

MAINVIEW[®] Explorer Implementation and User Guide

Version 2.0

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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 other maintenance level such as PUT or PTF
 - system hardware configuration
 - serial numbers
 - related software (database, application, and communication) including type, version, and service pack or maintenance level
- 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 explains how to install and use MAINVIEW Explorer. MAINVIEW is an integrated family of performance management and automation products that monitor and control traditional and parallel mainframes. MAINVIEW Explorer provides access to MAINVIEW products from a Web browser running on a Windows workstation.

Who Should Use This Book

This book is intended for those individuals responsible for installing, configuring, and using MAINVIEW Explorer.

How This Book Is Organized

This book is organized as follows:

Chapter 1	Explains the MAINVIEW Explorer features and components.
Chapter 2	Lists hardware and software requirements and explains how to install and configure MAINVIEW Explorer.
Chapter 3	Explains how to start and stop the host server and access MAINVIEW Explorer from your desktop.
Chapter 4	Explains how to use the navigation and view frames in the MAINVIEW Explorer window.
Chapter 5	Explains how to work with views in the view frame.
Chapter 6	Explains how to customize views.
Appendix A	Provides information on the BBTTCP00 member in BBTPARM.
Appendix B	Explains how to use the TCPaccess for MAINVIEW Explorer.

Related Reading

Refer to the following books for information on installing and maintaining your MAINVIEW products, protecting MAINVIEW resources, and using MAINVIEW:

- *Product Installation and Maintenance Guide*
- *MAINVIEW Implementation Guide*
- *MAINVIEW Administration Guide*
- *Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products*
- *Using MAINVIEW*

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Chapter 1 Welcome to MAINVIEW Explorer

This chapter describes what MAINVIEW Explorer is and how it works.

What Is MAINVIEW Explorer?

MAINVIEW Explorer is a client/server application that lets you access MAINVIEW products from a Web browser, using the same, familiar views used by your mainframe MAINVIEW products. Using MAINVIEW Explorer, you can

- manage Parallel Sysplex and traditional mainframe environments from your desktop using a Web browser
- display data in various chart types, including histograms and three-dimensional bar charts
- create and save personal configurations
- access MAINVIEW Alarm Manager information
- use tree navigation to access all views
- use EZExplorer menus to access other views quickly and conveniently
- execute MAINVIEW product action commands
- customize views
- display context sensitive help for every view and every field in a view

MAINVIEW Explorer uses active icons that change appearance to indicate the status of an object. Newly added or active mainframes, systems, subsystems, and workloads are displayed in the navigation tree automatically.

How Does MAINVIEW Explorer Work?

MAINVIEW Explorer consists of the following components:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Client | Runs as a signed Java applet under a Web browser. When you click on a MAINVIEW Explorer icon or hyperlink, the Java applet sends a request for information to the host server. The requested information includes views, records, actions, and help. |
| Host Server | Runs as an address space on an OS/390 MVS system. It uses TCP/IP to communicate with one or more clients. The MVS system must be running a Coordinating Address Space (CAS). Multiple host servers can run in an MVS system and communicate with the same CAS or different CASs. When a client requests information, the host server sends the request to the connected CAS. The CAS collects the information from the appropriate Product Address Space (PAS) and sends it back to the host server, which sends it to the client, where it is displayed in the Web browser. |

Chapter 2 Installing MAINVIEW Explorer

This chapter provides hardware and software requirements and installation information.

Hardware Requirements

MAINVIEW Explorer requires the following hardware.

For the Host Server:

The host server runs as an address space on an OS/390 MVS system. As such, it has the same mainframe hardware requirements as your MAINVIEW products, which are described in the *Product Installation and Maintenance Guide*.

For the Web Browser Workstation:

Any workstation that will launch MAINVIEW Explorer in a Web browser requires the following:

- any Pentium processor with 200MHz processing or greater
- 64MB of RAM minimum
- 110MB available hard disk space for application files and Internet caching
- VGA monitor with 1024 x 768 or higher resolution
- mouse or other pointing device
- TCP/IP connection hardware (either an Ethernet card or token ring, or dial up networking using a modem or ISDN line)

Software Requirements

MAINVIEW Explorer requires the following software.

For the Host Server:

- MVS/ESA version 4.3 or later with IBM TCP/IP version 3.2
or
OS/390 version 2.5 or later with eNetwork Communications Server (CS)
IP features
or
MVS/ESA version 4.3 or later with Interlink TCPaccess version 4.1 or
version 5.2.
- At least one of the following operational MAINVIEW products:

CMF® MONITOR
MAINVIEW Alarm Manager
MAINVIEW for CICS
MAINVIEW for DB2®
MAINVIEW for DBCTL
MAINVIEW for IMS
MAINVIEW for IP
MAINVIEW for MQSeries
MAINVIEW for OS/390
MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services
MAINVIEW for VTAM
MAINVIEW VistaPoint™
MAINVIEW for WEBSPHERE

For the Web Browser Workstation:

- Microsoft Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows 2000, or Windows/NT
Workstation Release 4.0 or above with Java level 1.2 support
- Microsoft Internet Explorer Release 5.0 or later.

Maintenance Requirements

Please see the MAINVIEW Explorer Release Notes for the required PTFs on this release.

Note: When running ACF2 as security manager in the Host system a MUSSAS (multiple users address space) attribute is required for MXP to request ACF2 to create a security environment for the user logging on. The MUSSAS attribute allows the host server to create a separate security environment for each Mainview Explorer user.

Installing the Host Server

BMC Software recommends that you use AutoCustomization to install the MAINVIEW Explorer host server. To invoke AutoCustomization, type the following command from any ISPF panel:

```
TS0 EX ' hi level . BBCLIB(BBCUST) '
```

where ***hi level*** is the high-level qualifier used for your BMC Software CLIST library.

Customize the JCL used to start the host server address space by selecting the following AutoCustomization step for any MAINVIEW product:

```
Create Mainview Explorer Host Server startup procedure
```

For additional information on this process, see the AutoCustomization online help or the section below. For general information on AutoCustomization refer to the *Product Installation and Maintenance Guide*.

Manually Customizing the Host Server

You can customize the host server manually by using the following procedures.

Customizing the Startup JCL:

1. Copy BBSAMP member BBMXPJCL to a procedure library. You can change the member name if desired. The member name is the name you will specify on the MVS START command when starting the host server, as described on page 3-1.
2. Change **SSID=?SSID** to **SSID=cas**, where **cas** is the name of the CAS to which MAINVIEW Explorer is to connect.
3. Change all other occurrences of **?** to **hi level.**, where **hi level.** is the high-level qualifier used for BMC Software data sets.
4. If you changed the member name, update the name on the PROC statement in the JCL to match the member name.
5. Save the member.

Note: BBMXPJCL contains the procedure variable `PORT=3940`, which is the default host server Port ID. If you change the Port ID in BBMXPJCL, the new value must be specified when starting MAINVIEW Explorer, as described in “Starting the Client” on page 3-2.

Creating BBTTCP00 (Optional):

Copy BBSAMP member BBTTCPxx to UBBPARM and modify it with the desired parameters. Then rename the modified member to BBTTCP00 .

This step would be used when you want to connect to a secondary TCP/IP stack or debug TCP/IP related problems. See “BBTTCP00 Parameters” in Appendix A for a sample BBTTCP00 member.

Performance Recommendation

For host performance reasons, BMC Software recommends 20 or fewer concurrent MAINVIEW Explorer users per host server, assuming that each user might open an average of 10 views. This recommendation may be adjusted based on the size and speed of the MVS host, and on the actual number of views opened by each user. Whenever convenient, open views and MAINVIEW Explorer sessions should be closed when not in use.

If more than 20 users require concurrent access, consider starting another host server with a different TCP/IP port ID (`PORT=nnnn` in BBMXPJCL).

Chapter 3 Starting MAINVIEW Explorer

This chapter explains how to start and stop the host server, access MAINVIEW Explorer from your desktop, and access the demonstration data.

Starting and Stopping the Host Server

Before you launch MAINVIEW Explorer in a Web browser to access host data, the host server must be running as a started task with an OMVS segment defined to the user associated with the authorized started task. To start the host server, type the MVS START command at the MVS console:

```
START procedure
```

where *procedure* is the catalogued procedure containing the JCL to run the host server. The distributed procedure name is BBMXPJCL, however, it might have been renamed during installation.

After the host server has initialized, the following message is written to the MVS console:

```
BBWIA002A MVExplorer Host Server is ready
```

To stop the host server, type the MVS STOP command either at the MVS console or on the COMMAND line in SDSF:

```
P procedure
```

or type the MVS MODIFY command:

```
F procedure,STOP
```

where **procedure** is the name of host server started task (and the procedure that was used to start it).

Starting the Client

After the host server is installed, use the following procedure to start MAINVIEW Explorer.

1. Make sure the host server is running (see “Starting and Stopping the Host Server” on page 3-1 for details).

2. Start Internet Explorer.

3. In the **Address** bar, type:

```
http://host:port
```

Host is the IP address or name of the host on which the MAINVIEW Explorer host server is executing.

Port is the value specified for the PORT= parameter in the host server procedure. The distributed procedure name is BBMPJCL, however, it might have been renamed during installation.

For example:

```
http://bmcsysc:3940
```

or

```
http://172.18.9.82:3940
```

4. Before MAINVIEW Explorer is displayed in your Web browser, a security window is displayed requesting that you verify the use of software from BMC Software. If you do not want to see this prompt again, check the **Always trust** box in the window.
5. Each time you start MAINVIEW Explorer, you are prompted to supply your TSO user ID and password. You can already be logged on using the same TSO user ID. Type your TSO user ID and password and select the **OK** button.

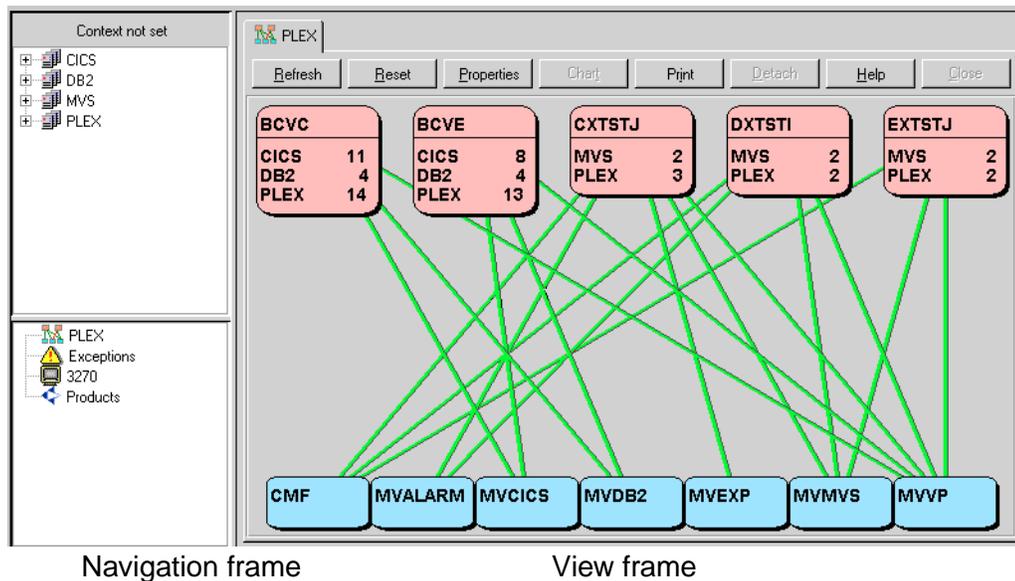
After MAINVIEW Explorer is launched the first time, select the Microsoft Internet Explorer **Favorites => Add to Favorites** menu option to record the URL and make it easier to access in the future.

Chapter 4 The Basics

This chapter explains how to

- access MAINVIEW Explorer
- set personal configurations
- get help while using the product
- use the navigation frame
- set a target or SSI context
- use the view frame

The MAINVIEW Explorer window consists of a navigation frame and a view frame, as shown in the following figure.



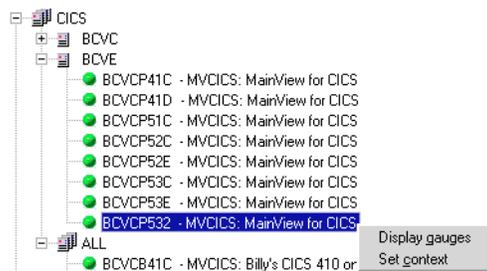
The navigation and view frames are discussed in the following sections.

Understanding the Navigation Frame

The navigation frame is displayed on the left side of the MAINVIEW Explorer window. The upper portion of the navigation frame contains the Systems tree. The lower portion contains the Products tree. Subsystems, MVS images, MAINVIEW products, and views are represented by icons or *nodes* on branches of the trees. The final node on any branch represents a view. To display a brief description of a node, select it, right-click, and select the **Help** menu choice from the pop-up menu. To expand a branch in the tree, click the + icon or double-click the node. To collapse a branch, click the - icon or double-click the node.

Systems Tree

The Systems tree displays major nodes for which there are subsystems monitored by MAINVIEW products. For example, a CICS node is displayed in the Systems tree if MAINVIEW for CICS is installed on the host. Each subsystem node contains a node for every MVS image that runs that subsystem and every single system image (SSI) defined for that subsystem. Each MVS image node contains a node for every CICS system running on that MVS image. Each SSI node contains a node for every CICS system defined in that SSI.



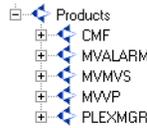
To use the Systems tree, you can right-click a system icon which will bring up a box with the two following choices:

- Display gauges offers a view of gauges that indicate the general health of a system. You can hyperlink to other views from these gauges and attempt to correct any problems with the system.
- Set a target context or single system image (SSI) context for all subsequently opened views. For details, see “Setting a Context” on page 4-5.

You can also double-click a system icon and this will automatically set the context and display gauges for that system.

Products Tree

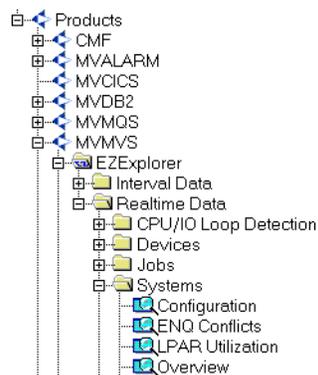
When you set a target or SSI context using the Systems tree, the Products tree expands automatically to include a node for each MAINVIEW product available in that context; product nodes are not displayed until you set a context. For example, if all of the MAINVIEW products are available and an SSI context of ALL is specified, the expanded Products tree might look like this:



Double-click a product icon to display the views for that product. The products are:

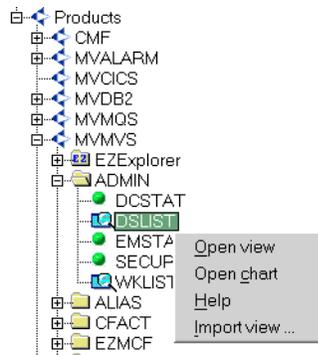
CMF	CMF MONITOR
MVALARM	MAINVIEW Alarm Manager
MVEXP	MAINVIEW Explorer
MVCICS	MAINVIEW for CICS
MVDB2	MAINVIEW for DB2
MVIMS	MAINVIEW for IMS
MVIP	MAINVIEW for IP
MVMQS	MAINVIEW for MQSeries
MVMVS	MAINVIEW for OS/390
MVVTAM	MAINVIEW for VTAM
MVWEB	MAINVIEW for WEBSHERE
MVSRM	MAINVIEW SRM (Storage Resource Manager)
MVUSS	MAINVIEW UNIX System Services
MVVP	MAINVIEW VistaPoint

When you expand a product node, the EZExplorer node and view folder nodes are displayed. If you know what information you want to display about a resource, but you do not know which view displays that information, double-click the EZExplorer node. The EZExplorer node contains folders of views grouped by functionality. These views have descriptive titles, rather than view names, as shown here:



For example, the Jobs folder lists some key job activity views. Most EZExplorer nodes contains folders for devices, jobs, systems, workloads, and utilities.

Alternatively, you can use the view folders listed beneath the EZExplorer node to list the views by view names. For example, the ADMIN folder contains administrative views.



To open a view, double-click its icon or right-click the icon to display a pop-up menu, as shown above. For more information on working with views, see “Working with Views” on page 5-1. To locate a view in a product node or folder node, right-click the node’s icon and select the **Locate view** menu choice. For more information on locating a view, see page 5-1.

Plex Node The Plex node displays the Plex Map. For more information, see “Using the Plex Map” on page 4-5.

Exceptions Node The Exceptions node displays a view of exception messages indicating that threshold conditions have been met. Double-click the Exceptions icon to display alerts from all systems in the view frame. For more information on exceptions, see “Displaying Exceptions” on page 5-15.

3270 Node The 3270 node displays the 3270 emulator window. Some views contain hyperlinks to ISPF-only views. When you activate such a hyperlink, the emulator window is opened automatically to provide access to those views. To open the emulator window manually, double-click the 3270 icon. For more information on the emulator window, see “Hyperlinking to Other Views” on page 5-5.

Sizing the Navigation Frame:

To size the navigation frame horizontally:

1. Position the mouse pointer on the right border of the navigation frame until the pointer becomes a double-arrow .
2. Hold down the left mouse button.
3. Drag the border to the left or right.

To size the upper or lower portions of the frame vertically, point to the middle border, hold down the left mouse button, and drag the border up or down. Scroll bars are automatically displayed when data does not fit in the navigation frame.

Using the Plex Map

As shown in the figure on page 4-1, the Plex Map shows the active MAINVIEW products, the systems on which they are active, and the connections between them. Green lines indicate active connections. Red lines indicate inactive connections. Using the Plex Map, you can see at a glance which systems are active and running MAINVIEW products.

To rearrange the objects in the Plex Map, point to an object with the mouse, hold down either mouse button, and drag the object to the desired location. To display the default arrangement, click the **Reset** button at the top of the view frame.

The default arrangement displays MVS image boxes at the top of the Plex Map. Each box lists the subsystems and the number of targets being monitored. If you click on a subsystem name, for example, CICS 4 under SYSA, the cursor is positioned on that subsystem (CICS) in the Systems tree, and the system node (SYSA) is expanded to show the four CICS region targets.

Setting a Context

Before you can access product views in the Products tree, you must set a context. The Products tree will not contain any products until you set a context. A context can be a single target system or a predefined single system image (SSI) that includes multiple target systems. ALL is a predefined SSI context that includes all active systems. Any view opened after you set the context will display data for that context.

To set a target context:

1. In the Systems tree, expand a subsystem node.
2. Expand an MVS image node to display target contexts defined for that image.
3. Double-click on the node.

Alternatively, right-click on the target to display a pop-up menu, and select the **Set context** menu choice.

To set an SSI context:

1. Right-click on the SSI context to display a pop-up menu.
2. Select the **Set SSI context** menu choice.

After you set a context, the **Context** indicator at the top of the navigation frame indicates the target or SSI context. Additionally, the Products tree is expanded to display the MAINVIEW product nodes for which that context is valid.

To change the context of a view that is already open, use the **Context** page in the view's properties notebook.

Using the File and Help Menus

Personal Configurations

From the File menu above the navigation frame, you can open, close, save, or delete your personal or system configuration. You may also choose to specify no default configuration, import a 3270 screen, or import data from a file.

This feature allows you to specify one or more complete configurations of system state. You can open several views (from one or more contexts or products), set one or more views in auto-refresh mode, detach and arrange them with a certain size and location (along with any accompanying charts, detached or not). Then, if this is a configuration you like, you can save it in a personal user library, or a site library (SBBCDEF) to be shared among all users.

You can save several configurations and specify which one you want automatically opened when you start MAINVIEW Explorer. Because these configurations are saved in mainframe datasets, you can access them from any Web-connected computer, not just your own personal computer.

- Open configuration** From the **File** menu select **Open configuration**. In the Open configuration dialogue box, set your library by selecting the site or user radio button, then from the drop-down list on the right, select the configuration you want to open.
- Close configuration** From the **File** menu select **Close configuration**. This action closes all currently open windows for this configuration.
- Save configuration** From the **File** menu select **Save configuration**. In the Save configuration dialogue box, set your library by selecting the site or user radio button, then from the drop-down list on the right, select the configuration you want to replace or type in the name of a new configuration in the **File** name field. You may also add an optional description.

Set initial context: Use this option to automatically set the initial context to the one specified when you start a MAINVIEW Explorer session.

Set as default configuration: Use this option to open this configuration as the default whenever you start a MAINVIEW Explorer session.

Replace member: The default is to replace an existing member unless this option is unchecked.

Delete configuration From the **File** menu select **Delete configuration** to delete a configuration from your personal library or from the site library.

Import screen From the **File** menu select **Import screen (3270)**. In the Import screen (3270) dialogue box, select the screen definition that you want from the drop-down list.
As a convenience, you can import a 3270 SCREEN definition (created on a 3270 with the SAVESCR command) and it will open the views as if it were a configuration file. You can then tailor the display and save it as a MAINVIEW Explorer configuration.

Import data from file To import a view that was previously exported to a data file:

1. Select **Import data from file** from the **File** menu. The Import data from file dialog is displayed.
2. Select the directory that contains the file to import.
3. Select the file to be imported and press the **Open** button.

The view is displayed in the view frame. The status line at the bottom of the view frame displays the context and time for the imported view.

Getting Help

MAINVIEW Explorer provides comprehensive online help to explain basic concepts, icons, buttons, dialog boxes, views, and fields within views.

To display the general help for MAINVIEW Explorer, click the **Help** menu above the navigation frame and select **Help topics** from the drop-down menu.

To display help for a node in the navigation frame or a field in a view:

1. Point to the desired node or field.
2. Right-click to display the object's pop-up menu.
3. Select the Help menu choice.

Understanding the View Frame

Open views are displayed as tabbed pages in the view frame, to the right of the navigation frame. Each view page has several common components: a view tab, buttons, a command line, and a status line, as shown in the following figure. These components are discussed in the following sections.

View tabs
Buttons

The screenshot shows a window titled 'PLEX JDELAY'. At the top, there are several buttons: Refresh, Synchroni..., Properties, Chart, Print, Detach, Help, and Close. Below the buttons is a table with the following columns: Jobname, T, SrvClass, Step Data, Total Delay %, %Dly CPU, %Dly DEV, and %Dly Stor. The table contains 28 rows of job data. Below the table is a command line with a 'Send' button and a status line showing '1 of 208'. At the bottom, the status line displays: 'JDELAY Product: MVMVS Context: CXTSTJ System: CXTSTJ 09-Nov-99 1:09:02 PM'.

Jobname	T	SrvClass	Step Data	Total Delay %	%Dly CPU	%Dly DEV	%Dly Stor
DC\$SWTHC	S	STCNRM	YES	100.00			
BCVCS33C	B	BATNRM	YES	37.14			
BCVCS41C	B	BATNRM	YES	27.14			
BCVCS51C	B	BATNRM	YES	24.63			
IMSF19X	B	BATNRM	YES	16.77			
DC\$HSMC	S	STCNRM	YES	6.40	0.47	6.40	
DC\$BBI	S	STCNRM	YES	3.22	0.47	0.11	
LLA	S	SYSSTC	YES	1.95			
DC\$TCPIP	S	SYSSTC	YES	1.54	1.54		
IMS41Y	B	BATNRM	YES	1.15	0.19		
IMS61X	B	BATNRM	YES	1.15	0.19		
DC\$SYSC	S	STCNRM	YES	0.56	0.28		
CATALOG	S	SYSTEM	YES	0.53		0.35	
BCVSPASC	S	STCNRM	YES	0.38	0.38		
BMVEEW2	T	TSONRM	YES	0.38	0.19		
XCFAS	S	SYSTEM	YES	0.32	0.32		
CNMNETC	S	SYSSTC	YES	0.31	0.31		
DUMPSRV	S	SYSTEM	YES	0.19			
SLS0	S	SYSSTC	YES	0.19			
CNMPROCC	S	STCLOW	YES	0.19	0.19		
BCVJWB2	T	TSONRM	YES	0.19	0.19		
BOLGBG2	T	TSONRM	YES	0.19		0.19	
CMRSSTA	S	STCPAS	YES	0.19	0.19		
BMVJQJ1	T	TSONRM	YES	0.19			0.19
ENGPAS	S	STCNRM	YES	0.18		0.18	
BOLWHB4	T	TSONRM	YES	0.09		0.09	

Command line
Status line

The command line is available only on tabular and detail views.

View Tabs

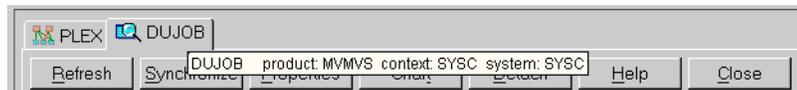
The view tabs in the view frame provide a quick, easy way to display any view in the view frame; just click the tab to bring the view to the forefront of the view frame. Each tab contains the name of the view and an icon that indicates the type of view. The tabs are displayed at the top of the window, as shown here:



Generally, the tab for a newly opened view is positioned to the right of the rightmost tab in the view frame. However, alternate forms of a view, such as tabular, detail and chart views, are grouped together.

Tab Icon	Indicates the following type of view
	HTML view
	Tabular view
	Alternate form of a view, for example, a detail
	Chart
	Plex Map
	3270 emulator
	Exceptions

To display help for a view tab, position the mouse pointer on the tab. The resulting tool-tip contains the name of the view, the MAINVIEW product to which it belongs, and the context, as shown here.



The status line at the bottom of the view frame provides this information for the current view. However, you can display a tool-tip for any view tab in the view frame by hovering your mouse over that view tab.

Buttons

Each tabbed page in the view frame contains a row of buttons which perform functions on the currently displayed view. A brief description of a button appears when you position the mouse pointer on the button



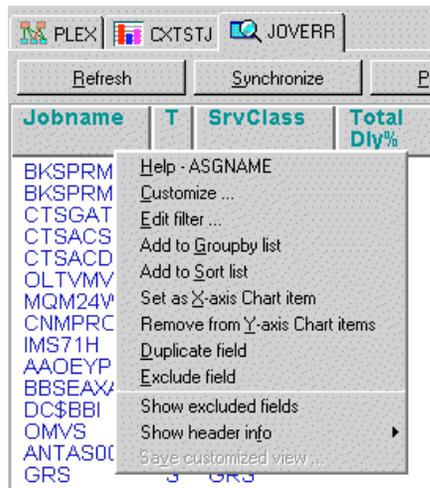
- Refresh** Refreshes the data displayed in the current view by retrieving new data from the host. Refreshing a view or any alternate form of the view, such as a chart or detail view, automatically refreshes all forms of the view.
- If the **Export data to file** or **Copy data to clipboard** option is checked on the view's **View** property page, the view is also exported or copied to the clipboard, respectively.
- Synchronize** Locates and highlights the current view in the Systems or Products tree.
- Properties** Displays the properties notebook for the current view, allowing you to change characteristics such as the font, color, refresh rate, chart type, filters, timeframes, and items displayed in the view.
- Chart** Displays a chart of the data in the current view. Several chart types are available; see “Changing the Chart Type” on page 5-11 for details.
- The Chart button is grayed and unavailable when displaying a chart view or any other view that does not support a chart view, for example, the Plex Map view.
- Print** Prints the current view at your default printer.
- Detach/Attach** Detaches the current view from the view frame and creates a separate window. The detached window can be moved and sized independently of the MAINVIEW Explorer window. In a detached window, the **Detach** button is replaced with the **Attach** button, which re-attaches the view as a tabbed page in the MAINVIEW Explorer view frame. This is grayed and unavailable for the Plex Map view.
- Close** Closes the current view and removes it from the view frame. When you close a primary view, any alternate forms of the view, such as a chart or detail view, are also closed. This is grayed and unavailable for the Plex Map view.
- Note:** The HTML view tab replaces the Synchronize and Chart buttons with Back (<-) and Forward (->) Navigation buttons

Header Buttons

The information in the header buttons represents your current settings.

Left click on a column to sort the view by that column, ascending for alpha fields and descending for numeric fields. A second click will reverse the sort direction.

Right click on any column to display a pop-up menu that offers customization options for that column (See “Customizing Views” on page 6-1.). Below the menu separator are options that apply to the entire view.



Show excluded fields

Certain fields (or columns) in a view may be defined in the view definition as excluded fields. The data for these fields is retrieved from the host but not displayed in the view. Check this option to display the excluded fields in the view. Uncheck it to hide them.

Show header info

You can display information directly in the header buttons regarding which columns are being used for grouping, sorting, summarization, charting, and positional parameters. You can also display the current form filters in use.

Save customized view If you have customized the view in any way, you can select this option to save the customized view definition without closing the view. It will be grayed out if no customizations have been made.

Command and Status Line

Below each view page is a command and status line, as shown here.



The screenshot shows a command input area with a text box and a 'Send' button. Below the input area, the status line displays: 'JDELAY Product: MVMVS Context: CXTSTJ System: CXTSTJ 09-Nov-99 1:09:02 PM'. The page number '1 of 208' is visible in the top right corner of the interface.

Use the command area to enter MAINVIEW commands to perform a task that you cannot otherwise perform with MAINVIEW Explorer. See “Executing MAINVIEW Commands” on page 5-16 for more information.

The status line shows the

- name of the current view
- MAINVIEW product to which the view belongs
- context (when the context is a single system image (SSI), the **SSI context** is displayed)
- system
- date and time the data was collected from the host
- refresh rate, when automatic refresh is active
- row position, for tabular views

Chapter 5 Working with Views

This chapter explains how to

- locate, open, and detach a view
- refresh, sort, and filter view data
- export and import a view
- copy view data to the clipboard
- print a view
- hyperlink to other views
- view historical data
- show excluded data fields
- change the color and font used in a view
- change chart properties

Locating a View

To locate a specific view in a product node, EZExplorer node, or view folder node, point to the node, right-click, and select the **Locate view** menu choice. The following window is displayed:



To locate a view, select a view from the list and click **OK**. The Products tree expands as necessary and the view node is highlighted. To locate and open the view in the view frame, check the **Launch view when located** option and click **OK**.

Opening a View

The final node in any branch is a view. To open a view, double-click its icon or right-click the icon and select the **Open view** menu choice from the pop-up menu. To open the chart form of a view, click the **Chart** button on an open view.

The view is displayed in the view frame, to the right of the navigation frame.

Autolaunching a View

To see a particular view open automatically when you open MAINVIEW Explorer:

1. Open the desired view
2. Click the **Properties** button.
3. Select the **View** tab of the notebook.
4. Check the **Launch this view...** option on the **View** page.

Next time you open MAINVIEW Explorer, this view will be opened automatically, using the settings on the view's **Context**, **Filters**, and **Refresh** pages. If the view is detached when you close the view or close MAINVIEW Explorer, it will be launched as a detached view at its previous desktop location. If a chart for the view is open when you close the view or close MAINVIEW Explorer, both the view and the chart are launched when you open MAINVIEW Explorer.

If an automatically launched view fails to open because the previously specified context no longer exists, the **Launch this view...** option is automatically unchecked, allowing you an opportunity to reset the context.

Detaching a View

To detach a view from the MAINVIEW Explorer window, click the **Detach** button. The view is displayed in a separate window and can be manipulated independently of the MAINVIEW Explorer window; you can resize and close it as desired. When you close MAINVIEW Explorer, any detached views are also closed.

To attach a detached window, click the **Attach** button on the detached view window.

Refreshing View Data

You can manually refresh the data in a view by selecting the **Refresh** button on the view page. New view data is then retrieved from the host and displayed in the view. Refreshing data in a view automatically refreshes the data in any alternate form of the view, such as a chart or detail view.

Refreshing View Data Automatically

You can set an automatic refresh rate by using the following procedure:

1. Click the **Properties** button for the desired view.
2. Select the **Refresh** tab of the notebook.
3. Drag the slider to set the number of seconds between data refreshes. The minimum time between automatic refreshes is 10 seconds.
4. Click the **Start** button to start the refresh cycle.

To stop the automatic refresh cycle, click the **Stop** button on the **Refresh** page of the notebook. You cannot set a refresh rate for the Plex Map or for a chart.

Sorting View Data

In a tabular view, rows of data are sorted by a particular column, as specified in the host view definition. By default, numerical data is sorted in descending order, high to low. The default for character data is ascending order, A through Z. To reorder the data, click the column heading you wish to sort. Click again to sort the data in the opposite order. The sort order is retained until you resort the data or close the view.

Exporting a View

Exporting a view is a good way to take a snapshot of data. The view data is exported in comma-separated values (CSV) format, which can be opened in a spreadsheet application or imported into MAINVIEW Explorer. All the fields in the view, even those defined as hidden in the view definition, are exported to the file. See page 5-9 for more information on hidden fields.

To export tabular view data to a file, use the following procedure:

1. Click the **Properties** button for the desired view.
2. Select the **View** tab of the notebook.
3. Check the **Export data to file** option. The **Choose a directory to export to** dialog box is displayed.
4. Select the folder in which you want to save the exported file and click the **Open** button. To export the file, select the **Save** button.

The view name is used as the exported file name, regardless of what you type for the file name. The first time the file is exported to a particular folder, the number 1 is used as the file extension. For example, when exporting the JOVER view, the exported file is named JOVER.1.

Each time you click the view's **Refresh** button while the **Export data to file** option is checked, a new file is created using the newly refreshed view data. The file is exported to the previously specified folder using the view name as the file name, however, the file extension is incremented by one. For example, if the first file is JOVER.1, the next is JOVER.2, and then JOVER.3, and so on. This is a good way to create a series of views to demonstrate a performance pattern or other interesting condition.

Additionally, a file with an extension of .CSV is created. When the **Refresh** button is clicked, the data in the .CSV file is replaced. The .CSV file can be opened in a spreadsheet application.

To change the previously specified export folder, clear the **Export data to file option**, and then check it again to display the **Choose a directory to export to** dialog box. Select another folder and click the **Open** button.

Importing a View

To import a view that was previously exported to a data file:

1. Right-click on any icon in the Products tree to display a pop-up menu.
2. Select the **Import view** menu option. The **Import view** dialog box is displayed.
3. Select the directory that contains the file to import.
4. Select the file to be imported and click the **Open** button.

The view is displayed in the view frame. The status line at the bottom of the view frame displays the context and time for the imported view.

Copying View Data to the Clipboard

To copy tabular view data to the clipboard, use the following procedure:

1. Click the **Properties** button for the desired view.
2. Select the **View** tab of the notebook.
3. Check the **Copy data to clipboard** option.

Each time you click the view's **Refresh** button while the **Copy data to clipboard** option is checked, the clipboard content is replaced with the newly refreshed view data.

The view data is copied to the clipboard in tab-separated format, which can be pasted into a word processor or spreadsheet application.

When you copy view data to the clipboard, all of the fields in the view, even those defined as hidden in the view definition, are copied. See page 5-9 for more information on hidden fields.

Printing a View

To print a view, click the view's **Print** button. The view is automatically sized to fit the page size and print orientation for the selected printer.

Hyperlinking to Other Views

Most views contains hyperlinks to other views to display additional information about a particular system resource. In a tabular view, a turquoise column heading indicates that a hyperlink is defined for that column. To activate a hyperlink, double-click a field in a column that has a turquoise column heading. The target view is displayed in the view frame.

You can also hyperlink from a gauge on a chart by double-clicking the gauge.

To display the actual hyperlink request that is sent to the host for a particular field:

1. To display a pop-up menu, right-click the field or gauge.
2. Select the **Hyperlink** menu choice to display the hyperlink command, as shown below. You can activate the hyperlink by selecting the command.



If the **Hyperlink** menu choice is **none**, there is no hyperlink defined for the field or the data in the field does not satisfy the hyperlink criteria.

When the hyperlink is a TRANSFER to an ISPF-only view, MAINVIEW Explorer uses the 3270 emulator to provide access to the view. The 3270 emulator is distributed and installed with MAINVIEW Explorer.

The 3270 emulator is invoked automatically when you hyperlink to an ISPF-only view. Before the view is displayed, a dialog box prompts you to log on to the host if you are not already logged on, and to navigate to the MAINVIEW Selection Menu. When the MAINVIEW Selection Menu is displayed, MAINVIEW Explorer enters the TRANSFER command and displays the target view to fulfill your hyperlink request.

You can also invoke the 3270 emulator manually by double-clicking on the 3270 icon  in the Products tree.

To display the keyboard map for the 3270 emulator, click the **Properties** button in the emulator window and select the **Keyboard Map** tab of the notebook. Drag the edge of the box with your mouse to resize the keyboard map

Performing Host Actions from a View

Use the following procedure to execute an action against a host resource:

1. Display the view from which the action is to be executed.
2. Using the mouse, point to a cell in the view and right-click to display a pop-up menu.
3. Select the **Action** menu item to display a list of actions for the selected cell.

4. Select the desired action from the menu.

The action is performed immediately, unless the action name is followed by an ellipsis, for example, **Add...** . Selecting such an action displays a window in which you can overwrite the value of the field.

If the action is unsuccessful, a window containing MAINVIEW host messages is displayed. These messages are documented in the MAINVIEW online message system.

Filtering Data in a View

You can set conditions to show only the view data that meets your condition criteria. Conditions are defined with filters. A filter condition is one or more expressions used to define criteria for the data elements in one or more fields. For example, in a view that displays jobs, you might display only those jobs having names beginning with the letters CICS, or with a status of INACTIVE.

To set filters conditions for a view:

1. Click the **Properties** button for the view.
2. Select the **Filters** tab of the notebook.
3. Specify a filter value, as described below, for one or more element names (column headings).
4. Click the **Apply** button to display the filtered data in the view.

A filter condition consists of

- The field's internal element name (the field's column heading is shown in parentheses beneath the element name on the Filters page)
- A relational operator (>, >=, <, <=, or =)
- A filter value, which must be valid for the field. If the field accepts character data, this value can include one of the following wildcard characters:
 - * Represents any number of characters, including zero. The asterisk must be the last or only character in the value, for example, JOBNAME=CICS* or JOBNAME=*

- ? Represents a single character. A ? can appear in one or more positions in the value, for example, JOBNAME=CICS?2?.

The filter conditions are temporary and are discarded when the view is closed.

If the **Filters** page does not list the element name that you want to use as a filter, consider executing the WHERE command on the view's **Command** page. See "Executing MAINVIEW Commands" on page 5-16 for details.

Viewing Historical Data

System data from the past, such as an hour ago, yesterday, or last month can be stored in historical data sets on the host. If you are unsure whether data has been recorded in historical data sets, use the DSLIST view. DSLIST lists the historical data sets and shows the date and time the data was recorded. If the time period you want is not shown by DSLIST, perhaps the data was archived, overwritten, or never collected. See your system administrator if you need access to this data.

To display past data in a view:

1. Click the **Properties** button for the view.
2. Select the **Time** tab of the notebook.
3. Specify a past time frame using the date and time pull-down list.
4. Specify a duration using the **Duration** field. Specify the length of the timeframe that ends at the requested date and time. This is the number of intervals, minutes, hours, days, or weeks. The default duration is 1 interval. An interval is specified in the host product and is by default 15 minutes. For example if you select a duration of 3 intervals for the current time, you get three rows for each object, each one representing a 15-minute interval back from the current time.
5. Optionally, select a value from the **Select days** pull-down list to limit the intervals within the specified timeframe to those that end on the desired day or days of the week.

6. Optionally, select a value from the **Select shift** pull-down list to limit the intervals within the specified timeframe to those that end within the selected time-of-day range. The shifts are

Allday - All hours of the day

Primeshift - 08:01 through 16:00

Swingshift- 16:01 through 00:00

Graveyard - 00:01 through 08:00

7. Click the **Apply** button to display the historical data in the view.

The status bar in the view frame indicates the specified timeframe. If no historical data exists, the current time is displayed.

This timeframe remains in effect until reset or until the view is closed. All views opened by hyperlinking from this window use the same timeframe.

In a tabular view, the data from the most recent interval specified and preceding intervals is presented in the view. In a detail view, only the last interval in a timeframe is displayed.

Showing Hidden Fields in a View

Certain fields (or columns in tabular views) are defined in the host view definition as hidden fields. The data for these fields is retrieved from the host but not shown in the view. To include these fields in the view:

1. Click the **Properties** button for the view.
2. Select the **View** tab of the notebook.
3. Check the **Show hidden fields** option.

The view is redisplayed with all of the fields defined in the view. To remove the previously hidden fields, clear the **Show hidden fields** option.

Changing View Colors

MAINVIEW uses different colors in a view to indicate that a threshold condition has been met. The threshold and default color indicators are defined in the host view definition. However, you can change the colors associated with thresholds within MAINVIEW Explorer.

To change the colors used in a view:

1. Click the **Properties** button for the view.
2. Select the **Color** tab of the notebook.
3. In the scrollable list, select the part of the view you want to change.

The current color for that part of the view is displayed in the color box to the right of the list.

4. Click a color from the palette.

The selected color is displayed in the color box and in the view.

5. Repeat Steps 3 and 4 as necessary for other parts of the view.

The view is redisplayed with the newly selected colors.

To use the current color settings for all views of this type (query, gauge, 2D or 3D charts), click the **Use these colors for all** button.

To restore the colors distributed with MAINVIEW Explorer, click the **Factory defaults for all** button.

To restore the colors that were last saved as defaults (either user-defined or factory defaults), click the **Defaults** button.

Note: If you have saved color settings in a configuration and wish to restore the factory defaults, you must resave the configuration. See “Personal Configurations” on page 4-6.

Changing the Font Used in a View

To change the font and point size of text in a view:

1. Click the **Properties** button on the chart view.
2. Select the **Font** tab of the notebook.
3. Select a font and point size on the Font page.

The view is redisplayed with the newly selected font. The font setting is temporary and is discarded when the view is closed.

The settings on the **Font** page can be saved. See “Saving View Preferences” for details.

Note: If you have saved font settings in a configuration and wish to restore the factory defaults, you must resave the configuration. See “Personal Configurations” on page 4-6.

Saving View Preferences

To save the settings on the **Chart**, **Items**, and **Font** property pages for all views with the current view’s name:

1. Click the **Properties** button on the view.
2. Select the **View** tab of the notebook.
3. Check the **Use as defaults for every...** option.

For example, if you check this option for a JOVER view, every time you open any JOVER view for any MAINVIEW product, the settings on the **Chart**, **Items**, and **Font** property pages will be used.

Using Charts

To display the data in a view in a chart, click the **Chart** button on the view page. This button is grayed if the chart format is not available for the view, for example, the Plex Map or ALARM view. The chart view is displayed in the view frame.

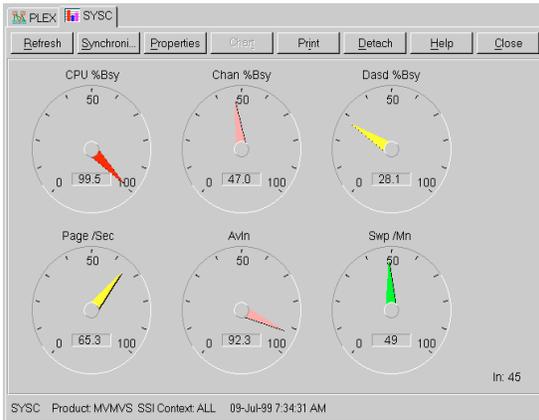
The default chart type is the 3D bar chart, but you can specify other chart types. You can customize the font, background color, and the items displayed on the chart; the default data is determined by the host view definition.

Changing the Chart Type

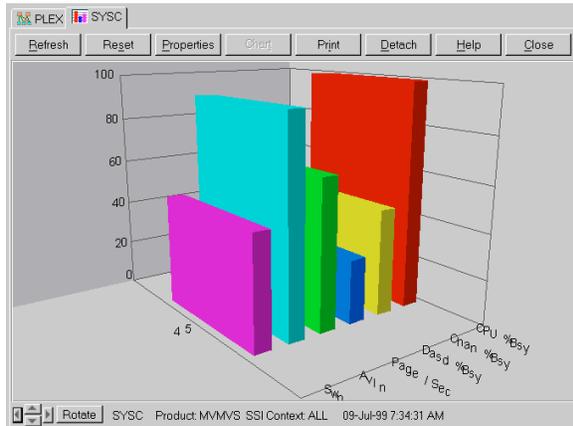
The following chart types are available:

- Two-dimensional line, area, column, and bar charts
- Three-dimensional line, area, column, and pie charts
- Gauge charts

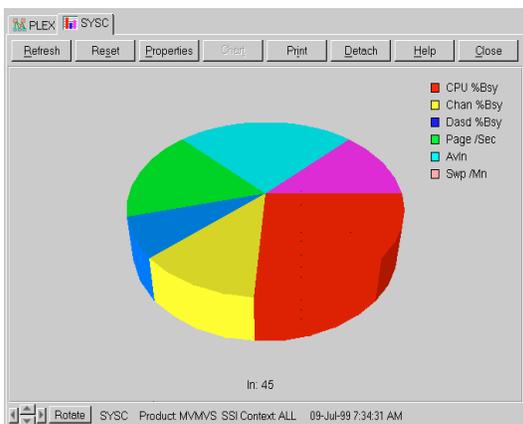
Some sample charts are shown in the following figures:



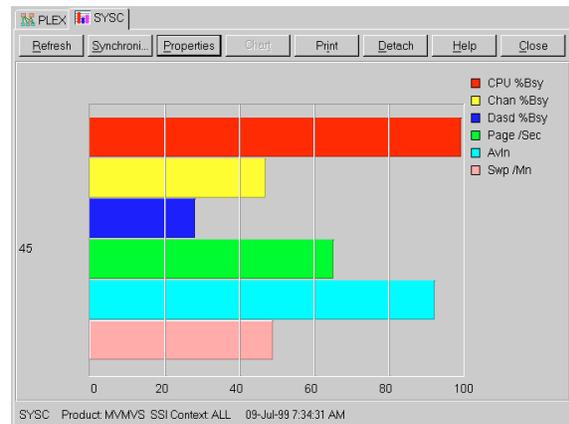
Gauge Chart



3D Bar Chart



3D Pie Chart



2D Bar Chart

To change the type of chart:

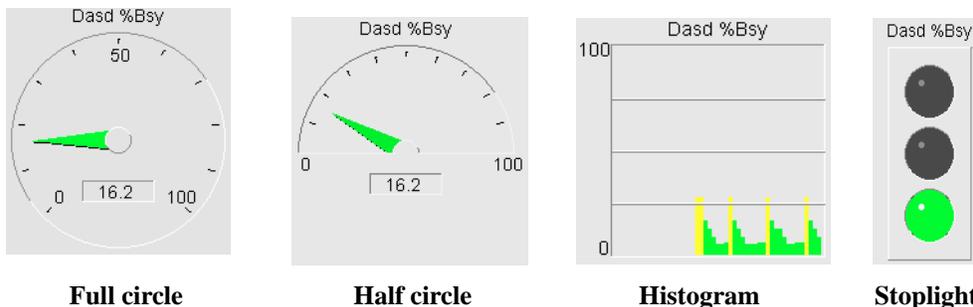
1. Click the **Properties** button on the view or on the chart.
2. Select a chart type from the **Chart** page. If the chart view is open, the chart is redisplayed with the newly selected chart type.

The selected chart type remains in effect until you change it or close the view.

The settings on the **Chart** page can be saved. See “Saving View Preferences” on page 5-11 for details.

Changing the Type of Gauge

You can use any of the following chart types:



To change the types of all the gauges on the gauge display page:

1. Click the **Properties** button of the chart display.
2. Select either **Full circle**, **Half circle**, **Histogram**, or **Stoplight** on the gauge properties tab.

To change the type of a single chart on the gauge display page:

1. Put your mouse on the gauge and right-click to display a pop-up menu.
2. Select the **Gauge type** menu choice and then select the desired gauge type.

A chart can include any combination of gauge types. Your gauge selections remain in effect until you change them or close the chart.

Rotating a 3D Bar Chart

To rotate a 3D bar chart, click one of the four rotation arrows in the bottom left corner of the chart view. Click the **Rotate** button to rotate the chart continually in the direction of the most recently selected rotation arrow. Click the **Stop** button to stop the rotation.

Changing the Items Displayed in a Chart

By default, the items displayed in a chart are determined by the view definition. To change the items displayed on the chart:

1. Click the **Properties** button on the view or chart view.
2. Select the **Items** tab of the notebook.

3. Using the list of items, select the items to be displayed in the chart. To select multiple items, hold down the **Ctrl** key while selecting them with the mouse.

To deselect an item, hold down the **Ctrl** key and click the item.

The settings on the **Items** page can be saved. See “Saving View Preferences” on page 5-11 for details.

The **Items** page displays only those items eligible for charting (the key field and numeric fields). The first item is the key field and is used as the X-axis in the chart. The other fields are graphed on the Y-axis. When the pull-down list is initially displayed, the default chart items are highlighted.

By default, a pie chart represents the selected items for the key field. A gauge chart represents a single, selected item for the key field. To chart all of the rows in the view for the first non-key item selected in the pull-down list, check the **Graph all rows using first column** box.

Displaying Exceptions

The Exceptions node in the Systems tree displays a view of exception messages indicating that threshold conditions have been met. Double-click the Exceptions icon to display alerts from all systems in the view frame, as shown below.

The screenshot shows a window titled 'PLEX Exceptions' with a toolbar containing buttons for Refresh, Synchroni..., Properties, Chart, Print, Detach, Help, and Close. Below the toolbar is a table with the following columns: Received, Severity, Message Id, and Message Text. The table contains 11 rows of exception data, with the 'Message Id' column highlighted in blue, indicating it is a hyperlink. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Exceptions Product: MVALARM SSI Context: ALL 09-Jul-99 7:26:39 AM 1 of 11'.

Received	Severity	Message Id	Message Text
07/30/97	MAJOR	MVMVS	CPU Busy >= 99.5%
07/30/97	MAJOR	MVMVS	Channel Busy >= 47.0%
07/30/97	WARNING	MVMVS	DASD Busy >= 28.1%
07/30/97	WARNING	MVMVS	Pageing rate >= 65.3 per second
07/30/97	CRITICAL	MQSERIES	Backlog on BMVPC.QUEUE3 Local
07/30/97	CRITICAL	MQSERIES	Backlog on JOHN.QUEUE7 Local Q
07/30/97	CRITICAL	MQSERIES	Backlog on SYSTEM.ADMIN.CHANN
07/30/97	MAJOR	MQSERIES	PageSet usage is too high (>= 76%)
07/30/97	MAJOR	MQSERIES	Buffer pool usage is too high (>= 85%)
07/30/97	CRITICAL	MQSERIES	Queue Manager CSQ3 is down
07/30/97	CRITICAL	MQSERIES	Queue Depth on CSQX TO CSQ1 X

A turquoise column heading indicates that a hyperlink is defined for that column. To activate a hyperlink, double-click a field in the column. The target view is displayed in the view frame.

To display the actual hyperlink request that is sent to the host for a particular field:

1. Right-click the field or gauge to display a pop-up menu.
2. Select the **Hyperlink** menu choice to display the hyperlink command. You can activate the hyperlink by selecting the command.

Displaying Client and Host Server Information

MAINVIEW Explorer is displayed as a product (MVEXP) in the **Products** tree and on the mainframe MAINVIEW Selection Menu. Selecting the MVEXP product displays the following views:

Host Server Summary (HSINFO)

Displays the following information for the host server: system, job name, version, IP address, port number, number of connected clients, maximum clients allowed, and expiration date.

Client Sessions Overview (CLIENTS)

Lists the client user IDs that are currently connected to the host server and the IP address, connection date and time, and number of open views for each user.

Executing MAINVIEW Commands

Occasionally, you might need to use a MAINVIEW command to perform a task that you cannot otherwise perform with MAINVIEW Explorer. For example, you might use the WHERE command to specify filter conditions that are not listed on the **Filters** page.

To execute a MAINVIEW command from MAINVIEW Explorer:

1. Type the command in the **Command** entry box the bottom of the view. Delimit multiple commands with a semicolon (;)
2. Click the **Send** button or press Enter to send the command to the host for execution.

Generally, the current view is replaced by the results of the command. However, if you enter the FORM command, the requested form is displayed as a new tab in the view frame.

Notes:

- The command syntax is not validated prior to sending the command to the host. If the command is syntactically incorrect or incomplete, an error message is displayed.
- Commands must be valid for the current view.
- The **Command** entry box is not displayed on charts or HTML views.
- Commands that control MAINVIEW windows or display a dialog panel when used on the mainframe are not supported.

Chapter 6 Customizing Views

This chapter explains how to

- format data
- move fields
- edit thresholds
- edit hyperlinks
- edit filters
- add to Groupby list
- add to sort list
- set chart items (X or Y axis)
- add to parameter list
- duplicate fields
- exclude / include fields
- show header information
- save customized views

View customization allows you to change the current view and save the changes as needed. Views customized in MAINVIEW Explorer (or 3270) will be saved in one of two folders: Cust User and Cust Site under the appropriate product in the products tree. Customized views can also be deleted from the mainframe using the Delete menu selection.

If you close a view after making changes, but do not explicitly save your customized view, you will be prompted to save your changes.

Customization generally happens at the field level. Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select choices from the pop-up menu: editing the current filter, adding it to a Groupby list for summarization, or to the sort, parameter, or charting lists. You can also duplicate the field or exclude (or include) it. You can call dialogues to completely format the column, specify decimal precision, change heading text, or add any number of thresholds and hyperlinks.

Moving Fields

Use drag-and-drop to rearrange the order of columns in a Tabular view or to move individual fields around in a Detail view.

On a tabular chart, select the column you wish to move and drag the column header to the column you wish it to follow and drop it. If the column you wish your selection to follow is not visible, drag your selection to the far left or right and the view will scroll until you find the column.

Formatting Data

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select **Format data** from the pop-up menu. Use the Format data dialogue to specify how a field and its data are displayed.

You can specify the following display attributes:

Width

Use the Width field to specify the display width of a field in number of column spaces. The width does not include the spaces between fields. For numeric data, # characters appear in the column rather than the data when a number is larger than the width of a field.

For field headings, you must allow room for the values specified in the Headings fields or the values are truncated. The value for any one field cannot exceed 66 characters.

You must allow room for bar graph or hexadecimal data if either As graph or As hex is selected for the Display Mode.

Precision

Use the Precision field to specify the number of decimal places to show for numeric data. This value is ignored for fields of other data types.

The number of decimal places displayed for numeric data is affected by the value defined to the Width field. The decimal places are rounded to accommodate the width of a field. Insignificant decimal places are truncated to show as much useful data as possible.

For example, in a numeric field that has a Width value of 6 spaces and a Decimal value of 5 digits, the following example shows how numbers would be formatted for display in a view:

Number:	Format:	
.123456	.12346	
123.45	123.45	(value is rounded)
12345.6	12345.	(value is truncated)
123456.1	123456	(value is truncated)
1234567.	*****	(value is too big for width)

For hex data, use the Precision field to specify the number of significant digits to display. This value is ignored for fields of other data types.

Show zero

Use the Show zero check box to specify whether a 0 in a numeric field is displayed as a 0 or a blank.

If checked, a 0 in a numeric field is displayed as a 0, otherwise it is displayed as a blank.

Headings

Use the Header 1 and Header 2 fields to define the field name that is displayed for a field in a view. If either of the values defined in these fields is longer than the value defined in the width field, the heading text is truncated when it is displayed in the view.

You can use curly braces to indicate that the heading should be padded with periods to fill the column (usually for repeated fields that show data graphically).

Example: 0{ }100 will show in the column header as 0100

Display Mode

Use the Display Mode radio buttons to specify the method of display for a field. Valid display modes are:

as is: Format is unchanged from the basic data type.

as graph: For numeric data types only, displays the data as a bar graph. For this display mode, you may specify a Graph upper limit.

as hex: Any data type can be displayed in hexadecimal; however, any field that has a default hexadecimal format cannot be changed to another data format.

You may need to adjust the width value to allow room in your view to display bar graph data or hexadecimal data.

Graph upper limit

Use the Graph upper limit to select the upper limit that determines the range of the bar graph for a field. It can only be used when the data field has the Display Mode set to as graph.

It is also used to set the upper limit for all gauge charts.

Summarization type

Use the Summarization type radio buttons to specify how data in any field summary view is formatted. A summary view is one in which at least one column has been added to the Groupby list. This setting is ignored if the view is not a summary view.

The summarization types are sum, average, percent, count, minimum, maximum, and last. The default for numeric fields is **average** and the default for alpha fields is **last**.

Condition (for count)

When the Summarization type of count is set, you may optionally specify a condition for the count that will affect only the current column.

You can use this condition to count only rows that meet the specified condition or to exclude certain rows from summarization; for example, any fields having a zero value.

A condition can consist of

- Any relational operator (>, >=, <, <=, or =) or an additional BETWEEN operator defined with a greater than sign (> character) or a less than sign (< character)
- A numeric value or alphanumeric value (with optional wildcards) or for the BETWEEN operator, a parenthetical phrase

You cannot define the column ID value of another field in the Condition for count field.

Editing Thresholds

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select **Edit thresholds** from the pop-up menu. Use the Edit thresholds dialogue to specify as many threshold conditions as you need and their display attributes for a data field. When the data in a field meets a threshold condition, its appearance changes as defined.

Alternately, you may check the Inherit from box and select a field from the drop-down list to copy threshold settings from another field to this field.

The threshold condition and display attributes that you can specify are:

Condition	See “Specifying a Condition” on page 6-13.
Attr	Use the Attr field to assign a color to a condition by specifying a numeric value from the drop-down list.

Note: Colors can be changed globally using the Colors page from Properties.

Substitute	Use the Substitute field to substitute an output character or character string for field values that meet the specified threshold condition.
-------------------	---

For example, you might want the word **CRITICAL** to appear instead of actual data when the threshold condition is met for resources exceeding acceptable performance standards.

Note: The substitute field is optional.

Use the Insert button to insert a new threshold template after the currently selected row or to create the first row if there are none present. Use the Move up and Move down buttons to rearrange the positions of the thresholds. Use the Remove button to remove a threshold.

When you save your customized view, you can specify a location where you want your threshold conditions to be saved. This allows a threshold to be available to all instances of this same element in other views or only for the view where the thresholds is defined.

Editing Hyperlinks

Right click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select **Edit hyperlinks** from the pop-up menu. Use the Edit hyperlinks dialogue to create, change, or delete hyperlinks between fields and views, commands, or other applications.

A hyperlink is one or more commands associated with a particular field and the conditions under which these commands are issued. When you activate a hyperlink, the underlying command is issued against the resource where the cursor is positioned.

You can customize any command and the conditions when it is issued for any field in a view. Any number of fields in a view can be defined with hyperlinks. Any number of hyperlinks can be defined per field.

You can customize different commands to be issued under varying data conditions occurring in a field. Depending on the state of a resource, the action that is taken could be different. When a hyperlink is activated, the conditions are evaluated from top to bottom and the action associated with the first true condition is executed.

Use the **Insert** button to insert a new hyperlink template after the currently selected row or to create the first row if there are none present.

Use the **Move up** and **Move down** buttons to rearrange the positions of the hyperlinks.

Use the **Remove** button to remove a hyperlink.

A hyperlink usually connects a field in a source view (the view where the hyperlink is activated) to a target view (the view displayed after the hyperlink is activated). Both the source view and the target view commonly share similar types of information, such as a job name or a service class. In the views distributed with your product, hyperlink fields are defined to display forms with more detailed information or to filter the data in the existing view.

When you establish a hyperlink between views, you can pass a keyword parameter from the source view to the target view. This parameter acts as a filter for the data displayed in the target view.

Specifying a Hyperlink Command

A command can be:

- A view name with optional parameters
- A valid action or actions separated by semicolons
- The EXPAND command for a summarized field

Optional parameters can be used only with a view command. Before you can pass parameters from a source to a target view, you must:

- Determine the element value you want to pass from the source view
- Ensure that the target view contains an element of similar data
For example, job name could be similar data that appears in both views.
- Ensure that the element to be passed is defined as a parameter to the target view

Hyperlink Command Examples

To display JDELAY when a hyperlink is activated, enter **JDELAY**

To pass the parameter ASGNAME to the target view, JDELAY and display JDELAY, enter **JDELAY ASGNAME(A)**

To use the FORM command to display JOVER and pass the parameter ASGASCT to JOVER, enter **FORM JOVER ASGASCT(Q)**

To use the FORM command to display JOVER and pass the parameter ASGASCT to JOVER and then sort the data in column C in ascending order, enter **FORM JOVER ASGASCT(Q);SO C.A**

Keyword Parameter Hyperlinks

A keyword parameter consists of the element name of a field in the source view you want to pass to the target view and a value in parentheses; anything other than a column ID may be placed in single quotes

Note: Typically you would pass the key field from the source view to the target view, as this field usually uniquely identifies a resource. If the field you want to pass is not defined as a keyword parameter, use the **Edit Filter** option to make it a keyword parameter.

The Condition and Command fields are displayed in the dynamic area.

In the Condition field, specify the condition that must be met before the hyperlink command is issued.

In the Command (with parameters) field, specify the target view, the element name of the JDELAY Jobname field, and the column ID of the Jobname field in the JFLOW view. For example, the command **JDELAY ASGNAME(A)** indicates that the information from column A in JFLOW is sent to the ASGNAME column in JDELAY.

Use the Save view option to save your new hyperlink.

Editing Filters

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select **Edit filter** from the pop-up menu. Use the Edit filter dialogue to define a filter for a field. You can define up to eight filters for a view.

If you save a complex filter condition using the **WHERE** command, the complex filter overrides any simple filter set for an element.

To define a filter condition, specify a relational operator plus:

- a numeric value for numeric fields
- an alphanumeric value (with optional wildcard characters)
- another column ID

Any field in a view that has a filter condition defined to it can be used as a:

- positional parameter if you add it to the parameter list.
- keyword parameter

A filter defined for a field can be overridden using the Filters page of the view properties. To remove an existing filter from a field, select **edit filter** and clear the entry field.

To see the current form filters, use the **show header info** menu option.

Showing Header Info

You can display information regarding which columns are being used for grouping, sorting, summarization, charting, and positional parameters directly in the header buttons. You can also view the form filters in use.

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select **Show header info** from the pop-up menu. This will display a cascaded menu from which you can select only one of the following items:

- Show headings only
- Show fields grouped by
- Show fields sorted by
- Show fields for charting
- Show positional parameters
- Show form filters

Adding to Groupby List

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select **Add to Groupby list** from the pop-up menu. Use this menu item option to select one to four fields as summary fields to create a summary view.

When you turn a tabular view into a summary view, you often want to exclude some fields, change the formatting of others, and modify titles.

Use the Format page to specify the summarization type or change the title of any field in a summary view.

Use the Exclude field option from the pop-up menu to exclude fields made meaningless by summarization.

The Add to Groupby list toggles to Remove from Groupby list after a field has been added to the Groupby list. Select this menu item to remove a previously added field.

To see the fields currently selected, use the **show header info** menu item.

Adding to Sort List

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select Add to Sort list from the pop-up menu. Use this menu item option to select from one to four fields of a tabular or summary view to specify the sort order for data. The data in a field can be sorted in either ascending or descending order.

By default, all numeric fields are sorted in descending order and all other data types are sorted in ascending order.

When you specify the sort order for multiple fields, priority is given to the field in the highest position in the sort list. Lower level sort orders are used to further sort fields where identical values exist.

The Add to Sort list toggles to Remove from Sort list after a field has been added to the Sort list. Select this menu item to remove a previously added field.

Note: If you left click the header button, that column becomes the primary sort field.

To see the fields currently selected, use the **show header info** menu item.

Adding to Parameter list

If you have provided a filter for a field with **Edit filter**, you may then set that field as a positional parameter. Right-click on that column header button in tabular views (or on that field in detail views) to select **Add to Parameter list** from the pop-up menu.

If you do not add this field to the parameter list, but have defined a filter, the field automatically becomes a keyword parameter.

The Add to Parameter list toggles to Remove from Parameter list after a field has been added to the Parameter list. Select this menu item to remove a previously added field.

To see the fields currently selected, use the **show header info** menu item.

Setting Chart Items (X or Y axis)

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select **Set as X-axis Chart item** or **Add to Y-axis Chart items** list from the pop-up menu. Use this menu item option to select one X-axis items and up to eight Y-axis components.

Set as X-axis item

Specify the X-axis data field for a graph. The X-axis appears at the left or bottom of a graph when displayed. On a pie or gauge chart, the X-axis value is used as a title.

Adding to Y-axis items

Specify your Y-axis values for a graph. Each Y-axis value is plotted against the X-axis value. If a pie or gauge chart is selected, multiple Y-axis values are charted as segments of a pie or dials for a gauge chart and the X-axis is used as a label.

The Add to Y-axis Chart items list toggles to Remove from Y-axis Chart items after a field has been added to the Y-axis Chart items list. Select this menu item to remove a previously added field.

To see the fields currently selected, use the **show header info** menu item.

Duplicating Fields

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) to select **Duplicate field** from the pop-up menu. This will duplicate a data field. You can use this option to add a graphical representation of a numeric field to your view.

Use the Width and Graph upper limit on the Format page to control the appearance of new graphical displays.

Duplicate field is also useful when you want to create a Count field in a summary view. If you duplicate a field and assign a summarization type of count to the new field using the Format page, the new field displays a count of the number of objects in the summarized field.

Excluding / Including Fields

Excluded fields are those fields that belong to a view definition but are not displayed by default. Initially, when you first access view customization, excluded fields are not displayed.

Right-click on the column header button in tabular views (or on a field in detail views) and select **Exclude field** from the pop-up menu to hide a field from the view. To see fields that have been excluded, select **Show excluded fields**.

An excluded field does not appear in the view, but any filters assigned to the field are still used as selection criteria for the data displayed in the view.

The Exclude field toggles to Include field after a field has been excluded from the view. Use the Include option to include an excluded field so the field will display by default in the view.

Saving Customized Views

Customized views are saved in common datasets on the mainframe that can be used by MAINVIEW Explorer or by MAINVIEW from TSO. Views can be saved in the individual's user BBVDEF or directly in the Site library (SBBVDEF).

Views customized in MAINVIEW Explorer (or the 3270) will be placed in one of two folders: Cust User and Cust Site under the appropriate product in the Products tree.

You can also delete customized views from the mainframe, by right-clicking on a view in the Products tree, and selecting Delete view from the pop-up menu.

When you close a view that you have customized, you will be prompted as to whether you wish to save the changes or not. Use the Save view dialogue to save the changes you make to a view. The changed view is saved under the same name or a view name you supply.

You can also save the view while it is open, even if you give it a new name, by right-clicking on any header button and selecting **Save customized view** from the pop-up menu.

The Save view definition fields are as follows:

View name

Use **View name** to save your changed view under a new name or under the existing view name. View names can be from one to eight characters long. When you save your changed view under its original name, the distributed view is not altered but only the modified version of the view is accessible. If you then delete your customized view, the original view will be used.

Description

Use **Description** to specify a description of the view. The description is displayed in the Products tree of the Navigation frame and can be up to 30 alphanumeric characters long.

Summary View Name

Use **Summary View name** to define a summary view to a tabular view. The summary view that you specify must be an alternate form for the tabular view. If you need to create a summary view, use the add to Groupby list. This field can be specified for tabular views only.

Library

Set your **library** by selecting the **site** or **user** radio button.

Save Dynamic Fields

The following dynamic fields are created on demand by MAINVIEW data management components:

- Interval date
- Interval time
- Interval hour
- SSI target
- SSI system

Saving these with a view allows them to be included or excluded from display or used as a hyperlink. They are saved by checking Save dynamic fields with the view definition. This is the default setting.

Global thresholds

If the box **Make changed thresholds global to all views** is checked, all changed thresholds are saved in the PAS parameter library. The same threshold and display attributes specified for the changed field apply to all instances of the same field element in other views.

If this selection is unchecked, all thresholds are saved with the customized view in the BBVDEF view library. The threshold and display attributes defined for a field apply only to this customized view. This is the default setting.

Replace existing member

Use Replace to confirm that you want to save your changed view under the same name as an existing view. The default is to replace an existing member unless this option is not checked.

If you changed filters or displayed the view with a filter, these filters are saved with the view by default. You can change where the thresholds are saved by using the Global thresholds field. When you save your customized view, you can specify a location where you want your threshold conditions to be saved. Then a threshold can be available to all instances of this same element in other views or only for the view where the threshold is defined.

Specifying a Condition

Conditions are used in thresholds, hyperlinks, filters, and the count summarization type.

A condition consists of:

- the column ID of the field for which you want to set a condition.
- a relational operator
- the numeric value, an alphanumeric value (with optional wildcards), or a column ID for a different field

Valid relational operators are:

>	Greater than value
>=	Greater than or equal to
<	Less than value
<=	Less than or equal to
<>	Not equal to value
=	Equal to value

To specify a condition that will always evaluate to true:

column ID = * for character fields
column ID >= 0 for numeric fields

Condition Examples:

To define a condition of any value in column A, enter **A = ***

To define a condition of all values in column G exceeding 25, enter **G > 25**

To define a condition of all values in column I that are greater than or equal to the corresponding value in column K, enter **I >= K**

To define a condition of any value in column A that begins with "SYS", enter **A = SYS***

Defining a WHERE Clause

Press the **Properties** button on a view. Select the **WHERE** tab of the notebook.

Use a WHERE clause to specify a complex filter condition that is applied to the form and saved with the view.

The filter conditions are applied against the form and replace any existing filters. It is possible to save a WHERE clause in the view definition. When you close the view, you will be prompted to save the changes.

Examples of the WHERE clause

To define a filter condition that displays only the values beginning with J or M in the field with an element of ASGNAME, enter

ASGNAME IN (j*,m*)

To define a filter condition that displays only the values between 5.0 and 60.5 in the field with an element of ASIDLYP, enter

ASIDLYP BETWEEN 5.0 AND 60.5

To define a filter condition that displays only the values with T in the field with an element of ASREYFLC and only have the values between 2 and 25 in the field with an element of ASGDMN, enter

(ASREYFLC = T) AND (ASGDMN BETWEEN 2 AND 25)

To define a filter condition that displays the values with an average greater than 60 in the field with an element of ASIDLYP, enter

ASIDLYP:AVG > 60

The average filter works only in summarized views.

Appendix A BBTTCP00 Parameters

BBTPARM member BBTTCP00 contains TCP/IP related parameters.

Table A-1 BBTPARM Member BBTTCP00 Parameters

Parameter	Description
TCPNAME= <i>name</i>	<p>Specifies the name of the TCP/IP address space. For TCP/IP release 3.2 or later, you can omit the TCPNAME parameter (it will be determined automatically). If more than one address space is found, the first one found with the latest release is used.</p> <p>Make sure the TCP/IP address space specified with the TCPNAME parameter is of the same release as the TCP/IP stack specified with the STACK parameter (described below). Failure to do so can result in degraded performance or error messages.</p>

Table A-1 BBTPARM Member BBTTCP00 Parameters (continued)

<p>STACK=[NONE IBM31 IBM32 IBM34 ILINK41 ILINK52]</p>	<p>Specifies the TCP/IP stack as one of the following:</p> <p>NONE disables TCP/IP processing.</p> <p>IBM31 for IBM TCP/IP release 3.1</p> <p>IBM32 for IBM TCP/IP release 3.2</p> <p>IBM34 for IBM TCP/IP release 3.4</p> <p>ILINK41 for Computer Associates SOLVE:TCPaccess release 4.1</p> <p>ILINK52 for Computer Associates SOLVE:TCPaccess release 5.2</p> <p>For optimal performance, specify a TCP/IP address space and stack that are of the same release.</p> <p>For TCP/IP release 3.2 or later, you can omit the STACK parameter and the BBI-SS PAS will attempt to determine the TCP/IP stack to use. If more than one stack is found, the first one found with the latest release is used.</p>
<p>DEBUG=[ALL ERROR PARM xxxxxx]</p>	<p>Warning: Specify this parameter only at the request of BMC Software Customer Support, as it causes many messages to be written to the operator console.</p> <p>Activates debug mode and writes diagnostic messages to the operator console. You can specify multiple DEBUG statements, provided they do not conflict with one another.</p> <p>ALL produces a message for each socket call.</p> <p>ERROR produces messages only for unsuccessful socket calls.</p> <p>PARM produces a message displaying parameters 4 through 9 for each socket call.</p> <p>xxxxxx produces messages only for the specified task ID, where xxxxxx is a task ID. Each MAINVIEW product has one or more task IDs. The main TCP/IP task ID is "Global". Refer to your MAINVIEW product documentation for product-specific task IDs.</p> <p>Debug messages are documented in the MAINVIEW online message system. All debug messages have a suffix of D. Some MAINVIEW products display these messages even when debug mode is not active. Those messages will have a suffix of I or E. For those products, if debug mode is activated, some messages will be issued twice, once with the I or E suffix, and once with the D suffix.</p>

Appendix B Using SOLVE:TCPaccess

MAINVIEW Explorer supports SOLVE:TCPaccess version 4.1 or later. To implement SOLVE:TCPaccess:

1. Update the STACK parameter in BBTPARM member BBTTCP00:

For TCPaccess version 4.1: STACK=ILINK41

For TCPaccess version 5.2: STACK=ILINK52

For more information on BBTTCP00, refer to Appendix A, “BBTTCP00 Parameters”.

2. Update the TCPNAME parameter to match the name specified in the TCPIPJOBNAME statement in the TCPaccess TCPIP.DATA data set.

For additional information, refer to the SOLVE:TCPaccess documentation.



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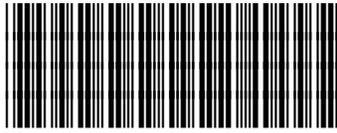
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