

Collecting Information from your PSF for OS/2 System

Back to Administrator procedures

Preparing your PSF for OS/2 system

Before you start to collect information and move resources to your Windows system, it is recommended that you apply the most recent CSD and the latest ALL20 (interim CSD) to your PSF for OS/2 system. Applying this service level makes your AFP resources more accessible, which help to make the process of changing over to Infoprint Manager for Windows NT and Windows 2000 easier. To download the latest service, go to:

<ftp://ftp.software.ibm.com/printers/products/psfos2/service>

In the list that appears, find the most recent CSD and its readme file, and the latest ALL20. Apply these updates to all of your PSF for OS/2 systems.

Note: If you only use PSF Direct in PSF for OS/2, are planning to only use the PSF Direct function of Infoprint Manager, and you never used the OS/2 spools for printing, you do not need to apply these updates.

Moving AFP Resources

Any AFP resources that you used with PSF for OS/2 can be used with Infoprint Manager for Windows NT and Windows 2000. If you have AFP resources that you would like to continue to use in your Infoprint Manager environment, use this procedure to move those files.

Note: If you currently use Distributed Print Facility (DPF), your jobs use IPDS versions of your resources, not AFP versions. If you plan to use the DPF function in Infoprint Manager, you do not have to move those resources. Your host system will download them to Infoprint Manager with your print jobs.

1. Make a list of your AFP resource files and where they are stored.
 - a. Navigate to the **PSF2\SYSTEM** directory on your OS/2 system.
 - b. Find all of the files that end in .GRP.

These files are flat text files that list all of your resources and information about them. You can open these files in a text editor or print them to see the contents. When you open or print any of the files, you will see six columns of data. From left to right, the columns list:

- Resource name
 - Group that the resource belongs to
 - Type of resource
 - Date of the resource
 - Time of the resource
 - Path and file name of the resource
- c. Print all of the files that end in .GRP so you can refer to them later.

You will need to move all of the resources that are listed to your Windows system.

2. If you have any resources defined outside of the resource library (for example, if any of your PSF for OS/2 device definitions include explicit paths to resources), add those resource files to your list. Follow these steps to find these resources:
 - a. Open the PSF for OS/2 Control Panel.
 - b. Highlight a printer.
 - c. Select **Profile** → **Change** → **Default Options**.
 - d. Look at the entry in the **Default Search Order** field.

If there is a directory path listed, there are resources in that directory and they are all used. Make note of that directory path; you will need to move all of the resources in that directory to your Windows system.
 - e. Close the dialog.
 - f. Repeat this process for each of your printers.
3. On the Windows system that your Infoprint Manager server is installed on, create a directory to store your AFP resource files in.

Important: Do not create this directory as a subdirectory of your Infoprint Manager <install path> directory. If you place them in the <install path> directory and you ever have to uninstall Infoprint Manager, your resources may be removed during the uninstall process. It is safer to store your resources outside of the install path. The default <install path> directory is: C:\Program Files\IBM Printing Systems.

4. Copy all of the resource files that you found into the directory you just created on your Windows system.

You can move the files however you like, but the easiest way is to use the File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

Important: When you FTP your resources from your OS/2 system to your Windows system, be sure to send it as *binary* data, not as *ASCII* data.
5. Create a resource context object that points to this directory. For instructions on completing this task, refer to the Administration Procedure Creating a New Resource-Context Object.
6. Once you have created Infoprint *actual destinations* to replace your PSF for OS/2 *printers*, start the Infoprint Manager Administration GUI and open the properties notebook for one of your actual destinations. Click the **PSF Resources** tab and type the path to the directory you created in step 3 in the **Location of Resources** field. Click **OK** to close the properties notebook. Refer to the online help for additional information.

Mapping PSF for OS/2 printer definitions to Infoprint Manager destination types

When you created printer devices in PSF for OS/2, you chose from six attachment types: Communication, Parallel, TCP/IP, Channel, PSA, and None. In Infoprint Manager, some of these attachment types have equivalents and some do not. To recreate your print environment in Infoprint Manager, you will need to do two things:

1. Print the printer summary for each of your PSF for OS/2 printer devices so you can use that information when you create new destinations in Infoprint Manager.

2. Determine which Infoprint Manager destination types you want to replace your PSF for OS/2 printer devices with.

Once you have completed these steps, refer to the *IBM Infoprint Manager for Windows NT and Windows 2000: Getting Started* for additional information about Infoprint Manager destination types and instructions for creating them.

Printing printer summaries

1. Open the PSF for OS/2 Control Panel.
2. Highlight a printer.
3. Select **Profile** —> **Summary**.
4. In the dialog that opens, click **Print**.
5. Close the dialog.
6. Repeat this process for each of your printers.

Determining which Infoprint Manager destination types to replace your PSF for OS/2 printer devices with

Descriptions of the six PSF for OS/2 printer device types are provided below. If there is an equivalent or near-equivalent destination type in Infoprint Manager, it is listed. If there is no equivalent, refer to the *IBM Infoprint Manager for Windows NT and Windows 2000: Getting Started*, and the Administration Procedures to select a destination type that will fit your needs.

Communication

The communication attachment type allowed you to communicate with printers on a Synchronous Data Link Control (SDLC) or SNA 6.2 network using IBM Communications Manager for OS/2 or IBM Communications Server for OS/2. This attachment type has no equivalent in Infoprint Manager.

Parallel

The parallel attachment type allowed you to attach printers directly to a parallel or serial port on a PC. In Infoprint Manager, the closest equivalents are PSF Other-driver printers and PSF command printers.

TCP/IP

TCP/IP-attached printers in PSF for OS/2 received data over the TCP/IP network. You can replace them with TCP/IP-attached PSF printers in Infoprint Manager.

Note: There are two ways to create PSF TCP/IP printers in Infoprint Manager. If you will be using PSF Direct in your Infoprint environment, and you will **only** be using PSF Direct to submit jobs to a particular destination, use the Management Console to create a PSF Direct only (TCP/IP) destination. In any other case (for example, if the destination will be receiving jobs from both PSF Direct and your LAN), use the Infoprint Manager Administration GUI to create a PSF TCP/IP printer.

Channel

Channel-attached printers in PSF for OS/2 allowed you to send jobs to printers through the S/370 Channel Emulator/A adapter (a microchannel adapter). The server systems that Infoprint Manager for Windows NT and Windows 2000 runs on do not support this adapter card. However, Infoprint Manager does support channel-attached printing using the IBM 4159 Model 001 S/390 Parallel Channel Emulator Card (a PCI adapter). Contact your IBM customer service representative to obtain this card.

Once you have the card, you can find instructions for installing it in the *IBM Infoprint Manager for Windows NT and Windows 2000: Getting Started*. Then, you can create a channel-attached PSF printer in Infoprint Manager to replace your channel device.

Note: There are two ways to create PSF channel printers in Infoprint Manager. If you will be using PSF Direct in your Infoprint environment, and you will **only** be using PSF Direct to submit jobs to a particular destination, use the Management Console to create a PSF Direct only (channel) destination. In any other case (for example, if the destination will be receiving jobs from both PSF Direct and your LAN), use the Infoprint Manager Administration GUI to create a PSF channel printer.

PSA

The PSA attachment type in PSF for OS/2 could be used to attach a number of printers through an IBM Micro Channel Print Service Adapter. Because no support is currently available for this adapter under Windows, these printers must be attached to the Infoprint Manager server in a different way.

It is recommended that you change all of your PSA printers to be PSF TCP/IP attached printers in Infoprint Manager. To make this change, you must purchase an i-data 7913 IPDS Printer LAN Attachment, a device that is assigned a TCP/IP address on your network and is connected to the printer itself using a coaxial cable.

None

The None attachment type has no equivalent in Infoprint Manager. You can use the Configurable Transform Subsystem in Infoprint Manager to simulate many of the tasks that you used the None attachment type for, such as terminating transforms. Infoprint Manager does not, however, allow you to redirect IPDS output to fax software as you could using the AIN3DNOP secondary in PSF for OS/2.

Preparing for host-to-server communication

Using PSF Direct

If you are currently using PSF Direct for your host printing and plan to continue to use PSF Direct in Infoprint Manager, you will not need to change any of the configuration on your host system. You will, however, have to install IBM SecureWay Communications Server for Windows NT version 6.01 or higher and all of its APARs (JR13453, JR13599, and JR14098), and then configure it to match the IBM Communications Manager for OS/2 or IBM Communications Server for OS/2 on your existing PSF for OS/2 system.

Note: IBM SecureWay Communications Server for Windows NT version 6.01 does not run on Windows 2000. If you are running your Infoprint Manager server on a Windows 2000 system, IBM SecureWay Communications Server for Windows NT version 6.1 is recommended.

In addition, you will have to create new PSF Direct host receivers in Infoprint Manager that match the host receiver configurations on your existing PSF for OS/2 system. You can collect the information you need from the system that you have PSF for OS/2 installed on.

Collecting Communications Manager/Communications Server configuration information

When you created your PSF for OS/2 configuration on your OS/2 system, a file with the suffix .NDF was created and stored in the CMLIB subdirectory where Communications Manager/Communications Server was installed. This file contains the configuration information for Communications Manager/Communications Server. It is usually named BASIC.NDF, but the name may have been changed.

One .NDF file is created for each configuration; you are interested in the one that corresponds to the current active configuration. If you are not sure what your current active configuration is, follow these steps to find out:

1. Find the Communications Manager or Communications Server folder on your OS/2 system.
2. Double-click the Setup icon.
3. Make note of the configuration listed in the default file; it is the current active configuration.
4. Close Setup.

Once you know your current active configuration, find all of the files that end in .NDF in your CMLIB directory, and print the one that corresponds to the current active configuration.

The .NDF file is roughly equivalent to the .acg file that is created on your Windows NT/Windows 2000 system when you install and configure SecureWay Communications Server. The .acg file is stored in <comm server install directory>\ibmcs\private on your Windows system, where <comm server install directory> is the directory that you installed SecureWay Communications Server in. Once you have installed SecureWay Communications Server, it is a good idea to locate the .acg file on your Windows system and compare it to the .NDF from your OS/2 system. If there are discrepancies, you can go back and fix the configuration.

Collecting PSF Direct host receiver configuration information

You will need to collect the following information about each of your PSF Direct host receivers:

- LU alias name
- Inactivity timer value
- Device busy timer value
- Device name

Follow the procedure below to find the information you need. Since there is no way to print the information, you will need to write it down to use when you set up your Infoprint Manager system.

1. Open your PSF/2 folder.
2. Double-click the **PSF/2 PSF Direct** icon.
3. In the dialog that opens, highlight a receiver.
4. On the menu bar, select **Receiver—>Change**.
5. Make note of the configuration information listed in the dialog.
6. Repeat from step 3 for each receiver.

Using DPF

If you are currently using DPF for your host printing and plan to continue to use DPF in Infoprint Manager, you will need to create new DPF host receivers in

Infoprint Manager that match the host receiver configurations on your existing PSF for OS/2 system. You can collect the information you need from the system that you have PSF for OS/2 installed on.

Collecting DPF receiver configuration information

Use the following procedure to collect the configuration information you will need for your DPF host receivers. Since there is no way to print the information, you will need to write it down to use when you set up your Infoprint Manager system.

1. Open your PSF/2 folder.
2. Double-click the **PSF/2 Distributed Print Function** icon.
3. In the **DPF Spool Manager** window, highlight a receiver.
4. With the receiver highlighted, select **Spool** —> **Setup queue**.
5. Make note of the **Logical unit alias** and the value of the **Inactivity timer**.

Note: When you re-create this receiver in Infoprint Manager, you won't need to use the LU alias, because the connection between the host and the server is TCP/IP instead of SNA. However, the LU alias may help you determine where the connection was coming from on the host. When you reconfigure the host system to use TCP/IP instead of SNA, you will need to know which connection corresponds to which DPF Host Receiver so that you can complete the configuration correctly.

6. If **Save resources** or **Obtain printer characteristics at start up** is selected, make note of that too.
7. Close the window.
8. With the same receiver highlighted, select **Receiver** —> **Set up**.
9. Write down which **Device**, **Classes**, and **Forms** that are highlighted.
10. In the **PSF/2 system pages** box, note which boxes are checked, if any.
11. In the **Class set up** box, you will need to select each class and see if any of the defaults have changed, and write them down. The default values for all of the classes are:
 - **Copies:** 1
 - **Start page:** 1
 - **Disposition:** Print

The defaults are the same in Infoprint Manager.
12. Close the dialog.
13. Repeat this process for each DPF receiver.

Migrating custom transform exits

Note: You cannot use the Infoprint Manager transforms or any transform exits with DPF print jobs.

The ability to create and use custom transforms to modify an output stream is a powerful feature of PSF for OS/2. Infoprint Manager provides powerful PostScript and PCL transforms to automatically perform many tasks that custom transform exit programs performed under PSF for OS/2. However, there still may be occasions when customized processing is needed.

To allow this type of customization, the Infoprint Manager server supports *transform objects*. One or more transform objects may be associated with an actual destination. Each transform object is associated with a dynamic link library (DLL) that performs the transform.

To make the creation of transform objects easier, Infoprint Manager ships with the Infoprint Command Line Transform, a DLL roughly equivalent to the XFMFLTR feature that shipped with PSF for OS/2. Using the Infoprint Command Line Transform frees you from having to implement a complete DLL yourself. Instead, you implement your transform as batch files, scripts, or executables. Arguments to this underlying code are passed using control sequences similar to those used in PSF for OS/2 with XFMFLTR.

The process of migrating your PSF for OS/2 custom transform exits should be straightforward. You probably used XFMFLTR with PSF for OS/2. In this case, you should simply modify your OS/2[®] batch files, scripts, and executables to run under Windows NT. Then use the Infoprint Command Line Transform to access these migrated programs through a transform object. If you used a customized DLL under PSF for OS/2, migrate the DLL to a standalone executable. Access this executable through the Infoprint Command Line Transform.

Note: Infoprint Manager does not support customized Windows DLLs for transform exit functions. To apply custom transform exits, use the Infoprint Command Line Transform.

Use the Infoprint Manager Administration GUI to create transform objects and associate them with actual destinations.

For additional information on creating and customizing transforms, refer to these Administration Procedures:

- Understanding Transforms and the Configurable Transform Subsystem
- Working with Transforms
- Defining a Data Stream Transform Sequence

Back to Administrator procedures