



Mainframe



Cobol



Corporate Trainer's Profile

Corporate Trainers are having the experience of 4 to 12 years in development , working with TOP CMM level 5 companies (Project Leader /Project Manager) qualified from NIT/IIT/IIM and work exp in USA and UK.



CMM (Capability Maturity Model) level Project Standard:-

The Capability Maturity Model (CMM) is a method for evaluating the maturity of organizations on a scale of 1 to 5. Get the Opportunities to work on Client Projects Of US/UK, which follow the all standard of CMM level 5 Company.

Projects



Advantages of Technology

The IBM mainframe market currently accounts for over 70% of business data stored and business transactions processed globally. It is the platform favored and indeed required by the majority of large organizations worldwide. However, fewer than 20,000 organizations will ever need a mainframe, and out of these, 10,000 have one already, and they have had for at least two decades. By contrast, the total number of organizations worldwide that require some form of IT but don't need a mainframe would be measured in tens if not hundreds of millions. This is a larger market by units, yet in total it represents less than 50% of the world's demand for computer capacity by value.

The mainframe is a solid, dependable, available, and scalable technology offering unparalleled security for today's e-business world, and capable of evolving to meet any future needs. Into the future, there aren't going to be large numbers of new mainframe customers, but the existing ones will grow their capacity at ever faster rates than the average historic annual norm of 30%.

Curriculum Highlights

The training programme includes both lecture classes with demo and practical sessions. Faculty members are experienced in both the training and development aspects of the industry. Practical sessions are given on IBM mainframe (S/390) environments directly linked to the server located in USA.

The curriculum for project management and process management courses is as per industry norms and is prepared in consultation with experts. The normal training programme includes technology tools and utilities apart from the core training contents. Technology updates are regularly incorporated in the curriculum and the trainees are equipped with the latest technology for ensuring high quality performance.

Job Prospectus

The new buzzword in IT training comes from an unexpected source mainframes. Resurgence in legacy hardware is attracting professionals who do not mind working on these platforms, motivated by the thought of a long-term career in this field.

Mainframes have now incorporated new technologies and capabilities and also operate as Web-enabled servers. Companies want their mainframe applications to run at lower costs and are therefore outsourcing their services to India. The fact that organizations worldwide have started focusing on disaster recovery and planning, has added to the demand for these professionals. Large global companies are now looking at India for outsourcing, but people with the requisite skill sets are not easy to find. These skills are also not easy to learn. A candidate would take at least three months to even get a hang of the basics, and about two to three years for a professional to become comfortable. Consequently, it can only be an option for those seeking a long-term career in this field. The following disciplines are in demand: CICS, DB2, JCL, VSAM, System Software, Application Software, IMS, and Operating System Management. More than 70 percent of large corporations in the US and the rest of the world use IBM mainframes to run their critical business applications. Most Fortune 500 companies have started outsourcing large projects on IBM mainframe platforms to India. These projects are mainly for maintenance and up gradation and require professionals with multiple skills in different areas, including domain

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SUMMARY: This course will provide a detailed discussion of CICS features, including workshops. Class topics will include an examination of the history, internal structure, functional features, and operational characteristics of the CICS product.

AUDIENCE: This course is designed for any data processing personnel who desire a general introduction to the CICS product, including those with a background in applications, systems, operations, or management.

PREREQUISITES: This class has no prerequisites.

DURATION: 4 Days

APPROACH: Instructor led with some exercises. Hands-on exercises could be substituted if the client is a licensed user of CICS.

OBJECTIVES: *After completing this course, the student should be able to understand:*

- Application support through API features.
- The internal components and features of the CICS product, and how they work together to expedite the needs of business applications.
- How to start and stop a CICS system, and how to interpret and react to problems and messages encountered in the production CICS environment.
- How to use the family of CICS supplied utility transactions.
- Data Integrity
- Flow of Transactions

COURSE CONTENT:

I.EVOLUTION OF THE CICS PRODUCT

An overview of the history of CICS up to and including Transaction Server v1.3

CICS and its place in the Business Environment

The role of a real-time transaction monitor

CICS terminology:

Define interrupt-driven, table-driven, transaction, task, domains, multi-threading, multi-tasking, quasi-reentrancy, etc.

II.CICS DEFINITION AND INITIALIZATION

III.Defining CICS resources

CICS tables and the RDO utility

Overview on:

definition of terminals (TCT)

definition of datasets (FCT)

definition of transactions and programs (PCT, PPT)

The CICS execution jobstream
Setting JCL parameters and overrides

The Initialization Phases
Start-up Options: COLD, AUTO, EMERGENCY, RESTART, and STANDBY
The System Initialization Table (SIT) and parameters
PLTPI programs
Events and console messages during start-up
The Termination process
Events and console messages during shutdown and restart and recovery
How CICS interfaces with other CICS regions
Overview of interregion and intersystem communication

IV.CICS APPLICATIONS SUPPORT

The Command-level Interface
Applications Domain and Application Facilities
Logging and System-level Recovery
DTB and Task-level Recovery
Terminal-initiated transactions
Pseudo-conversational transactions
Automatic Task initiation
Basic Mapping Support
Terminal Control
Program Control
Execute Interface block
Transient Data
Temporary Storage
File Control
Error Handling
Trace Facilities and debugging
New Trace features of CICS/ESA
Client Server Solutions (DPL/EXCE)
Sample CICS application programs

V.CICS OPERATIONS

Interpreting console messages and abend codes
In-depth study of IBM-supplied utility transactions
CEDA (and CEDB, CEDC) - Using the RDO (Resource Definition Online) facility. Defining transactions, programs, terminals, datasets.
CEMT - Master Terminal operations.

How to perform various OPERATIONS functions:

Printing dumps, purging locked tasks, opening/closing datasets, invoking trace facilities, bringing terminals in/out of service, shutting down the CICS system, etc.

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CECI - Using the on-line Command Interpreter to execute CICS commands.

CETR - Invocation and use of Trace Facilities

CEBR - Browsing and manipulating the CICS queuing facilities.

CEDF - Execution Diagnostic Facility.

CMSG - Message Routing.

CWTO - Write To Operator.

DSNC - Controlling the CICS/DB2 Attachment Facility.