Purdue implements NOTIS Acquisitions

Purdue University describes their experience in implementing NOTIS Acquisitions. This article discusses the staff involved in planning and working on the new NOTIS system, how they converted data from their previous system, the schedule involved in meeting their deadlines, and the hurdles they faced. This article begins on page 3.

Delaware State College selects KeyNOTIS

The William C. Jason Library-Learning Center at Delaware State College in Dover, Delaware selected NOTIS System’s KeyNOTIS package for its local integrated system. “We’re very excited about KeyNOTIS,” said Library Director Richard Bradberry. “The staff determined that KeyNOTIS was the system that would best serve the long-term needs of the college. We expect to install the IBM hardware before the end of the year. The staff will implement the OPAC and cataloging modules first, with circulation, serials, and acquisitions to follow.” KeyNOTIS is a turnkey package operating on a dedicated IBM 9370; it provides a full range of functions for all library operations. Delaware State is the fourth KeyNOTIS site and NOTIS’ 139th installation.

The Jason Library-Learning Center holds about 200,000 volumes with 1,055 current serial subscriptions. The library’s patrons include about 2,600 students and more than 150 faculty members. KeyNOTIS will replace the library’s automated circulation system and online catalog.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Questions on who should call for NOTIS phone support?

We received numerous questions during and after NUGM regarding our policy on designated callers. The focus group taught us that we need to be more consistent in enforcing Basic Support. We also realize that the TECH1/LIB1 is not always available to call NOTIS when phone support is needed. We want to enforce our policies and still be responsive to you.

We hope the following explanation helps:

- TECH2s and LIB2s can call NOTIS directly for phone support provided they inform the TECH1/LIB1 beforehand and they communicate the results of the call to the TECH1/LIB1.
- If a TECH1/LIB1 will not be able to make calls for an extended period of time and wants the TECH2/LIB2 to take over for that specified time period, please call and advise Cheryl Wallace, Customer Services Representative, at 708-866-1100.

Just a reminder about what to expect from Basic Support

With the release of both GTO 3.0 and LMS 5.0 scheduled in the next six months, we want to remind you that any problem in a previous release that does not exist in the current software release will be closed.

The University of Alabama celebrates AMELIA II’s debut

The University of Alabama celebrated its introduction of AMELIA II, their new online public catalog, with day long events on October 31. The local radio station broadcast live from the Main Library interviewing librarians, library patrons, the dean of libraries, and members of the university’s sports teams. Free T-shirts were given to the first five NOTIS users at some of the branch libraries.

AMELIA II debuted on October 1. The University of Alabama expects the new system to make cooperation easier with libraries throughout the state, such as Auburn, the University of South Alabama, the University of North Alabama, Alabama A&M, and Jacksonville State University, as well as other universities throughout the country.

Implementing NOTIS
Acquisitions at Purdue

by Alan Alexander-Manfield
Systems Implementation Manager
Purdue University Libraries

"We found the whole process of implementing the NOTIS Acquisitions subsystem to be very positive."

The dust has not yet settled on Purdue University’s recent implementation of the NOTIS Acquisitions subsystem, but all in all, automating acquisitions has been a positive experience. We met our deadline, we converted data from our previous system, and we got all of the major functions working smoothly.

The staff is still adjusting to the many changes in their duties, but the training from NOTIS laid a firm foundation for their success on the system. Our now-experienced implementation team does not expect many shocks from the few things remaining.

Who we involved to implement acquisitions

Many people were involved in planning and working on the system. The implementation process was guided by an Acquisitions Implementation Committee with broad representation, plus a smaller task force made up of the head of Acquisitions, the head of the Fiscal office, and the systems implementation manager. This group met weekly from November 1989 through August 1990 to identify issues, propose solutions, and implement decisions for the full committee.

Solutions hammered out in informal meetings of clerical staff from cataloging and acquisitions also did much to ease the trauma of conversion. Other ad hoc discussions and meetings with various staff were held as needed throughout the implementation period.

All staff in the acquisitions and fiscal areas were trained, either by NOTIS or by the Libraries’ new training coordinator. Because of the excellence of the NOTIS training manuals for these modules, the training was extremely effective.

How we converted data from our previous system

Our biggest concern was getting subscription information into the NOTIS database. Our existing computerized subscription system, in use since the early 1970s, was severely antiquated, but still contained valuable information on more than 17,000 active subscriptions.

Our conversion process, which involved programs written both in C and in Assembly, converted our old records into NOTIS format and linked them to the appropriate copy holdings records. We chose to enter our funds and vendors manually, taking the opportunity to fix past mistakes. We eased the transition from the old system by writing a number of SAS programs to create reports similar to existing ones, but with data from the NOTIS files.

We decided not to use GTO right away, saving that for when the work flow had begun to stabilize. We also decided, after much hesitation, to gradually phase in serials receiving.

We were pleased in each of our major decisions by how flexible we
could be. Many of our major decisions changed more than once during the
implementation process, but because of the flexibility of the NOTIS
system, the final decisions could be postponed until near the end of the
implementation process.

How we prepared to use VITLS
After the initial implementation, our next major hurdle was to
prepare to use VITLS (Vendor Invoice Tape Loading System) with
EBSCO, our primary serials vendor. We had anticipated the need for
having our EBSCO records in good shape, and had been giving them
more attention than other records throughout the implementation
process. The whole VITLS process was remarkably smooth, with no more
manual entry than had been necessary with our previous system.

How we scheduled implementing acquisitions
The schedule, which we thought would provide ample time, turned
out to be barely adequate. We had a window for acquisitions between
our August 1989 implementation of THOR, our NOTIS OPAC, and our
summer 1990 target date for smart barcoding.

Discussions and work on converting order and fiscal data from our
1973-vintage computerized subscription file began in earnest in early
November. A preliminary database with converted data was made
available for testing and comment the first week of February 1990. At
around the same time, we decided how to code our funds in NOTIS,
designed a new order form, and settled on a plan for using the GTO
product.

From February through the implementation date of July 1, the
acquisitions and catalog department staff put in hundreds of hours of
overtime to prepare the database for ordering and payment. Fiscal office
staff also spent many hours inputting vendor data.

NOTIS provided acquisitions and serials training in mid-April, which
was followed up in June by local training for the rest of the staff. Plans
for GTO were dropped in mid-May, and a decision to gradually phase in
serials receiving came in early June.

Actual implementation of the acquisitions module on July 1, 1990 was
almost anti-climactic after the frenzied activity of the previous months.
The VITLS run in November and December went so smoothly as to go
almost unnoticed.

What we thought of the implementation process
We found the whole process of implementing the NOTIS Acquisitions
subsystem to be positive. Both before implementation and after people
have discovered small things that they don't like about the system, but
everyone agrees it is worth a bundle of features to have the order
information online and integrated with our bibliographic file, and thus
available to our users.

We are looking forward to version 5.0, which will give us greatly
increased capabilities for end of year processing, as well as other features.
For now, however, we are happy with what we have, and expect to be
even more satisfied as we are able to use more and more of
version 5.0's functionality.

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January 1991

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Downloading records with MDAS 1.1

By John Kolman
Vice President, Systems Development

One of the new features provided with MDAS 1.1 was a host direct
PRINT command. The PRINT command, which uses a "pass-through"
facility found in IBM terminals and some PC emulation packages,
performs an automated print to an attached local printer. This printer
support can be used with many popular terminal emulation packages to
provide an automated citation download facility.

Pass-through printing—a technical explanation
IBM ASCII terminals were designed to provide host-initiated printing
by using special control sequences. Certain terminal emulation programs,
such as the IBM FITTERM product, also support this capability. A print
operation is started by commanding the device to send all subsequent
caracters to the auxiliary (printer) port. Data transfer is restored to the
terminal by issuing a termination sequence.

Figure 1 illustrates the data stream necessary to send the character
string "Hello World" to an IBM 3151 attached printer. Please note that
the characters are in ASCII hexadecimal, and all 32/70 and 77/171 command
sequences have been omitted.

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MDAS 1.1 supports two different output data streams. PRINTER CODE
1 generates data streams that terminate each line with a carriage return
<CR>. PRINTER CODE 1 is used when the target printer is set up to
perform automatic line feeds. PRINTER CODE 2 generates data streams
that terminate with both a carriage return <CR> and a line feed <LF>.
PRINTER CODEs are associated with terminals through the MSYS TERMINAL
CONTROL function.

Using PRINT to Download Citations

The format of the print data stream makes it relatively easy to create
scripts to automatically capture citations to a "local" PC disk. I have
created and tested scripts that automatically download citations from
MDAS 1.1 using CrossTalk, CrossTalk for Windows, and FPROC. The
steps to implement automated citation capture are similar for most
terminal emulation packages.

Step 1: Use MSYS to set the PRINTER CODE for your terminal (or the
SSSS default) to 2.

Step 2: Configure your package for connection to NOTIS; set the
telephone number, baud rate, parity, etc.

Step 3: Create a script that issues a PR command and captures data
between the print initiation and print termination sequences.

Step 4: (Optional) Attach this script to a function key for easier usage.
Sample Scripts
I have included sample scripts for Crosstalk for Windows and ProComm. A script is not required when you print and capture using the IBM FTTERM package. Scripts for Crosstalk for Windows and ProComm are provided to illustrate the script creation technique. Most terminal emulation packages provide similar functionality.

Note: these scripts were designed to be issued from a bibliographic record display.

```plaintext
/* Crosstalk for Windows MDAS automatic capture */
/* J. Kolman  5/30/90 */
/**************************************************************************
REPLY "PR"+CHR(0); /* Send command */
WAIT 10 SECONDS FOR "P>R" /* wait for 1012 sequence*/
IF TIMEOUT THEN
ALERT "Host not responding",OK
ELSE
  CAPTURE ON
  WAIT "P>T"  /* termination: 1014 */
  CAPTURE OFF

Figure 2: Crosstalk for Windows

/**************************************************************************
./ Sample automated MDAS Print ProComm command file. */
/* J. Kolman NOTIS Systems Inc.  12/21/90 */
**************************************************************************
TRANSFER "P>R"; /* Send command */
WAIT FOR "P>R" 10; /* Wait for Print Initiation */
IF NOT WAITFOR MESSAGE "Print command did not complete"
ELSE
  LOG OPEN
  WAIT "P>T"; /* Wait for end of print */
ENDIF

Figure 3: ProComm

Script Enhancements
Natural enhancements to the sample scripts include adding a loop to download multiple records, prompting for file names, and performing LOG SUSPEND instead of LOG CLOSE in ProComm.

Print Enhancements
Future releases of MDAS will contain significant enhancements to the PRINT command. For example, features such as multiple or continuous print will allow patrons to PRINT groups of records. NOTIS is also considering altering MSYS to allow each site to modify the PRINT/download citation format and to create new custom formats.
NOTIS User's Guide: Cataloging and Authorities

Please note that page 270 in the NOTIS User’s Guide: Cataloging and Authorities contains a mistake in terminology. Under the subheading, “Deleting Item Records,” it says if you delete the last or only item record associated with a copy statement, then “the item record count will become blank. Otherwise, the count will be incremented by one.” The documentation should say that the count will be decremented by one, not incremented by one.

NOTIS is fully compatible with new IBM mainframes

Users should be aware that NOTIS software products will operate on all of the new, more powerful IBM System/390 mainframe computers that IBM introduced late last year.

“As an IBM Business Partner, we worked closely with IBM to insure the compatibility of the NOTIS software with the wide range of new IBM hardware,” said John Kolman, NOTIS vice president for Systems Development. “NOTIS users can immediately upgrade to the new System/390 mainframe processors, Direct Access Storage Devices (DASD), telecommunications processors, and the expanded memory support.” The University of South Alabama and Cherry Creek Schools are already running on System/390 computer models. The IBM System/390 mainframes—the 937s, 43xx, and 30xx models—can be upgraded to the IBM System/390 platform with its wide choice of models of the new ES/9000. The new platform also provides for a greatly extended growth path for users of System/390 mainframes.

NOTIS staff training materials

......a bestseller at NUGM 90 poster session

Copies Still Available

More than 150 pages of handouts, outlines, exercises, examples, summary sheets, and other materials for staff training. Materials from 17 NOTIS sites on all aspects of NOTIS training.

To order, send a check for $15 made out to “University of Pittsburgh” to: Mrs. Jackie Wonnock, 271 Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260

For more information, contact Anne Harlan, by phone: 412-648-2296 or by BitNet: ANNE@PITTVM5.

Technical Support is rewriting JCL for LMS Release 5.0

by Bill Drewitz
Chief Systems Engineer, Technical Support

At the 1990 NOTIS Users’ Group meeting, the NOTIS Technical Support staff announced that job control language is being rewritten for the 5.0 Library Management System release. Our goals in rewriting JCL include the following:

1. Structure MVS and VSE jobs so they are as similar as possible. This enables NOTIS staff to more quickly pinpoint problem areas when customers call with support needs, and in turn allows NOTIS customers to more easily share information and experiences regardless of the local operating system.

2. Minimize any local changes required to run distributed JCL, which will make it easier to install and implement JCL at customer sites. For example, NOTIS will keep parameters that often require local modification in job control library members, and leave the JCL statements that are rarely, if ever, changed as part of members in a PROC library.

3. Ease documentation requirements. A summary of job flow and parameters will be sufficient to run jobs successfully; therefore, Documentation Services will be able to provide JCL instructions to customers more quickly.

Part of our aim in minimizing any local changes required to run JCL is to allow customers to get a new release up as soon as possible, but at the same time to provide customers an easy way to customize parameters after the system is brought up in the distributed format.

To meet these goals, we began with the following overriding standards:

• Differences between VSE and MVS JCL will only occur in areas where the operating systems do not allow compatible approaches. Dataset names, for example, are consistent across the two operating systems, with a symbolic parameter as a high level qualifier and with file structure as the final element for VSAM files (KSDFS, ESDFS, RRDS). Temporary datasets will be cataloged when they are created and deleted after final use. Execution load libraries are defined using a JOBLIB statement in MVS or its equivalent LIBDEF statement in VSE.

• JCL is built from procedure libraries. Generally, only customer-determined parameters and the called procedure appear in a JCL member. Therefore, MVS sites will need to establish a PROCLIB for NOTIS cataloged procedures, and will need to reference this PROCLIB in all NOTIS JCL. VSE sites will similarly reference a LIBDEF PROCSEARCH=(notis procdb) to point to the distribution library for cataloged procedures.

• To ease local implementation, symbolic parameters are used for all values that are likely to require modification at customer sites.

• To assure data integrity, condition code testing is performed for any job steps whose execution depends on a prior step’s successful completion.
As we indicated on Blinet this December, we have also made five assumptions that may impact your local NOTIS installation.

1. Sequential Disk Files
   a) VSE JCL uses VSAM-managed SAM for all sequential disk files. NOTIS assumes that at least three programmer logical units are available in any partition to be dynamically assigned by VSAM. If more than three PLUs are needed, NOTIS provides parameters to allow local PLU assignment.
   b) MVS jobs typically use an &UNIT symbolic parameter, expected to be assigned to SYSODA or DISK, for sequential disk files.

2. Disk High Level Qualifier
   The symbolic high level qualifier (&DHLQ) that is used for sequential disk files is also used for VSAM files.

3. Sort Work Files in VSE and MVS
   a) VSE PROCS assume that NOTIS sites have defined sort work files in standard labels for each partition; therefore, the PROCs do not include DLBL, EXTENT, or ASGN statements for sort work files.
   b) MVS PROCs, on the other hand, include temporary sort work files. NOTIS sites may specify the desired disk with an &SORTUNIT parameter.

4. Documentation
   Documentation will be contained in the technical manuals, rather than within the JCL itself.

5. File Naming Conventions
   JCL for the 5.0 release strictly adheres to the same NOTIS file naming conventions in both VSE and MVS:
   a) DD and DLBL names take the form LzzzHXX for data files, LzzzFXX for index files, where zz corresponds to an appropriate &GROUP parameter (for example, institution group or processing unit) and HXX to an &FILE parameter—in cases where the file type may vary across sites—or to a code that identifies the specific file to be accessed (for example, BIB for bibliographic, AUT for authority).
   b) Similarly, file-id's and dataset names take the form &DHLQ.LzzzFXXttt or &DHLQ.LzzzFXXttt, where &DHLQ is the parameter for the local high level qualifier for disk files, LzzzHXX or LzzzFXX is the DD/DLBL as explained above, and ttt is the VSAM file type (KSDS, ESDS, RDSX). A comprehensive listing of files, codes, and DD/DLBL names follows, with simple DD/DLBL names assuming IN as the institution group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Index</td>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>LINACTX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority File</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>LINAUTX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographic File</td>
<td>BB</td>
<td>LINBBF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill and Fine File</td>
<td>BIL</td>
<td>LINBIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Number Index</td>
<td>CAL</td>
<td>LINCALX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Reserve Index</td>
<td>COR</td>
<td>LINCORX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Period Close File</td>
<td>FPC</td>
<td>LINFPIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund File</td>
<td>FND</td>
<td>LINFND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bibliographic file may also contain copy/volume/MEHL holdings records. The order file may additionally contain either invoice or fund records, or both invoice and fund records. The bibliographic index has previously been called the MHI index.

The NOTIS Technical Support staff has put a tremendous amount of effort into reorganizing JCL for the upcoming release. While there may be a period when our 5.0 JCL will look unfamiliar to you, we at NOTIS expect that the end result of these changes will ease the implementation of the new release and increase our ability to support you during implementation and throughout the life of the release.

Technical Documentation for Release 5.0

Over the last few years we have informally polled library directors and the heads of data processing centers at a number of our customer sites for ways to improve our software. A recurring theme in our conversations has been the need to reduce data processing resources required to run and maintain NOTIS software.

Release 5.0 is our response to that request. With this release, much of the responsibility for maintaining NOTIS software passes from personnel at the data processing center to the library staff. In addition, we have designed the software so that NOTIS is much easier and less time consuming to maintain. The new technical documentation, scheduled for distribution along with the 5.0 tape in March, will reflect this new approach to maintenance. Technical documentation for functionality previously controlled by the computer center will be withdrawn from the manuals. The NOTIS Library Implementation Manual will be expanded to incorporate all the features of the online control file.

Modifying source code also contributes to increased allocation of resources to NOTIS in the computer center. Our research shows that the
Troubleshooting
by Jerry Specht, Chief Systems Engineer

This column is a regular feature of NOTISes. As we encounter problems which we plan to include in the "Troubleshooting Guide" (Appendix E to the Installation & Operations Manual) we list them here in NOTISes so you won't have to wait for a new release in order to be aware of them. If you have suggestions, send them to Jerry Specht. We recommend that you take these troubleshooting pages and append them to the February 1990 "Troubleshooting Guide". The problems have been assigned temporary numbers beginning with V400, so that they will be in sequence. Periodically, we will issue an updated index which will include both these problems and the ones already in the guide. Once per year we will send you an entirely new guide in which all of the problems that have appeared in NOTISes since the last publication of the guide will be integrated and assigned permanent numbers.

V312 Problem: PTP9675
When you run the LB350 job (add/overlay Library of Congress subject authority records), you find that there are records that should be overlaid but aren't.

Causess/Solution:
LB350 will prevent overlay if a non-"DLC" subset is found in an 040 field, or if the 1xx field of the incoming record differs in any way from that of the existing record—this includes a different tag or different indicator values. We have found several instances in which the value of the flag byte (a value that doesn't display online) of the existing 1xx field differs from that of the incoming 1xx. Since this flag byte does not have any meaning in a 1xx field, it seems better to ignore this difference.

The following change will prevent a 1xx from being overlaid only if the data in the field is different. With this change, differences in the tag, the flag byte, or the indicators will not prevent overlay. Insert 3 statements 9 lines after the label A145 in LB350.BAL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OS</th>
<th>R13, D1, R88</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1R</td>
<td>R13, 0, R15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This change will be included in the 5.0 version of LC350.BAL and LC310.BAL.

Note: Please delete the note on page 10.3.3 of the NOTIS Installation and Operations manual which indicates that it is no longer necessary in NEWCOPY DFLCA305 when you NEWCOPY DFLCT005. It is necessary. (Problem V341 in the August 1989 NOTISes previously addressed this. This is for those of you who have come aboard since then.)

V311 Problem: PTP9676
(4.6 and 4.6.1 only)
Merged headings index searches sometimes result in an abend ASIA in DFLCA311 followed by a storage violation that brings down CICS.

Causess/Solution:
Inserting two statements seven lines before the label A263 in both LC310.BAL and LC310.BAL will correct this problem.

| 1991 GTO Pricing |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| GTO Base Price................. | $12,500 |
| Annual Maintenance............. | $ 1,875 |
| Additional Module............. | $ 6,250 |
| Additional Module............. | $ 625 |

GTO users with OCLC or RLIN are reminded that they may add the CD-ROM module. OCLC microcomputers can be used for connection to OCLC, RLIN, and/or a CD-ROM utility. GTO pricing for 1991 follows.

Boldface type in the problem description indicates index terms and/or main topics.

January 1991