



GC23-0707-0

File No. S5520-01

# IBM 5520 Administrative System

Document Distribution Concepts and Facilities



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Document Distribution Concepts and Facilities

First Edition (November 1980)

This edition applies to Release 2 of the IBM 5520 Administrative Processing Program 5611-SS1. Changes are periodically made to the information herein; these changes will be reported in technical newsletters or in new editions of this publication.

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This publication is intended primarily for a person in a company who may be the:

- Project leader for the company.
- Director of office systems.
- Person responsible for making office systems decisions.

Some of this person's responsibilities may include deciding:

- What location and departments get equipment and when they get it.
- What type of document distribution is used.
- The extent to which document distribution is to be used.
- What standards and documents are used in the company.

This manual is also intended for the IBM systems engineer, the IBM marketing representative, and the customer personnel who design the IBM 5520 document distribution network.

The purpose of this manual is to:

- Describe document distribution.
- Describe the advantages of IBM 5520 document distribution.

After reading this manual, the reader should:

- Understand the advantages of IBM 5520 document distribution.
- Understand how his company could use document distribution.
- Understand the characteristics of IBM 5520 document distribution.
- Understand what IBM 5520 document distribution facilities are available.

#### **Prerequisite Publication**

Contact your IBM marketing representative for help in obtaining this publication.

IBM 5520 Administrative System Introduction, GC23-0702

#### **Related Publications**

Contact your IBM marketing representative for help in obtaining these publications.

IBM 5520 Administrative System Planning Considerations and Management, GC23-0716

IBM 5520 Administrative System Implementation, GC23-0711

IBM 5520 Administrative System Reference Manual, SC23-0704

IBM 5520 Administrative System Messages and Recovery Aids Manual,  
GC23-0733

IBM 5520 Administrative System System/370 Host Attach Programmer's Guide,  
SC23-0710

IBM 5520 Administrative System Installation Manual Physical Planning,  
GC23-1002

IBM 5520 Administrative System Remote Device Operator's Guide, GR30-0486

Figure 1 shows the relationship of all the manuals in the IBM 5520 Administrative System library.

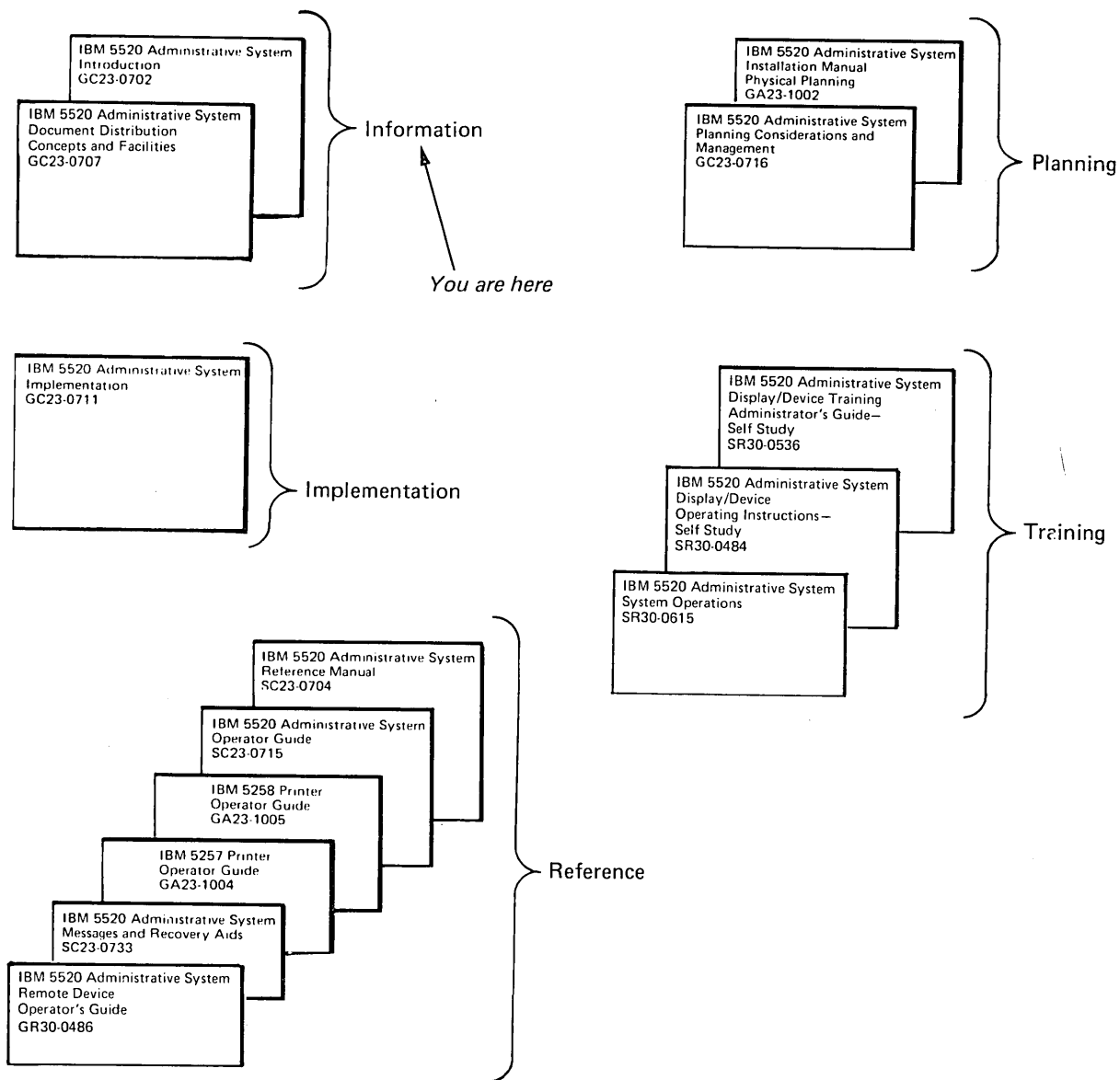


Figure 1. Relationship of the IBM 5520 publication

The text in this manual was prepared on an IBM 5520 Administrative System.

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## CHAPTER 1. STEPS IN PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION

In this age of computers, the office is still burdened with the laborious task of mailing, handling, and storing copies of communications. Technology can move information around the world at electronic speeds, yet an important memo may take days to reach an office just down the hall.

Material and personnel costs continue to rise, forcing office management to seek corresponding increases in productivity.

Until now, for many large enterprises, no integrated system has existed to manage correspondence and documents as the valuable company resource they are. IBM, with its commitment to increased office productivity, offers a powerful tool designed especially for office use. The IBM 5520 Administrative System combines text processing and document distribution in a single system.

Using text processing, an operator can create and revise documents at a display station without producing a single sheet of paper. Documents can be created by typing text, or by obtaining text from documents stored in the system's document library. Text can be changed or deleted, and blocks of text can be moved. Documents can be paginated or printed by the system while the operator is using the keyboard for other processing.

Using an IBM 5520 document distribution network, an operator can distribute (send) documents to places in the same building or to remote locations that have compatible IBM communicating office equipment. An operator can also obtain (receive) documents from compatible IBM communicating office equipment, or from an appropriately-programmed IBM System/370.



Let's look at how a letter is distributed within a company. Distributing within a company is a simple case, yet can be complex.

The flowchart in Figure 2 shows the steps typically required to distribute an internal letter.

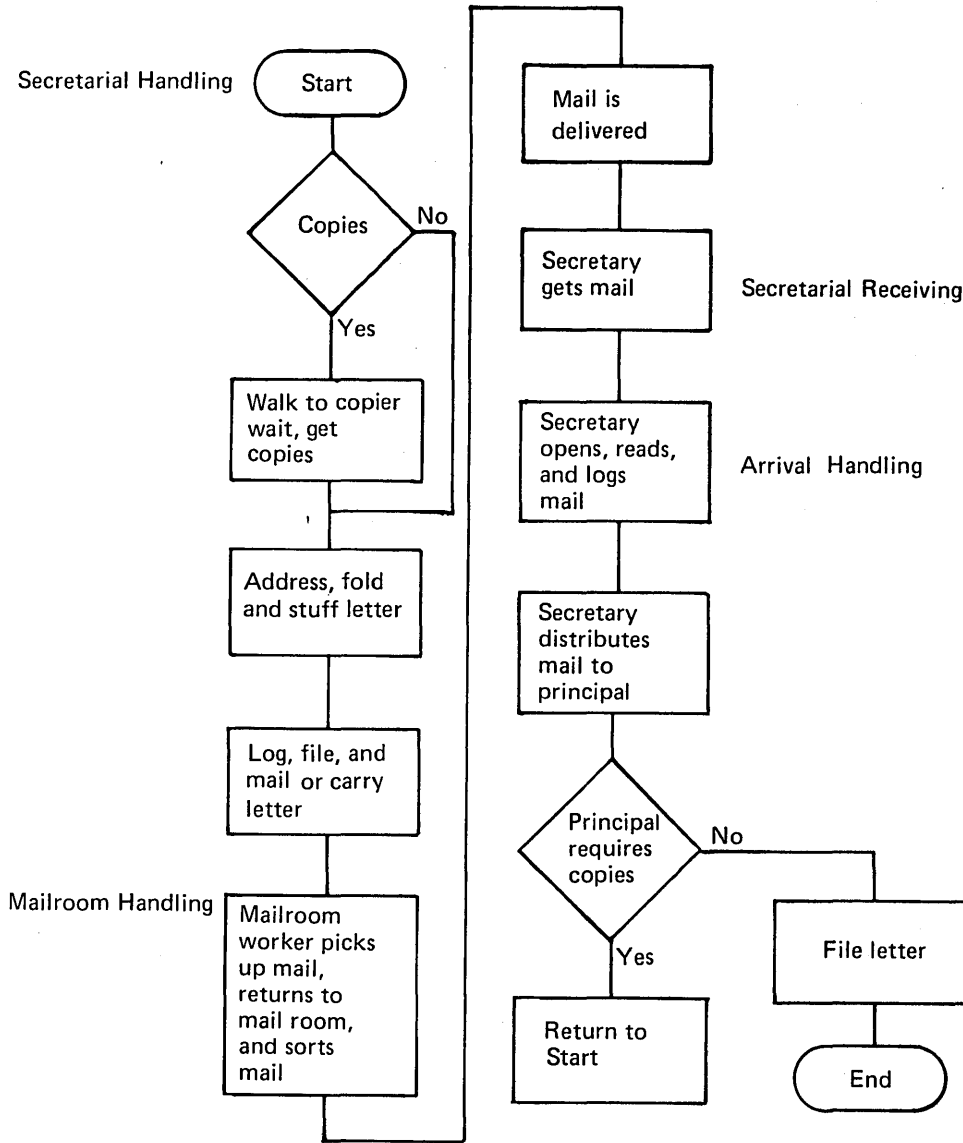


Figure 2. Steps typically required to distribute an internal letter

### SECRETARIAL HANDLING REQUIRED FOR SENDING DOCUMENTS

The secretary must first decide if copies are needed. If so, copies are made. Next, the secretary decides what type of envelope should be used and then addresses, folds, and stuffs the letter.

Depending on the filing system used, the secretary logs or files the letter. Next he decides what is the best delivery method. If the best delivery method is outgoing mail, he mails it. Otherwise, the secretary hand-carries the letter to the addressee.

## MAILROOM HANDLING

The mailroom worker picks up the mail and transports it to the mailroom, where it is sorted into tubs by secretarial area.

Tubs are then picked up and delivered to mail bays where a mailroom worker sorts the mail by secretary. The secretary then picks up the mail.

## ARRIVAL HANDLING

When letters arrive at the destinations, they can go through a set of steps similar to those shown for mailroom handling.

## SECRETARIAL RECEIVING

When the mail is delivered, the secretary:

- Opens the mail.
- Reads the mail.
- Logs the mail, if necessary.
- Distributes the mail to the principal.

When the principal gets the mail, he decides whether copies are required. If so, he returns the letter to the secretary and the entire process starts again. If copies of the letter are not required, the secretary files it.

The situation described is a simple case of mail distribution: internal mail. Procedures become more complex when a letter must be delivered using the external postal service or when a letter goes to a combination of internal and external destinations.

The traditional methods of delivering mail as depicted in Figure 3 have some problems:

- **Timeliness.** Very often this process as described can take from three to five days. Principals, therefore, can spend time on the phone discussing information that is in transit.
- **Cost.** This process can require several people's time to accomplish, and can be subject to labor cost increases. Also, the cost of postage has continued to rise.

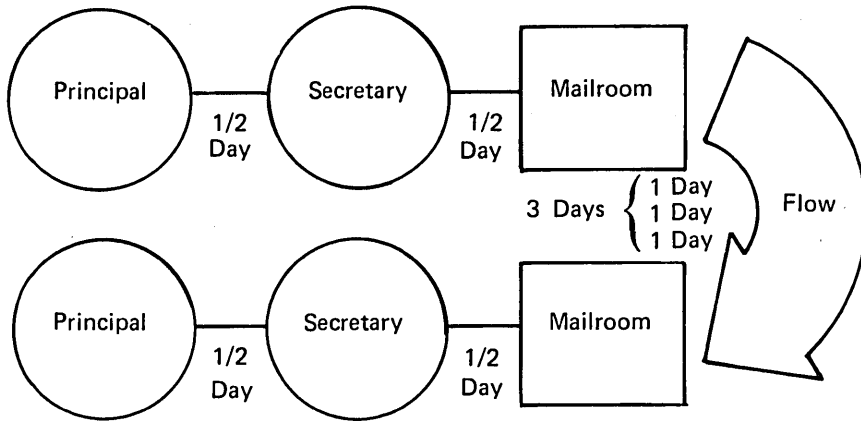


Figure 3. Distribution process

However, the entire distribution process can be cut by several days by using IBM 5520 document distribution. The portion that can be cut is shown in Figure 4 by the dotted line.

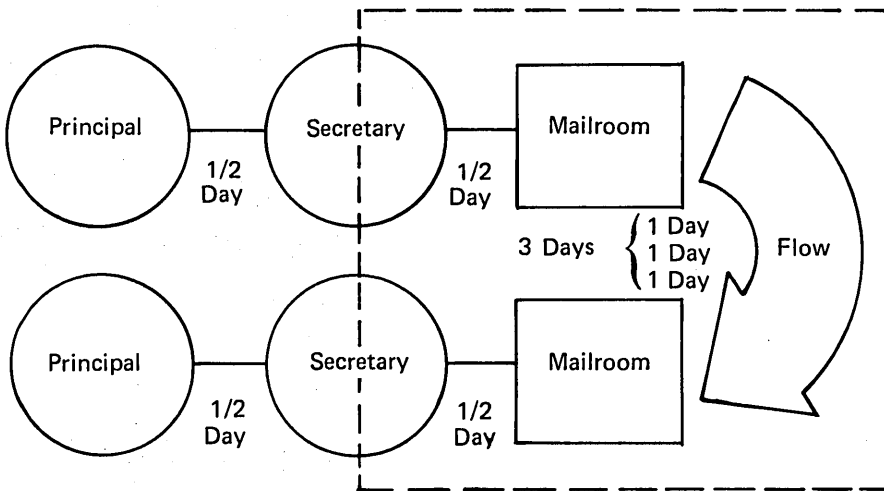


Figure 4. Portion of distribution process cut by IBM 5520 document distribution

IBM 5520 Document Distribution Overview

In a large organization, the distribution of written documents can be as complex as shown in Figure 5. You have offices or warehouses in New York, Denver, San Francisco, Phoenix, and Los Angeles. There can be many people in many locations. Anyone in any location may need to send documents to anyone else, anywhere in the organization.

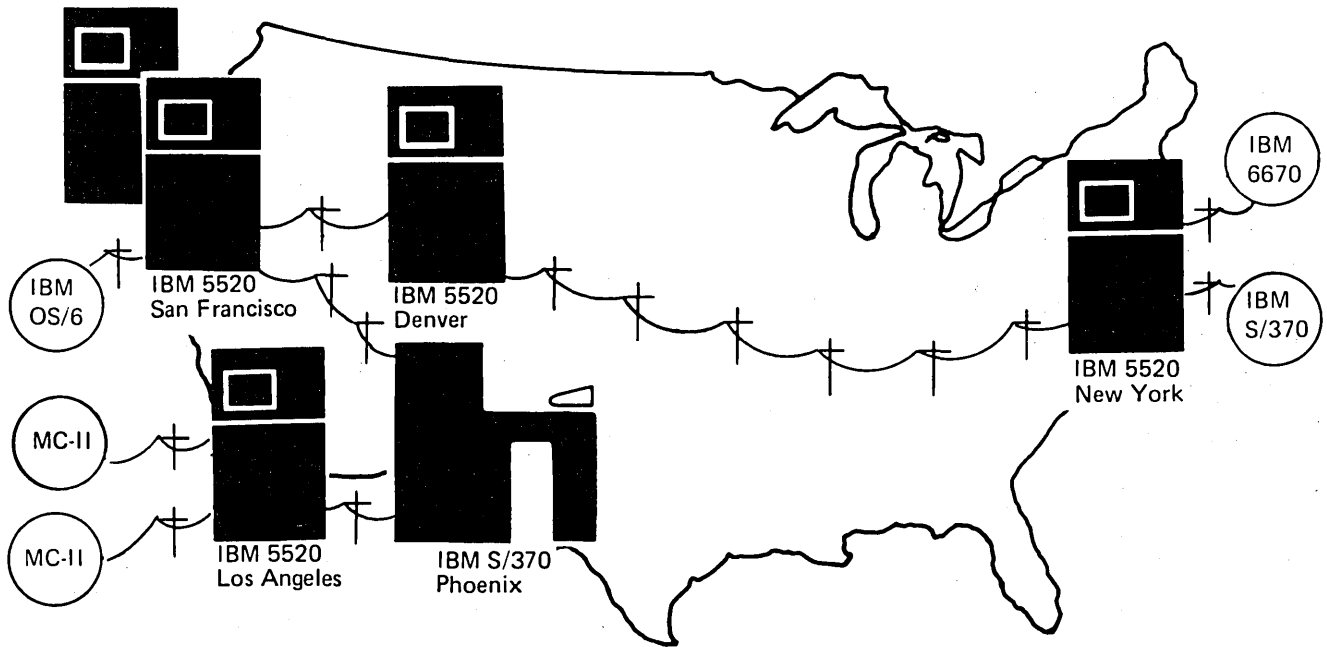


Figure 5. Sample network

You can do all this using IBM 5520 document distribution as shown in Figure 6. It can support many people, both as senders and receivers. These people can work in any number of locations. They can even use types of text-processing equipment other than the IBM 5520, such as the IBM Office System/6 or the IBM System/370. You can use a variety of communication line types, such as switched or nonswitched.

Document distribution is done on the same IBM 5520 as is text preparation.

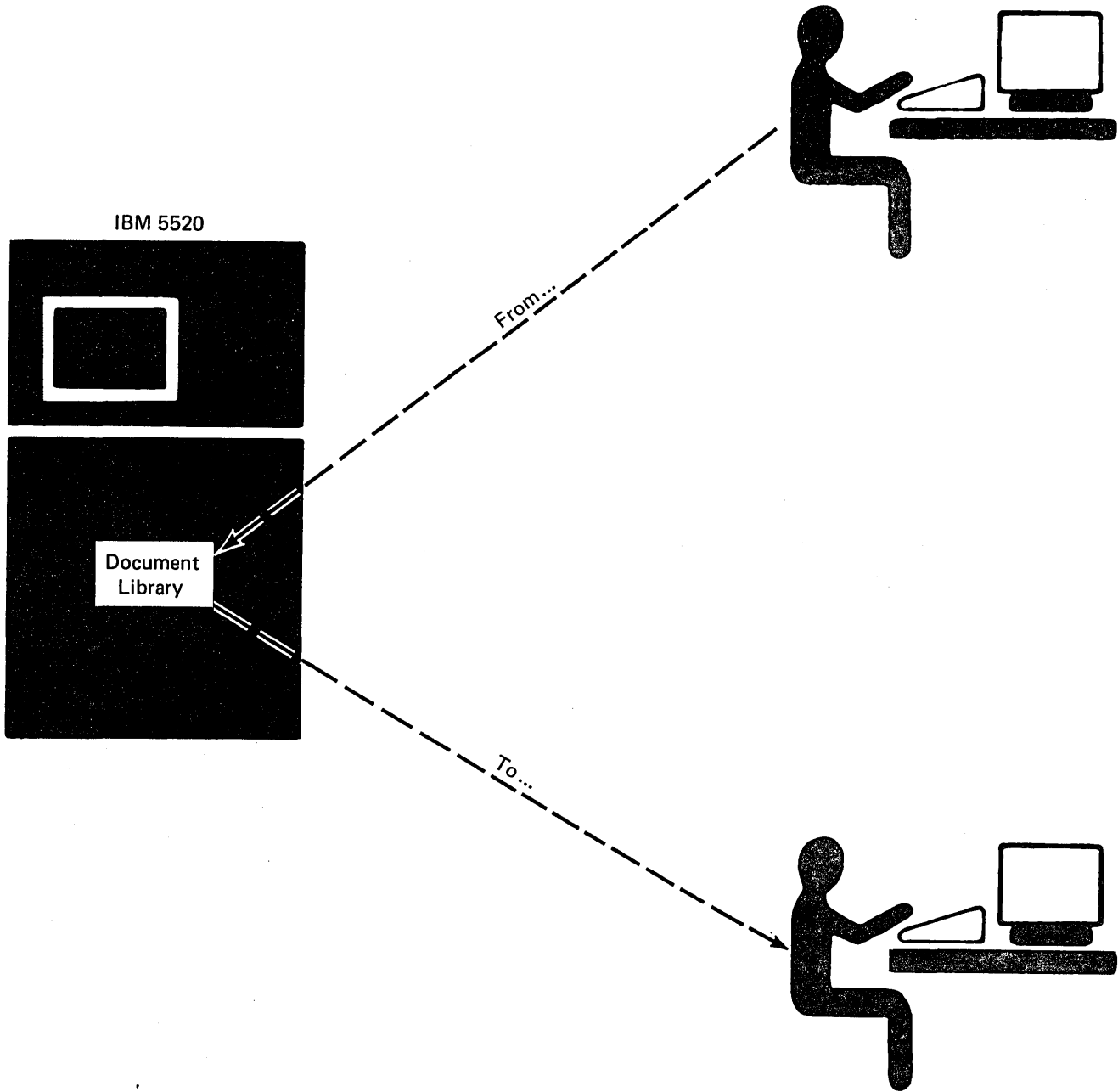


Figure 6. Document distribution (simplified)

As documents are created, they are stored in the system's internal storage (disk), called the document library. From there, the documents are available for revision, printing, or distribution.

When a document is distributed, the system protects the document from being accessed and sends a copy of it over the communication line. Use of document distribution does not require detailed knowledge of text processing or network design. Documents need only be sent to the proper destination.

Documents can be sent to a number of destinations as shown in Figure 7. One obvious destination is another display station operator, but there are others. Local addresses and operators can be associated with remote devices. Operators can use any display station or remote device at their location to distribute and obtain documents.

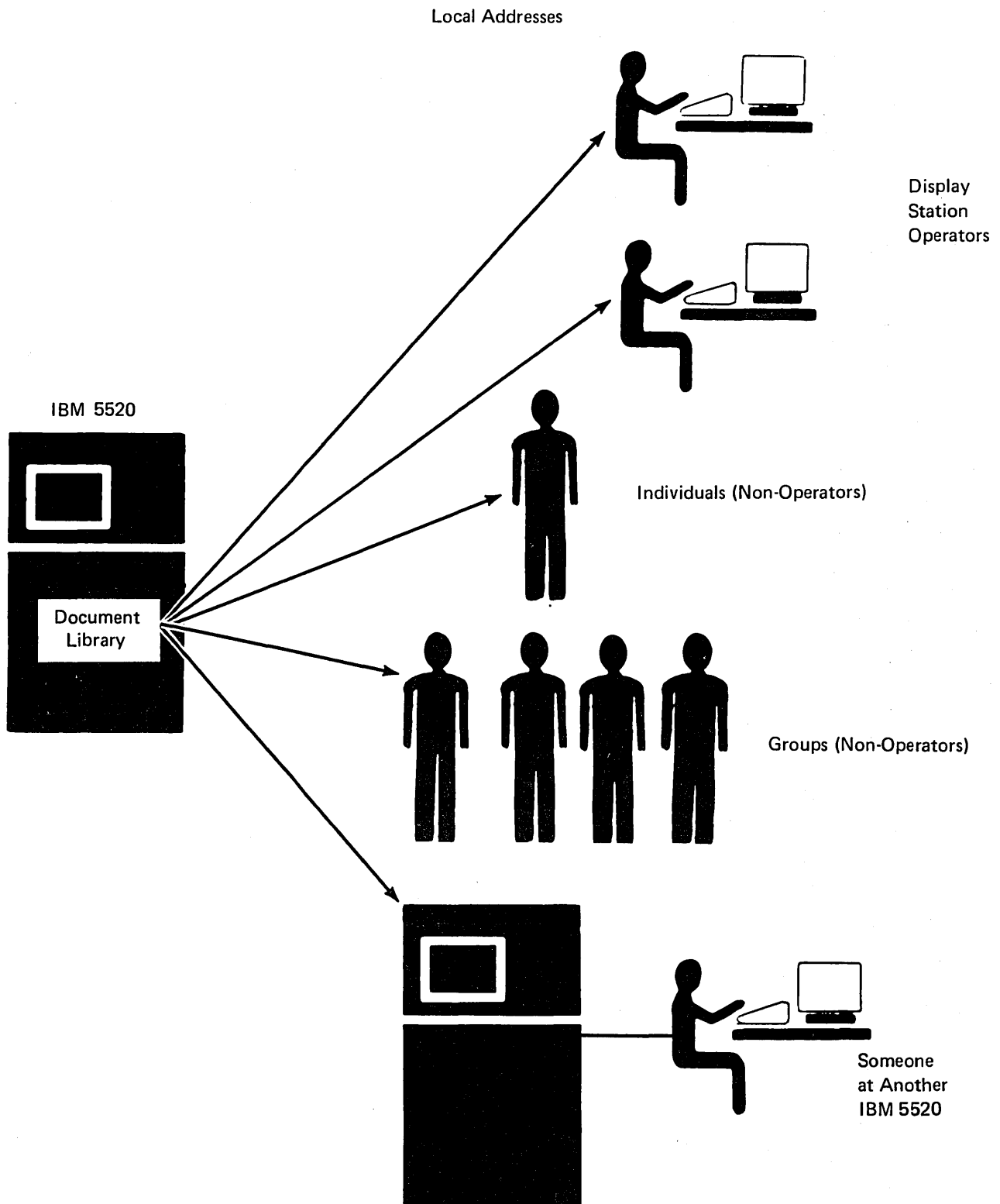


Figure 7. Destinations

Individuals in your company who are not display station operators can be destinations. These people, sometimes called principals, can be personnel like the president or the sales manager.

Groups of people can also be a destination. For example, documents can be sent to the purchasing department, payroll department, or the fourth floor, assuming someone in the group gives the documents to the principals.

These destinations can be associated with another IBM 5520, an appropriately-programmed IBM System/370, or the following remote devices.

- IBM Office System/6 Information Processor\*
- IBM Word Processor/32\*
- IBM 6670 Information Distributor\*
- IBM 6640 Document Printer\*
- IBM Mag Card II Typewriter\*
- IBM 6240 Mag Card Typewriter\*
- IBM Displaywriter System (Release 3\*)

\* These devices must have the BSC communicating feature.

All these possible destinations must be defined in the system before they can be used. They are all defined by creating appropriate profiles.

A profile is a collection of data that describes the characteristics of such things as operators, devices, and destinations.

A local address profile must be created for each non-operator who wants to be uniquely addressable. (Operators within a system are automatically defined as local addresses when their operator profiles are created.) People who receive less mail can be served by a local address defined for the entire department.

If you are in New York and want to send a document to someone in San Francisco, the IBM 5520 in New York must have a profile, called a node profile, that describes San Francisco.

A node is an IBM 5520 or an appropriately-programmed IBM System/370 that communicates with another IBM 5520. In this example, New York and San Francisco are both nodes.

Appendix B - IBM 5520-to-IBM System/370 Communications gives more information about how the IBM System/370 can be used with the IBM 5520 for document distribution.



All profiles are created using menus. Figure 8 shows the menu for creating a local address profile.

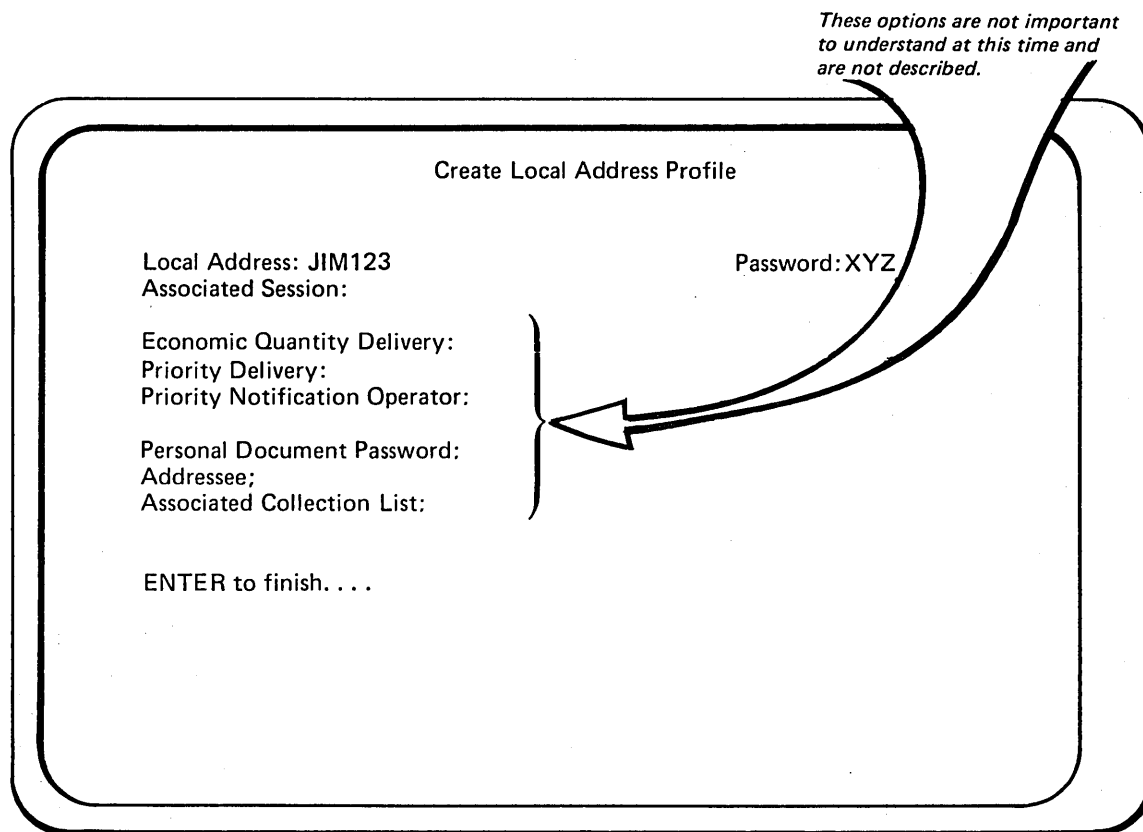


Figure 8. Create local address profile menu

Menus are one major advantage of the IBM 5520. By interactively specifying answers to questions on menus, the operator defines communication characteristics to the system. Thus, the need for complex customer programming is eliminated.

Every local address must have a name. This name is used when sending a document to that local address.

Local addresses can have passwords for security. If a local address has a password, no operator can get the documents sent to that local address unless he uses the correct password.

Menus are also used to create remote device profiles for each device attached to an IBM 5520. Devices that can be attached to the IBM 5520 are:

- Another IBM 5520
- IBM Office System/6 Information Processor\*
- IBM Word Processor/32\*
- IBM 6670 Information Distributor\*
- IBM 6640 Document Printer\*
- IBM Mag Card II Typewriter\*
- IBM 6240 Mag Card Typewriter\*
- IBM Displaywriter System (Release 3)\*
- IBM System/370

\* These devices must have the BSC communicating feature.

The network shown in Figure 9 spans the country and includes six nodes. Each node can have a number of display station operators that can send documents to any destination in the network.

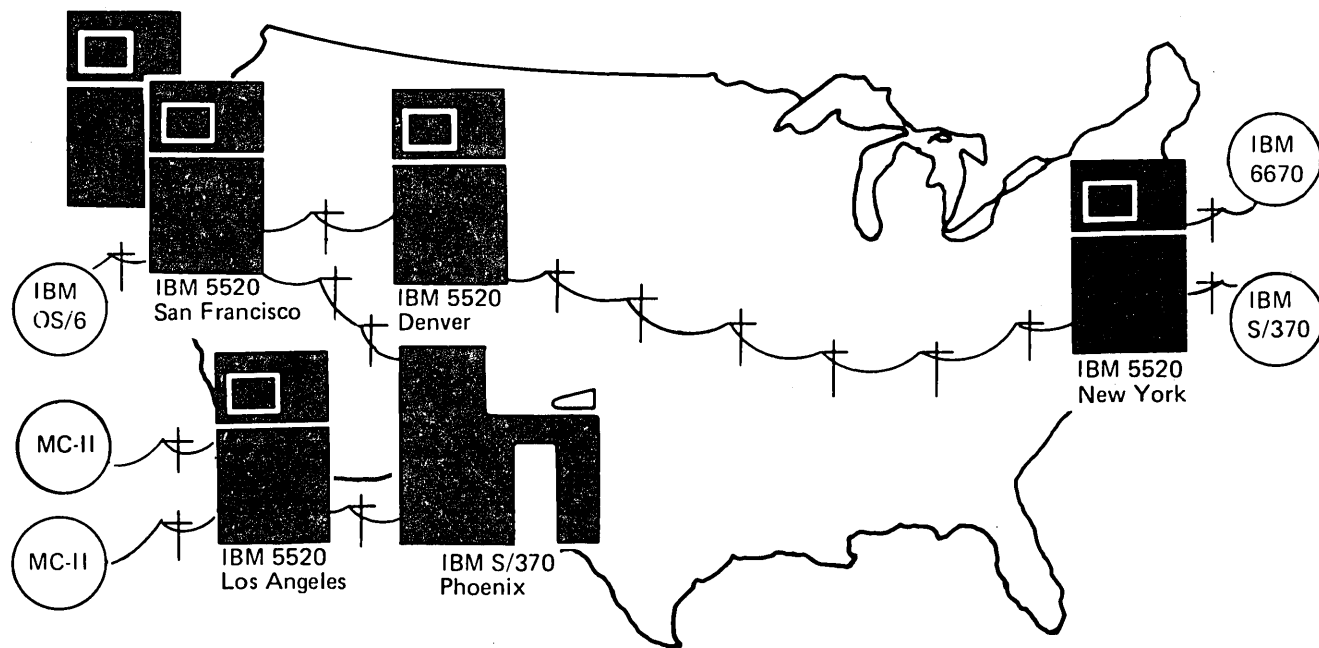


Figure 9. Sample network

Notice that San Francisco has two IBM 5520s close together (within 1524 cable meters or 5000 cable feet). These can be attached using twinaxial cable, which is used in lieu of telephone lines. Several printers can also be attached with that same line, but the IBM 5520 must be the last device on the line.

Of course, all destinations do not have to be display station operators. Some destinations can be associated with remote devices attached by telephone lines, such as the IBM System/370 shown in New York, the IBM Mag Card II Typewriters shown in Los Angeles, and the IBM Office System/6 shown in San Francisco.

# DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OPERATION

This section describes how document distribution works. See Figure 10.

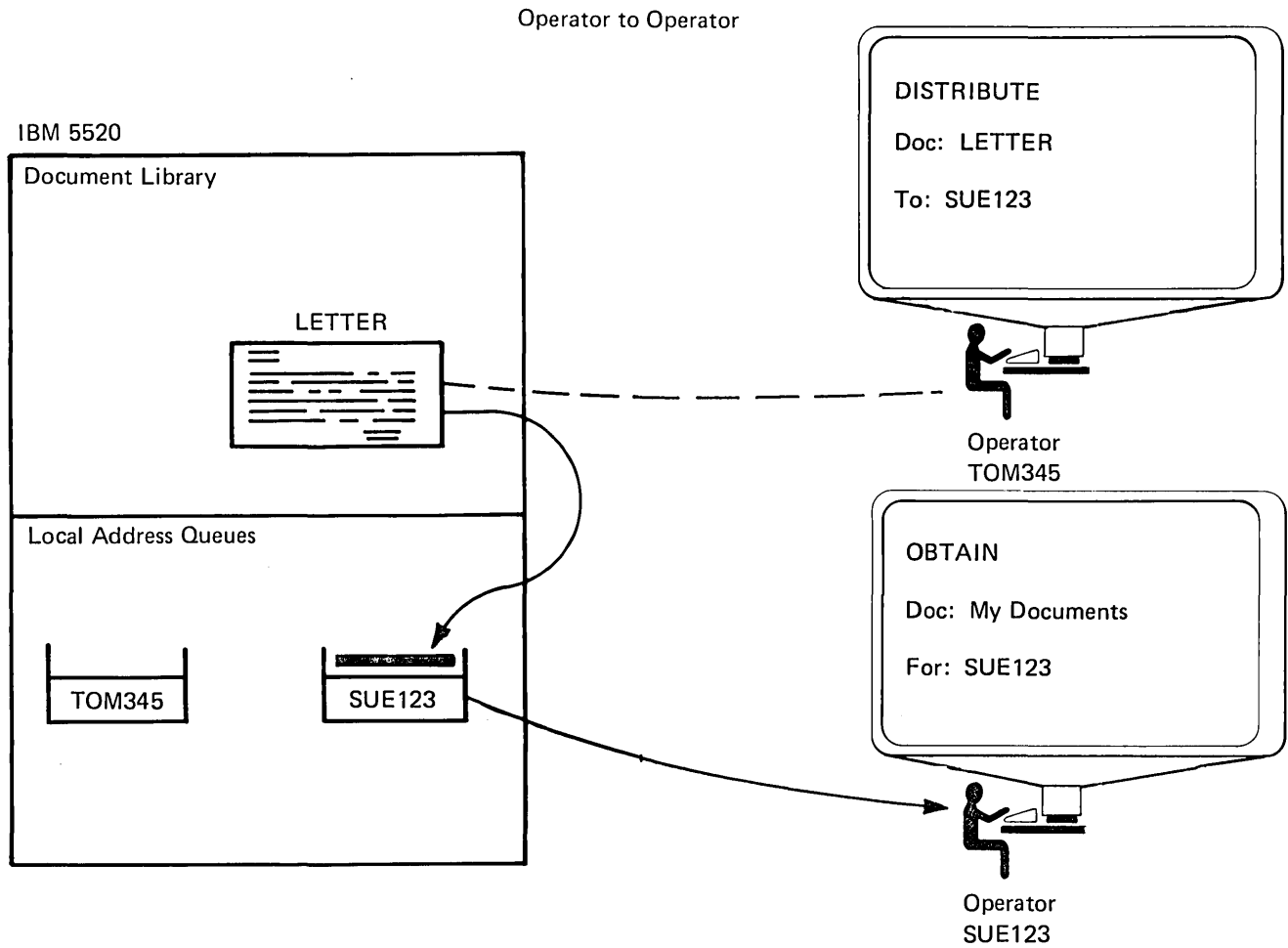


Figure 10. How IBM 5520 document distribution works

Figure 10 shows how a document is distributed from one display station operator to another in a single node. This is the simplest type of distribution.

Operator TOM345 requests that a document named LETTER, which is stored in the document library, be sent to operator SUE123.

Every local address has a queue, or holding area, where the location of the document is placed when it is sent. The location of LETTER is placed in the queue for SUE123. Internal storage therefore is conserved because a complete copy of the document need not be stored for each destination.

Figure 10 also shows a document being distributed to a single destination, but a document can be distributed to several destinations with one request.

The system is finished distributing when it places the document in the local address queue. But in order to retrieve the document, the receiving operator must obtain it. When obtaining the document, the operator has the option to print and/or to store, or to cancel delivery of the document. The operator can also skip a document in the queue and obtain it later.

Operators use menus, like the one in Figure 11, to request distribution of a document. In the simplest case, an operator need indicate only the local address.

Distribute Document

Document Name: LETTER  
Personal Document: NO  
Acknowledge Delivery: YES

Priority Delivery: YES

Destination ID		
Node Local Address	Node Local Address	Node Local Address
PAT535		
JON536		
TOM537		

ENTER to finish . . . .

Figure 11. Distribute document menu (simplified)

The operator can send a document as a personal document. When a document is sent as personal, the receiving operator must use the correct personal document password in order to obtain the document.

The operator can also send the document as a priority document. The system sends a priority document as soon as possible and before all other non-priority documents destined for the same node. The system sends the receiving operator a message when the priority document arrives.

A sending operator can request acknowledgment of delivery to ensure that the document is received. The system generates this acknowledgment and returns it to the sending operator's local address queue when the receiving operator obtains the document.

## DISTRIBUTION LISTS

Operators often distribute documents to the same list of destinations. The system allows operators to create distribution lists once, store them, and use them repeatedly. When distributing a document, the operator indicates the name of the list rather than each individual local address. See Figure 12. The system sends the document to everyone on the list.

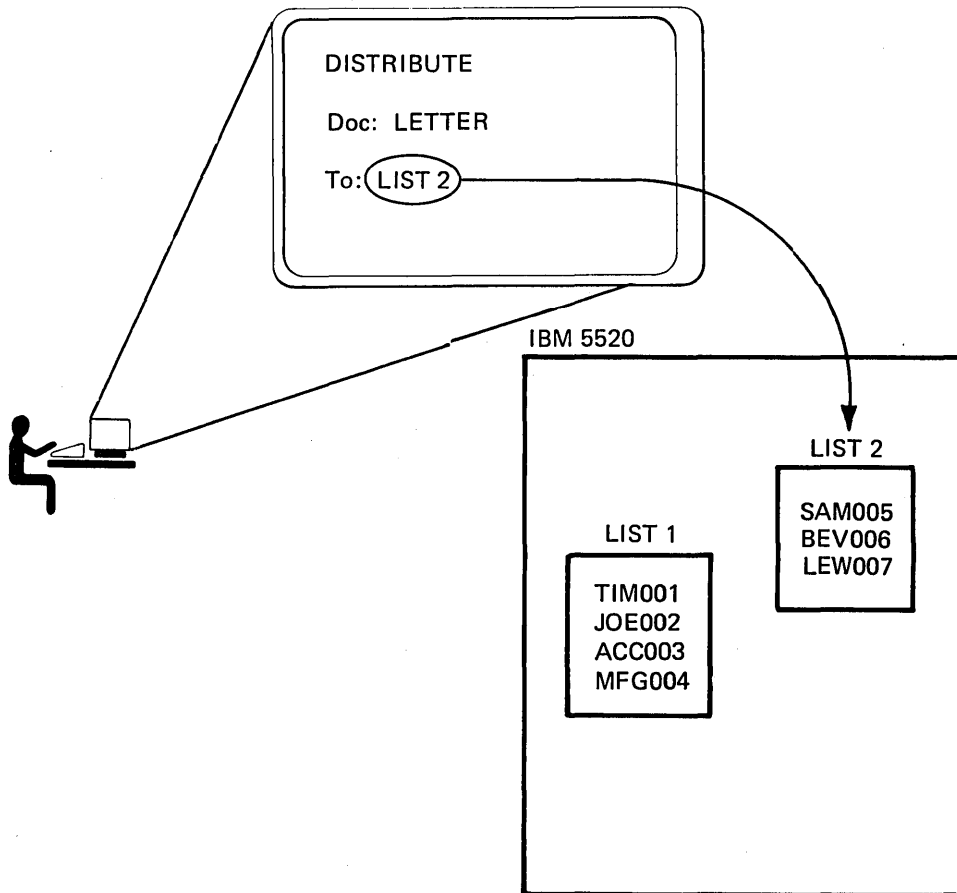


Figure 12. Distribution list sample

The operator can obtain a specific document, all his own documents, all documents for a particular local address, or all documents for all principals supported by the operator.

To obtain documents, the operator uses the Obtain Document menu shown in Figure 13.

```
Obtain Document

Document Name: LETTER
Distribution Document Name: NYC_TOM345_0234
Addressee: FRED MARX, VP SALES
Personal Document: YES
Acknowledge Delivery: YES                      Priority: NO
Destination Name: MARX
Action: Print                                  Personal Doc. Password:
If Print action selected ...
If Store action selected ...

ENTER to continue ...
```

Figure 13. Obtain document menu (simplified)

The Obtain Document menu:

- Identifies the name of one of the documents waiting to be delivered.
- Indicates whether the document is personal, acknowledge delivery, or priority.
- Allows the operator to print and/or store, skip, or cancel delivery of the document.

The menu also shows the unique name assigned to the document by the system during distribution. The system uses this distribution document name to control, track, and manage the flow of documents. It consists of the:

- Name of the sending node.
- Name of the sending operator.
- Sequence number, which is incremented each time a document is distributed by the operator. Each operator has his own set of sequence numbers.

The distribution document name also provides an alternative to a person's signature. Because the system assigns the name, and because it is unique in the network, it is like an "electronic signature."

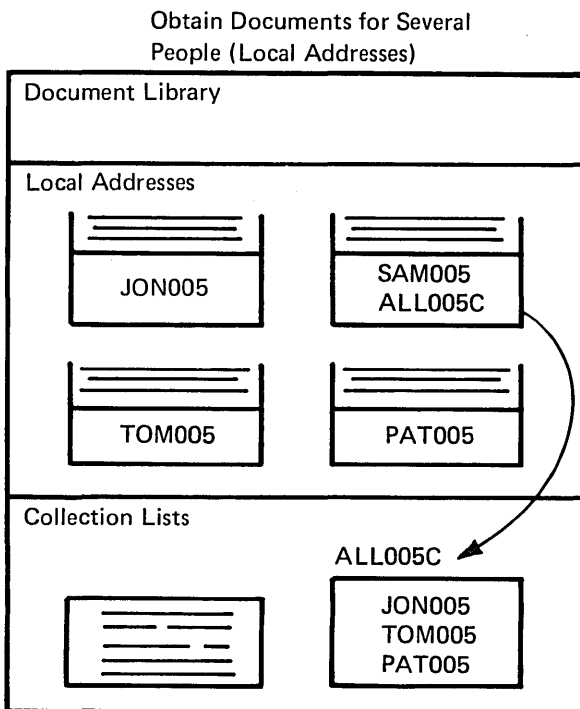


## COLLECTION LISTS

Suppose an operator obtains documents for several people. That operator would have to make a separate request for each of them to get their documents. That may be inconvenient. The IBM 5520 supports collection lists to solve that problem.

The collection list enables the operator to obtain a document for a predefined list of people with one request.

In Figure 14, a collection list called ALL005C is defined for operator SAM005. The list contains the local addresses of the principals in department 005. This list allows operator SAM005 to get documents for himself, for JON005, TOM005, and PAT005, with a single obtain request. Any operator can have a collection list.



Obtain for SAM005 gets all documents for:

SAM005  
JON005  
TOM005  
PAT005

Figure 14. Collection list sample

The operator can see the menus in Figure 15 to obtain information for each document waiting to be delivered. The report from this Display/List Distribution Information menu gives information about documents to be delivered or is used to check the status of documents for which the operator requested acknowledge delivery.

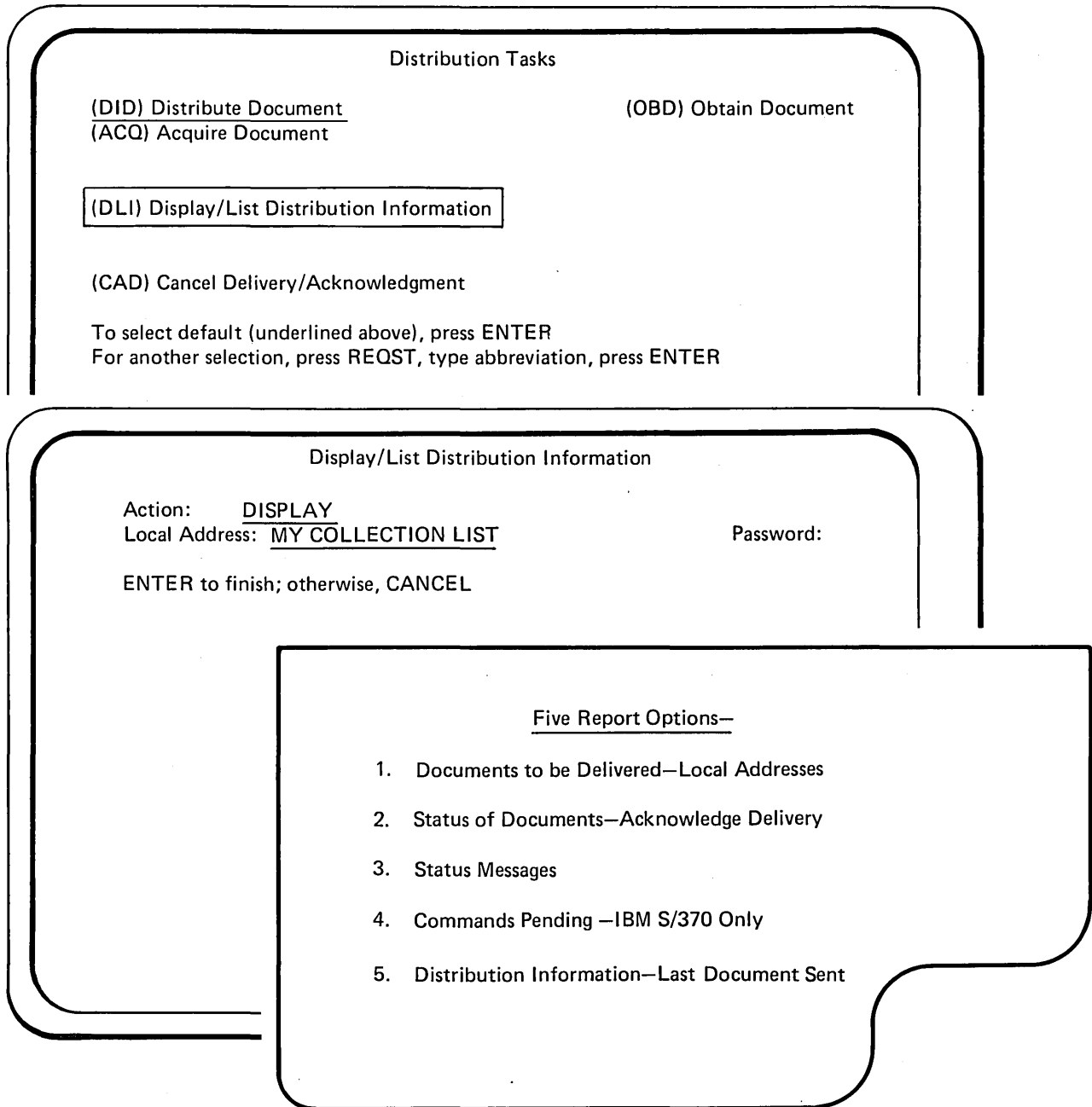


Figure 15. Display/list distribution information

The operator does not see the contents of the document when he displays these menus; only information about the document is displayed.

## MULTIPLE-NODE SYSTEMS

Thusfar, a single-node system has been described. This section describes how documents are sent from one node to another. See the sample network in Figure 16.

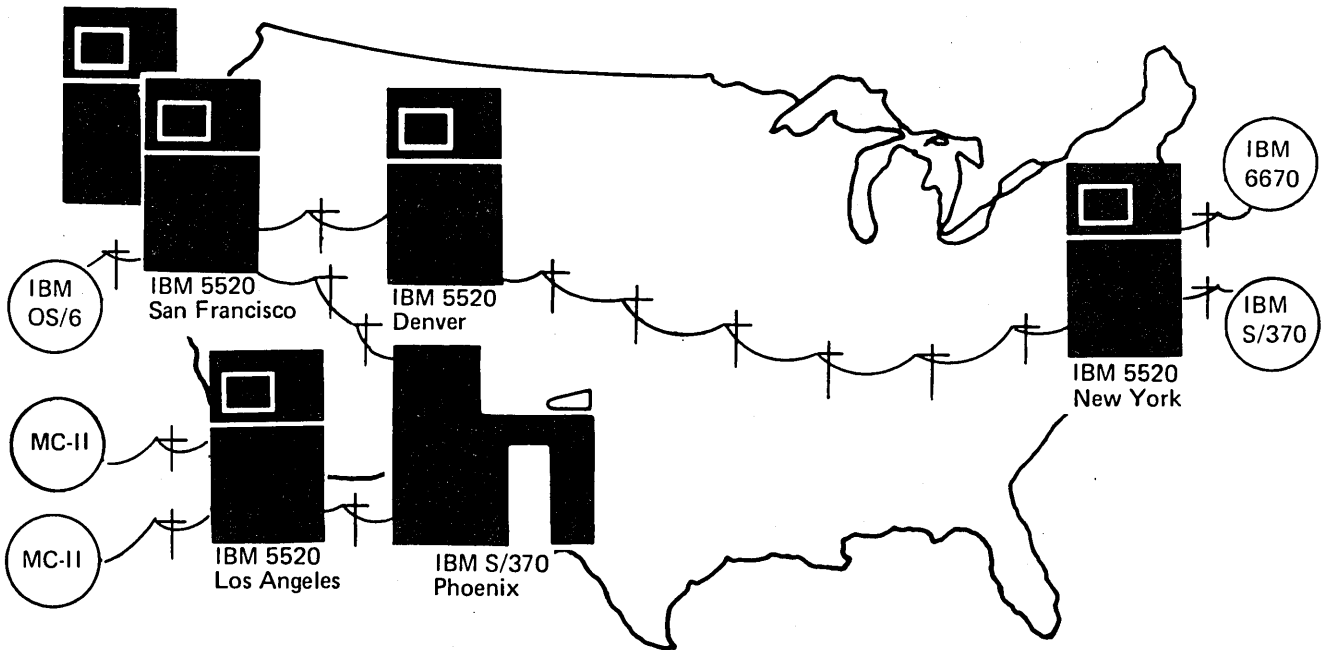


Figure 16. Sample network

Suppose operator JAN360 in New York sends a document to operator SAM370 in Denver. Before JAN360 can do that, a node profile that describes the Denver node must have been created in the New York node. Then, to distribute a document, JAN360 must specify the node name and the local address on the Distribute Document menu.

An operator in Denver can distribute a document to an operator in New York in the same way provided:

- The Denver node contains a node profile that describes the New York node.
- The operator specifies the node name in addition to the local address on the Distribute Document menu.

Figure 17 shows how the document gets from New York to Denver.

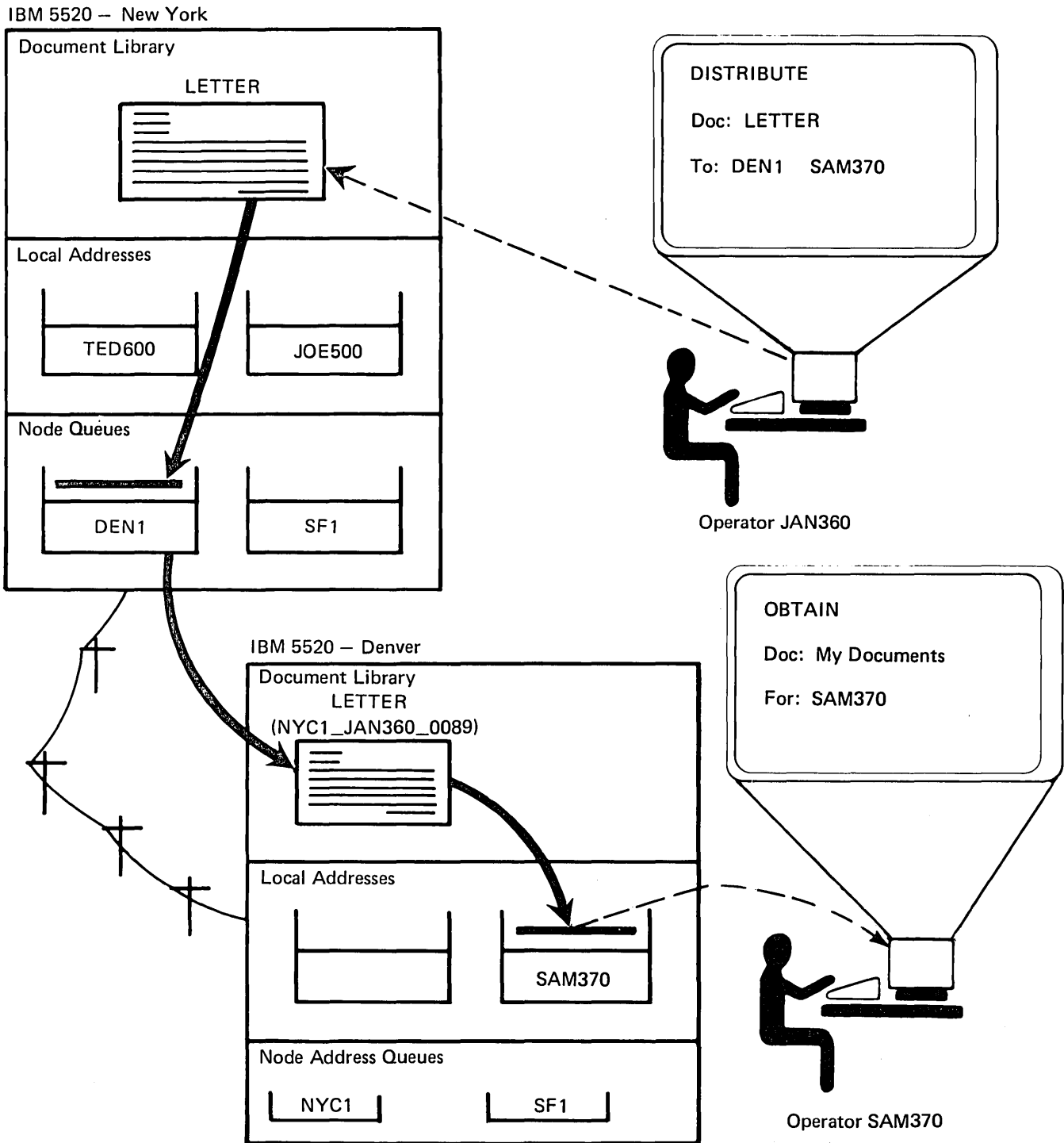


Figure 17. Document flow from New York to Denver

Notice that, although Denver can have many local addresses, all documents distributed from New York to Denver first go to a node queue (holding area) for Denver. When they arrive at Denver, they go to the document library, then to the appropriate local address queue. Even though the document is in the document library, it can only be obtained.

In order for a document to get from one node to another, a communication connection must be made. The IBM 5520 establishes the connection whenever it is needed. You tell the IBM 5520 when the connection is needed by choosing one or more of the following delivery scheduling options:

- Economic Quantity Delivery

Rather than making a connection to send each document, an IBM 5520 can accumulate a specified number of documents and send them all.

To avoid having the IBM 5520 making connection during busy times of day or when phone charges are higher, you can specify three blocks of time during which the connection should not be made, even if the required number of documents has accumulated.

- Time of Day

You can specify up to three times of day when the connection should be made. At each specified time, all documents in the node queue are sent.

- Priority

With this option, you can specify that a priority document be sent as soon as possible and before any other non-priority documents. You can specify that other documents be distributed when another system is contacted to distribute a priority document.

When connection is made, documents are exchanged in both directions.

Delivery scheduling, establishing the connection (except if manual call and answer are used), and transmission of documents is all done by an IBM 5520 without operator intervention. The sending operator need only request the distribution of a document to the correct local address. The receiving operator need only obtain the documents after they arrive.

## DISTRIBUTION LISTS

Using distribution lists to distribute documents within a node has been described. Distribution lists can also be used to distribute documents to other nodes in the network. See Figure 18.

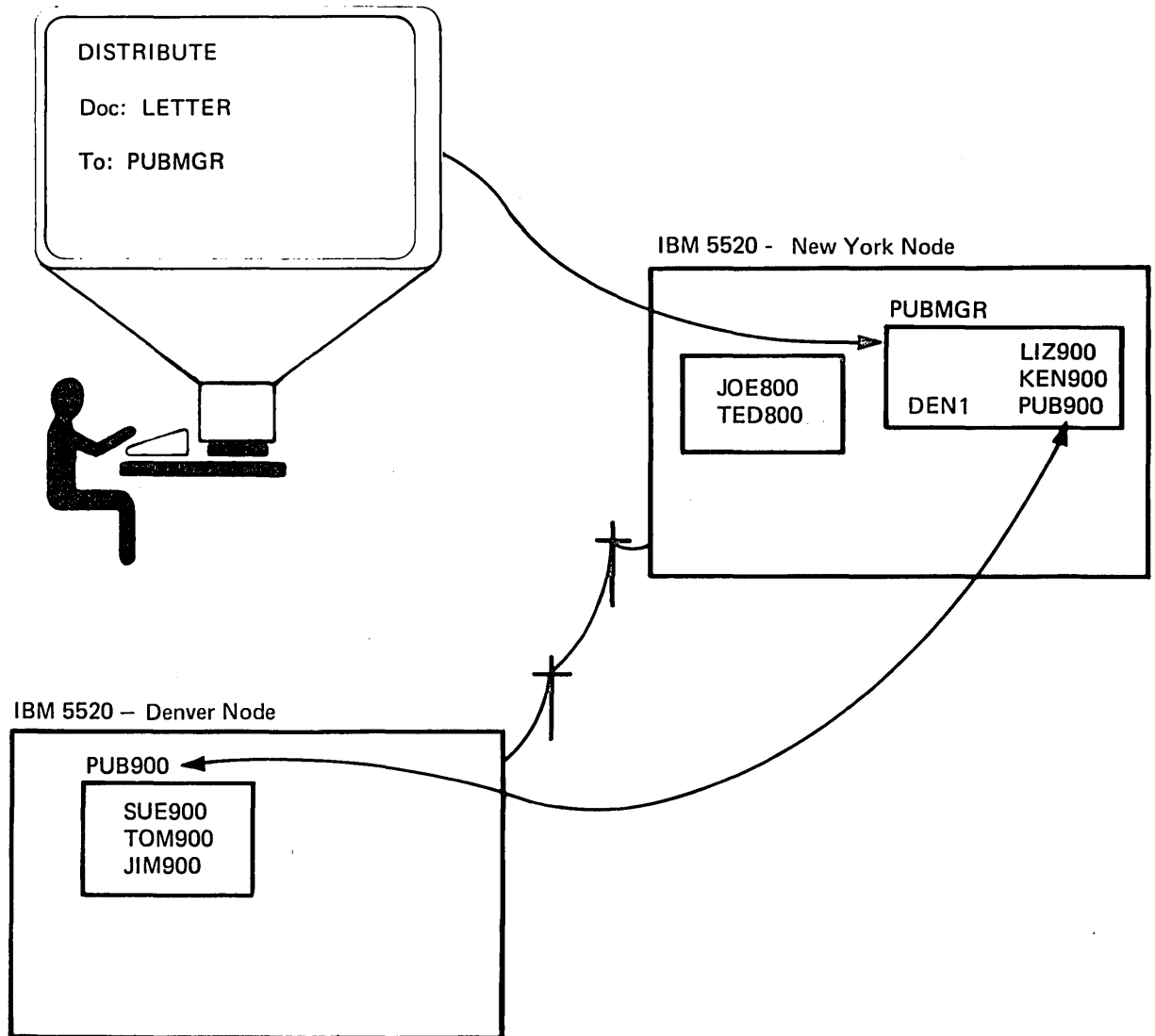


Figure 18. Distribution list sample

As shown in Figure 18, a distribution list can contain the name of another distribution list. However, this other distribution list must be defined in another node and must contain only local addresses within the node where the list is defined.

Notice on the list `PUBMGR` that local addresses `LIZ900` and `KEN900` are not preceded by a node name. When a node name is not specified, the system assumes that the local address is in the node where the distribute request originated.

## SECURITY AIDS

The IBM 5520 helps prevent unauthorized people from seeing your documents by providing passwords.

Operator passwords, if assigned, prevent someone who does not use the correct password from signing onto the system.

Local address passwords, if assigned, prevent someone who does not use the correct password from obtaining documents for the local address. (However, if the local address is on the signed-on operator's collection list, the password is not required.)

Node passwords, if assigned, help prevent a node from establishing communication with your node unless the password is communicated.

Personal document passwords, if assigned, help prevent someone who does not use the correct password from obtaining personal documents. In order to obtain a personal document for someone else, an operator may have to know both the local address password and the personal document password.

Another security aid between IBM 5520s is security IDs.

You can assign each device in a network a unique security ID and then define to the IBM 5520 which devices are authorized to call. When a device calls, the IBM 5520 checks the security ID to determine if the device is authorized. If the device is not authorized, the IBM 5520 disconnects the communication connection.

The IBM 5520 also supports encryption devices. These encryption devices scramble data before it is transmitted across a communication line. If the line were tapped, it is unlikely that the information would make sense. Another encryption device at the destination unscrambles the information so the authorized people can use it. Both IBM 3845 and IBM 3846 Data Encryption Devices are supported.

## ERROR RECOVERY

The IBM 5520 is designed to detect most errors, to correct them, if possible, or provide a message or status response so that an operator can correct the error. Some of the ways the system handles errors are described in the following examples.

When an operator requests that a document be distributed, the system first validates the selected options, then, in the background, validates all local address names, distribution list names within the distributing node, and node names. If the system detects an error, it sends a message so

that the distributing operator can correct the error and distribute the document again.

If an operator sends a document to a nonexistent local address in another node, the system detects the error and sends a message to the distributing operator so that he can correct the error and distribute the document again.

As the document flows from one node to another, the system is designed to check that the document successfully arrives at one node before deleting it from the sending node. If a power failure, line failure, or modem problem occurs while the document is being transmitted, a status response is returned to the sending node so that the document is sent again. See Figure 19. Any partial document that may be in the receiving system is deleted. All this happens without operator action.

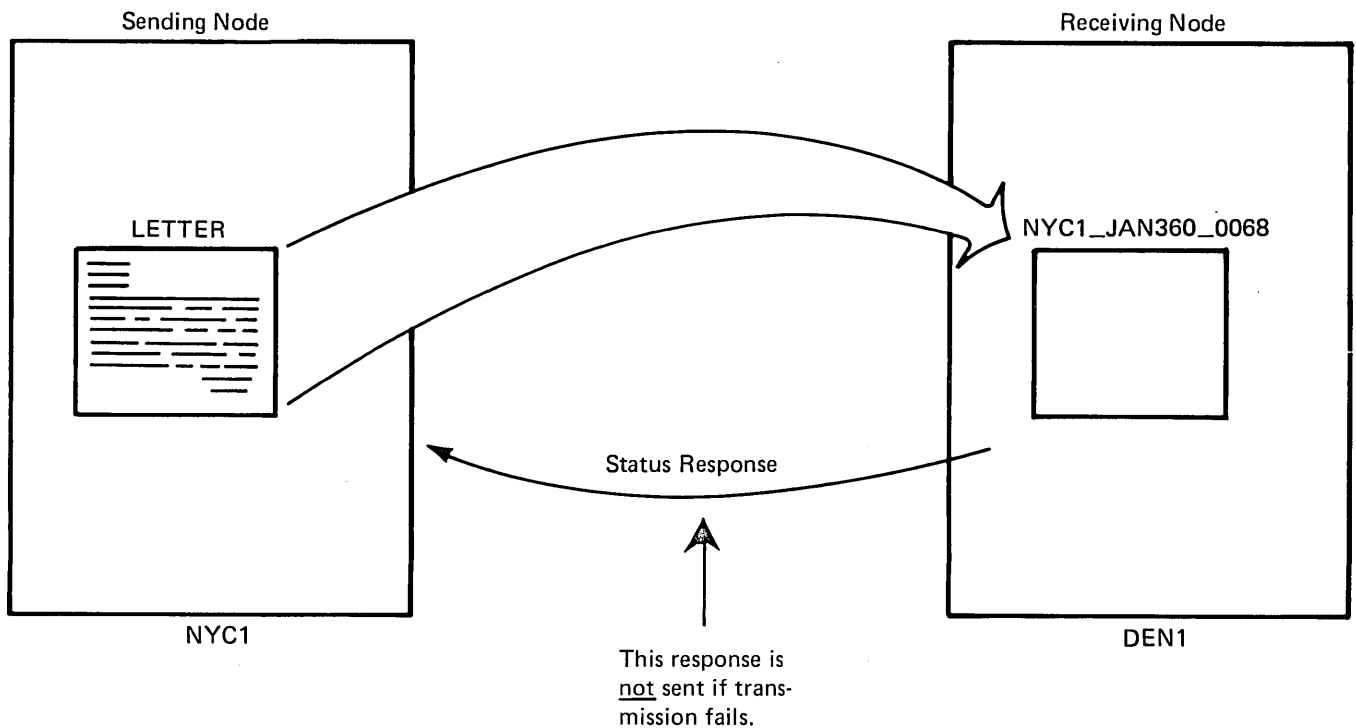


Figure 19. Transmission failure

If the failure occurs after the document arrives, but before the status response is returned to the sending node, the system corrects the error, again, without operator action. The sending system, because it has not received the status response indicating the document arrived, sends the document again. When this second document arrives, the receiving system recognizes that it already has the document and deletes the duplicate.

The system is designed to recognize when a document is out of sequence and sends a message to the system operator. A lost or out-of-sequence document can be manually tracked through the network using the optional production log facility. This log, maintained by each system through which the document passes, can be used to determine the path of the document and which node currently has it.



## STORE AND FORWARD SYSTEM DESIGN

Up to this point, the distribution of documents described has been done in a simple two-node network.

If you want communication between New York and each of the other nodes, the node-to-node design shown in Figure 20 can be implemented using the IBM 5520 techniques described thusfar.

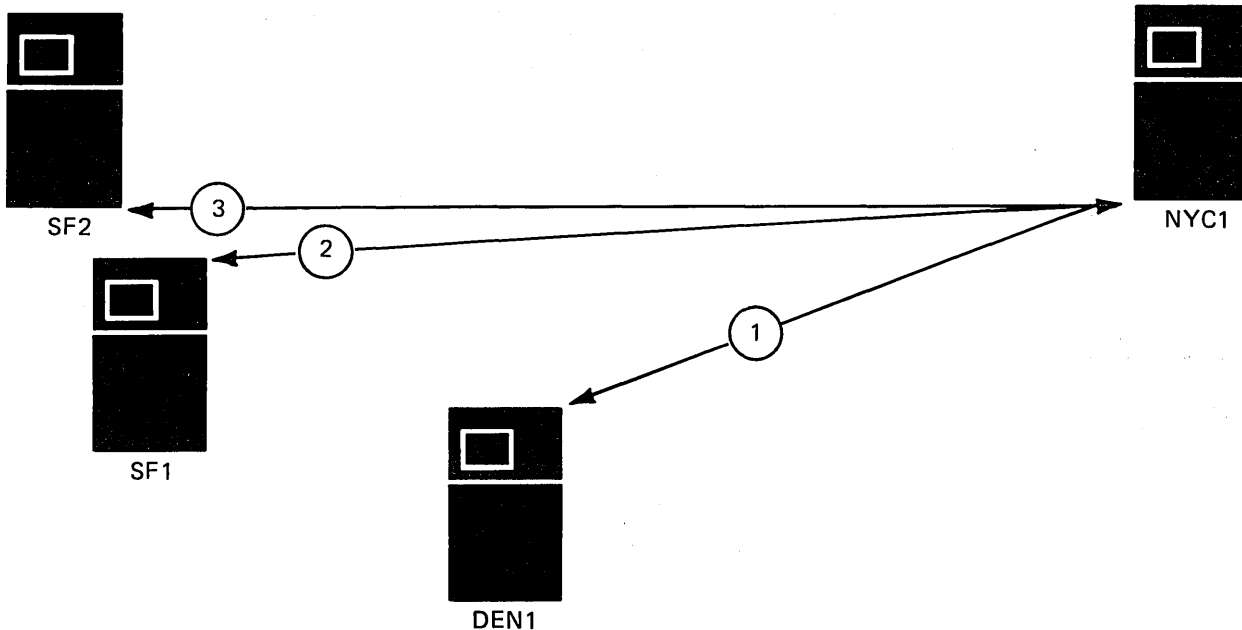


Figure 20. Simple node-to-node connections

With this design, NYC1 can contact each of the other nodes directly to send (and receive) its documents. During a busy day, this can result in many long distance telephone calls (assuming switched lines are used). Documents are exchanged between two nodes during each node-to-node connection. Because the most expensive part of a long distance telephone call is usually the first minute, several short calls are more expensive than fewer, long calls.

If nonswitched lines are used, this network design requires a separate line between each pair of nodes. As a result, this node-to-node design is often a more expensive way of sending documents.

Now assume that you want to enable any node in the network to communicate with any other node in the network shown. Note in Figure 21 that six communication connections are required.

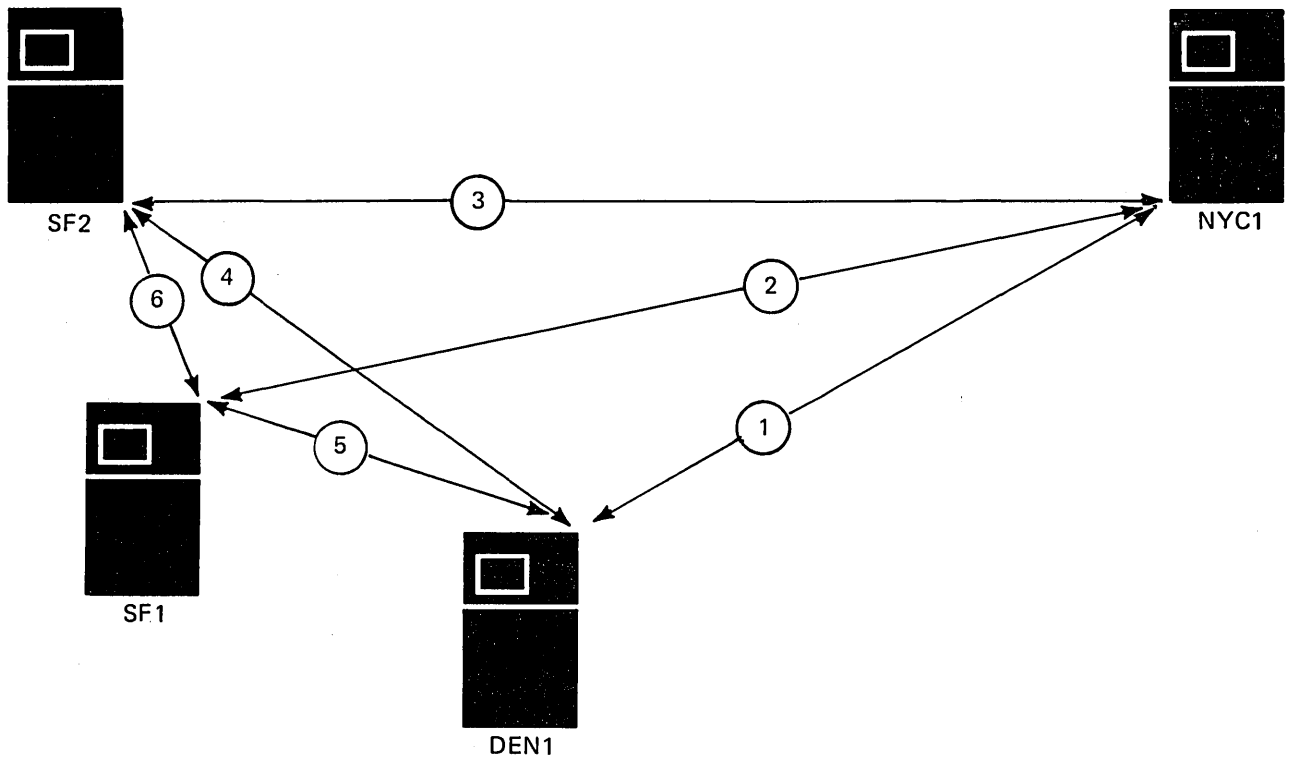


Figure 21. Multi-node connections

This design can become very complex when nodes are added. Assume a node is added in both Chicago (CHI1) and Atlanta (ATL1). Note in Figure 22 that 15 communication connections are required.

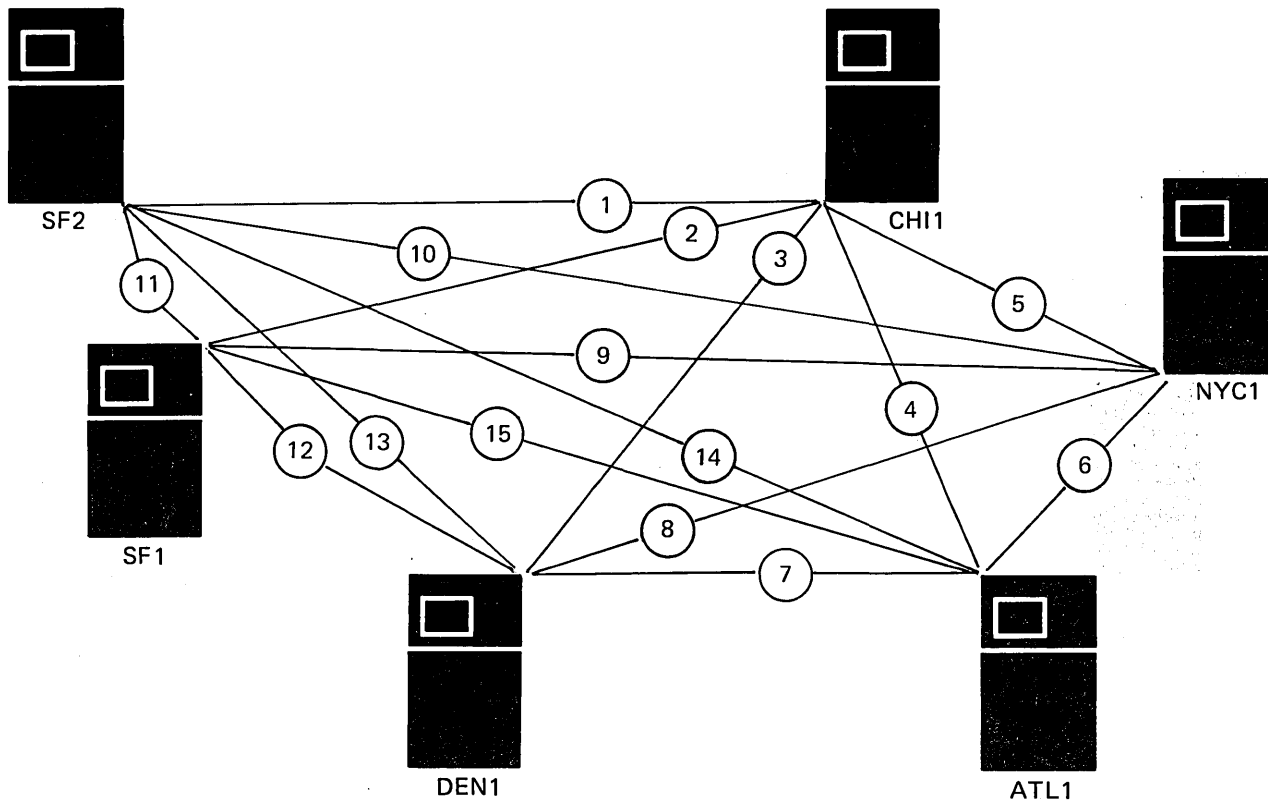


Figure 22. Complex node-to-node connection

Node-to-node network design can be simple, but as the number of nodes increases, the number of long distance calls or communication connections increases, and the network can become very complex.

The IBM 5520 provides a design concept that solves some of the problems inherent in a node-to-node network. It is called store-and-forward. Store-and-forward design enables a node to:

- Obtain its own documents.
- Obtain and hold documents destined for other associated nodes.
- Send those documents to the associated nodes.

Let's look at the sample network of four IBM 5520 nodes in Figure 23 and assume that:

- Any node can send documents to every other node.
- All nodes have the profiles required to do store-and-forward document distribution.

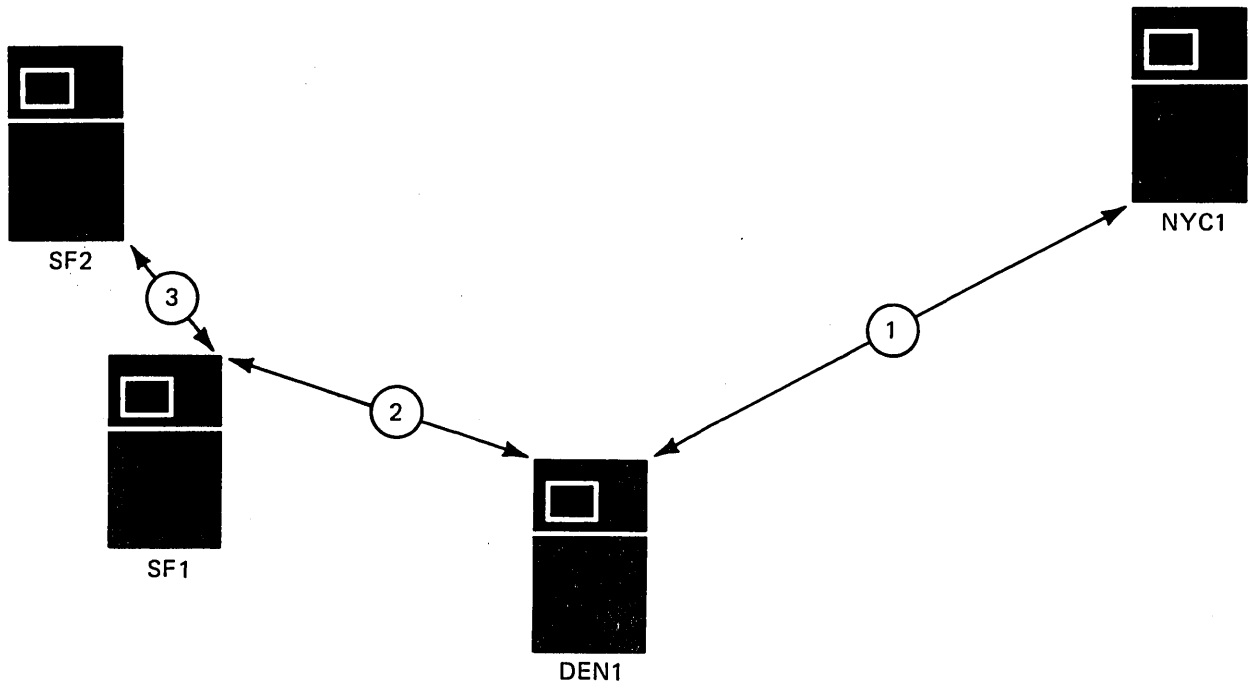


Figure 23. Store-and-forward connections

Using store-and-forward network design, NYC1 can accumulate all documents for DEN1, SF1, and SF2. When NYC1 contacts DEN1, it sends all documents accumulated for DEN1, SF1, and SF2.

Denver then accumulates all documents for both SF1 and SF2, contacts SF1, and sends all documents for SF1 and SF2.

San Francisco 1 does the same for SF2. Documents sent in the other direction are handled the same way, in reverse order.

Thus, IBM 5520 store-and-forward network design can reduce complexity and make a network easier to manage and control. Store-and-forward can provide a more efficient network that solves some of the problems and some of the expense inherent in other network designs.

## NODE ROUTING LIST

NYC1 is able to send all documents for DEN1, SF1, and SF2 to DEN1 by a facility called a node routing list.

A node routing list defines all nodes that can be reached through an adjacent node. (An adjacent node is one that can be reached through a direct communication connection.)

This node routing list also provides a means to alter the routing of documents should one of the network components fail.

### Summary

The IBM 5520 is designed to be flexible.

Time-of-day, priority, and economic quantity delivery scheduling options provide a flexible means of managing the flow of documents through the network.

The IBM 5520 supports many network designs and, therefore, provides additional flexibility. In most cases, you can configure the IBM 5520 according to your needs.

Node-to-node network design is supported and is useful in many situations. However, when node-to-node design becomes too complex with the addition of nodes, an IBM 5520 supports store-and-forward network design.

The IBM 5520 is designed to be flexible, and the user interface is designed to be simple. The operator need only distribute the document to the correct node and local address and obtain documents when they arrive. The system manages the rest of the distribution.

## CHAPTER 3. COMMUNICATION ARCHITECTURE

This section describes the system architecture so you can make some preliminary decisions about the type of network design and IBM 5520 models and features that meet your needs.

First, the parts of the system unit are shown in Figure 24.

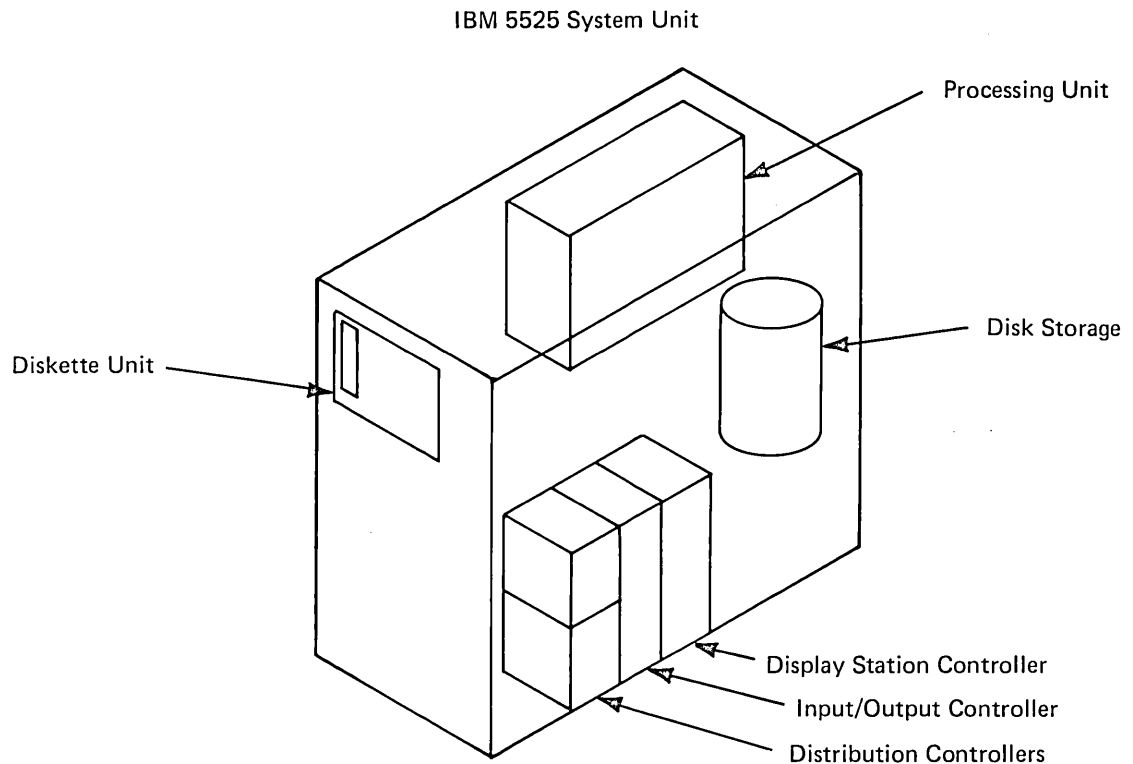


Figure 24. Parts of the IBM 5525 System Unit

The IBM 5525 System Unit, depending on the model, is comprised of:

- A processing unit.
- Disk storage (29-130 megabytes).
- A diskette drive (1-23 diskettes).
- A display station controller (capable of controlling from 1 to 18 display stations).
- Optional additional input/output device controller for devices such as the IBM 5321 Mag Card Unit.
- Multiple optional distribution controllers.
- Systems Network Architecture throughout to facilitate internal and external communications.

## DISTRIBUTION CONTROLLERS

Distribution controllers manage both the communication connection and line protocol. They can be configured to support many line options.

Figure 25 shows the maximum number of distribution controllers and lines that can be configured by model.

IBM 5520 Model	Distribution Controllers	Maximum Lines
20	1	2
30	1	4
40	1	8
50	1	8
50	2	16

Figure 25. Maximum number of distribution controllers and lines by model

## COMMUNICATION LINES

Figure 26 shows the three types of line configurations. They are integrated modem, EIA (Electronic Industries Association) interface, and LDC (local device controller).

Each line must be ordered with one of these options.

	Protocol		Line Speed/bps			Auto Call	Auto Answer
	BSC	SDLC	1200	1200-4800	1200-9600		
Integrated Modem Switched	X	X	X				X
Integrated Modem Nonswitched	X	X	X				
EIA Interface Switched	X	X		X		X	X
EIA Interface Nonswitched	X	X			X		
LDC		X			X		

Figure 26. Line configuration options

Note: SDLC nonswitched supports multipoint connection. All BSC is point-to-point.

LDC lines are used to communicate over short distances (1524 cable meters or 5000 cable feet). The communication line is twinaxial cable rather than a telephone line.

An LDC line must be used to attach IBM 5257 or IBM 5258 Printers, but LDC lines can also be used to attach another IBM 5520. The IBM 5520 can be attached on the line by itself or on the same line with printers. If attached on the same line with printers, an IBM 5520 must be the last device on the line.

### LINE SPEEDS

A distribution controller can transmit and/or receive data at an aggregate rate of 19.2 thousand bits per second (bps). Within the maximum line speeds, any combination of line speeds can be attached to a distribution controller, provided the aggregate speed does not exceed 19.2 thousand bits per second at any one time.

A Model 50 with two distribution controllers has an aggregate speed of 38.4 thousand bits per second.

Figure 27 shows only four possible line configurations. Remember that any combination of valid line speeds within the aggregate speed of 19.2 thousand bits per second can be configured.

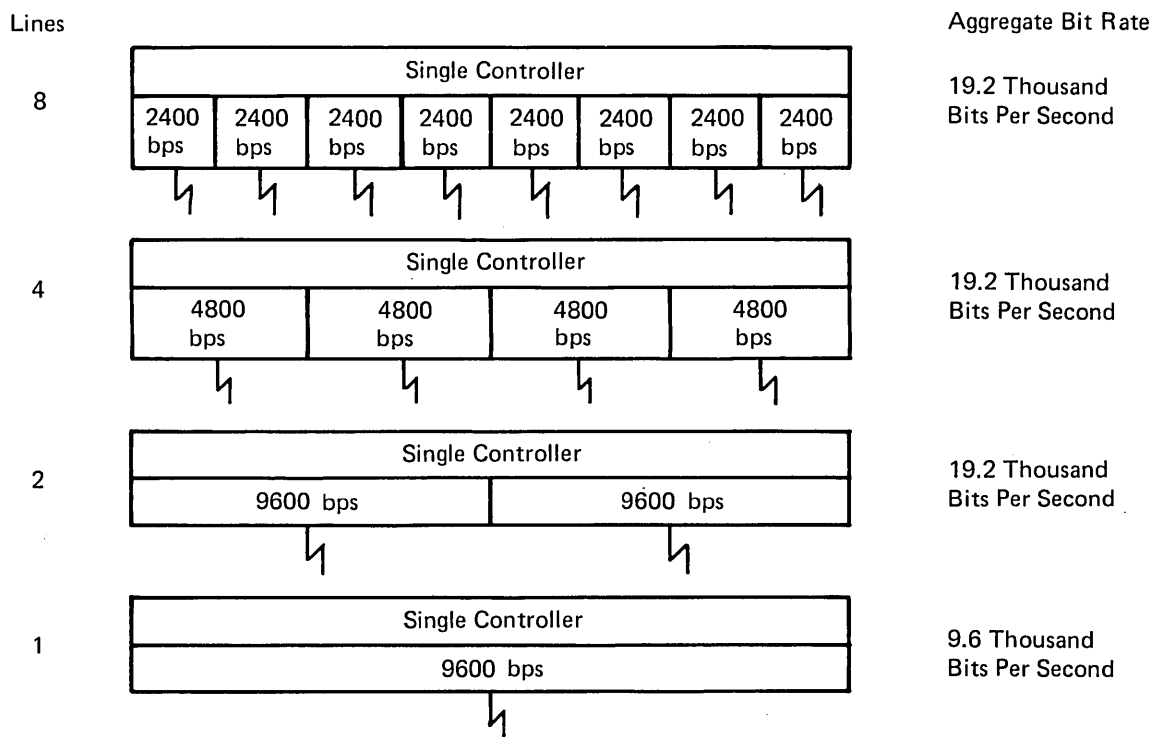


Figure 27. Sample line configurations



## LINE PROTOCOLS

How information is transmitted and controlled on a line (protocol) depends on the device with which you communicate as shown in Figure 28:

- Communication with another IBM 5520 or with the IBM System/370 uses synchronous data link control (SDLC) protocol.
- Communication with any of the other remote devices uses binary synchronous communication (BSC) protocol. (For Release 3, BSC communication with IBM System/370 will also be supported.)

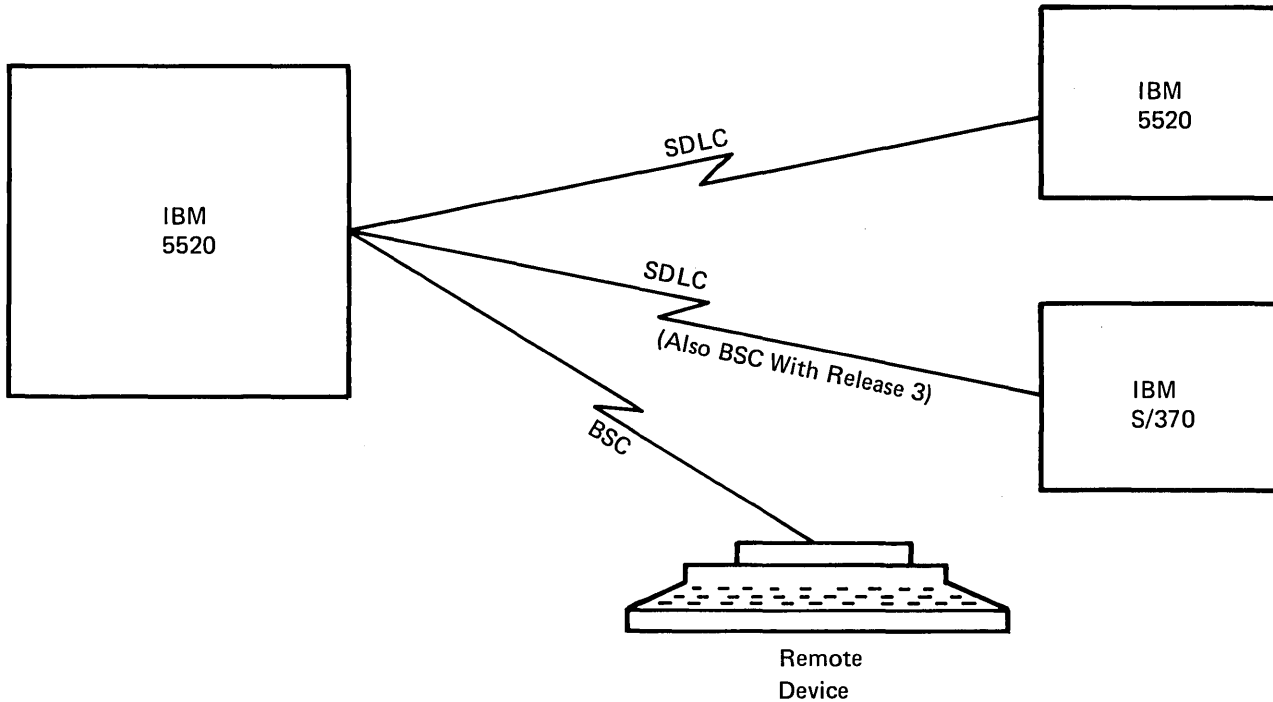


Figure 28. Line protocol

## NETWORK DESIGN

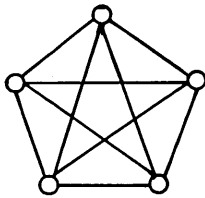
Up to this point, document distribution characteristics, communication capabilities, and system architecture have been described. With this information, you should be able to design a preliminary network that meets your needs. This section describes some of the possible network configurations supported by the IBM 5520 and describes some of their advantages and disadvantages compared to one another.

The network configurations described are:

- Full mesh
- Star
- Combination
- Circle
- Gateway

### Full Mesh

Full mesh is a configuration that allows each node to communicate directly with every other node.



### Advantages

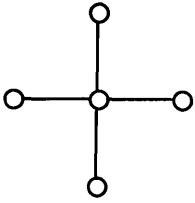
- Fastest possible document delivery because there are no intermediate nodes.
- Highly reliable because there is one direct communication connection between each pair of nodes.
- Alternate paths are available in case of a communication failure.

### Disadvantages

- Complex because of the number of communication connections and profiles required.
- High cost because of the number of communication connections.
- More maintenance required.
- Cannot use Model 20s because Model 20 only supports two communication lines.

## Star

Star is a configuration that routes all communication through a central node.



### Advantages

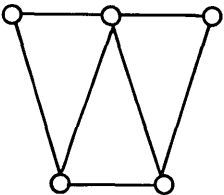
- Low line cost because it has the fewest number of lines.
- Simple to implement because there are fewer communication connections and profiles.
- Less maintenance required.

### Disadvantages

- No alternate paths available in case of communication failure.
- Lower reliability because all communication depends on the central node.

## Combination

Combination is a configuration that combines full mesh and star.



### Advantages

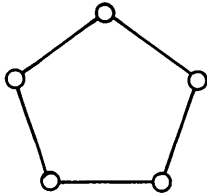
- Highly reliable because there are alternate paths available in case of a communication failure.
- There are at least two paths per node.

### Disadvantages

- Complex because of the number of communication connections and profiles required.
- More maintenance required.
- Some documents must pass through intermediate nodes.

## Circle

Circle is a configuration in which all nodes are equal.



### Advantages

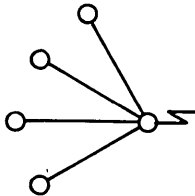
- Low line cost because of the number of lines required.
- An alternate path is available in case of communication failure.

### Disadvantages

- Many intermediate nodes.
- Distribution of documents is slower because of the number of intermediate nodes.

## Gateway

Gateway is a configuration that uses one node as the focal point for all documents coming into or going out of a specific portion of a network. A gateway can be used with any of the other configurations. Gateway is a variation of a star configuration.



### Advantages

- Low line cost because it has the fewest number of lines.
- Simple to implement because there are fewer communication connections and profiles required.
- Less maintenance required.

### Disadvantages

- No alternate paths available in case of a communication failure.
- Document distribution is slower because there is usually one intermediate node.

You may want to use one of these configurations in its pure form or combine the best of several configurations to meet your needs.

With an understanding of your organization's goals and IBM 5520 models, you should have sufficient information on which to base preliminary network decisions.



After reading this manual, you should be able to determine if the IBM 5520 meets your needs. Your IBM marketing representative can assist you in determining which model and features of the IBM 5520 are adequate for you.

He can also tell you about the IBM education that is available. He can also advise you about the steps you should take when planning your IBM 5520 network.

The first step you should take if you want to begin planning an IBM 5520 network is to select the person who will design your network. The qualifications this person should have are described in the IBM 5520 Administrative System Document Distribution Planning Considerations and Management manual. This manual contains detailed information about IBM 5520 document distribution. It should be read by the person who will design your IBM 5520 document distribution network. It should be read before the IBM 5520 Administrative System Implementation manual.

The Implementation manual contains detailed instructions on how to implement an IBM 5520 document distribution system.



## APPENDIX A. BSC DEVICE-TO-IBM 5520 COMMUNICATIONS

The IBM 5520 can communicate with IBM BSC devices. IBM BSC (binary synchronous communication) devices are those devices that communicate with BSC protocol. They are:

- IBM Office System/6 Information Processor\*
- IBM Word Processor/32\*
- IBM 6240 Mag Card Typewriter\*
- IBM 6670 Information Distributor\*
- IBM 6640 Document Printer\*
- IBM Mag Card II Typewriter\*
- IBM Displaywriter System (Release 3)\*
- IBM System/370 (Release 3)\*

\* These devices must have the BSC communicating feature.

Time of day is the only delivery scheduling option supported for BSC devices. However, the BSC device operator can initiate the connection to an IBM 5520 at any time.

BSC device operators can distribute documents to any IBM 5520 local address in the network and obtain documents for any local address associated with the BSC device for which the password is known.

The IBM 5520 transforms documents into the data stream format required at the BSC device when the document is obtained. However, there are some formatting procedures that the operator must understand. These procedures are in the IBM 5520 Administrative System Remote Device Operator's Guide.





## APPENDIX B. IBM 5520-TO-IBM SYSTEM/370 COMMUNICATIONS

This section is intended for readers who want more information about using an IBM 5520 to communicate with an IBM System/370. You should be familiar with the IBM System/370 terminology before reading this information.

In order to use an IBM System/370 to communicate with an IBM 5520 document distribution system, you must write at least one of three types of programs:

- Distribution device program
- IBM System/370 store-and-forward node program
- Data base access to IMS/VS or CICS/VS transaction program

The distribution device program enables the IBM System/370 to function like a distribution device. A distribution device program can be used to do such things as archive IBM 5520 documents at an IBM System/370 and retrieve them; print IBM 5520 documents at an IBM System/370 printer; or send documents generated at the IBM System/370 to an IBM 5520. This program must be able to:

- Send a document to the IBM 5520 to which it is attached. The document should be preceded by a command requesting distribution of the document to specified network addresses.
- Receive documents from the IBM 5520 that are addressed to local addresses defined for the IBM System/370.
- Transform documents into the appropriate data stream format, if required.

The IBM System/370 store-and-forward node program enables the IBM System/370 to function like an IBM 5520 store-and-forward node. A store-and-forward node program can be used to integrate an IBM 5520 into an existing IBM System/370 network. This program must be able to:

- Receive documents from a node in the network for forwarding to another node in the network.
- Store received documents until they can be forwarded to the next node in the network.
- Send documents previously received for forwarding to the next node in the network.

Data base access is supported on the IBM 5520 with the Acquire menu. An IBM 5520 operator requests that a particular IMS/VS or CICS/VS transaction be executed and sends some qualifying data to the IBM System/370 by means of the Acquire menu. This menu allows an IBM 5520 operator to obtain documents from an IBM System/370 data base, provided the IBM System/370 has a data base access to IMS/VS or CICS/VS transaction program. This program can be used when you wish to do such things as retrieve name and

address information from the IBM System/370 for merging into an IBM 5520 form letter. This program must be able to:

- Receive a command from an attached IBM 5520 that requests a document from the IBM System/370 data base.
- Retrieve the document from the data base.
- Send the document or an exception condition to the attached IBM 5520 in response to its request for a document.

Detailed information about using the IBM System/370 with IBM 5520 document distribution is in the IBM 5520 Administrative System System/370 Host Attach Programmer's Guide. This section is intended only as a brief overview.

**acknowledge delivery.** An option of the distribute function that requests confirmation when a document has been delivered to all destinations.

**acquire (ACQ).** The function used to request a document from the IBM System/370 host.

**adjacent node.** The node to which an IBM 5520 or IBM System/370 is connected with no intervening store-and-forward nodes.

**alternate route.** A temporary path through a network created to circumvent an inoperable node.

**auto answer.** A modem feature that allows a device in a communications network to automatically receive an incoming call from another communicating device on a switched line.

**auto call.** A feature that allows a communicating device to initiate a call automatically to another communicating device.

**background processing.** The execution of an operator's request, such as printing or paginating a document, while the operator performs other text processing tasks.

**binary synchronous.** Data transmission in which synchronization communication of characters is controlled by timing signals generated at the sending and receiving stations.

**bits per second (bps).** The data transmission rate between communicating devices. Bits are binary digits.

**BSC device.** Devices that use binary synchronous communication. In the IBM 5520 documentation, BSC devices include:

- Office System/6 Information Processor
- IBM Word Processor/32
- IBM 6670 Information Distributor
- IBM 6640 Document Printer
- IBM Mag Card II Typewriters
- IBM 6240 Mag Card Typewriters
- IBM Displaywriter System (Release 3)
- IBM System/370 (Release 3)

**collection list.** Local addresses in a node that are associated with a single operator or local address in that node, for purposes of collection of distributed documents.

**communication.** Transmission of data between remote devices using telephone or other communication connections.

**configuration.** The design of devices and programs that make up an IBM 5520 system or communication network.

**data base access to IMS/VS or CICS/VS transaction program.** One of three types of user-written programs that allows the IBM System/370 to provide documents to the IBM 5520 via the Acquire command.

**delivery scheduling options.** The three choices that allow the operator to control how and when documents are sent from one remote device to another. The choices are time-of-day delivery, priority delivery, and economic quantity delivery.

**destination.** The general term for the recipient of a document in a communication network. This could be an operator assigned to a device, a remote device, or a principal or department that can receive documents.

**distribute (DID).** The function by which a document is scheduled for delivery to specified local addresses or distribution lists.

**distribution controller.** That part of the IBM 5520 that performs data link control and executes communications. Includes the multiplexer that allows simultaneous transmission of two or more messages over a single communication connection.

**distribution device program.** One of three types of user-written programs that allows the IBM System/370 to communicate with the IBM 5520. The program enables the IBM System/370 to function like a remote distribution device.

**distribution document name.** The system-generated five to twenty-two character identification consisting of the node name and local address of the sender of a document plus a four-digit sequence number.

**distribution list.** An operator-created collection of individual node and local address names or the names of other distribution lists to which a document is sent.

**document.** A collection of one or more lines of text or data that can be named and stored as a separate entity in the document library or archived on a diskette.

**document distribution.** The electronic movement of information that may be either to remote devices via a communication connection or to local devices via direct-connect cables.

**document library.** The portion of internal disk storage that is reserved for documents.

**document name.** A series of thirty alphanumeric characters that identify a document created and then stored in the document library.

**economic quantity delivery.** An option that delays the transmission of an individual document to a remote device based on the accumulation of a specified number of documents addressed to any local address serviced by that device.

**exclusion periods.** The times of day during which the IBM 5520 or IBM System/370 does not attempt to contact another device, even if a specified number of documents to be sent has accumulated.

**IBM System/370 store-and-forward node program.** One of three types of user-written programs that allows the IBM System/370 to communicate with the IBM 5520. This program enables the IBM System/370 to function like an IBM 5520 store-and-forward node in a network.

**local address.** The eight-character identification of an operator or receiver/sender in a node that is used in a document distribution network.

**local device controller (LDC) line.** The cable to which printers and/or another IBM 5520 can be connected to a system unit.

**menu.** A display of parameters and options to be selected by an operator in order to complete a task.

**network.** Two or more IBM 5520s or IBM System/370s physically linked together with communication connections.

**node.** Either an IBM 5520 or IBM System/370 system configured in a document distribution network.

**node password.** The unique identification used to obtain documents being distributed from another node.

**node routing list.** The list of all nodes in a document distribution network with which a node can communicate.

**nonswitched communication line.** A line that is permanently connected. It is always available, and does not require dialing to establish connection.

**operator name.** Alphanumeric characters used to identify an operator to the system.

**password.** An optional operator or local address identification (unique set of up to four characters) needed to gain access to the system or a document.

**personal document password.** Unique four-character identification used by an operator to obtain documents distributed to that operator/local address when personal delivery has been specified.

**priority delivery.** The option in the distribute function that specifies immediate contact for delivery, if possible.

**production log.** The system-created report of events by date that can include such things as all documents distributed and all text functions completed, and also break them down by operator activity number, document charge number, or local address.

**profile.** A collection of data that describes the characteristics of an operator, local address, document, session, device, node, or the system.

**queue.** A waiting line or holding area. For example, a print queue is the list of documents that are waiting to be printed on a printer.

**remote device.** Those IBM communicating devices with which an IBM 5520 can communicate.

**remote node.** Any node in a network with which a node does not communicate directly.

**security ID.** The unique eight-character hexadecimal combination that identifies the IBM 5520, IBM System/370, or remote device when making contact to establish a communication session.

**store and forward.** The process of holding a document at a node in a distribution network while awaiting connection to forward to the next node or final destination.

**store-and forward node.** A node in an IBM 5520 document distribution network that holds a document until communication is established with the next node to which the document is sent.

**switched communication line.** A line that uses telephone equipment and transmission lines. Dialing is required to establish a communication session.

**system operator.** The operator assigned to receive system messages. (System operator is not a job title or authority level.)

**time-of-day delivery.** An option on the distribute function that delays delivery of documents to remote devices until a specified time of day. This option can be used concurrently with economic quantity delivery.

**twinaxial connector.** The barrel connector to which lines are attached on the back of the system unit.

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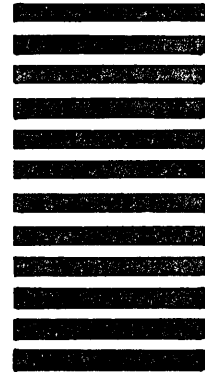


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