

# Getting Started with MAINVIEW® VistaPoint™

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- 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 Book

MAINVIEW VistaPoint, or VistaPoint for short, is an application workload monitor. VistaPoint reports transaction performance of user-defined OS/390, CICS, DB2, or IMS workloads. Workloads can be combined together to form applications that span products, regions, subsystems, and OS/390 images. VistaPoint provides a set of views that report application and workload performance with differing levels of detail.

This book teaches you how to use some of the primary features of VistaPoint. Tutorial exercises are organized by steps that demonstrate how to perform common, related tasks. You should be logged on to VistaPoint and complete the exercises from your terminal as you read this book. After you finish the exercises, you should know enough about VistaPoint to begin using the product effectively.

VistaPoint works with at least one BMC Software OS/390, CICS, or database monitoring tool. MAINVIEW for CICS, MAINVIEW for DB2, MAINVIEW for IMS, and MAINVIEW for OS/390 work singularly or together with VistaPoint. These products monitor their respective targets to provide data for VistaPoint views. When working with VistaPoint, MAINVIEW for CICS, MAINVIEW for DB2, and MAINVIEW for IMS offer product-specific views that are integrated with VistaPoint and provide additional detail about a workload's transaction performance.

**Note:** You may find that the exercises in this book demonstrate VistaPoint features with a BMC Software product that is not installed at your site. If so, substitute the products that your site does have for those that are missing to complete the exercises. In most cases, the products operate similarly to provide the same functions described in this book's exercises.

---

## Who Should Read This Book

This book is intended for anyone who needs to learn the basic skills to operate VistaPoint. Readers are expected to understand OS/390 concepts and have a working knowledge of their site's CICS, IMS, or database systems.

**Note:** If you are a product administrator, be sure that you have completed the preparation tasks in the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide* before starting the tutorials described in this book.

## How This Book Is Organized

The steps in this book are organized in two parts. The first part, chapters 1–4, presents exercises that teach you the essential skills to operate VistaPoint. The second part, chapters 5–9, gives you exercises that demonstrate more advanced features.

It should take approximately 45 minutes to work through the first set of exercises. The second set of exercises should take about 90 minutes to complete.

Task	Described in...
Accessing VistaPoint from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu	Chapter 1, "Starting VistaPoint and Other MAINVIEW Products"
Building workloads and applications	Chapter 2, "Creating Workloads and Applications"
Understanding VistaPoint views—what they contain and how to use them to find and solve problems in your system	Chapter 3, "Understanding VistaPoint Views"
Examining data with the VistaPoint collection of easy menus	Chapter 4, "Using VistaPoint Easy Menu Views"

Task	Described in...
Changing the context to display other target and product views	Chapter 5, "Changing Products and Contexts"
Displaying historical data	Chapter 6, "Displaying Historical Data"
Creating permanent screens composed of specific views and windows	Chapter 7, "Creating Custom Screens"
Customizing the appearance of a view and the data shown in it	Chapter 8, "Customizing Views"

Sorting view data and redisplaying a view without updating the data	Chapter 9, "Sorting and Locking Views"
Provides a quick reference of topics that you may want to review	Chapter 10, "What Next?"

## Recommended Reading

Occasionally, you may need more information about a topic described in this book. If you do, you should be able to find the information in the *MAINVIEW VistaPoint User Guide*. If you want a quick overview of MAINVIEW commands, the *MAINVIEW Command List* lists them on a laminated card.

## Related Reading

BMC Software products are supported by several types of documentation:

- online and printed books
- online Help
- release notes and other notices

In addition to this book and the online Help, you can find useful information in the publications listed in the following table. As "Online and Printed Books" on page xiv explains, these publications are available on request from BMC Software.

Category	Document	Description
Installation documents	<i>OS/390 and z/OS Installer Guide</i>	provides instructions for installing and maintaining BMC Software products
	<i>MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide</i>	describes how to set up the operating environment for MAINVIEW products to your site's requirements
	<i>MAINVIEW Administration Guide</i>	describes how to manage and maintain the operating environment for MAINVIEW products at your site
User documents	<i>MAINVIEW VistaPoint User Guide</i>	presents a series of short exercises designed to introduce new users to MAINVIEW VistaPoint
	<i>Using MAINVIEW</i>	describes how to use the common MAINVIEW interface
Release documents	<i>MAINVIEW VistaPoint Release Notes</i>	describes the product enhancements and fixes that are included in the current version of MAINVIEW VistaPoint

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## Online and Printed Books

The books that accompany BMC Software products are available in online format and printed format. If you are a Windows or Unix user, you can view online books with Acrobat Reader from Adobe Systems. The reader is provided at no cost, as explained in “To Access Online Books.” You can also obtain additional printed books from BMC Software, as explained in “To Request Additional Printed Books.”

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In some cases, installation of Acrobat Reader and downloading the online books is an optional part of the product-installation process. For information about downloading the free reader from the Web, go to the Adobe Systems site at <http://www.adobe.com>.

To view any online book that BMC Software offers, visit the support page of the BMC Software Web site at <http://www.bmc.com/support.html>. Log on and select a product to access the related documentation. (To log on, first-time users can request a user name and password by registering at the support page or by contacting a BMC Software sales representative.)

### To Request Additional Printed Books

BMC Software provides printed books with your product order. To request additional books, go to <http://www.bmc.com/support.html>.

## Online Help

MAINVIEW VistaPoint includes online Help. In the MAINVIEW ISPF interface, you can access Help by pressing **F1** from any ISPF panel or MAINVIEW window.

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## Release Notes and Other Notices

Printed release notes accompany each BMC Software product. Release notes provide current information such as

- updates to the installation instructions
- last-minute product information

In addition, BMC Software sometimes provides updated product information between releases (in the form of a flash or a technical bulletin, for example). The latest versions of the release notes and other notices are available on the Web at <http://www.bmc.com/support.html>.

## Conventions

This book uses the following general conventions:

Item	Example
information that you are instructed to type	Type <b>SEARCH DB</b> in the designated field. Type <b>search db</b> in the designated field. (Unix)
specific (standard) keyboard key names	Press <b>Enter</b> .
field names, text on a panel	Type the appropriate entry in the <b>Command</b> field.
directories, file names, Web addresses	The BMC Software home page is at <b>www.bmc.com</b> .
nonspecific key names, option names	Use the HELP function key. KEEPDICTIONARY option
OS/390 calls, commands, control statements, keywords, parameters, reserved words	Use the SEARCH command to find a particular object.  The product generates the SQL TABLE statement next.
code examples, syntax statements, system messages, screen text	//STEPLIB DD  The table <i>table_name</i> is not available.
emphasized words, new terms, variables	The instructions that you give to the software are called <i>commands</i> .  In this message, the variable <i>file_name</i> represents the file that caused the error.

---

This book uses the following types of special text:

**Note:** Notes contain important information that you should consider.

**Warning!** Warnings alert you to situations that could cause problems, such as loss of data, if you do not follow instructions carefully.

**Tip:** Tips contain useful information that may improve product performance or that may make procedures easier to follow.

## Before You Begin

Before you start working through the exercises, check with your system administrator and verify the following conditions:

- Make sure the VistaPoint coordinating address space (CAS) and product address space (PAS) are active. Ask your system administrator to start them if they are stopped.
- Check to see which MAINVIEW products are active at your site. Ask your product administrator to start at least one MAINVIEW product for CICS, DB2, IMS, and OS/390 if they are all inactive at the time you want to complete this book's exercises.
- Verify that your site is collecting data from OS/390, CICS, IMS, or DB2 before starting these exercises. Ask your administrator to start BMC Software data collectors or monitors for the products whose performance you want to examine with VistaPoint.
- Verify that you have authority through your site security system to display VistaPoint views and execute MAINVIEW action services. If not, ask your system administrator to grant you temporary authority to complete the exercises in this book.

Take your time as you complete the exercises. Make sure you understand why you are performing each step. Each exercise is cumulative, building on information presented to you in earlier steps.

---

# Chapter 1 Starting VistaPoint and Other MAINVIEW Products

This exercise shows how to start MAINVIEW VistaPoint and other MAINVIEW products that work with VistaPoint. You can start by several different methods, depending on which BMC Software products are installed at your site and how your product administrator set up VistaPoint.

The MAINVIEW Selection Menu displays the options you select to start VistaPoint and other MAINVIEW products. Each option takes you through a series of steps to reach the initial view shown for the product you selected.

Steps 1a and 1b demonstrate two ways to start your work: the first shows how to start VistaPoint directly; the second explains how to start other BMC Software products that work with VistaPoint—MAINVIEW for CICS, DB2, and OS/390.

## Step 1a: Starting VistaPoint

This exercise shows how to start VistaPoint. Starting your work with VistaPoint is recommended when you need a high-level performance overview of your site's workloads and applications.

**Step 1** Select the **MAINVIEW** option from your ISPF main menu if it is listed.

Alternatively, issue **TSO MAINVIEW** from any ISPF panel. MAINVIEW is a CLIST that was created during AutoCustomization.

Chapter 1 on page 1-1 shows the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

**Figure 1-1** MAINVIEW Selection Menu

```

----- MAINVIEW Selection Menu -----
OPTION  ===>                                DATE  -- 00/11/20
                                           TIME  -- 07:02:34
0 Parameters   Specify MAINVIEW options    USERID -- BBSESJ8
1 PLEXMGR     MAINVIEW Plex administration  MODE   -- ISPF 4.8
2 FOCAL POINT Subsystem monitoring and alerts
3 AutoOPERATOR Automation and resource control
A MVALARM     MAINVIEW Alarm management
T InTune      Program analysis and tuning
V VistaPoint  Comprehensive view of applications and resources

MAINVIEW for
4 CICS        CICS performance and control
5 DB2         DB2 performance and control
6 IMS         IMS performance and control
7 MVS         OS/390 (MVS) performance and control
8 MQSeries    MQSeries performance and control
9 USS         UNIX System Services performance and control
10 VTAM       VTAM Network performance and optimization
11 TCP/IP     TCP/IP performance
12 WEBSPHERE  WEBSPHERE performance
X EXIT       Terminate MAINVIEW

                                           Copyright BMC Software, Inc. 2000

```

**Step 2** Select option **V VistaPoint**.

The Batch Option panel displayed in Figure 1-2 enables you to create batch reports as well as continue on to an online session with VistaPoint.

**Figure 1-2** Batch Option Panel

```

----- MainView VistaPoint -----
Option  ===>

1 MVVP       MainView VistaPoint
2 MVBATCH    Generate MainView batch reports

General Services
M MESSAGES   Display Messages and Codes
N NOTES      Release Notes

                                           Copyright 2000 BMC Software, Inc.

```

**Step 3** Enter **1** in the **Option** field.

Figure 1-3 shows the Context Confirmation screen used to set the initial *context* and screen for your VistaPoint session. A context is a frame of reference for your views based on the monitored targets providing data to VistaPoint. VistaPoint can show the combined performance of many monitored targets, or a single target based upon the context you choose to present the view.

ALL is the default VistaPoint context. It selects all monitored targets to provide data to VistaPoint. For now, accept ALL as your initial VistaPoint context. You will learn more about changing view contexts in Chapter 5, “Changing Products and Contexts”.

**Figure 1-3** VistaPoint Context Confirmation Screen

```

BMC ----- Context Confirmation ----- MainView VistaPoint
Command ==>

Confirm parameters for this session of MainView VistaPoint:
  Context ==> ALL      (Default context)
  Screen  ==> MVVPOVER (Initial screen)
  Confirm ==> YES      Yes/No (Present this panel at VistaPoint start)

Context
MainView VistaPoint is designed to extract data from a number of systems
using Single System Image (SSI) Contexts.  Initially, we suggest you use
a context of ALL .

Screen
At startup, the screen listed above will be presented.  If set to blank,
the default VistaPoint view will display.  Sample screens include:
  EZVISTA - An easy to use menu for selecting VistaPoint views
  MVVPOVER - An overview of Application objectives

Confirm
Designates whether to display this panel everytime VistaPoint is started.
Note: If NO, changes can only be made using parameters editor (MVPARMS;V)

Press ENTER to continue or press HELP for additional information

```

The MVVPOVER panel is displayed after starting VistaPoint. In this exercise, accept MVVPOVER as the initial VistaPoint screen.

**Note:** To use EZVISTA, enter **EZVISTA** in the **Screen** field. See Chapter 4, “Using VistaPoint Easy Menu Views” for information about VistaPoint’s EZVISTA views.

**Step 4** Verify that **ALL** and **MVVPOVER** are specified in the **Context** and **Screen** fields and press **Enter**.

Figure 1-4 shows the Session Control Parameters panel that may appear after selecting your view context. This panel appears only if parameter confirmation has been set through option 0.1.1 of the MAINVIEW Selection menu. It may not appear at your site. If it does not appear, go to Step 5, otherwise, continue this step.

The Session Control Parameters panel sets the values that control the session between the user address space (UAS) and the Coordinating Address Space (CAS).

**Figure 1-4**      **Session Control Parameters**

```

BMC ----- SESSION CONTROL PARAMETERS -----
COMMAND ==>

Subsystem ID   ==> BCS   (Coordinating Address Space subsystem ID)

XDM mode       ==> NO    (Execute session in diagnostic mode, Yes/No)

Press ENTER to confirm use of session parameters entered above.

```

**Step 5**      Press **Enter** to accept the values listed in your Session Control Parameters panel.

If you get an error message, specify the CAS identifier in the **Subsystem ID** field and press **Enter**. Make sure the CAS is active. If it is active and you get an error message, contact your VistaPoint product administrator.

After you have entered the ID, you should see the message `Connecting...` in the upper right corner of your screen.

**Step 6**      Verify that you have started VistaPoint by finding the acronym MVVP on the window information line.

**Note:**      The VistaPoint EZVISTA view may also be used. See Chapter 4, “Using VistaPoint Easy Menu Views” for information about using EZVISTA.

[Figure 1-5 on page 5](#) shows the initial MVVPOVER screen. It shows two different views. Near the top of the panel is the APOVERC cluster view with three graphs. A *cluster view* presents a summary of an application's performance across three distinct data collection periods: real time, interval, and session.

Figure 1-5 VistaPoint MVVPOVER Screen

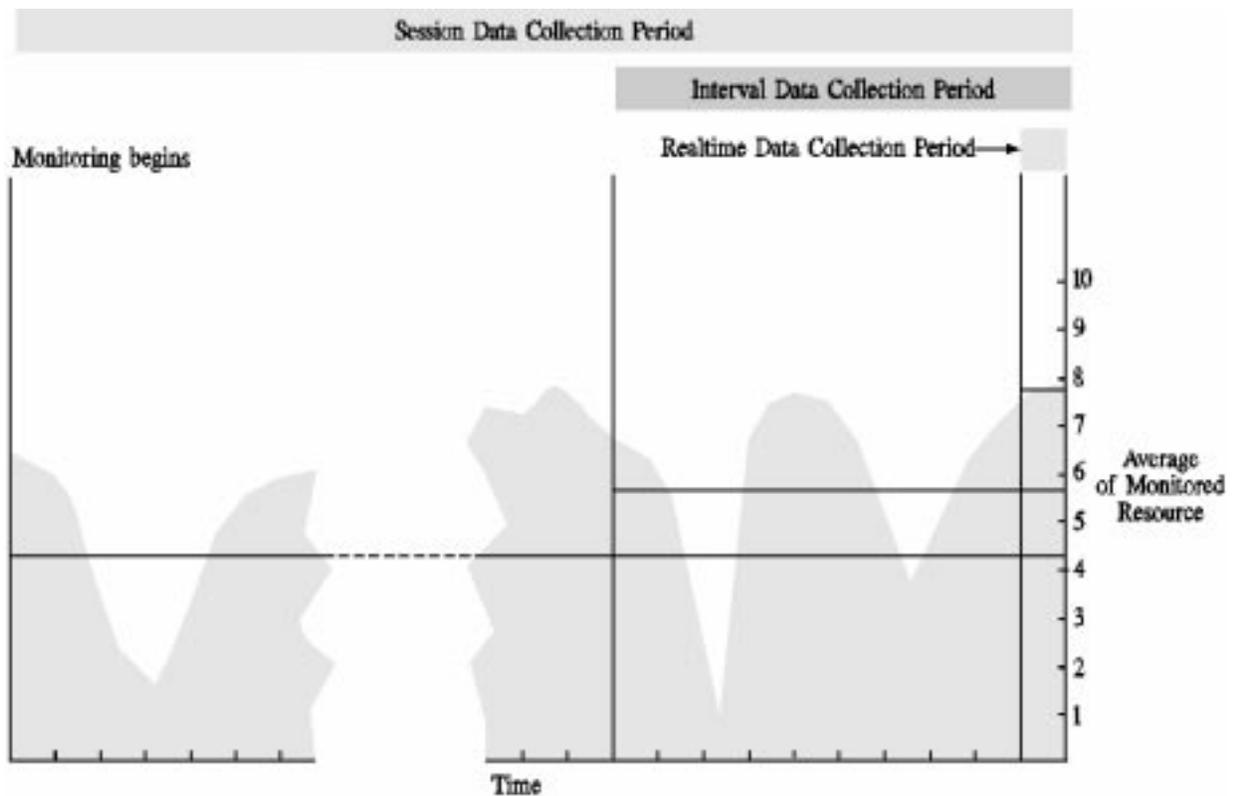
```

04DEC2000 07:19:57 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 -APOVERC===== (ALL=====*)=====)04DEC2000==07:19:51===MVVP=====23
CMD Appl          Realtime %Obj          Interval %Obj          Session %Obj          Total
---             0.....50...100          0.....50...100          0.....50...100 Wklds
IHKCICS 100.0          100.0          100.0          100.0          2
HSJCIDB2 100.0          100.0          100.0          100.0          6
APPJYF 100.0          100.0          100.0          100.0          2
APPLWDW 100.0          100.0          100.0          100.0          4
CSCCOMP 100.0          100.0          100.0          100.0          2
MORTGAGE 100.0          100.0          100.0          100.0          4
SPURS 100.0          100.0          100.0          100.0          1
PUBCICS 100.0          100.0          100.0          100.0          4
>W2 -APOVER----- (ALL-----*)-----)04DEC2000--07:19:51----MVVP-----48
CMD Appl          Interval %Obj          <= 80%- 90%- >          Total Worst Best Avg
---             0.....50...100          80% 90% 100% 100% Wklds %Obj %Obj Resp---
IHKCICS 100.0          1          2          0.0 100.0          0.001
HSJCIDB2 100.0          2          6          0.0 100.0          0.001
APPJYF 100.0          1          2          0.0 100.0          0.001
APPLWDW 100.0          4          4          100.0 100.0          0.001
CSCCOMP 100.0          2          2          100.0 100.0          0.002
MORTGAGE 100.0          4          4          100.0 100.0          0.001
SPURS 100.0          1          1          100.0 100.0          0.001
PUBCICS 100.0          4          4          100.0 100.0          0.001
IHK 100.0          1          1          100.0 100.0          0.001

```

Figure 1-6 on page 6 shows the difference between the three data-collection periods.

Figure 1-6 Data Reporting Periods of VistaPoint Views



A real-time period is relatively short, typically one minute. Real-time views provide a snapshot of an application's near instantaneous performance. Interval views represent a longer period of time, usually over the last 10 to 15 minutes. Session views represent a performance summary over the entire period that data is collected from the workloads that are part of the displayed applications.

**Tip:** VistaPoint views follow a common naming convention based on the reporting period of the data shown in the view. A single-letter suffix identifies cluster, real time, interval, or session views.

<i>nnnnnnC</i>	Cluster views
<i>nnnnnnR</i>	Real-time views
<i>nnnnnn</i>	Interval views (no suffix is used)
<i>nnnnnnS</i>	Session views

Beneath the APOVERC view is the interval APOVER view. APOVER provides more detail than APOVERC about each application's performance during the current reporting interval.

**Note:** APOVER is not displayed if you start VistaPoint by specifying EZVISTA.

The graphs shown in both views report each application's performance as the average percentage of its response time service level objectives. The percentage expresses how close the average transaction times met two objectives defined for the workloads within an application. The first objective is the desired response time of the transactions that occur in the target defined for the workload. The second objective is the percentage of all transactions in the workload that must complete within the response time goal. The higher the percentage, the better the application is performing.

You will learn how to define service-level objectives for your workloads in Chapter 2, “Creating Workloads and Applications”

**Step 7** Enter **w2.close** to close the second window showing the APOVER view.

You should see the bottom window disappear from the screen, leaving window 1 showing the APOVERC cluster view.

VistaPoint views are presented in MAINVIEW windows. You can open or close windows on your screen to present or remove VistaPoint views. In this case, W2.CLOse directed the command at the second window. You will learn more about using MAINVIEW windows in Chapter 3, “Understanding VistaPoint Views”.

**Step 8** Enter **main** on the command line.

Figure 1-7 on page 1-8 shows the VistaPoint MAIN view with the options you select listed beneath the **View Name** field. Selecting an option takes you to a secondary view that presents the views that belong to the categories listed as options on the MAIN view.

Figure 1-7 VistaPoint MAIN View

```

04DEC2000 07:38:28 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =MAIN===== (ALL=====*) 04DEC2000==07:38:28===MVVP=====8
CMD View Name  Description
-----
ADMIN          Administrative Views
CLUSTER        Trend Application views
EZVISTA        VistaPoint Easy Menu
INTERVAL       Interval Application views
REALTIME       Realtime Application views
SESSION        Session Application views
TRANSACT       CICS, DB2, IMS Monitor Summary
USER           User created views

```

The ADMIN option displays the ADMIN view, which enables you to select one of the VistaPoint administrative views. The ADMIN view has options to define product (CICS, DB2, IMS, OS/390) workloads that belong to VistaPoint applications or change VistaPoint's security. Displaying the status of historical data sets is another option you can select from the ADMIN view.

The EZVISTA option takes you to the VistaPoint set of easy menu views. These views present different perspectives of subsystem performance that you typically need when you are diagnosing problems. You will learn more about easy menus in Chapter 4, “Using VistaPoint Easy Menu Views”.

The remaining options enable you to select individual view categories. The TRANSACT option enables you to select VMON views by data-collection period. VMON views are a specialized category of VistaPoint views that display a performance summary of the active monitors collecting data from all targets in the current context. The remaining options (CLUSTER, INTERVAL, REALTIME, and SESSION) provide secondary views to select VistaPoint views by each of the four data collection periods. The USER option is for user-created views.

**Step 9** Type **interval** on the **COMMAND** line and press **Enter**.

Figure 1-8 on page 1-9 shows the eight types of VistaPoint views that display interval data. You can display equivalent views constructed from realtime, session, or cluster data by selecting those options from the VistaPoint MAIN view.

**Figure 1-8** Types of VistaPoint Interval Views

```

04DEC2000 07:42:51 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =INTERVAL===== (ALL=====*)04DEC2000==07:42:51===MVVP=====8
CMD View Name  Description
-----
APBSYSZ      Applications by System-Intervl
APGRP        Applications by Type - Intervl
SYSOVER      Application Overview - Explore
WKBSYSZ      Workloads by System - Interval
WKBTGTZ      Workloads by Target - Interval
WKBTYPZ      Workloads by Type - Interval
WKDETL       Workload Detail - Interval
WKOVER       Workload Overview - Interval

```

**Note:** Typically, you select VistaPoint views by three methods:

1. Enter the name of the view on the **COMMAND** line.
2. Move the cursor directly over a field beneath a highlighted column heading and press **Enter**. VistaPoint has default hyperlinks to other views that provide more detail about the field you selected.
3. Select an option on the EZVISTA panel. See Chapter 4, “Using VistaPoint Easy Menu Views”.

**Step 10** Move your cursor over **WKOVER** in the **View Name** field and press **Enter**.

[Figure 1-9 on page 1-10](#) shows the WKOVER view that appears as a result of a hyperlink from the Interval view. WKOVER gives an overview of the workloads defined in VistaPoint applications. Typically, a WKOVER view shows key performance indicators for all targets defined in the current context.

Figure 1-9 VistaPoint WKOVER View

```

04DEC2000 07:50:01 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1      ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =WKOVER===== (ALL=====*)04DEC2000==07:50:01===MVVP=====145
CMD Workload Target  Type      Interval %Obj  Resp      Avg      Tran      Tran
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----
0.....50...100 Time---- CPU---- Total--- Rate-
TESTIE  PUBCIC4  CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      8  0.0
WILLIE  PUBCIC53 CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
TESTIE  PUBCIC52 CICS 100.0      0.001  0.001      8  0.0
APPLWDW PUBCIC5  CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
FINANCE PUBCIC52 CICS 100.0      0.001  0.001      4  0.0
PUBCICS PUBCIC52 CICS 100.0      0.001  0.001      8  0.0
WILLIE  PUBCIC5  CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
WILLIE  PUBCIC4  CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
PUBCICS PUBCIC53 CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
APPJYF  PUBCIC53 CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
CMR1    PUBCIC4  CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
CSCCOMP PUBCIC4  CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
CMR1    PUBCIC52 CICS 100.0      0.001  0.001      4  0.0
FINANCE PUBCIC53 CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
MORTGAGE PUBCIC5  CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      8  0.0
APPLWDW PUBCIC52 CICS 100.0      0.001  0.001      4  0.0
HSJCIDB2 PUBCIC53 CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      4  0.0
TESTIE  PUBCIC53 CICS 100.0      0.002  0.001      8  0.0

```

**Step 11** Keep pressing the END key until you return to the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

VistaPoint retains a stack of the views you have seen in your current session. You can return to prior views by pressing the END key to back out of the view stack.

### Summary of Steps Performed to Start VistaPoint

This exercise showed you how to start VistaPoint. You should start with VistaPoint views when you need to get an overview of your site's application and workload performance. VistaPoint views allow you to identify workloads that are experiencing problems.

#### You start VistaPoint by performing the following steps:

1. Select option **V** from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.
2. Select option 1 from the Batch Option Menu.
3. (Optional) Specify the name of a context and initial screen on the Context Confirmation screen.
4. (Optional) Enter the subsystem ID on the Session Control Parameters screen.

## Step 1b: Starting Other MAINVIEW Products

This exercise shows how to start other MAINVIEW products that work with VistaPoint. You might choose to start with these products when you already know which region or subsystem is not meeting its service-level objectives.

**Step 1** Select option **4** from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

Figure 1-10 shows the MAINVIEW for CICS Primary Option Menu that is displayed after CICS is selected from the MAINVIEW Selection menu. Alternatively, choosing option 5 or 6 takes you to the Primary Option Menu of MAINVIEW for DB2 or IMS.

**Figure 1-10** MAINVIEW for CICS Primary Option Menu

```

26JAN2001 06:52:18 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY --- NO MORE VIEWS IN STACK
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =EZCFSSI===== (ALL=====*)=====) 26JAN2001==06:52:16====MVCICS=====1
                                CICS SSI Menu

      Region Views                                Other Menus
. Region Analysis                                +-----+ > CICS SSI Menu
. Region Overview                                | Place cursor on |
. Region Summary by MVS                          | menu item and   | > Task Menu
. Region Problems                                | press ENTER    | > Monitor Menu
. Region Settings                                +-----+ > Workload Menu
. Initialization Parmns                          > Resource Menu
. 2 Hour Region Analysis                        Resource Views > Operations Menu
      . Transactions
      . Programs
      . Files
      . Terminals
      . Connections
      . Sessions
      . Transaction Classes

      Task Views
. User Tasks
. All Tasks
. Lock Analysis
. DSA Utilization
. File Utilization

      Monitor Views
. All Monitors
. By Target
. By Type
. By Area

      Workload Views
. Response Time Overview
. Response Time Flow
. Objective Review

                                Tools & Utilities
                                > Access Target Menu
                                > Fullscreen Menu
                                > Select View

                                Operation Views
. Temp Storage Queues
. Auto. Init. Descs.
. Intv. Ctrl. Elements

                                > Set SSI Context
                                > Set Target Context
                                > Set Product Context

                                > CICS Automation (*)
                                > MAINVIEW VistaPoint (*)

. Return ...

(*) Requires associated
MAINVIEW product

```

- Step 2** Place your cursor on the **By Target** option in the **Monitor Views** area and press **Enter**.

Figure 1-11 shows the panel that is displayed after you enter the command. This panel lists the number of active monitors for the CICS region shown in the **TARGET** field.

**Figure 1-11** MAINVIEW for CICS Active Timer Requests Service

```

11DEC2000 12:51:18 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> CSR
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =CMON===== (ALL=====*)=====11DEC2000==12:51:18===MVCICS=====4
CMD Target  Actv   Number in Warn      Avg % Warning  Maximum
---  ----- Mtrrs  0.....10....20      0.....50...100 % Warning
   PUBCIC4      75  4                26.3              600.0
   PUBCIC5      73  3                10.8              106.7
   PUBCIC52     74  1                10.0              104.4
   PUBCIC53     72  0                 9.5               92.2

```

- Step 3** Repeatedly press your **END** key to return to the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

### Summary of MAINVIEW Products That Work with VistaPoint

Display the views of products that work with VistaPoint by using the following step for each product:

- MAINVIEW for CICS
  - Option **4** from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu
- MAINVIEW for DB2
  - Option **5** from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu
- MAINVIEW for IMS
  - Select option **6** from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu
  - Select option **V** from the MAINVIEW for IMS Primary Option Menu
- MAINVIEW for OS/390
  - Option **7** from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu

## Step 1c: Exiting VistaPoint and Other MAINVIEW Products

You can return to the first screen in your session by pressing your END key repeatedly. The END key backs you out of your view stack until you reach the MAINVIEW Selection Menu. If you have looked at a lot of views in your current session, it can be a lengthy process to exit using your END key.

Faster methods are the RETURN and QUIT commands. Both return you to the initial product screen unless you are using Easy Menu, in which case you are returned to the MAINVIEW Selection panel.



---

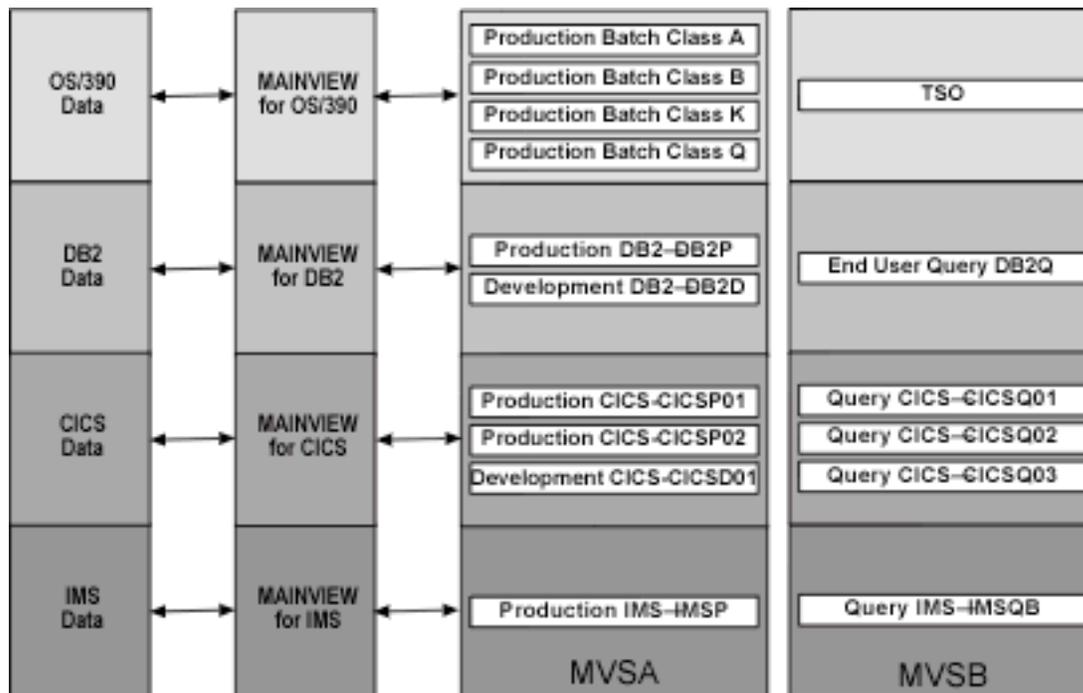
## Chapter 2      Creating Workloads and Applications

This step shows how to create MAINVIEW VistaPoint workloads and applications. By combining your CICS, IMS, DB2, and OS/390 workloads into an application, VistaPoint views show the transaction performance of integrated subsystems operating on multiple OS/390 images.

Figure 2-1 on page 2-2 represents a simple example of a heterogeneous mixture of DB2, IMS, and CICS subsystems or regions operating on two OS/390 images. BMC Software products are monitoring their respective targets. The exercises in this step show how to define workloads and an application for the CICS regions and DB2 or IMS subsystems shown in Figure 2-1. In a separate exercise, you are shown how to create composite OS/390 workloads that are included in VistaPoint applications.

**Note:** Your site will have different region and subsystem names from the example shown in Figure 2-1. Substitute the names of your site's OS/390, DB2, IMS, or CICS targets as you complete this step's exercises.

Figure 2-1 Workload Application Defined across Systems, Products, and Regions



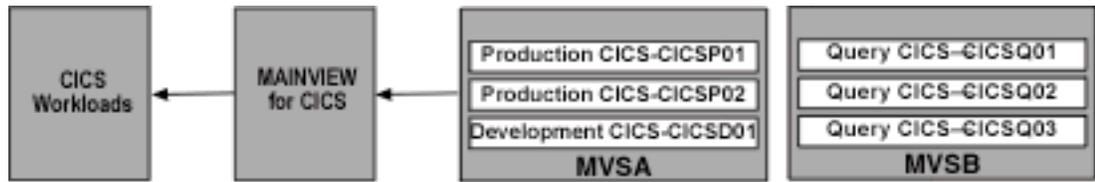
There are three exercises in this step. The first exercise shows how to create a single workload from several CICS regions. The second exercise demonstrates how to combine workloads from different products to create a VistaPoint application. The last exercise shows how to create a composite MVS workload consisting of previously defined workloads created by MAINVIEW for OS/390. Composite MVS workloads can be reported as part of a VistaPoint application.

## Step 2a: Creating a Workload

This exercise shows how to complete a dialog to create a MAINVIEW for CICS workload. MAINVIEW for DB2 and IMS dialogs create similar workloads with the same steps shown in this exercise.

Figure 2-2 on page 2-3 shows an example of several CICS regions operating on two OS/390 images. This exercise shows how to define workloads for the two CICS production regions shown in Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2 Example of CICS Regions Operating in Two MVS Images



**Step 1** Move to the MAIN view.

The procedural steps to move to this view are described in “Step 1a: Starting VistaPoint” on page 1-1.

**Step 2** Select the **ADMIN** option from the MAIN view.

Figure 2-3 shows the ADMIN view with the options you can select listed beneath the **View Name** field.

Figure 2-3 VistaPoint ADMIN View

```

04DEC2000 10:39:12 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =ADMIN===== (ALL=====*)===== 04DEC2000==10:39:12====MVVP=====4
CMD View Name  Description
-----
APPLDEF      Application Definition
APPLDEFZ     Application Defn Summary
DSLIST       List Historical data sets
SECURITY     Security Views

```

**Step 3** Select the **APPLDEFZ** option.

Figure 2-4 on page 2-4 shows the APPLDEFZ view. This view builds a dynamic summary of the products recognized by VistaPoint within the current context.

In this example, the ALL context surveys all active targets. You will learn more about this particular type of context, called a *single system image*, in Chapter 3, “Understanding VistaPoint Views”.

**Figure 2-4 VistaPoint APPLDEFZ View**

```

04DEC2000 11:29:19 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ===>                                     SCROLL ===> PAGE
CURR WIN ===> 1           ALT WIN ===>
W1 =APPLDEFZ===== (ALL=====*)04DEC2000====11:29:19====MVVP=====4
CMD Area   Attached Description
-----
----- Targets-----
      CICS           6 Application definition for CICS
      DB2            3 Application definition for DB2
      IMS            2 Application definition for IMS
      MVS            2 Application definition for MVS

```

The performance of these products can be monitored by the appropriate BMC Software product that works with VistaPoint. The **Attached Targets** field shows the number of regions or subsystems identified for each product within the current context.

**Step 4** Place the cursor over the word **CICS** and press **Enter**.

Figure 2-5 shows the APPLDEF view that is displayed after you hyperlink from APPLDEFZ. APPLDEF gives the details about a product's targets. In this example, APPLDEF lists the CICS regions shown in Figure 2-5.

**Figure 2-5 APPLDEF List of CICS Regions Identified in the ALL Context**

```

04DEC2000 11:29:27 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ===>                                     SCROLL ===> PAGE
CURR WIN ===> 1           ALT WIN ===>
W1 =APPLDEFZ=APPLDEF=(ALL=====*)04DEC2000====11:29:27====MVVP=====6
CMD Area   SSI      SSI      Description
-----
----- Target  System -----
      CICS      CICSPO1  MVSA    Application definition for CICS
      CICS      CICSPO2  MVSA    Application definition for CICS
      CICS      CICSPO1  MVSA    Application definition for CICS
      CICS      CICVT411 MVSB    Application definition for CICS
      CICS      CICSQ02  MVSB    Application definition for CICS
      CICS      CICSQ03  MVSB    Application definition for CICS

```

If you look at the window information line shown above the column headings, **ALL** is still the context for the APPLDEF view, and VistaPoint is the active product.

**Step 5** Select a target where you want to define a workload by hyperlinking on a CICS region name shown beneath the **SSI Target** field.

Figure 2-6 on page 2-5 shows the MAINVIEW for CICS CWKLDDEF view. Notice the window information line. When you hyperlinked from the VistaPoint APPLDEF view, you shifted to an MAINVIEW for CICS view and the context is set for the region you selected.

Figure 2-6 List of MAINVIEW for CICS Workloads

```

08DEC2000 11:25:38 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =CWKLDDEF=====CICVT411=*===== (00 BROWSE          )====MVCICS=====9
CMD Workload Composite Target  System  Description              Sta Resp %Tr
--- Name---- Name-----  -----
ALL      ALL      *      *      all                      Act 1.00 100
VWC1DAAA VAX2DXSY *      *      cics and db2 workload   Act 1.00  50
VWC1DAAB VAX2DXSY *      *      cics and db2 workload   Act 1.00  50
VWC1DCMT VAC1DCMT *      *      created 8/8/00          Act 1.00  50
VWC1DCM3 VAC2DDIS *      *      unique workload per each Act 1.00  50
VWC1DFIC VAC1DFIC *      *      created 8/8/00          Act 1.00  50
VWC1DSM3 VAC2DDIS *      *      distributed              Act 1.00  50
VWC1LCM2 VAC2LLOC CICS4101 *      *      only runs under cics4101 Act 1.00  50
VWC1LSM2 VAC2LLOC CICS4101 *      *      runs only under cics4101 Act 1.00  50

```

Current CICS workloads are listed in the CWKLDDEF view. Notice the phrase 00 BROWSE shown in the window information line. The phrase indicates you are browsing a member of your BBIPARM data set containing CICS workload definitions. At this point you cannot make any changes to the workload definitions.

**Step 6** Start a workload edit session by entering **edit** on the **COMMAND** line.

Notice the phrase in the window information line again. It should change to **00 EDIT** to indicate that you have obtained an edit lock on your workload definitions. You are now able to create, change, or delete VistaPoint workloads.

**Tip:** You can issue the following commands after you start a VistaPoint workload edit session:

- Primary Commands

**ADD** Creates a new workload definition.

**CANcel** Cancels any changes made to the definition during an edit session by refreshing the workload definition with the current version in the BBIPARM data set.

**SAVE** Saves any changes to the workload definition and maintains the current edit session.

- Line Commands

**ADD** Adds a new workload definition using the selected definition as a template.

**CHAnge** Updates an existing workload definition.



Figure 2-8 Sample Data Added to the Add CICS Workload Definition Dialog

```

13DEC2000 11:51:11 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ====>                                SCROLL ====> PAGE
CURR WIN ====> 1          ALT WIN ====>
>W1 =CWKLDDEF=====CICVT411=*===== (00 EDIT  MOD  )====MVCICS=====10

----- ADD CICS WORKLOAD DEFINITION  Enter required field
COMMAND ====>

Workload   ====> ACCTRECV          Composite   ====> FINANCE
For Target  ====> CIC*            For System  ====> *
Description ====> Prod Payroll

Tran Id    ====> *
Program    ====>
Terminal   ====>
Userid     ====>
Class      ====>

Response time of ====> 1.0          seconds
                for ====> 95      percent of transactions
                Between ====> 08:00 (Start time hh:mm)
                and   ====> 17:00 (End time hh:mm)
                Include Queuing ====> Y      (Y,N)

Press End to change the definition. Enter CANCEL to leave without changing.

```

Workloads shown in VistaPoint views are grouped together by the composite workload name. In this example, FINANCE has been selected as the composite to which the ACCTRECV workload belongs. Workloads with the same composite name are grouped together by VistaPoint and analyzed as an application.

**Tip:** Workload names must be unique for each product that works with VistaPoint, although different products can use the same name. You combine workloads by giving them the same composite name.

You can use wildcard characters in your workload definitions to select more than one value for each field. An asterisk (\*) selects all values that apply to a particular dialog field. In this example, the use of the asterisk wildcard in the **Tran ID** and **For System** fields includes all transactions across all OS/390 systems with targets monitored by VistaPoint.

An asterisk with the CICSP prefix in the **For Target** field, for example, restricts the targets included in the definition to the CICS production regions with names that begin with CICSP.

**Tip:** MAINVIEW products use three wildcard characters to specify multiple values for variables:

\* Accepts all characters to the right of the asterisk (\*).

? or + Accepts a single character in the same position as the question mark (?) or plus sign (+).

Transactions are monitored between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. In the example shown in Figure 2-8 on page 2-7, 95% of CICS production transactions must complete in 1 second or less for the ACCTRECV workload to meet its *service level objective*.

You can decide whether to include queuing time in your workload's transactions by entering a Y or N in the **Include Queuing** field shown toward the bottom of Figure 2-8. Queuing is considered to be the initial time spent waiting until a transaction is dispatched.

**Step 9** Press your END key to return to CWKLDDEF view.

Figure 2-9 shows the new ACCTRECV workload listed in the CWKLDDEF panel.

**Figure 2-9** MAINVIEW for CICS CWKLDDEF View Updated with a New Workload

```

13DEC2000 11:57:16 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>                                SCROLL ==>> PAGE
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =CWKLDDEF=====CICVT411=*===== (00 EDIT  MOD  )====MVCICS=====12
CMD Workload Composite Target  System  Description              Sta Resp %Tr
--- Name----- Name-----
ALL      ALL      *      *      all                      Act 1.00 100
ACCTRECV FINANCE  CIC*   *      prod payroll             Ina 1.00  95
VWC1DAAA VAX2DXSY  *      *      cics and db2 workload   Act 1.00  50
VWC1DAAB VAX2DXSY  *      *      cics and db2 workload   Act 1.00  50
VWC1DCMT VAC1DCMT  *      *      created 8/8/00          Act 1.00  50
VWC1DCM3 VAC2DDIS  *      *      unique workload per each Act 1.00  50
VWC1DFIC VAC1DFIC  *      *      created 8/8/00          Act 1.00  50
VWC1DSM3 VAC2DDIS  *      *      distributed              Act 1.00  50
VWC1LCM2 VAC2LLOC  CICS4101 *      *      only runs under cics4101 Act 1.00  50
VWC1LSM2 VAC2LLOC  CICS4101 *      *      runs only under cics4101 Act 1.00  50

```

The window information line shows that you are still in an edit session with the MOD parameter indicating that modifications have been made to the workload definition list. The modifications to the workload definition data set are not yet saved. You can still enter the CANcel command to remove any changes that you made in the current edit session.

**Step 10** Add the ACCTRECV workload definition to the list of current definitions with the SAVE command.

The MOD parameter disappears from the window information line. All of your pending workload changes are saved.

Although your workload definition is saved, it is not active.

**Step 11** Enter **ins** in the **CMD** field to the left of the workload definition you created.

The **INStall** command activates your workload definition. The status field, **Sta**, changes from **Ina** to **Act** to indicate the workload is now active.

Transaction data collection begins if you are currently in the monitoring time range you specified in your workload definition.

This exercise showed you the basics for defining a single **MAINVIEW** for **CICS** workload.

### Summary of Steps to Create a Workload

1. Move to the *x***WKLDDDEF** view of **MAINVIEW** for **CICS**, **DB2**, or **IMS**. Individual product *x***WKLDDDEF** view names are:

<b>CWKLDDDEF</b>	<b>MAINVIEW</b> for <b>CICS</b>
<b>DWKLDDDEF</b>	<b>MAINVIEW</b> for <b>DB2</b>
<b>IWKLDDDEF</b>	<b>MAINVIEW</b> for <b>IMS</b>

2. Issue the **EDIT** command to start an edit session.
3. Issue the **ADD** command to invoke the Add Workload Definition dialog.
4. Complete the fields of the Add Workload Definition dialog.
5. Save the workload definition.
6. Issue the **INStall** line command to activate transaction monitoring.

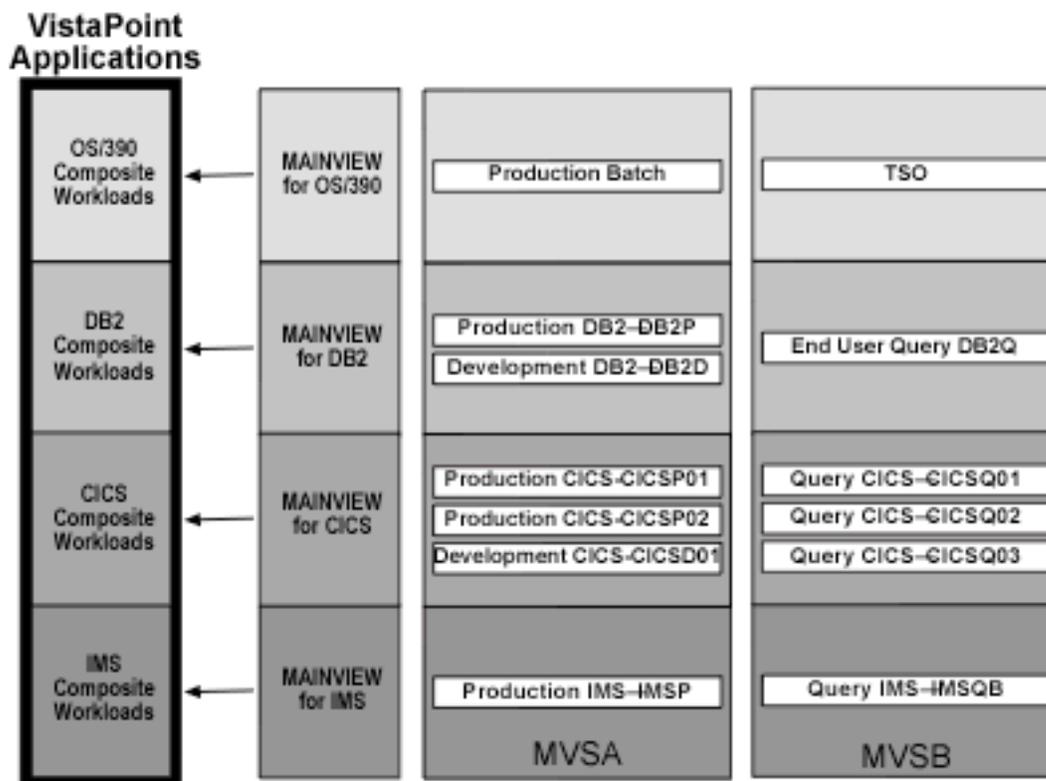
In the next exercise, you will repeat these steps for each **BMC Software** product whose workloads you want to include in **VistaPoint** applications.

## Step 2b: Creating a VistaPoint Application

Modern transaction environments span regions, subsystems, products, and OS/390 images. VistaPoint is capable of presenting views that show performance data gathered across the entire breadth of this environment. This exercise shows how to create workloads and combine them into a VistaPoint application.

Figure 2-10 shows a transaction environment composed of OS/390, CICS, DB2, and IMS regions and subsystems running on two OS/390 images. It is similar to Figure 2-1 on page 2-2. The shaded areas over the DB2, CICS, and IMS production subsystems or regions represent the targets that will be included in the workloads that you create in this exercise. Substitute your site's region and subsystem names as you complete this exercise.

Figure 2-10 VistaPoint Application Defined across Multiple Products and Targets



In this exercise, you will create separate workloads for the DB2 and IMS production subsystems. You will combine the workloads together in the application you created for CICS workloads in the previous exercise.

**Step 1** Start an MAINVIEW for CICS workload definition edit session with the same steps that you completed in the previous exercise.

You should see your current CICS workloads in the CWKLDDEF view shown in Figure 2-9 on page 2-8. In this exercise, the PAY workload you created earlier will be updated.

**Step 2** Enter the **EDIT** command to start updating your CICS workloads.

**Step 3** Move the cursor to the **CMD** field to the left of the ACCTRECV workload and type **cha**.

Figure 2-11 shows the current parameters of the ACCTRECV workload you created in the previous exercise. You can now change the workload parameters you set in the previous exercise.

**Figure 2-11** Current CICS Workload Definition

```

08DEC2000 12:01:14 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =CWKLDDEF=====CICVT411=*===== (00 EDIT          )====MVCICS=====12

----- CHANGE CICS WORKLOAD DEFINITION -----
COMMAND ==>

Workload    == ACCTRECV          Composite ==> FINANCE
For Target  ==> CIC*              For System ==> *
Description ==> prod payroll

Tran Id    ==> *
Program    ==>
Terminal   ==>
Userid     ==>
Class      ==>

Response time of ==> 1.0          seconds
                for ==> 95          percent of transactions
                Between ==> 08:00    (Start time hh:mm)
                and ==> 17:00    (End time hh:mm)
Include Queuing ==> Y            (Y,N)

Press End to change the definition. Enter CANCEL to leave without changing.
F1=HELP    F2=SPLIT    F3=END    F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE

```

**Step 4** Remove the wildcard character (\*) from the **Tran ID** field and add the names of several transactions that are normally active at your site.

Figure 2-12 shows FIN\* and FITZ as two transactions whose response times are monitored in the CICS production regions defined for the workload. Enter the names of several transactions that you know are active in the regions you defined in your workload. Leave the other parameters unchanged.

**Figure 2-12 Updated CICS Workload Definition**

```

----- CHANGE CICS WORKLOAD DEFINITION -----
COMMAND ==>

Workload   === ACCTRECV           Composite  ==> FINANCE
For Target  ==> CIC*              For System ==> *
Description ==> prod payroll

Tran Id    ==> FIN* FITZ
Program    ==>
Terminal   ==>
Userid     ==>
Class      ==>

Response time of ==> 1.0          seconds
              for ==> 95          percent of transactions
              Between ==> 08:00   (Start time hh:mm)
              and ==> 17:00      (End time hh:mm)
Include Queuing ==> Y            (Y,N)

Press End to change the definition. Enter CANCEL to leave without changing.
F1=HELP    F2=SPLIT    F3=END      F4=RETURN   F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8=DOWN     F9=SWAP    F10=LEFT   F11=RIGHT

```

**Step 5** Press the END key to return to the CWKLDDEF view and retain the parameters you updated in the workload definition.

Figure 2-13 on page 2-13 shows the changed workload. The **Sta** field indicates the workload has been modified (Mod) but the changes have not yet been saved.

Figure 2-13 MAINVIEW for CICS CWKLDDEF View Updated with a New Workload

```

013DEC2000 12:32:22 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>                                SCROLL ==>> PAGE
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =CWKLDDEF=====CICVT411=*===== (00 EDIT  MOD  )====MVCICS=====12
CMD Workload Composite Target  System  Description              Sta Resp %Tr
--- Name---- Name-----  -----
ALL      ALL      *      *      all                      Act 1.00 100
ACCTRECV FINANCE  CIC*   *      prod payroll             Mod 1.00 95
PAYROLL  PAYROLL  *      *      Prod payroll             Ina 1.00 100
PAY1     VAC2LLOC *      *      Prod Payroll             Ina 1.00 100
VWC1DAAA VAX2DXSY *      *      cics and db2 workload    Act 1.00 50
VWC1DAAB VAX2DXSY *      *      cics and db2 workload    Act 1.00 50
VWC1DCMT VAC1DCMT *      *      created 8/8/00           Act 1.00 50
VWC1DCM3 VAC2DDIS *      *      unique workload per each Act 1.00 50
VWC1DFIC VAC1DFIC *      *      created 8/8/00           Act 1.00 50
VWC1DSM3 VAC2DDIS *      *      distributed               Act 1.00 50
VWC1LCM2 VAC2LLOC CICS4101 *      *      only runs under cics4101 Act 1.00 50
VWC1LSM2 VAC2LLOC CICS4101 *      *      runs only under cics4101 Act 1.00 50

```

**Step 6** Type **save** to save the changes made to the workload definition.

**Step 7** Type **INS** next to the modified workload definition.

In the **Sta** field, the status of ACCTRECV status changes from Mod to active (Act). INStall deactivates the existing workload definition and starts the modified version.

**Step 8** Return to the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

**Step 9** Enter **5** to select DB2 from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

Figure 2-14 on page 2-14 shows the MAINVIEW for DB2 Primary Option Menu that is displayed after selecting the DB2 option.

**Figure 2-14** MAINVIEW for DB2 Primary Option Menu

```

BMC Software ----- PRIMARY OPTION MENU -----MAINVIEW FOR DB2 6.1.01
OPTION ===>                                     DATE -- 00/12/04
                                                TIME -- 11:20:10
                                                USERID -- BBSESJ8
                                                MODE -- ISPF 4.8

  Managing DB2 Performance:
    1 STATUS          - DB2 Status (DB2ST)
    2 ANALYZERS       - Current Status/Activity Displays
    3 MONITORS        - Early Warnings/Recent History (Active Timer Requests)
    4 TRACES          - Current Application Traces
    5 HISTORY TRACES  - Historical Trace Data Sets
    6 GRAPH           - Recent Thread History
    7 I/O             - DB2 I/O Analysis
    8 BBI INFO        - BBI Subsystem Information
    V VIEWS           - Windows Mode ( New Facilities )

  DB2 administration:
    RX RxD2 FlexTools

  General Services:
    C CYCLE SETUP     - Service Refresh Cycle Setup
    L LOG DISPLAY     - Display Logs
    M MESSAGES        - Display Messages and Codes
    K KEYS            - Current PF Key Assignments
    T TUTORIAL        - Tutorials/News/Getting Started    PF1/13: HELP
    X EXIT            - Terminate                          PF3/15: EXIT

                                     Copyright BMC Software, Inc. 2000

```

**Step 10** Enter **v** to access MAINVIEW for DB2 windows mode. Figure 2-15 shows MAINVIEW for DB2 windows mode.

**Figure 2-15** MAINVIEW for DB2 Windows Mode

```

04DEC2000 11:31:08 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ===>                                     SCROLL ===> CSR
CURR WIN ===> 1          ALT WIN ===>
W1 =EZDSSI===== (ALL=====*)04DEC2000==11:31:06====MVDB2=====1
                                     DB2 SSI Easy Menu

  Status                               Threads
. Overview                             +-----+ . Current Threads
. Exceptions                            | Place cursor on | . DB2 Summary
> Buffer Pools                           | menu item and  | . Attach Summary
> Status Menu                            | press ENTER    | . Connect Summary
                                     +-----+ . Plan Summary

  Data Sharing                          Monitors
. GBP Group Status                      . In Warning          Tools And Menus
. GBP Group Activity                    . Summary By Area    . Set SSI Context
. Global Lock Stats                     . Active              > Easy Menu
. Global Lockouts                       . Workload Objectives > MAIN Menu
. Volume I/Os (SSI)                     > Tuning Wizards
> Page Set Menu                          . Return...

```

**Step 11** Place the cursor in the **MAIN Menu** field and press **Enter**.

Figure 2-16 shows the MAINVIEW for DB2 MAIN view listing the views integrated with VistaPoint.

**Figure 2-16** MAINVIEW for DB2 MAIN View

```

04DEC2000 11:36:39 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> CSR
CURR WIN ==> 1           ALT WIN ==>
W1 =MAIN===== (ALL=====*)04DEC2000==11:36:39====MVDB2=====11
CMD View Name  Description
-----
ADMIN          Administrative Views
BFRPOOL        Buffer Pool Views
DB2STAT        DB2 Status/Statistics Views
EZDB2          MVDB2 Easy Menu
EZDSSI         MVDB2 SSI Easy Menu
LOCKOUT        Lockout Views
MONITOR        Monitor Views
PAGESET        Page Set / I/O Views
THREAD         Current Thread Views
USER           User Created Views
ZPARM          ZPARM Views

```

**Step 12** Enter **admin** on the **COMMAND** line. Figure 2-17 shows the MAINVIEW for DB2 Admin screen.

**Figure 2-17** MAINVIEW for DB2 Admin Screen

```

04DEC2000 11:52:56 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> CSR
CURR WIN ==> 1           ALT WIN ==>
W1 =ADMIN===== (ALL=====*)04DEC2000==11:52:55====MVDB2=====3
CMD View Name  Description
-----
DSLIST         List Historical Data Sets
DWKLDDEF       Work Definition List
SECURITY       Security Views

```

**Step 13** Select the DWKLDDEF option.

Figure 2-18 shows current DB2 workload definitions.

**Figure 2-18** Current DB2 Workload Definitions

```

04DEC2000 11:35:52 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =DWKLDDEF=====DB2P=====*(===== (00 BROWSE          )====MVDB2=====5
CMD Workload Composite Target  System  Description              Sta Resp %Tr
--- Name----- Name----- -----
DB2PWORK  DB2FWORK  DB2P      *          work only on db2p       Act 0.50  90
DB2PFIN   FINANCE   DB2P      *          DB2P FINANCE WORKLOAD  Act 0.30  95
DEBITS    ACCTRECV  *         *          Accounts Receivable     Act 1.00  75
PAYROLLD  PAYROLL   *         *          Payroll application     Act 0.50  90
WORK2     PAYROLL   DB2Q      *          work only on db2q       Act 0.50  90

```

**Step 14** Proceed to the Add DB2 Workload Definition panel by enter the **EDIT** and **ADD** commands in that order.

**Note:** The context for the selected target must be specified. In this example, the context was set using a context of DB2P.

Figure 2-19 on page 2-17 shows the Add DB2 Workload Definition screen. With small differences, the MAINVIEW for DB2 screen is similar to the equivalent CICS workload definition screen you completed earlier. DB2's unit of work is a plan rather than transactions as is the case with CICS. Also, instead of including queuing time, you specify whether response time should be measured as total time or only when it is within a DB2 subsystem.

Figure 2-19 Add DB2 Workload Definition Screen

```

-----ADD DB2 WORKLOAD DEFINITION-----
COMMAND ==>

Workload      ==> ACCTRECV                Composite ==> FINANCE
For Target    ==> DB2P                    For System ==> MVSA
Description   ==>

Plan          ==> FIN* FITZ
Auth Id       ==>
Conn Id       ==>
Corr Id       ==>
Location      ==>
Conn Type==== (TSO,IMS,CICS,BATCH,CAF,IMSMPPIMSBMP,IMSTBMP,
              IMSCTL,DLI,SYSSERV,APLSERV,UTIL)

Response time of ==> 1.0          seconds
                for ==> 95          percent of transactions
                Between ==> 08:00    (Start time hh:mm)
                and ==> 17:00    (End time hh:mm)
In DB2 time only ==> Y          (Y,N)

Press End to change the definition. Enter CANCEL to leave without changing.

```

**Step 15** Complete the fields the DB2 Workload Definition panel with similar values to those shown in Figure 2-19.

Remember to specify your site's DB2 subsystem names and OS/390 system ID. Select several DB2 plans you know are active in the subsystem you specified in the workload definition.

**Step 16** Press your END key to return to the DWKLDDEF view.

Remember, the new workload definition parameters that appear on the DWKLDDEF view are retained but not yet saved.

**Step 17** Save the new workload by entering **SAVE** on the **COMMAND** line.

**Step 18** Enter **INS** in the **CMD** field next to the name of the new workload.

After installation, transaction monitoring begins immediately if you are within the daily time range specified in the workload definition. Otherwise, monitoring will not start until the onset of the daily time range.

**Step 19** Return to the MAINVIEW Selection Menu with the RETURN command.

**Step 20** Select option **6** from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu to proceed to the MAINVIEW for IMS Primary Option Menu, shown in Figure 2-20 on page 2-18.

**Figure 2-20** MAINVIEW for IMS Primary Option Menu

```
BMC ----- PRIMARY OPTION MENU ----- IMF RELEASE 3.2.0
OPTION ===>                                     DATE -- 00/12/04
                                                TIME -- 12:20:09
                                                USERID -- BBSESJ8
Managing IMS Performance:
  1 ANALYZERS - Current Status/Activity Displays  MODE -- ISPF 4.8
  2 MONITORS  - Early Warnings/Recent History (Active Timer Requests)
  3 TRACES    - Current Application Traces
  4 HISTORY TRACES - Historical Trace Data Sets
  5 BBI INFO  - BBI Subsystem Information
  6 NEWS      - What's New in this Release of MVIMS
  V PLEX MONITORS - Multiple System Performance Monitoring

AutoOPERATOR:
  A (or A.1, A.2,..)- AutoOPERATOR Primary Option Menu
  I (or I.1, I.2,..)- Automating IMS System Operation

General Services:
  C CYCLE SETUP - Service Refresh Cycle Setup
  L LOG DISPLAY - Display Logs
  M MESSAGES   - Display Messages and Codes
  K KEYS       - Current PF Key Assignments
  T TUTORIAL   - Tutorials
  X EXIT       - Terminate
(C) COPYRIGHT 2000, BMC Software
```

**Step 21** Enter **v** on the **COMMAND** line. Figure 2-21 on page 2-19 shows MAINVIEW for IMS windows mode.

Figure 2-21 MAINVIEW for IMS Windows Mode

```

04DEC2000 12:26:00 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =EZISSI===== (ALL=====*)04DEC2000==12:25:58===MVIMS=====1
                    IMS SSI Menu
                    Timeframe - Interval

Performance          +-----+ Resources
. IMS Systems        | Place cursor on | > Regions, Programs,
. Data Sharing Groups | menu item and   | Transactions, OTMA,
. MVS Groups         | press ENTER    | Database, FP Area
. Region Utilization +-----+ > Cross Reference
. Processing by Class | Shared Queues  | . Database Activity
. Processing by BALG | Structures and Queues
. Locking by Resource
. Locking by Region

Analysis              Monitors              Tools and Menus
. Delays              . Area Summary      > Utilities
. Response Time       . In Warning        > Select Target/Menu
. Transaction Traces  . Active            . Return...
                    . Workload Objectives

```

**Step 22** Place the cursor on the **Utilities** field and press **Enter**. The Utility drop-down menu is displayed, as shown in Figure 2-22 on page 2-20

**Figure 2-22 MAINVIEW for IMS Utility Drop-Down Menu**

```

04DEC2000 13:36:06 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> CSR
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =EZISSI===EZISSI2=(ALL=====*)04DEC2000==12:25:58===MVIMS=====1
          IMS SSI Menu
          Timeframe - Interval

Performance          + Utility Menu =====+ Resources
. IMS Systems        > Administration      . > Regions, Programs,
. Data Sharing Groups > Change System      . Transactions, OTMA,
. MVS Groups         > Change Timeframe  . Database, FP Area
. Region Utilization . Manage Monitors    . > Cross Reference
. Processing by Class . Manage Traces      . . Database Activity
. Processing by BALG  . View SubSystem Log .
. Locking by Resource . Return...          .
. Locking by Region  +-----+

Analysis             Monitors                Tools and Menu
. Delays             . Area Summary          > Utilities
. Response Time     . In Warning           > Select Target/Menu
. Transaction Traces . Active                . Return...
                   . Workload Objectives
    
```

**Step 23** Place the cursor on the **Administration** field in the drop-down menu and press **Enter**. The Admin screen is displayed ,as shown in Figure 2-23

**Figure 2-23 MAINVIEW for IMS Administration Screen**

```

04DEC2000 13:43:22 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> CSR
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =ADMIN===== (ALL=====IMSM=====)04DEC2000==13:43:22===MVIMS=====5
CMD View Name  Description
-----
DSLIST         List Historical data sets
ISAMP          Sampler Administration
ISAMPOP        Sampler Operations Admin
IWKLDDEF       Workload Definition List
SECURITY       Security Views
    
```

**Step 24** Select the **IWKLDDEF** view. Figure 2-24 on page 2-21 shows the IWKLDDEF view listing current IMS workload definitions.

Figure 2-24 MAINVIEW for IMS Workload Definition View

```

04DEC2000 13:49:32 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =IWKLDEF===== (ALL=====IMSM=====) (00 BROWSE          )====MVIMS=====13
CMD Workload Composite Target System Description Sta Resp %Tr
--- Name---- Name-----
ALLTRAN FRANCE IMP1 * Demo for Paris office Act 1.00 100
ALLWORK ALLWORK * * all work Act 1.00 100
AXAWORK AXAWORK IMSM * AXA Work Load example Act 1.00 100
BBEEMA2 BBEEMA2 * * test for bbeema2 Act 0.30 95
BBSEEU1 BBF * * sample france Act 1.00 100
BILLING BILLING * * IMS Billing Service Objec Act 1.00 95
DTIMS DTAPPL * * IMS Part of Daves Mixed I Act 2.00 100
PAYIMS PAYROLL * * PAYROLL IMS Act 0.20 95
PGBIMS PGBAPPL * * PBarrett IMS Workload Act 0.70 98
TERRY TERRY IMSM * test workload Act 0.50 100
TESTING TESTING IMSM * Test active Act 1.00 100
TESTNEW TESTNEW IMSM * Test active Act 1.00 100
TODASIMS SPAIN * * Demo Oficina Madrid Act 1.00 95

```

**Step 25** Proceed to the Add IMS Workload Definition panel by entering the **edit** and **add** commands in that order from the **COMMAND** line.

Figure 2-25 on page 2-22 shows the MAINVIEW for IMS workload definition panel completed with similar parameters specified earlier for the CICS and DB2 workload definitions.

**Figure 2-25 Add IMS Workload Definition Panel**

```

----- ADD IMS WORKLOAD DEFINITION -----
COMMAND ==>

Workload   ==> ACCTRECV           Composite ==> FINANCE
For Target  ==> IMSP              For System ==> MVSA
Description ==> IMS Finance Transactions

Tran Id    ==> *
Class      ==> *
Program    ==>
PSB        ==>
Region     ==>
RegionID   ==>
Terminal   ==>
Userid     ==>
TranType   ==> (DLI,DB2,FP) PgmType ==> (MPP,MDP,TPI,DBT,NOTDBT)

Response time of ==> 1.0      seconds   for ==> 95   % of transactions
                Between ==> 08:00 (hh:mm) and ==> 17:00 (hh:mm)
Include Queuing ==> Y        (Y,N)

Press End to add the definition. Enter CANCEL to leave without adding.

```

**Step 26** Complete the fields of the Add IMS Workload Definition dialog like those shown in Figure 2-25.

**Step 27** Save the IMS workload definition.

**Step 28** Enter **ins** in the **CMD** field next to the name of your new workload.

After installation, transaction monitoring begins immediately if you are within the daily time range specified in the workload definition. Otherwise, monitoring will not start until the onset of the daily time range.

**Step 29** Enter **q** to quit MAINVIEW for IMS and return to the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

This exercise showed how to create workloads that monitor CICS, DB2, and IMS transaction performance. You associated the workloads together by giving them a common composite name. Your workload's transaction data should be available for viewing several minutes after installing the workload.

**Summary of Steps to Create a VistaPoint Application**

1. Move to the *x*WKLDDEF view of MAINVIEW for CICS, DB2, or IMS. Individual product *x*WKLDDEF view names are
  - CWKLDDEF (MAINVIEW for CICS)
  - DWKLDDEF (MAINVIEW for DB2)
  - IWKLDDEF (MAINVIEW for IMS)
2. Issue the EDIT command to start an edit session.
3. Issue the ADD command to invoke the Add Application Workload Definition dialog.
4. Complete the fields of the Add Application Workload Definition dialog. For each product workload you are creating, enter the same name in the **Composite** field to associate the workload to a common VistaPoint application.
5. Save the workload definition.
6. Issue the INStall command to activate transaction monitoring.
7. Repeat Steps 1-5 as necessary for MAINVIEW for CICS, DB2, and IMS to create workloads that you want to belong to the VistaPoint application.

## Step 2c: Creating a MAINVIEW for OS/390 Composite Workload

This exercise shows how to create an MAINVIEW for OS/390 composite workload that can be monitored as part of a VistaPoint application. Composite workloads are collections of previously defined OS/390 workloads that are monitored as a single entity. If your site does not have MAINVIEW for OS/390 installed, skip this exercise and continue with Chapter 3, “Understanding VistaPoint Views”.

In this exercise, you will create a composite OS/390 workload named FINANCE. This workload will be composed of existing workloads that monitor TSO and batch accounting jobs. In turn, this composite workload becomes part of a VistaPoint application.

**Step 1** Start a MAINVIEW for OS/390 session.

**Step 2** Display the WKLIST view.

WKLIST displays a single line of information for each OS/390 workload that is defined in the current context.

**Step 3** Enter **ADD** on the **COMMAND** line to display the Add Workload dialog shown in Figure 2-26.

**Figure 2-26 Add Workload Dialog**

```

BMC-----ADDWORKLOAD-----COMMAND====>_
SCROLL ====> CSR

Enter Workload Name, Type and Description.

Name          ====> FINANCE
Type          ====> COMP (ASCH, BAT, OMVS, STC, TSO, COMP)
Description   ====> All DB2 finance work

Press END when all entries are complete.
Enter CANCEL to CANCEL request.

```

**Step 4** Complete the fields of the Add Workload dialog, as shown in Figure 2-26.

```
Name  ====> FINANCE
```

The composite workload must have the same name as a VistaPoint application if you want composite OS/390 workload performance to appear in VistaPoint views.

Type ==> COMP

VistaPoint only shows OS/390 performance obtained from composite workloads.

Description ==>

Enter a description of your OS/390 workloads. The description can be up to 40 characters.

- Step 5** Press your END key to display the Characterize Composite Workload panel shown in Figure 2-27.

**Figure 2-27 Characterize Composite Workload Panel for FINANCE**

```

BMC ----- CHARACTERIZE COMPOSITE WORKLOAD -----
OPTION ==> _
Valid line commands are:                Valid options are:
D - Delete selected workload            A - Add workloads to this composite

Workload   - FINANCE
Description - All DB2 finance work

Initial status ==> ACTIVE (Initial collection status, Active/Inactv)

The sum of all Weighting % fields must be 100. Current total = 0 %

Name      Description                    Weighting %

```

The **Workload** and **Description** fields should be completed with the information that you entered previously in the same fields of the Add Workload dialog.

In addition, the default value in the **Initial Status** field is **ACTIVE**; data collection begins when MAINVIEW for OS/390 is initialized.

The empty fields shown toward the bottom of the Characterize Composite Workload dialog describe the workloads belonging to the **FINANCE** composite workload. The **Name**, **Description**, and **Weighting** fields will contain data after you select the OS/390 workloads that you want to belong to **FINANCE**.

- Step 6** Enter **A** in the **Option** field to add workloads to the **FINANCE** composite.

Figure 2-28 on page 2-26 shows the Characterize Composite Workload dialog listing the current workloads recognized by MAINVIEW for OS/390.

**Figure 2-28 Characterize Composite Workload Selection List**

```

BMC ----- CHARACTERIZE COMPOSITE WORKLOAD ---- Row 1 to 14 of 28
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==>> PAGE
Valid line commands are:
S - Select workload for inclusion

Workload   - FINANCE
Description - All finance work

S  Name      Description
-----
ACCTCLSA  Acct jobs in class A 7pm-6am
ACCTCLSB  Acct jobs in class B 7pm-6am
ACCTCLSK  Acct jobs in class K 7pm-6am
ACCTCLSQ  Acct jobs in class Q 7pm-6am
ACCTTSO   Acct TSO Users
ALLASCH   All APPC Address Spaces
ALLBAT    All Batch Jobs
ALLOMVS   All Open MVS Address Spaces
ALLSTC    All Started Tasks
ALLTSO    All TSO Address Spaces
ALLWKLDS  All Address Spaces
COMP01    Comp Test Workload

```

**Step 7** Use the **S** line command to add a workload into FINANCE.

**Tip:** The workloads selected as members of the OS/390 composite workload must have defined service objectives. VistaPoint only reports performance from composite workloads with service objectives.

Figure 2-29 on page 2-27 shows an example of financial workloads selected for the FINANCE composite workload. You are interested in only TSO and batch workloads performing financial tasks.

**Figure 2-29 Workloads Selected from the Characterize Composite Workload View**

```

BMC ----- CHARACTERIZE COMPOSITE WORKLOAD ----- ROW 1 OF 96
COMMAND ==> SCROLL ==> CSR
Valid line commands are:
S - Select workload for inclusion

Workload - FINANCE
Description - DB2 composite workload

S  Name      Description
-----
s  ACCTCLSA  Acct jobs in class A 7pm-6am
s  ACCTCLSB  Acct jobs in class B 7pm-6am
s  ACCTCLSK  Acct jobs in class K 7pm-6am
s  ACCTCLSQ  Acct jobs in class Q 7pm-6am
s  ACCTTSO   Acct TSO Users
    ALLASCH  All APPC Address Spaces
    ALLBAT   All Batch Jobs
    ALLOMVS  All Open MVS Address Spaces
    ALLSTC   All Started Tasks
    ALLTSO   All TSO Address Spaces
    ALLWKLDS All Address Spaces
    COMP01   Comp Test Workload
    Hotbatch Performance Group      6

```

**Step 8** Press **Enter** after selecting the workloads you want to belong to FINANCE.

When you press **Enter**, an asterisk (\*) appears in the left column of the listed workloads that you selected.

**Step 9** Press your END key to return to the Composite Workload Characterization dialog.

Figure 2-30 shows the Composite Workload Characterization now lists the workloads you selected for the FINANCE composite workload.

**Figure 2-30 Characterize Composite Workload View with Selected Workloads**

```

BMC ----- CHARACTERIZE COMPOSITE WORKLOAD -----
OPTION ===> _
Valid line commands are:                Valid options are:
D - Delete selected workload            A - Add workloads to this composite

Workload   - FINANCE
Description - All Accounting work

Initial status ===> INACTV (Initial collection status, Active/Inactv)

The sum of all Weighting % fields must be 100. Current total = 0 %

-----
Name          Description                               Weighting %
-----
ACCTCLSA     Acct jobs in class A 7pm-6am                0
ACCTCLSB     Acct jobs in class B 7pm-6am                0
ACCTCLSK     Acct jobs in class K 7pm-6am                0
ACCTCLSQ     Acct jobs in class Q 7pm-6am                0
ACCTTSO      Acct TSO Users                                       0
    
```

**Step 10** Assign a weighting factor to each workload.

A weighting factor assesses each individual workload's contribution towards the composite workload's overall performance. The sum of the composite workload weighting factors must be 100.

For example, suppose you determine that you want to use the following criteria when establishing weighting factors:

- TSO activity, monitored by ACCTTSO, is roughly twice as important as all the batch workloads combined.
- The success of ACCTTSO in meeting its service objectives should count for at least 60% of how well FINANCE is doing as a whole.
- All batch workloads are equally important.

In this case, you might assign weighting factors to each workload as follows:

ACCTCLSA	Acct jobs in class A 7pm-6am	8
ACCTCLSB	Acct jobs in class B 7pm-6am	8
ACCTCLSK	Acct jobs in class K 7pm-6am	8
ACCTCLSQ	Acct jobs in class Q 7pm-6am	8
ACCTTSO	Acct TSO Users	68

**Step 11** Press **Enter** after assigning weighting factors.

**Step 12** Press your END key to return to the WKLIST view.

You should see two messages indicating that the composite workload was created and saved.

WKLIST should now look like Figure 2-31.

**Figure 2-31 WKLIST View Output**

```

08NOV00 08:45:24 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==> _                                     -SCROLL ==> CSR
CURR WIN ==> 1           ALT WIN ==>
Wl =WKLIST===SYSC=====08NOV00===08:45:24=MVMVS=====15
C  Workload Type Description                      Istatus Cstatus Obj Begin End
-----
  FINANCE  COM  All Accounting work                Active  Active  YES 07:00 06:00
  ACCTCLSA BAT  Acct jobs in class A 7pm-6am             Inactv  Inactv  YES 19:00 06:00
  ACCTCLSB BAT  Acct jobs in class A 7pm-6am             Inactv  Inactv  YES 19:00 06:00
  ACCTCLSK BAT  Acct jobs in class A 7pm-6am             Inactv  Inactv  YES 19:00 06:00
  ACCTCLSQ BAT  Acct jobs in class A 7pm-6am             Inactv  Inactv  YES 19:00 06:00
  ACCTTSO  TSO  Acct TSO Users                            Active  Active  YES 07:00 20:00
  ALLASCH  ASCH  All APPC Address Spaces                 Active  Active  YES 07:00 20:00
  ALLBAT   BAT  All Batch Address Spaces                     Active  Active  NO  00:00 00:00
  ALLOMVS  OMVS  All Open MVS Address Spaces                 Active  Active  YES 07:00 20:00
  ALLSTC   STC  All Started Tasks                          Active  Active  NO  00:00 00:00
  ALLTSO   TSO  All TSO Address Spaces                      Active  Active  NO  00:00 00:00
  ALLWKLDS COMP  All Address Spaces                         Active  Active  NO  00:00 00:00
  COMP01   COMP  Test Workload                              Active  Active  YES 08:00 17:00

```

A composite workload's service objectives are monitored within the time periods specified by its constituent workloads. In this case, the service objectives for ACCTTSO are monitored from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M., while the objectives for the batch work are monitored from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M. Therefore, FINANCE service objectives will be monitored from 7 A.M. to 6 A.M.

YES in the FINANCE **Obj** field indicates that at least one of its constituent workloads has defined service objectives.

The **Istatus** (Initial Status) field is active; workload data collection begins when MAINVIEW for OS/390 is initialized. The **Cstatus** (Current Status) field indicates whether workload data currently is being collected.

**Tip:** Starting data collection for a composite workload automatically starts collection for its constituent workloads. The converse is not true. You must still start a composite workload even if its constituent workloads are currently active.

### Summary of Steps to Create a Composite Workload

1. Start a MAINVIEW for OS/390 session.
2. Display the WKLIST view.
3. Display the Add Workload dialog with the **ADD** command.
4. Complete the fields of the Add Workload dialog. The **Type** field should be completed with COMP to indicate a composite workload.
5. Press END to display the Characterize Composite Workload dialog.
6. Type **A** in the **OPTION** field to add workloads to the composite.
7. Select workloads from the Composite Workload Characterization view that you want to belong to the composite workload.
8. Press END to return to the Composite Workload Characterization dialog.
9. Assign weighting factors to the workloads that belong to the composite.

The next exercise takes you through a typical sequence of VistaPoint views to examine the performance of your new FINANCE application. The remainder of this book gives you several more exercises that show you how to analyze transaction performance with the workloads you created in this exercise.

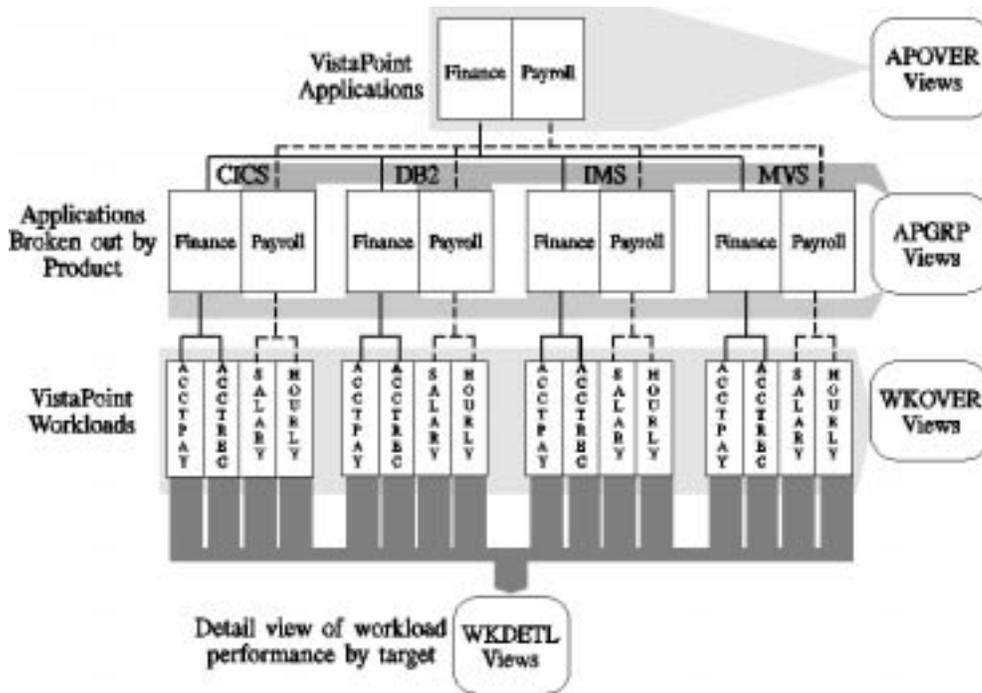
---

## Chapter 3 Understanding VistaPoint Views

The exercises in this chapter demonstrate some common MAINVIEW commands and facilities to navigate between MAINVIEW VistaPoint views. As part of the exercises, you are given an overview of VistaPoint's views and the views of the products that work with VistaPoint. After completing these exercises, you should understand how to use these features with specific categories of views to display the information you need.

Figure 3-1 on page 3-2 illustrates a simple hierarchy of applications and workloads and the VistaPoint views that display their performance. At the top are the Finance and Payroll applications composed of CICS, OS/390, IMS, and DB2 workloads. The VistaPoint APOVER view gives a summary overview of each application's performance. Beneath the applications, workloads are grouped by product: CICS, DB2, IMS, and OS/390. The APGRP view shows a performance summary of the product workloads that are part of a specific application. WKOVER gives a performance summary of all workloads included in the Finance and Payroll applications. WKDETL shows details of individual workload performance.

Figure 3-1 VistaPoint Workload Hierarchy and Associated Views



There are three exercises in this step. The first exercise explains common features of VistaPoint views and navigating between them. The next two exercises expand on the concepts introduced in the first exercise by taking you through a series of views that belong to VistaPoint and the BMC Software products that work with it.

## Step 3a: Understanding Basic View Concepts

This exercise introduces several MAINVIEW facilities and navigational methods that are part of every VistaPoint view. Experienced ISPF users should be familiar with most of the introductory navigational techniques described in this exercise.

**Step 1** Start VistaPoint by logging on through the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.

You should see the MVVPOVER screen showing APOVERC and APOVER in two windows.

**Note:** If you prefer using EZVISTA, follow these steps instead:

1. Select **V** on the MAINVIEW Selection menu.
2. On the MAINVIEW Batch selection menu, enter **1**.
3. In the Context Confirmation screen, enter **EZVISTA** in the **Screen** field. The VistaPoint easy menu is displayed.
4. Place the cursor on the **Applications** field and press **Enter**. The APOVER view is displayed.

**Step 2** Enter **w1.close** to close the first window.

**Tip:** You can direct a command to a specific window with the  $W_x$  command, where  $x$  is the window number. A period should be placed between  $W_x$  and the command in the form  $W_x.command$

The APOVERR view, shown in Figure 3-2 on page 3-4, is displayed. Notice that the screen is divided into three different areas: the control area at the top and one or more window areas composed of a window information line and window display area. All BBI-3 MAINVIEW screens are formatted like the APOVER example shown in Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-2 Areas of a BBI-3 MAINVIEW Screen

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```

22JAN2001 08:36:45 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 -APOVERR=APGRPR=(ALL=====*)22JAN2001=08:35:50=18DM=MVVP=11
CMD Appl      Type      Realtime %Obj Worst Best  Resp  Tran  Total
-----
0.....50...100 % Obj % Obj Time--- Total--- Wklds
TSO           MVS       20.0           0.0 20.0  1.024  23   3
ALL           CICS     100.0          100.0 100.0  0.003  2    2
CICS          MVS      -----
OMVS         MVS      -----
SLOW         MVS      -----
SYSTEM       MVS      -----
STC          MVS      -----
RMF          MVS      -----
IMS          MVS      -----
BATCH        MVS      -----
APPC         MVS      -----
    
```

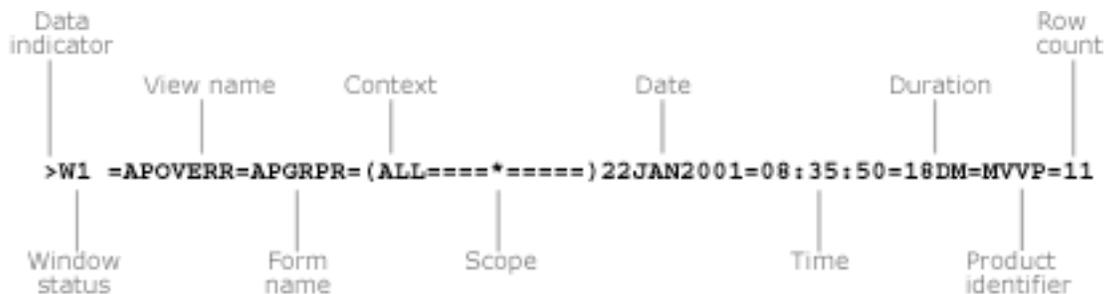
Labels in the image point to:

- Control Area:** The top section containing session parameters like date, time, and command prompts.
- Window Information Line:** The line starting with 'W1' that provides details about the current window.
- Window Area:** The table below showing performance metrics for various applications.

The control area gives the status of your session parameters and includes the **COMMAND** line. , and accept the commands you enter.

The window information line is always the top border of a MAINVIEW window. It gives the status of the view that appears in the window. Figure 3-3 lists the fields that appear in the window information line. You can get a description of each field by moving the cursor directly over a field and pressing your Help key.

Figure 3-3 MAINVIEW Window Information Line



Views appear in the window area shown in the bottom half of Figure 3-2. Up to 20 windows can be open simultaneously in the window area. The remainder of this exercise shows how to manipulate view data that appears in the window area of a MAINVIEW screen.

As you complete these exercises, you may have questions about a particular view or a field within a view. VistaPoint has an extensive online help system. Using MAINVIEW pop-up windows, you can get information about VistaPoint views and descriptions of the individual fields within each view.

**Step 3** Move the cursor over the view name **APOVER** that appears on the window information line and press your Help key.

Figure 3-4 on page 3-6 shows a typical help pop-up window with a functional description of the view. Additional information can be seen by scrolling the cursor to the highlighted list of items beneath the initial description of the view and pressing **Enter**. Additional pop-up windows overlay the first pop-up for every hyperlink that you make within online help.

Figure 3-4 Example of a View Help Pop-Up Window

```

05DEC2000 10:29:34 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
>W2 =APOVER===== (ALL=====*)05DEC2000==10:07:17====MVVP=====53
CMD Appl          Interval %Obj  <= 80%- 90%- >  Total Worst Best  Avg
--- -----      0.....50...100 80% 90% 100% 100% Wklds %Obj  %Obj  Resp---
DTAPPL  ---
PGBAPPL --- Help          APOVER          Help          0.000
BBEEMA2 --- Command ==>          Scroll ==> CSR          0.000
BAD      --- -----
PORTUGAL ---
GARYTZ  --- APOVER shows a performance summary of VistaPoint 0.000
IHKCICS --- applications over the current interval. Each row 0.000
AN      --- of the view represents a single application. 0.000
WAYNEB2 ---
JD      --- Performance is reported as the combined interval 0.000
FINANCE --- Percent of Objective calculated for the workloads 0.000
APPLWDW --- belonging to an application. 0.000
CMR1    ---
CSGM    --- For more information on this view, place the 0.000
JPMO    --- cursor on one of the following topics and press 0.000
MARTYALL --- ENTER. 0.000
MORTGAGE ---
SIGFRIED --- o Actions available from this view 0.000
TESTIE  ---
WILLIE  --- o Elements in this view 0.000
RDA     ---
TESTWKLD --- o Positional parameters 0.000
IHK     ---
BBSECH7 --- o Keyword parameters 0.000
BBDB2   ---
SAMPLE  --- o Forms that are valid for this view 0.000
HAPPY   ---
BBPHONE --- o Sort information 0.000
APPROD  ---
WBCCICS --- APOVER is a TABULAR SUMMARY view. 0.000
PAYROLL2 --- 0.000

```

**Step 4** Press your END key to close the help pop-up window and return to the original APOVER view.

**Tip:** You can get view or field help in the following ways:

- View Help
  - Move the cursor directly over the view name shown on the window information line and press your Help key.
  - Enter **help view\_name** on the **COMMAND** line.

- Field Help

Move the cursor directly over a field in a view and press your Help key.

Notice the greater than sign (>) at the far left of the window information line shown in Figure 3-4. Views sometimes have more data fields than can be shown in a window. The additional data indicator field tells you when you have view fields beyond the borders of the window. The greater than sign (>) indicates that fields are beyond the right window border. The less than sign (<) indicates that fields are beyond the left window border.

**Step 5** Press your RIGHT PF key to shift the view to the right.

You should see the **Avg CPU**, **Avg Delay**, **Tran Rate**, and **Total Trans** fields when you shift your view to the right.

Notice that the additional data indicator field now shows the less than sign (<). Also, the **CMD** and **Appl** fields remained at their positions when you shifted the view to the right. In MAINVIEW, the **CMD** field and the first data column remain as row holders when you shift a view left or right.

**Tip:** Horizontal scrolling is done by:

- Right
  - R`I`ght command
  - designated right-shift PF key (PF11/PF23 by default)
  - entering the number of columns to shift on the **COMMAND** line and pressing the right-shift key
- Left
  - L`E`ft command
  - designated left-shift PF key (PF10/PF22 by default)
  - entering the number of columns to shift on the **COMMAND** line and pressing the left-shift key

Occasionally, views have more rows than can be seen within a single window. VistaPoint follows ISPF conventions and uses many of the same commands to scroll up or down in a view.

**Step 6** Shift to PLEX MANAGER by entering **con \* plexmgr;plex** on the **COMMAND** line.

The CONtext command lets you shift between MAINVIEW products. You will learn more about this command in Chapter 5, “Changing Products and Contexts”.

For the moment, look at the PLEX view shown in Figure 3-5 on page 3-8. Notice the **row count** field shown at the far right of the window information line. There are 39 rows in this view, but only some of them can be seen from a single screen. You must scroll down to see the remaining rows.

Figure 3-5 PLEX MANAGER PLEX View

```

08NOV2000 7:14:17 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>                                SCROLL ==>> PAGE
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =PLEX=====MVSA=====*=====08NOV2000=====07:13:11=====PLEXMGR=====39
C Product  Context  System  Description                               Status
-----
MVBBI     TM35     SYSB    BBI/SS Service Point                     Active
MVBBI     LNXP     SYSB    BBI/SS Service Point                     Active
MVCICS    CICS3301 SYSB    CICS 3.3 REGION #1                       Active
MVCICS    CICS3206 SYSB    CICS 3.2 REGION #1                       Active
MVCICS    CICS3302 SYSB    CICS 3.3 REGION #2                       Active
MVCICS    CICS4102 SYSB    CICS 4.1 REGION #1                       Active
MVCICS    CMRXCAS  SYSB    TESTING CAS                              Active
MVCICS    CMRGPAS  SYSB    CICS 3.2 REGION #1                       Active
MVCICS    CICS3302 SYSB    CICS 3.3 REGION #2                       Active
MVCICS    CICS2121 SYSB    CICS 2.1 REGION #1                       Active
MVCICS    CICS4101 SYSB    CICS 4.1 REGION #1                       Active
MVCICS    CICS3303 SYSB    CICS 3.3 REGION #3                       Active
MVCICS    CICS3206 SYSB    CICS 3.2 REGION #1                       Active
MVCICS    CICS4101 SYSB    CICS 4.1                                Active
MVCICS    CMRXPAS  SYSB    TESTING PAS                              Active
MVCICS    CICS3301 SYSB    CICS 3.3 REGION #1                       Active
MVCICS    CICS4102 SYSB    CICS 4.1 #2                              Active
MVCICS    CICS3303 SYSB    CICS 3.3 REGION #3                       Active

```

**Step 7** Scroll down by pressing your designated scroll down key.

You can control the scroll amount by changing the value shown in the **SCROLL** field.

**Step 8** Return to the first line entry by entering **top** on the **COMMAND** line.

You should see the first line in the PLEX view. MAINVIEW follows ISPF convention, and offers you a variety of ways to move to the top or bottom of a view.

VistaPoint gives you the capability to find specific line entries in views that extend beyond the visible boundaries of a window.

**Step 9** Enter **Locate mvdb2** to find the first line listing an MAINVIEW for DB2 context in the PLEX view.

If your site has MAINVIEW for DB2 installed, you should see the first context entry displayed at the top line of the view. The Locate command searches by the first data column at the left of a view.

**Step 10** Press your END key to return to the original APOVER view you started with in this exercise.

Again, VistaPoint keeps a stack of views that you displayed in your current session. You can return to these views by pressing your END key.

### Summary of Navigational Methods within a View

#### Up

- BACKWARD or UP commands
- Designated scroll-up key (PF7/PF19 by default)
- placing **h** on the **COMMAND** line and pressing your designated scroll-up key to move half a page up
- placing **p** on the **COMMAND** line and pressing your designated scroll-up key to move a full page up

#### Down

- FORWARD or DOWN commands
- Designated scroll-down keys (PF8/PF20 by default)
- placing **h** in the **COMMAND** line and pressing your designated scroll-down key to move half a page down
- placing **p** in the **COMMAND** line and pressing your designated scroll-down key to move a full page down

#### Top

- TOP command
- placing **m** on the **COMMAND** line and pressing your designated scroll-up key to move to the top line entry of the view

#### Bottom

- BOTTOM command
- placing **m** on the **COMMAND** line and pressing your designated scroll-down key to move to the last line entry of the view

This exercise showed you some VistaPoint navigational fundamentals. In the next two exercises, additional navigation methods are explained.

## Step 3b: Examining VistaPoint Views

This exercise gives you a survey of VistaPoint views by taking you through the steps that you might take to find the source of a workload performance problem. Other techniques to navigate between VistaPoint views are also described in the exercise.

You should start your exercise from the VistaPoint APOVER view that you finished with in the last exercise. Although your site does not have the same data shown in this exercise, you can follow the steps to get a sense of how you move between views with VistaPoint automatic hyperlinks.

**Step 1** Move to the APOVER view if it is not currently displayed.

Figure 3-6 shows the same view that you started with in the last exercise. APOVER shows a performance summary of workloads combined together into an application. It gives the highest performance overview and is normally the view you look at first to see how your site's workloads are performing.

Notice that the window information line shows ALL as the view context. A context defines the targets providing the data shown in your views. In this case, the ALL context shows all monitored targets recognized by VistaPoint.

You will learn more about setting view contexts in Chapter 5, “Changing Products and Contexts”. For now, understand that you are looking only at the performance of those CICS, OS/390, DB2, and IMS subsystems whose workloads are providing data to these applications.

The **Interval %Obj** field summarizes the average percentage of objective for the CICS, IMS, DB2, or OS/390 workload groups that make up the application. The higher the interval percent of objective, the better your applications are performing.

**Figure 3-6 APOVER View Listing VistaPoint Applications**

```

08NOV2000 08:28:18 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W2 =APOVER===== (ALL=====*)=====08NOV2000====08:28:02====MVVP=====4
CMD Appl          Interval %Obj < 80%- 90%- > Total Worst Best Avg
--- -----
0.....50...100 80% 90% 100% Wklds %Obj %Obj Resp---
FINANCE 77.83 *****          2 5 2 1 10 67.35 92.09 4.54
ALLBTCH 93.05 *****          2 3 5 88.45 97.23 1.75
PAYROLL 96.00 *****          1 1 96.00 96.00 2.00
TSOFINAN 100.0 *****          1 1 100.00 100.00 0.00

```

The TSOFINAN, PAYROLL, and ALLBTCH applications look like they are performing without too many problems. The four fields immediately to the right of the **Interval %Obj** graph show the number of workloads whose response-time percent of objective is within the ranges listed in the column headings. The applications' workloads are at the high end of the ranges.

The FINANCE application, however, shows five workloads that are operating only between the 80-90% range and two that are less than 80%. The two worst performing workloads are the reason that percentage of objective is less than 80% for FINANCE.

**Step 2** Move the cursor over the numerical or graphical **Interval %Obj** fields of the application with the lowest percentage of objective and press **Enter**.

Figure 3-7 shows the APGRP view, which is a hyperlink destination from APOVER. APGRP shows an application's performance by the individual products whose workloads are part of the application.

**Figure 3-7 VistaPoint APGRP View**

```

08NOV2000 08:29:21 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =APOVER==APGRP==(ALL=====*)08NOV2000====08:29:19====MVVP=====1
CMD Appl      Type      Avg % Obj      Worst Best  Resp      Tran      Total
-----
0...50...100 % Obj % Obj Time--- Total--- Wklds
FINANCE  IMS    43.29  *****    39.35  47.22    4.15    1450    2
FINANCE  CICS   84.56  *****    82.00  107.5    1.05    4089    4
FINANCE  DB2    85.67  *****    83.45  87.89    0.97    3059    2
FINANCE  MVS    91.27  *****    87.45  95.09    1.17    4089    2

```

CICS, DB2, and MVS workloads seem to be working well. The worst percent of objective for all three groups is still above 80%.

The problem is clearly with both IMS workloads. The response times occurring in both workloads are not even meeting 50% of their defined objectives. The best performing workload is at 47.22% and the worst at 39.35% of their service-level objective.

**Step 3** Move the cursor over the word **FINANCE** on the same line as IMS and then press **Enter**.

Another hyperlink occurs to show the VistaPoint EZVAMENU view. Select **Workload Analysis by Target** to display the WKOVER view shown in Figure 3-8 on page 3-12. WKOVER gives a performance summary of the two IMS targets whose workloads are members of VistaPoint applications. This view summarizes workload performance by target rather than by application.

Figure 3-8 VistaPoint WKOVER View

```

08NOV2000 08:30:43 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =APOVER===WKOVER==(ALL=====*)08NOV2000====08:30:43====MVVP=====2
CMD Workload Target   Type      Interval %Obj  Resp      Avg      Tran      Tran
-----
0.....50...100 Time---- CPU---- Total--- Rate-
FINANCE  IMSP      IMS      39.35 ***** 5.25  1.19      408      4.2
FINANCE  IMSQA     IMS      47.22 ***** 3.05  0.99      1076     3.9

```

Neither workload is performing very well, but IMSP is clearly having more problems than IMSQA. Average response time is over five seconds.

**Step 4** Position the cursor over the an item in the **Interval %Obj** field and press **Enter**.

Figure 3-9 shows the WKDETL detail view of IMSP's performance. WKDETL gives performance details of a product's workloads that are active on a specific target. In this case, an average of 0.908 seconds.

Figure 3-9 VistaPoint WKDETL View

```

08NOV2000 08:31:53 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =APOVER===WKDETL==(ALL=====IMSP=====)08NOV2000====08:31:53====MVVP=====1
Workload      FINANCE
Type..... IMS      Avg %Obj  39.35 *****
System..... MVSA   Response  0.....2.....4
Target..... IMSP

AvgCPU..      1.19 ****
% CPU...      4.06 *****

Delay...      0.908
% Delay.      99 *****

Tot Tran  5037.00 0.....10...20
TranRate  121.37 *****
TranTime  00:41:30

```

This exercise gave you the basics of troubleshooting with VistaPoint. Starting with the APOVER view that gave you a performance overview of the applications running at a site, each successive view narrowed the scope to give you more detail. The last detail view, WKDETL, tentatively identified transaction delay as the cause of the poor performance by IMS.

At this point, you normally switch to the BMC Software products integrated with VistaPoint to gather more information about the problem. In this case, you should switch to MAINVIEW for IMS and continue your diagnostic work.

## Step 3c: Looking at Other Product Views

VistaPoint works with the MAINVIEW family of OS/390, CICS, DB2, and IMS performance tools. Each product provides a characteristic set of views that report the monitored performance of targets defined to VistaPoint.

This exercise continues troubleshooting the delay problem of the IMS IMSP subsystem identified by VistaPoint. You should start with the WKDETL view that was the last view shown in the previous exercise.

**Step 1** Return to the previous view by pressing your END key from the WKDETL view.

If you have followed the steps given in this step, the WKOVER view that listed the two IMS subsystems is displayed, as shown in Figure 3-8 on page 3-12.

Notice the two hyperlink fields in the view. In the last exercise you selected the **Appl** hyperlink field that took you to the WKDETL view. The second hyperlink field, **Type**, links you to MAINVIEW for IMS' views.

**Step 2** Place the cursor over the word **IMS** shown in the **Type** field of your WKOVER view and press **Enter**.

Figure 3-10 shows the IOBJ view. Notice that you have changed product views with the hyperlink. You went from a VistaPoint to a MAINVIEW for IMS view, but still retained the pertinent information you were working on previously. The displayed data is from the IMSP subsystem that is having delay problems in the PAYROLL workload.

**Figure 3-10** MAINVIEW for IMS IOBJ View

```

08NOV2000 08:24:37 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> PAGE
CURR WIN ==> 1           ALT WIN ==>
W1 =IOBJ=====IMSP=====*=====08NOV2000=====10:21:13=====MVIMS=====1=
CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp  Goal Avg      Tran Composite Target
--- Name-----  0.....50...100 Goal-    % Resp--- Count Workload- -----
PAYROLL   74.3 *****          1.0   95   1.359    22 FINANCE  IMSP

```

IOBJ shows that 74.3% of transactions are meeting the 1.00 response-time goal. This is less than the 95% criterion set for the workload's service-level objective.

**Step 3** Hyperlink to the next view by placing the cursor over the numerical percentage to the left of the **% Resp** field.

Figure 3-11 shows the IRSTM view that appears after the hyperlink is complete. Experienced users of MAINVIEW for CICS, DB2, or IMS products should recognize the similarity of IRSTM to the plot displays of those products.

**Figure 3-11** MAINVIEW for IMS IRSTM View

```

08NOV2000 08:25:14 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND  ===>                                     SCROLL  ===> PAGE
CURR WIN  ===> 1                                ALT WIN  ===>
>W1  =IOBJ===I@RSTM===IMSP=====08NOV2000====08:25:14====MVIMS=====1
>>DWAIT  |.....|.....|      Count Parm.... FINANCE
10:45:00 *****          107 Warning..   80.50
10:44:00 *****          108 Max/Min..   Maximum
10:43:00 *****          109 Value...   210.00
10:42:00 *****          110 Time...   00:00:00
10:41:00 *****          111 Graph Max  111.50
10:40:00 *****          107 Target... ACCTPAY
10:39:00 *****          106 Descript. DBCTL trans.
10:38:00 *****          105
10:37:00 *****          104 Samples..    10
10:36:00 *****          103 Period... 00:01:00
      |.....|.....|      Count Samp Int. 00:00:06
Total  *****          107.50 Start...  00:00:00
Prev Pd *****          105.50 Elapsed.. 00:00:00
Curr Pd *****          109.50

```

Each plot line represents response-time performance over one-minute recording intervals. The last 10 minutes worth of data is shown in the plot. The average for the two previous 10-minute periods is shown towards the bottom of the view, beneath the **Total** field.

Notice the highlighted **DWAIT** hyperlink field immediately above the plot times. This hyperlink field in all VistaPoint plot views takes you to the appropriate MAINVIEW for IMS monitor display from the VistaPoint view.

**Step 4** Hyperlink by placing your cursor over the word **DWAIT** and pressing **Enter**.

DWAIT is MAINVIEW for IMS's monitor view. Normally, you use MAINVIEW for IMS's extensive set of services to get more information about the delay problems in the IMS subsystem. You would use these services until you discovered the source of the problem.

**Step 5** Press your END key to return to the IRSTM view from which you originally hyperlinked.

**Step 6** Enter **main** to see a listing of MAINVIEW for IMS VistaPoint views.

**Note:** If you would rather use easy menu, enter **EZIMS** on the **COMMAND** line.

Figure 3-12 shows MAINVIEW for IMS' main view. It lists other views that are part of MAINVIEW for IMS when it works with VistaPoint.

**Figure 3-12** MAINVIEW for IMS MAIN View

```

08NOV2000 09:00:26 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
W2 =MAIN=====IMSM=====*=====08NOV2000==09:00:25====MVIMS=====19
CMD View Name  Description
-----
ADMIN          Administration and Security
CORT           Response Time and Delays
CQS           Shared Message Queues
DBACTIV       Database Activity
DBAREA        Databases and Fast Path Areas
EZIFAST       IMS Fast Menu
EZIMS         IMS Easy Menu
EZIMSR        IMS Resource Menu
EZISSI        IMS Sysplex Easy Menu
IRLM          IRLM Lock Contention
IUSER         Users and Terminals
MONITORS      Workload and Resource Monitors
OTMA          OTMA Clients and Servers
PROGRAM       Application Programs
REGION        Region Activity
TRACES        Transaction Traces
USER          User-Created Views
WORKFLOW      System Throughput
XREF          Cross-Ref Databases-Pgms-Trans

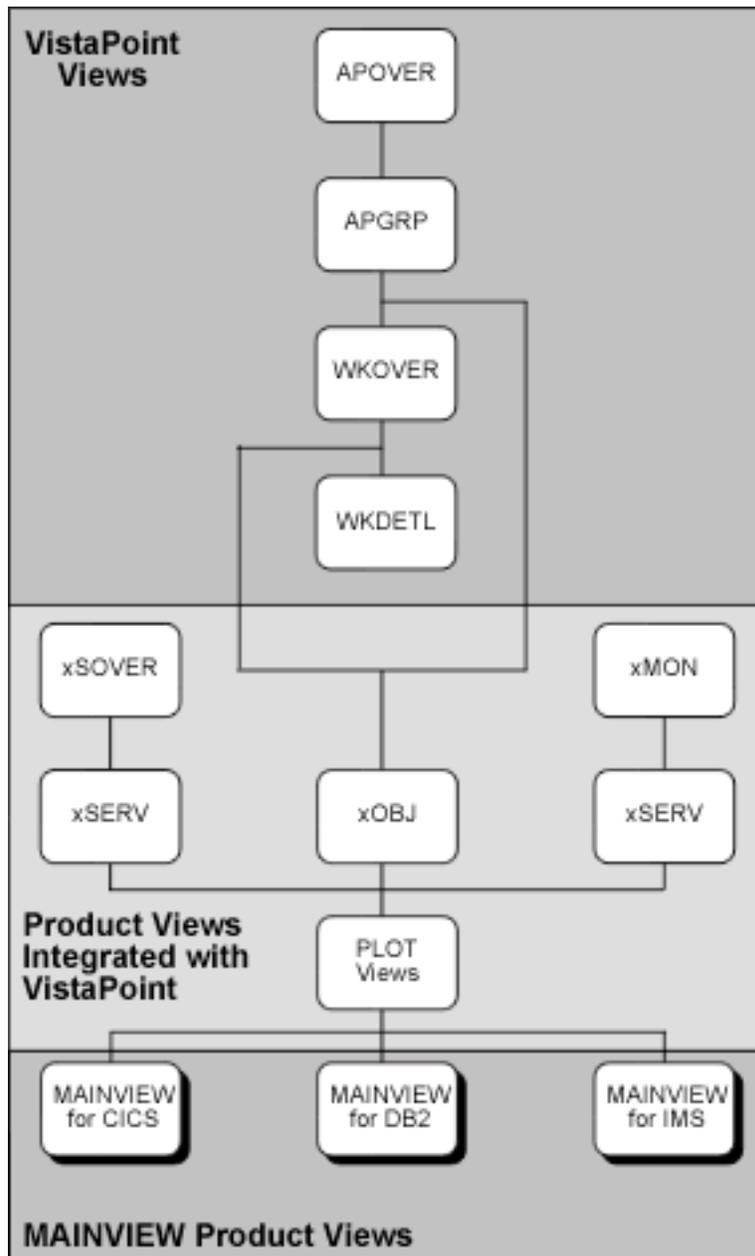
```

Although this exercise did not show every view listed in the MAIN view, take a few minutes to see the IMON and ISOVER types of views. Both types of views show the performance of the monitors collecting data from the targets that you have selected. Both view types report performance as the percentage of the warning threshold set for the monitor collecting the data.

The exercises in this step are meant to give you a brief introduction to VistaPoint views and how you move between them. In addition, the last two exercises showed you a typical sequence of views that you might select if you are troubleshooting performance problems with VistaPoint.

Figure 3-13 on page 3-16 shows how VistaPoint views are integrated with other BMC Software product views. The dotted lines represent major hyperlink paths between views. Starting at the top with APOVER, each successive VistaPoint view provides more details about applications and their workloads.

Figure 3-13 Typical Diagnostic Sequence of VistaPoint Views



Built-in hyperlinks allow you to shift from VistaPoint to other BMC Software product views integrated with VistaPoint. These views show workload performance by product. Finally, you can hyperlink to specific product views after you have narrowed the focus of your diagnostic efforts to an individual workload.

The next step shows additional methods to navigate between products and set view contexts.

---

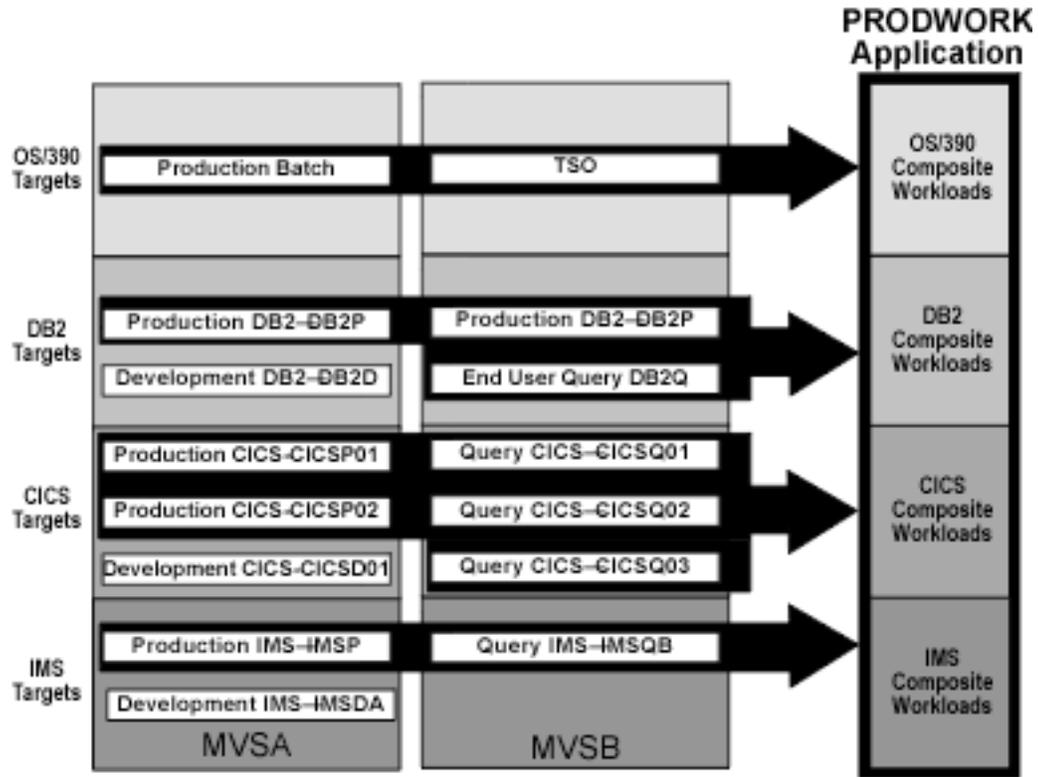
## Chapter 4 Using VistaPoint Easy Menu Views

In addition to the views introduced in the previous steps, VistaPoint provides a set of unique views that give you predefined pathways to monitor common aspects of transaction performance. These views are generally called easy menus.

You select an item from a primary easy menu based on the type of performance information you are interested in seeing. You can *drill down* through application and workload performance data. Each successive hyperlinked view narrows the focus of your diagnostic efforts for the particular aspect of performance you selected.

Figure 4-1 on page 4-2 shows an example site operating DB2, CICS, and IMS subsystems on two OS/390 images. The targets within the shaded arrows are processing transactions resulting from related production work. Common transaction threads may extend between the CICS, DB2, and IMS production targets. The production targets are monitored together by combining their composite workload's transaction performance into a VistaPoint PRODWORD application.

Figure 4-1 PRODWORD Application Composed of OS/390, DB2, CICS, and IMS Workloads



This step consists of a single exercise that shows a typical sequence of easy menu views you might display to find the source of transaction delays occurring within CICS, DB2, or IMS workloads. The following exercise uses data from the example PRODWORD application shown in Figure 4-1.

## Step 4a: Diagnosing Problems with Easy Menu Views

This exercise introduces several easy menu views. The views described in this brief exercise are only a few of those offered by VistaPoint. Complete the exercise to get an understanding of how you might use a series of easy menu views to narrow the cause of poor transaction response time to specific tasks occurring in a specific workload.

**Note:** Use workloads and applications from your site to complete this exercise. Although the data shown in your views will be different from the examples shown in this exercise, the hyperlinks between the easy menu views will be the same.

**Step 1** If you entered VistaPoint by way of MVVPOVER, use the main command to move to the VistaPoint MAIN view.

**Note:** You may elect to start VistaPoint in easy menu mode by entering **EZVISTA** in the **Screen** field on the Context Confirmation screen.

**Step 2** Select the **EZVISTA** option listed beneath the **View Name** field.

Figure 4-2 shows the VistaPoint EZVISTA view.

**Note:** When you move to EZVISTA with this method, you remain in the context of the view that you started from and its time frame is set to interval length. If you start VistaPoint with EZVISTA, the context is preset.

**Figure 4-2** VistaPoint EZVISTA View

```

06DEC2000 12:19:53 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
W1 =EZVISTA===== (ALL=====*)06DEC2000==12:19:53===MVVP=====1
                                VistaPoint Easy Menu
Workload Analysis              Timeframe - Interval          Tools and Menu
+-----+
. Applications                  | Place cursor on | > Utilities
                                | menu item and   | . Monitor Overview
. MVS Image Summary            | press ENTER     | . Monitor Area Summary
. Subsystems by Image          +-----+
. Target Summary                > VistaPoint Fast Menu
                                > VistaPoint MAIN View
. Workload Analysis             . Return...

```

EZVISTA is a primary easy menu view that allows you to select functional groups of views or utilities to manage VistaPoint. The items listed beneath the **Workload Analysis** field are hyperlink areas. By hyperlinking from a listed item, you can follow a predefined series of views that are grouped together by function.

**Step 3** Hyperlink from the **Applications** field.

The APOVER view is displayed, listing the summarized performance of VistaPoint applications. Figure 4-3 shows a performance summary of the production workloads that are part of the PRODWORK application. The combined Interval Percent of Objective is only 64.4%. The relatively poor performance is attributable to three workloads performing at less than 80% of objective. The worst performing workload is only at 35.9% of the response time objective set for the PRODWORK application.

**Figure 4-3** PRODWORK Application Performance Shown in the VistaPoint APOVER View

```

08NOV2000 10:02:12 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>
CURR WIN ==>> 1 ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =APOVER===== (PRODUCTN=*=====) 08NOV2000====10:02:11====MVVP=====15
CMD Appl Interval %Obj < 80%- 90%- > Total Worst Best Avg
--- ----- 0.....50...100 80% 90% 100% 100% Wklds %Obj %Obj Resp---
TESTSYS 25.0 **** 1 1 1 1 1 25.0 25.0 1.843
IMSDEV 63.7 ***** 1 1 1 1 1 63.7 63.7 2.758
PRODWORK 64.4 ***** 3 7 2 3 15 35.9 107.5 2.136
FINANCE 66.7 ***** 1 3 8 4 16 66.7 104.7 2.043
INVNTORY 66.7 ***** 1 1 1 1 1 66.7 66.7 2.043
PERSONNL 75.8 ***** 1 1 2 4 75.5 91.9 1.144
CICSTEST 77.8 ***** 1 1 1 1 77.8 77.8 1.043
DB2TEST 81.9 ***** 1 1 1 1 81.9 81.9 1.043
PARTDIST 85.0 ***** 1 7 2 2 12 40.9 103.9 1.153
OLTPWORK 86.2 ***** 1 2 4 1 8 54.6 105.5 1.564
    
```

You need to use VistaPoint easy menu views to find which target and workloads have delayed transactions.

**Step 4** Hyperlink from APOVER by placing your cursor over any of the applications listed in the **Appl** field and press **Enter**.

Figure 4-4 on page 4-5 shows the EZVAMENU view that appears after hyperlinking from the VistaPoint APOVER view. Notice the **Current Application** field towards the top left of the EZVAMENU view. The views you select from EZVAMENU will display performance data restricted to the workloads that are part of the selected application.

**Tip:** Easy menu views selected from EZVAMENU show data from a single application. If you want the views to display data from all applications, use EZVISTA instead.

**Figure 4-4** EZVAMENU View

```

06DEC2000 12:41:02 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =APOVER==EZVAMENU(ALL=====*)06DEC2000==12:40:01==MVVP=====1
      Application Menu
      Timeframe - Interval
Current Application -> PRODWORK

Workload Analysis      +-----+      Related Tools
| Place cursor on     |
| menu item and       |      . Administration
| press ENTER         |
+-----+             +-----+ > VistaPoint Easy Menu
> VistaPoint Fast Menu
. Return...

. Cluster Analysis
. 2 hour Appl Summary
. 2 hour Wkld Analysis

```

Finding the periods when an application is performing badly is one way to determine which workloads are suffering from delayed transactions. EZVAMENU provides views that give a performance summary of the current application over the last two hours.

**Step 5** Hyperlink from the **2 hour Appl Summary** field.

Figure 4-5 on page 4-6 shows the APHOUR view that results from the hyperlink.

**Figure 4-5 APHOUR View**

```

06DEC2000 12:44:38 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
H1 =APHOUR===== (ALL=====*)06DEC2000==12:44=119M==MVVP=====1
CMD Appl          Interval %Obj Wkld  <= 80%- 90%- >  Worst Best  Total
-----          0.....50...100 Count 80% 90% 100% 100% %Obj %Obj  Trans--
  PRODWORK-----          24  24          -----      0
    
```

**Step 6** Hyperlink on the amount listed beneath the **Wkld Count** field for the interval you want to see.

Figure 4-6 shows the WKHOUR view that results from the hyperlink from APHOUR. WKHOUR expands the APHOUR view by displaying the performance of individual workloads during a given interval.

**Figure 4-6 WKHOUR View Displaying Workload Performance for the Selected Interval**

```

08NOV2000 10:08:49 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
H1 =APHOUR==WKHOUR== (ALL==*====)08NOV2000====10:08=119M==MVVP=====63
CMD Workload Target  Type Intvl      Interval % Resp      Avg      Tran
-----          ----- Time-      0...50.100 Time---- CPU---- Total---
  PRODWORK DB2AP     DB2 09:45  67.4 *****      3.120  0.049  325
  PRODWORK DB2BP     DB2 09:45  69.5 *****      2.986  0.064  378
  PRODWORK DB2Q      DB2 09:45  78.6 *****      2.750  0.050  112
  PRODWORK IMSP      IMS 09:45  85.9 *****      2.044  0.077  405
  PRODWORK CICSP01   CICS 09:45  87.6 *****      1.050  0.055  263
  PRODWORK CICSP03   CICS 09:45  88.0 *****      1.550  0.050  123
  PRODWORK IMSQA     IMS 09:45  92.9 *****      1.550  0.050  389
  PRODWORK MVSA      MVS 09:45  93.3 *****      1.850  0.049  233
  PRODWORK CICSP02   CICS 09:45  94.1 *****      0.228  0.048  498
  PRODWORK CICSP01   CICS 09:45  96.7 *****      0.750  0.050  312
  PRODWORK CICSP02   CICS 09:45  98.4 *****      0.850  0.046  263
  PRODWORK MVSB      MVS 09:45  98.6 *****      0.734  0.039  477
  PRODWORK CICSP03   CICS 09:45 102.4 *****+      0.298  0.042  477
    
```

The three DB2 workloads are performing much worse than the other composite workloads that belong to the PRODWORK application.

**Step 7** Hyperlink from WKOVER by moving the cursor to an item in the **Type** column.

In our example, **DB2** was selected. Figure 4-7 shows the MAINVIEW for DB2 DOBJ view.

**Figure 4-7 DOBJ View Displaying Workload Performance by Target**

```

08NOV2000 02:15:09 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1=DOBJ=====DB2AP===08NOV2000====10:07:07====MVDB2=====1
CMD Workload Intvl Avg          % <= Resp Goal Resp  Goal Tran  Composite Target
--- Name---- Time- Resp---      0...50...100 Goal-   % Count Workload-----
  DEVLPM  09:45  0.055  56.7 *****      0.10  95  134 PROWORK  DB2AP
  ENGINE  09:45  0.059  66.8 *****      0.10  95   94 PROWORK  DB2AP
  MARKET  09:45  0.075  74.3 *****      0.10  95  164 PROWORK  DB2AP
  PERSONL  09:45  0.076  75.7 *****      0.10  95   34 PROWORK  DB2AP

```

The workloads of the PROWORK composite are performing poorly for the 09:45 interval. At this point, you normally shift to MAINVIEW for DB2 to get more information about a target's workloads.

In this short exercise, VistaPoint easy menus took you from summarized application performance shown in the APOVER view to individual workload performance over a two-hour period. Each easy menu view is logically linked together by the information you are seeking.

This short exercise displayed only a few of the views that are available with VistaPoint easy menu set of views. Take some time and practice using other views by selecting items from the EZVAMENU or EZVISTA views.



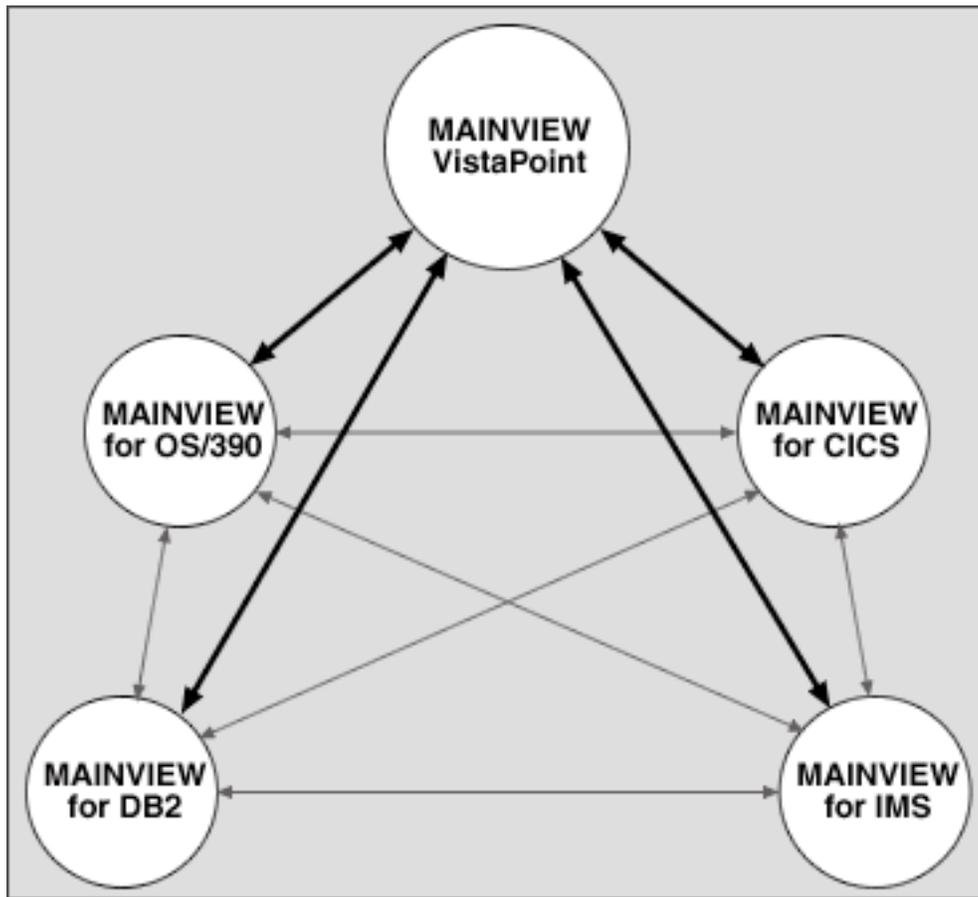
---

## Chapter 5 Changing Products and Contexts

This step shows how to switch between the products that work with MAINVIEW VistaPoint. Although VistaPoint has automatic hyperlinks that switch between views, you need to know how to switch to the views of the other four BMC Software products that work together with VistaPoint. This is particularly important when you shift back and forth between products to diagnose workload problems that use OS/390, CICS, DB2, and IMS resources together to complete a transaction.

Figure 5-1 on page 5-2 shows the possible links between the products that work with VistaPoint. This step shows how to move between products to see their views.

Figure 5-1 Links between VistaPoint and Other Products



In addition, this step explains how to set the *context* of a view. A context is a frame of reference that defines the targets whose data appears in a view. Setting a context allows you to filter out unwanted data from your views.

There are three exercises in this step. The first exercise shows how to use the MAINVIEW Plex Manager facility to shift between products. The second exercise explains how to use the SET and CONtext commands. The third exercise shows how to list your site's SSI contexts and switch to an SSI view from PLEX MANAGER.

## Step 5a: Accessing MAINVIEW Products with PLEX MANAGER

This exercise demonstrates how to list MAINVIEW products with Plex Manager. Also, you are shown how to display VistaPoint and Plex Manager views simultaneously.

Plex Manager is part of MAINVIEW. It provides a set of views to manage the connections between systems and BMC products.

**Step 1** Enter **reset** on the **COMMAND** line to clear the screen.

**Step 2** Enter **context \* plexmgr;plex** on the **COMMAND** line.

Exercise 5b will explain more about the **CONtext** command. For now, understand that **CONtext** allows you to shift between MAINVIEW products and contexts.

If your site has a full complement of BMC Software MAINVIEW products installed, the PLEX view should look something like the example shown in Figure 5-2. PLEX lists all the systems and products you can access. The current status of each product is shown in the **Status** field at the right column of the view.

In this exercise, **MVSA** and **MVSB** are the IDs of the OS/390 systems that have a CAS and product **PASS**s installed. Your PLEX view shows the system IDs of your site.

**Figure 5-2 PLEX View**

```

18DEC2000 06:36:58 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =PLEX=====SJSD=====*=====18DEC2000==06:36:55====PLEXMGR=====8
C Product  Context  System  Description                               Status
-----
MVCICS    CICS4103  CSVT    added by vt on 10/20/00                   Defined
MVCICS    CICS4102  CSVT    added by vt on 10/20/00                   Defined
MVCICS    CICVT411  SJSD    MainView for CICS                         Active
MVCICS    CICS4102  SJSD    MainView for CICS                         Active
MVVP      CICVT411  SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
MVVP      IMS51X    SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
MVVP      CICS4102  SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
PLEXMGR   SJSD      SJSD    Target Manager                            Active

```

The window information line shows PLEX in the **view name** field and PLEXMGR in the **product name** further to the right. PLEXMGR is the Plex Manager product identifier.

**Tip:** In general, you can check the PLEX view to verify that a product or system is available before trying to display its views.

You can access any available system or product from the PLEX view by using a hyperlink. Before you do, open another window to see two views from the same screen.

- Step 3** Create a second horizontal window with the **hs** command. Enter **hs** on the **COMMAND** line and move the cursor down the screen to a position where you want the top of the second window to appear. After pressing **Enter**, the second window you created should be displayed as the active window in the **CURR WIN** field.

**Figure 5-3** PLEX View and an Open Window

```

18DEC2000 06:42:47 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 -PLEX-----SJSD-----*-----18DEC2000--06:36:55---PLEXMGR-----8
C Product  Context  System  Description                               Status
-----
MVCICS    CICS4103 CSVT    added by vt on 10/20/00                   Defined
MVCICS    CICS4102 CSVT    added by vt on 10/20/00                   Defined
MVCICS    CICVT411 SJSD    MainView for CICS                         Active
MVCICS    CICS4102 SJSD    MainView for CICS                         Active
MVVP     CICVT411 SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
MVVP     IMS51X   SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
MVVP     CICS4102 SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
PLEXMGR   SJSD     SJSD    Target Manager                            Active
T2 =====

```

- Step 4** Place a **2** in the **ALT WIN** field but *do not* press **Enter**.

Both the **CURR WIN** and **ALT WIN** fields should now display a **2**. Window 2 has been set as the destination for the hyperlink from Window 1.

- Step 5** Find the line that shows MAINVIEW for CICS or a CICS target.

- Step 6** Move the cursor to **MVCICS** listed in the **Product** column for the selected context and press **Enter**.

Figure 5-4 on page 5-5 shows that the MAINVIEW for CICS MAIN view is now displayed in window 2, which is now the current window.

**Tip:** When you access an active BBI-3 product from PLEX MANAGER, that product's initial view is displayed first.

**Figure 5-4** PLEX View and MAINVIEW for CICS MAIN View

```

18DEC2000 06:45:45 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 -PLEX-----SJS-----*-----18DEC2000--06:36:55---PLEXMGR-----8
C Product  Context  System  Description                                     Status
-----
MVCICS    CICS4103 CSVT   added by vt on 10/20/00                       Defined
MVCICS    CICS4102 CSVT   added by vt on 10/20/00                       Defined
MVCICS    CICVT411 SJS    MainView for CICS                             Active
MVCICS    CICS4102 SJS    MainView for CICS                             Active
MVVP     CICVT411 SJS    MainView VistaPoint                          Active
MVVP     IMS51X   SJS    MainView VistaPoint                          Active
MVVP     CICS4102 SJS    MainView VistaPoint                          Active
PLEXMGR  SJS     SJS    Target Manager                               Active
>W2 =EZCICS=====CICVT411=*=====18DEC2000==06:45:45====MVCICS=====1
                                CICS Region Menu
                                Timeframe - Interval
Target CICS region -> CICVT411
Target CICS Views      +-----+ Tools and Menus
. User Tasks           | Place cursor on | > Advanced Region Menu
. Transactions         | menu item and  | > Task Menu
. Programs             | press ENTER    | . Application Trace
. Files                +-----+ . Transaction History
. DSA Overview        > Utilities
. Terminals           Related Views
. Connections         . Region Detail      > MainView VistaPoint(*)
. Sessions            . Regions on same MVS > CICS Automation (*)
. Monitor Analysis    . 2 Hour Region Analysis > MVS Analysis (*)
. Workload Objectives . Return ...

(*) Requires associated
MainView product

```

Now that window 1 is set to Plex Manager and window 2 is set to MAINVIEW for CICS, you can display both product's views simultaneously.

**Step 7** Try to display the CSERV view in Window 1 by entering **w1;cmon**.

An error message is displayed, stating that the view is not found because the context of the window is set for Plex Manager rather than MAINVIEW for CICS.

Make sure the **CURR WIN** field shows the correct window number for the product view you want to display. If you try to display a MAINVIEW for CICS view in window 1, or a PLEX MANAGER view in window 2, you will get an error message because you are in the wrong context for the product.

**Step 8** Press **Enter** to get rid of the error message and bring the PLEX view back in window 1.

Although window 1 did not show the MAINVIEW for CICS CSERV view, it did become the active window.

**Step 9** Enter **w2** to reset window 2 as the active window.

**Tip:** You can set your active window from the **COMMAND** line with the **Wx** command. Remember, MAINVIEW allows you to have up to 20 windows in a screen.

**Step 10** Place a **1** in the **ALT WIN** field, but *do not* press **Enter**.

You are going to reverse the steps that you did earlier. Window 1 is going to be the hyperlink destination from a view that you select from the MAINVIEW for CICS MAIN view shown in window 2.

**Step 11** Display the CMON view by entering **CMON** on the **COMMAND** line.

Figure 5-5 shows the CMON view.

**Figure 5-5 PLEX and CMON Views in Two Windows**

```

18DEC2000 06:56:30 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>>                                     SCROLL ==>>> PAGE
CURR WIN ==>> 2           ALT WIN ==>>>
>W1 -PLEX-----SJSD-----*-----18DEC2000--06:52:23---PLEXMGR-----8
C Product  Context  System  Description                               Status
-----
MVCICS    CICS4103 CSVT    added by vt on 10/20/00                   Defined
MVCICS    CICS4102 CSVT    added by vt on 10/20/00                   Defined
MVCICS    CICVT411 SJSD    MainView for CICS                         Active
MVCICS    CICS4102 SJSD    MainView for CICS                         Active
MVVP     CICVT411 SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
MVVP     IMS51X   SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
MVVP     CICS4102 SJSD    MainView VistaPoint                       Active
PLEXMGR  SJSD     SJSD    Target Manager                             Active
W2 =CMON=====CICVT411=*=====18DEC2000==06:56:30====MVCICS=====1
CMD Target  Actv   Number in Warn      Avg % Warning  Maximum
--- ----- Mnters  0.....10.....20    0.....50...100 % Warning
      CICVT411  46  0                    8.7            92.2

```

You can always switch between MAINVIEW products by selecting them the Plex Manager PLEX view. The next exercise shows how to switch between products directly without going through PLEX MANAGER.

## Step 5b: Switching Contexts

This exercise shows how to look at the same view from two different CICS regions simultaneously to compare workload performance. It is a continuation of the previous exercise. You should start your work with the final two views displayed in Figure 5-5 from Step 5a.

Although this exercise uses regions CICSP01 and CICSP02 as examples, you can use your site's CICS region names. Also, your site has unique contexts. Substitute the name of a context at your site in any exercise step that requires you to enter a context name.

**Step 1** Redisplay the PLEX view in window 1 by entering **w1;con \* plexmgr;plex**.

**Step 2** Display CSERV in window 2 by entering **w2;cserv**.

Figure 5-6 shows that the CSERV view has replaced the EZCICS view in window 2.

**Figure 5-6 Simultaneous PLEX and CSERV Views**

```

18DEC2000 07:02:47 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>>                                     SCROLL ==>>> PAGE
CURR WIN ==>> 2           ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 -PLEX-----SJSJ-----*-----18DEC2000--07:02:27---PLEXMGR-----8
C Product Context System Description Status
-----
MVCICS CICS4103 CSVT added by vt on 10/20/00 Defined
MVCICS CICS4102 CSVT added by vt on 10/20/00 Defined
MVCICS CICVT411 SJSJ MainView for CICS Active
MVCICS CICS4102 SJSJ MainView for CICS Active
MVVP CICVT411 SJSJ MainView VistaPoint Active
MVVP IMS51X SJSJ MainView VistaPoint Active
MVVP CICS4102 SJSJ MainView VistaPoint Active
PLEXMGR SJSJ SJSJ Target Manager Active
W2 =CSERV=====CICVT411=*=====18DEC2000==07:02:47====MVCICS=====46
CMD Serv Parm % Warning Curr Warn Area Target
-----
0.....50...100 Value--- Value---
DSUT ECDSA 92.2 83.00 90.00 STOR CICVT411
DSUT CDSA 67.8 61.00 90.00 STOR CICVT411
CSUT 57.6 49.00 85.00 STOR CICVT411
ECSUT 29.4 25.00 85.00 STOR CICVT411
MXTC 6.2 5.00 80.00 TASK CICVT411
MXTC CREGION 5.0 5.00 100.00 TASK CICVT411
@RSTM PAYROLL 2.0 0.02 1.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RSTM VWC1DFIC 2.0 0.02 1.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RSTM ALL 2.0 0.02 1.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RSTM PAY1 2.0 0.02 1.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RESP 1.0 0.02 2.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RESP CREGION 1.0 0.02 2.00 WKLD CICVT411
#PROC 0.2 0.02 10.00 WKLD CICVT411
@TSKD DEMOT06 0.00 50000.00 TASK CICVT411
@TSKC DEMOT04 0.00 30.00 TASK CICVT411
@PICT 0.00 5.00 TASK CICVT411

```

You want to display CSERV on two different systems. However, window 1 still displays the Plex Manager PLEX view. This means you have to change both the product *and* the system.

The SET command provides a dialog to complete multiple operations from a single screen.

**Step 3** Make window 1 current by entering **w1**.

The **CURR WIN** field should show a **1**, indicating that window 1 is now the active window.

**Step 4** Type **set** on the **COMMAND** line.

Your screen should display the SET dialog shown in Figure 5-7 with the values taken from window 1 as the defaults for the given fields. The default values shown in the fields of the SET dialog are taken from Plex Manager because its PLEX view was displayed from the active window when the SET command was issued.

**Figure 5-7** SET Dialog with Default Values for Window 1

```

----- SET WINDOW CONTEXT, PRODUCT, SERVER, SCOPE AND VIEW -----
COMMAND  ==>>

Window Parameters:

Context   ==>> SJSD
Product  ==>> PLEXMGR
Server    ==>> *
Scope     ==>> *
View      ==>> PLEX

Type END to set window parameters
        CANcel to quit without setting

F1=HELP   F2=SPLIT   F3=END     F4=RETURN  F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP     F8=DOWN    F9=SWAP   F10=LEFT  F11=RIGHT

```

You need to change the values shown in the SET panel to those belonging to the product and system ID whose views you want to display in Window 1.

**Step 5** Finish the SET dialog with values similar to those shown in Figure 5-8 on page 5-9.

**Figure 5-8 Accessing Another System and Product through the Set Dialog**

```

----- SET WINDOW CONTEXT, PRODUCT,SCOPE AND VIEW -----
COMMAND  ==>>                                SCROLL ==>> PAGE

Please confirm default parameters:

Context   ==>> CICS4102
Product   ==>> MVCICS
Server    ==>> *
Scope     ==>> *
View      ==>> CSERV

Type End to set window parameters
        CANcel to quit without setting

```

Before you press your END key, take a look at what you specified on the SET dialog panel.

- The **Context** field is the name of the target whose performance is monitored by the product you want to access.
- The **Product** field specifies the *product identifier* (MVCICS in this example) of the product whose views you want to display. The product identifiers for BBI-3 products are:

<b>Product</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
CMF MONITOR Online	CMF
MAINVIEW for OS/390	MVMVS
PLEX MANAGER	PLEXMGR
MAINVIEW VistaPoint	MVVP
MAINVIEW for CICS	MVCICS
MAINVIEW for DB2	MVDB2
MAINVIEW for IMS	MVIMS
Alarm Manager	MVEMGR

- The **Server** field identifies the PAS to which the product is attached. Although it is not common, you must enter the PAS name in the **Server** field when you have more than one PAS active in an MVS image for the same MAINVIEW product.
- The **Scope** field narrows the context to a particular system within an SSI context. If you're not using SSI contexts, this field is represented by an asterisk (\*). If the scope is the same as the context, an asterisk appears in the **Scope** field to indicate that the current context and the scope are the same. You will learn more about SSI contexts in step 5c.

- The **View** field provides the name of the initial view that you want to display after setting the new values for the active window.

**Step 6** Press your END key to set the values you entered in the Set panel.

Your screen should show two CSERV views from two different targets.

**Figure 5-9 Two CSERV Views from Different Contexts**

```

18DEC2000 07:19:41 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> PAGE
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =CSERV=====CICS4102=*=====18DEC2000==07:19:41====MVCICS=====34
CMD Serv  Parm          % Warning    Curr      Warn      Area Target
---  ---  ---          0.....50...100 Value--- Value---  ---  ---
@PRB1                                     0.00          GENL CICS4102
@PRB2                                     0.00          GENL CICS4102
@PRB3                                     0.00          GENL CICS4102
@PRB4                                     0.00          GENL CICS4102
@SVCT                                     0.00          1.00 STOR CICS4102
@PICT                                     0.00          5.00 TASK CICS4102
DSUT  UDSA                0.00          80.00 STOR CICS4102
DSUT  EUDSA               0.00          80.00 STOR CICS4102
W2 -CSERV-----CICVT411-*-----18DEC2000--07:02:47---MVCICS-----46
CMD Serv  Parm          % Warning    Curr      Warn      Area Target
---  ---  ---          0.....50...100 Value--- Value---  ---  ---
DSUT  ECDSA           92.2          83.00          90.00 STOR CICVT411
DSUT  CDSA            67.8          61.00          90.00 STOR CICVT411
CSUT                                     57.6          49.00          85.00 STOR CICVT411
ECSUT                                    29.4          25.00          85.00 STOR CICVT411
MXTC                                     6.2           5.00          80.00 TASK CICVT411
MXTC  CREGION         5.0           5.00          100.00 TASK CICVT411
@RSTM PAYROLL         2.0           0.02           1.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RSTM VWC1DFIC        2.0           0.02           1.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RSTM ALL              2.0           0.02           1.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RSTM PAY1            2.0           0.02           1.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RESP                 1.0           0.02           2.00 WKLD CICVT411
@RESP  CREGION        1.0           0.02           2.00 WKLD CICVT411
#PROC                 0.2           0.02          10.00 WKLD CICVT411
@TSKD DEMOT06         0.00          50000.00 TASK CICVT411
@TSKC DEMOT04         0.00           30.00 TASK CICVT411
@PICT                 0.00           5.00 TASK CICVT411

```

Notice the window information lines in windows 1 and 2 show separate targets for the CSERV views.

Displaying simultaneous CSERV views across two target regions gives you the capability to display overall CICS monitor performance from a single screen. It is much easier to compare regions on a single screen, rather than switching back and forth between multiple sessions.

Using the CONtext command is the easiest way to shift between MAINVIEW contexts, products, and views. If you prefer the CONtext command instead of the SET dialog, typing

```
W1;CON CICS4102 MVCICS;CSERV
```

achieves the same view as changing the values of the SET dialog panel described in this exercise.

**Tip:** MAINVIEW follows ISPF command conventions. You can issue multiple commands by placing a semicolon (;) delimiter between commands.

The SET dialog has predefined fields to fill in, making simultaneous transfers between products, systems, and views easier if you are unsure of how to set those parameters with the CONtext command.

**Step 7** Shift to another context and display the VistaPoint APOVER view in window 1 by entering **w1;con cicvt411 mvvp;apover**.

This example uses the cicvt411 context, but you can use any name of a context defined at your site. You should see the APOVER view appear in window 1. Notice you shifted products, views, and context with a single CONtext command.

**Tip:** The CONtext command is the fastest way to switch between contexts, products, and views. The syntax of the command is:

```
CONtext target_name product_identifier,view_name
```

where:

*target\_name*

- \* Specifies the default system name to which Plex Manager is attached.
- = Accepts the current context set for the active window.
- SSI name Specifies the name of a single system image context listed on the CONACT view.
- Target name Specifies the context name identified for each product listed on the PLEX view.

*product\_identifier*

CMF	CMF MONITOR Online
MVCICS	MAINVIEW for CICS
MVDB2	MAINVIEW for DB2

MVEMGR	Alarm Manager
MVIMS	MAINVIEW for IMS
MVMVS	MAINVIEW for OS/390
MVVP	MAINVIEW VistaPoint
PLEXMGR	PLEX MANAGER

*view\_name*

Name of a view associated with the product identified in the Product name parameter

## Step 5c: Displaying Single System Image Definitions

VistaPoint provides views that combine multiple products, systems, and targets together as a *single system image* (SSI) context. SSI contexts combine data from all or selected portions of your transaction environment into a single view.

When you invoke views within an SSI context, the reported values represent data collected across multiple OS/390 images and one or more targets defined within the context. Performance data is summarized by product regardless of the system on which the target is located.

Product administrators normally define SSI contexts when VistaPoint is customized at your site. This exercise focuses on how to list the SSI contexts defined at your site and how to display a view within an SSI context.

This exercise does not give instructions on defining SSI contexts. Instead, it shows how to list your site's SSI contexts. Refer to the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide* if you want to learn how to define an SSI context.

**Step 1** Enter **reset** to clear the screen.

**Step 2** Enter **con \* plexmgr;conactz** to display a summary view that shows the defined SSI contexts.

**Tip:** In MAINVIEW, a Z suffix appended to a view name indicates a summary view.

Figure 5-10 on page 5-13 shows the CONACTZ view that lists all defined SSI contexts in summary form.

Figure 5-10 CONACTZ View

```

08NOV2000 12:30:24 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =CONACTZ=====MVSB=====*=====08NOV2000=====12:30:23=====PLEXMGR=====15
CMD SSI      Product  Description                               Num  Num
--- Context- -----
ALL          MVCICS   ALL "real" data regions                       6    5
ALL          MVIMS    ALL "real" data regions                       2    2
ALL          MVDB2    ALL "real" data regions                       5    3
ALL          MVVP     ALL "real" data regions                      30   29
ALL          MVMVS    ALL "real" data regions                       2    2
ALL          PLEXMGR  ALL "real" data regions                       1    1
PRODUCTN    PLEXMGR  Product context for all                       1    1
PRODUCTN    MVVP     Product context for all                      29   28
PRODUCTN    MVIMS    Product context for all                       3    3
PRODUCTN    MVDB2    Product context for all                       4    3
PRODUCTN    MVMVS    Product context for all                       2    2
PRODUCTN    MVCICS   Product context for all                       5    5
TESTN       MVDB2    Product context for all                       3    3
TESTN       MVCICS   Product context for all                      22   22
TESTN       MVVP     Product context for all                      28   28
TESTN       MVIMS    Product context for all                       3    3

```

The **SSI Context** field lists the names of the SSI contexts. Notice that the same SSI name is listed for each BBI-3 product that is part of the context.

The two fields at the right of the view, **Num Targ** and **Num Act**, show the number of targets defined for the context and the number that are currently active.

**Step 3** Enter **connect** on the **COMMAND** line.

Figure 5-11 on page 5-14 shows the **CONACT** view, which expands the summary line entries of the **CONACTZ** view.

Figure 5-11 CONACT View

```

08NOV2000 12:52:22 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==> *                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =CONACT=====MVS=====*=====08NOV2000=====12:37:19=====PLEXMGR=====75
CMD SSI      Product  Target  Status  Description
--- Context-  ----- Context- of_Target---  -----
ALL MVCICS   CICSP01  ACTIVE  CICS 5.2 REGION #1
ALL MVCICS   CICSP02  ACTIVE  CICS 5.2 REGION #2
ALL MVCICS   CICSP03  ACTIVE  CICS 4.3 REGION #3
ALL MVCICS   CICSD01  INACTIVE CICS development system
ALL MVCICS   CICSQ01  ACTIVE  CICS 4.2 Query system 1
ALL MVCICS   CICSQ02  ACTIVE  CICS 5.2 Query system 2
ALL MVCICS   CICSQ03  ACTIVE  CICS 5.2 Query system 3
ALL MVDB2    DB2AP    ACTIVE  DB2 5.1 on MVSA
ALL MVDB2    DB2BP    ACTIVE  DB2 4.1 on MVS
ALL MVDB2    DB2D     ACTIVE  DB2 test system
ALL MVIMS    IMSP     ACTIVE  IMS production system
ALL MVIMS    IMSQA    ACTIVE  IMS Query system
ALL MVIMS    IMSDA    ACTIVE  IMS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM
ALL MVVP     CICSP01  ACTIVE  CICS 4.2 REGION #1
ALL MVVP     CICSP02  ACTIVE  CICS 5.2 REGION #2
ALL MVVP     CICSP03  ACTIVE  CICS 5.3 REGION #3

```

Each line shows a target that belongs to the products that are part of the SSI context.

**Step 4** Move the cursor over a name listed beneath the highlighted **SSI Context** field and press **Enter**.

Figure 5-12 on page 5-15 shows the **CONACTD** view, which is a detail view of the SSI target you selected from the **CONACT** view. In addition to the information given in the two previous views, the **CONACTD** view shows the name of the server and OS/390 system to which the product is attached.

**Tip:** In **MAINVIEW**, a *D* suffix appended to a view name indicates a detail view.

Figure 5-12 CONACTD View

```

08NOV2000 12:52:21 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =CONACT=====CONACTD===MVSBS=====*=====08NOV2000====12:37:19====PLEXMGR=====1
SSI...ALL Description          ALL until ALL is available
Product      MVIMS
Target.      IMSP
Server.      MVSAPAS
System.      MVSBS
Status.      ACTIVE

```

**Step 5** Enter **con all product\_name;product\_prefixover** on the **COMMAND** line.

In the example given, *product\_name* is MVIMS, and *product\_prefix* is i:

**con all mvims;isover**

Figure 5-13 shows an ISOVER view that is part of the ALL SSI context you worked with in Step 3.

Figure 5-13 ISOVER SSI Context View

```

08NOV2000 12:38:33 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =ISOVER=====ALL=====*=====08NOV2000====12:38:33====MVIMS=====3
CMD Serv  Parm          Avg % Warning Avg      Avg      Area Count
-----
0....50...100 Value-- Warning- ----
ECSAU      114.9 *****+ 92.50  80.50 IMVS  1
CSAUT      113.7 *****+ 91.50  80.50 IMVS  1
@RSTM PAYROLL 112.4 *****+ 90.50  75.00 WKLD  1
@RSTM FINANCE 82.4 *****+ 90.50  75.00 WKLD  1
@RSTM BATCH  78.7 *****+ 90.50  75.00 WKLD  1

```

Just as you can shift between products, views, and contexts with the SET or CONtext commands, you can use these same commands to switch between SSI contexts.

Remember the names of several contexts defined at your site. You might want to use SSI context views by reviewing some of the exercises that you completed in earlier steps.



---

---

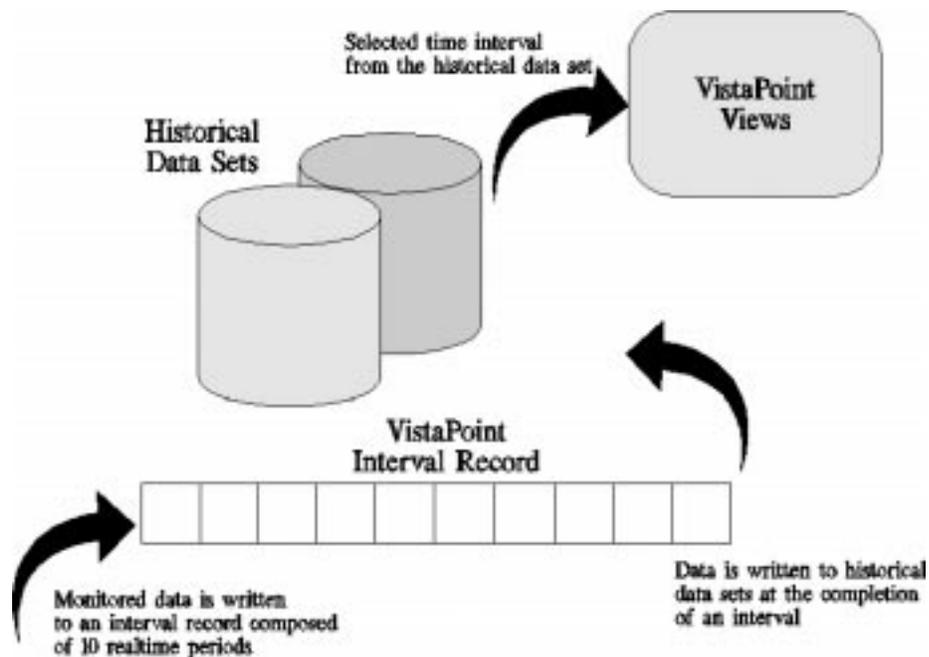
## Chapter 6 Displaying Historical Data

Up to this point, you have seen examples of MAINVIEW VistaPoint views with data collected from three different current reporting periods: real time, interval, and session. VistaPoint can also display historical data—data collected yesterday or last week.

Historical data is stored on the VistaPoint history data sets. This step shows how to select data from history data sets with the TIME command and display it in a VistaPoint view.

Figure 6-1 shows the overall process of collecting historical data. Notice that data is archived to the historical data set in interval records.

**Figure 6-1 Archiving and Displaying Historical Data**



This step has five exercises. The first four demonstrate how to use the `TIME` command to select data from the VistaPoint historical data sets. Each of these four exercises demonstrates a particular `TIME` command parameter. The last exercise explains how to use the `DSLIST` view to see the date and time ranges of data stored in your site's historical data sets.

## Step 6a: Using the TIME Command

Historical data is selected with the `TIME` command. The syntax for the `TIME` command is:

```
TIME date time [duration|NEXT|PREV]
```

The date and time parameters specify the date and the time of the data you want to display in your `MAINVIEW` VistaPoint views. This exercise teaches you how to select historical data with both parameters. You will learn about the other `TIME` command parameters in later exercises.

A daily peak period is a typical situation where you might use historical data to compare performance. Suppose the response time of CICS transactions has become excessively long in a particular region. You recall that transactions for this region were slow at the same time yesterday. The `TIME` command allows you to compare performance over the same time periods on different dates.

**Step 1** Display the VistaPoint APGRP view.

**Step 2** Open a second horizontal window.

Your screen should look like Figure 6-2 on page 6-3. The **CURR WIN** field now shows the open window you just created is the active window in the screen.

Figure 6-2 APGRP on SYSB and an Open Window

```

08NOV2000 13:36:00 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =APGRP===== (ALL=*=====) 08NOV2000====13:36:00=MVVP=====8====
CMD Appl      Type      Interval % Obj Worst   Best Resp   Tran      Total
-----
0.....50...100      %      % Time-- Total--- Wklds
FINANCE  MVS  66.0  *****      66.09  66.09  1.286   3425   1
TSO      MVS  69.66 *****      58.33  82.60  0.896   76335  2
PAYROLL  DB2  70.35 *****      49.70  91.00  0.12    4509   2
PAYROLL  IMS  73.75 *****      54.50  93.00  0.93    8139   2
SYSC     MVS  74.56 *****      71.56  71.56  1.286   56425  1
PAYROLL  CICS 82.67 *****      72.00  97.45  1.444   30059  6
FINANCE  CICS 86.0  *****      84.36  102.67 1.286   47925  6
PAYROLL  MVS  89.00 *****      85.00  93.00  1.249   202    2
T2 =====

```

As you can see from the window information line, the current time is 1:36 P.M.

**Step 3** Enter **APGRP** to display a second APGRP view.

Because **CURR WIN** was set automatically to window 2 when you opened a second window, the second APGRP view is displayed there.

Figure 6-3 on page 6-4 shows the resulting display with two APGRP views. The window status indicator for both windows shows that both views are displaying current data.

Figure 6-3 Two APGRP Views Displayed in Different Windows

```

08NOV2000 13:37:00 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
W1
=APGRP===== (ALL=====*) 08NOV2000====13:36:52====MVVP=====26
CMD Appl      Type      Interval % Obj Worst Best Resp Tran Total
---          ---          0....50...100 % % Time-- Total--- Wklds
FINANCE MVS 66.0 ***** 66.09 66.09 1.286 3425 1
TSO MVS 69.6 ***** 58.33 82.60 0.896 76335 2
PAYROLL DB2 70.3 ***** 49.70 91.00 0.12 4509 2
PAYROLL IMS 73.7 ***** 54.50 93.00 0.93 8139 2
SYSC MVS 74.5 ***** 71.56 71.56 1.286 56425 1
PAYROLL CICS 82.6 ***** 72.00 97.45 1.444 30059 6
FINANCE CICS 86.0 ***** 84.36 102.67 1.286 47925 6
PAYROLL MVS 89.0 ***** 85.00 93.00 1.249 202 2
FINANCE IMS 97.0 ***** 84.36 102.67 1.286 47925 6
W2 =APGRP===== (ALL=====*) 08NOV2000====13:37:09====MVVP=====26
CMD Appl      Type      Interval% Obj Worst Best Resp Tran Total
---          ---          0....50...100 %Obj % Obj Time--- Total--- Wklds
FINANCE MVS 66.0 ***** 66.09 66.09 1.286 3425 1
TSO MVS 69.6 ***** 58.33 82.60 0.896 76335 2
PAYROLL DB2 70.3 ***** 49.70 91.00 0.12 4509 2
PAYROLL IMS 73.7 ***** 54.50 93.00 0.93 8139 2
SYSC MVS 74.5 ***** 71.56 71.56 1.286 56425 1
PAYROLL CICS 82.6 ***** 72.00 97.45 1.444 30059 6

```

**Step 4** Set the time frame for window 2 by issuing this TIME command in the **COMMAND** line using the following syntax:

TIME *date* \*

The *date* is yesterday's date (in this example, 07NOV2000). Be sure to specify the date in the same format that is displayed in the upper left corner of your screen.

The asterisk sets the time to the current hour and minute—that is, 13:36.

If your time format looks like the example shown in Figure 6-3, type:

**TIME 07NOV2000 \***

You are now looking at two APGRP views: one showing current performance and the other showing performance from yesterday at the same time. With the two time frames displayed side by side, it is easy to compare performance to see if a problem is chronic or only a temporary condition.

Figure 6-4 Window 2 Displaying Historical Data After the TIME Command

```

08NOV2000 13:37:00 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =APGRP===== (ALL=====*)=====) 08NOV2000====13:36:52====MVVP=====26
CMD Appl      Type      Interval %Obj Worst Best  Resp  Tran  Total
-----
0.....50...100 % Obj  % Obj  Time--- Total--- Wklds
FINANCE MVS 66.0 ***** 66.09 66.09 1.286 3425 1
TSO MVS 69.6 ***** 58.33 82.60 0.896 76335 2
PAYROLL DB2 70.3 ***** 49.70 91.00 0.12 4509 2
PAYROLL IMS 73.7 ***** 54.50 93.00 0.93 8139 2
SYSC MVS 74.5 ***** 71.56 71.56 1.286 56425 1
PAYROLL CICS 82.6 ***** 72.00 97.45 1.444 30059 6
FINANCE CICS 86.0 ***** 84.36 102.67 1.286 47925 6
PAYROLL MVS 89.0 ***** 85.00 93.00 1.249 202 2
FINANCE IMS 97.0 ***** 84.36 102.67 1.286 47925 6
H2 =APGRP===== (ALL=====*)=====) 07NOV2000====13:45:01====MVVP=====26
CMD Appl      Type      Interval %Obj Worst Best  Resp  Tran  Total
-----
0.....50...100 % Obj  % Obj  Time--- Total--- Wklds
PAYROLL CICS 82.6 ***** 72.00 97.45 1.444 30059 6
TSO MVS 89.6 ***** 58.33 82.60 0.896 76335 2
FINANCE MVS 92.0 ***** 66.09 66.09 1.286 3425 1
SYSC MVS 94.5 ***** 71.56 71.56 1.286 56425 1
PAYROLL DB2 95.3 ***** 49.70 91.00 0.12 4509 2
PAYROLL IMS 97.7 ***** 54.50 93.00 0.93 8139 2
SYSA MVS 98.5 ***** 71.56 71.56 1.286 56425 1

```

In addition, notice that in the information line for window 2 13:45 is displayed, not 13:36, as you specified. Historical data is displayed as it exists at the *end* of the recording interval containing the requested time. In this case, you specified 13:36 on the TIME command, but 13:45 is the end of the recording interval that includes data collected at 13:36.

**Tip:** After you have used the TIME command for a window, all subsequent views that appear in the window display historical data from the date and time you specified. This remains true until you issue another TIME command with different parameters or until the window is closed.

#### Step 5 Press Enter.

Notice that current data in window 1 is updated, but the historical data in window 2 is not. Historical data is never updated because it represents past performance that has already occurred at a specific time.

## Summary of Steps to Compare Current and Historical Data

Compare current performance against historical data by performing the following steps:

1. Display a view.
2. Create a second window.
3. Display the same view from Step 1 in the second window.
4. Set window 2 to a historical period with the TIME command.

## Step 6b: Displaying Data from Multiple Intervals

The previous exercise showed how the TIME command selects data as it existed at the end of a single recording interval. Occasionally, you may want to see historical data that spans greater periods of time (30 minutes, several hours, or even a complete 24-hour daily cycle). If you do, the DURATION parameter is specified with the TIME command.

Remember, the syntax for the TIME command is:

```
TIME date time [duration|NEXT|PREV]
```

Duration is the length of time that you want to collect data from a historical data set. A duration ends at the interval that contains the time specified by the TIME command.

The syntax for the DURATION parameter is **nnnnu**, where:

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| nnnn | Indicates the number of hours, minutes, or intervals in the duration. |
| u    | Indicates the unit of time:   |
| I    | Intervals   |
| M    | Minutes   |
| H    | Hours   |
|      | * Changes the duration back to the default, which is one interval.    |
| =    | Keeps the duration at its current value.                              |

As an example, consider the case of a database administrator discovering that queries to subsystem DB2P took too long between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. this morning. This is not a peak activity period; something else is causing lengthy queries.

A first step in diagnosing the problem is to compare query times today with yesterday for the hour between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. in the morning. Perhaps something occurs regularly between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. that affects DB2 query performance for the DB2P subsystem.

- Step 1** Clear the screen by entering **reset**.
- Step 2** Display DSERV in window 1.
- Step 3** Type **include time** to include the time column in the DSERV view.
- Step 4** Enter **time \* 08:00 1h** on the **COMMAND** line, where:

- \*** is today's date, which is the default.
- 08:00** is the ending time of the duration.
- 1h** is the length of duration in hours.

**Tip:** You can use an asterisk (\*) or an equal (=) sign in place of the TIME, DATE, or DURATION parameters. An asterisk specifies the default value for the parameter (the current date, time, or one recording interval). An equal sign maintains a previously specified parameter that is not the default.

Figure 6-5 on page 6-8 shows the monitors exceeding their warning thresholds for the DB2P and DB2Q subsystems over the one hour period between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. this morning. The window information line shows the duration set to 60 minutes to the right of the ending time of 08:00.

Figure 6-5 DSERV with a Duration of One Hour

```

08NOV2000 13:37:01 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
H2 =DSERV=====DB2L=====*=====08NOV2000=====08:00=60M===MVDB2=====66
CMD Serv  Intvl Parm          % Warning      Curr      Warn      Area Target
---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  331.1 *****+      1.66     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTREC  282.4 *****+      1.41     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 BILLING  263.7 *****+      1.32     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:10 ACCTPAY  221.0 *****+      1.11     0.50 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:30 DEBITS   191.8 *****+      0.96     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  175.0 *****+      0.87     0.50 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:50 ACCTPAY  165.6 *****+      1.66     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:50 ACCTRECV 165.6 *****+      1.66     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:40 BILLING  141.2 *****+      1.41     1.00 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:40 ACCTRECV 141.2 *****+      1.41     1.00 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:40 ACCTPAY  131.8 *****+      1.32     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:40 ACCTPAY  131.8 *****+      1.32     1.00 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:10 ACCTPAY  110.5 *****+      1.11     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:10 ACCTRECV 110.5 *****+      1.11     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:20 ACCTPAY   95.9 *****+      0.96     1.00 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:20 ACCTRECV 95.9 *****+      0.96     1.00 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTRECV 87.5 *****+      0.87     1.00 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 DEBIT    87.5 *****+      0.87     1.00 WKLD DB2Q

```

**Note:** If you want to see the date that data was recorded, use the **INclude DATE** command to display the **Date** field. The **Date** field is useful if your historical duration spans more than a 24-hour period.

**Tip:** If you want to omit the **Intvl Time** field from a view, enter the command **EXclude TIME**. Enter **INclude TIME** to redisplay it.

You can set permanent session parameters to include or exclude time with the **MAINVIEW Parameter Editors**. Issue the **MVParm** command and select option 2, **DISPLAY**, from the **MAINVIEW Parameters Editors** menu. The resulting **Information Display Parameters** view provides options to include or exclude the date and time fields from your views.

There are several important concepts to understand in a history view that shows data collected over a duration.

- One row of data is displayed for each entity (in this case, a DB2 workload) and the recording time of the intervals in the duration.
- The **time** field on the window information line contains the time the last interval in the time frame ended—in this case, 08:00.

**Step 5** Open a second view window.

You need to create this second window to display a DSERV view that shows historical data from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. yesterday.

**Step 6** Enter DSERV to display the view in window 2.

**Step 7** Set the time frame for window 2 by typing **time 07nov2000 08:00 1h** on the **COMMAND** line.

In this exercise, 07NOV2000 is yesterday's date. The duration is set to the same one-hour period between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. shown in the DSERV view in window 1.

Figure 6-6 shows two DSERV views with historical data collected between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. today and yesterday.

**Figure 6-6 Two Historical DSERV Views**

```

08NOV2000 13:37:01 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>                                     SCROLL ==>> PAGE
CURR WIN ==>> 2           ALT WIN ==>>
H2 =DSERV=====DB2P=====*=====08NOV2000=====08:00=60M===MVDB2=====66
CMD Serv  Intvl Parm          % Warning  Curr      Warn      Area Target
--- ----  Time- -----      0.....50...100 Value--- Value--- ----
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  331.1 *****+  1.66     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTREC  282.4 *****+  1.41     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 BILLING  263.7 *****+  1.32     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:10 ACCTPAY  221.0 *****+  1.11     0.50 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:30 DEBITS   191.8 *****+  0.96     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  175.0 *****+  0.87     0.50 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:50 ACCTPAY  165.6 *****+  1.66     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:50 ACCTRECV 165.6 *****+  1.66     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
H1 =DSERV=====DB2P=====*=====07NOV2000=====08:00=60M===MVDB2=====60
CMD Serv  Intvl Parm          % Warning  Curr      Warn      Area Target
--- ----  Time- -----      0.....50...100 Value--- Value--- ----
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  657.4 *****+  3.29     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTREC  624.0 *****+  3.12     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 BILLING  490.1 *****+  2.45     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 DEBIT    448.2 *****+  2.24     0.50 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:40 ACCTPAY  336.2 *****+  1.68     0.50 WKLD DB2Q

```

The **% Warning** field of Figure 6-6 shows subsystem DB2P has a consistently high number of monitors that exceed their warning thresholds on both days between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. This suggests that you might have a chronic problem. The next exercise shows you a technique to determine the duration of daily problems using the TIME command.

## Step 6c: Moving between Time Periods

Figure 6-6 on page 6-9 clearly shows that the DB2P workload has performance problems between 7:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. One of the first things you need to determine is whether the problems are restricted to just this one hour period. The TIME command PREV and NEXT parameters allow you to shift historical views backward or forward to display historical durations that occurred before or after your original view.

**Step 1** Enter **time = = next** to move to the next hour of historical data shown in the window 1 DSERV view.

This form of the TIME command uses the existing **date**, **time**, and **duration** parameters that were set with the last usage of the TIME command in the previous exercise.

Figure 6-7 shows the two DSERV views after the TIME command was issued.

**Figure 6-7 Using the NEXT Parameter to Display Historical Duration**

```

08NOV2000 13:37:01 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>                                     SCROLL ==> PAGE
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
H1 =DSERV=====DB2P=====*=====08NOV2000=====08:00=60M===MVDB2=====66
CMD Serv  Intvl Parm          % Warning    Curr      Warn      Area Target
--- ----  Time- -----      0.....50...100 Value--- Value--- -----
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  331.1 *****+      1.66     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTREC  282.4 *****+      1.41     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 BILLING  263.7 *****+      1.32     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:10 ACCTPAY  221.0 *****+      1.11     0.50 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:30 DEBITS   191.8 *****+      0.96     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  175.0 *****+      0.87     0.50 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:50 ACCTPAY  165.6 *****+      1.66     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 07:50 ACCTRECV 165.6 *****+      1.66     1.00 WKLD DB2Q
H2 =DSERV=====DB2P=====*=====07NOV2000=====09:00=60M===MVDB2=====60
CMD Serv  Intvl Parm          % Warning    Curr      Warn      Area Target
--- ----  Time- -----      0.....50...100 Value--- Value--- -----
@ELTM 08:30 ACCTPAY   57.4 *****      0.29     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 08:10 ACCTREC   54.0 *****      0.27     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 08:50 BILLING   50.1 *****      0.25     0.50 WKLD DB2P
@ELTM 08:00 DEBIT     48.2 *****      0.24     0.50 WKLD DB2Q
@ELTM 08:10 ACCTPAY   36.2 *****      0.18     0.50 WKLD DB2Q

```

The current window was set to 2. Using NEXT with existing TIME parameters displays a DSERV view with historical data collected from 8:00 A.M. and 9:00 A.M. on November 7th.

Do the same thing for window 1.

**Step 2** Type **w1.time = = next**.

This command moves the historical view forward one hour for the November 8th DSERV view shown in window 1.

**Tip:** You can define separate PF keys for `TIME == PREV` or `TIME == NEXT` commands. This allows you to step through your view's historical durations by pressing a single key.

Use the `KEYS` command to go to the ISPF PF Key Definition and Labels dialog to assign PF keys to `MAINVIEW` commands.

**Figure 6-8** TIME NEXT for Window 2

```

08NOV2000 13:37:01 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>                                SCROLL ==>> PAGE
CURR WIN ==>> 2          ALT WIN ==>>
H1 =DSERV=====DB2P=====*=====08NOV2000=====09:00=60M===MVDB2=====66
CMD Serv  Intvl  Parm          % Warning  Curr      Warn      Area Target
---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---
---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  61.1 *****  0.31     0.50  WKLD  DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTREC  58.4 *****  0.29     0.50  WKLD  DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 BILLING  56.7 *****  0.28     0.50  WKLD  DB2P
@ELTM 07:10 ACCTPAY  50.0 *****  0.25     0.50  WKLD  DB2Q
@ELTM 07:30 DEBITS  48.8 *****  0.24     0.50  WKLD  DB2P
@ELTM 07:30 ACCTPAY  45.0 *****  0.23     0.50  WKLD  DB2Q
@ELTM 07:50 ACCTPAY  42.6 *****  0.21     1.00  WKLD  DB2Q
@ELTM 07:50 ACCTRECV 29.6 ****   0.16     1.00  WKLD  DB2Q
H2 =DSERV=====DB2P=====*=====07NOV2000=====09:00=60M===MVDB2=====60
CMD Serv  Intvl  Parm          % Warning  Curr      Warn      Area Target
---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---
---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---
@ELTM 08:30 ACCTPAY  57.4 *****  0.29     0.50  WKLD  DB2P
@ELTM 08:10 ACCTREC  54.0 *****  0.27     0.50  WKLD  DB2P
@ELTM 08:50 BILLING  50.1 *****  0.25     0.50  WKLD  DB2P
@ELTM 08:00 DEBIT   48.2 *****  0.24     0.50  WKLD  DB2Q
@ELTM 08:10 ACCTPAY  36.2 *****  0.18     0.50  WKLD  DB2Q

```

The query problems in subsystem DB2P seem to end at 8:00 A.M. Both views show the number of DB2P monitors exceeding their warning thresholds is normal after 8:00 A.M. You can now use the `TIME` command `PREV` parameter to check the hour between 6-7 on both days.

You can specify shorter historical durations with the `TIME` command to pinpoint exactly how long the query problems lasted. Use a form of the `TIME` command like `TIME * 08:00 30M` to see a 30-minute duration ending at 8:00 A.M.

**Tip:** If you prefer to work with `MAINVIEW` dialogs rather than commands and parameters, simply type `TIME` on any `COMMAND` line. By completing the fields of the Set Time Frame dialog, you can set the ending date, time, and duration of the data you want to view from your historical data set.

Figure 6-9 Set Time Frame Dialog

```

----- SET TIME FRAME -----
COMMAND ==>

Requested Time Frame:

End Date ==> *           (*, =, or ddmmyy)
End Time ==> *           (*, =, or hh:mm)
Duration ==> 1I         (*, =, nnnnI, nnnnM, nnnnH, NEXT, or PREV)

Data in the Requested Time Frame:

Interval ==> 10M        (Length, in minutes, of one interval)
End Date ==> 08NOV2000  (End date of data)
End Time ==> 09:07      (End time of data)
Duration ==> 10M        (Minutes spanned by data)

Type END to set the window's requested time frame
CANCEL to quit without setting

```

## Step 6d: Understanding a Window's Time and Duration Fields

You may find that the time and duration fields on the window information line do not always contain the data you expect. These fields reflect the *actual data displayed*, which may or may not be the same as you requested with the TIME command.

For example, let's say it's 9:00 A.M. and you want to look at APOVER to review workload performance between 5:00 A.M and 8:00 A.M. this morning. You display your historical APOVER view by entering this command:

**TIME \* 8:00 3h**

After entering this form of the TIME command, you expect the window information line to look like this:

```
H1=APOVER=====SYSB=====*=07NOV2000=====8:00:00=180M==MVVP=====24==>
```

8:00 is the last interval in the duration you requested; the three-hour period between 5:00 A.M and 8:00 A.M. is equivalent to 180 minutes. However, the window information line actually looks like this:

```
H1=APOVER=====SYSB=====07NOV2000===7:15:00==120M==MVVP=====21==>
```

Why does the time field display 7:15 instead of 8:00? And why is there only 120 minutes worth of data instead of 180?

Here is what is happening. Data is not always available for the intervals you request. Sometimes the PAS is shut down in the middle of a recording interval, or data-collection monitors become inactive. This creates gaps in the data recorded to the historical data set. What appears on the window information line represents the cumulative time of the intervals that actually have recorded data in the duration you specified.

In the example shown above, 7:15 was the last interval within the time frame in which data was recorded. There simply was not any data recorded at 7:30, 7:45, and 8:00. The window information line displays 7:15 instead of 8:00 because 7:15 is the last recording interval that provided data to the historical data set.

But if there was not any data for three of the intervals, why is there only data for 8 intervals (120 minutes), rather than 9 intervals (135 minutes)? The answer is that BBI-3 uses the time between the *first and last* available interval. In this case, there must have been an interval's worth of data missing from 5:00 to 5:15 and, as a result, the interval count is reduced by an additional interval—or another 15 minutes.

Although there may have been some other gaps in the record between 5:15 and 7:15, they are not relevant; BBI-3 tries to normalize things so that you get an accurate picture of the data actually displayed in the view.

**Tip:** The **time** field always contains the end of the last interval for which data was available and the number of intervals for which data was actually available, (normalized over the time frame you that requested).

## A Word about Summarization

VistaPoint views can become crowded when you use the TIME command DURATION parameter. A separate view line is created for every entity in each interval that is part of the duration. Historical views that show data from durations that extend over many intervals may require you to scroll through many windows to see all the data.

To make it easier to manage your historical views, you should use the view customization summarization option **Group by** to *summarize* the data. Summarization allows you to compress several lines of data into a single row, based on criteria you specify.

**Tip:** Summarization is an extremely effective tool for managing data from multiple intervals. However, it should be used carefully because some view data becomes meaningless when it is summarized.

## Step 6e: Displaying Available Historical Data

You will receive an error message if you request a view with data that is outside the time or date range stored on any of the historical data sets. This exercise shows how to use the DSLIST view to determine whether your historical data sets hold the data that you want to view.

**Step 1** Enter **main** from your current VistaPoint view.

You are returned to the MAIN view of the product whose view you were displaying before the main command was issued.

**Step 2** Change to a target context if you are in SSI mode.

You must be in a target context to view historical data sets.

**Step 3** Type **view dslist** to display the DSLIST view.

Figure 6-10 on page 6-15 shows the DSLIST view with a list of current historical data sets. In this example, the window information line shows that VistaPoint is the active product and CICSP01 was the current context when the DSLIST command was issued.

Figure 6-10 DSLIST View Listing Historical Data Sets

```

08NOV2000-----14:38:16----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1=DSLST=====CICSP01==*=====08NOV2000=====14:38:17=====MVVP=====4=
==
C DDNAME      From Date  Time  To Date      Time  Rec Status Pending  Data set name
-----
HISTDS00 06NOV2000 18:00 06NOV2000    08:00 Yes Closed ***** BBM20.LGS1
HISTDS24 07NOV2000 08:00 07NOV2000    18:00 Yes Closed ***** BBM20.LGS1
HISTDS02 07NOV2000 18:30 07NOV2000    08:00 Yes Closed ***** BBM20.LGS1
HISTDS03 08NOV2000 08:00 08NOV2000    14:30 Yes Active  ***** BBM20.LGS1

```

In Figure 6-10, four historical data sets are available. They hold data collected from November 6, 2000 to the current date of November 8, 2000. The **STATUS** field shows that HISTDS03 is the active data set, currently storing data at the end of every recording interval. The most current interval was recorded at 14:30 on November 8th.

**Tip:** You can manage your historical data sets with actions available from the DSLIST view. DSLIST provides two types of actions:

- COMMAND line actions

ADD	Adds a new historical data set.
SAVE	Saves current historical data set configuration to the PARMFILE data set.

- Line actions

D (DEALLOCATE)	Deallocates an historical data set.
F (FORCE)	Selects the next data set for recording.
O (ORDER)	Toggles a data set's recording eligibility to Yes or No.
Q (QUIESCE)	Restricts read/write access to a data set.
R (EMPTY)	Empties an historical data set.
U (UNQUIESCE)	Reinstates read/write access to an historical data set.

If you do not see the date and/or time that you want in the historical data sets shown with DSLIST, one of the following conditions may have occurred:

- Data has been archived to tape.
- Data set is not currently allocated to your PAS.
- Data has been purged from a listed data set.

Contact your product administrator, who should be able to give you an answer regarding the location of the historical data you need. If you are the administrator, see the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide* for information about the default operation of BBI-3 historical data sets.

---

## Chapter 7    Creating Custom Screens

This step shows how to create customized screens. Customizing a screen consists of arranging a set of windows within the boundaries of the screen and then placing a view in each window. Customizing screens becomes particularly valuable when you need information from several views or products displayed simultaneously to monitor your site's work.

Figure 7-1 on page 7-2 shows an example of a customized screen. The top left window shows the VistaPoint APGRPR view displaying a real-time performance summary of the product workloads belonging to VistaPoint applications. The remaining three windows show the individual xOBJR views of MAINVIEW for CICS, DB2, and IMS. The xOBJR views summarize real-time performance of the individual product workloads belonging to an application.

Together, the VistaPoint APGRPR view and the individual xOBJR views give a different perspective of each product's workload performance from a single screen. At a glance, you can see a performance summary of all product workloads in an application or the performance of individual workloads.

**Figure 7-1 Example of a Custom Screen Composed of VistaPoint and Product Views**

```

08NOV2000 12:19:04 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =APGRPR===== (ALL=====*) >W2 -COBJR----- (ALL-----*)
CMD Appl      Type      Avg % Obj | CMD Workload  % <= Resp Goal Resp
---
FINANCE CICS 69.56 ***** | POJAPAN 85.78 ***** 0.80
PAYROLL CICS 75.69 ***** | POMEXICO 89.84 ***** 0.50
FINANCE DB2 76.40 ***** | POFRANCE 92.60 ***** 1.00
PARTDIST IMS 83.59 ***** | POBRAZIL 97.49 ***** 0.50
FINANCE MVS 86.46 ***** | POSWEDEN 98.34 ***** 1.00
PARTDIST CICS 93.45 ***** |
PARTDIST DB2 94.78 ***** |
>W3 -DOBJR----- (ALL-----*) >W4 -IOBJR----- (ALL-----*)
CMD Workload  % <= Resp Goal Res | CMD Workload  % <= Resp Goal Resp
--- Name---- 0....50...100 Goa | --- Name---- 0....50...100 Goal-
POMEXICO 92.08 ***** 0. | POMEXICO 75.78 ***** 0.50
POSWEDEN 93.84 ***** 1. | POFRANCE 79.44 ***** 1.00
POFRANCE 93.65 ***** 0. | POBRAZIL 82.48 ***** 0.50
POBRAZIL 95.46 ***** 1. | POSWEDEN 86.99 ***** 1.00
POJAPAN 96.24 ***** 0. | POJAPAN 88.24 ***** 0.80

```

As you become more familiar with the unique information displayed from different views, creating custom screen definitions is an efficient way to work with VistaPoint. Custom screens allow you to present a specialized assortment of views you typically need to analyze ongoing performance issues.

The first two exercises in this step demonstrate how to create the screen shown in Figure 7-1 and save it for future use. The third exercise explains several commands that manage windows.

## Step 7a: Creating a Screen Definition

This exercise shows how to create a screen definition that combines several product views into a single screen. In the example used for this exercise, a company uses CICS, DB2, and IMS to operate an international parts distribution system. Remote sites in Asia, Europe, and South America issue CICS transactions to place orders for replacement parts from a central warehouse. The parts inventory system is managed by DB2 and IMS. A typical transaction consists of a thread that may extend through all three subsystems for completion.

The VistaPoint PARTORDR application is composed of CICS, DB2, and IMS workloads. Workloads are organized by the geographic region of the company's offices. Each product's workloads report the performance of their subsystem as they process remote transactions to order parts.

**Step 1** Enter **reset** to clear the screen.

**Step 2** Use the SETD dialog to establish the default context for your views.

Figure 7-2 shows the SETD dialog screen to set the default context, product, and scope for your views.

**Figure 7-2** SETD Dialog

```

----- SET DEFAULT CONTEXT, PRODUCT AND SCOPE -----
COMMAND  ===>

Default Window Parameters:

Context   ===> PRODUCTN
Product   ===> MVVP
Scope     ===> *

Type END to set default window parameters
          CANCEL to quit without setting

```

The SETD dialog establishes the default window settings for new windows. Subsequent views inherit the context, product, and scope values specified with the SETD dialog.

**Step 3** Press your END key to set your context with the same values displayed on the SETD dialog screen shown in Figure 7-2.

**Step 4** Enter **apgrpr** to display a real-time summary of the product workloads within VistaPoint applications.

**Note:** In this exercise, views from MAINVIEW for CICS, DB2, and IMS are used to build a customized screen. If your site does not have all of these products installed, substitute a combination of VistaPoint and product views that you think would make a good combination for your site.

**Step 5** Create a second window with the **VS** command.

Make the window about half the width of the screen. After you have created the second window, your screen should look like Figure 7-3.

**Figure 7-3 APGRPR and an Open Window**

```

08NOV2000 12:07:52 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>
CURR WIN ==>> 2          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 -APGRPR----- (PRODUCTN-*----- T2 =====
CMD Appl      Type      Avg % Obj  |
-----      -      -      -      -      -      -      -
FINANCE  CICS  69.56  ***** |
PAYROLL  CICS  75.69  ***** |
FINANCE  DB2   76.40  ***** |
PARTDIST IMS  83.59  ***** |
FINANCE  MVS  86.40  ***** |
PARTDIST CICS  93.45  ***** |
PARTDIST DB2  94.78  ***** |

```

**Step 6** Place **1** in the **CURR WIN** field and **2** in the **ALT WIN** field as shown in the example below.

```

08NOV2000 12:07:52 ----- INFORM
COMMAND ==>>
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>> 2
>W1 -APGRPR----- (PRODUCTN-*-----

```

By doing this, you are setting window 2 to display the hyperlink view that you will invoke from the APGRPR view shown in window 1.

**Step 7** Move the cursor over the word **CICS** shown beneath the highlighted **Type** field of the APGRPR view and press **Enter**.

Figure 7-4 on page 7-5 shows the COBJR view that appears in window 2 after completing the hyperlink from APGRPR.

Figure 7-4 APGRPR and COBJ Views

```

08NOV2000 12:14:54 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =APGRPR===== (PRODUCTN=*===== >W2 -COBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*-----
CMD Appl      Type      Avg % Obj      | CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp
-----      -
0 . . . . 50 . . . 100 | --- Name----- 0 . . . . 50 . . . 100 Goal
FINANCE CICS 69.56 ***** | POJAPAN 34.35 ***** 1.0
PAYROLL CICS 75.69 ***** | POMEXICO 39.98 ***** 0.3
FINANCE DB2 76.40 ***** | POFRANCE 42.22 *****
PARTDIST IMS 83.59 ***** | POBRAZIL 50.89 *****
FINANCE MVS 86.40 ***** | POSWEDEN 52.04 *****
PARTDIST CICS 93.45 ***** |
PARTDIST DB2 94.78 ***** |

```

The *xOBJ* series of views summarize response or elapsed time performance of transactions occurring within product targets that are defined as part of VistaPoint workloads. The *xOBJ* views allow you to see which product workloads within an application are performing well or not.

**Step 8** Divide the screen horizontally by placing the cursor directly over the vertical border separating W1 and W2 and executing the **hs** command.

This action creates a third window that extends the full width of the screen.

**Tip:** After your screen is split into two or more windows, the width and height of subsequent windows depends on where you place the cursor before issuing the **HSplit** or **VSplit** commands:

- Full width or height windows: Place the cursor directly on the line separating the windows to create another window that extends the full width or height of the screen or to the next window border.
- Partial width or height windows: Place the cursor at the screen location where you want the top or left margin of the new window to begin. The window extends the full width or height between the screen border and an existing window.

**Step 9** Type **1** in the **CURR WIN** field and **3** in the **ALT WIN** field.

Window 3 will receive the hyperlink view that you invoke from the APGRPR view.

**Step 10** Move the cursor over the word **DB2** shown beneath the highlighted **Type** field of the APGRPR view and press **Enter**.

Figure 7-5 on page 7-6 shows the screen divided into three different windows, each with a different product view.

Figure 7-5 APGRPR, COBJR, and DOBJR Views from a Single Screen

```

08NOV2000 12:14:54 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =APGRPR===== (PRODUCTN=*===== >W2 -COBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*-----
CMD
  Appl      Type      Avg % Obj  | CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp
  ---      -
  FINANCE   CICS 69.56 ***** | POJAPAN 34.35 ***** 1.0
  PAYROLL   CICS 75.69 ***** | POMEXICO 39.98 ***** 0.3
  FINANCE   DB2 76.40 ***** | POFRANCE 42.22 *****
  PARTDIST  IMS 83.59 ***** | POBRAZIL 50.89 *****
  FINANCE   MVS 86.40 ***** | POSWEDEN 52.04 *****
  PARTDIST  CICS 93.45 ***** |
  PARTDIST  DB2 94.78 ***** |
W3 -DOBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*-----) 08NOV2000----12:18:43----MVDB2-----5
CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp  Goal Avg      Tran Composite Target
  --- Name----- 0....50...100 Goal-  % Resp--- Count Workload- -----
  PSMEXICO 92.08 ***** 0.50 95 046.500 12 PARTDIST CICSME1
  POSWEDEN 93.65 ***** 1.00 90 087.450 10 PARTDIST CICSWE1
  POFRANCE 93.84 ***** 1.00 90 092.555 9 PARTDIST CICSFRA2
  POBRAZIL 95.46 ***** 0.50 95 046.229 6 PARTDIST CICSBRZ4
  POJAPAN 96.25 ***** 0.80 90 074.782 22 PARTDIST CICSJPN4

```

The next step is to create a fourth window and place the MAINVIEW for IMS IOBJR view in it.

- Step 11** Split window 3 in half by entering **VS** from the **COMMAND** line, and then place the cursor directly beneath the vertical border between windows 1 and 2 and press **Enter**.

You should have four windows that divide the screen into equal quarters. Window 4 is still empty. You need to place the MAINVIEW for IMS IOBJR view in it by hyperlinking from the APGRPR view shown in window 1.

- Step 12** Place **1** and **4** in the **CURR WIN** and **ALT WIN** fields respectively.
- Step 13** Move the cursor over the word **IMS** shown beneath the highlighted **Type** field of the APGRPR view and press **Enter**.

Figure 7-6 on page 7-7 shows the completed custom screen. Each window contains a separate product view of the parts ordering workloads. The APGRPR view shown in window 1 summarizes performance of the PARTDIST application by CICS, DB2, and IMS workloads. The remaining views show the performance of the individual product workloads that belong to the PARTDIST application.

Figure 7-6 APGRPR, COBJR, DOBJR, and IOBJR Views in Separate Windows

```

08NOV2000 12:14:54 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =APGRPR===== (PRODUCTN=*===== >W2 -COBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*-----
CMD Appl      Type      Avg % Obj      | CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp
-----
0.....50...100 | --- Name----- 0.....50...100 Goal
FINANCE CICS 69.56 ***** | POJAPAN 34.35 ***** 1.0
PAYROLL CICS 75.69 ***** | POMEXICO 39.98 ***** 0.3
FINANCE DB2 76.40 ***** | POFRANCE 42.22 *****
PARTDIST IMS 83.59 ***** | POBRAZIL 50.89 *****
FINANCE MVS 86.40 ***** | POSWEDEN 52.04 *****
PARTDIST CICS 93.45 ***** |
PARTDIST DB2 94.78 ***** |
W3 -DOBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*----- | W4 -IOBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*-----5
CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp | CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal
--- Name----- 0.....50...100 Goal | --- Name----- 0.....50...100
PSMEXICO 92.08 ***** 0.5 | POMEXICO 75.78 *****
POSWEDEN 93.65 ***** 1.0 | POFRANCE 79.44 *****
POFRANCE 93.84 ***** 1.0 | POBRAZIL 82.48 *****
POBRAZIL 95.46 ***** 0.5 | POSWEDEN 86.99 *****
POJAPAN 96.25 ***** 0.8 | POJAPAN 88.24 *****

```

When these four views are displayed from a single screen, you can get a quick performance overview of your CICS, DB2, and IMS workloads that process the parts orders.

This is a useful combination of views. It gives you a good starting point to troubleshoot workload transaction delays. Save this screen to use whenever you suspect a region or subsystem is having performance problems.

**Step 14** Type `savescr` on the **COMMAND** line and press **Enter**.

The Save Screen panel shown in Figure 7-7 on page 7-8 is a dialog to save the parameters used to create this screen and give it a permanent name. The parameters include the organization of the windows shown on the screen, the views within the windows, and the context of the views. You will be able to display this same screen again by invoking the custom screen name.

**Tip:** When you create a custom screen, you save the context of the views shown in the windows.

**Figure 7-7** Save Screen Panel

```

----- SAVE SCREEN DEFINITION-----
COMMAND  ===>

Screen Definition Parameters:

Name      ===>
Description ===>

Replace   ===> (Y/N)

Type END to save screen definition
      CANcel to quit without saving

F1=HELP    F2=SPLIT    F3=END      F4=RETURN   F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=LEFT   F11=RIGHT

```

**Step 15** Fill in the Save Screen panel, as shown in Figure 7-8.

Choose a name for this screen definition—say, **PARTWKLD**, to associate it with the parts ordering workloads.

**Figure 7-8** Creating the PARTWKLD Screen Definition

```

----- SAVE SCREEN DEFINITION-----
COMMAND  ===>

Screen Definition Parameters:

Name      ===> PARTWKLD
Description ===> DB2 CICS IMS parts orders

Replace   ===> N          (Y/N)

Type END to save screen definition
      CANcel to quit without saving

F1=HELP    F2=SPLIT    F3=END      F4=RETURN   F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=LEFT   F11=RIGHT

```

**Step 16** Press your END key to exit the Save Screen dialog.

Notice the SCREEN DEF CREATED message in the upper right corner of the screen. The PARTWKLD screen definition has been saved successfully.

## Summary of Steps to Create a Screen Definition

The following list summarizes the key steps to create a custom screen definition:

1. Enter **RESET** to clear the screen.
2. Complete the SETD dialog to establish the default context, product, and scope of subsequent views in the current session.
3. Display a view in the W1 window.
4. Create a second window with either the HSplit or VSplit command.
5. Display a view in the second window.
6. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 as required to fill the screen with the windows and views that you want.
7. Type **SAV** to enter the Save Screen dialog.
8. Enter a name and description of the screen definition.
9. Press your END key to save the screen definition.

## Step 7b: Displaying Screen Definitions

This exercise shows how to display your screen definitions after they have been saved. Use the PARTWKLD screen definition you created in the previous exercise.

**Step 1** Enter **reset** to clear the screen.

**Step 2** Type **SCREENS** on the **COMMAND** line.

The SCREENS view shown in Figure 7-9 lists all screen definitions that are in your personal screen definition library as well as the site-wide screen definition library.

**Figure 7-9** SCREENS View

```

08NOV2000 -----14:47:15----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1=SCREENS=====PRODUCTN==*=====08NOV2000=====14:47:16====MVVP=====7===
C Name      Description                               Userid
-----
EZVISTA     Unknown                                           Unknown
MVCFAST     Unknown                                           Unknown
MVCICS      Unknown                                           Unknown
MVCICS2     MV MANAGER for CICS Initial Sc BOLRGN2
MVCTGT      Unknown                                           Unknown
MVPVPER     MainView VistaPoint Overview S BCVTXH1
OPER1       Summary screen for operations  USR11
CPUPERF     CPU performance                                   WEC1
DEVPERF     Device performance                               USR11
PARTWKLD    Parts order workloads                            USR1

```

The views with a value of Unknown in the **Description** and **Userid** fields are default screen definitions supplied by BMC Software products. You may want to display some of these screens later.

**Step 3** Select your PARTWKLD view by entering **S** in the **C** field to the left of the name.

Figure 7-10 on page 7-11 shows the PARTWKLD custom screen that you created in the previous exercise.

**Tip:** You can also view your custom screen definitions with the SCReen command. Instead of displaying the SCREENS view and selecting the view from the menu, enter the command SCReen *screen\_name* on any **COMMAND** line.

Figure 7-10 PARTWKLD View Redisplayed

```

08NOV2000 12:14:54 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =APGRPR===== (PRODUCTN=*===== >W2 -COBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*-----
CMD Appl      Type      Avg % Obj      | CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp
-----
0.....50...100 | --- Name----- 0.....50...100 Goal
FINANCE  CICS 69.56 ***** | POJAPAN 34.35 ***** 1.0
PAYROLL  CICS 75.69 ***** | POMEXICO 39.98 ***** 0.3
FINANCE  DB2 76.40 ***** | POFRANCE 42.22 *****
PARTDIST IMS 83.59 ***** | POBRAZIL 50.89 *****
FINANCE  MVS 86.40 ***** | POSWEDEN 52.04 *****
PARTDIST CICS 93.45 ***** |
PARTDIST DB2 94.78 ***** |
W3 -DOBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*----- -4 -IOBJR----- (PRODUCTN-*-----5
CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp | CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal
--- Name----- 0.....50...100 Goal | --- Name----- 0.....50...100
PSMEXCO 92.08 ***** 0.5 | POMEXICO 75.78 *****
POSWEDN 93.65 ***** 1.0 | POFRANCE 79.44 *****
POFRANC 93.84 ***** 1.0 | POBRAZIL 82.48 *****
POARGTN 95.46 ***** 0.5 | POSWEDEN 86.99 *****
POJAPAN 96.25 ***** 0.8 | POJAPAN 88.24 *****

```

Notice that the views reflect the *current* time, not the time you created the screen definition. When you saved PARTWKLD, you did not create a static view with fixed data. You created a permanent screen definition with specific views and a context that displays refreshable data.

## Selecting Screen Definitions

You can select a screen definition in the following ways:

- **SCREENS** view: Select a listed screen definition from the SCREENS menu.
- **SCR**een command: Invoke the screen directly with the SCR<sub>een</sub> command in the form SCR *screen\_name*.

## Step 7c: Managing Screen Windows

Sometimes when several windows are open at the same time, view fields extend beyond the window's borders. This exercise shows how to expand and minimize the windows displayed from a single screen. Use the PARTWKLD screen definition you created earlier in Step 7a.

**Step 1** Display the PARTWKLD screen definition if it is not already displayed.

**Step 2** Maximize window 2 with the command **w2.max**.

Figure 7-11 shows a maximized COBJR view from window 2 of the PARTWKLD screen definition. Notice the **W2** field on the window information line shows it is still the second window of the screen.

**Figure 7-11** Maximizing the PARTWKLD Second Window

```

08NOV2000 12:11:07 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY (MAX)-----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 2          ALT WIN ==>
W2 =COBJR===== (PRODUCTN=*=====) 08NOV2000====12:11:03====MVCICS=====5
CMD Workload      % <= Resp Goal Resp  Goal Avg      Tran Composite Target
--- Name-----  0....50...100 Goal-   % Resp--- Count Workload- -----
  POJAPAN   00.0 *****  0.80   95  0.111    1 PARTDIST  CICSJPN4
  POMEXICO 100.0 *****  0.50   90  0.111    1 PARTDIST  CICSMEX1
  POFRANCE                1.00                PARTDIST  CICSFRA2
  POBRAZIL                0.50                PARTDIST  CICSBRZ4
  POSWEDEN                1.00                PARTDIST  CICSSWE1

```

**Tip:** You can use the MAXimize command any time, not just when you are looking at a screen definition.

You can use the NEXT and PREVIOUS commands to scroll through screen windows in numerical sequence. Each view is maximized to full-screen size.

**Step 3** Enter **next** to display window 3 of the PARTWKLD screen definition.

The DOBJR view defined for window 3 should be displayed in maximized form.

**Step 4** Scroll backward through the three views of PARTWKLD by entering **PREV** twice.

**Step 5** Type **REST** to restore PARTWKLD windows to their original sizes.

**Summary of Commands That Alter MAINVIEW Windows**

The following commands are useful to manage MAINVIEW windows displayed within a single screen:

MAXimize	Expands the current window to full-screen size.
NEXT	Scrolls to the next window.
PREVIOUS	Returns to the previous window.
RESTore	Restores the original size and window arrangement of a screen definition.



---

## Chapter 8 Customizing Views

This step shows how to create your own unique MAINVIEW VistaPoint views with the MAINVIEW customization facility. As you become more familiar with VistaPoint, you may want to create custom views that are adapted to your site's specific performance concerns. Customizing a view is particularly useful when you have unusual conditions that are not readily apparent by just looking at default views. Setting filters, hyperlinks, and thresholds are just some of the customization options available to you with the MAINVIEW customization facility.

Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2 on page 8-2 show simple before-and-after examples of a MAINVIEW for CICS CSERV view. Figure 8-1 is the default view. Figure 8-2 is the same view after it has been customized.

**Figure 8-1 Example of a Default CSERV View**

```
08NOV2000 10:37:40 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>                                     SCROLL ==>> PAGE
CURR WIN ==>> 1      ALT WIN ==>>
W1 =CSERV=====CICSP01=*=====08NOV2000====10:37:40====MVCICS=====22
CMD Serv  Parm          % Warning    Curr      Warn      Area Target
-----  -----          0....50...100 Value--- Value--- -----
DSUT  ECDSA      94.4 *****          85.00   90.00 STOR CICSP01
DSUT  CDSA       62.2 *****          56.00   90.00 STOR CICSP01
@RSTM WORKWORK  10.0 *              0.02    0.20 WKLD CICSP01
MXTC                   6.2 *              5.00    80.00 TASK CICSP01
```

**Figure 8-2 Example of a Custom CSERV View**

```
08NOV2000 10:04:38 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1=CSERV100=====CICSP01==*=====08NOV2000=====10:04:37=MVCICS=====8=====
CMD Serv  Applicat Parm      View          % Warning  Curr      Max/Min  Max
-----  -----  -----  -----  0...50...100 Value--- Value--- Tim
DSUT  PAYROLL  PAYROLL  DSUT      106.2 *****+  85.50  100.50 00:
#PROC          C#PROC  105.0 *****+  84.50   99.50 00:
```

This step has six exercises. Each exercise explains how to customize one particular aspect of a view. You will be shown how to:

- add a filter
- set a hyperlink
- include additional view fields
- change view headings
- move fields within a view
- set threshold colors

## Step 8a: Creating a New View

This exercise shows how to create your own view from the original CSERV view distributed with MAINVIEW for CICS. You are going to add a filter to restrict the data shown in CSERV and save it as your personal custom view.

A typical case where you need to apply a custom filter is when you display tabular views containing large amounts of data. You may have to scroll forward through several screens to see all the rows displayed in the view. Ideally, you would want to be able to create a view that shows only the data that needs your attention and eliminate the rest from the view.

Take the case of the MAINVIEW for CICS CSERV tabular view that lists performance of the different types of monitors active in CICS regions. Adding a filter to CSERV allows you to remove monitors to create a view that shows only the monitors that are exceeding their thresholds.

**Note:** If your site does not have MAINVIEW for CICS installed, substitute the DSERV or ISERV views from MAINVIEW for DB2 or IMS to complete this exercise.

**Step 1** Enter `cserv` to display the CSERV view.

Figure 8-3 on page 8-4 shows an example of the CSERV view. CSERV shows the status of the monitors for each CICS region with the interval average of the reported value as a percentage of the warning threshold set for the monitor. The window information line shows this view has 56 line entries. You would have to scroll through several screens to see all the monitors displayed by this CSERV view.

Figure 8-3 CSERV View

```

08NOV2000 13:37:16 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =CSERV===== (PRODUCTN==*=====) 08NOV2000====13:36:52=MVCICS=====56====
CMD Serv  Parm                % Warning      Curr  Warn  Area Target
---  ---  ---  0.....50.....100 Value- Value- ---  ---
@RESP          144.0 *****+      2.05  1.50 WKLD CICSP002
@RESP          134.0 *****+      2.01  1.50 WKLD CICSP001
DSUT  ECDSA    125.0 *****+     156.3  80.00 STOR CICSP001
DSUT  UDASA    125.0 *****+     112.3  80.00 STOR CICSP003
DSUT  ECDSA    125.0 *****+     123.3  80.00 STOR CICSP003
DSUT  ECDSA    125.0 *****+     105.3  80.00 STOR CICSP002
DSUT  ERDSA    115.0 *****+     151.8  80.00 STOR CICSP001
DSUT  EUDSA    105.3 *****+     114.8  80.00 STOR CICSP002
DSUT  EUDSA    105.3 *****+     147.2  80.00 STOR CICSP001
DSUT  EUDSA    105.3 *****+     134.8  80.00 STOR CICSP003
DSUT  ERDSA    105.0 *****+     113.0  80.00 STOR CICSP002
DSUT  CDSA     55.4 *****+      75.0  80.00 STOR CICSP001
DSUT  UDASA    55.3 *****+      60.1  80.00 STOR CICSP002
DSUT  CDSA     31.0 *****+      32.5  80.00 STOR CICSP002
DSUT  UDASA    25.6 *****+      65.5  80.00 STOR CICSP001
DSUT  CDSA     22.4 *****+      25.8  80.00 STOR CICSP003
@SVCT          0.0 *****+      1.00  2.00 STOR CICSP001
@SVCT          0.0 *****+      1.00  1.00 STOR CICSP002

```

The CICS regions shown in Figure 8-3 are suffering from extended DSA shortages. It is easier to troubleshoot this sort of problem if you can customize your CSERV view to display only those monitors that are clearly exceeding their warning thresholds.

The **% Warning** column shows the interval average of the reported value as a percentage of the warning threshold set for the monitor. This is the column you need to filter to restrict CSERV data to monitors that are exceeding their thresholds.

**Step 2** Start the MAINVIEW customization facility by entering **cust**.

The CUSTom command invokes the View Customization dialog shown in Figure 8-4 on page 8-5.

Figure 8-4 CSERV View Customization

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - CSERV -----
OPTION ==>
Options: (that require column selection)      Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat      X - Exclude      P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter      T - Threshold  H - Hyperlink   Z - Summarize  K - Show template

-----
Some options ask you to select a target column.  To do so, either type the
option with the column id on the OPTION line (as in: f e to format column E),
or type just the option, move the cursor to the target column and press ENTER.
Your changes are implemented every time you press ENTER.  You can save the
modified view definition with any name you choose and specify where thresholds
-----

```

A	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
CMD	Serv	Parm	% Warning	Curr	Warn	Area	Target
			0.....50...100	Value---	Value---		
DSUT	ECDSA	106.7		+	96.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT	EDSA	106.7		+	96.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT	ERDSA	105.6		+	95.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC4
DSUT	ERDSA	104.4		+	94.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC52
DSUT	ERDSA	103.3		+	93.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT	ERDSA	102.2		+	92.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT	RDSA	97.8			88.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT	CDSA	94.4			85.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT	EDSA	93.3			84.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT	ECDSA	93.3			84.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT	RDSA	92.2			83.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC52
DSUT	EDSA	87.8			79.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC4
DSUT	ECDSA	87.8			79.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC4
DSUT	ECDSA	84.4			76.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC52
DSUT	EDSA	84.4			76.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC52

**Note:** The column IDs provide a shorthand method for referring to the columns. The column IDs on your system may not exactly match those shown here. In these exercises, the normal column label (Parm, Target, etc.) is provided along with its corresponding ID.

Every time you enter the View Customization dialog from a view, a working version of the view appears at the bottom of the screen. Figure 8-4 shows the current CSERV view beneath the options you select to customize a view. Each view column is assigned a unique letter that appears immediately above the column in the View Customization dialog.

The H column shows the numerical value of the warning percentage. Near the top of the screen is a list of options to customize a view. Option L sets view filters.

**Step 3** Enter **L H** to set a filter for the numerical warning percentage column of the CSERV view.

**Tip:** In view customization, the option character comes before the column letter.

Your screen should look like Figure 8-5.

**Figure 8-5 Filter Work Area**

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - CSERV -----
OPTION ==> L                                SCROLL ==> CSR
Options: (that require column selection)    Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include    G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat    X - Exclude  P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold H - Hyperlink  Z - Summarize K - Show template

-----< Filter - column: H element: MONIPWRN >-----
Filter condition =>
Parameter position => (optional: 1 to 8; blank means not used positionally)
A condition consists of the column id, an operator, and a value. This value
can be overridden by requesting this view with a keyword parameter (using the
element name as keyword) or a positional parameter (if you assign a position).
-----
      A      G      H      I      J      K      L      M
CMD Serv  Parm          % Warning  Curr  Warn  Area Target
-----
      0.....50...100 Value--- Value---
DSUT ECDSA  106.7      +   96.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT EDSA   106.7      +   96.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT ERDSA  105.6      +   95.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC4
DSUT ERDSA  104.4      +   94.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC52
DSUT ERDSA  103.3      +   93.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT ERDSA  102.2      +   92.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT RDSA   97.8          88.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT CDSA   94.4          85.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT EDSA   93.3          84.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT ECDSA  93.3          84.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT RDSA   92.2          83.00  90.00 STOR PUBCIC52

```

You can now enter your filter criteria in the **Filter Condition** field near the middle of the screen.

Filters are created by supplying an operator (=, >, <, >=, <=, <>) and a value. Together, the operator and the value are called a *condition*. Thus, > 20, < 10, and = J\* are all examples of conditions. The asterisk is a wildcard character.

Using CSERV as a model, you want to add a filter to H, the column showing the numerical percent warning of threshold.

**Step 4** Tab down to the **Filter condition** field and enter **H >= 100**, then press **Enter**.

This filter restricts the monitors that appear in the CSERV view to those whose reported values are equal or greater than 100% of their warning threshold.

Your screen should look like Figure 8-6.

**Figure 8-6 Filtering the Type Column**

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - CSERV -----
OPTION ==> L                                SCROLL ==> CSR
Options: (that require column selection)    Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat    X - Exclude    P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold H - Hyperlink    Z - Summarize  K - Show template

-----< Filter - column: H element: MONIPWRN >-----
Filter condition => H >= 100
Parameter position => (optional: 1 to 8; blank means not used positionally)
A condition consists of the column id, an operator, and a value. This value
can be overridden by requesting this view with a keyword parameter (using the
element name as keyword) or a positional parameter (if you assign a position).
-----

```

A	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
CMD	Serv	Parm	% Warning	Curr	Warn	Area	Target
			0.....50...100	Value---	Value---	-----	
DSUT	EDSA	106.7		+	96.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT	ECDSA	106.7		+	96.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT	ERDSA	105.6		+	95.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC4
DSUT	ERDSA	104.4		+	94.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC52
DSUT	ERDSA	103.3		+	93.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT	ERDSA	102.2		+	92.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5

Notice the view at the bottom of the screen has been updated and you can see how your view looks after the filter has been applied. The **% Warning** field displays only the monitors whose reported values are at 100% or greater than their warning thresholds.

**Step 5** Press your **END** key to exit view customization.

A message at the top right of the screen tells you that CSERV filters were changed in this customization session.

You now have the choice of saving the CSERV view that you customized with a filter in your private library or discarding it. The **Save changes** field shown toward the middle of the screen is set to **YES** by default. Changing the field to **NO** discards your customization changes to the view.

**Step 6** Press **Enter** to save the filter you set for your CSERV view.

Figure 8-7 on page 8-8 shows the customization dialog to assign a name to the CSERV view that you customized.

Figure 8-7 Naming the Customized View

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - CSERV -----
OPTION ==>
Options: (that require column selection)          Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat    X - Exclude    P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold H - Hyperlink  Z - Summarize  K - Show template

-----< Save View definition >-----
View name ==> CSERV100          This view definition will be saved as a member in
Replace ==> YES (Yes/No)       the data set allocated to DD statement BBVDEF .
Description ==> Monitor Overview - Interval      Dynamic fields ==> YES (Yes/No)
Summary View ==>                (for tabular view only)
Threshold Location ==> VIEW      (View/Central)
Press ENTER to save the view; enter END (PF3) to end without saving.
-----

```

A	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
CMD Serv	Parm		% Warning	Curr	Warn	Area	Target
-----	-----		0.....50...100	Value---	Value---	-----	-----
DSUT	EDSA	106.7		+	96.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT	ECDSA	106.7		+	96.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT	ERDSA	105.6		+	95.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC4
DSUT	ERDSA	104.4		+	94.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC52
DSUT	ERDSA	103.3		+	93.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT	ERDSA	102.2		+	92.00	90.00	STOR PUBCIC5

Choose a unique name for your custom view.

- Step 7** Enter the new name in the **View name** field.
- Step 8** Add a description for the new view in the **Description** field by typing over the original description.

Figure 8-7 shows that a description has been entered for a view named CSERV100.

- Step 9** Press **Enter** to return to CSERV.

Notice that the filter you set for the CSERV view is still in effect. When you exit view customization, your changes remain in effect until you redisplay the original view.

- Step 10** Type **cserv** to redisplay the original view.

You should confirm that your CSERV100 view is now part of your private VistaPoint view library.

- Step 11** Enter **views cserv\***.

VIEWS lists all the views available with VistaPoint; the CSERV\* parameter limits the displayed views to only those beginning with CSERV.

Figure 8-8 MAINVIEW for CICS View Names Beginning with CSERV

```

18JAN2001 13:00:41 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =VIEWS===== (ALL=====*)18JAN2001==13:00:40===MVCICS=====5
C View Name Product Area Description
-----
CSERV MVCICS Monitor Monitor Monitor - Interval
CSERVC MVCICS Monitor Monitor Monitor - Cluster
CSERVVR MVCICS Monitor Monitor Monitor - Realtime
CSERVS MVCICS Monitor Monitor Monitor - Session
CSERV100 MVCICS User Monitor Overview - Interval

```

There are five views that begin with the characters CSERV. The top four views are the original CSERV views distributed with MAINVIEW for CICS. The bottom view, of course, is your custom view. Notice that the CSERV100's **Area** column contains the value *User*. That value is how you tell that CSERV100 is a user-created view.

Let's make sure CSERV100 really displays what you want.

**Step 12** Hyperlink to the CSERV100 view from the VIEWS screen.

Figure 8-9 shows your customized CSERV100 view.

Figure 8-9 New View—CSERV100

```

18JAN2001 13:02:05 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =CSERV100===== (ALL=====*)18JAN2001==13:02:05===MVCICS=====6
CMD Serv Parm % Warning Curr Warn Area Target
-----
0.....50...100 Value--- Value---
DSUT EDSA 106.7 + 96.00 90.00 STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT ECDSA 106.7 + 96.00 90.00 STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT ERDSA 105.6 + 95.00 90.00 STOR PUBCIC4
DSUT ERDSA 104.4 + 94.00 90.00 STOR PUBCIC52
DSUT ERDSA 103.3 + 93.00 90.00 STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT ERDSA 102.2 + 92.00 90.00 STOR PUBCIC5

```

The name CSERV100 appears in the **view name** field on the window information line and every monitor is exceeding its warning threshold.

At this point, you may be wondering where CSERV100 is stored. If you allocated your own private view library before you began, CSERV100 is stored there automatically. If you did not create your own library, however, CSERV100 would have been stored in your site-wide library, assuming one was allocated to your user address space. You receive an error message if you try to save a custom view and you have neither a private nor site-wide library.

### Summary of Steps to Add a View Filter

The steps to add a filter and create a custom view are as follows:

1. Display a VistaPoint view.
2. Type **cust** to start the view customization facility.
3. Set a filter on a view column by entering **L x**, where *x* is the column ID assigned by the view customization facility.
4. Set a filter condition for the values reported in the view column you selected.
5. Name the new view and give it a description.
6. Save the customized view.

## Step 8b: Setting Hyperlinks between Views

In this exercise you will set a hyperlink from CMON to the view you created in the last exercise. If your site does not have MAINVIEW for CICS installed, use the equivalent IMON or DMON views for MAINVIEW for IMS or MAINVIEW for DB2, respectively.

### Step 1 Display CMON.

Figure 8-10 on page 8-11 shows the CMON performance summary of the monitors that are active in each CICS region. The **Number in Warn** field is a graph showing the number of monitors that met or exceeded their warning threshold in the current interval for each CICS region.

Figure 8-10 CMON View

```

18JAN2001 13:04:24 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =CMON===== (ALL=====*)=====)18JAN2001==13:04:23===MVCICS=====6
CMD Target  Actv   Number in Warn      Avg % Warning  Maximum
---  ----- Mntrs  0.....10.....20      0.....50...100 % Warning
      PUBCICS      5  0
      PUBCIC3     17  0
      PUBCIC4     75  1          10.5          105.6
      PUBCIC5     73  3          11.7          106.7
      PUBCIC52    74  1          10.3          104.4
      PUBCIC53    72  1          11.2          103.3

```

**Step 2** Tab the cursor to a CICS region listed in the **Target** column and press **Enter**.

Figure 8-11 shows the CSERV view, which is a default hyperlink destination from the CMON view. CSERV shows the performance of a CICS region's individual monitors that are summarized in the CMON view.

Figure 8-11 CSERV View

```

18JAN2001 13:05:37 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =CMON====CSERV==== (ALL=====*)=====)18JAN2001==13:04:23===MVCICS=====73
CMD Serv  Parm          % Warning  Curr  Warn  Area Target
---  ----- 0.....50...100 Value--- Value--- -----
      DSUT  ECDSA    106.7          +   96.00   90.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      DSUT  EDSA    106.7          +   96.00   90.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      DSUT  ERDSA   102.2          +   92.00   90.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      DSUT  CDSA    94.4          +   85.00   90.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      DSUT  RDSA    83.3          +   75.00   90.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      CSUT          50.6          +   43.00   85.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      DSUT  SDSA    47.8          +   43.00   90.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      ECSUT        31.8          +   27.00   85.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      DSUT  EUDSA   23.7          +   19.00   80.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      MXTC          7.5          +    6.00   80.00  TASK  PUBCIC5
      MXTC  CREGION  6.0          +    6.00  100.00  TASK  PUBCIC5
      DSUT  UDSA    2.5          +    2.00   80.00  STOR  PUBCIC5
      @RSTM TESTWKLD 1.0          +    0.00    0.10  WKLD  PUBCIC5
      @RSTM BILLING  1.0          +    0.00    0.10  WKLD  PUBCIC5
      @RSTM CSCTEST2 0.5          +    0.00    0.20  WKLD  PUBCIC5

```

Press your **END** key to return to the CMON view.

The CSERV view shows every monitor that is active in a region. If you are diagnosing a performance problem in a region, it would be better if you could set a hyperlink from CMON to another view that shows only those monitors that are exceeding their thresholds. The view that you created in the last exercise does just that.

**Step 3** Enter **cust** to enter view customization.

Figure 8-12 shows the View Customization screen with a working version of CMON displayed beneath the options listing. As in the example of the last exercise, the CMON columns are labeled with letters.

**Figure 8-12** CMON in View Customization

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - CMON -----
OPTION ==>                                SCROLL ==> CSR
Options: (that require column selection)   Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat     X - Exclude     P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold  H - Hyperlink   Z - Summarize  K - Show template
-----

Some options ask you to select a target column. To do so, either type the
option with the column id on the OPTION line (as in: f e to format column E),
or type just the option, move the cursor to the target column and press ENTER.
Your changes are implemented every time you press ENTER. You can save the
modified view definition with any name you choose and specify where thresholds
-----

      A      D      E  F      G      H      I
CMD Target  Actv  Number in Warn  Avg % Warning  Maximum
--- ----- Mntrs  0.....10.....20  0.....50...100 % Warning
PUBCICS      5  0
PUBCIC3     17  0
PUBCIC4     75  1          10.5          105.6
PUBCIC5     73  3          11.7          106.7
PUBCIC52    74  1          10.3          104.4
PUBCIC53    72  1          11.2          103.3

```

Column **E** lists the number of monitors in a region that are exceeding their warning thresholds. You want to set the hyperlink from this field to the new view.

**Step 4** Enter **H E** in the **OPTION** field and press **Enter**.

Figure 8-13 on page 8-13 shows the view customization screen with a Hyperlink field to set the condition and command for your custom hyperlink.



**Figure 8-14** New CSERV100 Hyperlink

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - CMON -----
OPTION ==> H                                SCROLL ==> CSR
Options: (that require column selection)      Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat    X - Exclude    P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold H - Hyperlink    Z - Summarize K - Show template

-----< Hyperlink - column: E  element: MONIPWRN  >-----
Condition:      Command: (with parameters)
= * _____ CSERV100_____
_____
_____

```

**Step 7** Press your END key.

You want to use the modified version of CMON that contains the hyperlink to CSERV100, so you do not need to change the name or description.

**Note:** You are not really replacing the original version of CMON. You are simply adding the modified version to the private view library you created at the beginning of this step. Because private view libraries usually come before the original view library in the VistaPoint search order, the modified CMON view is displayed first. If you ever want to display the original version of CMON, all you need to do is delete CMON from your private library.

**Step 8** Leave **Replace** set to **YES** and press **Enter**.

**Step 9** Press **Enter** again to return to the full CMON view.

Now test the custom hyperlink to make sure it works.

**Step 10** Place the cursor on the # in **Warn** field and press **Enter**.

Figure 8-15 on page 8-15 shows the custom view that is displayed if your hyperlink was successful.

Figure 8-15 Testing the Hyperlink to CSERV100

```

18JAN2001 14:02:37 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =CSERV100===== (ALL=====*)=====)18JAN2001==14:02:37===MVCICS=====6
CMD Serv  Parm          % Warning  Curr      Warn      Area Target
-----
0.....50...100 Value--- Value---
DSUT  EDSA    106.7      +    96.00   90.00  STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT  ECDSA   106.7      +    96.00   90.00  STOR PUBCIC5
DSUT  ERDSA   105.6      +    95.00   90.00  STOR PUBCIC4
DSUT  ERDSA   104.4      +    94.00   90.00  STOR PUBCIC52
DSUT  ERDSA   103.3      +    93.00   90.00  STOR PUBCIC53
DSUT  ERDSA   102.2      +    92.00   90.00  STOR PUBCIC5

```

Did you notice a difference in the number of monitors listed in the CMON view and the number displayed with the custom view? Remember, the custom view displays only those monitors that are greater than 100% of their warning thresholds. Not every monitor in the CMON view appears because some are less than the 100% condition that you set for the new view.

### Summary of Steps to Define a Hyperlink between Views

Set a hyperlink between views by performing the following steps:

1. Display the view you want to be the starting point of a hyperlink.
2. Start the view customization facility.
3. Find the column identifier of the field that will be the trigger to start the hyperlink to another view.
4. Type **h x** in the **OPTION** field, where *x* is the column identifier of the field that will be the hyperlink trigger.
5. Set the condition for the hyperlink to occur in the **Condition** field shown in the **Hyperlink** area of the view customization facility.
6. On the **COMMAND** line, type the name of the view that is the destination of the hyperlink.
7. Press your END key.
8. Save your changes to the view.

## Step 8c: Including Additional Fields

Almost every VistaPoint view contains more fields than can be displayed on a single screen. Although performance data is collected, the fields displaying this data are not shown in the default views. This exercise shows how to customize a view to include some fields that are normally excluded.

- Step 1** Display the DSOVER view. If your site does not have MAINVIEW for DB2, use IMS or CICS instead.

Figure 8-16 shows DSOVER with the fields displayed on the default view distributed with VistaPoint.

**Figure 8-16** Default DSOVER View

```

08NOV2000---06:59:35 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
W1 =DSOVER=====DB2L=====*=====08NOV2000====06:59:34====MVDB2=====5
CMD Serv  Parm          Avg % Warning  Avg      Avg      Area Count
---  ---  ---          0....50...100 Value--  Warning-  ---  ---
@ELTM PAYROLLD  77.4 *****          0.39    0.50 WKLD    1
DSOPN           24.0 ***          48.00   200.00 DSYS    1
SQLAC           0.5          13.62  3000.00 USER    1
COMSY           0.05          0.05         USER    1
THDAC           4.00          4.00         USER    1

```

- Step 2** Enter **cust** to invoke the view customization facility.
- Step 3** Enter **E** in the **OPTIONS** field to show the excluded fields of the DSOVER view.

Figure 8-17 on page 8-17 shows some of the excluded fields of the DSOVER view. The excluded fields' column headings are colored differently from the fields normally included in the view.

Figure 8-17 Excluded Fields of the DSOVER View

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - DSOVER -----
OPTION ==> E                                SCROLL ==> CSR
Options: (that require column selection)    Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat    X - Exclude    P - Parameters E - Hide excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold  H - Hyperlink  Z - Summarize  K - Show template

-----< Show excluded columns >-----
The view is now displaying all the excluded (or hidden) columns.  Excluded
columns are marked with highlighted column letters.  You can customize an
excluded column (for instance, place a filter on it).  You may also make the
column permanently displayable by using the Include option.
If you select E - Hide excluded, the excluded columns will again be hidden.
-----
      A      B      C      D      E      F      G      H      I
CMD Serv  SSI      SSI      Parm      Avg % Warning  Avg      Avg      Are
--- ---- Target  System  -----  0.....50...100 Value-- Warning- ---
CSAP  DB***** SJS***** 32.2      43.00    80.00 DMV
ECSAP DB***** SJS***** 23.1      27.00    70.00 DMV
LOGUT DB***** SJS***** 7.3       10.33    85.00 LOG
CONUT DB***** SJS***** BATCH 3.7       5.00     80.00 USE
THDUT DB***** SJS***** 2.1       3.00     85.00 USE
DSUTL DB***** SJS***** 0.5       0.67     85.00 DSY
EDMUT DB***** SJS***** 0.2       0.33     85.00 EDM
DSOPN DB***** SJS***** 0.1       19.67    8000.00 DSY
DB2DP DB***** SJS***** DB2    0.0       0.01    1800.00 DMV

```

**Step 4** Press your RIGHT key to see more excluded fields beyond the original screen border.

In addition to **SSI Target** and **SSI System**, as you scroll right, you see the following sequence of normally excluded fields of the DSOVER view:

I Area  
 J Count  
 K Description  
 L Application  
 M Max/Min Value  
 N Max/Min Type  
 O Number Samples

**Step 5** Include the **Number Samples** field in DSOVER by typing **I O**.

The column heading of the **Number Samples** field changes color to show that the field is now included.

**Step 6** Enter **e** to remove the remaining excluded fields.

After adding the **Number Samples** field and removing the other fields that you temporarily included, your final DSOVER view should look like Figure 8-18.

**Figure 8-18 DSOVER View after Another Field Has Been Included**

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - DSOVER -----
OPTION ==> E                                SCROLL ==> CSR
Options: (that require column selection)    Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat     X - Exclude     P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold  H - Hyperlink  Z - Summarize  K - Show template

-----< Hide excluded columns >-----
The view has now removed all the excluded (or hidden) columns from the display.
An excluded column that has a filter associated with it will still be used in
the selection of data to be displayed.

If you select E - Show excluded, the excluded columns will again be displayed.
-----

```

A	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	O
CMD	Serv	Parm	Avg % Warning	Avg	Avg	Area	Count	Number
---	---	---	0.....50...100	Value--	Warning-	----	----	Samples
	CSAP		32.2	43.00	80.00	DMVS	5	24382
	ECSAP		23.1	27.00	70.00	DMVS	5	24382
	LOGUT		7.3	10.33	85.00	LOG	5	24382
	CONUT	BATCH	3.7	5.00	80.00	USER	5	24382
	THDUT		2.1	3.00	85.00	USER	5	24382
	DSUTL		0.5	0.67	85.00	DSYS	5	24382
	EDMUT		0.2	0.33	85.00	EDM	5	24382
	DSOPN		0.1	19.67	8000.00	DSYS	5	24382

Do not press your END key yet.

### Summary of Steps to Include Additional View Fields

Include additional view fields by performing the following steps:

1. Display the view for which you want to display additional fields.
2. Start the view customization facility.
3. Enter **e** in the **OPTION** field to show all view fields that are excluded from the current view.
4. Find the column identifier of the view field you want to include in the view.

5. Include the view field by entering **I $x$** , where  $x$  is the column identifier of the field you want to display.
6. Remove the remaining fields that were not included in the view by entering **e** again to exclude them.
7. Press your END key.
8. Save your changes to the view.

## Step 8d: Changing View Headings

This exercise shows how to change the heading of the **Number Samples** field you added to the DSOVER view in the previous exercise. The customization option to change the appearance of fields is **F - Format**.

Your screen should look like the example shown in Figure 8-18 on page 8-18.

- Step 1** Enter **F O** in the **OPTION** field of the View Customization dialog, then press **Enter**.

As you can see, the current name, **Number**, appears in the **Heading1** field. **Samples** appears in the **Heading2** field. In addition, the field width is seven characters. You can add additional characters to the **Heading1** field.

- Step 2** Type **Total** in the **Heading1** field.

```
-----< Format - column: 0 element: MONSAMP >-----
Data type: Numeric          Display Mode => 1 ( 1 as is 2 as graph 3 as hex )
Width => 7                  Graph range (for 2): Low => 0 High => 0
Decimals => 0 (for numeric data) Display zero values => Y (Yes/No)
Heading1 => Total           Summarization type => S (A/S/M/X/C/L/P)
Heading2 => Samples        Condition (for C) =>
-----
```

- Step 3** Press **Enter** after you complete the fields shown in the **Format** area of the View Customization dialog.

**Note:** Notice how the DSOVER **Number Samples** column changes immediately to the heading you specified in the **Format** area.

Do not press END yet, there is still one more modification to make to the view.

### Summary of Steps to Rename a View Field

Rename a view field by performing the following steps:

1. Display the view containing a field you want to rename.
2. Start the view customization facility.
3. Find the column identifier of the field you want to rename.
4. Enter **F x** in the **OPTION** field, where *x* is the column identifier of the field.
5. Enter the new name of the field in the **Heading1** and **Heading2** fields shown in the **Format** area of the View Customization screen.
6. Press your END key.
7. Save your changes to the view.

## Step 8e: Moving Fields

This exercise shows how to rearrange views by moving fields to different column positions. You are going to move the **Total Samples** field between the **Avg Warning** and **Area** fields.

The view customization option to move fields is **M - Move**. You specify two parameters with the move option:

- column identifier of the field to be moved  
**O** identifies the **Total Samples** field to be moved.
- column identifier of the field that will appear immediately to the left of the moved field  
**H** identifies the **Avg Warning** field that will be immediately to the left of the **Total Samples** field after the move is complete.

**Step 1** Enter **M O H**.

The **Total Samples** column has been assigned a new column letter to indicate the field's new position within the view. The other fields to the right of the moved field have been reordered and given new field identifiers.

- Step 2** Press your END key when you are finished customizing views. Save your changes if you wish.

### Summary of Steps to Move Fields within a View

Move a field within a view by performing the following steps:

1. Display the view containing a field you want move.
2. Start the view customization facility.
3. Find the column identifier of the field you want to move.
4. Find the column identifier of the field that will be immediately to the left of the field after it is moved.
5. Enter **M x y** in the **OPTION** field, where *x* is the column identifier of the field to be moved and *y* is the identifier of the field that will be immediately to the left after the field is moved.
6. Press your END key.
7. Save your changes to the view.

## Step 8f: Setting Thresholds

This exercise shows how to set the threshold colors of a view. Typically, a range of values are assigned distinctive colors to identify whether reported data is near or far from the threshold set for the data-collection monitor. Reported data appears in the color associated with the threshold range to which it is assigned. Showing reported values in color gives you a visual aid to quickly assess the state of your system.

In this exercise, you will set threshold colors for the values that appear in the **Avg % Warning** field of the CSOVER view. This field shows the percentage of an average reported value relative to a warning threshold set for each type of monitor. Monitor averages that are near or exceeding their warning threshold are performing poorly. You will set the threshold percentage ranges of the **Average % Warning** field to the following colors:

- Values greater than 80% are red.
- Values between 50% and 80% are yellow.
- Values less than 50% are green.

**Step 1** Display CSOVER.

If you do not have MAINVIEW for CICS installed at your site, use the comparable ISOVER or DSOVER views from MAINVIEW for IMS or MAINVIEW for DB2, respectively.

**Step 2** Enter **cust** to start the view customization facility.

Figure 8-19 shows the view customization facility with the CSOVER view at the bottom of the screen.

**Figure 8-19 CSOVER in View Customization**

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - CSOVER -----
OPTION ==>                                SCROLL ==> CSR
Options: (that require column selection)   Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat     X - Exclude     P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold  H - Hyperlink  Z - Summarize  K - Show template
-----
Some options ask you to select a target column. To do so, either type the
option with the column id on the OPTION line (as in: f e to format column E),
or type just the option, move the cursor to the target column and press ENTER.
Your changes are implemented every time you press ENTER. You can save the
modified view definition with any name you choose and specify where thresholds
-----

```

A	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
CMD	Serv	Parm	Avg % Warning	Avg	Avg	Area	Count
			0.....50...100	Value--	Warning-		
DSUT	ERDSA	104.6	+	94.17	90.00	STOR	4
DSUT	EDSA	93.4		84.08	90.00	STOR	4
DSUT	ECDSA	74.7		84.08	90.00	STOR	5
DSUT	RDSA	70.7		79.50	90.00	STOR	5
@RSTM	CSCTEST2	63.8		0.13	0.20	WKLD	1
DSUT	CDSA	57.8		65.03	90.00	STOR	5
CSUT		50.6		43.00	85.00	STOR	4
DSUT	SDSA	48.9		44.00	90.00	STOR	4
ECSUT		31.8		27.00	85.00	STOR	4
@RSTM	PUBCIC5	25.5		0.13	0.50	WKLD	1
DSUT	EUDSA	21.5		21.50	80.00	STOR	5
@RSTM	TRISHGRP	16.5		0.04	0.20	WKLD	4
@RSTM	HSJCICWL	11.0		0.04	0.30	WKLD	4
@RSTM	CICSTRAN	9.9		0.39	1.00	WKLD	4

Each view column is labeled with a character to identify the view field. The **Avg % Warning** graph field is labeled **F**. Column **E** gives the numerical value of the average percent of warning for each monitor. You want to use column **E** to set threshold colors.

The customization option to set thresholds is **T**.

**Step 3** Enter **T E** in the **OPTION** field.

Figure 8-20 shows the **Threshold** area that appears on the view customization screen after you select the threshold option.

**Note:** Columns between **A** and **D** are not displayed.

**Figure 8-20** Setting a Threshold for Avg % Warning

```

----- VIEW CUSTOMIZATION - CCOVER -----
OPTION ==> T                                SCROLL ==> CSR
Options: (that require column selection)    Other options:
F - Format      M - Move      I - Include      G - Graph      S - Save view
O - Order      R - Repeat     X - Exclude     P - Parameters E - Show excluded
L - Filter     T - Threshold  H - Hyperlink  Z - Summarize  K - Show template

-----< Threshold - column: E  element: MONIPWRN  >-----
Condition:          Attr:  Sub:  Inherit from =>  0: GREEN  5: GREEN
1st => E >= 100      => 4 =>      1: BLUE   6: BLUE
2nd => E >= 95       => 3 =>      2: YELLOW 7: YELLOW
3rd => E >= 90       => 2 =>      3: PINK   8: PINK
4th => E >= 0        => 0 =>      4: RED    9: RED
5th =>                =>  =>
6th =>                =>  =>
7th =>                =>  =>
8th =>                =>  =>

```

The numbers 0-9 (on the right) represent the colors you can specify in the **Attr** field.

Specify all three thresholds and colors at one time. Remember, you want

- averages greater than 80% of the warning threshold as red
- averages between 50% and 80% of the warning threshold as yellow
- averages less than 50% of the warning threshold as green

**Step 4** Fill in the threshold panel as shown:

```

Condition:          Attr:  Sub:  Inherit from =>  0: GREEN  5: GREEN
1st => E >= 80      => 4 =>      1: BLUE   6: BLUE
2nd => E >= 50       => 2 =>      2: YELLOW 7: YELLOW
3rd => E >= 0        => 0 =>      3: PINK   8: PINK
4th =>                =>  =>      4: RED    9: RED

```

Notice that two conditions cannot be specified in the same **Condition** field. That is,  $\geq 80$  and  $\geq 50$  are entered in two separate fields, rather than combining them in a single field as  $80 \geq x \geq 50$ .

This is because threshold conditions are satisfied in descending order. Moving down the **Condition** field, VistaPoint first changes any values equal to 80 or above to red, then changes all values equal to 50 or above (but not more than 80) to yellow, then finally changes values equal to 0 or above (but not more than 50) to green.

**Step 5** Press **Enter**.

Notice that the data shown in columns **E** and **F** immediately assumes the colors for the thresholds you set. Why? Because column **F** *inherits* the values set for column **E**, which means that all thresholds set for column **E** also affect column **F**.

Colored thresholds make it easy to tell at a glance which workloads are in serious trouble (red), which are potentially in danger (yellow), and which are doing well (green).

**Step 6** Press **END** to exit view customization. Save your changes if you wish.

### Summary of Steps to Set View Threshold Colors

Set the colors of view thresholds by performing the following steps:

1. Enter **CUST** to start the view customization facility.
2. Find the column identifier of the view field for which you want to set a threshold.
3. Enter **T x** in the **OPTION** field, where *x* is the identifier of the field for which you want to set a threshold.
4. Set the threshold condition and color associated with each data range in descending order.
5. Press your **END** key.
6. Save the changes to the view.

---

# Chapter 9      **Sorting and Locking Views**

This step demonstrates two MAINVIEW facilities to manage data shown in MainView VistaPoint views: sorting and locking. Both facilities can be beneficial when you are faced with transient problems that are not evident because of the sheer amount of data shown in a view.

Sorting allows you to order rows of data shown in VistaPoint tabular and summary views. The first exercise in this step shows how to sort data shown in specific fields in either ascending or descending order.

The performance values displayed in VistaPoint views are updated at regular, short intervals. View data generally is updated each time you press the **Enter** key. Sometimes, though, you want a view to continue displaying the same data without it being updated. Locking a view *freezes* the current data shown in a view and prevents it from being updated. Debugging transient problems that last for only a minute or two is a common situation when you need to keep the same data displayed in a view. The second exercise in this step demonstrates how to lock view data with several MAINVIEW commands.

## Step 9a: Sorting View Data

Sorting arranges rows of view data in either numerical or alphabetical order. You can sort in either ascending or descending order. By default, numerical data is sorted in descending order. The default for character data is ascending order, A through Z.

You select a field within a view as the basis for your sort. Depending on the type of data in the field you select, view rows are sorted either alphabetically or numerically.

This exercise sorts 78 rows of an ISERV view. You will sort the rows in ascending and descending order by the **Avg % Warning** field.

- Step 1** Display your ISERV view. If your site does not have MAINVIEW for IMS installed, use MAINVIEW for CICS or MAINVIEW for DB2 instead.

Figure 9-1 shows an example of the first screen of an ISERV view. Toward the right, the window information line shows that the view has 78 rows of data. Your view, of course, reflects the number of active monitors in the context of your view.

**Figure 9-1** ISERV View with Rows Sorted in Descending Order

```

08NOV2000 13:37:16 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>                                SCROLL ==>> CSR
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =ISERV=====ALL=====*=====08NOV2000====13:36:52=MVIMS=====78====
CMD Serv  Parm                % Warning      Curr  Warn  Area Target
-----  -
LGMSG                134.0      *****+      88.00  80 00  STOR  IMSA
#PROC FINANCE        150.0      *****+      1.00   50.00  WKLD  IMSA
LGMSG                122.4      *****+      88.00  80 00  STOR  IMSB
@RESP PAYROLL        119.0      *****+      1.18   1.50  WKLD  IMSB
@RESP PAYROLL        116.9      *****+      1.18   1.50  WKLD  IMSA
DBIO                  70.0      *****+      56.00  80.00  STOR  IMSA
@RESP WPAYROLL        50.0      *****+      212.00 425.00 WKLD  IMSA
ECSAT                 10.0      **          9.00   90.00  STOR  IMSA
DBIO                  70.0      *****+      56.00  80.00  STOR  IMSA
@RESP WPAYROLL        50.0      *****+      212.00 425.00 WKLD  IMSA
ECSAT                 10.0      **          9.00   90.00  STOR  IMSA
@RESP PAYROLL        75.0      *****+      1.18   1.50  WKLD  IMSA
DBIO                  70.0      *****+      56.00  80.00  STOR  IMSA
@RESP WPAYROLL        50.0      *****+      212.00 425.00 WKLD  IMSA
ECSAT                 10.0      **          9.00   90.00  STOR  IMSA
ECSAT                 10.0      **          9.00   90.00  STOR  IMSA
ECSAT                 10.0      **          9.00   90.00  STOR  IMSA
#PROC FINANCE         1.0          1.00  100.00  WKLD  IMSA

```

- Step 2** Type **Sort a** but *do not* press **Enter**.

**Step 3** Move the cursor over the **Avg % Warning** field and press **Enter**.

Figure 9-2 shows the same ISERV view after you have sorted the rows in ascending order by the values shown in the **Avg % Warning** field.

**Figure 9-2 ISERV View Sorted in Ascending Order by Percentage Warning Threshold**

```

08NOV2000 13:37:16 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
>W1 =ISERV=====ALL=====*=====08NOV2000====13:36:52=MVIMS=====78===
CMD Serv  Parm                % Warning          Curr  Warn  Area Target
--- ----  -
          0.....50.....100 Value- Value- ----
#PROC FINANCE  1.0                1.00 100.00 WKLD IMSA
#PROC FINANCE  1.0                1.00 100.00 WKLD IMSB
ECSAT          5.0                9.00  90.00 STOR IMSA
ECSAT          7.0                9.00  90.00 STOR IMSB
ECSAT          8.9                9.00  90.00 STOR IMSC
ECSAT          9.3                9.00  90.00 STOR IMSF
DBIO           9.5                56.00 80.00 STOR IMSA
ECSAT         10.2                9.00  90.00 STOR IMSG
@RESP WPAYROLL 50.0                212.00 425.00 WKLD IMSB
@RESP WPAYROLL 52.4                212.00 425.00 WKLD IMSC
DBIO           63.0                56.00  80.00 STOR IMSA
@RESP PAYROLL  64.9                1.18  1.50 WKLD IMSG
@RESP WPAYROLL 66.0                212.00 425.00 WKLD IMSA
DBIO           70.0                56.00  80.00 STOR IMSA
DBIO           70.0                56.00  80.00 STOR IMSB
@RESP PAYROLL  75.0                1.18  1.50 WKLD IMSB
@RESP PAYROLL  75.0                1.18  1.50 WKLD IMSA
LGMSG         76.4                88.00  80 00 STOR IMSB

```

Although you can sort rows by any view field, you should restrict your sorts to only those fields whose values have the same meaning for every monitor shown in the view. It does not make sense to sort on the **Curr Value** field because different monitors collect data whose values are unrelated to each other. The **@RESP** monitor's response time in milliseconds is unrelated to the **DBIO** monitor's count of IMS database I/Os.

**Step 4** Enter **Order d** but *do not* press **Enter**.

**Step 5** Move the cursor over the **Avg % Warning** field and press **Enter**.

You should see the rows of the ISERV view sorted in descending order by the values shown in the **Avg % Warning** field.

**Tip:** You can sort view rows by either the **SOrt** or **Order** command. Both commands are functionally equivalent.

**Step 6** Move the cursor over the **Avg % Warning** field and press your **HELP** key.

You should see a pop-up help window that describes the **Avg Warning** field, as shown below. Find the sentence that gives the element name of the **Avg % Warning** field. Scroll forward if you do not see it in the first help screen. **MONIPWRN** is the element name of the **Avg % Warning** field.

```
Help          Interval Percent Warning          Help
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> CSR
-----

The Interval Percent Warning field displays the
percentage of the warning threshold set for the
data displayed on the view row.

The field displays the percent warning for data
collected over the current interval.

The element name for this field is MONIPWRN.

There are no hyperlinks defined for this element.

There are no filters defined for this element.

There are no thresholds defined for this element.
```

**Step 7** Close the Help window; type **Sort monipwrn.a**.

The rows of the ISERV view are sorted in ascending order by the values shown in the **Avg % Warning** field. In this form of the **Sort** and **Order** commands, you select the sort field by its element name.

### Summary of Sort Commands

The **Sort** and **Order** commands can be issued two ways:

- Type **Sort** or **Order A|D** in the **COMMAND** line, position the cursor over the sort field, and press **Enter**.
- Specify the **Sort** or **Order** command with the element name and either the A or D parameter in the following format:

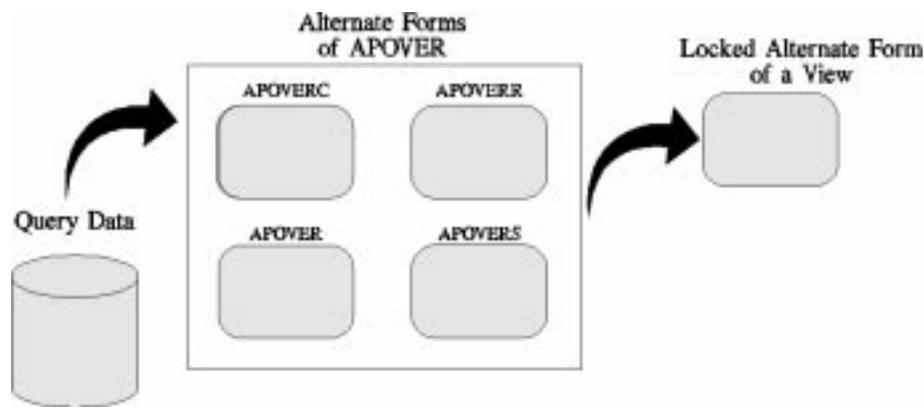
```
Sort element_name[A | D]
```

## Step 9b: Locking Views

This exercise shows how to retain the present data shown in your views without it being updated.

A VistaPoint view is composed of a *query* and a *form*. The query selects the data that appears in a view. The form specifies how the data is summarized and displayed. [Figure 9-3](#) illustrates the concept of views extracting data with a query and processing it through a form template that configures the appearance of the fields displayed on the screen.

**Figure 9-3** VistaPoint Views Composed of Queries and Forms



**Step 1** Display the APOVERC view.

Figure 9-4 on page 9-6 shows an example APOVERC cluster view. The FINANCE application shows poor response time over the current real-time period. Only 24% of the transactions occurring in the application are meeting their response time service objectives. But, the interval and session graphs show that the FINANCE transaction response times were much better recently. Something is happening in the current real-time period that is affecting response time performance.

Figure 9-4 APOVERC View

```

08NOV2000 13:36:52 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1      ALT WIN ==>
W1 =APOVERC=====ALL=====*=====08NOV2000====13:36:52=MVVP=====7===
CMD Appl      Realtime %Obj      Interval %Obj      Session %Obj Tot
-----
0.....50...100      0.....50...100      0.....50...100 Wk1
PAYROLL 98.26 ***** 79.18 ***** 89.23 ***** 12
FINANCE 24.24 **** 86.75 ***** 88.23 ***** 6
ALLBATCH 56.23 ***** 89.00 ***** 85.55 ***** 4
ACCTREC 97.33 ***** 89.75 ***** 92.34 ***** 6
ACCTPAY 96.33 ***** 95.30 ***** 96.89 *****
DEVLMNT 84.55 ***** 87.78 ***** 83.22 *****
PRODCNTN 82.90 ***** 85.89 ***** 82.50 *****

```

You need to lock the view to see if you can capture enough data to begin diagnosing the cause of the problem. If it is a transient event, the data may be lost when you refresh the view.

**Step 2** Type **Lock** to keep the present data shown in your APOVERC view.

The window information line **status** field changes to **L** to indicate that the view is locked.

**Step 3** Look at the time shown in the window information line.

**Step 4** Wait several seconds and then press **Enter**.

The window information line should show the same time that the **LOCK** command was entered. The view data should also be the same. Use the **LOCK** command when you need to display the same data and prevent it from being refreshed.

**Tip:** The **UNLOCK** command removes the window lock set with the **LOCK** command and allows a view to be refreshed.

**Step 5** Type **DATAR** to update the view but retain the view lock.

The **DATAR**refresh command allows a view to be refreshed even though it is locked. Your APOVERC view should be refreshed with new data and the window information line should show the current time. The status field shows **L** to indicate that the window is still locked.

**Step 6** Get help for the APOVERC view by typing **help apoverc** on the **COMMAND** line.

**Step 7** Scroll forward through the help window until you see a list of additional help topics for the APOVERC view.

Figure 9-5 List of APOVERC View Extended Help Topics

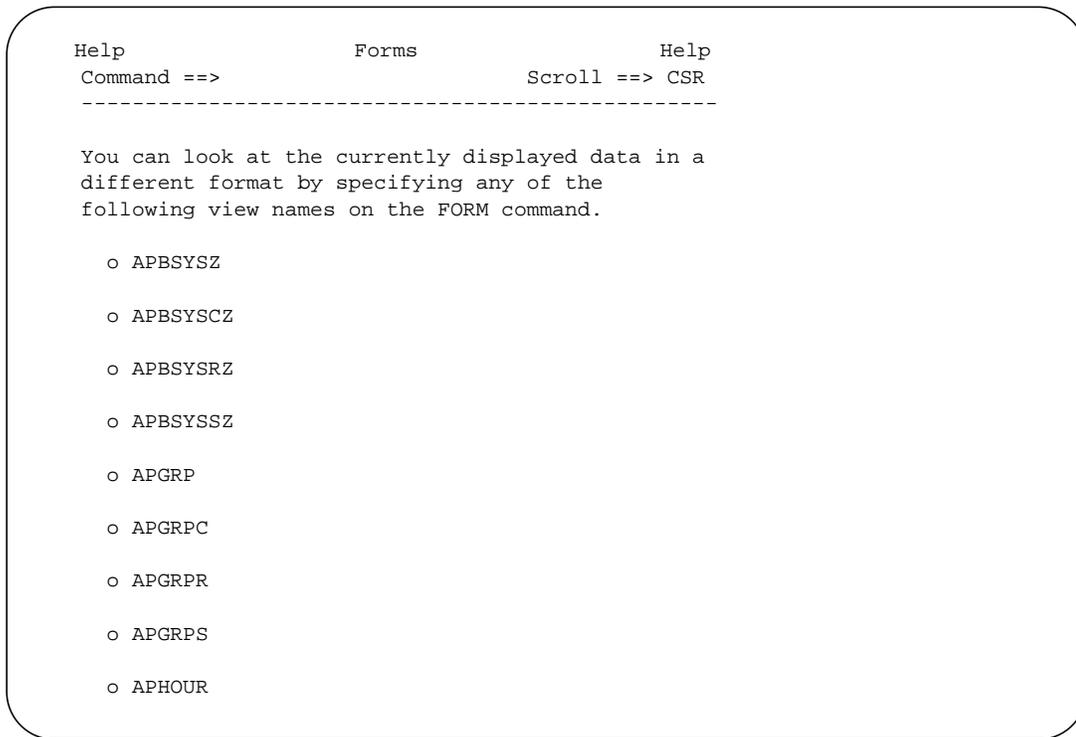
```

08NOV2000 13:36:52 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>
CURR WIN ==> 1          ALT WIN ==>
L1 =APOVERC=====ALL=====*=====08NOV2000====13:36:52=MVVP=====7===
CMD Appl          Realtime %Obj      Interval %Obj      Session %Obj Tot
                  0.....50...100    0.....50...100    0.....50...100 Wk1
PAYROLL 98.26.----- FINANCE
24.24| Help          MVVP Cluster Overview      Help |      6
ALLBATCH 56.23| Command ==>          Scroll ==> PAGE |      4
ACCTREC 97.33| ----- | *      6
ACCTPAY 96.33| | **
DEVLMNT 84.55| o Actions available from this view
PRODCNTN 82.90| o Elements in this view
| o Positional parameters
| o Keyword parameters
| o Forms that are valid for this view
| o Sort information
-----

```

**Step 8** Hyperlink to the Forms topic by moving the cursor over any character in the highlighted phrase **Forms that are valid for this view** and pressing **Enter**.

Figure 9-6 on page 9-8 shows the help window with a partial listing of alternate forms of APOVERC.

**Figure 9-6 List of Alternate APOVERC Views**

The alternate forms of the APOVERC view are most of VistaPoint's remaining views. Most of VistaPoint's views are alternate forms of each other.

**Step 9** Exit from the help windows and return to the APOVERC view.

The view should show the same data that you locked earlier in this exercise.

**Step 10** Refresh the view by typing **UNLOCK** and pressing **Enter**.

You should see the view refreshed with new data and the time change on the window information line.

**Step 11** Display the real-time view of the same data by typing **form apoverr**.

Figure 9-7 on page 9-9 shows the APOVERR real-time view, which is an alternate form of the APOVERC cluster view. Notice the time shown on the window information line did not change. The window information line also shows APOVERR as the form of the original APOVERC view.

Figure 9-7 APOVERR as an Alternate Form of the APOVERC View

```

19DEC2000 11:37:53 ----- INFORMATION DISPLAY -----
COMMAND ==>>
CURR WIN ==>> 1          ALT WIN ==>>
>W1 =APOVERC==APOVERR=(ALL=====*)19DEC2000==11:37:53====MVVP=====62
CMD Appl          Realtime %Obj  <= 80%- 90%- >   Total Worst Best  Avg
-----
0.....50...100  80%  90% 100% 100% Wklds %Obj  %Obj  Resp---
TSO              19.0              1              1  19.0  19.0  0.165
OLTPWORK        52.5              1              1  52.5  52.5  2.482
HSJCIDB2        100.0              2              6   0.0  100.0  0.001
GPTEST1         100.0              2              6   0.0  100.0  0.001
IHKCICS         100.0              1              2   0.0  100.0  0.001
FINANCE         100.0              1              5   0.0  100.0  0.001
CMR1            100.0              4  100.0  100.0  0.001
TESTIE          100.0              4  100.0  100.0  0.001
WILLIE          100.0              4  100.0  100.0  0.001
TESTWKLD        100.0              4  100.0  100.0  0.001
IHK             100.0              1  100.0  100.0  0.001
MARTYXX         100.0              1  100.0  100.0  0.001
SPURS           100.0              1  100.0  100.0  0.001
SCSCOMP         100.0              2  100.0  100.0  0.001
PUBCICS         100.0              4  100.0  100.0  0.001
MORTGAGE        100.0              4  100.0  100.0  0.001

```

The real-time interval of the original APOVERC cluster view shows the FINANCE workload is not meeting its response-time service objectives. Displaying the alternate real-time view uses the same data, but displays additional fields not shown in the original view.

**Step 12** Look at the interval alternate form by typing **form APOVER**.

You should see the same time on the window information line displayed from the APOVERC and APOVER views.

**Step 13** Look at the session alternate form by entering **form APOVERS**.

VistaPoint stacks alternate forms of views. You can shift back and forth between the alternate forms of a view that you have displayed in a session.

**Step 14** Enter **fprev** to display the APOVER view again.

**Step 15** Enter **fnext** to display APOVERS again.

**Step 16** Return to the APOVERC view by repeatedly pressing your END key until you reach the top of the view stack.

In this exercise, you displayed APOVERR, APOVER, and APOVERS forms of the APOVERC view in that order. You can shift between these views by entering the FNEXT or FPREF command to see the next or previous view in the stack.

**Table 9-1**            **Commands Used to Display Views**

<b>To do this...</b>	<b>Use this command...</b>
Shift forward to the next form in the stack	FNEXT
Shift backward to the previous form in the stack	FPREF
Return to the last form; if there are no more forms in the stack, return to the last query	END
Delete the current query and all its forms; return to the previous view	ENDQuery
Display a list of the filters currently in effect for both the query and the form	SHOWFILT
Update the data in one window without updating data in the others	DATARefresh

---

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# Chapter 10 What Next?

Congratulations. If you have completed the exercises in this book, you should have the basic skills to monitor your site's subsystems with MAINVIEW VistaPoint. One of the first things you might want to do is define some workloads and combine them into a VistaPoint application.

The exercises in this book taught you how to use some VistaPoint features. If you need more information about a topic, refer to the *MAINVIEW VistaPoint User Guide*.

The following table gives you a list of topics and references if you need to review some of the exercises.

To do this...	Refer to...
Start VistaPoint	"Starting VistaPoint and Other MAINVIEW Products" on page 1-1
Start other MAINVIEW products that work with VistaPoint	"Step 1b: Starting Other MAINVIEW Products" on page 1-11
Create a workload	"Step 2a: Creating a Workload" on page 2-2
Create a VistaPoint application	"Step 2b: Creating a VistaPoint Application" on page 2-10
Diagnose problems with VistaPoint's easy menu views	"Step 4a: Diagnosing Problems with Easy Menu Views" on page 4-3
Access MAINVIEW products with PLEX MANAGER	"Step 5a: Accessing MAINVIEW Products with PLEX MANAGER" on page 5-3
Switch view contexts	"Step 5b: Switching Contexts" on page 5-7
Display single system image definitions	"Step 5c: Displaying Single System Image Definitions" on page 5-12
Display a historical view	"Step 6a: Using the TIME Command" on page 6-2
Display data from multiple intervals	"Step 6b: Displaying Data from Multiple Intervals" on page 6-6
Shift between different time periods	"Step 6c: Moving between Time Periods" on page 6-10
Create a screen definition	"Step 7a: Creating a Screen Definition" on page 7-3

---

<b>To do this...</b>	<b>Refer to...</b>
Manage screen windows	"Step 7c: Managing Screen Windows" on page 7-12
Create a custom view	"Step 8a: Creating a New View" on page 8-3
Set a hyperlink between views	"Step 8b: Setting Hyperlinks between Views" on page 8-10
Include additional view fields	"Step 8c: Including Additional Fields" on page 8-16
Change a view heading	"Step 8d: Changing View Headings" on page 8-19
Move a field within a view	"Step 8e: Moving Fields" on page 8-20
Sort view data	"Step 9a: Sorting View Data" on page 9-2
Lock view data	"Step 9b: Locking Views" on page 9-5

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# Glossary

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

Since this glossary pertains to BMC Software-related products, some of the terms defined may 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.

<b>action</b>	Defined operation, such as modifying a MAINVIEW window, that is performed in response to a command. <i>See</i> object.
<b>active window</b>	Any MAINVIEW window in which data can be refreshed. <i>See</i> alternate window, current window, window.
<b>administrative view</b>	Display from which a product's management tasks are performed, such as the DSLIST view for managing historical data sets. <i>See</i> view.
<b>ALT WIN field</b>	Input field that allows you to specify the window identifier for an alternate window where the results of a hyperlink are displayed. <i>See</i> alternate window.
<b>Alternate Access</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW Alternate Access.
<b>alternate form</b>	View requested through the FORM command that changes the format of a previously displayed view to show related information. <i>See also</i> form, query.

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<b>alternate window</b>	(1) Window that is specifically selected to display the results of a hyperlink. (2) Window whose identifier is defined to the ALT WIN field. <i>Contrast with</i> current window. <i>See</i> active window, window, ALT WIN field.
<b>analyzer</b>	(1) Online display that presents a snapshot of status and activity data and indicates problem areas. (2) Component of CMF MONITOR. <i>See</i> CMF MONITOR Analyzer.
<b>application</b>	(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 for VTAM</li> <li>• MAINVIEW VistaPoint (for CICS, DB2, DBCTL, and IMS workloads)</li> </ul>
<b>BBPARM</b>	<i>See</i> parameter library.

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<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 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.

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**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.

**CMRSTAT**

MAINVIEW for CICS data set that stores both CICS operational statistic records, at 5-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 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.

### **contention**

Occurs when there are more requests for service than there are servers available.

### **context**

In a Plex Manager view, field that contains the name of a target or group of targets specified with the CONTEXT command. *See* scope, service point, SSI context, target context.

**CONTEXT command** Specifies either a MAINVIEW product and a specific target for that product (*see* target context) or a MAINVIEW product and a name representing one or more targets (*see* SSI context) for that product.

---

**control statement** (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.

**coupling facility monitoring (CFMON)**

Coupling facility views that monitor the activity of your system's coupling facilities.

**CPO**

Customized Product Offering. Delivery and installation technique that allows any combination of BMC Software SMP/E-maintainable products to be distributed on a product tape to a customer and installed quickly. The CPO product tape contains libraries required for product customization and execution, plus SMP distribution libraries and data sets needed for application of SMP maintenance.

**current data**

Data that reflects the system in its current state. The two types of current data are realtime data and interval data. *Contrast with* historical data. *See also* interval data, realtime data.

**current window**

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. *Contrast with* alternate window. *See* active window, window.

**DASD**

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.

**DASD ADVISOR**

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.

**data collector**

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 services, OS/390 control blocks, CMF MONITOR Extractor control blocks, and other sources. *Contrast with* extractor.

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<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 mainframes.
<b>DMR</b>	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for DB2.
<b>DMS</b>	(Data Management System) <i>See</i> CA-Disk.
<b>DMS2HSM</b>	Component of MAINVIEW SRM that facilitates the conversion of CA-Disk, formerly known as DMS, to HSM.
<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>	Component of MAINVIEW SRM that provides online monitoring and reporting to help storage managers use DFHSM efficiently.
<b>EasyPOOL</b>	Component of MAINVIEW SRM 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.
<b>EasySMS</b>	Component of MAINVIEW SRM 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.
<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> .

### **Enterprise Storage Automation**

Component of MAINVIEW SRM that integrates powerful event management technology and storage monitoring technology to provide significant storage automation capabilities and solutions. Storage occurrences are defined to generate events in the form of messages that provide an early warning system for storage problems and are routed to MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR to be viewed.

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<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 Enter. 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 PF1 (HELP). In some products, field help is accessible from the screen help that is displayed when you press PF1.
<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>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.

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<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 realtime 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.
<b>hyperlink</b>	<p>(1) Preset field in a view or an EXPAND line on a display that permits you to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access cursor-sensitive help</li> <li>• Issue commands</li> <li>• Link to another view or display</li> </ul> <p>The transfer can be either within a single product or to a related display/view in a different MAINVIEW product. Generally, hyperlinked fields are highlighted. (2) Cursor-activated short path from a topic or term in online help to related information. <i>See also</i> fast path.</p>
<b>Image log</b>	<p>Collection of screen-display records. Image logs may be created for both the BBI-SS PAS and the BBI terminal session (TS).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The TS Image log is a single data set that wraps around when full.</p>

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## 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 realtime data.

### InTune

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

### IRUF

IMS Resource Utilization File (IRUF). IRUFs can be either detailed (one event, one record) or summarized (more than one event, one record). A detailed IRUF is created by processing the IMS system log through a program called IMFLEEDIT. A summarized IRUF is created by processing one or more detailed IRUFs, one or more summarized IRUFs, or a combination of both, through a sort program and the TASCOSTR program.

### job activity view

Report about address space consumption of resources. *See* view.

### journal

Special-purpose data set that stores the chronological records of operator and system actions.

### Journal log

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.

### line command

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.

### line command column

Command input column on the left side of a view or display. *Contrast with* COMMAND line.

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**Log Edit**

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).

**MAINVIEW**

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 enterprise.

**MAINVIEW Alternate Access**

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

**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 realtime application performance analysis and monitoring for CICS system management.

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

**MAINVIEW for DBCTL (MVDBC)**

Product that provides realtime 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 realtime application performance analysis and monitoring for IMS management.

**MAINVIEW for IP**

Product that monitors OS/390 mission-critical application performance as it relates to IP stack usage. Collected data includes: connections, response time statistics, application availability, application throughput, and IP configuration.

**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 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 Selection Menu**

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

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**MAINVIEW Storage Resource Monitor (SRM)**

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

**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, and OS/390. Data is summarized at the level of detail needed; e.g., reports may be for a single target, an OS/390 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.

**MV MANAGER for CICS**

*See* MAINVIEW for CICS.

**MV MANAGER for DB2**

*See* MAINVIEW for DB2.

**MV MANAGER for MVS**

*See* MAINVIEW for OS/390.

**MVALARM**

*See* MAINVIEW Alarm Manager.

**MVCICS**

*See* MAINVIEW for CICS.

**MVDB2**

*See* MAINVIEW for DB2.

**MVDBC**

*See* MAINVIEW for DBCTL.

**MVIMS**

*See* MAINVIEW for IMS.

**MVMQ**

*See* MAINVIEW for MQSeries.

**MVMVS**

*See* MAINVIEW for OS/390.

**MVSRM**

*See* MAINVIEW Storage Resource Manager (SRM).

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<b>MVSRMHSM</b>	<i>See EasyHSM.</i>
<b>MVSRMSGC</b>	<i>See SG-Control.</i>
<b>MVSRMSGD</b>	<i>See StorageGUARD.</i>
<b>MVSRMSGP</b>	<i>See StorageGUARD.</i>
<b>MVUSS</b>	<i>See MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services.</i>
<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>MVVP</b>	<i>See MAINVIEW VistaPoint.</i>
<b>MVVTAM</b>	<i>See MAINVIEW for VTAM.</i>
<b>MVWEB</b>	<i>See MAINVIEW for WebSphere.</i>
<b>nested help</b>	Multiple layers of help pop-up windows. Each successive layer is accessed by hyperlinking 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 data collectors, including the CMF MONITOR Extractor. Used by MAINVIEW for OS/390, MAINVIEW for USS, and CMF MONITOR products. <i>See</i> PAS.
<b>parameter library</b>	<p>Data set comprised of members containing 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>

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These can be

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

**PAS** Product address space. Used by the MAINVIEW products. Contains data collectors and other product functions. *See* OS/390 product address space (PAS), BBI subsystem product address space (BBI-SS PAS).

**performance group workload**

MVS/SP-defined collection of address spaces. *See* service class workload, workload definition.

**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 window**

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

**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 comprised of members containing 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 comprised of members containing 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.

### **realtime data**

Performance data as it exists at the moment of inquiry. Realtime data is recorded during the smallest unit of time for data collection. *Contrast with* historical data. *See also* current data and interval data.

### **Resource Analyzer**

Online realtime displays used to analyze IMS resources and determine which are affected by specific workload problems.

### **Resource Monitor**

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

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<b>row</b>	(1) Horizontal component of a view or display comprising all the fields pertaining to a single device, address space, user, etc. (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>	<p>Time between data samples.</p> <p>For the CMF MONITOR Extractor, this is the time specified in the extractor control statements (usually 1 to 5 seconds).</p> <p>For realtime data, the cycle is not fixed. Data is sampled each time you press Enter.</p>
<b>sample library</b>	<p>Data set comprised of members each of which contains one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample JCL that can be edited to perform specific functions</li> <li>• A macro that is referenced in the assembly of user-written services</li> <li>• A 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> <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.

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<b>selection view</b>	In MAINVIEW products, view displaying a list of available views.
<b>service class workload</b>	OS/390- or MAINVIEW for OS/390-defined collection of address spaces.  If you are running MVS 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.  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.
<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. There are no OS/390-related measures of service for started task workloads.
<b>service point</b>	Specification, to MAINVIEW, of the services required to enable a specific product. Services may be actions, selectors, or views. Each target (e.g., CICS, DB2, or IMS) has its own service point.  The PLEX view lists all the defined service points known to the CAS to which the terminal session is connected.
<b>service request block (SRB)</b>	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. <i>See also</i> task control block.
<b>service select code</b>	Code entered to invoke analyzers, monitors, and general services. This code is also the name of the individual service.
<b>session</b>	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.
<b>SG-Auto</b>	Component of MAINVIEW SRM that provides early warning notification of storage anomalies and automated responses to those anomalies based on conditions in the storage subsystem.
<b>SG-Control</b>	Component of MAINVIEW SRM that provides real-time monitoring, budgeting, and control of DASD space utilization.

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**single system image (SSI)**

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

**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.

**statistics interval** 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).

**StopX37/II** Component of MAINVIEW SRM that provides enhancements to OS/390 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.

**StorageGUARD** Component of MAINVIEW SRM that monitors and reports on DASD consumption and provides historical views to help control current and future DASD usage.

**summary view** 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.

**SYSPROG services** Component of MAINVIEW for OS/390. Over 100 services that detect, diagnose, and correct OS/390 system problems as they occur. Accessible from the OS/390 Performance and Control Main Menu. Note that this is also available as a stand-alone product MAINVIEW SYSPROG Services.

**system resource** *See* object.

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<b>target</b>	Entity monitored by one or more MAINVIEW products, such as an OS/390 image, IMS or DB2 subsystem, 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.
<b>task control block (TCB)</b>	Address space-specific control block that represents a unit of work that is dispatched in the address space in which it was created. <i>See also</i> service request block.
<b>TCB</b>	<i>See</i> task control block.
<b>terminal session (TS)</b>	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 standalone address space for EXCP/VTAM access).
<b>TDIR</b>	<i>See</i> trace log directory.
<b>threshold</b>	Specified value used to determine whether the data in a field meets specific criteria.
<b>TLDS</b>	<i>See</i> trace log data set.
<b>total mode</b>	Usage mode in CMFMON wherein certain columns of data reflect the cumulative value between collection intervals. Invoked by the DELta OFF command. <i>See also</i> collection interval, delta mode.
<b>trace</b>	(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.
<b>trace log data set (TLDS)</b>	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).
<b>trace log directory (TDIR)</b>	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.

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<b>transaction</b>	Specific set of input data that initiates a predefined process or job.
<b>Transaction Accountant</b>	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 timeframe 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 PF1 (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.

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**window information line**

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 timeframe for which the data in the window is relevant. *See also* window status field.

**window number**

Sequential number assigned by MAINVIEW to each window when it is opened. The window number is the second character in the window status field. *See also* window status field.

**window status**

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. *See also* window information line, window status field.

**window status field**

Field on the window information line that shows the current status and assigned number of the window. *See also* window number, window status.

**windows mode**

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. *Contrast with* full-screen mode.

**WLM workload**

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.

**workflow**

Measure of system activity that indicates how efficiently system resources are serving the jobs in a workload.

**workload**

(1) Systematic grouping of units of work (e.g., address spaces, CICS transactions, IMS transactions) according to classification criteria established by a system administrator. (2) In OS/390, group of service classes within a service definition.

**workload activity view**

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.

**Workload Analyzer**

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.

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**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 may include measures of performance such as response times and batch turnaround times.



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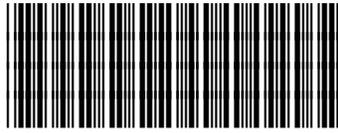
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# Notes



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