

MAINVIEW® SRM Enterprise Storage Automation User Guide

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

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



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About This Book

This book contains detailed information about MAINVIEW® Storage Resource Manager Enterprise Storage Automation by BMC Software (formerly known as RESOLVE® SRM Enterprise Storage Automation). This guide is intended for storage administrators, systems programmers, data center support personnel, applications programmers, performance analysts, and anyone responsible for monitoring enterprise storage.

To use this book, you should be familiar with the following items:

- OS/390, job control language (JCL), and the Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF)
- A basic understanding of MAINVIEW SRM is required to use Enterprise Storage Automation. If you have never used MAINVIEW SRM products, read the following chapters in the MAINVIEW SRM *User Guide and Reference*:
 - the chapter pertaining to syntax to understand MAINVIEW SRM syntax and architecture
 - the chapter pertaining to SVOS to understand how MAINVIEW SRM components are started and stopped and how they communicate
 - the chapter pertaining to functions to understand how MAINVIEW SRM component functions control the runtime services of MAINVIEW SRM

How This Book Is Organized

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

Chapter/Appendix	Description
Chapter 1, "Introduction"	provides a brief overview of Enterprise Storage Automation
Chapter 2, "Defining Event Solutions"	describes how to define user event solutions, activate and inactivate system event solution modes, and override default system event solution definition values
Chapter 3, "Generating User Event Solutions"	contains the information that you need to generate user event solutions through filter list and rule list parameters of MAINVIEW SRM component functions
Chapter 4, "Activating Solutions and Routing Events"	describes how to activate definition members and route user and system solution events
Chapter 5, "Implementing Predefined Solutions"	describes predefined storage event solutions
Chapter 6, "System Event Solution Definition Values"	describes system event solution definition values
Chapter 7, "Viewing Events"	describes how to view events through an AutoOPERATOR console

Related Documentation

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 x explains, these publications are available on request from BMC Software.

Category	Document	Description
MAINVIEW common documents	<i>OS/390 and z/OS Installer Guide</i> <i>MAINVIEW Installation Requirements Guide</i> <i>MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide</i> <i>Using MAINVIEW</i> <i>MAINVIEW Administration Guide</i> <i>Implementing Security for MAINVIEW</i>	provide instructions for installing, configuring, using, and administering MAINVIEW
MAINVIEW SRM customization documents	<i>MAINVIEW SRM Customization Guide</i>	provides instructions for configuring and customizing MAINVIEW SRM for OS/390 including Enterprise Storage Automation
core documents	<i>MAINVIEW SRM User Guide and Reference</i>	provides information common to all MAINVIEW SRM products and high-level navigation
	<i>MAINVIEW SRM Reference Summary</i>	provides information about global system parameters, filter and rule list parameters, and functions for all MAINVIEW SRM products
	<i>MAINVIEW SRM EasyHSM User Guide and Reference</i> <i>MAINVIEW SRM EasyPOOL User Guide and Reference</i> <i>MAINVIEW SRM EasySMS User Guide and Reference</i> <i>MAINVIEW SRM SG-Control User Guide and Reference</i> <i>MAINVIEW SRM StopX37/II User Guide and Reference</i> <i>MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD User Guide and Reference</i>	contain information you need to generate events through MAINVIEW SRM filter list and rule list technology
other BMC required products	<i>AutoOPERATOR Advanced Automation Guide for CLIST EXECs</i> <i>AutoOPERATOR Advanced Automation Guide for REXX EXECs</i> <i>AutoOPERATOR Basic Automation Guide</i> <i>AutoOPERATOR Customization Guide</i> <i>AutoOPERATOR Options User Guide</i> <i>AutoOPERATOR Reference Summary</i>	contain information you need to install and use the AutoOPERATOR component of MAINVIEW SRM
supplemental documents	release notes, flashes, technical bulletins	provides additional information about the product

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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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 section provides examples of the conventions used in this book and explains how to read ISPF panel-flow diagrams and syntax statements.

General Conventions

This book uses the following general conventions:

Item	Example
information that you are instructed to type	Type SEARCH DB in the designated field.
specific (standard) keyboard key names	Press Enter .
field names, text on a panel	Type the appropriate entry in the Command field.
directories, file names, Web addresses	The BMC Software home page is at www.bmc.com .
nonspecific key names, option names	Use the HELP function key. KEEPDICTIONARY option
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.
single-step procedures	»» To enable incremental backups, type y and press Enter at the next prompt.

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.

Syntax Statements

Syntax statements appear in Courier. The following example shows a sample syntax statement:

```
COMMAND KEYWORD1 [KEYWORD2 |KEYWORD3] KEYWORD4={YES |NO}
      file_name...
```

The following table explains conventions for syntax statements and provides examples:

Item	Example
Items in italic type represent variables that you must replace with a name or value. Use an underscore for variables with more than one word.	<code>dtsbackup <i>control_directory</i></code>
Brackets indicate a group of options. You can choose at least one of the items in the group, but none of them is required. Do not type the brackets when you enter the option. A comma means that you can choose one or more of the listed options. You must use a comma to separate the options if you choose more than one option.	<code>[<i>table_name, column_name, field</i>]</code>
Braces enclose a list of required items. You must enter at least one of the items. Do not type the braces when you enter the item.	<code>{<i>DBD_name table_name</i>}</code>
A vertical bar means that you can choose only one of the listed items. In the example, you would choose either <i>commit</i> or <i>cancel</i> .	<code>{commit cancel}</code>
An ellipsis indicates that you can repeat the previous item or items as many times as necessary.	<code><i>column_name</i> . . .</code>

Chapter 1 Introduction

Enterprise Storage Automation integrates powerful event management technology and storage monitoring technology to provide significant storage automation capabilities and solutions. With Enterprise Storage Automation, storage occurrences are defined to generate events in the form of messages. These events provide an early warning system for storage problems and are routed to user-specified destinations for central viewing and management.

Why Use Enterprise Storage Automation?

With Enterprise Storage Automation, you can

- create user storage-event solutions

You can create your own solutions for events that require a particular response or alert in your storage environment. You create user events through MAINVIEW SRM filter and rule list technology.

- implement predefined storage-event solutions

Out-of-the-box solutions for trapping storage-related MVS messages are available for you to modify for use at your installation. These solutions are not implemented through MAINVIEW SRM filter and rule list technology.

- activate system storage-event solutions

These events are internal to the Enterprise Storage Automation software and have been identified by BMC as critical to most installations. System events are generated through MAINVIEW SRM filter and rule list technology. You can turn system events on and off, and you have limited override access to them.

- view storage events from an AutoOPERATOR console
- use the AutoOPERATOR rules-based processor to automate actions in response to events defined in Enterprise Storage Automation

How Enterprise Storage Automation Works

You define user event solutions and override values for system event solutions in an SMEVNTxx Enterprise Storage Automation PARMLIB member. You must create an entry in SMEVNTxx for each user event solution that you create and each system event solution that you activate.

Storage-related MVS messages are trapped through the AutoOPERATOR component of MAINVIEW SRM. You implement predefined MVS storage event solutions through AutoOPERATOR PARMLIB members.

User and System Events

Defining Events

SMEVNTxx is activated by a SET statement parameter specified in an SMMSYSxx member when you start Enterprise Storage Automation. This parameter identifies the SMEVNTxx member to use for the configuration of Enterprise Storage Automation that is being started.

When you define an event solution, you specify

- the unique identifier assigned to the event
- the activity mode of the event
- the severity of the event
- the specific destination(s) to which the event is routed
- whether to override system event values
- text for the event

For more information, see Chapter 2, “Defining Event Solutions.”

Generating Events

Storage event solutions are generated through filter list and rule list parameters of Enterprise Storage Automation functions. You specify the thresholds and conditions to generate an event on INC/EXC statement parameters in FLSTxx and RLSTxx members.

For more information, see Chapter 3, “Generating User Event Solutions.”

Activating and Routing Events

You activate the event members you define in SMEVNT $_{xx}$ and identify where events are to be routed by specifying SET statement parameters in an SMMSYS $_{xx}$ Enterprise Storage Automation PARMLIB member.

For more information, see Chapter 4, “Activating Solutions and Routing Events.”

Event Fields and Format

Event fields are arranged in the following format:

```
SVW {U | I} event_id sev_code {func_name | SYSTEM} job_name sys_id
text
```

The value SVW is the prefix for user and system events.

The value U is a user-specified value on an EVENTID parameter if the event is a user event. If the event is a system event, the value I is assigned by the system and cannot be modified by the user.

The variable *event_id* represents a user-specified value on an EVENTID parameter if the event is a user event. If the event is a system event, the ID is assigned by the system and cannot be modified by the user.

The variable *sev_code* represents a user-specified value on a SEV parameter if the event is a user event. If the event is a system event, the code is either supplied by the system or is overridden with a user-specified value.

The variable *func_name* represents the 8-byte name of the function that generated the event if the event is a user event. If the event is a system event, the value SYSTEM is displayed.

The variable *job_name* represents the 8-byte name of the job that was running when the event was generated.

The variable *sys_id* represents the 8-byte identifier of the OS/390 system that was running when the event was generated.

The variable *text* represents the 218-byte message text defined by the user on a TEXT parameter if the event is a user event. If the event is a system event, the message is either supplied by the system or is overridden with a user-specified message.

For more information, see Chapter 6, “System Event Solution Definition Values.” The events described there do not contain the SYSTEM, JOBNAME, or SYS ID fields.

Predefined Event Solutions

Predefined event solutions are generated by AutoOPERATOR rules. A rule is a two-part conditional statement. When the conditions specified in the first part of the statement are met, the actions in the second part of the statement are performed. Some rules use variables and some are time-initiated. Rules are organized into sets of related rules in the AutoOPERATOR Rules Processor. RULSRS is the AutoOPERATOR rule set for predefined Enterprise Storage Automation solutions.

The predefined storage solutions are listed in the following table. Rules can be modified through the AutoOPERATOR Rules Processor. For more information, see the *AutoOPERATOR Basic Automation Guide*.

Table 1-1 **Predefined Storage Event Solutions**

Solution	PARMLIB Member
"Initialization Solution" on page 5-2	SRSVARG
"HSM Held Resource Solution" on page 5-3	SSVHVAR
"HSM Waiting Solution" on page 5-5	SRSVARW
"HSM Duplicate Request Solution" on page 5-7	SRSVARD
"HSM Commands and Replies Solution" on page 5-9	none
"HSM Alert Solution" on page 5-10	none
"HSM Message Suppression Solution" on page 5-13	none
"ADSM Hung Session Solution" on page 5-19	SRSVARD

Note: PARMLIB member SRSVARG for the Initialization solution is a prerequisite for all of the other solutions.

After you update parameters in an AutoOPERATOR PARMLIB member, you can reset variable values by using the following AutoOPERATOR console command:

```
%SETVAR xxxxxxx
```

The variable xxxxxxx represents the name of the PARMLIB member that contains the changed values.

How Enterprise Storage Automation Is Controlled

Starting and Stopping

Enterprise Storage Automation can be started only after SVOS has started and after AutoOPERATOR is started. Use the following SVOS console command to start Enterprise Storage Automation:

```
S SVESA
```

Enterprise Storage Automation can be stopped only after SVOS is stopped and after AutoOPERATOR is stopped. Use the following SVOS console command to stop Enterprise Storage Automation:

```
/P SVESA
```

Refreshing User and System Events

You can refresh a user or system event member by using the refresh line command. You can also use an SVOS console command to refresh events.

The following command refreshes only the event member (SMEVNTxx) parameters:

```
/SVOS R,EVNT=xx
```

The variable *xx* represents the suffix of the event member.

The following command rebuilds Enterprise Storage Automation and refreshes parameters for all events specified in SMMSYSxx:

```
/SVOS R,SYS=xx
```

The variable *xx* represents the suffix of the SMMSYSxx member that specifies the event member.

For more information about SVOS, see the *MAINVIEW SRM User Guide and Reference*.

Chapter 2 Defining Event Solutions

This chapter contains the information that you need to

- define user event solutions
- activate and inactivate system event solution modes
- override default system event solution definition values

SMEVNTxx Parameters

Event solutions are defined on SET statement parameters in an SMEVNTxx MAINVIEW SRM PARMLIB member. In SMEVNTxx, you

- must create an entry for each user event solution that you want to generate
- must create an entry for each system event solution that you want to activate
- can override default system event solution parameter values for any of the parameters described in this chapter; for more information, see Chapter 6, “System Event Solution Definition Values.”

The SET statement parameters in the following table are used to define event solutions.

Parameter	Description
EVENTID	identifies the event
MODE	sets the event to active or inactive
SEV	indicates the urgency of the event
DEST	routes the event

Parameter	Description
TEXT	specifies the text of the event message
OVERRIDE	specifies that default system event parameters are to be replaced

Parameter Explanations

EVENTID

Purpose: specifies an event identifier

Syntax: `EVENTID=xxxxx`

The variable `xxxxx` represents a 5-character event ID. The value specified on this parameter is appended to the characters `SVW`.

The severity indicator specified for an event (see “SEV” on page 2-3) will be appended to `SVWxxxxx` to form a 9-character message header.

You should place the value `U` in the first position of the event ID if the event is a user-defined event. The value `I` is reserved for system events and must not be used in the first position of a user-defined event ID.

For user events, this event ID must match the event ID specified on the SET statement `EVENTID` parameter in the filter list or rule list member that generates the event. For more information, see Chapter 3, “Generating User Event Solutions.”

For system events, this event ID must match the system event ID assigned to the event. For more information, see Chapter 6, “System Event Solution Definition Values.”

Required: yes

Default: none

MODE

Purpose: sets an event to active or inactive to turn event generation off or on.

If the event mode is inactive, event generation will be bypassed when the function that generates it is processed.

Syntax: MODE=ACTIVE/INACTIVE

Required: yes

Default: System events are defined as inactive. If you want to activate a system event, you must change the value on this parameter to MODE=ACTIVE.

Refreshing an event member reactivates an event. The refresh command is /SVOS R,EVNT=*xx*.

The variable *xx* represents the suffix of an event member.

SEV

Purpose: indicates the urgency of an event.

The severity indicator is appended to the end of SVW*xxxxx* to form a 9-character header for an event message.

Syntax: SEV=*x*

The variable *x* represents a single alphabetic or numeric character. It is recommended that you use one of the following characters:

- **I**—(informational messages)
- **W**—(warning messages)
- **E**—(error messages)
- **S**—(serious error messages)

Required: no

Default: none

DEST

Purpose: routes an event to an AutoOPERATOR console for central viewing and management

Syntax: DEST=AOO

AOO routes the event to all AutoOPERATOR subsystem consoles specified on the AOO_SUBSYS parameter(s) in SMMSYSxx. For more information, see Chapter 4, “Activating Solutions and Routing Events.”

AOO routes an event message to the AutoOPERATOR console.

Note: Events routed to AutoOPERATOR may be responded to automatically on receipt if you create AutoOPERATOR rules for them.

Required: no

Default: DEST=AOO

TEXT

Purpose: specifies the text of the event message

Syntax: TEXT='xxxxx...'

The variable *xxxxx* represents the text enclosed in single quotation marks (') and can contain variables from the function generating the event. The total length of the text can be a maximum of 218 bytes once the variables are expanded. If the text is greater than 218 bytes after variable expansion, it is truncated word by word until it is 218 bytes or less.

Variables used on the TEXT= parameter must be based on INC/EXC statement parameters for functions that generate events. A text variable consists of an ampersand (&) followed by an INC/EXC statement parameter name valid for the function that generates the event. When the event is generated, the value of the parameter is passed to the event and replaces the parameter name in the text. If you specify an invalid parameter name, Enterprise Storage Automation cannot replace the variable in the text with a data value. When a text variable error is encountered, one of the following messages rather than a data value is displayed in the text:

&variable(INVALID FOR FUNCTION)

indicates the parameter name used in the variable is not a valid parameter for the function that generates the event

&variable(VARIABLE NAME INVALID)

indicates the parameter name used in the variable contains more than 11 characters (parameter names are 11 characters or less) or that the variable specified is not a valid MAINVIEW SRM parameter

&variable(TEXT INVALID)

indicates that either an ampersand(&) was specified without a parameter name in the variable or an error occurred when the parser was attempting to locate the data value for the parameter specified

&variable(NOT INC/EXC PARAMETER)

indicates the parameter name used in the variable is not a valid INC/EXC statement parameter for the function attempting to generate the event and is probably a SET statement parameter

Note: Parameters used as text variables are restricted to INC/EXC statement parameters. You may not use SET statement parameter names as variables.

To continue a line of text to the next line, place a nonblank character in column 72 of the line to be continued. The first character in the next line is appended to the last character in the previous line. If you need a blank space to appear in the text following the character in column 72, place a quotation mark (') in the first position of the new line and a space after the quotation mark.

Required: yes

Default: none

OVERRIDE=

Purpose: allows you to replace default values for system events.

Syntax: **OVERRIDE=Y/N**

When **OVERRIDE=Y** is specified in an entry, the values you specify on the other parameters in the entry replace the system event default values.

Required: no

Default: none

Example

The following SET statement examples show how event definition parameters can be used.

The parameters in this example override system event I1001 to a mode of active.

```
SET  EVENTID=I1001
      OVERRIDE=Y
      MODE=ACT
```

Example

The parameters in this example are for the SGDPOOL function and display information from the SGDPOOL record.

```
SET  EVENTID=U0002
      SEV=I    MODE=ACT
      TEXT='POOL &SGDP_POOL RVANCL &SGDP_RVANCL ARRAY CAPACITY      X
            SGDP_RVAARC  FREE SPACE COLLECTED &SGDP_RVAFSC FREE SPACE  X
            NOT COLLECTED &SGDP_RVAFSNC '  DEST=(AOO)
```

Chapter 3 Generating User Event Solutions

This chapter contains the information that you need to generate user event solutions through filter list and rule list parameters of MAINVIEW SRM component functions.

Note: The USEVARS function does not support event generation.

FLSTxx and RLSTxx Parameters

User event solutions are generated by SET statement and INC/EXC statement parameters in FLSTxx and RLSTxx MAINVIEW SRM PARMLIB members. In FLSTxx and RLSTxx members

- user event solutions are identified on SET statement parameters
- the thresholds and conditions that generate a user event solution are specified on INC/EXC statement parameters that follow the SET statement

SET Statement Parameters

The SET statement parameter in the following table is used to generate user event solutions:

Parameter	Description
EVENTID	identifies a user event solution defined in an SMEVNTxx member

INC/EXC Statement Parameters

With the exception of the USERVARS function, filter list or rule list member INC/EXC statement parameters may be used to generate a user event solution for any installed MAINVIEW SRM component function.

Note: The MODE parameter in an FLST/RLST member affects only function processing. It does not affect event generation. For example, if you specify MODE=INACT and EVENTID=U00001 in an FLST/RLST member, processing of the function will be bypassed but event U00001 will be generated. To turn an event off, you must specify MODE=INACTIVE in SMEVNTxx.

The *MAINVIEW SRM User Guide and Reference* contains a quick reference guide for the MAINVIEW SRM functions and components that support the functions. For more information, see the component user guides.

Parameter Explanations

EVENTID=

Purpose: specifies the identifier assigned to the user event in SMEVNTxx

Syntax: EVENTID=xxxxx

The variable xxxxx represents the 5-character string specified on the EVENTID parameter in SMEVENTxx.

Required: yes

Default: none

Example

The following statement examples show how event generation parameters can be used.

The parameters in this example are used in the SGDVOL function to display event U0003 whenever an RVA volume has a shared physical capacity greater than 1 MB (the field is in one-tenth MB values).

```
SET  MODE=ACT  EVENTID=U0003
      INC  SGDV_RVAIND = YES
      INC  SGDV_RVAPCS > 10
```

Example

The parameters in the following example are for the SGDPOOL function and display event U0002 whenever an RVA frame has a net capacity load greater than 10 MB.

```
SET  SET MODE=ACT EVENTID=U0002
      INC SGDP_RVAIND = YES
      INC SGDP_RVANCL = 100
```



Chapter 4 Activating Solutions and Routing Events

This chapter contains the information that you need to

- activate definition members for user and system event solutions
- route user and system solution events to AutoOPERATOR consoles
- User and System Event Solutions

You activate the user and system event solution members that you define in SMEVNT $_{xx}$ and establish connections to AutoOPERATOR through SET statement parameters in an SMMSYS $_{xx}$ MAINVIEW SRM PARMLIB member.

The SET statement parameters in the following table are used to activate events and establish connections:

Parameter	Description
EVNT	activates the event solution definition member to be used for the configuration of MAINVIEW SRM that is running
AOO_SUBSYS	connects Enterprise Storage Automation to the AutoOPERATOR subsystem(s) to receive events for viewing on an AutoOPERATOR console

Parameter Explanations

EVNT

Purpose: specifies the suffix you assign to the name of the SMEVNT $_{xx}$ event solution definition member; for more information, see Chapter 2, “Defining Event Solutions.”

Syntax: EVNT= $_{xx}$

The variable *xx* represents the 2-character suffix of the SMEVNT_{xx} member name.

Required: no

Default: 00

AOO_SUBSYS

Purpose: specifies the AutoOPERATOR subsystems that are to receive events. You may specify up to three AutoOPERATOR subsystems.

Syntax: AOO_SUBSYS=*xxx/xxx,xxx,xxx/(xxx,xxx,xxx)*

The variables *xxx* represent the 4-character subsystem names that correspond to the values specified on the SS parameter in the AutoOPERATOR JCL.

Required: Yes, if routing to AutoOPERATOR

Default: none

Predefined Event Solutions

You must invoke a REXX EXEC (COSRRETS) in the AutoOPERATOR rules processor to route predefined solution events to the AutoOPERATOR console. To route predefined solution events to the AutoOPERATOR console, follow the instructions in the next table.

Step	Action
1.	From the AutoOPERATOR Primary Option menu, select Option 8 , Basic and Advanced Automation. The Automation menu is displayed.
2.	From Automation menu, select Option 2 , Display/Modify Rules and Rule Sets. The Automation Control panel is displayed.
3.	Type S in the line command field next to the RULSRS rule set.
4.	Press Enter . The Rule Processor Detail Control panel is displayed.
5.	Type A1 in the Primary Command field.
6.	Press Enter . The Action Specification panel is displayed.
7.	In the EXEC Name/Parms field, type COSRETS .
8.	Member COSRETS is displayed.
9.	Follow the user instructions in the member.

Chapter 5 Implementing Predefined Solutions

The following predefined storage event solutions are described in this chapter:

Initialization Solution	5-2
HSM Held Resource Solution.	5-3
HSM Waiting Solution	5-5
HSM Duplicate Request Solution.	5-7
HSM Commands and Replies Solution	5-9
HSM Alert Solution	5-10
HSM Message Suppression Solution	5-13
ADSM Hung Session Solution	5-19

Initialization Solution

The Initialization solution is used to initialize variables for the following solutions described in this chapter:

- HSM Held Resource
- HSM Waiting
- HSM Duplicate Request
- ADSM Hung Session

Prerequisites

There are no prerequisites for this solution.

Invocation

The Initialization solution is invoked when MVS issues the following message:

```
PM0010I BBI INITIALIZATION COMPLETE
```

The rule that invokes this solution runs an EXEC (SETVAR) that reads PARMLIB members containing solution variables and sets the variables.

Rules

This solution uses the following rule:

SRSVAR traps BBI startup message PM0010I and calls the SETVAR EXEC

This rule is distributed as enabled in ruleset RULSSV.

EXECs

This solution uses the following EXEC:

SETVAR reads PARMLIB members and sets variables; any parameters that are passed are appended with the characters VAR to complete the name of the member to be read

Parameters

The PARMLIB member for this solution is SRSVARG. The parameters in SRSVARG apply to multiple solutions.

Parameter	Description
HSM_Jobname	job name of the HSM address space
SV_AlertQ	queue name for all MAINVIEW SRM alerts
FOCALPT	AutoOPERATOR target name to which all alerts are routed; if you specify an * (asterisk) on this parameter, all alerts will be created on the local system

HSM Held Resource Solution

The HSM Held Resource solution issues the HSM QUERY ACTIVE command to check for held resources and for the largest free areas above and below the line. When an automated action is held, an event will be generated and displayed in the AutoOPERATOR Active Alerts display.

Prerequisites

Initialization solution

Invocation

This solution is invoked by a time-initiated rule. It can also be invoked manually by issuing the following AutoOPERATOR console command:

```
%HSMHELD
```

Rules

This solution uses the following rule:

HSMHELD time-initiated rule that executes every hour at one minute past the hour

If you want to change the interval, use the AutoOPERATOR Rules application to change it.

This rule is distributed as enabled in ruleset RULSSV.

EXECs

This solution uses the following EXECs:

HSMHELD issues the HSM QUERY ACTIVE command and parses through the output looking for any resource that is in a HELD status

For each resource found in a HELD status, HSMHELD issues an event of the priority that you specify. It also compares the largest free areas above and below the line to the parameters you specify and issues an event for each if the area is smaller than the threshold.

HSMRLSE called when a you respond to an event

If you respond to an event with an R, the held resource will be released and the event will be deleted. If you respond with anything else, an event that states the reply was invalid will be issued.

Parameters

The PARMLIB member for this solution is SSVHVAR. The parameters are read by the Initialization solution and saved as shared variables.

Parameter	Description
HSMHELD_Debug	sets verbose mode for the solution 0 = off (normal) 0 = off (normal) 2 = very verbose
HSMHELD_Alert_Priority	priority for all alerts created by this solution for a held resource or insufficient free space; values are CRITICAL, MAJOR, MINOR, WARN, INFO, or CLEARING.
HSM_Free_Below	threshold size in kilobytes below the line If the largest free area below the line is smaller than this value, this solution will issue an alert. If the value is zero (0), no checking will be performed.
HSM_Free_Above	threshold size in kilobytes above the line If the largest free area above the line is smaller than this value, this solution will issue an alert. If the value is zero (0), no checking will be performed.

HSM Waiting Solution

The HSM Waiting solution issues the HSM QUERY WAITING command to check the number of waits on each resource against the parameters you specify. You can establish warning thresholds for the following conditions:

- MIGRATE waits
- RECALL waits
- DELETE waits
- BACKUP waits
- RECOVER waits
- COMMAND waits
- ABACKUP waits
- ARECOVER waits
- TOTAL waits

If any of the values you specify are exceeded, a warning condition is issued. If you specify a zero (0) value for any condition, a threshold warning will not be issued.

Prerequisites

Initialization solution

Invocation

This solution is invoked by a time-initiated rule. It can also be invoked manually by issuing the following AutoOPERATOR console command:

```
%HSMWAIT
```

Rules

This solution uses the following rule:

HSMWAIT time-initiated rule that executes every hour at one minute past the hour

If you want to change the interval, use the AutoOPERATOR Rules application to change it.

This rule is distributed as enabled in ruleset RULSSV.

EXECs

This solution uses the following EXEC:

HSMWAIT issues the HSM QUERY WAITING command and parses through the output comparing the number of waits for each resource against the threshold you specify for the resource

Each time HSMWAIT finds a value over the threshold, it issues an alert.

Parameters

The parameters for this solution are in PARMLIB member SRSVARW. The parameters are read by the Initialization solution and saved as shared variables.

Parameter	Description
HSMWAIT_Debug	sets verbose mode for the solution 0 = off (normal) 1 = verbose 2 = very verbose
HSMWAIT_Alert_Priority	priority for all alerts created by this solution when a waiting value is over the threshold; values are CRITICAL, MAJOR, MINOR, WARN, INFO, or CLEARING.
HSMWAIT_MIGRATE	threshold for MIGRATE waits
HSMWAIT_RECALL	threshold for RECALL waits
HSMWAIT_DELETE	threshold for DELETE waits
HSMWAIT_BACKUP	threshold for BACKUP waits
HSMWAIT_RECOVER	threshold for RECOVER waits
HSMWAIT_COMMAND	threshold for COMMAND waits
HSMWAIT_ABACKUP	threshold for ABACKUP waits
HSMWAIT_ARECOVER	threshold for ARECOVER waits
HSMWAIT_TOTAL	threshold for TOTAL waits

HSM Duplicate Request Solution

The HSM Duplicate Request solution issues an HSM QUERY REQUEST command to check for duplicate requests. When a duplicate request is found, it is either canceled or an alert is issued, depending on what you specify.

Prerequisites

Initialization solution

Invocation

This solution is invoked by a time-initiated rule. It can also be invoked manually by issuing the following AutoOPERATOR console command:

```
%HSMDUPR
```

Rules

This solution uses the following rule:

HSMDUPR time-initiated rule that executes every hour at one minute past the hour

If you want to change the interval, use the AutoOPERATOR Rules application to change it.

This rule is distributed enabled in ruleset RULSSV.

EXECs

This solution uses the following EXEC:

HSMDUPR issues the HSM QUERY REQUEST command and parses through the output comparing requests

Each time HSMDUPR finds more than one request for the same data set, an alert is issued (if in test mode) or the second request is cancelled.

Parameters

The parameters for this solution are in PARMLIB member SRSVARD. The parameters are read by the Initialization solution and saved as shared variables.

Parameter	Description
HSMDUPR_Debug	sets verbose mode for the solution 0 = off (normal) 1 = verbose 2 = very verbose
HSMDUPR_Alert_Priority	priority for all alerts created by this solution for duplicate requests; values are: CRITICAL, MAJOR, MINOR, WARN, INFO, or CLEARING.
HSMDUPR_Test	sets test mode. 0 = off 1 = on When off, this solution will issue an alert instead of canceling the duplicate request.

HSM Commands and Replies Solution

The HSM Commands and Replies solution traps write-to-operator-with-reply (WTOR) messages issued by HSM and automates replies in response to them.

Prerequisites

Initialization solution

Invocation

This solution is invoked when HSM issues the WTOR messages to be trapped.

Rules

This solution uses the following rules:

ARC0310A replies Y to the following WTOR message: ARC0310A
CAN TAPE BE FOUND AND MOUNTED? REPLY Y OR
N

ARC0314A replies Y to the following WTOR message: ARC0314A
CAN THE n VOLUME(S) ABOVE BE MOUNTED FOR
action? REPLY Y OR N

ARC0366A replies Y to the following WTOR message: ARC0366A
REPLY Y ONLY WHEN ALL nn TAPE VOLUME(S)
IS/ARE COLLECTED...

ARC0381A replies WAIT to the following WTOR message: ARC0381A
ALLOC REQ FAILED FOR volser FOR action REPLY
WAIT OR CANCEL

These rules are distributed as disabled in ruleset RULSSV and must be enabled to implement the solution.

EXECs

There are no EXECs for this solution.

Parameters

The parameters for this solution are in SRSVARG.

HSM Alert Solution

The HSM Alert solution traps messages issued by HSM and issues alerts in response to them.

Prerequisites

Initialization solution

Invocation

This solution is invoked when HSM issues the messages to be trapped.

Rules

This solution uses the following rules:

- ARC0026E** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0026E JOURNALIZING DISABLED DUE TO
error_text
- ARC0036I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0036I I/O DISABLED FOR DFHSM PROBLEM
- ARC0050A** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0050A DFHSM NOT ACTIVE - START DFHSM
- ARC0107I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0107I INSUFFICIENT MAIN STORAGE
- ARC0109I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0109I ACTIVITY LOGGING COULD NOT BE
SWITCHED
- ARC0305I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0305I GETMAIN/FREE MAIN FAILURE IN
MODULE, *return_code*
- ARC0307I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0307I ERROR MAINING STORAGE FROM
SUBPOOL *in mod*
- ARC0380A** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0380A RECALL WAITING

- ARC0441I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0441I ALTERNATE VOLUME *alt_volname*
REMOVED AS COPY OF VOLUME *volser*
- ARC0534I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0534I MIGRATION HELD
- ARC0560E** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0560E MIGRATION LIMITED
- ARC0057I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0057I CSA WSAGE BY DFHSM HAS REACHED
THE INACTIVE THRESHOLD OF *n* BYTES, ALL BUT
BATCH WAIT REQUESTS FAILED
- ARC0058I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0058I CSA WSAGE BY DFHSM HAS REACHED
THE ACTIVE THRESHOLD OF *xxxx*, ALL BUT BATCH
WAIT REQUESTS FAILED
- ARC0708I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0708I BKUP|SPILL|CLNUP|DUMP|RSTR
TERMINATED
- ARC0716I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0716I MVMNT BKUP VER|BKUP OF MIGR DSN
TERMINATED
- ARC0738I** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0738I FAILURE IN BKUP|DUMP|RCVR|CONTROL
TASK, *return_code*
- ARC0744E** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0744E DSID COULD NOT BE BACKED UP, RC =
return_code, REAS = *reason_code*, MIGRATION BACKUP,
DUMP, AND RECYCLE HELD
- ARC0860E** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0860E CDS SPACE MONITORING DISABLED
- ARC0909E** issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0909E MIGRATION CONTROL|BACKUP
CONTROL|OFFLINE CONTROL|JOURNAL } DATASET
IS ABOUT *nm%* FULL

ARC0909I issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0909I {MIGRATION CONTROL|BACKUP
CONTROL|OFFLINE CONTROL|JOURNAL} DATASET
IS ABOUT *nn%* FULL

ARC0910E issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0910E DFHSM CDS IS FULL. REORGANIZE CDS.
MIGRATION, BACKUP, AND DUMP HELD

ARC0923I issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC0923I ERROR CLOSING TAPE DATA SET
dataset_name, return_code

ARC1118I issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC1118I RECALL FAILED ALLOC TAPE

ARC1900I issues an alert when the following message is trapped:
ARC1900I DFHSM ABEND code OCCURRED
PROCESSING *request*

These rules are distributed as disabled in ruleset RULSSV and must be enabled to implement the solution.

EXECs

There are no EXECs for this solution.

Parameters

The parameters for this solution are in SRSVARG.

HSM Message Suppression Solution

The HSM Message Suppression solution traps HSM messages and suppresses them.

Prerequisites

Initialization solution

Invocation

This solution is invoked when HSM issues the messages to be trapped.

Rules

This solution uses the following rules:

- ARC0001I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0001I
DFHSM STARTING
- ARC0008I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0008I
DFHSM INITIALIZATION SUCCESSFUL
- ARC0020I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0020I

- ARC0100I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0100I
xxxxxx COMMAND COMPLETED
- ARC0120I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0120I
PRIMARY VOLUME ADDED
- ARC0126I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0126I
ADDROC VOLSER REJECTED
- ARC0143I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0143I
PARMLIB MEMBER, *userid*, *hostid*, *Primary* HST
- ARC0145I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0145I DS
DELETED = DATASETS/FAILS
- ARC0146I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0146I
RECYCLED VOLUMES, DS, *Blocks*
- ARC0147I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0147I
BUDENSITY, BUUNIT, BU RECYCLE PERCENTAGE

ARC0148I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0148I TOTAL SPACE, EXTENTS, PERCENT FULL, THRESH
ARC0149I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0149I MONITOR, MCDS, BCDS, OCDS, JOURNAL THRESH
ARC0150I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0150I JOURNAL, LOG, TRACE, SMFID, DEBUG, EMERG
ARC0151I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0151I DAYS, ML1DAYS, PRIMGMT START, MAXTASKS
ARC0152I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0152I MAXRECALL TASKS, RECALL, PRIV VOLUME, EXTNT
ARC0153I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0153I SCRATCHFREQ, SYSOUT, SWAP, PERMISSION, EXIT
ARC0154I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0154I MAXBACKUP TASKS, ABSTRACT, VERSIONS, FREQ
ARC0155I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0155I DFHSM STATISTICS FOR <i>date</i>
ARC0156I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0156I STARTUPS, SHUTDOWNS, ABENDS, MWES, CPU TIME
ARC0157I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0157I DS MIGRATE L1/L2, EXTENT REDUCTIONS, FAILS
ARC0158I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0158I DS RECALL L1/L2, FAILS, RECALL NBYTES
ARC0159I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0159I DS BACKUP DSN, FAILS, DS RECOVER DSN, FAILS
ARC0164I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0164I DAY = DAY/SPILL/UNASSIGNED, VOLS
ARC0171I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0171I SETMIG LEVEL <i>qualifier</i> PROCESSED
ARC0175I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0175I LEVEL <i>qualifier</i> AND MIGRATION RESTRICT TYPE

ARC0176I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0176I <i>qualifier</i> , RETRICTION TYPE
ARC0200I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0200I TRAP IN MODULE <i>xxx</i>
ARC0206I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0206I <i>address data</i>
ARC0208I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0208I TRAP FOR ERROR CODE <i>xxx</i>
ARC0210I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0210I PATCH PROCESSING COMPLETE
ARC0213I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0213I VERIFY SUCCESSFUL
ARC0216I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0216I DUMP CLASS DEFINITION, CLASS, RC
ARC0226I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0226I MIGRATION LEVEL 2 UNDEFINED
ARC0229I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0229I DATA SET POOL DEFINED
ARC0232I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0232I DSN/VD2 POOLS, VOLS
ARC0260I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0260I MIGRATION VOLUME <i>xxxxxx</i> ENTRY NOT DEFINED
ARC0270I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0270I BACKUP CYCLE DEFINITION SUCCESSFUL
ARC0271I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0271I BACKUP CYCLE LENGTH, CYCLE, DATE, START
ARC0272I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0272I PRIMARY SPACE MGMT CYCL LENGTH, CYCLE, DATE
ARC0340I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0340I COMPACTION OPTIONS (TAPE/DASD MIGR, BACKUP)
ARC0341I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0341I COMPACT PERCENT IS <i>nn%</i>

ARC0365I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0365I VOLUME NOW AVAILABLE FOR RECYCLE
ARC0400I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0400I VOLUME IS <i>nn%</i> FREE, <i>trks</i> , <i>cyl</i> , FRAG
ARC0401I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0401I LARGEST EXTENTS ARE <i>cyls</i> , <i>trks</i>
ARC0402I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0402I VTOC IS TRACKS, FREE DSCBS, FORMAT 5 DSCBS
ARC0422I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0422I TAPECOPY COMPLETED <i>rc</i>
ARC0503I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0503I ALLOCATION ERROR
ARC0517I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0517I SECONDARY SPACE MGMT STARTING/RESTARTING
ARC0518I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0518I SECONDARY SPACE MGMT ENDED
ARC0519I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0519I DADSM PARTEL FUNCTION RELEASED, <i>trks</i> , <i>vol</i>
ARC0520I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0520I PRIMARY SPACE MGMT STARTING/RESTARTING
ARC0521I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0521I PRIMARY SPACE MGMT ENDED SUCCESSFULLY
ARC0522I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0522I SPACE MANAGEMENT STARTING ON VOLUME <i>xxxxxx</i>
ARC0523I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0523I SPACE MANAGEMENT ENDED ON VOLUME <i>xxxxxx</i>
ARC0526I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0526I MIGR CLEANUP STARTING AT <i>time</i> , <i>date</i> , <i>system</i>
ARC0527I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0527I MIGR CLEANUP ENDED AT <i>time</i> , <i>date</i> , <i>system</i>
ARC0529I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0529I MIGR CLEANUP PARAMETERS FOR <i>recs</i> , <i>days</i> , <i>old</i>

ARC0718I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0718I MOVEMENT OF BKUP VERSIONS STARTNG
ARC0719I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0719I MOVEMENT OF BKUP VERSIONS ENDING
ARC0720I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0720I AUTOMATIC BACKUP STARTING
ARC0721I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0721I AUTOMATIC BACKUP ENDING
ARC0722I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0722I BACKUP STARTING ON VOLUME <i>xxxxxx</i> AT <i>hh:mm:ss</i>
ARC0723I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0723I BACKUP ENDING ON VOLUME <i>xxxxxx</i> AT <i>hh:mm:ss</i>
ARC0724I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0724I CLEANUP STARTING ON BACKUP VOLUME <i>xxxxxx</i>
ARC0725I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0725I BACKUP SPILL IS USING VOLUME <i>xxxxxx</i>
ARC0726I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0726I CLEANUP ENDING ON BACKUP VOLUME <i>xxxxxx</i>
ARC0728I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0728I VTOC FOR VOL <i>vvvvvv</i> COPIED TO DATA SET
ARC0734I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0734I ACTION= <i>xxx</i> ,DSN= <i>xxx</i> ,ACTION= <i>xxx</i> ,FRVOL= <i>xxx</i> ,TOVOL= <i>xxx</i> , TRACKS...
ARC0735I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0735I BKUP OF MIGRATED DS STARTING
ARC0736I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0736I BKUP OF MIGRATED DS ENDING
ARC0740I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0740I CDS BACKUP STARTING AT <i>time</i> ON <i>date</i> SYSTEM <i>sysid</i> , TO TAPE/DASD IN PARALLELL/NONPARALLEL MODE
ARC0741I	traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0741I CDS BACKUP ENDING AT <i>time</i> ON <i>date</i> , STATUS = <i>status</i>

- ARC0742I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0742I
BACKUP FOR XCDS STARTING
- ARC0743I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0743I
XCDS SUCCESSFULLY BACKED UP
- ARC0748I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0748I
LAST SUCCESSFULL CDS BKUP QUALIF
- ARC0831I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0831I
RECYCLE COMMAND PROCESSING ENDED
- ARC0832I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0832I
RECYCLE STARTING ON VOLUME *xxxxxx* AT *hh:mm:ss*
- ARC0833I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC0833I
RECYCLE ENDED ON VOLUME *xxxxxx* AT *hh:mm:ss*
- ARC1800I** traps and suppresses the following message: ARC1800I
DFHSM WAIT REQUEST CANCELLED BY ATTENTION

These rules are distributed as disabled in ruleset RULSSV and must be enabled to implement the solution.

EXECs

There are no EXECs for this solution.

Parameters

The parameters for this solution are in SRSVARG.

ADSM Hung Session Solution

The ADSM Hung Session solution issues the ADSM QUERY SESSION command to check for outstanding ADSM sessions. When it finds an outstanding session older than the user-specified threshold, the session is either canceled or an alert is issued.

Prerequisites

Initialization solution

Invocation

This solution is invoked by a time-initiated rule. It can also be invoked manually by issuing the following AutoOPERATOR console command:

```
%ADSMHUNG
```

Rules

This solution uses the following rule:

ADSMHUNG time-initiated rule that executes every hour at four minutes past the hour

If you want to change the interval, use the AutoOPERATOR Rules application to change it.

This rule is distributed as enabled in ruleset RULSSV.

EXECs

This solution uses the following EXEC:

ADSMHUNG issues the ADSM QUERY SESSION command and parses through the output looking for an elapsed time value over the user-specified limit

Each time ADSMHUNG finds an elapsed time over the user-specified limit, an alert is issued (if in test mode) or the session is cancelled.

ADSMWTOR issues a write-to-operator-with-reply (WTOR) message with instructions to cancel the session

Parameters

The parameters for this solution are in PARMLIB member SRSVARD. The parameters are read by the Initialization solution and saved as shared variables.

Parameters	Descriptions
ADSMHUNG_Debug	sets verbose mode for the solution 0 = off (normal) 1 = verbose 2 = very verbose.
ADSM_Alert_Priority	priority for all alerts created by this solution for duplicate requests; values are CRITICAL, MAJOR, MINOR, WARN, INFO, or CLEARING.
ADSM_Test	sets test mode 0= off 1 = on When off, this solution will issue an alert instead of canceling the duplicate request.
ADSMHUNG_Threshold	threshold value in minutes If a session has been active for longer than this number it will be cancelled.

Chapter 6 System Event Solution Definition Values

Events cannot be generated from SG-Control if the SG-Control user exit facility is used and issues a return code of RC4 or RC8. A return code of RC4 or RC8 indicates that SG-Control budget messages will be bypassed.

SVWI0010E EVENT *event_id* NOT FOUND IN EVENT DEFINITIONS, REQUESTED BY FUNCTION *function_name*

This event is generated by Enterprise Storage Automation when a user event ID specified in an FLST/RLST member cannot be located in the active SMEVNT_{xx} member. This event indicates that the event in error is not defined in SMEVNT_{xx} or that the wrong SMEVNT_{xx} member is active.

Parameter	Explanation
SEV	E (error)
MODE	INACTIVE
DEST	AOO
TEXT	The variable <i>event_id</i> represents an event specified on an EVENTID parameter in an FLST/RLST member; however, the event could not be located in the currently active SMEVNT _{xx} member <i>function_name</i> represents the name of the function that specified the event

SVWI1001W *** WARNING *** *acct_name acct_type* IS AT *pct* % OF BUDGETED SPACE (CUR=*cur* MAX=*max*)

This event is generated through SG-Control when a space allocation request has caused the warning threshold to be exceeded. This event will not be generated if SG-Control is running in MONITOR mode.

Parameter	Explanation
SEV	W (warning)
MODE	INACTIVE
DEST	AOO
TEXT	The variable <i>acct_name</i> represents the name of the account in SG-Control <i>acct_type</i> represents the type of account (for example, HSM, PERM, and so forth) <i>pct</i> represents the percentage of budgeted space that has been used <i>cur</i> represents the amount of space currently allocated to the account <i>max</i> represents the amount of space budgeted for the account

SVWI1002W ACCOUNT *acct_name acct_type sys_action alloc_amt*
(CUR=*cur* MAX=*max*)

This event is generated when the budgeted amount of space for the account (*acct_name* and *account type*) is exceeded. The amount requested (*alloc_amt*) plus the current amount used (*cur*) is greater than the budget (*max*) allows for the type of storage specified in the message. This event will not be generated if SG-Control is running in MONITOR mode.

Parameter	Explanation
SEV	W (warning)
MODE	I (inactive)
DEST	AOO
TEXT	The variable <i>acct_name</i> represents the name of the account in SG-Control <i>acct_type</i> represents the type of account (for example, HSM, PERM, and so forth) <i>sys_action</i> represents the action taken by SG-Control (denied or denied(warn-mode)) <i>alloc_amt</i> represents the amount of space specified in the current allocation request <i>cur</i> represents the amount of space currently allocated to the account <i>max</i> represents the amount of space budgeted for the account

Chapter 7 Viewing Events

Events are sent to an AutoOPERATOR console for viewing in a graphical user interface.

To view events on an AutoOPERATOR console from MAINVIEW SRM, follow the instructions in the next table.

Step	Action
1.	From the EZSRM menu, select Parmlib Members . The Parmlib Members pop-up menu displays in the center of the screen.
2.	From the selection list on the menu, select Events . The following instructions are displayed. ENTER VALUE FOR KEYWORD UPREFIX -
3.	Type the name of the target AutoOPERATOR subsystem you specified in <i>?prefix.BBPROF(BBITS00)</i> , then press Enter . The AutoOPERATOR console is displayed.

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.

action	Defined operation, such as modifying a MAINVIEW window, that is performed in response to a command. <i>See</i> object.
active window	Any MAINVIEW window in which data can be refreshed. <i>See</i> alternate window, current window, window.
administrative view	Display from which a product's management tasks are performed, such as the DSLIST view for managing historical data sets. <i>See</i> view.
ALT WIN field	Input field that allows you to specify the window identifier for an alternate window where the results of a hyperlink are displayed. <i>See</i> alternate window.
Alternate Access	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW Alternate Access.
alternate form	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.

alternate window	(1) Window that is specifically selected to display the results of a hyperlink. (2) Window whose identifier is defined to the ALT WIN field. <i>Contrast with</i> current window. <i>See</i> active window, window, ALT WIN field.
analyzer	(1) Online display that presents a snapshot of status and activity data and indicates problem areas. (2) Component of CMF MONITOR. <i>See</i> CMF MONITOR Analyzer.
application	(1) Program that performs a specific set of tasks within a MAINVIEW product. (2) In MAINVIEW VistaPoint, combination of workloads to enable display of their transaction performance data in a single view.
application trace	<i>See</i> trace.
ASCH workload	Workload comprising Advanced Program-to-Program Communication (APPC) address spaces.
AutoCustomization	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.
automatic screen update	Usage mode wherein the currently displayed screen is refreshed automatically with new data at an interval you specify. Invoked by the ASU command.
batch workload	Workload consisting of address spaces running batch jobs.
BBI	Basic architecture that distributes work between workstations and multiple OS/390 targets for BMC Software MAINVIEW products.
BBI-SS PAS	<i>See</i> BBI subsystem product address space.
BBI subsystem product address space (BBI-SS PAS)	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"> • MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR • MAINVIEW for CICS • MAINVIEW for DB2 • MAINVIEW for DBCTL • MAINVIEW for IMS Online • MAINVIEW for MQSeries (formerly Command MQ for S/390) • MAINVIEW for VTAM • MAINVIEW VistaPoint (for CICS, DB2, DBCTL, and IMS workloads)
BBPARM	<i>See</i> parameter library.

BBPROC	<i>See</i> procedure library.
BBPROF	<i>See</i> profile library.
BBSAMP	<i>See</i> sample library.
BBV	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW Alternate Access.
BBXS	BMC Software Subsystem Services. Common set of service routines loaded into common storage and used by several BMC Software MAINVIEW products.
border	Visual indication of the boundaries of a window.
bottleneck analysis	Process of determining which resources have insufficient capacity to provide acceptable service levels and that therefore can cause performance problems.
CA-Disk	Data management system by Computer Associates that replaced the DMS product.
CAS	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.
CFMON	<i>See</i> coupling facility monitoring.
chart	Display format for graphical data. <i>See also</i> graph.
CICSplex	User-defined set of one or more CICS systems that are controlled and managed as a single functional entity.
CMF MONITOR	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.
CMF MONITOR Analyzer	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.
CMF MONITOR Extractor	Component of CMF that collects performance statistics for CMF MONITOR Analyzer, CMF MONITOR Online, MAINVIEW for OS/390, and RMF postprocessor. <i>See</i> CMF MONITOR Analyzer, CMF MONITOR Online, MAINVIEW for OS/390.

CMF MONITOR Online

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

CMF Type 79 API

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

CMFMON

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

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

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

CMRDETL

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

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.

delta mode	(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.
DFSMS	(Data Facility Storage Management System) Data management, backup, and HSM software from IBM for OS/390 mainframes.
DMR	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for DB2.
DMS	(Data Management System) <i>See</i> CA-Disk.
DMS2HSM	Component of MAINVIEW SRM that facilitates the conversion of CA-Disk, formerly known as DMS, to HSM.
DSO	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.
EasyHSM	Component of MAINVIEW SRM that provides online monitoring and reporting to help storage managers use DFHSM efficiently.
EasyPOOL	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.
EasySMS	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.
element	(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.
element help	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.

Event Collector	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.
expand	Predefined link from one display to a related display. <i>See also</i> hyperlink.
extractor	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.
extractor interval	<i>See</i> collection interval.
fast path	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.
field	Group of character positions within a screen or report used to type or display specific information.
field help	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.
filter	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.
fixed field	Field that remains stationary at the left margin of a screen that is scrolled either right or left.
FOCAL POINT	MAINVIEW product that displays a summary of key performance indicators across systems, sites, and applications from a single terminal.
form	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.
full-screen mode	Display of a MAINVIEW product application or service on the entire screen. There is no window information line. <i>Contrast with</i> windows mode.

global command	Any MAINVIEW window interface command that can affect all windows in the window area of a MAINVIEW display.
graph	Graphical display of data that you select from a MAINVIEW window environment view. <i>See also</i> chart.
hilevel	For MAINVIEW products, high-level data set qualifier required by a site's naming conventions.
historical data	(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.
historical database	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.
historical data set	In MAINVIEW products that display historical data, VSAM cluster file in which data is recorded at regular intervals.
HSM	(Hierarchical Storage Management) Automatic movement of files from hard disk to slower, less-expensive storage media. The typical hierarchy is from magnetic disk to optical disk to tape.
hyperlink	<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"> • Access cursor-sensitive help • Issue commands • Link to another view or display <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>
Image log	<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>

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.

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.

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.

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).

MVSRMHSM	<i>See</i> EasyHSM.
MVSRMSGC	<i>See</i> SG-Control.
MVSRMSGD	<i>See</i> StorageGUARD.
MVSRMSGP	<i>See</i> StorageGUARD.
MVUSS	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services.
MVScope	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.
MVVP	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW VistaPoint.
MVVTAM	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for VTAM.
MVWEB	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for WebSphere.
nested help	Multiple layers of help pop-up windows. Each successive layer is accessed by hyperlinking from the previous layer.
object	<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>
OMVS workload	Workload consisting of OS/390 OpenEdition address spaces.
online help	Help information that is accessible online.
OS/390 and z/OS Installer	BMC Software common installation system for mainframe products.
OS/390 product address space (PAS)	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.
parameter library	<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"> • The distributed parameter library, called BBPARM • A site-specific parameter library or libraries

These can be

- A library created by AutoCustomization, called UBBPARAM
- 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 IEAIPStt 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.

row	(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.
RxD2	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.
sample cycle	Time between data samples. For the CMF MONITOR Extractor, this is the time specified in the extractor control statements (usually 1 to 5 seconds). For realtime data, the cycle is not fixed. Data is sampled each time you press Enter.
sample library	Data set comprised of members each of which contains one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample JCL that can be edited to perform specific functions • A macro that is referenced in the assembly of user-written services • A sample user exit routine <p>There can be several versions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distributed sample library, called BBSAMP • A site-specific sample library or libraries <p>These can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A library created by AutoCustomization, called UBBSAMP -A library created manually, with a unique name
sampler	Program that monitors a specific aspect of system performance. Includes utilization thresholds used by the Exception Monitor. The CMF MONITOR Extractor contains samplers.
SBBPROF	<i>See</i> profile library.
scope	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.
screen definition	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.

selection view	In MAINVIEW products, view displaying a list of available views.
service class workload	<p>OS/390- or MAINVIEW for OS/390-defined collection of address spaces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If you are running MVS 4.3 or earlier, or MVS/SP 5.1 or later with WLM in compatibility mode, OS/390 creates a performance group workload instead of a service class. <i>See</i> performance group workload.</p>
service objective	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.
service point	<p>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.</p> <p>The PLEX view lists all the defined service points known to the CAS to which the terminal session is connected.</p>
service request block (SRB)	Control block that represents a routine to be dispatched. SRB mode routines generally perform work for the operating system at a high priority. An SRB is similar to a task control block (TCB) in that it identifies a unit of work to the system. <i>See also</i> task control block.
service select code	Code entered to invoke analyzers, monitors, and general services. This code is also the name of the individual service.
session	Total period of time an address space has been active. A session begins when monitoring can be performed. If the product address space (PAS) starts after the job, the session starts with the PAS.
SG-Auto	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.
SG-Control	Component of MAINVIEW SRM that provides real-time monitoring, budgeting, and control of DASD space utilization.

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.

target	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.
target context	Single target/product combination. <i>See</i> context.
TASCOSTR	MAINVIEW for IMS Offline program that summarizes detail and summary IMS Resource Utilization Files (IRUFs) to be used as input to the offline components.
task control block (TCB)	Address space-specific control block that represents a unit of work that is dispatched in the address space in which it was created. <i>See also</i> service request block.
TCB	<i>See</i> task control block.
terminal session (TS)	Single point of control for MAINVIEW products, allowing data manipulation and data display and providing other terminal user services for MAINVIEW products. The terminal session runs in a user address space (either a TSO address space or a standalone address space for EXCP/VTAM access).
TDIR	<i>See</i> trace log directory.
threshold	Specified value used to determine whether the data in a field meets specific criteria.
TLDS	<i>See</i> trace log data set.
total mode	Usage mode in CMFMON wherein certain columns of data reflect the cumulative value between collection intervals. Invoked by the DELta OFF command. <i>See also</i> collection interval, delta mode.
trace	(1) Record of a series of events chronologically listed as they occur. (2) Online data collection and display services that track transaction activity through DB2, IMS, or CICS.
trace log data set (TLDS)	Single or multiple external VSAM data sets containing summary or detail trace data for later viewing or printing. The trace log(s) can be defined as needed or dynamically allocated by the BBI-SS PAS. Each trace request is assigned its own trace log data set(s).
trace log directory (TDIR)	VSAM linear data set containing one entry for each trace log data set. Each entry indicates the date and time of data set creation, the current status of the data set, the trace target, and other related information.

transaction	Specific set of input data that initiates a predefined process or job.
Transaction Accountant	MVIMS Offline component that produces cost accounting and user charge-back records and reports.
TS	<i>See</i> terminal session.
TSO workload	Workload that consists of address spaces running TSO sessions.
UAS	<i>See</i> user address space.
UBBPARM	<i>See</i> parameter library.
UBBPROC	<i>See</i> procedure library.
UBBSAMP	<i>See</i> sample library.
user address space	Runs a MAINVIEW terminal session (TS) in TSO, VTAM, or EXCP mode.
User BBPROF	<i>See</i> profile library.
view	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.
view definition	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.
view command	Name of a view that you type on the COMMAND line to display that view.
view command stack	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.
view help	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).
window	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.

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.

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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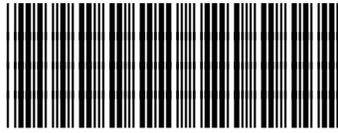
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