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CiscoWorks Blue SNA View 1.0 Release Note

April 25, 1996

This release note discusses two elements of CiscoWorks Blue SNA View, Software Release 1.0:

- Workstation software that can run on RS/6000, HP 9000, or Sun platforms
- Mainframe application

Use this document in conjunction with:

- *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide*
- *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Mainframe Installation Guide*

Introduction

This release note is organized as follows:

Hardware and Software Requirements

This section describes the hardware and software requirements for CiscoWorks Blue SNA View on the following components:

- Workstation
- Managed Cisco devices
- Mainframe

Workstation Requirements

CiscoWorks Blue SNA View can run on the following systems:

- IBM RISC System/6000 workstation, Model 370 or 37T or higher (any with Power Architecture), with AIX Version 3, Release 2.5, or Version 4, Release 1; plus NetView for AIX Version 3.1 or 4.1
- HP 9000 series with HP-UX A.09.05 and HP OpenView 3.3
- Sun workstation with SunOS 4.1.3 (or 4.1.3_U1) and SunNet Manager Version 2.2

The network management systems listed here (NetView for AIX, HP OpenView, and SunNet Manager) are optional but recommended.

If the workstation will communicate with the mainframe by LU6.2 instead of TCP, see Table 1 for the requirement corresponding to your operating system.

Table 1 LU6.2 Stacks Supported by SNA View

	on AIX	on SunOS	on HP-UX
LU6.2 Stack	IBM AIX SNA Server/6000 version 2.1.1	*not supported*	*not supported*

All platforms require the following hardware and software:

- Color monitor
- PostScript-compatible printer (for printing window images)
- CD-ROM drive on the host system, or CD-ROM drive on an accessible remote host
- System software—X Window System Version 11, Release 5. On Sun workstations, the windowing system can also be Sun XNeWS server.
- Application software—CiscoWorks Blue Maps
- Hard disk space—50 MB in the */usr* file system (in addition to the space required for CiscoWorks Blue Maps)
- RAM size—64 MB or more (in addition to the space required for CiscoWorks Blue Maps)
- Swap space size—96 MB or more (in addition to the space required for CiscoWorks Blue Maps)

To verify your workstation's compliance with the requirements in this section, see Table 2.

Table 2 Hardware and Software Verification Methods

Verify	on AIX	on SunOS	on HP-UX
Hard Disk Space	`df -I`	`df -a`	`bdf`
OS Version	`oslevel`	`uname -a`	`uname -a`
NMS Version	`lslpp -L nv6000.base.obj`	`$SNMHOME/bin/ snm_version`	`/usr/OV/bin/ ovlicense`
RAM Size	`lscfg | grep mem`	`dmesg | grep mem`	`/etc/dmesg | grep Kbytes`
Swap Space Size	`lsps -a`	`pstat -s`	`swapinfo`
X Window System	Ask your system administrator.		

To create a file system, see the **mkfs**, **fsck**, **mkdir**, and **mount** manual pages.

Cisco Internetwork Operating System (Cisco IOS) Requirements

To be manageable by CiscoWorks Blue SNA View, all routers must be running the appropriate software version:

- For RSRB Maps—Cisco IOS Release 11.0 or above
- For DLSw Maps—Cisco IOS Release 11.1 (2.1) or above
- For APPN Maps—Cisco IOS Release 11.0 (5.3) or 11.1 (1.1) or above

Mainframe Requirements

The mainframe application has the following requirements:

- Mainframe Hardware
  - Tape drive: a cartridge tape reader capable of reading a 3480 cartridge with a density of 6250 BPI
  - Disk space: six cylinders of 3380 DASD
- Mainframe Software
  - Operating System: MVS/ESA 4.1 or later, plus SMP/E Release 7 or later
  - Access Method: VTAM 3.2 or later
  - Network Control Program (NCP): Release 4.3 or later
  - Protocol Stack: TCP/IP (Optional) such as IBM TCP/IP for MVS Version 3, Release 1
  - Network Management: NetView 1.3 or later, or SOLVE:Netmaster 2.2

Note A future release of CiscoWorks Blue SNA View will *not* require a network management application (NetView or Netmaster) on the host.

Summary of Required System Software Changes

This is a summary of required changes to the mainframe system software.

- Updating SYS1.PARMLIB Members (may require an IPL)
  - Authorize SNA View load libraries
  - Set performance group
  - Add entry to Program Properties Table
- Updating VTAM (requires stopping and restarting VTAM)
  - Update MODETAB entry
  - Change ATCSTRxx member
  - Add Application Major Node
  - Add member to ATCCONxx
  - Add or update VTAM exit ISTEXCCS (may require customization)
  - Update VTAM procedure to include VSAM data set
- Updating NetView (requires stopping and restarting NetView)
  - Add commands to the DSICMD file in the DSIPARM dataset
  - Add CLISTs to the DSICLD dataset
  - Add operators to the DSIOPF dataset
  - Add NetView exits
  - Add task statements to the DSIDMN file in the DSIPARM dataset
  - Update the DSICRTTD file in the DSIPARM dataset
  - Add profile to the DSIPRF dataset
  - Update the Initial CLIST (The default initial CLIST is CNME1034)
- Updating Netmaster (does not require restart of Netmaster)
  - Update CNMPROC
  - Update PPOPROC
  - Change PPI
  - Add Netmaster NCL procedures

Workstation Information

The information in this section applies to SNA View on AIX, HP-UX, and SunOS workstations.

Workstation Online Help and Documentation Caveats

The following errata have been discovered in the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide* :

- All parameters is Table 2-2 on page 2-15 and 2-16 should have an EV prefix, not SV. During configuration, you see the correct EV*xxx* parameters in the Domain Configuration window.
- The default value of the EVOCMD_OPERATOR parameter (shown in Table 2-2 on page 2-16) is NSPAUTO1.

Workstation Installation, Configuration, and Deinstallation on AIX

See the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide*.

Workstation Installation, Configuration, and Deinstallation on HP-UX and SunOS

Follow these steps to install and configure SNA View on SunOS and HP-UX. The installation and configuration processes take at least 30 minutes.

Step 1 If you are installing from a remote CD-ROM drive, insert the CD-ROM into the drive on a remote system and export the CD-ROM file system (make it available to an outside system). See “Exporting a CD-ROM File System from a SunOS or HP-UX System” and “Mounting a Remotely Exported CD-ROM File System on a Local System.”

If you are installing from a local CD-ROM drive, insert the CD-ROM into the drive on the local system, then mount the CD-ROM file system on the local system. See “Mounting a Local CD-ROM on SunOS or HP-UX.”

Step 2 Perform installation. See “Installing on SunOS and HP-UX.”

Step 3 Perform configuration. See “Configuring SNA View on SunOS or HP-UX.”

Step 4 After successful configuration, remove log files. See “Removing Log Files on SunOS or HP-UX.”

Caution The instructions for mounting a remotely exported CD-ROM drive on a local system are for like systems. For example, the instructions are for exporting a CD-ROM file system from an HP-UX system and mounting it on another HP-UX system for installation, and for exporting from a SunOS system and mounting on SunOS, but not for cross-platform operation. If necessary, your system administrator can help you with cross-platform exporting and mounting.

If it is necessary to reinstall a CiscoWorks Blue product, deinstall the existing software using procedures in “Deinstalling on SunOS or HP-UX,” then reinstall as if it were a new installation.

To stop the SunOS or HP-UX installation or configuration process at any time, press Break or Ctrl-C.

Exporting a CD-ROM File System from a SunOS or HP-UX System

The root *.rhosts* file on the remote system must contain the host name of your local system and an entry for the user *root*. Otherwise, you cannot access the remote system to download software from its CD-ROM drive. For more information, refer to the **rhosts** manual page.

To export a CD-ROM file system from a SunOS, Solaris, or HP-UX system, perform the following steps on the remote system:

Step 1 Place the CD-ROM in its caddy and insert it into the CD-ROM drive.

Step 2 Log in as the root user.

Step 3 Create a */cdrom* directory, if one does not exist, by entering the following command:

```
# mkdir /cdrom
```

If the */cdrom* directory already exists, proceed to the next step.

Step 4 Create an */etc/exports* file using a text editor, if the file does not exist.

Step 5 Edit the */etc/exports* file to include the following line:

```
/cdrom -ro
```

Step 6 If you just created */etc/exports* (in Step 4), you must enable your workstation as an NFS server. Start the *nfsd* server option by entering the following at the UNIX command line:

```
# /etc/nfsd 8 &
# /usr/etc/rpc.mountd -n
```

Step 7 Mount the CD-ROM by entering the following command:

On SunOS:

```
# /etc/mount -r -t hsfs /dev/device_filename /cdrom
```

On HP-UX:

```
# /etc/mount -o ro -t cdfs /dev/device_filename /cdrom
```

In the SunOS command, the **-r** option mounts the CD-ROM in read-only mode.

In the HP-UX command, the **-o ro** option mounts the CD-ROM in read-only mode.

In each command, **-t** indicates the type of file system: **hsfs** for the ISO 9660 standard and **cdfs** for the High Sierra standard with Rock Ridge extensions.

In the SunOS command, replace the *device_filename* variable with **/dev/sr0**.

In the HP-UX command, replace the *device_filename* variable with **/dev/dsk/c201d2s0** or a different device number reported by the **/etc/ioscan** program for the CD-ROM device.

Step 8 If the */etc/exports* file existed previously (before Step 4), enter the following command to run exportfs:

```
# exportfs -va
```

Step 9 If */etc/exports* did not exist previously, reboot your system.

```
# reboot
```

Step 10 Go to "Mounting a Remotely Exported CD-ROM File System on a Local System."

Mounting a Remotely Exported CD-ROM File System on a Local System

To mount a file system that is exported from a remote system, perform the following steps on the local SunOS or HP-UX system:

Step 1 Log in as the root user.

Step 2 Create a */cdrom* directory, if one does not already exist, by entering the following command:

```
# mkdir /cdrom
```

Step 3 To mount a file system that is exported from a remote system, enter the following at the command prompt:

```
hostname# mount remote_hostname:remote_filesystem local_mount_point
```

For example, to mount the */cdrom* file system from a remote host called *faraway* on a local directory named */cdrom*, enter the following command at the prompt:

```
hostname# mount faraway:/cdrom /cdrom
```

The remote CD-ROM is ready for installation of software on the local system.

Step 4 Go to "Installing on SunOS and HP-UX."

Mounting a Local CD-ROM on SunOS or HP-UX

To prepare the system for installation of software from a local CD-ROM drive, complete the following steps:

Step 1 Place the CD-ROM in its caddy and insert it into the CD-ROM drive.

Step 2 Log in as the root user.

Step 3 Create a */cdrom* directory, if one does not exist, by entering the following command:

```
# mkdir /cdrom
```

If the */cdrom* directory already exists, proceed to the next step.

Step 4 Mount the CD-ROM by entering the following command:

On SunOS:

```
# mount -r -t hsfs /dev/device_filename /cdrom
```

On HP-UX:

```
# /etc/mount -o ro -t cdfs /dev/device_filename /cdrom
```

In the SunOS command, the **-r** option mounts the CD-ROM in read-only mode.

In the HP-UX command, the **-o ro** option mounts the CD-ROM in read-only mode.

In each command, **-t** indicates the type of file system: **hsfs** for the ISO 9660 standard and **cdfs** for the High Sierra standard with Rock Ridge extensions.

In the SunOS command, replace the *device_filename* variable with **/dev/sr0**.

In the HP-UX command, replace the *device_filename* variable with **/dev/dsk/c201d2s0** or a different device number reported by the **/etc/ioscan** program for the CD-ROM device.

Step 5 Go to "Installing on SunOS and HP-UX."

Installing on SunOS and HP-UX

After the CD-ROM is mounted, use this procedure to move the software to the host system.

The default for each prompt is the value in brackets. To accept any default value, press Enter. Note that you can press Break or Ctrl-C to stop the installation script at any time.

Step 1 Start the interactive installation and configuration script by entering the following commands:

```
# cd /cdrom
# cwbinstall
```

Step 2 In response the the following prompt, enter the source of the software to be installed.

On SunOS, press **Enter** to accept the default directory.

```
Source Directory :[/cdrom]
```

On HP-UX, enter the image file in which the software is stored.

```
Source File:[/cdrom/cwbsnaview.tar]
```

Step 3 In response the the following prompt, press **Enter**. Do not override the default.

```
Where do you want to install the product :[/usr/cw-blue]
```

Step 4 In response to the following prompt, press **Enter**.

```
What filesets do you want to install : [CWBLUE-SNAVIEW]
```

Step 5 The installation program reviews your responses to the previous questions and asks:

```
Do you wish to continue? (y/n)[y]:
```

Press **Enter** to continue, or type **n** and press **Enter** to terminate installation.

Step 6 The program installs the software from CD-ROM and reports on its progress.

Step 7 Examine */tmp/update.log* for error messages by typing the following command:

On SunOS, press **Enter** to accept the default directory.

```
# more /usr/cw-blue/log/cwb_install.log
```

On HP-UX, type:

```
# more /tmp/update.log
```

Press **Enter** to advance the display one screenful at a time.

Step 8 Installation is complete. Go to “Configuring SNA View on SunOS or HP-UX.”

If it is necessary to deinstall any or all CiscoWorks Blue Maps applications, see “Deinstalling on SunOS or HP-UX.”

Deinstalling on SunOS or HP-UX

If it is necessary to deinstall CiscoWorks Blue Maps, such as after a failed installation, follow this procedure. Note that you can press Break or Ctrl-C to stop the deinstallation script at any time.

Step 1 Shut down the SNA View application.

Step 2 Log in as the root user and set the CWBROOT and NMSROOT environment variables.

If you are using the K shell, type commands like the following:

```
# export CWBROOT=/usr/cw-blue
# export CWBROOT=/usr/nms
```

If you are using the C shell or the TC shell, type commands like the following:

```
# setenv CWBROOT /usr/cw-blue
# setenv CWBROOT /usr/nms
```

Step 3 To start the interactive deinstallation script, type the following commands:

Step 4 Log in as the root user and type the following commands:

```
# cd /usr/cw-blue/install/bin
# cwbdeinstall
```

The deinstallation script lists the Maps and SNA View filesets that are installed.

Step 5 To deinstall the SNA View application only, type the following and press **Enter**:

```
CWBLUE-SNAVIEW
```

Step 6 In response to the following prompt, press **Enter** to begin the deinstallation, or type **n** and press **Enter** to terminate deinstallation.

```
Do you wish to de-install? (y/n)[y]:
```

Step 7 When the system prompt returns, examine the deinstallation log file. Unless you see an error message in that file, deinstallation is complete.

On HP-UX, type:

```
# more /tmp/cwb_deinstall.log
```

On SunOS, there is no deinstallation log file.

Step 8 Remove the deinstallation log file. On HP-UX, type:

```
# rm /tmp/cwb_deinstall.log
```

You can now reinstall the software.

Configuring SNA View on SunOS or HP-UX

Perform these steps on a SunOS or HP-UX system when installation of the software in complete.

The default for each prompt is the value in brackets. To accept any default value, press Enter. Note that you can press Break or Ctrl-C to stop the configuration script at any time.

Step 1 To run the interactive configuration script, type the following:

```
# cd /usr/cw-blue/install/bin
# cwbconfigure
```

Step 2 In response to the following prompt, type **snaview** to specify that you want to configure the SNA View product.

```
Which product do you want to configure?: [maps or snaview]
```

Step 3 The following prompt appears only if the CWBROOT variable is not already set. Press **Enter** to accept the default (the same directory in which you placed the software during installation), or type an alternate directory name.

```
CiscoWorks Blue root directory: [/usr/cwblue]
```

Step 4 In response to the following prompt, type the name(s) of the SNA domains from which SNA View will collect information. Separate multiple names with a space.

```
SNA Domain name(s):
```

If you are reconfiguring an existing domain, press **Enter** without typing a name.

Step 5 The configuration program reviews your responses to the previous questions and asks:

```
Do you wish to continue? (y/n)[y]:
```

Press **Enter** to continue, or type **n** and press **Enter** to terminate configuration.

Step 6 An SNA View domain selection window pops up. The window lists the name of each domain you specified, plus the name of each pre-existing domain. In the Domain Selection Menu, click once on a domain name, then click the **Select** button at the bottom of the window.

The window also lists domains configured for the E/View/Open product from NetTech, Inc. Do not select a domain originally configured for EView/Open.

Step 7 See “Configuring Domain-Specific Parameters” in the “Installing and Configuring SNA View on AIX” chapter of the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide*, and configure the selected domain. To put the cursor in a field where you want to make a change, point and click with the mouse. Press the **TAB** key to move down the list, or press **Shift-TAB** to move the cursor up the list. Click the scroll bar to move the form up and down.

Note that the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide* incorrectly names the parameters with an *SV* prefix. The *EV* prefix that appears in the window is correct.

If you want to configure LU6.2 connectivity with the mainframe rather than the default TCP connectivity, see “Configuring LU6.2 Connectivity” under “Workstation Installation and Configuration Caveats” in this release note.

Step 8 When you are finished with the parameters of a given domain, click **Save**, then click **Quit**.

Step 9 Repeat Step 6 through Step 8 for each SNA domain.

Step 10 When you have configured each domain, click **Close** on the Domain Selection Menu.

Step 11 Click **Done**, then click **Cancel**.

Control returns to the window in which you previously executed the configuration script.

Step 12 Unmount the CD-ROM by entering the following commands:

```
# cd /
# umount /cdrom
```

Step 13 Eject the CD-ROM.

Step 14 Configuration is complete. Go to "Removing Log Files on SunOS or HP-UX."

Removing Log Files on SunOS or HP-UX

During installation and configuration, messages are recorded in a log file to provide diagnostic information in case a problem arises. Perform these commands on a SunOS or HP-UX system when you are satisfied that configuration of the software is complete.

On SunOS:

```
# rm /usr/cw-blue/log/cwb_install.log
```

On HP-UX:

```
# rm /tmp/update.log
```

Note Do not use **`rm *.log`** to remove the log files because the directory might contain other applications' log files that you do not want to remove.

Workstation Installation and Configuration Caveats

The installation caveats in this section apply to SNA View on AIX, HP-UX, and SunOS workstations.

Environment Variables

Table 3 lists the environment variables applicable to CiscoWorks Blue SNA View on AIX, HP-UX, and SunOS.

Table 3 CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Environment Variables

Variable	Typical Value
CWBROOT	/usr/cw-blue
NMSROOT	/usr/nms
XAPPLRESDIR	$CWBROOT/Xdefaults
HHHOME	$NMSROOT/hyperhelp
HHPATH	$NMSROOT/hyperhelp/bin

You Need Not Set AIX Environment Variables by Hand

You do not have to set the environment variables described in Step 3 of "Installing CiscoWorks Blue SNA View" in the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide*. The System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) installation process performs this step automatically.

You Must Set Environment Variables Before Deinstallation on Any Platform

Before deinstalling SNA View from any platform, you must set the CWBROOT and NMSROOT environment variables by hand.

SMIT Screens in AIX 3.2.5 Are Not the Same As in AIX 4.1

The *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide* describes installation of the product using SMIT that is part of AIX 3.2.5. In AIX 4.1, the SMIT screens are slightly different.

EV and EVO Prefixes are Correct, Not SV Prefixes

All parameters is Table 2-2 on page 2-15 and 2-16 of the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide* should have an EV prefix, not SV. During configuration, you see the correct EV*xxx* parameters in the Domain Configuration window.

The default value of the EVOCMD_OPERATOR parameter (shown in Table 2-2 on page 2-16) is NSPAUTO1.

Check Your Spelling When Configuring Domains

The *evoXconfig* utility (found in the *$CWBROOT/snaview/bin* directory) accepts configuration parameters for each mainframe domain that is managed by SNA View. The utility is invoked by SMIT or the configuration script and can be executed independently if you want to modify parameters without using SMIT or the configuration script. When you are entering data into *evoXconfig*, read the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide* carefully because the utility does not detect invalid or misspelled input.

Configuring LU6.2 Connectivity

To configure LU 6.2 connectivity between an AIX workstation and a mainframe domain, perform these steps.

Step 1 As the root user,

```
# cd /usr/cw-blue/etc
# cp evopen_config_Domain.LU62template /etc/evopen_config_Domain
```

Domain is the domain name.

Step 2 Start the **evoXconfig** tool:

```
# /usr/cw-blue/snaview/bin/evoXconfig
```

Typically, set the parameters as follows.

- Set EVOPATH to */usr/cw-blue/snaview.*
- Set all the agent addresses to the workstation name or IP Address.
- Set EVOHOST_NAME to the host network name.
- Set the port numbers to a set of values unique to this application.

Step 3 Use SMIT to set up two SNA Server/6000 Transaction Program profiles for the LU6.2 sessions:

- NSPPENCS—(profile for the command server)

  Set “Full path to the TP executable” to /usr/cw-blue/snaview/bin/evohci_server.

  Set “Server synonym name” to nsppencs.

- NSPPENMS—(profile for the message server)

  Set “Full path to the TP executable” to /usr/cw-blue/snaview/bin/evohci_server.

  Set "Server synonym name" to nsppenms.

Configuring TCP Connectivity to Multiple Domains

If you configure TCP connectivity to multiple mainframe domains, you must match the EVOMF_HCI_AGENT_PORT and EVOMF_CMDS_AGENT_PORT parameters of each domain to the TCP Parameter Cards in the mainframe. (TCP Parameter Cards are documented on page 2-13 of the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Mainframe Installation Guide*.) Example:

The TCP Parameter Card in the mainframe for domain *north* is:

```
TCP 6116 6117
```

The TCP Parameter Card in the mainframe for domain *south* is:

```
TCP 6126 6127
```

The workstation parameters for domain *north* should be:

```
EVOMF_HCI_AGENT_PORT 6116
EVOMF_CMDS_AGENT_PORT 6117
```

The workstation parameters for domain *south* should be:

```
EVOMF_HCI_AGENT_PORT 6126
EVOMF_CMDS_AGENT_PORT 6127
```

Workstation Operational Caveats

This section contains general caveats that apply to CiscoWorks Blue SNA View on all platforms.

Alert Server is Not Implemented

The Alert Server described in the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Workstation Installation Guide* is not yet available.

Do Not Interfere with Discovery

When you launch discovery from the SNA View Task Manager, do not use the Task Manager’s **Clients> Mainframe Commands** feature or the Status Manager until the Task Manager reports that the status of the Discover process is *Inactive*. Doing so might interfere with discovery and cause incorrect results.

HP and Sun Use TCP Connectivity Only

Support of LU6.2 connectivity to the host is not currently available in the SunOS or HP-UX versions of the product. When configuring a mainframe domain in the SunOS or HP-UX workstation application, always select TCP connectivity. LU6.2 connectivity on SunOS or HP-UX will be available in the future.

Online Help Hyperlinks Do Not Work

Hyperlinks in the online help system of SNA View do not work.

Let the PU Discover Process Finish

After you start start the PU Discover process from the SNA View Task Manager, allow it to complete before running other processes.

Mainframe Information

This section applies to the CiscoWorks Blue SNA View mainframe application.

Coexistence of SNA View and EView/Open from NetTech, Inc.

If CiscoWorks Blue SNA View will coexist on the workstation with EView/Open from NetTech, Inc., Cisco's NSPOPEN procedure on the mainframe will serve both SNA View and EView/Open on the workstation.

Installing SNA View When EView/Open Is Already Installed

To install SNA View when EView/Open is already installed and configured, follow the instructions in the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Mainframe Installation Guide*. Note the"Mainframe Documentation Caveats" in this release note and the following clarifications to the procedure.

Step 1 Before you start the installation of SNA View, stop EVOPEN by entering the following:

```
P EVOPEN
```

Step 2 In the NetView procedure steplib, where the EVOPEN load modules were copied, rename the EVOPEN version of DSIEX06 to DSIEX06E, and rename DSIEX11 to DSIEX11E.

Step 3 See "Configuring IBM TCP/IP Connectivity" on page 2-4 where modifications to *PROFILE.TCPIP* are described. *PROFILE.TCPIP* must reflect that NSPOPEN uses certain ports for SNA View on the workstation and certain ports for EView/Open on the workstation. Modify entries in *PROFILE.TCPIP* as follows. Change entries like:

```
6106  TCP EVOPEN
6107  TCP EVOPEN
```

to

```
6106  TCP NSPOPEN
6107  TCP NSPOPEN
```

Also add the port numbers that will be utilized by SNA View, such as:

```
6116  TCP   NSPOPEN
6117  TCP   NSPOPEN
```

In this example, 6116 and 6117 are the ports to configure in the Domain Configuration window of SNA View on the workstation. 6106 and 6107 are the ports that are probably already configured for use by EView/Open on the workstation.

Step 4 There is a TCP Parameter Card (such as on page 2-13) for each domain already configured for EView/Open, such as:

```
TCP 6106 6107
```

Add a TCP Parameter Card for each additional domain that will be configured in the SNA View workstation software. The port numbers in the TCP Parameter Card for a given domain must match those defined in the PROFILE.TCPIP for the same domain. The following card matches the ports added in the previous step:

```
TCP 6116 6117
```

Step 5 Per the instructions under "Assembling and Linking NetView Exits" on page 2-16, copy the SNA View NetView modules from *prefix.SNAVIEW.NSPLOAD* into the NetView steplib. The modules have been assembled using NetView version 2.3, not 2.2 as stated on page 2-16.

Step 6 Start the NSPOPEN procedure on the mainframe to serve both the EView/Open and SNA View applications on the workstation.

```
S NSPOPEN
```

Step 7 Start EView/Open and SNA View on the workstation and verify correct operation.

Installing EView/Open When SNA View Is Already Installed

If SNA View is already installed and configured, do not install EView/Open on the mainframe. SNA View's NSPOPEN procedure will serve both the EView/Open and SNA View applications on the workstation. Perform the following steps.

Step 1 *PROFILE.TCPIP* must reflect that NSPOPEN uses certain ports for SNA View on the workstation and certain ports for EView/Open on the workstation. *PROFILE.TCPIP* already shows that certain ports are configured for use by SNA View on the workstation, such as:

```
6106  TCP   NSPOPEN
6107  TCP   NSPOPEN
```

Add the port numbers that will be utilized by EView/Open, such as:

```
6116  TCP   NSPOPEN
6117  TCP   NSPOPEN
```

In this example, 6116 and 6117 are the ports to configure in the Domain Configuration window of EView/Open on the workstation.

Step 2 There is a TCP Parameter Card (such as on page 2-13) for each domain already configured for SNA View, such as:

```
TCP 6106 6107
```

Add a TCP Parameter Card for each additional domain that will be configured in the Eview/Open workstation software. The port numbers in the TCP Parameter Card for a given domain must match those defined in the PROFILE.TCPIP for the same domain. The following card matches the ports added in the previous step:

```
TCP 6116 6117
```

Step 3 Start the NSPOPEN procedure on the mainframe to serve both the EView/Open and SNA View applications on the workstation.

```
S NSPOPEN
```

Step 4 Start EView/Open and SNA View on the workstation and verify correct operation.

Mainframe Documentation Caveats

The following errata appear in the *CiscoWorks Blue SNA View Mainframe Installation Guide.*

- The second sentence in Step 3 on page 2-3 should read:
  A sample CDRSC definition is available in *prefix.SNAVIEW.NSPSAMP(NSPCDRSC)*.
- In release 1.0 of SNA View only, the example in Step 2 on page 2-4 should read:

  ```
  //NSPOPEN EXEC PGM=EVOPEN,PARM='=TCPIP_PREFIX=TCPIPX'
  ```

  In the next release of SNA View, the existing example will be correct:

  ```
  //NSPOPEN EXEC PGM=NSPOPEN,PARM='=TCPIP_PREFIX=TCPIPX'
  ```

- In release 1.0 of SNA View only, the syntax of the SEC parameter card on page 2-12 should read:

  ```
  SEC EVRACF
  ```

  In the next release of SNA View, the existing example will be correct:

  ```
  SEC NSPRACF
  ```

- Step 1 on page 2-16 should refer to NSPCLST, not CLIST.
- Step 1 on page 2-16 should refer to NSPSCMD, not NSPCMD.
- In release 1.0 of SNA View only, Step 1 on page 2-16 should read:
  - NSPSCMD (Rename NSPSCMD to NTICMD)

  In the next release of SNA View, the text will revert to:
  - NSPSCMD
- "Assembling and Linking NetView Exits" on page 2-16 should refer to NetView 2.3, not 2.2.
- In the TASK statement, the command models, and the JCL statement on page 2-17, there should be no spaces after the commas.
- The introduction on page 2-18, and Steps 2, 3, and 4 on page 2-19 should refer to NSPCLST, not NSPCLIST.
- Table 2-2 "Netmaster Procs" on page 2-18 omits the "K" in each proc name. The table should read:

PROC	Description
NSPKDOC	Documentation of procs, how to implement SNA View
NSPKCNM	Documentation on changes to CNMPROC for SNA View
NSPKPPO	Documentation on changes to PPOPROC for SNA View
NSPKPPI	PROC—CNM & PPO message PPI sender
NSPKCMD	PROC—Command PPI receiver (NSPNETV)
NSPKCM1	PROC —Command issuer and sender

- In release 1.0 of SNA View only, Step 4 on page 2-19 should read:
  - NSPKCMD (Rename NSPKCMD to NETTKCMD)

  In the next release of SNA View, the existing text will be correct:
  - NSPKCMD

Mainframe Operational Caveats

If the MVS or VTAM Message Client Fails

If the MVS Message client or the VTAM Message client of the SNA View Task Manager stops receiving messages, enter the following on the MVS host console of a NetView console *twice*:

```
F NSPOPEN,SHOW FLOW
```

If the OUTPUTQ of your TCP task is reported to be non-zero and if it continued to grow between the first report and the second, stop and restart the mainframe application by entering the following commands.

```
P NSPOPEN
S NSPOPEN
```

Then start the SNA View Task Manager on the workstation. Access the domain whose message client had failed. Restart the Host Command Interface and Command Server for that domain.

Beware the VTAM MSGMOD Option

If you turn on the VTAM MSGMOD option at the mainframe for diagnostic purposes, supplemental information appears in messages to the workstation. This information causes errors in the Discover and Status Manager processes on the workstation. If you must activate MSGMOD, shut down SNA View on the workstation first.

Do Not Filter IST590I Messages

Do not filter mainframe IST590I messages. SNA View on the workstation relies on this message.

NSPOPEN Issues Messages With EVO Prefix

Many messages issued by NSPOPEN have an EVO prefix. In a future release of the software, all NSPOPEN messages will have a uniform prefix.

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You can access CCO in the following ways:

- WWW: `http://www.cisco.com`.
- Telnet: `cco.cisco.com`.
- Modem: From North America, 408 526-8070; from Europe, 33 1 64 46 40 82. Use the following terminal settings: VT100 emulation; databits: 8; parity: none; stop bits: 1; and baud rates up to 14.4 kbps.

For a copy of CCO's Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), contact `cco-help@cisco.com`. For additional information, contact `cco-team@cisco.com`.

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