the setting of symbols and their values to allow for symbol substitution. It is not uncommon for these API calls to fail because for example the template is not defined or the symbol data passed on the API call is invalid.

To assist in development and debugging, the encode program I used for building documents would check the response code from the API calls. Where appropriate the encode program would link to a program called SCWICOEH.

This program would attempt to recover gracefully from API failures. If for example the API to call to insert a HTML TEMPLATE failed because there was no definition for the TEMPLATE installed in the region, then a program called SCWICDOC would be called to dynamically create a definition in the region for the missing template.

If the API call that failed was due to bad data passed for a symbol substitution call, then the SCWICOEH would build a HTML display showing the commarea passed to the encode routine. This HTML display would then be passed back to the encode program for it to display on the browser.

The code for SCWICOEH and SCWICDOC is supplied with this documentation.

Chapter 4 - CPSM Template Management

Introduction

CICS Transaction Server for OS/390 R1.3 supplied new APIs to allow the insertion of templates into documents. This, however, required that for each template being used, that a DOC type definition exist within the region. The DOC definition tells the CICS Web Interface how to access the template.

It does not take long for the number of templates to grow and this could become another definition that CICS system programmers need to define manually, like transaction definitions.

This section describes a process that was setup to automatically manage the doc definitions.

Overview

This description assumes that CPSM is being used to manage the DOC type definitions in the CICS environment.

There were four separate CICS environments involved referred to as Dev, Test, User and Production.

Dev was the environment used by application programming staff to develop and test their programs.

Test was the environment used by testing staff to test that the programs developed by the application staff met the requirements set out by the business area.

User was the environment used by the business staff to test the programs developed by applications, just prior to their promotion to production.

Production is the production environment.

Each environment has its own HTML dataset. For example, if a programmer created a HTML member called ABCDHOME, he would put it in the dev HTML PDS. It would then be copied to the test HTML PDS, then the user HTML PDS and finally the production HTML PDS.

Programs were written in REXX, which used the CPSM APIs, to automate the management of the DOC definitions in the CICS environment. Within CPSM, a Resgroup was defined to which all DOCDEFs would be connected. These DOCDEFs were then installed by CPSM into every CICS region via RASGNDEFs. Flags in the description area of each DOCDEF are used to control which DOCDEFs should be installed into the dev, test, user and production environments.

In the description area of each DOCDEF in CPSM, the first five bytes are set as follows:

Byte 1 - Always E

Byte 2 - Set to P if member exists in the prod HTML PDS

Byte 3 - Set to U if member exists in the user HTML PDS

Byte 4 - Set to T if member exists in the test HTML PDS

Byte 5 - Set to D if member exists in the dev HTML PDS

Every morning at approximately 4am, a batch job is run. This batch job runs TSO in batch and invokes a REXX called SCPSMDOC.

This REXX, SCPSMDOC, analyses the contents of each HTML PDS. It builds up a profile of each member, determining which PDS the member belongs to. The REXX then uses the CPSM APIs to determine what DOCDEFs are currently defined in CPSM. The REXX then reconciles the two environments. This may entail adding new DOCDEF definitions, updating the description flags in the DOCDEF definitions, or deleting a DOCDEF definition if the member no longer exists within any HTML PDS.

This batch job thus fully automates the maintenance of the DOCDEFs with the CICS environments.

Other REXX programs called by SCPSMDOC are:

SCPSMGTH - used to get a CPSM thread

SCPSMGDD - used to get DOCDEF names currently defined to CPSM

SCPSMDID - used to get DOCINDEFs currently defined to CPSM

SCPSMDDM - used to add and delete DOCDEFs and DOCINDEFs

----- End of Document -----