

SEE/Change

Change Management for the AS/400

Version 4.2

1

General Introduction

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Introduction

What is SEE/Change

SEE/Change is a comprehensive, fully integrated AS/400 change management system that automates, controls, tracks and audits all activities within the development and maintenance life-cycle.

These activities include the reporting and prioritising of problems, work allocation, accessing production objects, determining the impact of change, documentation, testing, approval sign-offs, movement to production, electronic or tape distribution for networks and remote installations.

How is the documentation organised ?

SEE/Change consists of a number of modules, or Managers. Each module has its own manual. The SEE/Change documentation is arranged in the following manuals:

- **1 General introduction** Provides information applicable to all SEE/Change functions, and explains the common features available while working with most interactive functions. All users should be familiar with the chapter entitled *Working with SEE/Change* before using SEE/Change. This manual also includes instructions on how to install and upgrade SEE/Change, a glossary of terms used in SEE/Change and a master index including all entries appearing in the indices of all other manuals.
- **2 Configuration Manager User and Reference Manual** Explains how to configure SEE/Change to handle your requirements and network characteristics, and how the configuration data affects the way the system works.
- **3 Problem Manager User and Reference Manual** Explains how to raise helpdesk problems, create Investigation Requests (IRs) and track previously reported problems.
- **4 Change Manager User and Reference Manual** Explains how to create and manage Change Requests (CRs), and promote them through testing environments to Live/Production environments.
- **5 Development Manager User and Reference Manual** Explains how to create a release, allocate CRs, distribute it using tape or the *Communication Manager*, and how to monitor release installation at production sites.
- **6 Release Manager User and Reference Manual** Explains how to retrieve application parts into a CR, manage application parts in a CR, and prepare for testing.
- **7 Audit Manager User and Reference Manual** Explains how to determine change history, and update and view work flow statistics.
- **8 Communication Manager User and Reference Manual** Explains how to transfer data and software in a network environment, design data transfer patterns and associated processes, execute them and monitor their status.
- **9 Interfaces** Describes the built-in interfaces to other third party products.

In each manual

Each manual contains a section entitled **Key concepts and basics**. In this section you will find an overview of the module, descriptions of the entities and the various functions and facilities you can use.

Following this, you will find a section for each of the module's functions, showing the panels used and detailed descriptions of the various data elements and available options.

Functions and commands

Every primary function is associated with a menu option and a command. You can either select the appropriate menu option, or prompt the associated command name from command entry.

Essentially, you can do everything in SEE/Change through the supplied menu system, or by prompting and executing commands.

In each module, each main function is documented in a separate section. In the beginning of each section, the associated menu, menu option and command name are shown.

Certain options available from main functions invoke secondary functions. The documentation for these secondary functions is included in the section associated with the main function.

Selected frequently-used primary and secondary commands are summarised in a separate appendix.

Working with SEE/Change

Common command keys

Most command keys are assigned a standard function across all SEE/Change modules. The command keys are:

- F1 Help** Show help text. This is the same as using the HELP key. It is available on all panels. Refer to *Using online help* on page 1-11.
- F2 Show extended help** This is available on help text panels only. Refer to *Using online help* on page 1-11.
- F3 Exit** End current function and return to the menu. This is available on all panels. It is not available on windows.
- F4 Prompt** A list of permissible values for the field where the cursor location is shown. This is only available when the cursor is on a promptable field, designated by a (P) alongside the field description or narrative. Refer to *Prompting and pop up windows* on page 1-10.
- F5 Refresh** The information on the list panel is refreshed. It is available on selected list panels.
- F6 Create** This is available on selected panels. Refer to detailed sections for further information.
- F7 Show previous item** This is available on selected panels. Refer to detailed sections for further information.
- F8 Show next item** This is available on selected panels. Refer to detailed sections for further information.
- F9 Activate the command entry window** This is available on all panels.
- F11 Switch view** Show alternative view for the same list. This is available on selected list panels. On help panels, F11 is used to **Show help index**. Refer to *Using online help* on page 1-11.
- F12 Cancel** End the current panel and show the previous panel. This is available on all panels.
- F23 Show more action codes** The list of action codes at the top part of the panel is changed to show additional action codes that can be used to select an item from the list panel. This is available on selected list panels.
- F24 Show a page of messages** The message display area is expanded, overlaying half the panel, showing a page of 10 messages. This is available on selected panels. In the *Communication Manager* status panels, F24 is used to switch on /off the **Auto Refresh** feature, which causes the panel to refresh automatically every 10 seconds.

Using list panels

List panels show the information in columns.

SEE/Change - Change Management System					Filter: *NONE
Work with Change Requests					
2=Change	3=Copy/Crt CR	4=Delete	5=Display	8=Display obj	
9=Rls distrib	10=Network Sts	11=Promote	12=Wrk CR dev	13=Wrk CASE	
Opt	IR	No/CR	Text	Applicatn	Status
—	000012		Problem with server of PC ne IR Text changed	MAINFRAME	Entered
—	000011		Bug in distribution report 2 IR Text changed	Distributi	Opened CRs
—		01	Problem with daily variance report	Distributi	Developmnt
—		02	Problem with weekly variance report	Distributi	Developmnt
—		03	Problem with weekly variance report	Distributi	Developmnt
—	000010		Bug in selection list for warehouses	Distributi	Opened CRs
—		01	ACP650 no audit trail for cheque run	Distributi	Developmnt
—		02	ACP655 problem with cheque print	Distributi	Developmnt
—	000008		Problem with new distribution picking list..	Distributi	Opened CRs
—		01	Problem with new distribution picking list..	Distributi	Developmnt
—		02	Picking list summary report upgrade	Distributi	Q/Release
—	000005		Program FOR1A3 had errors during EOM	Distributi	Completed
					More...
F1=Help F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F6=Create F9=Cmd F11=Change view					
F12=Cancel F14=Curr flt F21=Filter F22=Status F23=More options F24=Msgs					

If the function allows item selection, a selection input field is shown to the left of each line. The two-digit selection code used is referred to as the *action option*. You can use **F23=More options** to display more action options on the top part of the panel.

If one or more pages of information are available, the legend "More..." is shown on the bottom right corner of the panel. To roll through the pages, use the roll up/down keys.

Using entry panels

Entry panels show the information as a form. Entry panels are shown for data entry and data viewing. Each data item is described, and to the right of the narrative the data is entered or shown.

SEE/Change - Change Management System
Work with Investigation Request Details

Request number : 000008 Entered by: JULIE 6/10/93 15:23:21

Request Summary Text Problem_with_new_distribution_picking_list..._____

Detailed Text

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

More...

Application : DST Distribution

Location : MID Mid West operations

IR Category : *SOFT Software

User priority : *MED Secondary function. No alternrtv.

Problem originated date . : 26/07/93

Fix required by date . . . : 11/12/93

F1=Help F3=Exit F4=Prompt F6=Ins line F9=Cmd F10=Position text F11=Search

F12=Cancel F14=Dlt line F16=Bypass F17=Top F18=Bottom

When the cursor is on a promptable field, designated by a (P) alongside the field description or narrative, you can use **F4=Prompt** to select from a list of permissible values for the field.

Pressing Enter validates the data entered. Fields in error are shown in reverse image. If all required data items are valid, either the next entry panel or the previous list panel is shown.

Prompting and pop up windows

Pop-up windows are shown when **F4=Prompt** is pressed while the cursor is positioned on a promptable field, or when the action you have selected requires you to supply further information or confirm execution. Promptable fields are indicated by the legend "(P)".

You can use **F12=Cancel** to cancel the window and return to the primary panel without any further action.

```
SEE/Change - Change Management System
Work with Change Request Details

Change Request Number . . : 000008 / 01
Change Application . . . (P). DST          Distribution

Request Summary Text . . . Problem_with_new_distribution_picking_list..._____
CR Type . . . . . (P). *BUG          Program Bug Fixing
Contact Reference . . . . . _____
IS Priority . . . . . (P). *URGT          Urgent
CR CASE Tool . . . . . _____

Estimated Hours . . : Application Codes          (file XAP) :
Estimated Cost . . : _ DST          Distribution :
Assigned User/Grp Pr : _ FIN          Financials :
Planned concurrent d : _ OMS          Thenon/SEE :
Library List level . : : : : : :
Retrieval Restrictio : : : : : : :
: : : : : : :
Current Status / Dat : : : : : : :
: : : : : : :
Assigned Release Num : : : : : : :
: : : : : : :
: Any char to select, F1=Help F12=Cancel :
F1=Help F3=Exit F4 : : : : : : :
: : : : : : :
```

Using online help

The help facility is designed to give you information relevant to the function you are performing, and, as far as possible, to give you information relevant to the field at the cursor location.

```
SEE/Change Testing Environment
:
: Help for CR Type
: -----
:
Change Request Numbe :
Change Application   : Enter the CR Type. The CR type you enter here
: reflects the CR classification for reporting
Request Summary Text : purposes.
CR Type . . . . . :
Contact Reference . : You can use F4 to prompt for a list of CR types.
IS Priority . . . . :
CR CASE Tool . . . :
Estimated Hours . . :
Estimated Cost . . . :
Assigned User/Grp Pr :
Planned concurrent d :
Library list level . :
Retrieval Restrictio :
:
Current Status / Dat :
:
Assigned Release Num :
: Bottom
: F2=Ext help F9=Keys F10=Move to top F11=Index F12=Cnl
F1=Help F3=Exit F4 : .....
```

The help text is shown in a window. The text is usually short. If more pages of text are available a the legend "More..." is shown at the bottom right corner of the help window. You can use the roll up/down keys to roll through the available text.

There are three types of help text documents that can be shown. The text heading indicates which of these types is being shown:

- **Field help** Provides information for the field at the cursor location where help is requested. This is the initial text shown after pressing **F1=Help** or the HELP key.
- **Extended help** Provides information about the panel from which help was requested. It contains general information about the function you are performing and, if applicable, the relationships between the various data elements on the panel. To show extended help use **F2=Extended Help** from the initial field help window, or select option **2. Extnded Help** from the help pull-down menu.
- **Keys help** Provides information about all available command keys on the panel and their assigned function. To show keys help use F9 from the initial help window, or select option **3. Keys Help** from the help pull-down menu.

All help text members can be displayed via the help index list, from which any member can be selected. To show the index list, use F11 from the initial help window, or select option **4. Help Index** from the help pull-down menu.

Help text is available from all panels, pull-down menus and pop up windows. From any help text window you can use **F12=Cancel** to cancel and return to the primary panel.

Handling messages

Messages are designed to provide detailed information about the processing step you have just completed; about the condition(s) that caused the requested function not to be performed, or the cause of abnormal termination of the requested function.

The message text is self explanatory. Messages ending with ... are messages for which second level text is available. To view this text, place the cursor on the message line and press Help.

Messages can be shown on all primary panels. On each primary panel the line above the command key description is reserved for messages. If more than one message is available a plus (+) sign is shown to the right of the message. You can position the cursor on the message line and use the roll up/down keys to roll through all available messages.

On most list panels you can use **F24=Msgs** to expand the message display area showing a page of 10 messages. You can roll through additional pages.

Submitting batch jobs

Some functions are designed to be executed only in the batch environment, while other functions can be executed in either the batch or interactive environments. Whenever a job is about to be submitted, the batch submit window will overlay the lower right corner of the current panel showing you the default job description. You can change it to any job description you are authorised to, or to the value *CURRENT, which indicates that the job description associated with the user profile and the current interactive library list is used. You can also use **F4=Prompt** to prompt and specify the parameters used by the SBMJOB command.

SEE/Change Testing Environment		Flt: *NONE	
Work with Change Requests			
15=Close CR	16=Chg IR *VST	17=Cls IR *TXT	18=Cls IR *REF
26=Notify chgs	27=User text	28=Dev text	29=IS text
		31=Mark IR ref	31=Crt CR lib
Opt	IR No/CR Text	Applicatn	Status
___	100365	CR Reversion error testing	Demo appli Completed
___	01	CR Reversion error testing	Demo appli Live/Prod
___	02	CR Reversion error testing II	Demo appli Q/Release
___	100364	Dummy CR for testing	Demo appli Opened
___	01	Dummy CR for testing	CRs
___	02	Dummy CR for testing	
___	100357	A working CR Environment	
31	01	A working CR Environment	Batch Exec: *YES
___	02	MKtest promote LANSa window	
___	03	A LANSa environment	Job Desc : OMSJOB
___	04	A LANSa environment	Library : OMSDTAMD
___	05	RC LANSa environment	
:Fl=Help F4=Prompt F12=Cancel:			
CR library cannot be created in SEE/Change...			
F1=Help F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F6=Create F9=Cmd F11=Change view			
F12=Cancel F14=Curr flt F21=Filter F22=Status F23=More options F24=Msgs			

For jobs that can be executed either interactively or in batch, you can change the **Batch Exec** input field from *YES to *NO, thereby forcing the job to be executed interactively. For jobs that cannot be executed interactively, this field is protected with the default value of *YES.

The default job description name depends on whether you are working within the development environment or performing other tasks.

General default

When working in any area other than the development environment, the default job description is OMSJOB in the SEE/Change database library.

Development environment default

When submitting jobs from the development environment, the default job description is normally *CURRENT or CRJOB in the CR library (which is automatic when the CR library is created), depending on the value you specify for general parameter @SBM. Using CRJOB can be useful if, for example, you want all jobs under certain applications to use a dedicated job queue, while a number of user profiles are allocated work spanning multiple applications.

Changing the default value

You can change the default job description name by using option:

50. Change batch submit defaults

which is available on every secondary menu. By using this function you can assign any job description name or *CURRENT as the default. You can also use **F4=Prompt** to change the details of the assigned job description. Your changes are in effect for the current interactive session; when you sign-on again, the standard default values are used. Refer to *Command CHGSBMDFT* on page 1-37.

Security and authorization

Each user enrolment record associates a user or group profile with a specific module and an authority level within that module.

When a function is requested, SEE/Change checks that the user (or the user group to which the user belongs) is authorised to use the function.

The authority checks are performed regardless of whether the function was requested from a menu or by using a SEE/Change command via command entry.

Starting SEE/Change

You start SEE/Change by using command CHANGE.

This command ensures that the correct environment is used and that performance is optimised.

Parameter MENU enables you to specify what should be shown after the environment has been set up. You can specify one of:

- The menu name of one of the AS/400 menus shipped with SEE/Change. Refer to *Menu structure* on page 1-15. On a system running a SEE/Change production license, not all options on a menu are necessarily allowed. The panels on page 1-18 show typical main menus for a system running a development license and a production license, respectively.
- *SELECT, which will result in the User Signon Options panel being shown. This panel enables you to select from a list of menus available to you, based on your enrolment details.
- *QCMD, which will result in the AS/400 Command Entry panel being shown.

Before using command CHANGE, you must ensure that the SEE/Change object library (OMSOBJ) is in the job's library list. The SEE/Change database library can be specified as a parameter in the command itself.

For further details refer to *Command CHANGE* on page 1-45.

Menu structure

The structure of the SEE/Change menus is shown in the diagrams on page 1-17. The SEE/Change main menu on a system running a development license is typically different than the main menu on a system running a production license (see page 1-18.)

The menus are categorised as follows:

- **Product entry menus** There are two entry menus, one is for development centres and one is for production systems:

SEE	SEE/Change Development Centre Main Menu
SEEPRD	SEE/Change Production System Main Menu

- **Primary menus** There is a primary menu for each module. The primary menu contains options for all commonly used functions within the module:

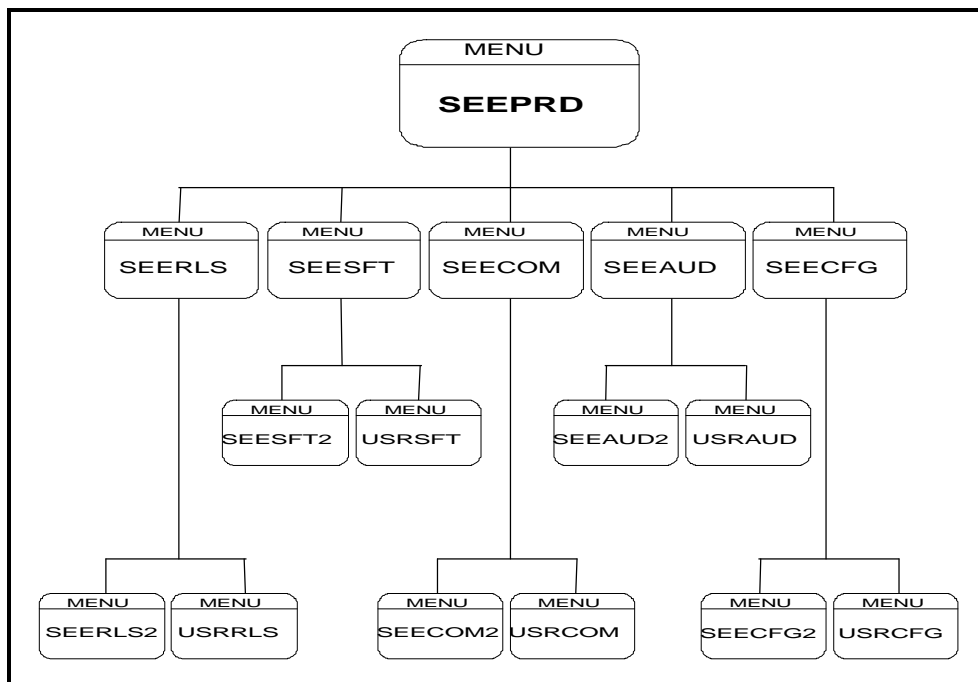
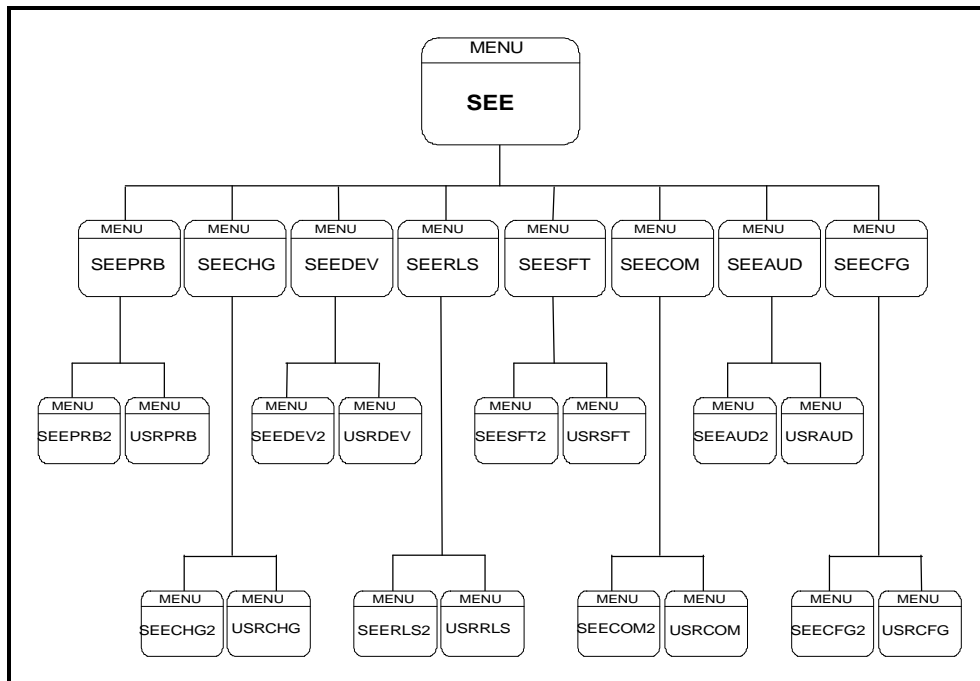
SEEPRB	SEE/Change Problem Manager
SEECHG	SEE/Change Change Manager
SEEDV	SEE/Change Development Manager
SEERLS	SEE/Change Release Manager
SEESFT	SEE/Change Communication Manager - Software Distribution
SEECOM	SEE/Change Communication Manager - Network Applications
SEEAUD	SEE/Change Audit Manager
SEECFG	SEE/Change Configuration Manager

- **Secondary menus** There is a secondary menu for each module. The secondary menu contains options for functions not contained in the primary menu:

SEEPRB2	SEE/Change Problem Manager
SEECHG2	SEE/Change Change Manager
SEEDV2	SEE/Change Development Manager
SEERLS2	SEE/Change Release Manager
SEESFT2	SEE/Change Communication Manager - Software Distribution
SEECOM2	SEE/Change Communication Manager - Network Applications
SEEAUD2	SEE/Change Audit Manager
SEECFG2	SEE/Change Configuration Manager
SEEPMT	SEE/Change Project Master Interface

- **User-defined menus** You can create your own menus and link them to the SEE/Change menu structure. Option **61. User defined options** is included in each primary menu. This option attempts to invoke the following menu names:

USRPRB	User-defined menu extension for SEE/Change Problem Manager
USRCHG	User-defined menu extension for SEE/Change Change Manager
USRDEV	User-defined menu extension for SEE/Change Development Manager
USRRLS	User-defined menu extension for SEE/Change Release Manager
USRSFT	User-defined menu extension for SEE/Change Software Distribution
USRCOM	User-defined menu extension for SEE/Change Network Applications
USRAUD	User-defined menu extension for SEE/Change Audit Manager
USRCFG	User-defined menu extension for SEE/Change Configuration Manager



The following is the main menu displayed by the command CHANGE MENU(SEE).

```
SEE                      SEE/Change - Software Environment Engineering
                                     System:   THNDEV
Select one of the following:

    1. Problem Manager
    2. Change Manager
    3. Development Manager

    4. Release Manager
    5. Communication Manager - Software Distribution

    6. Communication Manager - Network Applications

    7. Audit Manager

    8. Configuration Manager

Selection or command
===> _____

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F9=Retrieve   F12=Cancel
F13=User support   F16=System main menu
```

The following is the main menu displayed by the command CHANGE MENU(SEEPRD)

```
SEEPRD                  SEE/Change - Software Environment Engineering
                                     (Production System)   System:   THNDEV
Select one of the following:

    1. Release Manager
    2. Communication Manager - Software Distribution

    3. Communication Manager - Network Applications

    4. Audit Manager

    5. Configuration Manager

Selection or command
===> _____

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F9=Retrieve   F12=Cancel
F13=User support   F16=System main menu
```

Installing and upgrading SEE/Change

Product libraries

SEE/Change is shipped in three libraries:

OMSOBJ	Contains all non-database objects.
OMSDTA	Contains all database files.
OMSSAV	Contains miscellaneous work objects.

Object authority and ownership

Object authority considerations for SEE/Change are more complex than for products managed by SEE/Change due to the fact that the product manages objects of other applications - objects whose authority characteristics cannot be assumed.

Apart from the exceptions specified below, SEE/Change objects are shipped with the following authority characteristics:

1. Program objects:
 - are owned by QPGMR and do not adopt the owner's authority;
 - *PUBLIC is granted *CHANGE authority.
2. Database objects:
 - are owned by QPGMR
 - *PUBLIC is granted *CHANGE authority.

There are a number of exceptions to the above. The following list shows all programs that adopt their owner's authority and their respective owning user profile.

A program may be required to adopt QPGMR authority if it needs to manipulate SEE/Change's database objects in a way that is normally not allowed under the standard *CHANGE authority - for example: re-organizing or creating duplicates of files, etc.

A program may be required to adopt QSECOFR authority if it needs to manipulate external application objects with any possible authority characteristics - for example: deleting or duplicating objects.

Program name	Adopted Owner authority	Brief description of program
APYCRAUT	QSECOFR	Grants and revokes authorities to control objects in the CR work library when it is created or when it is being re-assigned.
APYOBJAUT	QSECOFR	Grants and revokes authority to/from objects being promoted or installed, based on the table specified in function WRKOBJAUT.
CHKCR	QSECOFR	Checks the contents of CR library and verifies source/object latest change date. Needs access to all objects in all CRs (CPP for command CHKCR).
CRTCRLIB	QPGMR	Creates CR work library and all control objects contained in it (CPP for command CRTCRLIB).
CRTRLSTAP	QPGMR	Creates release packet and internal control objects.
CVTOMSDTA	QSECOFR	Converts SEE/Change data from previous version to new product release.
ENDDMSJOB	QSECOFR	Terminates the Communication Manager background subsystem QDMS.
MOVCROBJ	QSECOFR	Promotes application objects from one environment to another. It adopts QSECOFR authority so that it can cope with deleting existing objects and creating/moving new/modified objects in the application - regardless of their authority setup.
OMS216C	QPGMR	Processes program and database relationships in all application libraries for function SCNDBREL.
OMS557C	QSECOFR	Creates, maintains and lists message queue QTEMP/OMSLOG. Needs access to system object QSYS/QPDSPMSG. If *PUBLIC is granted *OBJMGT right to this object, then this special authorization is not required.
OMS563C	QSECOFR	Creates short name version of system object QSYS/QSYSTRNTBL. If *PUBLIC is granted *OBJMGT right to this object, then this special authorization is not required.
OMS943C	QSECOFR	Retrieves the group profile information for any given user profile object. (This program has been added to the list in PE 4.1010).
OMS944C	QSECOFR	Validates network User-Id via a dummy execution of system command CHGDIRE.
OMS962C	QPGMR	Checks database relationships and dependencies.
PRGCHGDTA	QSECOFR	Purge change management data. Deletes and renames external objects - depending on input parameters.

QMONR	QSECOFR	Monitor background job, which needs access to system object QSYS/QPDSPMSG. If *PUBLIC is granted *OBJMGT right to this object, then this special authorization is not required.
QRCVR	QSECOFR	Receiver background job, which needs access to all network files delivered by SNADS.
QSNDR	QSECOFR	Sender background job, which creates release packets requested for distribution via the Communication Manager.
QSRVR	QSECOFR	Receiver background job, which restores savefiles received by SNADS into release packet work libraries.
STRDMSJOB	QSECOFR	Starts the Communication Manager background subsystem QDMS. It checks, deletes and re-creates all Communication Background jobs message queues.
UPDSRCREG	QSECOFR	Loads the internal source register based on the configured source pool structure. Has to have access to all configured source files.

For the following files, *PUBLIC is granted additional Object Management rights:

OMSTXT	QPDSPLIB	QSRC	XDR	XDRL01	XDRX
XDS	XDSL01	XFF	XFR	XFRL01	XFRL02
XMB	XMBL01	XMBL02	XMBL03	XML	XMLL01
XMLL02	XND	XOD	XODL01	XODX	XOF
XPF	XPT	XPTL01	XRD	XRF	XRFL01
XRFX	XRL	XSP	XSPL01		

There is an entry for each object in the above table.

Extra entries will be generated (using the above list) for each extra SEE/Change database configured as an auxiliary database (if entries do not exist already).

Installing SEE/Change

Normally, you would install a single SEE/Change database at each system in the network. This standard option results in each database being associated with a single physical system, and implies that all change management activities performed at each system are managed in one integrated database.

You can install multiple SEE/Change databases on the same system, thereby creating multiple virtual systems on the same physical system. Change management activities at each virtual system are handled in a separate database. The relationship between the various virtual systems at the same physical system is the same as the relationship between any two physical systems in the network, i.e; you can transfer data and software between them.

To install multiple databases you first install the base product, then add additional databases.

Checklist for installing base SEE/Change

1. Sign-on as QSECOFR.
2. Restore libraries OMSOBJ, OMSDTA, OMSSAV. Ensure all objects are restored.
3. Create the user profile to be associated with the SNADS transfer from/to the local system.

Use command CRTUSRPRF with the following parameter values:

```
USRPRF(DMS)
PASSWORD(*NONE)
USRCLS(*PGMR)
INLMENU(*SIGNOFF)
GRPPRF(QPGMR)
OWNER(*GRPPRF)
MSGQ(OMSOBJ/QRCVR)
OUTQ(OMSDTA/DMSOUTQ)
```

4. Create the user id to be associated with the SNADS transfer from/to the local system.

Use command WRKDIR to create a new user id with the following values:

```
User ID/Address:  DMS / (the local system name)
Description:      SEE/Change Communication Manager
System/group:     (the local system name) / (not used on AS400)
User Profile:     DMS
```

Later, you will use the above User ID/Address to identify the local system when configuring systems locally and at remote systems. Refer to *Configuring systems* in *Configuration Manager User and Reference Manual*.

5. Using commands DSPJOB and CHGJOB, review the initial library list (INLLIBL) parameter value for the following job descriptions:

QMONR, QRCVR, QSNDR and QSRVR in library OMSOBJ, and
OMSJOB in library OMSDTA.

The first four libraries on the library list are QTEMP, OMSDTA, OMSOBJ and OMSSAV. You can add any other library. Other libraries must exist locally.

6. Specify essential parameters using function WRKPRMDTA (Work with General Parameters). For details on how to use this function, refer to *Maintaining general parameters* in *Configuration Manager User and Reference Manual*.

From command entry, execute the following:

```
ADDLIBLE OMSOBJ  
ADDLIBLE OMSDTA  
GO SEECFG, then take option:
```

11. Work with General Parameters

There are two parameter values you must specify before you can proceed with configuration tasks:

@AUT Product authorization code. Key in the authorization code as provided by your product vendor. This is a 15-character code than can contain the digits 0-9 and the letters A-F.

@LSY Local system code. Specify the unique three-character code, which you will use later to identify the local system.

7. Make operational the parameter data you have just keyed in, using function UPDPRMDTA (Apply General Parameter Changes). Take option:

12. Apply General Parameter Changes

8. Use F3 to exit menu SEECFG. Now you can start SEE/Change by using the command:

```
CHANGE MENU(SEE)
```

Refer to *Configuration Manager User and Reference Manual* for details on how to configure SEE/Change for your requirements.

Checklist for creating an additional SEE/Change database

It is assumed you have already installed SEE/Change and configured it for your requirements. Now you want to set up an additional database.

1. Sign-on as QSECOFR
2. Create new OMSDTAxxx database library as a duplicate of OMSDTA (by either restoring OMSDTA from tape with the new name, or by using CRTDUPOBJ).
3. Create new OMSSAVxxx database library, as a duplicate of OMSSAV (by either restoring OMSSAV from tape with the new name, or by using CRTDUPOBJ).
4. Create new user profile DMSxxx, as a duplicate of user profile DMS. Link this new profile to a user id in the distribution directory using command WRKDIR. This user id is used to identify the new database you are creating, at remote systems and in other databases on the local system.
5. Ensure that the *Communication Manager* subsystem QDMS is **not** active.
6. Move the following objects:

```
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/DMSLOG) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/QMONR) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/QRCVR) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/QSNDR) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/QSRVR) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
```

```
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/QMONR) OBJTYPE(*JOB) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/QRCVR) OBJTYPE(*JOB) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/QSNDR) OBJTYPE(*JOB) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
MOV OBJ(OMSOBJ/QSRVR) OBJTYPE(*JOB) TOLIB(OMSDTAxxx)
```

7. Create duplicates of the following objects:

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(DMSLOG) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ)
TOLIB(OMSDTA)

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(QMONR) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ)
TOLIB(OMSDTA)

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(QRCVR) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ)
TOLIB(OMSDTA)

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(QSNDR) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ)
TOLIB(OMSDTA)

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(QSRVR) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*MSGQ)
TOLIB(OMSDTA)

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(QMONR) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*JOBQ)
TOLIB(OMSDTA)

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(QRCVR) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*JOBQ)
TOLIB(OMSDTA)

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(QSNDR) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*JOBQ) TOLIB(OMSDTA)

CRTDUPOBJ OBJ(QSRVR) FROMLIB(OMSDTAxxx) OBJTYPE(*JOBQ) TOLIB(OMSDTA)

8. Change user profiles DMS and DMSxxx to use the correct message and output queues:

CHGUSRPRF USRPRF(DMS) MSGQ(OMSDTA/QRCVR) OUTQ(OMSDTA/DMSOUTQ)

CHGUSRPRF USRPRF(DMSxxx) MSGQ(OMSDTAxxx/QRCVR)
OUTQ(OMSDTAxxx/DMSOUTQ)

9. Change job descriptions QMONR QRCVR QSNDR QSRVR and OMSJOBQ in OMSDTAxxx as follows:

- User Profile (USER) to point at DMSxxx instead of DMS.
- Output Queue (OUTQ) to point at library OMSDTAxxx instead of OMSDTA.
- Initial Library List (INLLIBL) to contain OMSDTAxxx and OMSSAVxxx instead of OMSDTA and OMSSAV.

10. Change the following autostart job entries in subsystem QDMS:

```
CHGAJE SBSDB(OMSOBJ/QDMS) JOB(QMONR) JOBD(OMSDTA/QMONR)
CHGAJE SBSDB(OMSOBJ/QDMS) JOB(QRCVR) JOBD(OMSDTA/QRCVR)
CHGAJE SBSDB(OMSOBJ/QDMS) JOB(QSNDR) JOBD(OMSDTA/QSNDR)
CHGAJE SBSDB(OMSOBJ/QDMS) JOB(QSRVR) JOBD(OMSDTA/QSRVR)
```

11. Add the following autostart job entries in subsystem QDMS:

```
ADDAJE SBSDB(OMSOBJ/QDMS) JOB(QMONRxxx) JOBD(OMSDTAxxx/QMONR)
ADDAJE SBSDB(OMSOBJ/QDMS) JOB(QRCVRxxx) JOBD(OMSDTAxxx/QRCVR)
ADDAJE SBSDB(OMSOBJ/QDMS) JOB(QSNDRxxx) JOBD(OMSDTAxxx/QSNDR)
ADDAJE SBSDB(OMSOBJ/QDMS) JOB(QSRVRxxx) JOBD(OMSDTAxxx/QSRVR)
```

12. Specify essential parameters using function WRKPRMDTA (Work with General Parameters). For details on how to use this function refer to *Maintaining general parameters in Configuration Manager User and Reference Manual*.

From command entry, execute the following:

```
ADDLIBR OMSOBJxxx
ADDLIBR OMSDTAxxx
GO SEECFG, then take option:
```

11. Work with General Parameters

There are three parameter values you must specify in the new database before you can proceed with configuration tasks:

@DTL	SEE/Change database library name. Change this to OMSDTAxxx
@SVL	SEE/Change save library. Change this to OMSSAVxxx
@LSY	Local system code. Specify the unique 3-character code, which you will use later to identify the new virtual system.

13. Make operational the parameter data you have just keyed in, using function UPDPRMDTA (Apply General Parameter Changes). Take option:

12. Apply General Parameter Changes

14. Use F3 to exit menu SEECFG. Now you can start working with the new database, by using command:

```
CHANGE DTALIB(OMSDTAxxx) MENU(SEE)
```

Special considerations for the Communication Manager

When using multiple SEE/Change databases:

- The *Communication Manager* subsystem QDMS is used to run the background jobs for all local databases.
- Function STRDMSJOB will start the subsystem and the background jobs for all databases regardless of your current database.
- Function ENDDMSJOB must be executed at each database to terminate its background jobs, and ultimately the QDMS subsystem.

Upgrading SEE/Change

Upgrades can be shipped in either of two ways:

- As a Product Enhancement (PE), to be installed using the *Release Manager*.
- As a New Product Release, a new set of product libraries.

Installing product enhancements (PEs)

The base product is shipped with a set of virtual configuration records in the SEE/Change database. These include system code THN, site code TH1, and application code OMS.

Application OMS should be configured as follows:

- The development centre is system/site THN/TH1.
- The local live program library is OMSOBJ (or the name you have nominated under general parameter @OBL).
- The local live database library is OMSDTA (or the name you have nominated under general parameter @DTL).

Every network location using SEE/Change must be configured as above before a PE can be installed. All SEE/Change PEs are handled as software releases for application OMS originating from system/site THN/TH1.

One or more PEs can be included on the same tape. The tape label will indicate the PE numbers. These numbers are used as release numbers within the context of application OMS.

Special considerations when using multiple SEE/Change databases

- To avoid the need to receive each PE twice, you should designate one database as the primary database used to receive all SEE/Change PEs.

The configuration of application OMS within this primary database should be mapped over multiple sites, each site pointing to a different database environment. So, if for example you have two databases, one site should point to the primary database itself (i.e; the live database library is OMSDTA) and the other site points to the secondary database (i.e; the live database library is OMSDTAxxx).

This will ensure that when you install a PE using the primary database, all database objects are delivered to all databases.

- Consideration should be given to the issue of the authority entries for SEE/Change database objects. The primary database should contain all object authority entries for all active databases. Use function WRKOBJAUT (Work with Object Authorities) and duplicate every entry that refers to OMSDTA for each active database. For example, an entry is provided for OMSDTA/XDR *FILE/PF. This entry should be duplicated for each OMSDTAxxx database library. This will ensure that when a database object is delivered in the context of a PE installation via the primary database, the object authorities are set correctly at all active databases.

Checklist for installing a PE

To ensure successful PE installation, use the following checklist at every network location:

1. Ensure no SEE/Change jobs are active:

- All interactive users are signed-off.
- The *Communication Manager* subsystem QDMS is not active.
- No other SEE/Change batch job is active.

You can ensure the above by displaying object locks for library OMSDTA (using command WRKOBJLCK).

2. Sign-on as QSECOFR.
3. Start SEE/Change (using command CHANGE), and select the *Release Manager* menu SEERLS.
4. Select option: **1. Work with Releases**
5. Select option: **18=Install tape**

When the RCVRLS command prompt appears, enter:

Release originating system (SYSM): **THN**
Release number (RLNO): **PE number**

6. When the job control window appears, select batch processing. **It is important that you do not attempt to run the installation job interactively.**
7. If you are installing multiple PEs, repeat steps 5 and 6 for each PE you are installing.
8. After the job(s) have been submitted for batch execution, sign-off. It is important that you sign-off, thereby ensuring no SEE/Change object is locked.
9. A message is sent to QSYSOPR prompting the operator to mount the release tape from system THN. Mount the PE tape, and continue processing by entering *G* (for Go) against the inquiry message. If you are installing multiple PEs, one message is sent for each PE.
10. Review any special instructions associated with the PE. These instructions are included in the PE summary document.
11. After the PE installation job(s) have completed, you can review the PE contents. Start *Release Manager* menu SEERLS, select option **1. Work with Releases**. Position the list panel with system code THN and the PE number (which is the release number), and select the PE you have just installed with option **5=Display**. The CRs included in the PE are shown, and you can select to view the text associated with them.
12. If you wish to erase the information associated with SEE/Change PEs, i.e; remove all details and text for releases originating from system THN, you can run function RMVTHNDTA (Remove SEE/Change Data). There are no parameters for this command. Ensure no jobs are browsing the PE information while this function is being run. Refer to *Command RMVTHNDTA* on page 1-43.

Re-installing a new SEE/Change release

When you re-install SEE/Change, you save the current product libraries, restore the new libraries, and then run a conversion program to re-instate the existing data into the new database library.

Checklist for re-installing a new SEE/Change release - single database

1. Ensure no SEE/Change jobs are active:

- All interactive users are signed-off.
- The *Communication Manager* subsystem QDMS is not active.
- No other SEE/Change batch job is active.

You can ensure the above by displaying object locks for library OMSDTA (using command WRKOBJLCK).

2. Sign-on as QSECOFR.

3. Rename libraries (using command RNMOBJ) as follows:

```
OMSOBJ   to OMSOBJX
OMSDTA   to OMSDTAX
OMSSAV   to OMSSAVX
```

4. Delete the previous upgrade work libraries if they exist (using command DLTLIB):

```
OMSOBJZ
OMSDTAZ
OMSSAVZ
```

5. Restore the new release libraries (using command RSTLIB):

```
OMSOBJ
OMSDTA
OMSSAV
```

6. Check that all objects have been restored successfully.

7. From command entry, execute the following:

```
ADDLIBLE OMSOBJ
ADDLIBLE OMSDTA
```

8. From command entry, execute CVTOMSDTA.

Command CVTOMSDTA will migrate your existing database into the new release. Depending on the size of your current database, it might take between 40 minutes to one hour to complete.

When the migration is complete, the previous release libraries OMSOBJX, OMSDTAX and OMSSAVX are renamed to OMSOBJZ, OMSDTAZ and OMSSAVZ. They are left on disk, enabling you to revert back to the old release.

If you do decide to revert back to old release, first you must:

- Move all source file names OMSTXT* from OMSDTA to OMSDTAZ.
- Move all message queues from OMSOBJ into OMSOBJZ.

Then you can erase the new OMSDTA and OMSOBJ, and rename OMSDTAZ to OMSDTA, and OMSOBJZ to OMSOBJ.

9. Review the values of current parameters using function WRKPRMDTA (Work with Parameter Data). The new release of SEE/Change might include new parameters for which you will have to supply values. The special instructions associated with the new release will indicate these parameters.
10. From command entry, execute: UPDPRMDTA (Update Parameter Data).

Note that after you run UPDPRMDTA, the *Communication Manager* hold status values, as they appear in the Hold Status window (function CHGHLDSTS), are initialised with the values of the following parameter codes:

@SNH	Outgoing data transfer hold status.
@RCH	Incoming data transfer hold status.
@OMH	Incoming software release hold status.
@PCK	Initial packet size limitation.

11. If you have made any changes to the standard authority characteristics of SEE/Change objects, i.e; you have changed the owner, granted or revoked user authority against any object in libraries OMSOBJ and OMSDTA, these changes must be recorded in the SEE/Change object authority templates, which can be maintained via function WRKOBJAUT (Work with Object Authorities).

If the standard authority template for SEE/Change objects has been changed, you must execute command FRCOBJAUT (Force Object Authorities) to apply the non-standard authorisations to the newly installed objects. This function will force the authorisations associated with specific objects in the template, i.e; template level *OBJ. Other template levels are ignored.

From command entry, execute the following:

```
FRCOBJAUT OLIB(OMSOBJ)
FRCOBJAUT OLIB(OMSDTA)
```

Checklist for re-installing a new SEE/Change release - multiple databases

The following checklist can be used if you are using multiple SEE/Change databases. It is assumed that the primary database libraries are OMSDTA and OMSSAV, and that additional database libraries are named OMSDTAxxx and OMSSAVxxx.

1. Follow the checklist for re-installing a new product for a single SEE/Change database on page 1-31 to install the new programs and convert the primary database.
2. Now you have the program objects installed in OMSOBJ and the primary database converted. You also have the previous release libraries OMSOBJZ, OMSDTAZ and OMSSAVZ on disk. For each additional database do the following:

3. Rename libraries (using command RNMOBJ):

OMSDTA to OMSDTANew
OMSSAV to OMSSAVNew

4. Delete libraries (using command DLTLib):

OMSDTAZ
OMSSAVZ

5. Sign-on to SEE/Change using the additional database you will be converting, using command CHANGE DTALIB(OMSDTAxxx). Use function WRKPRMDTA (Work with Parameter Data) to change the following parameter values:

@DTL to OMSDTA
@SVL to OMSSAV

Execute function UPDPRMDTA (Update Parameter Data), and signoff from SEE/Change.

6. Rename libraries (using command RNMOBJ):

OMSOBJZ to OMSOBJX
OMSDTAxxx to OMSDTAX
OMSSAVxxx to OMSSAVX

7. Restore (again) the new release database libraries (using command RSTLib):

OMSDTA
OMSSAV

8. Execute data conversion, using steps 7-11 on page 1-31.

9. Once data conversion is complete, sign-on to SEE/Change using the additional database you have just converted (and is still renamed...) using command CHANGE DTALIB(OMSDTA). Use function WRKPRMDTA (Work with Parameter Data) to change the following parameter values:

@DTL to OMSDTAxxx
@SVL to OMSSAVxxx

Execute function UPDPRMDTA (Update Parameter Data), and signoff from SEE/Change.

10. Rename libraries (using command RNMOBJ):

OMSDTA to OMSDTAxxx
OMSSAV to OMSSAVxxx

11. If you have any more secondary SEE/Change databases, repeat steps 4-10 in this checklist.
After you have converted data in all secondary SEE/Change databases, do the following:

12. Rename libraries (using command RNMOBJ):

OMSDTANEW to OMSDTA
OMSSAVNEW to OMSSAV

13. Delete library (using command DLTLIB):

OMSOBJZ

Appendix A: Command summary

Command CHGSBMDFT: Change Submit Defaults

The Change Submit Defaults (CHGSBMDFT) command enables you to specify the default job description being used for submitted jobs. The default job description name is stored in QTEMP. This function enables you to change the current session default as stored in QTEMP.

There are no parameters for this command.

A subsequent window is shown, enabling you to change the current default job description name, or to change its attributes. You can nominate any existing job description name, or the value *CURRENT, which indicates that job description associated with the user profile and the current interactive library list are used.

Special considerations:

- When you initially sign on to SEE/Change, the default is set to OMSJOB in the SEE/Change database library.
- When you enter function WRKCROBJ (Work with CR Objects) the default job description is changed to either *CURRENT or CRJOB in the CR library, depending on the value you specify for general parameter @SBM. Refer to *Maintaining general parameters* in *Configuration Manager User and Reference Manual*. When you exit WRKCROBJ, the default in force before you have entered the function is re-instated.

Command CVTOMSDTA: Convert SEE/Change Database

The Convert SEE/Change Database (CVTOMSDTA) command enables you to migrate SEE/Change data in the current product release to an upgraded database library. You use this command after installing the new product libraries.

Before you execute this command you must ensure that:

- The existing release libraries have been renamed to OMSOBJX OMSDTAX and OMSAVX.
- The new release libraries have been restored as OMSOBJ OMSDTA and OMSSAV.

After conversion, the program renames the old release libraries OMSOBJX to OMSOBJZ, OMSDTAX to OMSDTAZ and OMSSAVX to OMSSAVZ.

For further details refer to *General Introduction*.

Skip to Tag Id (TAG)

Specifies the program internal tag id to skip to.

Do not specify any value for this parameter, unless it is explicitly included in the installation notes.

FRCOBJAUT: Force Object Authorities

The Force Object Authority (FRCOBJAUT) command enables you to apply authority templates to objects configured in function WRKOBJAUT (Work with Object Authorities) with apply level of *OBJ.

You must specify the library name containing these objects. The program scans all entries in the WRKOBJAUT table with apply level of *OBJ in the specified library. The authority specifications for each of these entries is then applied to the object.

Object library Name (OLIB)

Specifies the library name used when scanning the WRKOBJAUT table. Only entries with an apply level of *OBJ for objects in the specified library are processed.

Command RMVTHNDTA: Remove SEE/Change PE Data

The Remove SEE/Change Data (RMVTHNDTA) command enables you to erase SEE/Change internal change management data.

SEE/Change PEs (Product Enhancements) are shipped in the form of releases that are installed like any other user application release, i.e; SEE/Change's release mechanism is used to apply changes to SEE/Change itself. After you have installed a PE, the release and Change Request data for application OMS is added to the SEE/Change database. You can use this data to verify the latest PE and its contents.

This command enables you to erase this internal data. After executing this command no information is available for SEE/Change's PEs. Executing this command has no impact on your own application change management, or on any aspect of product performance.

Command CHANGE: Start SEE/Change

The CHANGE command enables you to sign-on to SEE/Change. You should use this command as the main entry point into all SEE/Change modules. The command will ensure the correct environment is used and that performance is optimised.

SEE/Change Logo display (LOGO)

Specifies whether the SEE/Change Logo is shown. Possible values are:

*ON

The logo is shown.

*OFF

The logo display is bypassed.

Initial database library (DTALIB)

Specifies the name of the SEE/Change database library used.

OMSDTA

This is the default library shipped with SEE/Change.

Library name

Specify the SEE/Change database library name you have installed on your system.

Initial menu (MENU)

Specifies the name of the AS/400 menu that is shown initially. Possible values are:

*SELECT

This option is provided for SEE/Change users only. Use this option to route sign-on, based on current configuration and user enrolment. A subsequent panel will make available for selection all the internal SEE modules to which you are authorised.

*QCMD

Command entry is shown instead of any menu. Use this option if you are familiar with SEE/Change commands and wish to use it in command mode.

Menu name

Specify a valid menu name. The major SEE/Change menus are:

SEE	SEE/Change Main menu for Development Centres
SEEAUD	SEE/Change Audit Manager
SEECFG	SEE/Change Configuration Manager
SEECHG	SEE/Change Change Manager
SEECOM	SEE/Change Communication Manager
SEEDEV	SEE/Change Development Manager
SEEPRB	SEE/Change Problem Manager
SEEPRD	SEE/Change Main menu for Production Sites
SEERLS	SEE/Change Release Manager
SEESFT	SEE/Change Communication Manager - Software Distribution
ONE	SEE/One Compare and Merge Manager

Glossary

Acceptance/QA environment The *environment* where application parts can be tested by users and quality assurance (QA) staff. This environment is available at all network systems.

***AFTER process** A user-written program that is automatically invoked when a CR promote operation is being executed after all of the CR application parts have been promoted successfully. Contrast with the **BEFORE process*.

Application A group of executable objects, data files and source members that are all needed to perform a particular business task, for example: inventory control or accounts receivable.

Application area An area of operation that does not specifically involve software development. For example, 'PC hardware' could be defined as an application area to cover activities that relate to PC hardware.

Application base A term used to identify an *application part* as being a common part of an application. Contrast *with site/group specific*.

Application part A named OS/400 object, OS/400 source member, or both object and source member that form part of an application. For example, application part name: BIL500, with *object reference id*: RPG, refers to both object *PGM/RPG BIL500 and source member name BIL500 in QRPGSRC.

Archiving The process that is executed when an *application part* is being replaced in the *Live/Production* environment, to retain the replaced application part in a designated storage area. When application parts are archived, the Live/Production environment can be re-instated to the status it had before the application parts have been promoted to this environment.

Background jobs Jobs that continuously update online information, but execute with no direct link to any display device. The *Communication Manager* includes subsystem QDMS with four autostart jobs that execute as background jobs.

***BEFORE process** A user-written program that is automatically invoked when a CR promote operation is being executed and before any of the CR application parts have been promoted. Contrast with **AFTER process*.

Change management cycle In SEE/Change, a term used to describe the operation flow of software changes from the point where a request is raised, through code development and testing, to the collection of *application parts* implemented on one or more systems.

Change Request (CR) The basic unit of change. A CR can be promoted and implemented through the change management cycle. CRs contain changed and new application parts of a specific application, which are implemented as a single unit. Every CR refers to an *Investigation Request* (IR).

Communication session The period between starting the *Communication Manager* background jobs and ending them. All communication events effected while the session is active are logged into message queue DMSLOG. Once the session is ended, they are dumped on a spool file in output queue DMSOUTQ.

Concurrent development The instance where two different sets of changes are effected on the same *base version* at the same time, typically by two different persons in two CR work libraries. Certain features within SEE/Change allow the management of such activity in the application development cycle.

Configuration overrides A set of configuration data items that are associated with a specific application part and that supersede the same generic data items in effect for all application parts.

Configuration complexity A configuration setting that determines the level of detail at which SEE/Change configuration can be performed. A configuration complexity of 2 permits more detailed specification than a configuration complexity of 1.

CR See *Change Request*.

CR work library The library created for each CR, into which application parts are retrieved and changed under the development environment.

Development centre system/site A system and site defined within SEE/Change as the system and site where a given application is being developed and used. Contrast with *Production system/site*.

Development environment The *environment* where application parts are maintained, compiled and unit-tested. This environment is available only at the application *development centre system*.

Development text A document entered by technical staff describing specification of software changes and new development or any other technical memorandum information. Development text is associated with a CR.

Environment A term used to define the usage of a particular setting for a given application. Using SEE/Change, you can define:

- ! a **Live/Production** environment (*LIV) containing production data and the current release of the application software
- ! an **Acceptance/QA** environment (*ACP) containing acceptance testing data and future releases of the application software
- ! a **Module/Integration** environment (*MDL) containing Module/Integration testing data and future releases of the application software.

Execution string A character string that can be interpreted by the IBM control language processor QCMD, like any CL command, or user-written command that runs in a batch job.

Filter A set of data item values used to restrict access to information presented for manipulation. A distinct filter can be associated with each user.

Freeze source member The action of releasing change management locks of a source member that has been registered and retrieved for change in a CR work library. After a source member has been frozen, it can be retrieved into another CR for non-concurrent change. The changes in the frozen member are left in the original CR for future reference.

Import A term used to describe the process of registering under a CR one or more application parts that have been changed or developed outside of the SEE/Change development environment. Once registered under a CR, these parts can be promoted through the change management cycle in the normal way.

Investigation Request The entity used to record helpdesk calls, report problems and raise requests for software changes. This is the initial entity used in the change management cycle. *Change Requests* (CRs) can be raised with reference to an existing Investigation Request.

Install A term used to describe the activities required to implement a release received at remote production systems from the application development centre.

IR See *Investigation Request*.

IS text A text document entered by Information Systems (IS) staff in response to user's problems and requests. Contrast with *User text*. IS text is associated with an IR.

Live/Production environment The environment where the application software is used for production purposes. Contrast with *Module/Integration environment* and *Acceptance/QA environment*.

***LOAD process** A user-written program that is automatically invoked when a CR is packaged for release (when a release packet is created) after all of the CR application parts have been successfully duplicated into the release packet.

Local system In the SEE/Change manuals, the 'local system' is the system at which you are performing the function being described. Therefore, this term does not necessarily mean the opposite of 'remote system'.

Location A physical location associated with an *application area*.

Log A data record that holds information about an event. The *Communication Manager* maintains logs for all communication events. The *Change Manager* maintains logs for all object and source member movements within the change management cycle.

Module/Integration environment The *environment* where application parts can be system tested by technical staff. This environment is available only at the application *development centre system*.

Monitor request A definition, in the *Communication Manager*, of a requirement to monitor for the arrival at the local system of certain data members. Monitor request definition also specifies what should be done once all expected data members have arrived, or what should be done when one or more of the expected data members have not arrived by a certain time.

Monitor id A 10-character data item that uniquely identifies a specific execution of a *monitor request* by the *Communication Manager*. The 10-character id is constructed by the concatenation of the five-character monitor request name and five-digit sequence number assigned when the monitor is started.

Movement A term used to describe the processes involved in promoting all application parts included in a CR from one environment to another.

Movement authorization An authority that must be granted by a specific user for the promotion of a CR into a specific target environment.

Multiple versioning A term used to describe configuration setup that enables the retention of *CR work libraries* after implementation and distribution. This feature allows future distribution of changes that have already been superseded.

Naming pattern A character string that generically reflects a set of rules employed to name application parts. For example, character naming pattern string *BILnnnCb* implies the following rules: the first three characters of the name must be *BIL*, the next three must be digits in the range of 1-9, the next character must be a *C*, and the last optional character can be any alphabetic character.

Non-software investigation request An investigation request that has been raised against an *application area*.

Object defaults A set of default values supplied or assumed in relation to a variety of operations performed for a certain object type or source type.

Object level processing The process that is automatically executed after an object has been promoted or installed into a target environment. Object level processing can be defined using any valid Control Language (CL) commands.

Object Reference Id A 10-character data item that uniquely identifies the change management attributes and characteristics for each type of *application part*. Each application part is associated with an Object Reference Id that indicates, for example, whether the part is implemented as an OS/400 object, source member or both object and source member. For most types of application parts the Object Reference Id is same as either the OS/400 object type or the OS/400 source type, for example, Object Reference Id RPG identified the characteristics of object type *PGM/RPG, and DTAARA identifies the characteristics of object type *DTAARA.

Part type An attribute of an application part that determines how the part is handled by SEE/Change. For example, SEE/Change can manage physical files either as type PF, which implies the presence of source and object, and also as part type PF-NOSRC, which implies the presence of the object only.

Production system/site A system and site defined within SEE/Change as a system and site where a given application is being used; the application is developed elsewhere. Contrast with *Development system/site*.

Promote A terms used to describe the activities required to progress CRs through the change management cycle.

Release The entity used to distribute software changes from the *development centre system* to remote *production systems*. The release contains one or more CRs, and can be distributed electronically using the *Communication Manager* or using magnetic tape.

Release packet A collection of application parts and control information saved on magnetic tape or transmitted via the *Communication Manager* from the development centre system for implementation at remote production systems.

RPG iteration documentation Text that can be automatically generated to add documentation in the comment columns of RPG source statements, to clearly identify the levels, and nested levels, within repetitive code loops, like DO/ENDO, IF/ELSE/ENDIF etc.

Site code A three-character data item used to uniquely identify a group of database libraries associated with a particular physical or virtual network location. This group of database libraries can be shared between multiple applications. At the development centre, each site can contain database libraries for the Module/Integration environment (*MDL), the Acceptance/QA environment (*ACP), and the Live/Production environment (*LIV). At a production site, each site can contain database libraries for the Acceptance/QA (*ACP) and Live/Production (*LIV) environment only.

Site-/group-specific A term used to identify an *application part* as being part of the collection

of application parts that form a variation from the common part of an application, geared for use at a specific site or site group. Contrast with *application base*.

Source level A data item used to identify the level of an application part implemented as a source member or as both an object and a source member. These application parts can be managed on three levels: application base level for parts designated as the application core (*BAS), site specific level for parts designated for use by a specific site (*SIT), and site group level for parts designated for use by a group of network sites (*GRP).

Source pool A terms used to identify a collection of source files containing code associated with a specific version of the application.

Source register A set of database files containing the directory of all source members used in the application Live/Production environment.

Source usage A data item used to identify how source statements are being used for a specific type of application parts. Source can be used for compilation purposed (*COMPILE), for run time interpretation (*INTERPRET), as code segment available for reference by other source members (*CPYREF) or as a textual memorandum (*MEMO).

System code A 3-character data item used to identify a physical AS/400 machine. It uniquely identifies each machine in a network of AS/400, and each third party machine with which you communicate either electronically or by sending/receiving magnetic media.

TAL See *SEE/Change Authorization List*.

SEE/Change Authorization List A list of nominated user profiles or group profiles whose authorization is required for the promotion of CRs into a specific target environment.

SEE/One A licensed product that allows the comparison of similar (but different) source members, and the merging of separate sets of changes, made to identical copies of the same original source member, into a new source member reflecting the composite change.

SEE/Change A suite of integrated licensed products, collectively named Software Environment Engineering (SEE), that enable change management that automates, controls, tracks and audits all activities within the development and maintenance life cycle.

Supersede To replace one version of an object with a later version of the same object.

Transfer id A 10-character data item that uniquely identifies a specific execution of a given *transfer request* by the *Communication Manager*. The 10-character id is constructed by the concatenation of the five-character transfer request name and five-digit sequence number assigned when the transfer is started.

Transfer request A definition, in the *Communication Manager*, of a requirement to transfer certain data members from a certain site in the local system to other sites at one or more other systems. A transfer request definition also specifies how data is installed at each target site, what should be done once all data members have been installed at each target site, and what should be done at the originating site once all data members have been installed at all the specified target sites.

User text A text document entered by users describing a problem or a request for change. User text is associated with an IR. Contrast with *IS text*.

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