

Fujitsu Software BS2000 POSIX-NSL

Version 21.0A49

March 2026



Readme file

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1 General

This readme file contains notes concerning the software product POSIX-NSL which provides the NSL library for the development of POSIX software. The NSL library contains the functions of the services TLI, XDR and RPC.

2 Product Components and Installation

2.1 BS2000 Installation

Following BS2000 files may be installed by IMON:

	MODE	SHARE	ACCESS	MIGRATE
<code>\$<TSOS>.SYSLIB.POSIX-NSL.210</code>	COM	Y	R	I
<code>\$<TSOS>.SKMLIB.POSIX-NSL.210</code>	X86	Y	R	I
<code>\$<TSOS>.SYSSII.POSIX-NSL.210</code>	COM	Y	R	A

- SYSLIB.POSIX-NSL.210 contains header files and modules in the /390 format for compilation and linking software by means of BS2000 and for the installation of the NSL library `/usr/lib/libnsl.a` to the POSIX file system.
- SKMLIB.POSIX-NSL.210 contains header files and modules in the X86 format for compilation and linking software by means of BS2000 and for the installation of the NSL library `/usr/lib/libnsl.a` respectively `/usr/lib/X86/libnsl.a` to the POSIX file system.

2.2 Installation to the POSIX File System

The installation to the POSIX file system has to be done using the POSIX installation program. (/START-POSIX-INSTALLATION, function Install Packages on POSIX). See manual "POSIX Basics" for more details.

The installation to the POSIX file system requires about 9 MB of temporary disk space in `/tmp` and about 9 MB of permanent disk space per each installed variant in `/usr/lib` or `/usr/lib/X86`.

If the installation should not have been executed correctly, the text file `/tmp/install.libnsl.err` would contain notes on the error reasons.

Installed Libraries:

If only the BS2000 file SYSLIB.POSIX-NSL.210 is installed, only the library `/usr/lib/libnsl.a` with the /390 code variant will be created in the POSIX file system.

If several variants of the BS2000 libraries are installed, several variants of the NSL libraries will be created in the POSIX file system, too:

<code>/usr/lib/libnsl.a</code>	with /390 code format
<code>/usr/lib/X86/libnsl.a</code>	with X86 code format

In this case the linking with the X86 variant can be done by using the compiler option

```
-L /usr/lib/X86
```

Installed Files:

```
/usr/bin/rpcgen
/usr/bin/rpcgen_cpp

/usr/include/netconfig.h
/usr/include/netdb.h
/usr/include/netdir.h
/usr/include/tiuser.h
/usr/include/arpa.ftp.h
/usr/include/arpa/ftp.h
/usr/include/arpa.inet.h
/usr/include/arpa/inet.h
/usr/include/arpa.nameser.h
/usr/include/arpa/nameser.h
/usr/include/arpa.telnet.h
/usr/include/arpa/telnet.h
/usr/include/arpa.tftp.h
/usr/include/arpa/tftp.h
/usr/include/net.af.h
/usr/include/net/af.h
/usr/include/net.if.h
/usr/include/net/if.h
/usr/include/net.if_arp.h
/usr/include/net/if_arp.h
/usr/include/net.route.h
/usr/include/net/route.h
/usr/include/net.strioc.h
/usr/include/net/strioc.h
/usr/include/netinet.arp.h
/usr/include/netinet/arp.h
/usr/include/netinet.icmp_var.h
/usr/include/netinet/icmp_var.h
/usr/include/netinet.if_ether.h
/usr/include/netinet/if_ether.h
/usr/include/netinet.in.h
/usr/include/netinet/in.h
/usr/include/netinet.insrem.h
/usr/include/netinet/insrem.h
/usr/include/netinet.in_pcb.h
/usr/include/netinet/in_pcb.h
/usr/include/netinet.in_sysm.h
/usr/include/netinet/in_sysm.h
/usr/include/netinet.in_var.h
/usr/include/netinet/in_var.h
/usr/include/netinet.ip.h
/usr/include/netinet/ip.h
/usr/include/netinet.ip_icmp.h
/usr/include/netinet/ip_icmp.h
/usr/include/netinet.ip_str.h
/usr/include/netinet/ip_str.h
/usr/include/netinet.ip_var.h
/usr/include/netinet/ip_var.h
/usr/include/netinet.llcloop.h
/usr/include/netinet/llcloop.h
/usr/include/netinet.nihdr.h
/usr/include/netinet/nihdr.h
/usr/include/netinet.symredef.h
/usr/include/netinet/symredef.h
/usr/include/netinet.tcp.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp.h
/usr/include/netinet.tcpi.h
```

```
/usr/include/netinet/tcpip.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_debug.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_debug.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_fsm.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_fsm.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_seq.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_seq.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_timer.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_timer.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_var.h
/usr/include/netinet/tcp_var.h
/usr/include/netinet/udp.h
/usr/include/netinet/udp.h
/usr/include/netinet/udp_var.h
/usr/include/netinet/udp_var.h
/usr/include/rpc/auth.h
/usr/include/rpc/auth.h
/usr/include/rpc/auth_des.h
/usr/include/rpc/auth_des.h
/usr/include/rpc/auth_sys.h
/usr/include/rpc/auth_sys.h
/usr/include/rpc/auth_unix.h
/usr/include/rpc/auth_unix.h
/usr/include/rpc/clnt.h
/usr/include/rpc/clnt.h
/usr/include/rpc/clnt_soc.h
/usr/include/rpc/clnt_soc.h
/usr/include/rpc/des_crypt.h
/usr/include/rpc/des_crypt.h
/usr/include/rpc/key_prot.h
/usr/include/rpc/key_prot.h
/usr/include/rpc/nettype.h
/usr/include/rpc/nettype.h
/usr/include/rpc/pmap_clnt.h
/usr/include/rpc/pmap_clnt.h
/usr/include/rpc/pmap_prot.h
/usr/include/rpc/pmap_prot.h
/usr/include/rpc/pmap_rmt.h
/usr/include/rpc/pmap_rmt.h
/usr/include/rpc/raw.h
/usr/include/rpc/raw.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpc.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpc.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpcb_clnt.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpcb_clnt.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpcb_prot.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpcb_prot.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpcent.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpcent.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpc_com.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpc_com.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpc_mp.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpc_mp.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpc_msg.h
/usr/include/rpc/rpc_msg.h
/usr/include/rpc/svc.h
/usr/include/rpc/svc.h
/usr/include/rpc/svc_auth.h
/usr/include/rpc/svc_auth.h
/usr/include/rpc/svc_soc.h
/usr/include/rpc/svc_soc.h
/usr/include/rpc/types.h
/usr/include/rpc/types.h
```

```
/usr/include/rpc.xdr.h
/usr/include/rpc/xdr.h
/usr/include/sys.byteorder.h
/usr/include/sys/byteorder.h
/usr/include/sys.cmn_err.h
/usr/include/sys/cmn_err.h
/usr/include/sys.netconfig.h
/usr/include/sys/netconfig.h
/usr/include/sys.socket.h
/usr/include/sys/socket.h
/usr/include/sys.t_kuser.h
/usr/include/sys/t_kuser.h
/usr/include/sys.tiuser.h
/usr/include/sys/tiuser.h
/usr/include/sys.xti_inet.h
/usr/include/sys/xti_inet.h
```

3 Functions

The NSL-library contains the functions of the services TLI, XDR and RPC.

The following TLI-functions are supported:

```
int  t_accept ( int fd, int resfd, struct t_call *call );
char *t_alloc ( int fd, inst struct_type, int fields );
int  t_bind ( int fd, struct t_bind *req, struct t_bind *ret );
int  t_close ( int fd );
int  t_connect ( int fd, struct t_call *sndcall,
                struct t_call *rcvcall );
int  t_error ( char *errmsg );
int  t_free ( char *ptr, int struct_type );
int  t_getinfo ( int fd, struct t_info *info );
int  t_getprotaddr ( int fd, struct t_bind *boundaddr,
                   struct t_bind *peeraddr );
int  t_getstate ( int fd );
int  t_listen ( int fd, struct t_call *call );
int  t_look ( int fd );
int  t_open ( char *name, int oflag, struct t_info *info );
int  t_optmgmt ( int fd, struct t_optmgmt *req,
                struct t_optmgmt *ret );
      supported options: TCP_NODELAY,
                       SO_BROADCAST,
                       SO_KEEPAIVE;
int  t_rcv ( int fd, char *buf, unsigned nbytes, int *flags );
int  t_rcvconnect ( int fd, struct t_call *call );
int  t_rcvdis ( int fd, struct t_discon *discon );
int  t_rcvrel ( int fd );
int  t_rcvudata ( int fd, struct t_unitdata *unitdata,
                 int *flags );
int  t_rcvuderr ( int fd, struct t_uderr *uderr );
int  t_snd ( int fd, char *buf, unsigned nbytes, int flags );
int  t_snddis ( int fd, struct t_call *call );
int  t_sndrel ( int fd );
int  t_sndudata ( int fd, struct t_unitdata *unitdata );
int  t_sync ( int fd );
int  t_unbind ( int fd );
```

The XDR functions `xdr_string()`, `xdr_char()` and `xdr_u_char()` ENCODE to ASCII and DECODE to EBCDIC. The XDR functions `xdr_string_noc()`, `xdr_char_noc()` and `xdr_u_char_noc()` have the same functionality but without ASCII/EBCDIC conversion.

4 Restrictions

The entries of the functions are only available in upper case mode.

For the creation of the library the compiler option `ENUM-TYPE=LONG` (cc/c89 option `-XL ...`) was used. Programs, which use RPC or XDR functions, must be compiled with the same option. Otherwise, the program may not run correctly (different alignment of the data).