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OS/2: APPC Access Method

SAS/CONNECT

Local Host

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 local host SAS session to connect to a remote host with the APPC access method.

```
options comamid=appc remote=remotelu;
options set=appc_lu62mode appcmode;
signon user=_prompt_ ;
```

The APPC communications access method is declared with a connection to the remote host REMOTELU that uses a mode name of APPCMODE. The SIGNON statement performs the sign-on process. The USER= option in the SIGNON statement specifies that a connecting local host be prompted for a username and a password that are valid on the remote host.

Remote Host

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 remote host configuration file to prepare for a connection from a supported local host with the APPC access method.

```
-dmr
-comamid appc
-remote remotelu
-no$syntaxcheck
-noterminal
```

The APPC communications access method is declared with a connection to an OS/2 remote host that is identified as *control-point LU* REMOTELU.

Note: The value of the REMOTE= option that is specified in both the local and remote sessions must be identical. Δ

SAS/SHARE

Client

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 client configuration file to access a server with the APPC access method:

```
-comamid appc
-set appc_lu62mode appcmode
```

The APPC communications access method is declared. The APPC_LU62MODE variable is set to APPCMODE.

```
options comamid=appc;
libname sasdata 'c:edc\prog2\sasdata' server=share1 user=_prompt_;
```

The APPC access method is declared. The LIBNAME statement specifies the data library that is accessed through the server SHARE1. The USER= option in the

LIBNAME statement specifies that a connecting local host be prompted for a username and a password that are valid on the remote host.

Server

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in a configuration file on the OS/2 host at which you start a server:

```
-comamid appc
```

The APPC communications access method is declared.

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in a SAS session on the OS/2 remote host at which you start a server:

```
proc server id=share1;
run;
```

The server SHARE1 is started on the OS/2 remote host.

OS/2: EHLLAPI Access Method

SAS/CONNECT

Local Host

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 local host SAS session to connect to a remote host with the EHLLAPI access method.

```
filename rlink '!sasroot\connect\saslink\logtso.scr';
options comamid=ehllapi remote=a;
signon;
```

The first line identifies the script file that you use to sign on to the remote host. The script file contains a prompt for a userid and a password that are valid on the remote host. The EHLLAPI communications access method is declared with a connection to the remote host A, which is the remote session identifier that is specified when configuring the emulation package on your local host. The SIGNON statement performs the sign-on process.

Remote Host

SAS Institute does not provide support for connections to the OS/2 remote host with the EHLLAPI access method.

OS/2: NetBIOS Access Method

SAS/CONNECT

Local Host

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 local host SAS session to connect to a remote host with the NetBIOS access method.

```
options set=vqmlinks 3 set=vqmconvs 3;
options comamid=netbios remote=sasrem;
signon user=_prompt_;
```

This example assumes a connection to a PC spawner that is running in secure mode. Two options are set; see “SAS/CONNECT and SAS/SHARE Options” on page 221 for details. The NetBIOS communications access method is declared with a connection to the remote host SASREM, which is the name that is specified in the -NETNAME option at the PC spawner invocation. The USER= option in the SIGNON statement specifies that the connecting local host be prompted for a userid and a password that are valid on the remote host. The SIGNON statement performs the sign-on process.

Remote Host

An example follows of how the PC spawner is invoked on an OS/2 remote host:

```
c:\sas\connect\sasexe\spawner -comamid netbios
-netname sasrem -file mysas.cmd
```

The spawner is invoked, and the NetBIOS access method is specified. The -NETNAME option specifies the name that the PC spawner program uses to communicate with the local host. The -FILE option executes the MYSAS.CMD file, which invokes a SAS session.

See “Starting the PC Spawner Program” on page 237 for information about the contents of a command file and about executing the PC spawner. Options that are set through the spawner override options that are set in the remote host configuration file.

SAS/SHARE

Client

The following example shows the statements that are specified in an OS/2 client session:

```
options comamid=netbios;
libname sasdata 'c:edc\prog2\sasdata' server=share1;
```

The NetBIOS access method is declared.

The LIBNAME statement specifies the data library that is accessed through the server SHARE1.

Server

Specify the following statements in a SAS session on the OS/2 remote host to start a server:

```
options comamid=netbios;
proc server id=share1;
run;
```

The NetBIOS access method is declared for the server SHARE1 that is started on the OS/2 remote host.

OS/2: SPX Access Method

CAUTION:

Version 6 Only Beginning with Version 7, the SPX access method is not supported. However, information about SPX is included here for Version 6 users. △

SAS/CONNECT**Local Host**

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 local host SAS session to connect to a remote host with the SPX access method:

```
options set=sasuser userid set=saspass password;
options set=spxmsgsize 4202;
options comamid=spx remote=sasrem;
signon;
```

This example assumes a connection to a PC spawner that is running in secure mode. The SASUSER and SASPASS SAS environment variables allow the userid and the password to be passed to the remote PC spawner, which permits a connection. Two environment variables are set; see “SAS/CONNECT and SAS/SHARE SPXMSGSIZE Option” on page 235 for details. The SPX access method is declared with a connection to the remote host SASREM, which is the name of the network that is specified in the -SPXNAME option to the PC spawner invocation. The SIGNON statement performs the sign-on process.

Remote Host

An example for invoking the PC spawner is invoked on an OS/2 remote host follows:

```
c:\sas\connect\sasexe\spawner -comamid spx
-spxname sasrem -file mysas.cmd
```

The spawner is invoked, and the SPX access method is specified. The -SPXNAME option specifies the name of the network that the PC spawner program uses to communicate with the local host. The -FILE option executes the MYSAS.CMD file, which invokes a SAS session.

See “Starting the PC Spawner Program” on page 237 for information about the contents of a command file and about executing the PC spawner. Options that are set through the spawner override options that are set in a remote host configuration file.

SAS/SHARE**Client**

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 client session that are used to access a server with the SPX access method:

```
options comamid=spx;
libname sasdata 'c:edc\prog2\sasdata' server=share1;
```

The SPX access method is declared. The LIBNAME statement specifies the data library that is accessed through the server SHARE1.

Server

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in a configuration file on the OS/2 host at which you start a server:

```
-set spxmsgsize 4202
```

See “SAS/CONNECT and SAS/SHARE SPXMSGSIZE Option” on page 235 for details about this option.

The following statements used in a SAS session on the OS/2 remote host start a server:

```
options comamid=spx;
proc server id=share1;
run;
```

The SPX access method is declared for server SHARE1 that is started on the OS/2 remote host.

OS/2: TCP/IP Access Method

SAS/CONNECT

Local Host

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 local host SAS session to connect to a remote host with the TCP/IP access method:

```
filename rlink '!sasroot\connect\saslink\tcptso.scr';
options comamid=tcp remote=rmtnode;
signon;
```

The first line identifies the script file that you use to sign on to an OS/390 remote host. The script file contains a prompt for a userid and a password that are valid on the remote host. The TCP/IP communications access method is declared with a connection to the remote host RMTNODE. The USER= option in the SIGNON statement specifies that a connecting local host be prompted for a username and a password that are valid on the remote host. The SIGNON statement performs the sign-on process.

Remote Host

You may set the following options to restrict port access in the remote host configuration file:

```
-tcpportfirst 5020
-tcpportlast 5050
```

These statements restrict access to ports 5020 through 5050.

SAS/SHARE

Client

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 client SAS session to access a server with the TCP/IP access method:

```
options comamid=tcp;
libname sasdata 'c:edc\prog2\sasdata' server=rmtnode.share1 user=_prompt_;
```

The TCP/IP access method is declared. The LIBNAME statement specifies the data library that is accessed through the host that is specified by the two-level name RMTNODE.SHARE1. The USER= option in the LIBNAME statement specifies that a client be prompted for a username and a password that are valid on the server.

Server

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in a SAS session on the OS/2 host at which you start a server:

```
options comamid=tcp;
proc server id=share1;
run;
```

The TCP/IP access method is declared for a secure server that is established by setting the TCPSEC option to `_SECURE_`. The server SHARE1 is started on the OS/2 host.

OS/2: TELNET Access Method

SAS/CONNECT

Local Host

The following example illustrates the statements that you specify in an OS/2 local host SAS session to connect to a remote host with the TELNET access method:

```
filename rlink '!sasroot\connect\saslink\telcms.scr';
options comamid=telnet remote=rmtnode;
signon;
```

The first line identifies the script file that you use to sign on to a CMS remote host. The script file contains a prompt for a userid and a password that are valid on the remote host. The TELNET communications access method is declared with a connection to the remote host RMTNODE. The SIGNON statement performs the sign-on process.

Remote Host

SAS Institute does not provide support for connections to the OS/2 remote host with the TELNET access method.

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