

# **CMF<sup>®</sup> MONITOR**

## **Customization Guide**

**Version 5.4**

**March 15, 2002**



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### Before Contacting BMC Software

Before you contact BMC Software, have the following information available so that a technical support analyst can begin working on your problem immediately:

- product information
  - product name
  - product version (release number)
  - license number and password (trial or permanent)
- operating-system and environment information
  - machine type
  - operating system type, version, and service pack or program temporary fix (PTF)
  - system hardware configuration
  - serial numbers
  - related software (database, application, and communication) including type, version, and service pack or PTF
- sequence of events leading to the problem
- commands and options that you used
- messages received (and the time and date that you received them)
  - product error messages
  - messages from the operating system, such as `file system full`
  - messages from related software

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## About This Manual

The *CMF MONITOR Customization Guide* discusses how to perform the installation procedures unique to CMF MONITOR Version 5, Release 4. This manual serves as a companion to the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide* and the *MAINVIEW Administration Guide*; it describes how to complete the installation and customization processes you began in the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide*. For information that this manual does not contain, you are referred to other documents that were shipped with your CMF MONITOR product tape.

The following topics are discussed in this section:

- Who Should Read This Manual
- How This Manual Is Organized
- Required Reading
- Related Reading

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## Who Should Read This Manual

This manual is written for system programmers, data center technicians, or information systems managers responsible for planning CMF MONITOR's implementation, installing CMF MONITOR, and configuring or changing CMF MONITOR's operating environment.

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## How This Manual Is Organized

This manual is organized as follows. In addition, a glossary of terms and an index appear at the end of the book:

<b>Part/Appendix</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Description</b>
Chapter 1, "Manually Customizing CMF MONITOR"	1	Documents the final manual customization steps in the process begun in the <i>MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide</i> .
Chapter 2, "Post-Customization Information"	15	Provides information on further steps after product customization.
Chapter 3, "Writing Data to Extractor Output Data Sets"	19	Explains how to create and write data to CMF MONITOR or DSO data sets and how to modify the Extractor JCL.
Chapter 4, "CMF Analyzer Spreadsheet Converter"	23	Explains how to download the spreadsheet converter program to your PC.

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## Required Reading

This manual contains information about customization tasks unique to CMF MONITOR. You need information from this book and from the other documents to install and implement CMF MONITOR.

Table 1. Required Reading for CMF MONITOR Installation and Customization Functions

Function	Document Name
Download the CMF MONITOR product tape components and RECEIVE, APPLY, and ACCEPT the product libraries, and access AutoCustomization.	<i>OS/390 and z/OS Installer Guide</i>
Perform customization either manually or automatically using AutoCustomization.	<i>MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide</i>
Perform administrative tasks associated with the operational environment of CMF MONITOR, as well as all other MAINVIEW products.	<i>MAINVIEW Administration Guide</i>
Become familiar with MAINVIEW product family.	<i>Using MAINVIEW</i>
Get started quickly with MAINVIEW products.	<i>Quick Start with MAINVIEW</i>

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## Related Reading

This document discusses how to install, customize, and maintain CMF MONITOR. Table 2 lists other documents that explain how to use the components in CMF MONITOR Version 5, Release 4.

Table 2. Library of CMF MONITOR User Documentation

Tasks	Book Title	Book Description
Using CMF MONITOR's batch reporting components (the Extractor and Analyzer)	<i>CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide</i>	Explains how to use CMF MONITOR Extractor and Analyzer control statements, provides information about producing reports using CMF MONITOR data.
	<i>CMF MONITOR Batch Reference Guide</i>	Provides a reference for Extractor and Analyzer control statements and parameters, contains report examples, and describes the fields in each report.

Table 2. Library of CMF MONITOR User Documentation (continued)

<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Book Title</b>	<b>Book Description</b>
Using CMF MONITOR Online	<i>Getting Started with CMF MONITOR Online</i>	Provides a step-by-step tutorial for using CMF MONITOR Online and the MAINVIEW window interface.
	<i>CMF MONITOR Online User Guide</i>	Explains how to use CMF MONITOR Online views.
	<i>MAINVIEW Command List</i>	Lists MAINVIEW window interface commands available for CMF MONITOR Online.
Using CMF MONITOR Extractor utilities	<i>CMF MONITOR Online User Guide</i>	Explains how to access and use the STATUS, CONFIG, DEBUG, and PERUSE utilities.
Using CMFMON	<i>CMF MONITOR CMFMON User Guide</i>	Explains how to use CMFMON's online, batch, and write facilities.
Using the DSO component	<i>DSO User Guide and Reference</i>	Explains how to use the DATA SET OPTIMIZER (DSO) batch report control statements and interpret the report information.

**Note:** To access the Messages & Codes application from any CMF MONITOR panel, type on the **COMMAND** line:

**MSG**

Or, from any product-specific menu option, type on the **COMMAND** line:

**M**

To display a specific message when in CMF MONITOR, type on the **COMMAND** line:

**MSG xxxxxxxxxxxx.**

where **xxxxxxxxxxxx** is the message or code ID.

## Other Related BMC Software Product Documents

Other BMC Software products use CMF Extractor to gather data for their reports and displays. Table 3 lists these products and their related documentation.

Table 3. Documentation Libraries of Related Products

<b>Product</b>	<b>Book Titles</b>
CMF MONITOR Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Getting Started with CMF MONITOR Online</i></li> <li>• <i>CMF MONITOR Online User Guide</i></li> </ul>
MAINVIEW for OS/390	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>MAINVIEW for OS/390 User Guide and Reference</i></li> <li>• <i>Getting Started with MAINVIEW for OS/390</i></li> </ul>

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## Migration Considerations for CMF MONITOR 5.4.00

CMF MONITOR 5.4.00 has added a wide variety of new features and enhancements, which may impact some user-customized views. If you are migrating from an earlier version of CMF MONITOR, you may have customized some of the following views. BMC Software highly recommends that you recustomize them.

ARD	ASD	ASRM	DDJOB
DUJOB	JCPU	JCPUR	JDDEV
JDELAY	JDELAYZ	JDENQ	JFLOW
JFLOWZ	JHSM	JHSMSTAT	JINFO
JIO	JMSGD	JOVER	JOVERR
JPAGDM	JPAGDMR	JPAGOV	JPAGSW
JSRM	JSRMD	JSTOR	JSTORD
JSUBD	JSUM	JUDEV	JUENQ
JUSE	JXCFD	LPARSTAT	SDEV
SENQ	SENQR	TSTAT	WCPU
WDELAY	WMASSC	WMCLSZ	WMCNVT
WMDLY	WMDLYZ	WMPRD	WMRTD
WMSCLS	WMSPLX	WMWKM	

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## Product Customization Changes

To determine if you are affected by any other changes beyond the view customization changes referred to above, you should read “What’s New” in the Release Notes.

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# Chapter 1. Manually Customizing CMF MONITOR

This chapter explains how to complete the final steps in the manual customization process that you began in the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide*.

**Note:** If you used AutoCustomization to customize CMF MONITOR, you do not need to read this chapter. Go to Chapter 2, “Post-Customization Information” on page 15, for information on what to do next.

The following steps are unique to CMF MONITOR:

- Create the COMMON STORAGE MONITOR startup procedure.
- Specify the Extractor operating environment.
- Copy sample CMF MONITOR parameter and JCL members to UBBPARM and UBBSAMP.
- Copy sample CMF MONITOR Online screen definitions to SBBSDEF.
- Create CLIST for invoking CMFMON's online facility.
- Create JCL for starting CMFMON's write facility.
- Assemble and link the JES3 mapping CSECT.

**Note:** Be sure you complete each of these steps, even if you have already customized MAINVIEW for OS/390. Although two of the steps (copying sample parameter and JCL members to UBBPARM and UBBSAMP and copying sample screen definitions to SBBSDEF) look similar to two steps in the customization procedure for MAINVIEW for OS/390, the members and screens that are copied are actually quite different.

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## Creating the COMMON STORAGE MONITOR Startup Procedure

Both MAINVIEW for OS/390 and CMF depend on COMMON STORAGE MONITOR data collection services. In this step, you create a procedure to start COMMON STORAGE MONITOR.

Only one COMMON STORAGE MONITOR can be active at a time. If COMMON STORAGE MONITOR is already running on this system, you may skip this step.

COMMON STORAGE MONITOR does not require an address space to be active. In fact, the initialization process for COMMON STORAGE MONITOR, which interacts with the MAINVIEW for OS/390 GETMAIN and FREEMAIN routines, is completed in about 20 seconds and then simply terminates.

**Note:** BMC Software recommends that only one person have the responsibility for starting and stopping COMMON STORAGE MONITOR. When the COMMON STORAGE MONITOR data collectors are stopped, the connection between an address space and allocated storage areas is lost, and monitoring information could be lost as a result.

To create a procedure to start COMMON STORAGE MONITOR:

\_\_\_\_\_ **1** Decide how to start COMMON STORAGE MONITOR.

You can start COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as either a subsystem or a started task. The table below describes the advantages of both methods.

**Note:** If you are setting up MAINVIEW for OS/390, BMC Software strongly recommends that you start COMMON STORAGE MONITOR data collection services as soon as possible after an IPL, as either a subsystem (the preferred method) or a started task, and leave COMMON STORAGE MONITOR active at all times thereafter.

When started as	COMMON STORAGE MONITOR
A subsystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is started automatically after every IPL, thus resulting in the smallest number of unknown storage allocations.</li> <li>• Can collect information about other address spaces that get started at IPL, such as JES, LLA, and VTAM.</li> </ul>
A started task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can monitor either selected jobs or all jobs.</li> <li>• Can be started any time after IPL by the MAINVIEW for OS/390 START command, or automatically after every IPL by a cataloged procedure in COMMNDxx.</li> </ul>

\_\_\_\_\_ **2** Perform the instructions in one of the following sections to define the COMMON STORAGE MONITOR start procedure:

- “Starting COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a Subsystem”
- “Starting COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a Started Task” on page 3

## Starting COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a Subsystem:

Subsystems are initialized in the order they are defined in SYS1.PARMLIB member IEFSSNxx. Therefore, if you want COMMON STORAGE MONITOR to start before other subsystems, such as JES, specify the statement first in IEFSSNxx.

To start COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a subsystem:

\_\_\_\_\_ **1** Add this statement to the member SYS1.PARMLIB(IEFSSNxx):

**BBXS, BBXCSDN, ' START, parameters'**

where **START, parameters** adheres to the syntax shown in Figure 3 on page 6. Each parameter is described in “COMMON STORAGE MONITOR START Parameter” on page 6.

If you do not specify **START, parameters**, the default monitors all jobs using CSA and SQA running above or below the 16 MB line. The equivalent START parameter would be

**BBXS, BBXCSMON, ' START, ALL, BOTH, ANY'**

Other examples of the START parameter that can be defined for COMMON STORAGE MONITOR in SYS1.PARMLIB member IEFSSN:xx include

**Example 1:** This parameter

**BBXS, BBXCSMON, ' START, ALL, BOTH, ANY, 7000'**

monitors all address spaces in CSA or SQA storage, above or below the 16 MB line, and restricts COMMON STORAGE MONITOR to a maximum of 7000 concurrent table entries.

**Example 2:** This parameter

**BBXS, BBXCSMON, ' START, STC, CSA, BELOW'**

causes COMMON STORAGE MONITOR to monitor started tasks allocating CSA below the 16 MB line.

**Note:** You cannot define the JOBNAMES subparameter with the START parameter when you define COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a subsystem.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **2** Include the name of the *hilevel*.BBLINK load library in SYS1.PARMLIB member LNKLST:xx; see the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide* for more information.

## Starting COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a Started Task:

To start COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a started task:

- \_\_\_\_\_ **1** Create a member named BB\$CSMON in SYS1.PROCLIB.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **2** Copy *hilevel*.BBILIB member BAIAACSM (shown in Figure 1) to the new member in SYS1.PROCLIB.

```

//BBSCSMON PROC OPT=' START', MEM=' BBXJOBS', DSN=' SYS1. PARMLIB'
//*****
//*
//* THIS PROC ACTIVATES THE BBXS COMMON STORAGE MONITOR. *
//* IT CAN BE PLACED IN SYS1. PROCLIB AND ACTIVATED AT *
//* IPL WITH THE ENTRY, COM=' S BBSCSMON, SUB=MSTR' IN *
//* COMMND00 OF SYS1. PARMLIB. A STEPLIB IS REQUIRED IF *
//* THE BBLINK LOAD LIBRARY IS NOT IN THE LINK LIST. *
//*
//* SYNTAX: *
//*
//* OPT=' STOP' *
//*
//* +- -+ +- -+ +- -+ +- -+ *
//* OPT=' START, |ALL |, |BOTH|, |ANY |, | # OF ENTRIES |' *
//* |TSU | |CSA | |BELOW| +- -+ *
//* |STC | |SQA | +- -+ *
//* |BATCH | +- -+ *
//* |JOBNAMES| *
//* +- -+ *
//*
//* IF JOBNAMES IS SPECIFIED MEMBER &MEM IN DATA SET *
//* &DSN MUST CONTAIN THE LIST OF SELECTED JOB NAMES *
//* FOR MONITORING. *
//*
//* EXAMPLES: *
//*
//* S BBSCSMON, OPT=' START, ALL, BOTH, ANY' <- DEFAULTS *
//* S BBSCSMON, OPT=' START, STC, CSA, BELOW' *
//* S BBSCSMON, OPT=' STOP' *
//*
//*****
//S1 EXEC PGM=BBXCSMON, TIME=1440, PARM=' &OPT'
//*STEPLIB DD DI SP=SHR, DSN=BOOL. BBLINK <- AUTHORIZED LI BRARY
//SSIN DD DI SP=SHR, DSN=&DSN(&MEM) <- JOBNAMES DATA SET

```

Figure 1. Example of BBILIB Member BAIACSM

- 3 On the BB\$CSMON PROC statement, modify the &OPT= string to include the values you want. Use the format shown in Figure 3 on page 6.

Examples of the OPT= parameter that can be defined for COMMON STORAGE MONITOR in the PROC statement are as follows:

**Example 1:** This OPT= parameter

**OPT=' START, ALL, BOTH, ANY'**

monitors all address spaces in both CSA and ESQA, both above and below the 16 MB line.

**Example 2:** This **OPT=** parameter

**OPT=' START, STC, CSA, BELOW**

monitors only started task address spaces in CSA below the 16 MB line.

**Example 3:** This **OPT=** parameter

**OPT=' START, JOBNAMES'**

monitors only the address spaces specified in SYS1.PARMLIB member BBXJOBS.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **4** If the BBLINK load library is not in the link list, uncomment the STEPLIB DD statement and change **DSN=BOOL. BBLINK** to **DSN= hilevel. BBLINK**.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **5** Optionally copy *hilevel*.BBILIB member BAIAAJBS (shown in Figure 2) to SYS1.PARMLIB.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **6** If you define JOBNAMES as a START subparameter, modify the SYS1.PARMLIB member copied during the previous step to include only the address spaces that you want COMMON STORAGE MONITOR to monitor.

---

*MASTER*	00010000
ALLOCAS	00070000
CATALOG	00120000
CONSOLE	00060000
DUMPSRV	00050000
GRS	00040000
I OSAS	00130000
JES2	00100000
JES3	00110000
LLA	00080000
NET	00130000
PCAUTH	00020000
RASP	00150000
RMF	00150000
SDSI	00150000
SMF	00090000
SMS	00140000
SYSLOG	
TCAS	00140000
TRACE	00030000
TSO	00140000
XCFAS	00140000
VLF	

---

Figure 2. Example of BBILIB Member BAIAAJBS

## COMMON STORAGE MONITOR START Parameter:

The syntax for the COMMON STORAGE MONITOR START parameter is

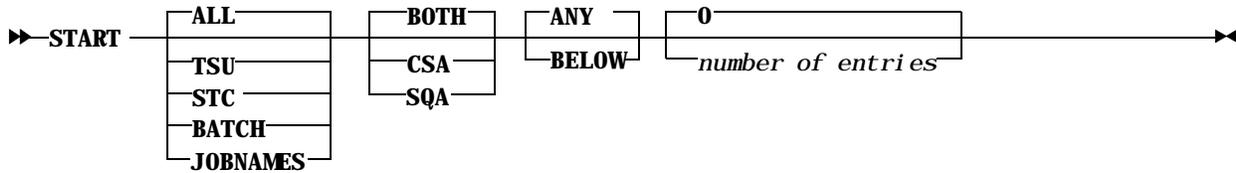


Figure 3. START Parameter Syntax for COMMON STORAGE MONITOR

The subparameters for the START parameter are as follows:

### **ALL | TSU | STC | BATCH | JOB NAMES**

Indicates the type of jobs you want COMMON STORAGE MONITOR to monitor. COMMON STORAGE MONITOR can monitor all jobs, TSO jobs only, started tasks only, batch jobs only, or only certain jobs. The default is ALL.

To monitor only certain jobs, specify the JOB NAMES option and follow the instructions in “Starting COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a Started Task” on page 3 to copy and modify member BBXJOBS in SYS1.PARMLIB to list the job names you want to monitor.

**Note:** You cannot define the JOB NAMES subparameter with the START parameter when you define COMMON STORAGE MONITOR as a subsystem.

### **BOTH | CSA | SQA**

Indicates whether you want COMMON STORAGE MONITOR to monitor CSA storage, SQA storage, or both. The default is BOTH.

### **ANY | BELOW**

Indicates whether you want COMMON STORAGE MONITOR to monitor both above and below the 16 MB line, or below only. The default is ANY.

### *number of entries*

Indicates the number of entries in the table used to track GETMAINS. COMMON STORAGE MONITOR maintains table entries in ECSA when monitoring storage allocation requests. Each table entry is 32 bytes. This is an optional parameter that allows you to define a specific amount of ECSA storage for the COMMON STORAGE MONITOR table, which can be any amount from 512 to 100K bytes.

BMC Software recommends that you leave this field blank to allow COMMON STORAGE MONITOR to calculate the maximum number of entries it can maintain in ECSA, based on the type of address space and storage monitoring defined.

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## Specifying Extractor Operating Environment

You must specify the correct Extractor operating environment for the combination of BMC Software products you have installed in your system. In this step you select a sample member containing the minimum set of Extractor control statements for the combination of products at your site.

The following BMC Software products use the Extractor:

- MAINVIEW for OS/390
- CMF MONITOR

**Note:** If you will not be recording Extractor data to SMF data sets, in this step you must also

- allocate CPM output data sets
- optionally allocate IPM output data sets

Each product or combination of products requires specific Extractor control statements to collect the necessary data for product views, displays, and reports. Samples of the different Extractor control statement sets for each product mix are shipped in BBSAMP.

To specify the Extractor operating environment for your BMC Software product mix:

- 1 Create two members in *hilevel*.UBBSAMP with the names CMFCPM00 and CMFIPM00.
- 2 Go to Table 4 on page 8 and locate the row that contains X marks for the combination of Extractor products you have. Note the BBSAMP member name on that row.
- 3 Copy the correct sample member from BBSAMP to the CMFCPM00 member in *hilevel*.UBBSAMP.
- 4 Go to Table 5 on page 8 and locate the row that contains X marks for the combination of Extractor products you have. Note the BBSAMP member name on that row.
- 5 Copy the correct sample member from BBSAMP to the CMFIPM00 member in *hilevel*.UBBSAMP.

To allocate CPM output data sets and optionally allocate IPM output data sets for CMF MONITOR, use *hilevel*.UBBSAMP member:

- CMFJBSAM for BSAM data sets
- CMFJVSAM for VSAM data sets

Table 4. Sample Members to Copy into CMFCPM00

If you are customizing		Copy BBSAMP member
CMF MONITOR	MAINVIEW for OS/390	
X		CMFCC
X		CMFCCD
X		CMFCCDM
X	X	CMFCCDMR
X	X	CMFCCDR
X		CMFCCM
X	X	CMFCCMR
X	X	CMFCCR
		CMFCD
		CMFCDM
	X	CMFCDMR
	X	CMFCDR
		CMFCM
	X	CMFCMR
	X	CMFCR

Table 5. Sample Members to Copy into CMFIPM00

If you are customizing		Copy BBSAMP member
CMF MONITOR	MAINVIEW for OS/390	
X		CMFIC
X		CMFICD
X	X	CMFICDR
X	X	CMFICR
		CMFID
	X	CMFIDR
	X	CMFIR

---

## Copying Sample CMF MONITOR Online Parameter and JCL Members

All sample JCL members for use with CMF are distributed in *hilevel.BBSAMP*. A description of each of these members is in Table 6. All sample parameter members for use with CMF are distributed in *hilevel.BBPARM*. These members are then copied (and in some cases, renamed) to *hilevel.UBBPARM*. A description of each of these members is in Table 7 on page 10.

In this step, you copy sample JCL members for CMF from BBSAMP to your own *hilevel.UBBSAMP*, and you copy default control statement members from BBPARM to your own *hilevel.UBBPARM* libraries. From then on, all modifications should be made in UBBSAMP and UBBPARM, leaving the originals in BBSAMP and BBPARM untouched. By performing this step, you prevent the modifications you make for your site from being overwritten when new product FMIDs are added or when maintenance is applied.

To create copies of the sample members in *hilevel.UBBPARM* and in *hilevel.UBBSAMP*:

- \_\_\_ 1 Copy *hilevel.BBSAMP* member CMFCPARM to your private JCL library.
- \_\_\_ 2 Modify the JCL by following the directions at the top of the member.
- \_\_\_ 3 Submit the JCL.

Once the sample JCL members and control statement members have been copied, you can use them to begin executing CMF MONITOR. Instructions for using each of these samples is provided within the member itself.

You can also modify these samples to meet the specific needs of your site. For additional information about modifying either Analyzer or Extractor control statements, see the *CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide*.

Table 6 contains a description of all sample members copied from BBSAMP to UBBSAMP. Table 7 on page 10 contains sample control statements copied from BBPARM to UBBPARM.

**Note:** If a member has been renamed since the last release of CMF MONITOR, its former name is indicated in the description.

Table 6. Sample Members Available for Customization in UBBSAMP

Member Name	Description
@BBXINIT	JCL to initialize BBXS.
CMFJMONB	Sample JCL for running CMFMON type 79 batch reports. See the <i>CMF MONITOR CMFMON User Guide</i> for information about using this member.
CMFJANL	JCL to run the CMF Analyzer (formerly CMFANJCL). See the <i>CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide</i> for information about using this member.
CMFJBSAM	JCL for creating BSAM Extractor output data sets.
CMFJVSAM	JCL for creating VSAM Extractor output data sets.
CMFMJCLRB	JCL used for clearing CMF output data sets as a batch job. If you record CMF data to SMF, you do not need to use this member.

Table 6. Sample Members Available for Customization in UBBSAMP (continued)

Member Name	Description
CMFJCLRS	JCL used for clearing CMF output data sets as a started task. If you record CMF data to SMF, you do not need to use this member.
CMFJCVBS	JCL to run the COPYVBS (CX10CVBS) utility (formerly CMFCVJCL).
CMFJDSO	JCL to run the DSO Analyzer (formerly CMFANLD1).
CMFJDSOV	Batch job to extract VSAM catalog information for DSO (formerly DSOVSAM).
CMFJEXTR	JCL for starting the CMF Extractor without CMF MONITOR Online (formerly CMFEXT00).
CSMAPSAS	Sample SAS routine to produce a common storage report that uses CMF subtype 29 records.
CX10UMOD	Sample user trace SRB routine, as described with the TRACE Extractor control statement in the <i>CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide</i> .
CX98REPG	JCL to create a sample report for testing the CMF Analyzer report spreadsheet converter. See the <i>CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide</i> for more information on using the spreadsheet converter program.

Table 7. Sample Control Statement Members Available for Customization in UBBPARM

Member Name	Description
ANLYSAMP	CMF Analyzer control statements to produce most of the batch reports.
CMFANLTR	CMF Analyzer control statements to produce trace reports from the SMF type 76 trace records.
CMFMNB00	Sample control statements for producing CMFMON batch reports. See the <i>CMF MONITOR CMFMON User Guide</i> for information about using this member.
CMFCPM00	Sample Extractor CPM control statements as described in the <i>CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide</i> .
CMFIPM00	Sample Extractor IPM control statements as described in the <i>CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide</i> .
CMFMON00	Sample control statements for running the CMFMON component of CMF, as described in the <i>CMF MONITOR CMFMON User Guide</i> .
CMFCPM01 – CMFCPM15	Sample Extractor control statements for each of the possible combinations of products that use the Extractor CPM mode.
CMFIPM01 – CMFIPM07	Sample Extractor control statements for each of the possible combinations of products that use the Extractor IPM mode.
CMFXDS00	Sample XDS control statements for starting the collection of cross-system data for use by SDSF. The distributed MAINVIEW for OS/390 PAS PROC points to this member. For more information about using this member, see the <i>MAINVIEW Administration Guide</i> .

Table 7. Sample Control Statement Members Available for Customization in UBBPARM (continued)

Member Name	Description
CMFXDS01	Sample XDS control statements to start buffering CMF records (excluding type 79). For more information about using this member, see the <i>MAINVIEW Administration Guide</i> .
CMFXDS02	<p>Sample XDS control statements to start buffering all CMF records including type 79.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If your CMF user record subtype is not 240, you must change the RECORDS statement to reflect the correct subtype.</p> <p>For more information about using this member, see the <i>MAINVIEW Administration Guide</i>.</p>

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## Copying Sample CMF Online Screen Definitions

The online component of CMF MONITOR presents information about your system through online views. You can display multiple views with one command by combining them into screen definitions. Four samples of screens definitions, each containing multiple views, have been created for your use. This step copies those sample screen definitions from BBSAMP to your own sitewide library, *hilevel.SBBSDEF*.

To copy the sample screen definitions

- \_\_\_\_\_ **1** Copy *hilevel.BBSAMP* member CMFCSDEF to your private JCL library.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **2** Modify the JCL by following the directions at the top of the member.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **3** Submit the JCL.

For information about using the sample screen definitions or creating your own screen definitions, see the section entitled “Using Screen Definitions” in the *CMF MONITOR Online User Guide*.

---

## Creating CLIST for Invoking CMFMON’s Online Facility

This step creates the CLIST for starting the CMFMON Online Facility. The CMFMON Online Facility displays job- and system-related data from an ISPF application. The data is presented in a format similar to that of RMF MONITOR II (RMFMON).

The CMFMON CLIST is used to invoke CMFMON Online Facility. The CLIST performs all necessary data set allocations and then displays the CMFMON menu from your TSO ISPF session.

To create the CMFMON CLIST:

- \_\_\_\_\_ **1** Copy BBSAMP member CMFMON to your private CLIST library. Make sure that the CLIST library is in the SYSPROC concatenation of your TSO logon procedure.

- \_\_\_ 2 Modify the CLIST by following the directions at the top of the member.
- \_\_\_ 3 Save the CLIST.

For more information about using the CMFMON Online Facility, see the *CMF MONITOR CMFMON User Guide*.

---

## Creating JCL for Starting the CMFMON Write Facility

This step creates JCL that allows you to invoke the CMFMON Write Facility as a batch job and as a started procedure. By invoking the CMFMON Write Facility, you can write type 79 records either to the SMF data set or to an output data set of your choice. If you choose to write type 79 records to an output data set (not to SMF), this step also provides instructions for allocating that output data set.

**Note:** An output data set is required if you do not want CMFMON to write type 79 records to the SMF data set.

To create an output data set for type 79 records:

- \_\_\_ 1 Copy BBSAMP member CMFJBSAM to your private JCL library.
- \_\_\_ 2 Modify the JCL by following the directions at the top of the member.

**Note:** If you used this member to allocate CMF Extractor output data sets in a previous step (described in “Specifying Extractor Operating Environment” on page 7), be sure to use a different name for your CMFMON output data set.

- \_\_\_ 3 Submit the JCL.

To create a batch job for starting CMFMON:

- \_\_\_ 1 Copy BBSAMP member CMONJCL to your private JCL library.
- \_\_\_ 2 Modify the JCL by following the directions at the top of the member.
- \_\_\_ 3 Save this member to use when you want to start CMFMON as a batch job.

To create a started procedure for starting CMFMON:

- \_\_\_ 1 Copy BBSAMP member CMONSTC to a system procedure library.
- \_\_\_ 2 Modify the JCL by following the directions at the top of the member.
- \_\_\_ 3 Save this member so that you can invoke CMFMON as a started task from the console.

For information about using the CMFMON Write Facility, see the *CMF MONITOR CMFMON User Guide*.

---

## Assembling and Linking the JES3 Mapping CSECT

This step is used only if your system runs a JES3 subsystem; do not perform this step if your system runs a JES2 subsystem.

CMF JES sampler, which is controlled by the EXTSUM Extractor control statement, needs to know the correct offsets for your version of JES3 so it can use the proper CSECT mapping when gathering data. This step creates a job that assembles and links the mapping CSECT and provides the appropriate JES3 offsets to the EXTSUM sampler.

To assemble and link the JES3 mapping CSECT:

- \_\_\_ **1** Copy *hilevel.BBSAMP* member CMFCJES3 to your private JCL library.
- \_\_\_ **2** Modify the JCL by following the directions at the top of the member.
- \_\_\_ **3** Submit the JCL.

For information about using the EXTSUM Extractor control statement, see the *CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide*.

You have now completed the manual customization procedure for CMF. Chapter 2, “Post-Customization Information” describes your next options.



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## Chapter 2. Post-Customization Information

Now that you have completed either AutoCustomization or manual customization for CMF MONITOR, you can either customize CMF MONITOR even further or begin using any of its three components.

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### Using CMF MONITOR Online

After completing the customization steps, to begin using CMF MONITOR Online, you must start the required address spaces (CAS and PAS).

- See the *MAINVIEW Administration Guide* for more CAS and PAS startup instructions.

After starting these address spaces, you can begin using CMF MONITOR Online, and you will be able to take advantage of all its features if you perform further modifications. The following list describes the optional customization steps you can perform to take full advantage of the CMF MONITOR Online features:

- Complete the customization steps for defining VTAM connections for cross-systems communication between multiple CASs on multiple systems.

See the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide* for more information about defining VTAM definitions for cross-systems communication.

- Complete the customization steps for defining target definitions for monitoring communication links among the active system and CASs and products on different systems.

See the *MAINVIEW Administration Guide* for more information about defining target definitions for CAS communication monitoring.

- Complete customization steps for defining the appropriate security checks for access to systems, products, view tables, and view or product actions.

See “Securing CMF MONITOR” for more information about defining security for CMF MONITOR Online.

### Securing CMF MONITOR

The MAINVIEW environment works with your RACF, CA-TOP SECRET, or CA-ACF2 security package to control access to view data. Although *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products* fully explains how to use the security views and how they interact with your security package, there are a few things you should understand now.

- Security for CMF MONITOR Online and for the cross-system data APIs is implemented through two views: SERDEF and SERDEFL.
- When you display SERDEF, you will see that CMF MONITOR Online has defined a separate resource rule for
  - view data in general
  - data provided by each view table
  - CMF XDS API actions

- A *view table* is a family of views that display the same type of data. To find out which views are associated with a particular view table, see Part 3, “Enhanced Security” in the *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products*. Note that individual views cannot be secured. That is, when you grant or deny access to a view table, you grant or deny access to **all** views that belong to that table.
- With MAINVIEW security, either you can add rules for resources to your security package, using the default class and entity names for the resource, or you can change the class and entity names to conform to rules you have already defined. For example, suppose you have rules defined to your security package to control access to a resource identified by class DATASET and entity name SYS1.PROCLIB. You want to use the same rule to control access to MAINVIEW Address Space Table Data. Enter the command CHANGE beside the Address Space Table Data entity on SERDEF, and then change the class to DATASET and change the entity to SYS1.PROCLIB. MAINVIEW uses your SYS1.PROCLIB rules for Address Space Table Data.

## What Next?

After completing any additional customization steps, you can learn how to use CMF MONITOR Online by referring to the following manuals:

- *Getting Started with CMF MONITOR Online* for using the MAINVIEW window interface.
- *CMF MONITOR Online User Guide* for using the CMF MONITOR Online views.

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## Using the Batch Component

Although you can begin using the CMF MONITOR batch component as soon as you complete the customization steps, you may want to make some further modifications.

The following list describes the optional modifications available for this component:

- Modifying the Extractor JCL statements. See the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide*.
- Allocating additional Extractor output data sets. See Chapter 3, “Writing Data to Extractor Output Data Sets” on page 19.
- Modifying the MVS PAS PROC to start collecting data in the XDS data buffer. See the *MAINVIEW Administration Guide*.
- Downloading the spreadsheet converter program to your PC. See Chapter 4, “CMF Analyzer Spreadsheet Converter” on page 23.

After making the desired modifications, you can learn about using the batch component of CMF MONITOR by referring to the *CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide*.

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## Using CMFMON

Before using the CMFMON component, you may want to use your External Security Manager (ESM) to protect your screens. If you are using an ESM such as RACF, CA-TOP SECRET, or CA-ACF2, you can protect the following program names. The program names begin with the

letters CMF. The last part of each name corresponds with the CMFMON screen you are protecting.

CMFAPF	CMFARD	CMFARDJ
CMFASD	CMFASDJ	CMFASRM
CMFASRMJ	CMFCHAN	CMFDDMN
CMFDEV	CMFDEVV	CMFENQR
CMFHFS	CMFILOCK	CMFIOQ
CMFLPA	CMFLNK	CMFPGSP
CMFPGSS	CMFSENQ	CMFSPAG
CMFXDSA	CMFXDSP	

There are no additional customization steps for CMFMON. To learn how to use CMFMON, see the *CMF MONITOR CMFMON User Guide*.



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## Chapter 3. Writing Data to Extractor Output Data Sets

The starter MVS PAS PROC sends Extractor data to SMF. If data is not written to SMF, you must specify that records be written to Extractor output data sets. In this case, you should have allocated Extractor output data sets during customization. Even if you did specify SMF recording but now want to record to Extractor output data sets, you need to first allocate these data sets.

BMC Software recommends that at least two data sets be specified to provide for *alternate data set support* (see “Alternate Data Set Support” for more information). When two or more data sets are specified, the first one specified is called the *primary* data set and the others are called *alternate* data sets.

### Alternate Data Set Support

If the Extractor is writing records to an Extractor output data set and that data set fills up, Extractor writing is automatically switched to an alternate data set. This process is referred to as alternate data set support. This support is not valid when data is being recorded to SMF; SMF provides its own alternate data set support.

The Extractor suspends recording if the current data set becomes full and no other data set is empty. At subsequent recording intervals, if an empty data set is detected, the Extractor resumes recording automatically.

### Allocating Extractor Output Data Sets

You can define the same data sets for both CPM and IPM data, or you can define different data sets (see “Specifying Primary and Alternate Data Sets to the Extractor” on page 20 for more information). However, BMC Software recommends that you define at least two data sets for each mode.

If you are using VSAM, the manual customization member CMFJVSAM in *hilevel.UBBSAMP* contains sample JCL for allocating four data sets: one primary and one alternate data set for CPM mode and one primary and one alternate data set for IPM mode.

If you are using BSAM, the manual customization member CMFJBSAM in *hilevel.UBBSAMP* contains sample JCL for allocating four data sets: one primary and one alternate data set for CPM mode and one primary and one alternate data set for IPM mode. This JCL is defined with block sizes for either a 3380 or a 3390 device type; if you have a different device type, refer to Table 8 on page 20 for the correct block size.

BSAM Extractor output data sets use the following attributes:

- **LRECL=32756**
- **DSORG=PS** (for physical sequential)
- **RECFM=VBS** (for variable block sequential)
- **BLKSIZE=variable** (depends on the device type; see Table 8 on page 20)

Table 8. Recommended Block Sizes for BSAM Extractor Output Data Sets

Device Type	Recommended Block Size
3375	11616
3380	11476
3390	11476
Tape (1600 bpi)	12288
Tape (6250 bpi)	32756
Other	8192

**Note:** CMF increases the block size to 8192 if a smaller block size is defined.

CMF adds new records into the primary data set after those that already exist, even if **DISP=OLD** or **DISP=SHR** is specified in the JCL. This addition prevents the destruction of any data that was previously collected. CMF writes to the beginning of the primary data set and destroys the existing data

- if the output data set is on tape
- if **DISP=NEW** is coded in the Extractor REPORT control statement

**Note:** The **DISP=NEW** status applies only to the primary data set that the Extractor writes to after initialization. See the *CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide* for more information about the REPORT control statement.

When switching is required, CMF writes to an empty data set if one is available. If an empty data set is not available, recording is suspended.

**Note:** CMF provides two members in *hilevel.UBBSAMP* that contain JCL to clear your CPM and IPM data sets:

- CMFJCLRS is a started task for clearing data sets.
- CMFJCLRB is a batch job for clearing data sets.

## Specifying Primary and Alternate Data Sets to the Extractor

You can specify either same or different primary and alternate data sets for both CPM and IPM modes. If only one data set is specified, the Extractor cannot provide alternate data set support.

When you specify the same primary and alternate data sets for both modes, all records from both modes go to the same data sets.

When you specify different data sets, the records from each mode go to different data sets.

In specifying data sets for both CPM and IPM modes:

- If CPM and IPM data go to the same primary data set, they must also go to the same alternate data sets. You cannot specify the same primary data set and different alternate data sets.
- If CPM and IPM data go to different primary data sets, they must also go to different alternate data sets. You cannot specify different primary data sets and the same alternate data sets.

There are two ways to specify primary and alternate data sets to the Extractor.

**Important**

Use one of the following methods; do not use both.

**Method One** •One method of identifying the primary and alternate data sets to the Extractor is the presence of DD statements in the Extractor JCL. Valid data set DD names for CMF and DSO are shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Primary and Alternate Data Set DD Names

Component	CPM	IPM
Extractor	//CMFCPMxx DD	//CMFIPMxx DD
DSO	//CMFCDSxx DD	//CMFIDSxx DD

You can specify up to 101 data sets, with *xx* representing any one or two alphanumeric characters.

**Note:** The primary data set is the first one specified. The order in which the DD names are specified is the order in which they will be used.

The Extractor writes to these data sets automatically if the DD statements are present and SMF=YES is not specified on the Extractor report control statement. If only one statement is defined, alternate data set support is not provided.

For more information about changing the Extractor JCL contained in the MVS PAS started task procedure, see the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide*.

**Method Two** •A second method of identifying primary and alternate data sets to the Extractor is through the DSNLIST= parameter on the REPORT control statement. A DSNLIST= parameter can be specified for dynamic allocation of up to 101 data sets in the REPORT control statement.

**Note:** The primary data set is the first one specified. The order in which the data set names are specified is the order in which they will be used.

See the *CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide* for more information about the DSNLIST= parameter and the REPORT Extractor control statement.

**Use One Method Only**

You can define either the DD statements or the DSNLIST= parameter. Do not define both.



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## Chapter 4. CMF Analyzer Spreadsheet Converter

The CMF Analyzer spreadsheet converter enables you to transfer your formatted CMF Analyzer reports to your PC, and then convert these reports into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. The resulting spreadsheets can be used for detailed analysis on the desktop, creating graphs, or producing specialized reports.

**Note:** The spreadsheet converter is available only for Microsoft Excel, Version 5 or later.

To use the spreadsheet converter, first download the spreadsheet converter program. Once it is available, you can store the output of the CMF Analyzer in a data set, transfer that data set to a PC file, and then run the spreadsheet converter to generate an Excel workbook.

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### Installing the Spreadsheet Converter

The spreadsheet converter program is distributed in *hilevel.BBSAMP* member CX98SSCX. To install the spreadsheet converter:

1. Create a directory on your PC to be used for storing the spreadsheet converter and the converted reports.
2. Transfer *hilevel.BBSAMP* member CX98SSCX to your PC (using IND\$FILE or any other file download method) to a PC file named CX98SSCX.XLA.
  - The XLA suffix is necessary to designate this file as a Microsoft Excel Add-in.
  - The file transfer must be BINARY (rather than ASCII), and CRLF codes must not be added.

Once CX98SSCX.XLA is created on your PC, you are ready to use the spreadsheet converter. For information about using the spreadsheet converter, see the *CMF MONITOR Batch User Guide*.



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# Glossary

This glossary defines BMC Software terminology. Other dictionaries and glossaries can be used in conjunction with this glossary.

Since this glossary pertains to BMC Software-related products, some of the terms defined might not appear in this book.

To help you find the information you need, this glossary uses the following cross-references:

*Contrast with* indicates a term that has a contrary or contradictory meaning.

*See* indicates an entry that is a synonym or contains expanded information.

*See also* indicates an entry that contains related information.

**action** Defined operation, such as modifying a MAINVIEW window, that is performed in response to a command. *See* object.

**active window** Any MAINVIEW window in which data can be refreshed. *See* alternate window, current window, window.

**administrative view** Display from which a product's management tasks are performed, such as the DSLIST view for managing historical data sets. *See* view.

**ALT WIN field** Input field that allows you to specify the window identifier for an alternate window where the results of a hyperlink are displayed. *See* alternate window.

**Alternate Access** *See* MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

**alternate form** View requested through the FORM command that changes the format of a previously displayed view to show related information. *See also* form, query.

**alternate window** (1) Window that is specifically selected to display the results of a hyperlink. (2) Window whose identifier is defined to the ALT WIN field. *Contrast with* current window. *See* active window, window, ALT WIN field.

**analyzer** (1) Online display that presents a snapshot of status and activity data and indicates problem areas. (2) Component of CMF MONITOR. *See* CMF MONITOR Analyzer.

**application** (1) Program that performs a specific set of tasks within a MAINVIEW product. (2) In MAINVIEW VistaPoint, combination of workloads to enable display of their transaction performance data in a single view.

<b>application trace</b>	<i>See</i> trace.
<b>ASCH workload</b>	Workload comprising Advanced Program-to-Program Communication (APPC) address spaces.
<b>AutoCustomization</b>	Online facility for customizing the installation of products. AutoCustomization provides an ISPF panel interface that both presents customization steps in sequence and provides current status information about the progress of the installation.
<b>automatic screen update</b>	Usage mode wherein the currently displayed screen is refreshed automatically with new data at an interval you specify. Invoked by the ASU command.
<b>batch workload</b>	Workload consisting of address spaces running batch jobs.
<b>BBI</b>	Basic architecture that distributes work between workstations and multiple OS/390 targets for BMC Software MAINVIEW products.
<b>BBI-SS PAS</b>	<i>See</i> BBI subsystem product address space.
<b>BBI subsystem product address space (BBI-SS PAS)</b>	OS/390 subsystem address space that manages communication between local and remote systems and that contains one or more of the following products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR</li> <li>• MAINVIEW for CICS</li> <li>• MAINVIEW for DB2</li> <li>• MAINVIEW for DBCTL</li> <li>• MAINVIEW for IMS Online</li> <li>• MAINVIEW for MQSeries (formerly Command MQ for S/390)</li> <li>• MAINVIEW SRM</li> <li>• MAINVIEW VistaPoint (for CICS, DB2, DBCTL, and IMS workloads)</li> </ul>
<b>BBPARAM</b>	<i>See</i> parameter library.
<b>BBPROC</b>	<i>See</i> procedure library.
<b>BBPROF</b>	<i>See</i> profile library.
<b>BBSAMP</b>	<i>See</i> sample library.
<b>BBV</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW Alternate Access.

<b>BBXS</b>	BMC Software Subsystem Services. Common set of service routines loaded into common storage and used by several BMC Software MAINVIEW products.
<b>border</b>	Visual indication of the boundaries of a window.
<b>bottleneck analysis</b>	Process of determining which resources have insufficient capacity to provide acceptable service levels and that therefore can cause performance problems.
<b>CA-Disk</b>	Data management system by Computer Associates that replaced the DMS product.
<b>CAS</b>	Coordinating address space. One of the address spaces used by the MAINVIEW windows environment architecture. The CAS supplies common services and enables communication between linked systems. Each OS/390 or z/OS image requires a separate CAS. Cross-system communication is established through the CAS using VTAM and XCF communication links.
<b>CFMON</b>	<i>See</i> coupling facility monitoring.
<b>chart</b>	Display format for graphical data. <i>See also</i> graph.
<b>CICSplex</b>	User-defined set of one or more CICS systems that are controlled and managed as a single functional entity.
<b>CMF MONITOR</b>	Comprehensive Management Facility MONITOR. Product that measures and reports on all critical system resources, such as CPU, channel, and device usage; memory, paging, and swapping activity; and workload performance.
<b>CMF MONITOR Analyzer</b>	Batch component of CMF MONITOR that reads the SMF user and 70 series records created by the CMF MONITOR Extractor and/or the RMF Extractor and formats them into printed system performance reports.
<b>CMF MONITOR Extractor</b>	Component of CMF that collects performance statistics for CMF MONITOR Analyzer, CMF MONITOR Online, MAINVIEW for OS/390, and RMF postprocessor. <i>See</i> CMF MONITOR Analyzer, CMF MONITOR Online, MAINVIEW for OS/390.

**CMF MONITOR Online**

Component of CMF that uses the MAINVIEW window interface to present data on all address spaces, their use of various system resources, and the delays that each address space incurs while waiting for access to these resources. *See* CMF MONITOR, MAINVIEW for OS/390.

**CMF Type 79 API**

Application programming interface, provided by CMF, that provides access to MAINVIEW SMF-type 79 records.

**CMFMON**

Component of CMF MONITOR that simplifies online retrieval of information about system hardware and application performance and creates MAINVIEW SMF-type 79 records.

The CMFMON *online facility* can be used to view data in one or more formatted screens.

The CMFMON *write facility* can be used to write collected data as MAINVIEW SMF-type 79 records to an SMF or sequential data set.

**CMRDETL**

MAINVIEW for CICS data set that stores detail transaction records (type 6E) and abend records (type 6D). Detail records are logged for each successful transaction. Abend records are written when an abend occurs. Both records have the same format when stored on CMRDETL.

**CMRSTATS**

MAINVIEW for CICS data set that stores both CICS operational statistic records, at five-minute intervals, and other records, at intervals defined by parameters specified during customization (using CMRSOPT).

**column**

Vertical component of a view or display, typically containing fields of the same type of information, that varies by the objects associated in each row.

**collection interval**

Length of time data is collected. *See also* delta mode, total mode.

**command delimiter**

Special character, usually a ; (semicolon), used to stack commands typed concurrently on the COMMAND line for sequential execution.

**COMMAND line**

Line in the control area of the display screen where primary commands can be typed. *Contrast with* line command column.

### **Command MQ Automation D/S**

Command MQ agents, which provide local proactive monitoring for both MQSeries and MSMQ (Microsoft message queue manager). The Command MQ agents operate at the local node level where they continue to perform functions regardless of the availability of the MQM (message queue manager) network. Functionality includes automatic monitoring and restarts of channels, queue managers, queues and command servers. In cases where automated recovery is not possible, the agents transport critical alert information to a central console.

### **Command MQ Automation S/390**

Command MQ component, which monitors the MQM (message queue manager) networks and intercedes to perform corrective actions when problems arise. Solutions include:

- Dead-Letter Queue management
- System Queue Archival
- Service Interval Performance solutions
- Channel Availability

These solutions help ensure immediate relief to some of the most pressing MQM operations and performance problems.

### **Command MQ for D/S**

Command MQ for D/S utilizes a true client/server architecture and employs resident agents to provide configuration, administration, performance monitoring and operations management for the MQM (message queue manager) network.

### **Command MQ for S/390**

*See* MAINVIEW for MQSeries.

### **COMMON STORAGE MONITOR**

Component of MAINVIEW for OS/390 that monitors usage and reconfigures OS/390 or z/OS common storage blocks.

### **composite workload**

Workload made up of a WLM workload or other workloads, which are called *constituent workloads*.

### **constituent workload**

Member of a composite workload. Constituent workloads in a composite usually belong to a single workload class, but sometimes are mixed.

<b>contention</b>	Occurs when there are more requests for service than there are servers available.
<b>context</b>	In a Plex Manager view, field that contains the name of a target or group of targets specified with the CONTEXT command. <i>See</i> scope, service point, SSI context, target context.
<b>CONTEXT command</b>	Specifies either a MAINVIEW product and a specific target for that product ( <i>see</i> target context) or a MAINVIEW product and a name representing one or more targets ( <i>see</i> SSI context) for that product.
<b>control statement</b>	(1) Statement that interrupts a sequence of instructions and transfers control to another part of the program. (2) Statement that names samplers and other parameters that configure the MAINVIEW components to perform specified functions. (3) In CMF MONITOR, statement in a parameter library member used to identify a sampler in the extractor or a report in the analyzer, or to describe either component's processing requirements to the operating system.
<b>coupling facility monitoring (CFMON)</b>	Coupling facility views that monitor the activity of your system's coupling facilities.
<b>current data</b>	Data that reflects the system in its current state. The two types of current data are real-time data and interval data. <i>Contrast with</i> historical data. <i>See also</i> interval data, real-time data.
<b>current window</b>	In the MAINVIEW window environment, window where the main dialog with the application takes place. The current window is used as the default window destination for commands issued on the COMMAND line when no window number is specified. <i>Contrast with</i> alternate window. <i>See</i> active window, window.
<b>DASD</b>	(Direct Access Storage Device) (1) A device with rotating recording surfaces that provides immediate access to stored data. (2) Any device that responds to a DASD program.
<b>DASD ADVISOR</b>	An interactive software tool that diagnoses DASD performance problems and makes recommendations to reduce overall service time. This tool measures and reports on the operational performance of IBM and IBM-compatible devices.

<b>data collector</b>	Program that belongs to a MAINVIEW product and that collects data from various sources and stores the data in records used by views. For example, MAINVIEW for OS/390 data collectors obtain data from OS/390 or z/OS services, OS/390 or z/OS control blocks, CMF MONITOR Extractor control blocks, and other sources. <i>Contrast with extractor.</i>
<b>delta mode</b>	(1) In MAINVIEW for DB2 analyzer displays, difference between the value sampled at the start of the current statistics interval and the value sampled by the current analyzer request. <i>See also</i> statistics interval. (2) In CMFMON, usage mode wherein certain columns of data reflect the difference in values between one sample cycle and the next. Invoked by the DELta ON command. <i>See also</i> collection interval, sample cycle, total mode.
<b>DFSMS</b>	(Data Facility Storage Management System) Data management, backup, and HSM software from IBM for OS/390 or z/OS mainframes.
<b>DMR</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for DB2.
<b>DMS</b>	(Data Management System) <i>See</i> CA-Disk.
<b>DMS2HSM</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM DMS2HSM.
<b>DSO</b>	(Data Set Optimizer) CMF MONITOR Extractor component that uses CMF MONITOR Extractor data to produce reports specifying the optimal ordering of data sets on moveable head devices.
<b>EasyHSM</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM EasyHSM.
<b>EasyPOOL</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM EasyPOOL.
<b>EasySMS</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM EasySMS.
<b>element</b>	(1) Data component of a data collector record, shown in a view as a field. (2) Internal value of a field in a view, used in product functions.
<b>element help</b>	Online help for a field in a view. The preferred term is <i>field help</i> .
<b>Enterprise Storage Automation</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM Enterprise Storage Automation.

<b>event</b>	A message issued by Enterprise Storage Automation. User-defined storage occurrences generate events in the form of messages. These events provide an early warning system for storage problems and are routed to user-specified destinations for central viewing and management.
<b>Event Collector</b>	Component for MAINVIEW for IMS Online, MAINVIEW for IMS Offline, and MAINVIEW for DBCTL that collects data about events in the IMS environment. This data is required for Workload Monitor and optional for Workload Analyzer (except for the workload trace service). This data also is recorded as transaction records (X'FA') and program records (X'F9') on the IMS system log for later use by the MAINVIEW for IMS Offline components: Performance Reporter and Transaction Accountant.
<b>expand</b>	Predefined link from one display to a related display. <i>See also</i> hyperlink.
<b>extractor</b>	Program that collects data from various sources and keeps the data control blocks to be written as records. Extractors obtain data from services, control blocks, and other sources. <i>Contrast with</i> data collector.
<b>extractor interval</b>	<i>See</i> collection interval.
<b>fast path</b>	Predefined link between one screen and another. To use the fast path, place the cursor on a single value in a field and press <b>Enter</b> . The resulting screen displays more detailed information about the selected value. <i>See also</i> hyperlink.
<b>field</b>	Group of character positions within a screen or report used to type or display specific information.
<b>field help</b>	Online help describing the purpose or contents of a field on a screen. To display field help, place the cursor anywhere in a field and press <b>PF1</b> (HELP). In some products, field help is accessible from the screen help that is displayed when you press <b>PF1</b> .
<b>filter</b>	Selection criteria used to limit the number of rows displayed in a view. Data that does not meet the selection criteria is not displayed. A filter is composed of an element, an operator, and an operand (a number or character string). Filters can be implemented in view customization, through the PARm/QPARm commands, or through the Where/QWhere commands. Filters are established against elements of data.

<b>fire</b>	The term used to indicate that an event has triggered an action. In MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR, when a rule selection criteria matches an incoming event and <i>fires</i> , the user-specified automation actions are performed. This process is also called <i>handling</i> the event.
<b>fixed field</b>	Field that remains stationary at the left margin of a screen that is scrolled either right or left.
<b>FOCAL POINT</b>	MAINVIEW product that displays a summary of key performance indicators across systems, sites, and applications from a single terminal.
<b>form</b>	One of two constituent parts of a view; the other is query. A form defines how the data is presented; a query identifies the data required for the view. <i>See also</i> query, view.
<b>full-screen mode</b>	Display of a MAINVIEW product application or service on the entire screen. There is no window information line. <i>Contrast with</i> windows mode.
<b>global command</b>	Any MAINVIEW window interface command that can affect all windows in the window area of a MAINVIEW display.
<b>graph</b>	Graphical display of data that you select from a MAINVIEW window environment view. <i>See also</i> chart.
<b>hilevel</b>	For MAINVIEW products, high-level data set qualifier required by a site's naming conventions.
<b>historical data</b>	(1) Data that reflects the system as it existed at the end of a past recording interval or the duration of several intervals. (2) Any data stored in the historical database and retrieved using the TIME command. <i>Contrast with</i> current data, interval data and real-time data.
<b>historical database</b>	Collection of performance data written at the end of each installation-defined recording interval and containing up to 100 VSAM clusters. Data is extracted from the historical database with the TIME command. <i>See</i> historical data.
<b>historical data set</b>	In MAINVIEW products that display historical data, VSAM cluster file in which data is recorded at regular intervals.
<b>HSM</b>	(Hierarchical Storage Management) Automatic movement of files from hard disk to slower, less-expensive storage media. The typical hierarchy is from magnetic disk to optical disk to tape.

**hyperlink** (1) Preset field in a view or an EXPAND line on a display that permits you to

- access cursor-sensitive help
- issue commands
- link to another view or display

The transfer can be either within a single product or to a related display/view in a different BMC Software product. Generally, hyperlinked fields are highlighted. (2) Cursor-activated short path from a topic or term in online help to related information. *See also* fast path.

**Image log** Collection of screen-display records. Image logs can be created for both the BBI-SS PAS and the BBI terminal session (TS).

The BBI-SS PAS Image log consists of two data sets that are used alternately: as one fills up, the other is used. Logging to the BBI-SS PAS Image log stops when both data sets are filled and the first data set is not processed by the archive program.

The TS Image log is a single data set that wraps around when full.

### **IMSPlex System Manager (IPSM)**

MVIMS Online and MVDBC service that provides Single System Image views of resources and bottlenecks for applications across one or more IMS regions and systems.

**interval data** Cumulative data collected during a collection interval. Intervals usually last from 15 to 30 minutes depending on how the recording interval is specified during product customization. *Contrast with* historical data.

Note: If change is made to the workloads, a new interval will be started.

*See also* current data and real-time data.

**InTune** Product for improving application program performance. It monitors the program and provides information used to reduce bottlenecks and delays.

<b>IRUF</b>	IMS Resource Utilization File (IRUF). IRUFs can be either detail (one event, one record) or summarized (more than one event, one record). A detail IRUF is created by processing the IMS system log through a program called IMFLEDIT. A summarized IRUF is created by processing one or more detail IRUFs, one or more summarized IRUFs, or a combination of both, through a sort program and the TASCOSTR program.
<b>job activity view</b>	Report about address space consumption of resources. <i>See</i> view.
<b>journal</b>	Special-purpose data set that stores the chronological records of operator and system actions.
<b>Journal log</b>	Collection of messages. Journal logs are created for both the BBI-SS PAS and the BBI terminal session (TS).  The BBI-SS PAS Journal log consists of two data sets that are used alternately: as one fills up, the other is used. Logging to the BBI-SS PAS Journal log stops when both data sets are filled and the first data set is not being processed by the archive program.  The TS Journal log is a single data set that wraps around when full.
<b>line command</b>	Command that you type in the line command column in a view or display. Line commands initiate actions that apply to the data displayed in that particular row.
<b>line command column</b>	Command input column on the left side of a view or display. <i>Contrast with</i> COMMAND line.
<b>Log Edit</b>	In the MAINVIEW for IMS Offline program named IMFLEDIT, function that extracts transaction (X'FA') and program (X'F9') records from the IMS system log. IMFLEDIT also extracts certain records that were recorded on the system log by IMS. IMFLEDIT then formats the records into a file called the IMS Resource Utilization File (IRUF).
<b>MAINVIEW</b>	BMC Software integrated systems management architecture.

**MAINVIEW Alarm Manager (MV ALARM)**

In conjunction with other MAINVIEW products, notifies you when an exception occurs. MAINVIEW Alarm Manager is capable of monitoring multiple systems simultaneously, which means that MAINVIEW Alarm Manager installed on one system keeps track of your entire sysplex. You can then display a single view that shows exceptions for all MAINVIEW performance monitors within your OS/390 or z/OS enterprise.

**MAINVIEW Alternate Access**

Enables MAINVIEW products to be used without TSO by providing access through EXCP and VTAM interfaces.

**MAINVIEW Application Program Interface (MVAPI)**

A CLIST- or REXX-based, callable interface that allows MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR EXECs to access MAINVIEW monitor product view data.

**MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR**

Product that uses tools, techniques, and facilities to automate routine operator tasks and provide online performance monitoring, and that achieves high availability through error minimization, improved productivity, and problem prediction and prevention.

**MAINVIEW control area**

In the MAINVIEW window environment, first three lines at the top of the view containing the window information line and the COMMAND, SCROLL, CURR WIN, and ALT WIN lines. The control area cannot be customized and is part of the information display. *Contrast with* MAINVIEW display area, MAINVIEW window area.

**MAINVIEW Desktop** Version of the MAINVIEW window interface designed to run on OS/2 and Windows workstations.

**MAINVIEW display area**

*See* MAINVIEW window area.

**MAINVIEW Explorer** Product that provides access to MAINVIEW products from a Web browser running under Windows. MAINVIEW Explorer replaces MAINVIEW Desktop.

**MAINVIEW for CICS** Product (formerly MV MANAGER for CICS) that provides real-time application performance analysis and monitoring for CICS system management.

**MAINVIEW for DB2** Product (formerly MV MANAGER for DB2) that provides real-time and historical application performance analysis and monitoring for DB2 subsystem management.

**MAINVIEW for DBCTL (MVDBC)**

Product that provides real-time application performance analysis and monitoring for DBCTL management.

**MAINVIEW for IMS (MVIMS) Offline**

Product with a Performance Reporter component that organizes data and prints reports used to analyze IMS performance and a Transaction Accountant component that produces cost accounting and user charge-back records and reports.

**MAINVIEW for IMS (MVIMS) Online**

Product that provides real-time application performance analysis and monitoring for IMS management.

**MAINVIEW for IP**

Product that monitors OS/390 and z/OS mission-critical application performance as it relates to TCP/IP stack usage. Collected data includes availability, connections, response times, routers, service levels, storage, traffic, Web cache, and so on.

**MAINVIEW for Linux–Servers**

Product that allows you to monitor the performance of your Linux systems from the MAINVIEW windows interface.

**MAINVIEW for MQSeries (formerly known as Command MQ for S/390)**

Delivers comprehensive capabilities for configuration, administration, performance monitoring and operations management for an entire MQM (message queue manager) network.

**MAINVIEW for OS/390**

System management application (formerly known as MAINVIEW for MVS prior to version 2.5). Built upon the MAINVIEW window environment architecture, it uses the window interface to provide access to system performance data and other functions necessary in the overall management of an enterprise.

**MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services**

System management application that allows you to monitor the performance of the Unix System Services from a MAINVIEW window interface.

**MAINVIEW for VTAM**

Product that displays application performance data by application, transaction ID, and LU name. This collected data includes connections, response time statistics, application availability, and application throughput.

**MAINVIEW for WebSphere Application Server (formerly known as MAINVIEW for WebSphere)**

Product that provides extensive monitoring for the IBM WebSphere Application Server for z/OS and OS/390 environment.

**MAINVIEW Selection Menu**

ISPF selection panel that provides access to all MAINVIEW windows-mode and full-screen mode products.

**MAINVIEW SRM** *See* MAINVIEW Storage Resource Manager (SRM).

**MAINVIEW SRM DMS2HSM**

Product that facilitates the conversion of CA-Disk, formerly known as DMS, to HSM.

**MAINVIEW SRM EasyHSM**

Product that provides online monitoring and reporting to help storage managers use DFHSM efficiently.

**MAINVIEW SRM EasyPOOL**

Product that provides control over data set allocation and enforcement of allocation and naming standards. EasyPOOL functions operate at the operating system level to intercept normal job processing, thus providing services without any JCL changes.

**MAINVIEW SRM EasySMS**

Product that provides tools that aid in the conversion to DFSMS and provides enhancement to the DFSMS environment after implementation. EasySMS consists of the EasyACS functions, the SMSACSTE function, and the Monitoring and Positioning Facility.

**MAINVIEW SRM Enterprise Storage Automation**

Product that delivers powerful event generation and storage automation technology across the storage enterprise. Used in conjunction with MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR, automated solutions to perform pool, volume, application, or data set-level manipulation can be created and used in response to any condition or invoked to perform ad hoc requests.

**MAINVIEW SRM SG-Auto**

Product that provides early warning notification of storage anomalies and automated responses to those anomalies based on conditions in the storage subsystem.

**MAINVIEW SRM SG-Control**

Product that provides real-time monitoring, budgeting, and control of DASD space utilization.

**MAINVIEW SRM StopX37/II**

Product that provides enhancements to OS/390 or z/OS space management, reducing the incidence of space-related processing problems. The StopX37/II functions operate at the system level to intercept abend conditions or standards violations, thus providing services without any JCL changes.

**MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD**

Product that monitors and reports on DASD consumption and provides historical views to help control current and future DASD usage.

**MAINVIEW Storage Resource Manager (SRM)**

Suite of products that assist in all phases of OS/390 or z/OS storage management. MAINVIEW SRM consists of products that perform automation, reporting, trend analysis, and error correction for storage management.

**MAINVIEW SYSPROG Services**

*See* SYSPROG services.

**MAINVIEW VistaPoint**

Product that provides enterprise-wide views of performance. Application and workload views are available for CICS, DB2, DBCTL, IMS, OS/390, or z/OS. Data is summarized at the level of detail needed; for example, views can be for a single target, an OS/390 or z/OS image, or an entire enterprise.

**MAINVIEW window area**

Portion of the information display that is not the control area and in which views are displayed and windows opened. It includes all but the first three lines of the information display. *Contrast with* MAINVIEW control area.

**monitor**

Online service that measures resources or workloads at user-defined intervals and issues warnings when user-defined thresholds are exceeded.

## **Multi-Level Automation (MLA)**

The user-defined, multiple step process in Enterprise Storage Automation that implements solutions in a tiered approach, where solutions are invoked one after another until the condition is resolved.

<b>MVALARM</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW Alarm Manager.
<b>MVAPI</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW Application Program Interface.
<b>MVCICS</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for CICS.
<b>MVDB2</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for DB2.
<b>MVDBC</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for DBCTL.
<b>MVIMS</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for IMS.
<b>MVIP</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for IP.
<b>MVLNX</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for Linux–Servers.
<b>MVMQ</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for MQSeries.
<b>MVMVS</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for OS/390.
<b>MVScope</b>	MAINVIEW for OS/390 application that traces both CPU usage down to the CSECT level and I/O usage down to the channel program level.
<b>MVSRM</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW Storage Resource Manager (SRM).
<b>MVSRMHSM</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM EasyHSM.
<b>MVSRMSGC</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM SG-Control.
<b>MVSRMSGD</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD.
<b>MVSRMSGP</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD.
<b>MVUSS</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services.
<b>MVVP</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW VistaPoint.
<b>MVVTAM</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for VTAM.
<b>MVWEB</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for WebSphere Application Server.

<b>nested help</b>	Multiple layers of help pop-up windows. Each successive layer is accessed by clicking a hyperlink from the previous layer.
<b>object</b>	<p>Anything you can manipulate as a single unit. MAINVIEW objects can be any of the following: product, secondary window, view, row, column, or field.</p> <p>You can issue an action against an object by issuing a line command in the line command column to the left of the object. <i>See</i> action.</p>
<b>OMVS workload</b>	Workload consisting of OS/390 OpenEdition address spaces.
<b>online help</b>	Help information that is accessible online.
<b>OS/390 and z/OS Installer</b>	BMC Software common installation system for mainframe products.
<b>OS/390 product address space (PAS)</b>	Address space containing OS/390 or z/OS data collectors, including the CMF MONITOR Extractor. Used by MAINVIEW for OS/390, MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services, and CMF MONITOR products. <i>See</i> PAS.
<b>parameter library</b>	<p>Data set consisting of members that contain parameters for specific MAINVIEW products or a support component. There can be several versions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the distributed parameter library, called BBPARM</li> <li>• a site-specific parameter library or libraries</li> </ul> <p>These can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a library created by AutoCustomization, called UBBPARM</li> <li>• a library created manually, with a unique name</li> </ul>
<b>PAS</b>	Product address space. Used by the MAINVIEW products. Contains data collectors and other product functions. <i>See also</i> OS/390 product address space (PAS) <i>and</i> BBI subsystem product address space (BBI-SS PAS).
<b>performance group workload</b>	Collection of address spaces defined to OS/390 or z/OS. If you are running OS/390 or z/OS with WLM in compatibility mode, MAINVIEW for OS/390 creates a performance group workload instead of a service class.

## **PERFORMANCE MANAGER**

MAINVIEW for CICS online service for monitoring and managing current performance of CICS regions.

### **Performance Reporter (MVIMS)**

MVIMS Offline component that organizes data and prints reports that can be used to analyze IMS performance.

### **Performance Reporter**

Product component that generates offline batch reports. The following products can generate these reports:

- MAINVIEW for DB2
- MAINVIEW for CICS

### **Plex Manager**

Product through which cross-system communication, MAINVIEW security, and an SSI context are established and controlled. Plex Manager is shipped with MAINVIEW window environment products as part of the coordinating address space (CAS) and is accessible as a menu option from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

### **pop-up display**

Full-screen panel that displays additional information about a selected event in a detail trace.

### **pop-up window**

Window containing help information that, when active, overlays part of the window area. A pop-up window is displayed when you issue the HELP command while working in windows-mode.

### **PRGP workload**

In MVS/SP 5.0 or earlier, or in compatibility mode in MVS/SP 5.1 or later, composite of service classes. MAINVIEW for OS/390 creates a performance group workload for each performance group defined in the current IEAIPSxx member.

**procedure library** Data set consisting of members that contain executable procedures used by MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR. These procedures are execute command lists (EXECs) that automate site functions. There can be several versions:

- the distributed parameter library, called BBPROC
- a site-specific parameter library or libraries

These can be

- a library created by AutoCustomization, called UBBPROC
- a library created manually, with a unique name

The site-created EXECs can be either user-written or customized MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR-supplied EXECs from BBPROC.

**product address space**

*See* PAS.

**profile library**

Data set consisting of members that contain profile information and cycle refresh definitions for a terminal session connected to a BBI-SS PAS. Other members are dynamically created by MAINVIEW applications. There can be several versions:

- the distributed profile library, called BBPROF
- a site-specific profile library or libraries

These can be

- a library created by AutoCustomization, called SBBPROF
- a library created manually, with a unique name

The site library is a common profile shared by all site users. The terminal session CLIST creates a user profile automatically if one does not exist; it is called userid.BBPROF, where userid is your logon ID. User profile libraries allow each user to specify unique PF keys, CYCLE commands, target system defaults, a Primary Option Menu, and a unique set of application profiles.

**query**

One of two constituent parts of a view; the other is form. A query defines the data for a view; a form defines the display format. *See also* form, view.

<b>real-time data</b>	Performance data as it exists at the moment of inquiry. Real-time data is recorded during the smallest unit of time for data collection. <i>Contrast with</i> historical data. <i>See also</i> current data and interval data.
<b>Resource Analyzer</b>	Online real-time displays used to analyze IMS resources and determine which are affected by specific workload problems.
<b>Resource Monitor</b>	Online data collection services used to monitor IMS resources and issue warnings when defined utilization thresholds are exceeded.
<b>row</b>	(1) Horizontal component of a view or display comprising all the fields pertaining to a single device, address space, user, and so on. (2) Horizontal component of a DB2 table consisting of a sequence of values, one for each column of the table.
<b>RxD2</b>	Product that provides access to DB2 from REXX. It provides tools to query the DB2 catalog, issue dynamic SQL, test DB2 applications, analyze EXPLAIN data, generate DDL or DB2 utility JCL, edit DB2 table spaces, perform security administration, and much more.
<b>sample cycle</b>	Time between data samples.  For the CMF MONITOR Extractor, this is the time specified in the extractor control statements (usually 1 to 5 seconds).  For real-time data, the cycle is not fixed. Data is sampled each time you press <b>Enter</b> .
<b>sample library</b>	Data set consisting of members each of which contains one of the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sample JCL that can be edited to perform specific functions</li> <li>• macro that is referenced in the assembly of user-written services</li> <li>• sample user exit routine</li> </ul> <p>There can be several versions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the distributed sample library, called BBSAMP</li> <li>• a site-specific sample library or libraries</li> </ul> <p>These can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a library created by AutoCustomization, called UBBSAMP</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a library created manually, with a unique name</li> </ul>
<b>sampler</b>	Program that monitors a specific aspect of system performance. Includes utilization thresholds used by the Exception Monitor. The CMF MONITOR Extractor contains samplers.
<b>SBBPROF</b>	<i>See</i> profile library.
<b>scope</b>	Subset of an SSI context. The scope could be all the data for the context or a subset of data within the context. It is user- or site-defined. <i>See</i> SSI context, target.
<b>screen definition</b>	Configuration of one or more views that have been stored with the SAVEScr command and assigned a unique name. A screen includes the layout of the windows and the view, context, system, and product active in each window.
<b>selection view</b>	In MAINVIEW products, view displaying a list of available views.
<b>service class workload</b>	<p>Collection of address spaces defined to OS/390 or z/OS. If you are running Workload Manager (WLM) in goal mode, MAINVIEW for OS/390 creates a service class workload for each service class that you define through WLM definition dialogs.</p> <p>If you are running MVS 4.3 or earlier, or MVS/SP 5.1 or later with WLM in compatibility mode, OS/390 creates a performance group workload instead of a service class. <i>See</i> performance group workload.</p>
<b>service objective</b>	Workload performance goal, specified in terms of response time for TSO workloads or turnaround time for batch workloads. Performance group workloads can be measured by either objective. Composite workload service objectives consist of user-defined weighting factors assigned to each constituent workload. For compatibility mode, neither OS/390 nor z/OS provides any way to measure service.
<b>service point</b>	<p>Specification, to MAINVIEW, of the services required to enable a specific product. Services can be actions, selectors, or views. Each target (for example, CICS, DB2, or IMS) has its own service point.</p> <p>The PLEX view lists all the defined service points known to the CAS to which the terminal session is connected.</p>

**service request block (SRB)**

Control block that represents a routine to be dispatched. SRB mode routines generally perform work for the operating system at a high priority. An SRB is similar to a task control block (TCB) in that it identifies a unit of work to the system. *See also* task control block.

**service select code** Code entered to invoke analyzers, monitors, and general services. This code is also the name of the individual service.

**session** Total period of time an address space has been active. A session begins when monitoring can be performed. If the product address space (PAS) starts after the job, the session starts with the PAS.

**SG-Auto** *See* MAINVIEW SRM SG-Auto.

**SG-Control** *See* MAINVIEW SRM SG-Control.

**single system image (SSI)**

Feature of the MAINVIEW window environment architecture where you can view and perform actions on multiple OS/390 or z/OS systems as though they were a single system. The rows of a single tabular view can contain rows from different OS/390 or z/OS images.

**Skeleton Tailoring Facility**

A facility in MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR that allows skeleton JCL to be used during job submission. Skeleton JCL can contain variables within the JCL statements to be substituted with data values at job submission time. Directive statements can be used in the skeleton JCL to cause the repetition of a set of skeleton statements. This facility functions similar to the TSO skeleton tailoring facility.

**SRB** *See* service request block.

**SSI** *See* single system image.

**SSI context** Name created to represent one or more targets for a given product. *See* context, target.

**started task workload**

Address spaces running jobs that were initiated programmatically.

<b>statistics interval</b>	For MAINVIEW for DB2, cumulative count within a predefined interval (30-minute default set by the DB2STATS parameter in the distributed BBPARM member BBIISP00) for an analyzer service DELTA or RATE display. Specifying the DELTA parameter displays the current value as the difference between the value sampled by the current analyzer request and the value sampled at the start of the current interval. Specifying the RATE parameter displays the current value by minute (DELTA divided by the number of elapsed minutes).
<b>stem variables</b>	A REXX facility, supported in MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR REXX EXECs and the Skeleton Tailoring Facility, where variable names end with a period followed by a number, such as &POOL.1. This configuration allows each variable to actually represent a table or array of data, with the zero variable containing the number of entries in the array. For example, &POOL.0 = 5 would indicate variables &POOL.1 through &POOL.5 exist.
<b>StopX37/II</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM StopX37/II.
<b>StorageGUARD</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD.
<b>summary view</b>	View created from a tabular view using the Summarize option in view customization. A summary view compresses several rows of data into a single row based on the summarize criteria.
<b>SYSPROG services</b>	Component of MAINVIEW for OS/390. Over 100 services that detect, diagnose, and correct OS/390 or z/OS system problems as they occur. Accessible from the OS/390 Performance and Control Main Menu. Note that this component is also available as a stand-alone product MAINVIEW SYSPROG Services.
<b>system resource</b>	<i>See</i> object.
<b>target</b>	Entity monitored by one or more MAINVIEW products, such as an OS/390 or z/OS image, an IMS or DB2 subsystem, a CICS region, or related workloads across systems. <i>See</i> context, scope, SSI context.
<b>target context</b>	Single target/product combination. <i>See</i> context.
<b>TASCOSTR</b>	MAINVIEW for IMS Offline program that summarizes detail and summary IMS Resource Utilization Files (IRUFs) to be used as input to the offline components.

**task control block (TCB)**

Address space-specific control block that represents a unit of work that is dispatched in the address space in which it was created. *See also* service request block.

**TCB**

*See* task control block.

**terminal session (TS)**

Single point of control for MAINVIEW products, allowing data manipulation and data display and providing other terminal user services for MAINVIEW products. The terminal session runs in a user address space (either a TSO address space or a stand-alone address space for EXCP/VTAM access).

**TDIR**

*See* trace log directory.

**threshold**

Specified value used to determine whether the data in a field meets specific criteria.

**TLDS**

*See* trace log data set.

**total mode**

Usage mode in CMFMON wherein certain columns of data reflect the cumulative value between collection intervals. Invoked by the DELta OFF command. *See also* collection interval, delta mode.

**trace**

(1) Record of a series of events chronologically listed as they occur. (2) Online data collection and display services that track transaction activity through DB2, IMS, or CICS.

**trace log data set (TLDS)**

Single or multiple external VSAM data sets containing summary or detail trace data for later viewing or printing. The trace log(s) can be defined as needed or dynamically allocated by the BBI-SS PAS. Each trace request is assigned its own trace log data set(s).

**trace log directory (TDIR)**

VSAM linear data set containing one entry for each trace log data set. Each entry indicates the date and time of data set creation, the current status of the data set, the trace target, and other related information.

**transaction**

Specific set of input data that initiates a predefined process or job.

**Transaction Accountant**

MVIMS Offline component that produces cost accounting and user charge-back records and reports.

<b>TS</b>	<i>See</i> terminal session.
<b>TSO workload</b>	Workload that consists of address spaces running TSO sessions.
<b>UAS</b>	<i>See</i> user address space.
<b>UBBPARM</b>	<i>See</i> parameter library.
<b>UBBPROC</b>	<i>See</i> procedure library.
<b>UBBSAMP</b>	<i>See</i> sample library.
<b>user address space</b>	Runs a MAINVIEW terminal session (TS) in TSO, VTAM, or EXCP mode.
<b>User BBPROF</b>	<i>See</i> profile library.
<b>view</b>	Formatted data within a MAINVIEW window, acquired from a product as a result of a view command or action. A view consists of two parts: query and form. <i>See also</i> form, job activity view, query.
<b>view definition</b>	Meaning of data that appears online, including source of data, selection criteria for data field inclusion and placement, data format, summarization, context, product, view name, hyperlink fields, and threshold conditions.
<b>view command</b>	Name of a view that you type on the COMMAND line to display that view.
<b>view command stack</b>	Internal stack of up to 10 queries. For each command, the stack contains the filter parameters, sort order, context, product, and time frame that accompany the view.
<b>view help</b>	Online help describing the purpose of a view. To display view help, place the cursor on the view name on the window information line and press <b>PF1</b> (HELP).
<b>window</b>	Area of the MAINVIEW screen in which views and resources are presented. A window has visible boundaries and can be smaller than or equal in size to the MAINVIEW window area. <i>See</i> active window, alternate window, current window, MAINVIEW window area.

<b>window information line</b>	Top border of a window. Shows the window identifier, the name of the view displayed in the window, the system, the scope, the product reflected by the window, and the tomfooleries for which the data in the window is relevant. <i>See also</i> window status field.
<b>window number</b>	Sequential number assigned by MAINVIEW to each window when it is opened. The window number is the second character in the window status field. <i>See also</i> window status field.
<b>window status</b>	One-character letter in the window status field that indicates when a window is ready to receive commands, is busy processing commands, is not to be updated, or contains no data. It also indicates when an error has occurred in a window. The window status is the first character in the window status field. <i>See also</i> window information line, window status field.
<b>window status field</b>	Field on the window information line that shows the current status and assigned number of the window. <i>See also</i> window number, window status.
<b>windows mode</b>	Display of one or more MAINVIEW product views on a screen that can be divided into a maximum of 20 windows. A window information line defines the top border of each window. <i>Contrast with</i> full-screen mode.
<b>WLM workload</b>	In goal mode in MVS/SP 5.1 and later, a composite of service classes. MAINVIEW for OS/390 creates a workload for each WLM workload defined in the active service policy.
<b>workflow</b>	Measure of system activity that indicates how efficiently system resources are serving the jobs in a workload.
<b>workload</b>	(1) Systematic grouping of units of work (for example, address spaces, CICS transactions, IMS transactions) according to classification criteria established by a system administrator. (2) In OS/390 or z/OS, a group of service classes within a service definition.
<b>workload activity view</b>	Tracks workload activity as the workload accesses system resources. A workload activity view measures workload activity in terms of resource consumption and how well the workload activity meets its service objectives.
<b>Workload Analyzer</b>	Online data collection and display services used to analyze IMS workloads and determine problem causes.

**workload definition** Workload created through the WKLIST view. Contains a unique name, a description, an initial status, a current status, and selection criteria by which address spaces are selected for inclusion in the workload. *See* Workload Definition Facility.

**Workload Definition Facility**

In MAINVIEW for OS/390, WKLIST view and its associated dialogs through which workloads are defined and service objectives set.

**workload delay view**

Tracks workload performance as the workload accesses system resources. A workload delay view measures any delay a workload experiences as it contends for those resources.

**Workload Monitor**

Online data collection services used to monitor IMS workloads and issue warnings when defined thresholds are exceeded.

**workload objectives**

Performance goals for a workload, defined in WKLIST. Objectives can include measures of performance such as response times and batch turnaround times.



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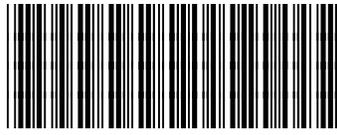
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# Notes



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