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Name Standard for the Volvo Data SNA network.

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Receiver

2005	B Boldt - Christmas	DA1S	
2120	R Westher	DA1S	
2120	L Danielsson	DA1S	
2130	R Persson	DA2N	
2140	C Blessner	DA1N	
2140	U Johansson	DA1N	
2310	M Folkesson	HD3N	
2310	L Nicklasson	DA2N	
2350	G I Rosenkvist	HD2N	
2360	Tore Almqvist	DA2S	
2500	R Linderoth	DA1S	
2501	G Lindberg	DA1S	
2501	R Olofsson	DA1S	
2510	C Pernblad	DA2N	
2510	B Lundin	DA2N	
2510	L Aström	DA2N	
2510	A Moberg	DA2N	
2520	J Trydahl	DABV	7 ex
2530	J Ristner	DA2N	
2700	H Lakéus	HD3N	
2800	L Swärd	HD2S	
24180	I Pernevik	BC 4	
36100	R Thörngren	RB	
40213	B Andersson	Z2 1	
50511	I Persson	PV4B	
50511	P Kangevall	PV4B	
56870	G Jonsson	PV2A	
VBM	A Schäf	Volvo BM AB, E-tuna	
VKM	G Larsson	Volvo Komponenter AB, SKÖVDE	
VKT	B österdahl	Volvo Komponenter AB, KÖPING	
VENV	H Francet	Volvo Europe Car NV, BELGIUM	
VAC	G Mattsson	Volvo of America, USA	
VFA	T Larsson	Volvo Flygmotor AB, Trollh.	
White	C Thompson	Volvo White Truck, USA	

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to document current naming conventions within the Volvo SNA network and its environment (system dataset naming etc).

The need for a document like this is obvious if you consider the requirements imposed by the network software used and the complexity of software maintenance in a distributed network, especially since most of the system related maintenance is done 'by' Volvo-Data.

The occurence of several versions of one subsystem within one node in the network places a need to formalize the names of both subsystems and their components, e.g. associated datasets.

This document does not contain a list over currently valid assignments. That information can be found in a separate document entitled 'VOLVO SNA NETWORK COMPONENT NAME LIST'.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS.

March 11, 1982

" Summary of amendments." This section added

"JES2 resources" on page 5 NJEnnnnn deleted, NJOnnnnn added.

"Line" on page 12 Line type T (trunk) added.

March 29, 1982

"Cluster/pu/dial port" on page 12 Syntax change.

Oct 13, 1982

"Software distribution from Volvo Data." on page 7 Section added.

"Private datasets." on page 8 Section added.

Most pages - Old standard is removed and New standard is changed to standard.

March 15, 1983.

"Software distribution from Volvo Data." on page 7 The chapter is rewritten.

"Private datasets." on page 8 Standard is slightly changed. The chapter is rewritten.

"Minor node (or Subsystem Name)" on page 9 Specific standard for TSO added, when used in connection with TAF (Terminal access facility).

"SNA PU" on page 14 Standard is adjusted.

"Switch-node." on page 14 Standard adjusted.

December 03, 1983.

The entire document is converted from ATMS to DCF (makes it easier to maintain)

"Subsystem Datasets" on page 6'Anyname' is more exemplified.

"Private datasets." on page 8 Userid-definition is added.

"Cdrsc." on page 11 Standard is simplified.

NOTATION USED

Item

Standard

aabbzzxx

aa	.....
..	.....

Rationale

because of .....

In the prototype name (xxyyzz..) lowercase letters indicate substitute character positions and CAPITAL letters indicate fixed positions (i.e. should be written as shown).

COMPONENT NAME STRUCTURE

The names of components and resources throughout the network are built up of several identities. Below is a list of these 'sub-identities'. They will be refered to througout this document, as they comprise the full names of network components.Note that the examples given below are not exhaustive. Please refer to separate document 'VOLVO NETWORK COMPONENT NAME LIST' for a complete and valid list

hhhh subsystem/serviceform type - IMS, VSPC, CICS, TSO, HELP, CADM (cadam), JES2 (rjeservice), NJE (JES2 networking).

hh short form of subsystem/serviceform - IM-ims, PC-vspc, CI-cics, TS-tso, HE-help, CA-cadam, J2-jes2, NJ-nje.

jj organisational/environmental identifier - VD - Volvo-Data , V1 - Volvo-Data (V1-env.), BM - Volvo BM, RS - Spare Parts division, LV - Trucks division, 86 - Volvo Indonesia etc.
Note that environment within an organisation is denoted here.

k subsystem/serviceform subidentifier to make multiple copies possible - 1-9, A-Z allowed.

cc cpu identifier.

nv ncp id
n: physical ncp id (x, y, z,...),
v: version/variant of configuration.

uu maintenance responsibility - F1 = Volvo-Data Gothenburg,

CPU NAMING RULES

A clear distinction is made between a physical machine and a logical one. The physical machine is the actual hardware and is identified by its serial number. The logical machine is related to organisation/environment and consists of a number appended to the org/env id.

PHYSICAL CPU

Standard

mmmm-sss

mmmm	Model designation (e.g. 3033)
sss	Last three digits of CPU serial number

Rationale

Physical id is supposed to designate the physical hardware, and nothing else.

LOGICAL CPU (OR MVS SYSTEM)

Standard

jjcc

jj	Organisation/environment id
cc	Serial number 01-99 unique within each org/env.

Rationale

Logical id designates really an MVS operating system, not a computer. Therefore a connection to a CPU model is unwanted, since an MVS-system might be run on any one of a number of computers. (Backup machines).

JES2 RESOURCES

These are routing resources. Used in JCL mostly.

NJE (NETWORK JOB ENTRY)

Standard

NJEjjk

jj	Organisation id.
k	subsystem/serviceform subidentifier

Rationale

This resource id should be used in JCL, etc. to route jobs to a certain environment for execution.

NJO (NETWORK JOB OUTPUT)

Standard

NJOxx
NJOnnnnn

xx	Organisation id (jj). This is the identification of the organisation, or the environment within an organisation if applicable.
nnnnn	Serial number 00001 - 99999. Denotes a discrete output component (e.g. an RJE-stn). Could be located anywhere within the network. The physical connection is kept in JES2 tables.

Rationale

This resource id should be used in JCL, etc. to route output data to a certain environment. No change to JCL is needed if for example a printer is moved from one physical line to another.

SUBSYSTEM DATASETS

The chief aim when establishing a networkwide standard for system data sets has been to ensure as far as possible, that the risk for duplicate names across the network be kept as low as possible. For some IBM-supplied datasets this cannot be avoided.

Standard

MVS system datasets

SYS1.anyname	These datasets keep their original DS-names as supplied by IBM. They have to be cataloged in the master catalog.

Non-MVS related datasets

uuhhjjk.anyname	For datasets created/maintained by Volvo-Data that are being distributed across the network. They can be identical or unique as to their contents. They are not cataloged in the master catalog.
SYS3.uuhhjjk.anyname	For datasets which fits the above description and have to be cataloged in the master catalog. This is the case for datasets accessible via the linklist, for instance.

Note: All distributed datasets are considered to belong to a subsystem.

uu	maintenance responsibility.
hh	short form of subsystem/serviceform type.
jj	organisation id.
k	subsystem/serviceform subidentifier
anyname	descriptive mnemonic, e.g. VTAMLST, LINKLIB, LOADSERV, SRC (source code), OBJ (object code), LOAD (load-modules), PARM (other parameters)

Rationale

The standard takes into account the fact that subsystem datasets can be created and maintained by one node in the network, and subsequently be shipped to other nodes to make up a production environment there. Furthermore it must be possible to, in case of an emergency, rebuild the production environment of one node at another location without having to cope with duplicate dataset names. The risk of one updating the wrong dataset just because of an erroneous route-statement in a batch-job stream also demands some solution.

SOFTWARE DISTRIBUTION FROM VOLVO DATA.

Involved in the process of distributing and maintaining software at Volvo Data's 'export-nodes', there are several types of libraries.

Distribution libraries.

- Index F0hhjj
- Base version.
- One set per release.

Installation libraries:

- Index F0hhjj
- In MEXNODE
- Only changes
- Maps production library

Production libraries

- Index F1hhjj
- Run-time libraries
- Don't tuch by dept 2500

Test/Development libraries:

- Index F2hhjj
- For dept 2500's internal use.

PRIVATE DATASETS.

There is a need of 'private' datasets as well (like: libraries used to 'generate' subsystem-related software, maintenance tools etc). These should all be named:

F2hhjj.anyname for subsystem/product-oriented datasets, or

jjuserid.anyname for 'individual-oriented' datasets.

userid The 5-digit empoyée number.

In existence today are datasets named F2xxxx.anyname and F1hhjjk, for 'private' use (ie F1STVD.initial.anyname or F1CIVD.initial.anyname), these should eventually be renamed to either one of the above.
(At least, no more indicies of the old kind).

NETWORK ITEM NAMING RULES

APPLICATION.

major node

Standard

Ahhhhjjk

A	written as shown.
hhhh	subsystem/service form type, e.g. IMS, VSPC,...
jj	organisation id, e.g. VD - Volvo Data, BM - Volvo BM,...
k	Subsystem/serviceform subidentifier. Should be 1 (one) for the first version of a subsystem within a node (org-id 'jj' above). For version two and up numbers '2 - 9' are assigned as needed, thereafter letters 'A - Z' are to be used.

Note: If there is only one version of a particular subsystem, within a mode, k may be omitted.

Minor node (or Subsystem Name)

Standard

hhhhjjk	if application has only one acb.
hhjjk999	if application has more than one acb.
TSOjjk99	for TSO only
hhhh	subsystem/serviceform type.
TSO	written as shown.
hh	short form of subsystem/serviceform type.
jj	organisation id.
k	subsystem/serviceform subidentifier
999	acb sequence number.
99	sequence number (01-FF hex4)

Rationale

A standard that matches appl major node name and also covers tso needs.

However, TAF (Terminal access facility) requires that 'minor prefix=major prefix', that's why TSO has a 'special' notation.

Acb name

Standard

Exactly the same as application minor node with three exceptions:
TSO for tso-tcas space.
TSO99999 for tso secondary spaces.
hhhh =HELP for the help application.

TSO written as shown.

99999 sequence number within tso system.

HELP written as shown.

Rationale

To get a 'predictable' naming convention except where the aplication software has specific requirements (TSO requires the above shown naming). The reason for HELP to have a 'nonstandard' name is that by entering 'HELP' at the terminal you should be logged on to the nearest HELP application but still have the possibility to log on to any help.

Note: The intention is that the application minor node name should be used for logon, thereby enabling V-D to move applications within the network without a need for the users to be aware of it. Therefore the possibility to log on using the acb name should be removed (using USS to scramble the logon id if it coincides with an acbname that is not equal to appl minor name) except for HELP.

CDRM.

major node

Standard

CDRM

CDRM written as shown.

Rationale

Standard fullfills all foreseeable needs: there can only be one cdrm major node per VTAM, it is not globally known. I.E. it can have the same name in all VTAM nodes.

Minor node

Standard

CDRMjjcc

CDRM written as shown.

jj organisation id.

cc cpu id.

Rationale

This standard can cope with large MVS networks without confusion and will not lead to 'disaster' if large amounts of 43xx etc is connected to the network. It will also make it possible to associate the cdrm name with the cpu nickname (up to a resonable number of cpus).

CDRSC.

Major node

Standard

Xhhhhjjk for the crossdomain network of a 3705 and for applications.
Xjjcc for host attached clusters (if needed).

X	written as shown.
t	3705 ncp type: N for a standard ncp, P for a pep (ncp with partitioned emulation).
nv	ncp id.
jjcc	organisation and cpu id of owning cdrm/cpu.
uuu	ucb (hardware) address of cluster.

Rationale

Xhhhhjjk fullfills all foreseeable needs

Note: - One cdrsc major node per application, never more than one minor in a list except for applications with multiple acbs like tso and vspc.

Note: Due to the sequence of events in case of system downs or link drops it would be better to avoid acquiring and use LOGAPPL= or V NET,LOGON,.. in the host owning the resource instead.

Note: If a crossdomain 'resource cluster' is temporarily moved to another cpu the CDRM= parameter in the CDRSC statement should be changed using a MODIFY command (with NCCF help) and not in VTAMLIST.

NCP.

Major node

Standard

tttnv88

ttt	ncp type: NCP for normal ncp, PEP for ncp with partitioned emulation.
nv	3705 id and (config) version.
88	subarea number.

Rationale

It is good enough.

Line group

Standard

Gnttm99

G	written as shown.
n	3705 id.
ttt	line group type 1: BSC, SDL (-C), TTY, NTO, VTO (virtual sdlc for nto), SSS,...
m	line group type 2: L - leased, A - auto-answer, D - dial-out.
99	unique sequence within 3705.

Rationale

In order to avoid ambigousity since the group macro requires a label, and since the group name is contained in display command output - why not put some information in it.

line

Standard

tnlll

t	line type	
	L	real line
	V	virtual line
	T	trunk line
n	3705 id.	
lll	line lib (hardware) address in 3705.	

Rationale

Makes life a little easier for the operators

Cluster/pu/dial port

Standard

tnllly9

tnlll	same as line name	
y	type	
	C	cluster (BSC)
	P	physical unit (SDLC)

	D	Start/stop dial port.
9		sequence number within line.

Rationale

It is good enough.

LU (term not appl)

Standard

cxx99999

c		terminal class
	R	3270-type (no difference between remote and local)
	P	programmable
	N	rje
	E	remote Start/stop.
xx		PTT country code of 3705 location (same as for normal phone services) except for sweden where it may be omitted (or 00 or 46).
99999		unique number within 'xx' (i.e. no overlap between classes any more).

Rationale

Note: The old standard with L as terminal class is allowed to die a natural death (in other words, its going to take some time to get rid of L as terminal class).

LOCAL.

Major node

Standard

Huuujjk

H	(host attached) written as shown.
uuu	ucb (hardware) address.
jjk	organisation id and subsystem/serviceform subidentifier.

Rationale

'H' to avoid mistakes (interpreting it as an LU name). Another reason is to make it possible to run multiple cpu's using a single VTAMLST - data set.

SNA PU

Standard

Puuujjk

P	written as shown.
uuu	ucb (hardware) address.
jjk	organisation id and subsystem/serviceform subidentifier.

Rationale

Avoid misinterpreting as LU.

SWITCH-NODE.

Major node

Standard.

SWSDLjjk for normally owned nodes.
SWBUjjcc for backing up another cpu (contains all sw-nodes of cpu jjcc).

SW	written as shown.
SDL	written as shown.
jjk	organisation id and subsystem/serviceform subidentifier.
SWBU	written as shown.
jjcc	id of backed up cpu.

Minor node (pu)

Standard

PUSDLC99

PU	written as shown.
SDLC	written as shown.
99	sequence characters (alfa).

Rationale

Standard functions all right

USS TABLES

Standard

USSttttt

USS written as shown.

tttt device type: 3277, 3278, 3276, 3287, S34,.. etc (Could be USSdppx if data stream compatibility in 8100 DPPX/DPCX) calls for it.)

Rationale

Remove any cpu dependencies. Eventual need for differences will be by device type. Enable use of unique device features. Differences between models of the same device type is handled by 't(m3)' meaning mode table entry (enabling moving terminals around).

LOGMODE.

Tables

Standard

MTtttt

MT written as shown.

tttt device type: 3277, 3278, 3276, 3287,... etc

Rationale

Compatible with USS table name.

Table entry names

Standard

Mm for overriding default model.

MmSs for overriding default model and service form (in ACF/VTAM rel 2).
Ss for overriding only service form.

M (for model) written as shown.

m model number.

S (for service) written as shown.

s service form id.

Rationale

Gives a logic structure (in conjunction with Uss and mode table names).

PATH DEFINITION MEMBER NAMES

Standard

PATHSAxx	...
PATHSA	written as shown.
xx	VTAM's subarea number.