

**MAINVIEW® for IMS Offline
Transaction Accountant
Reference Manual**

Version 3.3

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 - 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

Contents

About This Book	xi	
Chapter 1	Introduction	
	Billing Facilities	1-2
	IMS Resource Utilization File (IRUF)	1-4
Chapter 2	Event Collector Options	
	Data Collection Parameters	2-2
	CPU Timing	2-7
	Application Program CPU	2-7
	Message DL/I CPU	2-7
	Control DL/I CPU	2-8
	DB2 CPU	2-8
	Message Buffer CPU	2-8
	Control Buffer CPU	2-9
	Message OPEN/CLOSE CPU	2-9
	Control OPEN/CLOSE CPU	2-9
	Program Scheduling CPU	2-10
	Message Region Overhead CPU	2-10
	Control Region Overhead	2-11
	Database I/O Data	2-12
	Database Reads	2-12
	Database Writes	2-13
	NO I/O	2-13
	DB2 Subsystem Activity	2-14
	BMP Data	2-14
Chapter 3	Charge-Out Analysis (TASCOSTR)	
	Input and Output	3-2
	Report Element Description	3-4
	Detail Charge-Out Analysis	3-4
	Distribution Charge-Out Analysis	3-8
	Chargeable Rate Table Report	3-10
	Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis	3-11

TASCOSTR Job Control Statements	3-22
PARM Options in the EXEC Statement	3-25
Defining the Cost Center Category and ID	3-28
Cost Center Category Control Statements	3-28
Cost Center Specification Example	3-30
Defining Charge-Out Rates	3-32
Rate Control Statement Syntax	3-32
Standard Basic Resource Rate Control Statement	3-34
Standard BMP Basic Resource Rate Control Statement	3-35
Standard Database Rate Control Statement	3-36
Standard BMP Database Rate Control Statement	3-37
Special-Charge Database Rate Control Statement	3-37
Standard DB2 Rate Control Statement	3-38
Special-Charge DB2 Plan Name Rate Control Statement	3-39
Standard Terminal Rate Control Statement	3-40
Special-Charge Terminal Rate Control Statement	3-41
Special-Charge Customer Rate Control Statement	3-41
Unit-Charge Transaction Rate Control Statement	3-42
Rate Specification Example	3-43
Rate Specification Error Analysis	3-45
Return Codes	3-46

Chapter 4

Financial Summary Analysis (TASFINSM)

Input and Output	4-2
Report Element Description	4-3
TASFINSM Job Control Statements	4-6
PARM Options on the EXEC Statement	4-7
Report Control Statements	4-7
Control Statement Report Codes	4-9
Return Codes	4-10

Appendix A

How Product Libraries Should Be Used

Glossary

Index

Figures

Figure 3-1	TASCOSTR System Flow	3-3
Figure 3-2	Detail Charge-Out Analysis Report	3-5
Figure 3-3	Distribution Charge-Out Analysis Report	3-8
Figure 3-4	Chargeable Rate Table Report	3-10
Figure 3-5	CPU Usage and System Availability	3-11
Figure 3-6	Full Function Workload	3-12
Figure 3-7	Fast Path Workload	3-13
Figure 3-8	DB2 Workload	3-14
Figure 3-9	Sample JCL for the Charge-Out Process	3-24
Figure 3-10	Sample Charge-Out Rate Statements	3-44
Figure 3-11	Rate Specification Error Analysis Report	3-45
Figure 4-1	TASFINSM System Flow	4-2
Figure 4-2	Financial Summary Analysis Report	4-4
Figure 4-3	Sample JCL for TASFINSM	4-7

Tables

Table 1-1	Charge-Out Options and Rates	1-2
Table 3-1	Detail Charge-Out Analysis Report Elements	3-6
Table 3-2	Distribution Charge-Out Analysis Report Elements	3-9
Table 3-3	IMS Resource Usage Analysis Report Elements	3-15
Table 3-4	TASCOSTR JCL Statements	3-22
Table 3-5	TASCOSTR Processing Mode Options	3-25
Table 3-6	Cost Center Statement Syntax	3-29
Table 3-7	Standard Basic Resource Rate Statement Syntax	3-34
Table 3-8	Standard Database Rate Statement Syntax	3-36
Table 3-9	Special-Charge Database Rate Statement Syntax	3-37
Table 3-10	Standard DB2 Rate Statement Syntax	3-38
Table 3-11	Special-Charge DB2 Plan Name Rate Statement Syntax	3-39
Table 3-12	Standard Terminal Rate Statement Syntax	3-40
Table 3-13	Special-Charge Terminal Rate Statement Syntax	3-41
Table 3-14	Special-Charge Customer Rate Statement Syntax	3-41
Table 3-15	Unit-Charge Rate Control Statement Syntax	3-42
Table 4-1	Financial Summary Analysis Report Elements	4-5
Table 4-2	TASFINSM JCL Statements	4-6
Table 4-3	Financial Summary Control Statement Syntax	4-8
Table 4-4	Financial Summary Analysis Report Codes	4-9
Table A-1	Product Libraries	A-1

About This Book

This book describes how to use the Transaction Accountant, a MAINVIEW® for IMS Offline component.

This book is intended for

- IMS application analysts who need to know costs per user and application
- IMS system or database administrators who need to perform cost analyses
- data center managers who need to make hardware and resource acquisition decisions based on long-term trends
- data center accountants who need to produce billing reports for direct charge-back to groups of users

Before using the Transaction Accountant, you must be familiar with the MAINVIEW for IMS Offline environment (described in the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*), the IBM® OS/390 batch job execution, and the IBM IMS program product.

For information about new features in the current release of MAINVIEW for IMS Offline, see the product release notes, which are available on the BMC Software Support Web pages.

Note: Although MAINVIEW for IMS is often referred to as “MVIMS” in this book, the abbreviation is used for brevity only and does not represent a legal product name of BMC Software.

How This Book Is Organized

The organization of this book is described in the table below. A glossary of terms and an index are included at the end of the book.

Chapter/Appendix	Description
Chapter 1, "Introduction"	describes how Transaction Accountant works
Chapter 2, "Event Collector Options"	describes the Event Collector parameters needed by Transaction Accountant to produce reports from the IRUF file
Chapter 3, "Charge-Out Analysis (TASCOSTR)"	describes the Transaction Accountant charge-out analysis program (TASCOSTR)
Chapter 4, "Financial Summary Analysis (TASFINSM)"	describes the Transaction Accountant financial summary analysis program (TASFINSM)
Appendix A, "How Product Libraries Should Be Used"	describes how to use distributed and customized parameter, sample, and profile libraries

MAINVIEW Product Documentation

MVIMS is integrated with the BMC Software MAINVIEW® architecture. MAINVIEW is a base architecture that allows authorized users to use a single terminal to interrogate any OS/390, CICS, IMS, DB2, or MQSeries subsystem in a sysplex.

This section lists the documents specific to MAINVIEW for IMS products and the documents that provide information common to many MAINVIEW products.

MVIMS Product Library

The MVIMS product library includes the following books.

MAINVIEW for IMS Offline

MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide

MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Performance Reporter Reference Manual

MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Transaction Accountant Reference Manual

MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Release Notes

MAINVIEW for IMS Online

MAINVIEW for IMS Online – Customization Guide

MAINVIEW for IMS Online – IPSM Reference Manual

MAINVIEW for IMS Online – Analyzers Reference Manual

MAINVIEW for IMS Online – Monitors and Traces Reference Manual

MAINVIEW for IMS Online – Release Notes

MAINVIEW Product Family Documentation

The books and quick references that provide general information common to many MAINVIEW products are listed and described in the following table.

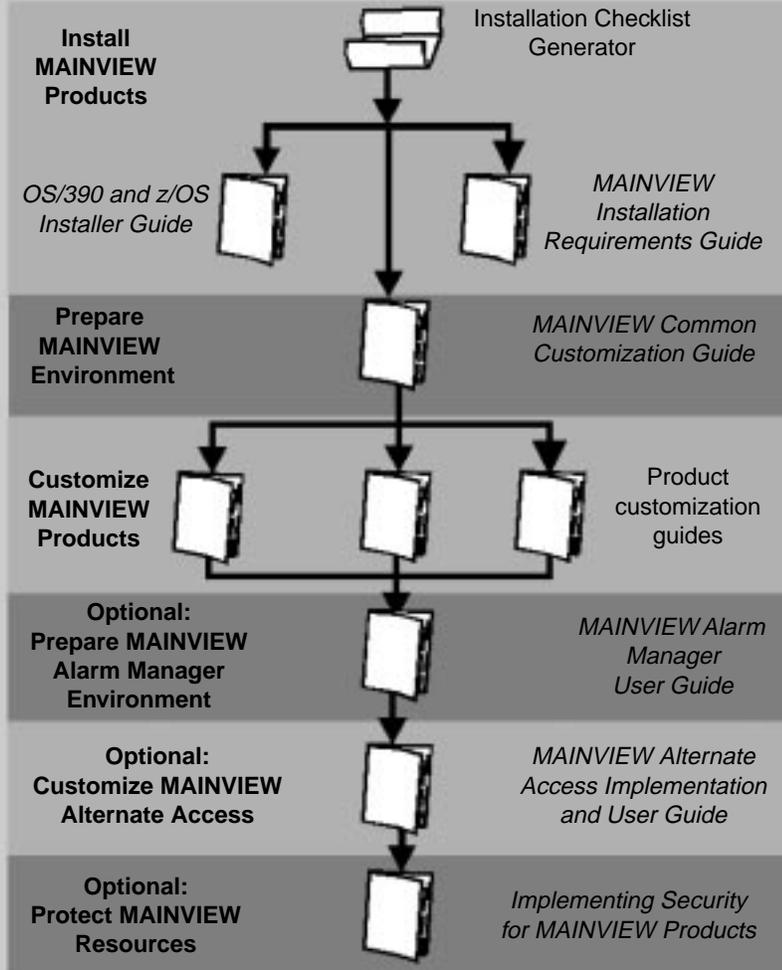
<i>OS/390 and z/OS Installer Guide</i>	provides information about the installation of BMC Software products on OS/390 and z/OS systems
<i>MAINVIEW Installation Requirements Guide</i>	provides information about installation requirements such as software requirements, storage requirements, and system requirements
<i>MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide</i>	provides instructions for manually customizing the MAINVIEW environment for your products
<i>MAINVIEW Alarm Manager User Guide</i>	explains how to create and install alarm definitions that indicate when exceptions occur in a sysplex
<i>MAINVIEW Alternate Access Implementation and User Guide</i>	explains how to configure, start, and stop VTAM and EXCP AutoLogon sessions to access MAINVIEW products without an active TSO subsystem
<i>Implementing Security for MAINVIEW Products</i>	explains basic MAINVIEW security, enhanced security, and MAINVIEW Alternate Access security
<i>MAINVIEW Administration Guide</i>	provides information about MAINVIEW operations, targets, single-system image contexts, MAINVIEW Alarm Manager, data sets, view customization, and diagnostic facilities
<i>MAINVIEW Quick Reference</i>	introduces the MAINVIEW family of products and lists the commands used to manage the MAINVIEW windows environment
<i>Using MAINVIEW</i>	provides information about working with MAINVIEW products in windows mode and full-screen mode

Note: MAINVIEW messages are documented in the Messages and Codes online display, which you can access by typing MSG in the command line of any MAINVIEW display.

The figure on the next page lists the MAINVIEW product documents and shows how they should be used.

Installer: Installation/Implementation/Customization Tasks

Installer Documentation



Administrator: System Administration Tasks

Administrator Documentation

Maintain MAINVIEW Environment



MAINVIEW Administration Guide

User: Tasks Associated with Using a Product

User Documentation

MAINVIEW Quick Reference



Using MAINVIEW



Product getting started books



Product user guides



Product reference manuals

Accessing Product Information

The books that accompany BMC Software products are available in online format and printed format. You can also access product information from product release notes and other product notices.

Online Books

Online books are formatted as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. You can view them, print them, or copy them to your computer using Acrobat Reader 3.0 or later. For information about downloading the free reader from the Web, go to the Adobe Systems site at <http://www.adobe.com>.

You can access online books from the documentation CD that accompanies your product or from the Web. To view online books, visit the support pages of the BMC Software Web site at <http://www.bmc.com/support.html>.

Printed Books

A set of printed books is provided with your product order. To request additional books, go to <http://www.bmc.com/support.html>.

Release Notes and Other Notices

Printed release notes accompany each BMC Software product. Release notes provide current information about new and changed product functions.

A product may also have related technical bulletins that are provided between releases. The latest versions of the release notes and technical bulletins are available on the Web at <http://www.bmc.com/support.html>.

Conventions

The following symbols are used to define command syntax, and they should not be included with a command.

- Brackets [] enclose optional parameters or keywords.
- Braces { } enclose a list of parameters, one of which must be chosen.
- A vertical line | separates alternative options, one of which can be chosen.
- An underlined parameter is the default.

The following command syntax conventions also apply:

- An ITEM IN CAPITAL LETTERS must be typed exactly as shown.
- Items in *italicized, lowercase* letters are values that you supply.
- When a command is shown in uppercase and lowercase letters, such as **HSplit**, the uppercase letters show the command abbreviation that you can use (**HS**, for example). The lowercase letters complete the command name. Typing the entire command name is an alternative way of entering the command.
- Commands that do not have an abbreviation (**END**, for example) are shown in all uppercase letters.

Chapter 1 Introduction

The Transaction Accountant is an MVIMS Offline component that is used for billing and cost control analysis by users of IMS resources. The IMS Resource Utilization File (described on page 1-4) provides input to the Transaction Accountant. Output from the Transaction Accountant consists of

- invoices or reports that provide a detailed breakdown of usage and rates to which an equivalent dollar value is assigned
- summaries of activity grouped by customer, customer/transaction, or transaction

The Transaction Accountant can produce bills for users directly. It can also be interfaced with the site's major accounting system by means of the charge-out version of the IMS Resource Utilization File.

The Transaction Accountant provides the IMS accounting administrator with many options pertinent to the charge-out requirements for an IMS system. It can function as a stand-alone component or as part of a combination of several MVIMS components.

Billing Facilities

The Transaction Accountant is a comprehensive and flexible charge-out component that helps a site understand the costs associated with transaction processing. It also provides for the distribution of these costs to the responsible users of the IMS system. Table 1-1 lists

- items that can be charged
- descriptions for each charge
- rate categories applied

Table 1-1 Charge-Out Options and Rates (Part 1 of 2)

Item to Charge	Type of Rate	Rate Categories
Basic resource	Standard. Charges a cost to the transaction for each resource consumed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Message region CPU time • DL/I CPU time • DB2 CPU time • Storage usage • Storage allocated <p>Note: You can specify an option to bypass costing of BMP, NDP, and FPU activity (see page 3-34).</p>
Database	Standard. Based on database requests (DL/I calls) and actual I/O.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get unique • Get next • Insert • Replace • Delete • Key I/O • Nonkey I/O • No I/O
	Special. Charges associated with specified databases.	Differential charge-out to be applied to specified databases. The same type of rates apply as for standard.
DB2	Standard. Based on DB2 requests (SQL calls)	SQL call types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads • Updates • DDL • Dynamic • Control • Other
	Special. Charges associated with specified DB2 application plan names.	Differential charge-out to be applied to specified DB2 application plan names. The same type of rates apply as for standard.

Table 1-1 Charge-Out Options and Rates (Part 2 of 2)

Item to Charge	Type of Rate	Rate Categories
Terminal	Standard. Based on terminal requests (DL/I calls) and I/O.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Message get uniques, nexts • Message inserts • Data transferred • Characters input, output, other • Connect time
	Special. Charges associated with specified logical terminals.	Differential pricing mechanism for the users of those terminals. The same rate categories apply as for standard.
Customer	Special. Charges associated with specified customers.	Discount or markup charge-out for specified customers.
Transaction	Standard. Minimum charge to process each transaction. This charge is added to the basic resource charge for each transaction.	Transactions normally costing \$0.46 with a minimum transaction charge of \$0.10 will cost \$0.56.
	Special. Flat charge to execute a particular transaction.	Fixed unit charge (for example, \$0.20 per execution), instead of using the resource rate method.

Note: To define rates for the categories in Table 1-1, see “Defining Charge-Out Rates” on page 3-32.

IMS Resource Utilization File (IRUF)

The IMS Resource Utilization File (IRUF) is the primary source of information used as input by the Transaction Accountant. IRUFs are first produced as detail files, which contain one record for each transaction or program activity and one record for each logical terminal generated in IMS.

Users have the option of creating terminal records for each terminal or for only those terminals that experienced activity. (For more information about this option, see the LTERMREC parameter in the Log Edit chapter of the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*.)

An IRUF contains data that has been collected and processed by MVIMS. The Event Collector captures data about IMS activity as it occurs and writes the information to the IMS system log as MVIMS transaction and program records. You can modify the amount of data collected and stored in the records by specifying different data collection options to the Event Collector. For more information about the options and the reporting differences that result, see Chapter 2, “Event Collector Options.”

The system log data is processed by the MVIMS batch program IMFLEEDIT. IMFLEEDIT extracts the MVIMS records, as well as some data from IMS log records, and stores the data in the detail IRUF format. During this process, you can add customer identification to the IRUF by means of a user exit routine, which results in the creation of terminal records.

Information in an IRUF can be summarized (through the TASCOSTR program) for a time period, such as one day. Data is grouped into the following three record types:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Terminal record | Summarized information for each logical terminal within a customer/user category per summarization period. |
| Program record | Summarized information for each program within the summarization period (for example, one program accounting record per program per day). |
| Transaction record | Summarized information for each transaction code within a customer/user category per summarization period (for example, one transaction accounting record per transaction code within a customer/user category). |

The Transaction Accountant TASCOSTR program

- reads IRUF files
- costs the workload
- summarizes the input data
- stores the data in a summary IRUF

Input to the TASCOSTR program can be detail IRUFs, summary IRUFs, or a combination of detail and summary IRUFs. Output from the TASCOSTR program, when it is costed IRUFs, is the input used by another Transaction Accountant program, TASFINSM.

The Transaction Accountant uses the utilities PRSSELEC and PRSPRINT (which are documented in the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*). You can use the PRSSELEC utility to extract a subset of data to be processed by the Transaction Accountant. You can use the PRSPRINT utility to print IRUFs.

Transaction Accountant users can select the following types of reports:

- detail charge-out
- distribution charge-out
- total IMS resource usage
- financial summary

Note: IMFLEEDIT is described in the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*. The TASCOSTR and TASFINSM programs are described in Chapters 3 and 4 of this book.

Chapter 2 Event Collector Options

The Event Collector collects IMS event data that is used by the Performance Reporter and the Transaction Accountant. The data is collected and stored in the IRUF for processing by these batch report programs.

You can specify the amount of data collected and stored in the IRUF by using data collection parameters specified to the Event Collector in BBPARM member IMFECPO0.

This section describes the Event Collector parameters needed by the Transaction Accountant and the Performance Reporter to produce reports from the IRUF file. For more information about these parameters, see the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*.

Data Collection Parameters

The following parameters determine the amount of IMS event data collected in the IRUF file for batch report processing:

Dependent Region Overhead CPU

BILLOVHD=NO | YES | SCHEDDLI

The BILLOVHD parameter determines whether dependent region CPU time is treated as either

- overhead
- chargeable CPU time per user

when the CPU time is spent in

1. prior transaction termination
2. current transaction scheduling
3. program load, if any
4. schedule-to-first DL/I

If BILLOVHD=NO (the default), CPU time spent in items 1 through 4 is treated as overhead.

If BILLOVHD=YES, CPU time spent in items 1 through 4 is charged to the user.

If BILLOVHD=SCHEDDLI, CPU time spent in items 1 and 2 is treated as overhead and CPU time spent in items 3 and 4 is charged to the user.

DBCTL Threads

CICS=YES | ONLINE | OFFLINE | NO

The CICS parameter controls whether records are collected for DBCTL thread data. The CPU usage is the same for all options. Usage depends on the number and activity of CICS transaction programs.

BMP Data

BMP=YES | NO | NOCPU

The BMP parameter controls whether activity data for BMP transactions and programs is collected. The default is YES, to collect BMP data.

If BMP processing is causing bottlenecks in the IMS online system, you may want to avoid the extra overhead that MVIMS monitoring adds. However, this option is viable only if the MVIMS BMP data is not required for accounting or IMS performance analysis. In general, most sites will want to collect BMP data.

The effect of this parameter on MVIMS CPU usage depends on the number and activity of all BMPs.

Buffer Handler Timing

BHTO=OFF | ON

BHTO controls whether IMS buffer handler activity is included with DL/I CPU or timed separately. The default is to include it with DL/I (BHTO=OFF).

The high ratio of buffer handler calls to application program DL/I calls in IMS makes separate collection of buffer handler CPU very CPU-intensive for MVIMS. The ratio can be as high as 20 to 1, so collecting separate CPU time data for each buffer handler request can become too expensive when compared with the value of the data. Depending on the number of database calls and the amount of buffer handler activity, BHTO=ON can increase MVIMS CPU usage by 20 to 40 percent.

BHTO=ON is provided for product compatibility, but it is not a recommended option.

CPU Data Collection Options

CPU=DEPPGM | DEPDB2 | DEP | ALL | NONE

The CPU parameter controls the level of CPU data collected by the Event Collector.

CPU=DEPPGM causes the Event Collector to time only the dependent region activities. The setting times the entire transaction as a single event and does not time individual DL/I or DB2 calls. The single resulting CPU time (representing all the chargeable time for the transaction) is attributed to application program CPU time. All other chargeable timings are zero. Overhead CPU time, however, is still kept separately.

CPU=DEPPGM offers the biggest overhead reduction, since it times the entire transaction as a single event instead of timing each DL/I and SQL call. However, the amount of overhead saved depends to a large extent on the current transaction processing profiles. For example, a BMP program issuing 10,000 DL/I calls saves more than an MPP program issuing only 10 DL/I calls. However, even when savings from each transaction are small, they add up quickly.

The difference between CPU=DEPDB2 and CPU=DEPPGM is that CPU=DEPDB2 causes the Event Collector to separate the dependent region DB2/SQL time from the application program CPU time.

CPU=DEPDB2 causes the Event Collector to time the DB2 events (SQL calls). As a result, the potential amount of overhead saved from this option is highly dependent on how many SQL calls the transaction/program issues. For example, if an MPP program issues only two DL/I calls and 100 SQL calls, the amount saved is minimal.

CPU=DEP causes the Event Collector to attribute chargeable CPU application program or DL/I processing CPU time to a specific transaction and user. When CPU=DEP is used, Event Collector CPU usage increases 25 to 35 percent, depending on the amount of DL/I activity, over CPU=NONE.

CPU=ALL adds collection of DL/I processing CPU in the control region and measurement of various overhead categories such as program scheduling activity. The setting can increase MVIMS CPU usage by 3 to 12 percent over the CPU=DEP option.

CPU=ALL is the best choice if the various overhead CPU categories are needed for performance analysis or if any of the following are true of the monitored IMS:

- IMS parameter LSO equals Y.
- BMPs are run in nonparallel DL/I mode.
- Percentage of message queue DL/I calls compared to database calls is high. (On average, message queue calls are 5 to 15 percent of the total DL/I calls.)

All of these factors increase the amount of IMS CPU incurred in either the control regions or the DLISAS regions.

Database I/O Options

DBIO=IOWAITS | BFALTERS | NONE

DBIO controls the level of database I/O data to be collected by the Event Collector. The DBIO=BFALTERS option collects all database activity indicators at the database level for each transaction.

With the BFALTERS option, reporting can be made by transaction and user and by database, for extended performance analysis. NO I/O counts (the number of reads without I/Os), which show buffer handler activity, can also be collected when BFALTERS is selected. BFALTERS uses an IMS buffer handler interface, which is expensive because of the high ratio of requests to the buffer handler compared with DL/I calls and actual I/O.

DBIO=IOWAITS activates a more efficient method of data collection. DL/I calls are collected by database. I/Os are measured at actual occurrence (using the DC Monitor IWAIT interface) instead of in the buffer handler. With the IWAIT interface, reads and writes that occur during call processing are collected by database, but writes that occur at sync point (the majority) can be associated only with the transaction and user, not with the specific database. Most writes are collected at the transaction level and reported under the special database entry ALLDBS. NO I/O counts are not collected.

IOWAITS provides the same level of data as BFALTERS for accounting and for the transaction, program, and totals levels of I/O analysis. For performance analysis at the database level, DL/I calls, reads, and some writes are still available. The other writes are reported per program.

IOWAITS is the default and recommended option because Event Collector CPU usage is significantly less than with BFALTERS, which can increase MVIMS CPU usage by 30 to 40 percent over the IOWAITS option, depending on the amount of database activity. Using the IOWAITS option increases the MVIMS CPU usage by 5 to 10 percent over DBIO=NONE, depending on the number of database I/Os.

DBIO=NONE specifies that reads, writes, and NO I/O counts are not collected. DL/I calls are still available by database.

Note: The DBIO parameter does not affect Fast Path databases.

Extended Recovery

DEPREC=YES | NO

DEPREC controls whether recovery from additionalabend conditions in dependent regions is enabled and performed as necessary.

MVIMS CPU usage may be increased 10 to 30 percent over the DEPREC=NO option, depending on the options chosen for other parameters (because the more work the Event Collector does, the more overhead is added by this option).

The default should remain set until MVIMS is thoroughly tested and stable in each environment. If CPU utilization is still a concern after the other options are chosen, you could then set this parameter to NO for additional savings.

CPU Timing

The Event Collector accumulates CPU times in various categories and maintains several CPU fields in the MVIMS log records and IRUF records. The values in these fields, or various combinations of the values, are reported.

Application Program CPU

Application program CPU, also called message region CPU, is collected unless CPU=NONE. This value is the time spent by the application program in the dependent region.

Note: This field includes user-attributable CPU time incurred in DB2 through the IMS Attach Facility if the parameter FEATURE=NODB2 is specified in PARMLIB member IMFSYS00 (see PARMLIB member IMFSYSBB for more information).

Application program CPU is included in chargeable CPU, which is CPU time that is directly attributable to the user who submitted the transaction.

The BILLOVHD parameter can affect this value by optionally adding some dependent region overhead.

Message DL/I CPU

Message DL/I CPU is the time spent in the dependent region processing DL/I requests. This time value usually includes most of the time involved in processing database calls.

This value is collected unless CPU=NONE. The time is included in chargeable CPU, which is CPU time that is directly attributable to the user who submitted the transaction.

LSO=Y and BMPs in nonparallel DL/I mode reduce this value (moving time to control DL/I CPU).

Control DL/I CPU

Control DL/I CPU is the time spent in the control region (or in DLISAS if LSO=S) processing DL/I requests. The major portion of this time is for message queue calls.

If LSO=Y, most database DL/I work is done under the LSO subtasks in the control region. If LSO=S, the serialized database processing occurs in the DLISAS region but is accumulated with the control region CPU time.

The control DL/I CPU value is collected only if CPU=ALL. The value is included in chargeable CPU, which is CPU time that is directly attributable to the user who submitted the transaction.

If CPU=DEP, total DL/I CPU is generally 5 to 15 percent less than with the CPU=ALL option, because control DL/I CPU is not measured. If LSO=Y or BMP nonparallel processing is used, much more data is lost.

DB2 CPU

DB2 CPU is the amount of dependent region CPU time (in thousandths of a second) that is used by the transaction to make DB2 requests. The request generally runs in cross-memory mode under the IMS dependent region program controller task.

The DB2 CPU value is collected only if CPU=ALL, CPU=DEP, or CPU=DEPDB2. The value is included in chargeable CPU, which is CPU time that is directly attributable to the user who submitted the transaction.

Message Buffer CPU

Message buffer CPU is the time spent in the IMS database buffer handler routines during database DL/I call processing. Message buffer CPU is collected under the dependent region task.

The message buffer CPU value is collected if BHTO=ON and if CPU=ALL or CPU=DEP. BHTO is forced to OFF unless DBIO=BFALTERS.

If BHTO=OFF (the default), this time is zero and the CPU is included in message DL/I CPU. Message buffer CPU time can be timed separately to exclude it from chargeable CPU, because the time can be considered an overhead function within IMS.

LSO=Y and BMPs in nonparallel DL/I mode reduce this value (moving time to control buffer CPU).

Control Buffer CPU

Control buffer CPU is the time spent in the IMS database buffer handler routines during database DL/I call processing. Control buffer CPU is collected in the control or DLISAS regions.

The control buffer CPU value is collected if BHTO=ON and CPU=ALL. BHTO is forced to OFF unless DBIO=BFALTERS.

If BHTO=OFF (the default), this time is zero and the CPU is included in control DL/I CPU. The time can be timed separately to exclude it from chargeable CPU, because the time can be considered an overhead function within IMS.

LSO=Y and BMPs in nonparallel DL/I mode increase this value.

Message OPEN/CLOSE CPU

IMS DL/I CPU time spent in database OPEN/CLOSE activity under the dependent region TCB is for Fast Path databases only. Full function database OPEN/CLOSE activity is performed in the control region.

MVIMS treats DL/I CPU time as overhead CPU.

The DL/I CPU time value is collected unless CPU=NONE.

Control OPEN/CLOSE CPU

All full function database OPEN/CLOSE activity is performed in the control region under the control task TCB. This activity includes all processing done in the IMS OPEN/CLOSE module DFSDLOC0. If LSO=S, the processing occurs in the DLISAS address space but is accumulated in this field.

MVIMS treats control OPEN/CLOSE CPU time as overhead CPU.

This value is only collected if CPU=ALL.

Program Scheduling CPU

Program scheduling activity occurs in the control region and, if LSO=S, partially in the DLISAS region. The program scheduling activity in both regions are accumulated in this field.

MVIMS treats program scheduling CPU time as overhead CPU.

This value is only collected if CPU=ALL.

Message Region Overhead CPU

The message region overhead CPU value is always collected. This value is the amount of overhead CPU time (both TCB and SRB) that was spent in the dependent region and that was not directly attributable to a transaction. The value usually includes program initialization and termination.

- If the startup parameter BILLOVHD=NO (the default), the value includes the time between the end of scheduling and the first program DL/I call.
- If BILLOVHD=YES, this time is included in application program CPU (dependent region). Program load time is attributed to the first transaction processed and is chargeable.
- If CPU=NONE, the value includes all CPU time incurred in the dependent regions. For all the other CPU options, the value includes all dependent region CPU not identified as application program, DL/I, buffer, or OPEN/CLOSE CPU (for example, region startup).

Note: Use of the parameter CPUOVHD=REFCPU sets this value to zero.

Control Region Overhead

The control region overhead value is always collected.

- If CPU=ALL, this value includes all control/DLISAS CPU not identified as DL/I, buffer, program scheduling or OPEN/CLOSE CPU (control region initialization, for example).
- For all the other CPU options, the value includes all CPU time incurred in the control/DLISAS regions.

Note: Use of the parameter CPUOVHD=REFCPU sets this value to zero.

The control region overhead CPU time for a program includes the nonattributable control region overhead CPU time (both TCB and SRB) measured between the last program termination (in any IMS region) and the termination of this one. The program accounting record (PAR) has the following two control region overhead fields:

1. The first PAR field for control region overhead contains the nonattributable overhead field and several other overhead fields, accumulated for a program. This value includes scheduling CPU time from this program record and the three control region CPU times from the corresponding transaction records.
2. The second PAR field includes only the nonattributable overhead figure. If you are writing a program to accumulate total CPU time for any time period, use this field.

Tip: When you review CPU time, make comparisons carefully. If the comparisons are against address space statistics, be sure to include all the CPU times for that region and no others.

The job name of the dependent region (region ID) where processing took place is available in both the TAR and PAR records.

Database I/O Data

MVIMS collects all database activity indicators per transaction at the database level. A separate segment is appended to the MVIMS transaction record per accessed database to hold the counts (see the MVIMS transaction log record layout in the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*). This process allows later reporting by transaction, by user (for accounting), and by database, which is always true for the DL/I calls. Each call is counted by type (GU, ISRT, and so on) and per DBD.

These database segments also contain fields for several I/O-related counts. I/O activity is split into categories according to whether the I/O was a read or write, key or nonkey access. One additional count, called NO I/O, is unique to MVIMS. This count is a measure of IMS overhead and is the number of requests to the IMS buffer handler that do *not* result in I/O. These counts can be affected by the Event Collector parameters.

Note: If DBTNAME=DD is specified, database reads and writes and reads without I/O counts (NO I/O counts) are collected at the data set level, except for Fast Path DEDBs.

Database Reads

Reads are counted as key or nonkey reads. No database reads are collected if DBIO=NONE (except for DEDBs and MSDBs).

The database read counts are collected at the database level with both DBIO=BFALTERS and DBIO=IOWAITS.

Reads caused by access through a secondary index or logical database are counted with DBIO=BFALTERS and DBIO=IOWAITS, but are shown for the actual target DBD (DBPCB).

Note: This process may cause key I/O to appear for nonkey databases, such as HDAM.

Database Writes

Writes are counted as key and nonkey writes. No database writes are collected if DBIO=NONE (except for DEDBs).

If DBIO=BFALTERS:

- All writes are collected at the database level.
- Writes to maintain a secondary index or logical database are collected. Counts are maintained at the database level (DBPCB).

If DBIO=IOWAITS:

- Most writes are collected at the transaction level and reported under the database entry ALLDBS, including all writes occurring at sync point (the majority). These counts correspond closely to the DC Monitor IWAITS reported under the I/O PCB (Program I/O report).
- Database writes that occur during call processing (such as the deletion of a HISAM root) are accumulated by database.
- Writes to maintain a secondary index or logical database are collected under the DBD that is the actual target (DBPCB).
- VSAM-initiated writes for buffer steal and background write are not measured.
- OSAM buffer steal writes are accumulated in the (otherwise unused) NO I/O counter for the database/transaction whose read request forced the buffer steal.
- Chained VSAM or OSAM writes of multiple buffers count as one write.

NO I/O

NO I/O counts are collected only if DBIO=BFALTERS.

NO I/O measures the number of requests to the IMS buffer handler that do not result in I/O.

DB2 Subsystem Activity

MVIMS measures the number of DB2 calls made through the IMS Attach Facility. I/O is not measured. The call counts are recorded in an optional segment at the end of the MVIMS transaction record. The transaction record is described in the “Transaction Accounting Record (TAR) Layout” section of the “IRUF Record Layout Descriptions” appendix of the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*.

BMP Data

BMP data is always collected unless BMP=NO or BMP=NOCPU is specified. If BMP=NO, no BMP transaction and program records are produced, which affects all MVIMS reports. If BMP=NOCPU, all CPU timing fields in the BMP records are zero. DL/I calls and database I/O statistics are collected.

Chapter 3 Charge-Out Analysis (TASCOSTR)

The TASCOSTR report program can be used to

- provide the data center with a detailed audit of charges accrued to a specific user for the IMS services consumed and automated billing for its customers (Detail Charge-Out Analysis report)
- allow the system or database administrator to establish rates more easily and accurately, measure the impact of the rate structure, and identify the variance between special-charged transactions and actual processing costs (Distribution Charge-Out Analysis report)
- maintain an audit trail of the rates used for each charge-out process (Chargeable Rate Table report)
- determine the cost of IMS operation by generating total IMS resource usage reports (Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report)
- summarize the IRUF file created by MVIMS Log Edit (IRUF Summarization)

Input and Output

The charge-out component of the Transaction Accountant (TASCOSTR) accepts any of the following input:

- a sorted IMS Resource Utilization File
- user-specified execution PARM options
- report control statements

TASCOSTR can produce any of the following processes.

Full Charge-Out

Full charge-out produces a summarized IRUF and the following accounting reports:

- Detail Charge-Out Analysis report
- Distribution Charge-Out Analysis report
- Chargeable Rate Table report
- Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report

IRUF Summarization

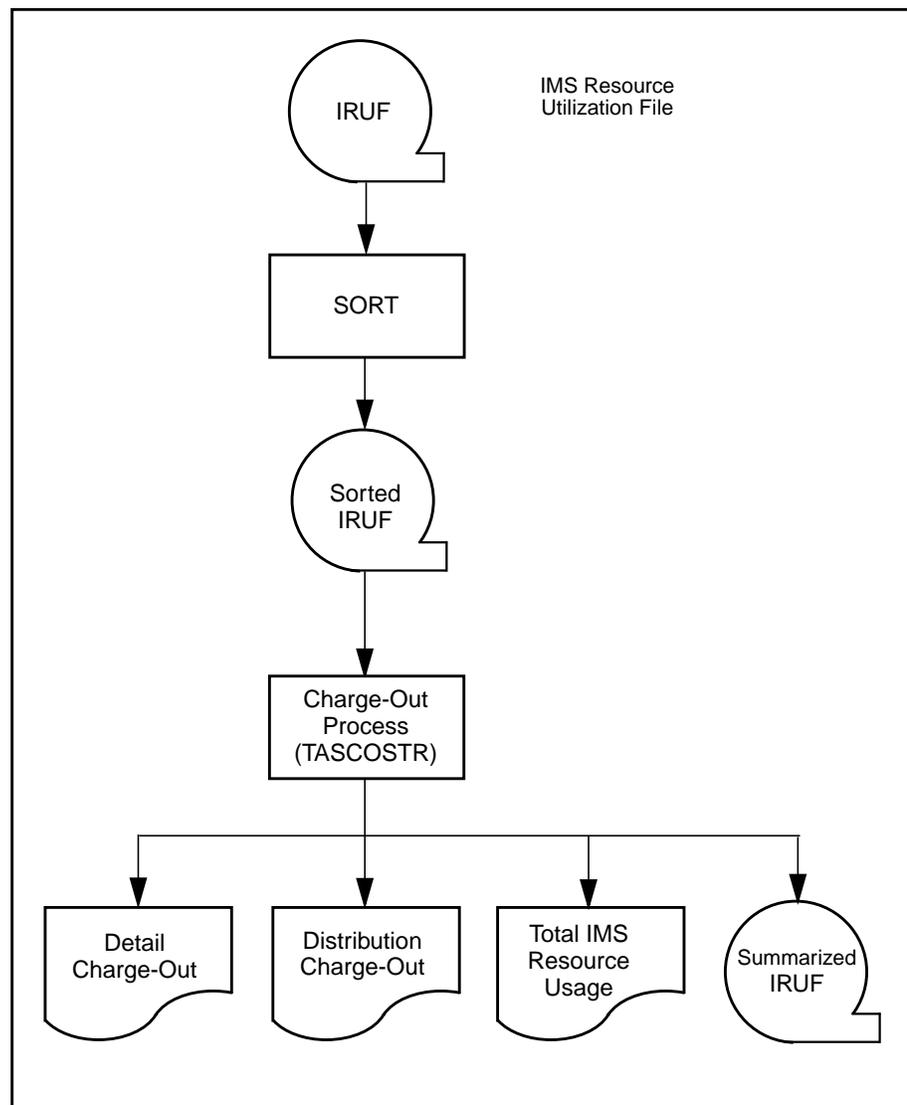
IRUF summarization produces a summarized IRUF and one report, the Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report.

Resource Cost Analysis

Resource cost analysis produces the Distribution Charge-Out Analysis report and the Chargeable Rate Table report, but it does not summarize the IRUF.

Figure 3-1 figure shows system flow for TASCOSTR.

Figure 3-1 TASCOSTR System Flow



Report Element Description

This section describes the elements of each report produced by TASCOSTR.

DBCTL Threads

DBCTL thread activity can be reported by TASCOSTR if CICS=YES or CICS=OFFLINE is specified for the Event Collector in BBPARM member IMFECPO0.

In the following report descriptions, DBCTL thread considerations are indicated for each applicable section. Any CPU time reported for DBCTL threads represents only the DL/I portion of the application CPU time.

Detail Charge-Out Analysis

The Detail Charge-Out Analysis report (shown in Figure 3-2 on page 3-5) provides a statement of all costs/charges for all transactions for each user-defined customer. The report provides a subtotal for each customer ID and can be used as a customer invoice. The customer ID is a user-defined data element that relates costing information in the IRUF to the responsible user.

DBCTL Threads

DBCTL thread activity can be reported by TASCOSTR. The following considerations apply:

- Processor charges are for the DBCTL CPU time. The charges do not include CPU time in CICS.
- Terminal charges, DB2 charges, and line connect charges are zero.
- If the LTERM is used in the customer ID field, it is the four-byte CICS terminal ID for DBCTL threads.

Figure 3-2 on page 3-5 provides an example of the Detail Charge-Out Analysis report.

Figure 3-2 Detail Charge-Out Analysis Report

**** IMF ****		IMS TRANSACTION ACCOUNTANT						**** IMF ****	
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02 <1>		DETAIL CHARGE-OUT ANALYSIS						PAGE NO - 2	
* COST CENTER CATEGORY *	* NUMBER *	* PROCESSOR CHARGES *	* TERMINAL CHARGES *	* DATA BASE CHARGES *	* DB2 CHARGES *	* SPECIAL CHARGES *	* TOTAL CHARGES *		
* COST CENTER ID *	* TRANSACTIONS* *								
* <2>	*								
* LINE CONNECT CHARGE	*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
* TOTAL BY LTERM	* 1 *	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002		
* M0761190 <3>	*								
* <2>	*								
* TRANSACTION TOTAL	* <4> 1 *	<5> 0.003	<6> 0.000	<7> 0.000	<8> 0.000	<9> 0.000	<10> 0.003		
* KNV5A3BS <3>	*								
* TRANSACTION TOTAL	* 2 *	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007		
* KUM5A380	*								
* LINE CONNECT CHARGE	*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
* TOTAL BY LTERM	* 3 *	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010		
* O0760490	*								
**** IMF ****		IMS TRANSACTION ACCOUNTANT						**** IMF ****	
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02		DETAIL CHARGE-OUT ANALYSIS						PAGE NO - 3	
* COST CENTER CATEGORY *	* NUMBER *	* PROCESSOR CHARGES *	* TERMINAL CHARGES *	* DATA BASE CHARGES *	* DB2 CHARGES *	* SPECIAL CHARGES *	* TOTAL CHARGES *		
* COST CENTER ID *	* TRANSACTIONS* *								
* GRAND TOTALS <11>	* 12 *	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037		
* ACCOUNTING FOR PERIOD COVERING 03/22/02 (91152) 05.41 TO 03/22/02 (91152) 05.47 <12>									

Table 3-1 describes the elements of the Detail Charge-Out Analysis report. The reference numbers (with the <n> format) match the elements in the report example to the elements described in the table.

Table 3-1 Detail Charge-Out Analysis Report Elements (Part 1 of 2)

<p><1> CURRENT DATE</p> <p>Date this report was generated, expressed as mm/dd/yy.</p>
<p><2> COST CENTER CATEGORY</p> <p>Type of costs incurred by the associated categories. The values printed per control break category may include the following:</p> <p>TRANSACTION TOTAL. A summarized charge-out for the transaction code shown in the cost center category ID field.</p> <p>LINE CONNECT CHARGES. Charge-out for terminal connect charges only.</p> <p>USER-DEFINED COST CENTER. A summary of charge-outs for each user-defined cost center category (1 to 5 maximum; see “Cost Center Category Control Statements” on page 3-28).</p>
<p><3> COST CENTER ID</p> <p>User-defined ID of a cost center category (see “Defining the Cost Center Category and ID” on page 3-28).</p>
<p><4> NUMBER TRANSACTIONS</p> <p>Number of transaction executions that resulted in the associated charge-outs.</p>
<p><5> PROCESSOR CHARGES</p> <p>Total charges incurred for message region resources consumed, which include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • message region CPU time charge • storage allocated charge • storage used charge <p>For more information, see “Application Program CPU” on page 2-7.</p>
<p><6> TERMINAL CHARGES</p> <p>Total charges incurred for terminal resources consumed, which include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terminal connect charge • message traffic charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – input character charge – output character charge – other character charge • terminal I/O charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MESSAGE GET UNIQUE charge – MESSAGE GET NEXT charge – MESSAGE INSERT charge <p>Insert charges are based on insert, purge, and other calls.</p>

Table 3-1 Detail Charge-Out Analysis Report Elements (Part 2 of 2)

<p><7> DATABASE CHARGES</p> <p>Total charges incurred for database resources consumed, which include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DL/I CPU time charge • DL/I I/O charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – KEY I/O charge – NONKEY I/O charge – NO I/O charge • DL/I requests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GET UNIQUE charge – GET NEXT charge – INSERT charge – DELETE charge – REPLACE charge <p>For more information, see “Message DL/I CPU” on page 2-7, “Control DL/I CPU” on page 2-8, “Database Reads” on page 2-12, “Database Writes” on page 2-13, and “NO I/O” on page 2-13.</p>
<p><8> DB2 CHARGES</p> <p>Total charges incurred for DB2 requests, which include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DB2 CPU time • SQL call charges <p>For more information, see “DB2 CPU” on page 2-8 and “DB2 Subsystem Activity” on page 2-14.</p>
<p><9> SPECIAL CHARGES</p> <p>Total charges applied for transaction charge-out options, which include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum transaction charge • special transaction charge • prorated customer charge
<p><10> TOTAL CHARGES</p> <p>Sum of charges per cost center category.</p>
<p><11> GRAND TOTALS</p> <p>Total of all cost center charges for all IMS transactions.</p>
<p><12> ACCOUNTING FOR PERIOD COVERING</p> <p>Time span during which the transaction charges were incurred.</p>

Distribution Charge-Out Analysis

The Distribution Charge-Out Analysis report is a tool you can use to evaluate the rate assigned to each resource and its effect on the overall charge-out process.

Figure 3-3 Distribution Charge-Out Analysis Report

```

**** IMF ****
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS PROCESSED IS <1> 12
*****
*
* RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION      RATE/UNIT OF COST      *
*                               *          QUANTITY      *
*                               *          MEASURED      *
*                               *          TOTAL PERCENT *
*                               *          CHARGES OF TOTAL*
*                               *
*****
* <3>
* STANDARD DATA BASE RESOURCES
*
*                               <4>          <5>          <6>          <7>
* STANDARD GET UNIQUES        0.0000/100 GET UNIQUES *          12.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD GET NEXTS          0.0000/100 GET NEXTS  *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD INSERTS            0.0000/100 INSERTS   *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD DELETES            0.0000/100 DELETES   *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD REPLACES           0.0000/100 REPLACES  *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD KEY I/OS           0.0000/100 KEY I/OS  *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD NONKEY I/OS        0.0000/100 NONKEY I/OS *          4.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD NO I/OS           0.0000/100 NO I/OS   *          23.0         0.000          0.00 *
*
*****
* STANDARD DB2 RESOURCES
*
* STANDARD READS              0.0000/100 READS     *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD UPDATES            0.0000/100 UPDATES   *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD DDL CALLS         0.0000/100 DDL CALLS *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD DYNAMIC CALLS     0.0000/100 DYNAMIC CALL *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD CONTROL CALLS     0.0000/100 CONTROL CALL *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
* STANDARD OTHER CALLS       0.0000/100 OTHER CALLS *          0.0          0.000          0.00 *
*****
**** IMF ****
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS PROCESSED IS 12
*****
*
* RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION      RATE/UNIT OF COST      *
*                               *          QUANTITY      *
*                               *          MEASURED      *
*                               *          TOTAL PERCENT *
*                               *          CHARGES OF TOTAL*
*                               *          PROCESSING
*                               *          COSTS
*                               *          CHARGE
*                               *          VARIANCE
*                               *
*****
* SPECIAL CHARGED TRANSACTIONS
*
* KUM9Z380                    30.00/100 EXECUTIONS *          4.0          1.200          98.11 *
*                               *          <8>          <9>
*                               *          0.01          1.18
*****

```

Table 3-2 describes the elements of the Distribution Charge-Out Analysis report. The reference numbers (with the <n> format) match the elements in the report example to the elements described in the table.

Table 3-2 Distribution Charge-Out Analysis Report Elements

<p><1> NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS PROCESSED</p> <p>Number of transactions processed during this accounting cycle.</p>
<p><2> ACCUMULATIVE CHARGE-OUT AMOUNT IN DOLLARS</p> <p>Total number of dollars charged out in this accounting cycle.</p>
<p><3> RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION</p> <p>Name of the chargeable resource. The resources are grouped as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standard basic resources • standard terminal resources • special-charge terminal resources • standard database resources • special-charge database resources • standard DB2 resources • special-charge DB2 plan names • special-charge transactions • special-charge customers
<p><4> RATE/UNIT OF COST</p> <p>Charge for this resource, expressed in dollars and cents and qualified by a description of the chargeable unit (for example, CPU seconds).</p>
<p><5> QUANTITY MEASURED</p> <p>Total amount of the billable resource measured for this accounting cycle. For more information, see Chapter 2, "Event Collector Options."</p>
<p><6> TOTAL CHARGES</p> <p>Total charges resulting from the specified rate.</p>
<p><7> PERCENT OF TOTAL</p> <p>Percentage figure representing the portion of the accumulative charge-out amount that may be attributed to the rate.</p>
<p><8> PROCESSING COSTS</p> <p>Actual costs calculated for this special-charge transaction code (reported for special-charge transactions only).</p>
<p><9> CHARGE VARIANCE</p> <p>Difference between the total charges and processing costs (reported for special-charge transactions only).</p>

Chargeable Rate Table Report

The Chargeable Rate Table report shows the accounting administrator the rates that are specified and accepted for this accounting charge-out process. The elements of this report are the user-specified rates defined as input to the RATEDIT DD JCL statement. These rate specifications are described in “Defining Charge-Out Rates” on page 3-32.

Figure 3-4 Chargeable Rate Table Report

```

**** IMP ****
                                IMS TRANSACTION ACCOUNTANT
                                CHARGEABLE RATE TABLE
                                **** IMP ****
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02          BMP COSTING - NO          TERMINAL COSTING - YES          PAGE NO - 1
*****
*
* ----- B A S E   R A T E S -----
*
*           MSG REGION  ALLOCATED  USED      DLI      MINIMUM CHARGE  DB2
*           CPU TIME    KCORE MINS KCORE MINS CPU TIME  RATE/100        CPU TIME
*
*           STANDARD    0.2000    0.0000    0.0100    0.2000    0.0000        0.2000
*
*****
*
* ----- T E R M I N A L   R A T E S -----
*
*           TERMINAL  MESSAGE  MESSAGE  MESSAGE  INPUT  OUTPUT  OTHER  CONNECT
*           NAME      GET UNIQUE  GET NEXT  INSERT  CHARACTERS  CHARACTERS  CHARACTERS  TIME
*                   RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/1000  RATE/1000  RATE/1000  RATE/HOUR
*
*                   0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000
*
*****
*
* ----- D A T A   B A S E   R A T E S -----
*
*           DATA BASE  GET UNIQUE  GET NEXT  INSERT  DELETE  REPLACE  KEY IO  NONKEY IO  NO IO
*           NAME        RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100
*
*                   0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000
*
*****
*
* ----- D A T A   B A S E   2 ( D B 2 )   R A T E S -----
*
*           PLAN NAME  READ  UPDATE  DDL  DYNAMIC  CONTROL  OTHER
*                   RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100  RATE/100
*
*                   0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000    0.0000
*
*****

```


Figure 3-6 Full Function Workload

```

**** IMF ****
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02
IMSID - IMS1 IMS LEVEL - 6100
SMFID - A9E3 LSO OPTION - S
IMS TRANSACTION ACCOUNTANT
TOTAL IMS RESOURCE USAGE ANALYSIS
FULL FUNCTION WORKLOAD
**** IMF ****
PAGE NO - 2
EARLIEST START - 02.350 05:41:38
LATEST STOP - 02.350 05:47:32
*****
*
* RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION *
*
* MPP WORKLOAD *
* QUANTITY % TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*
* BMP WORKLOAD *
* QUANTITY % TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*
* TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*
*****
*
* IMS TERMINAL I/O <16> *
*
* FULL FUNCTION TRANS (MSG Q) *
* 12 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 12 *
*
* INPUT CALLS - MGU/MGN *
* 12 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 12 *
*
* OUTPUT CALLS - MISRT/MPURG *
* 12 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 12 *
*
* ***** TOTAL TERMINAL I/O *
* 24 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 24 *
*
* ***** AVG TERMINAL I/O / TRAN *
* 2.000 * 0.000 * 2.000 *
*
*
* IMS FULL FUNCTION DATA BASE REQUESTS <17> *
*
* TRANS ACCESSING FF DBS *
* 9 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 9 *
*
* DL/I GET UNIQUES *
* 12 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 12 *
*
* DL/I GET NEXT *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* ***** TOTAL GET CALLS *
* 12 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 12 *
*
* ***** AVG GET CALLS / TRAN *
* 1.333 * 0.000 * 1.333 *
*
*
* DL/I DELETES *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* DL/I REPLACES *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* DL/I INSERTS *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* ***** TOTAL UPDATE CALLS *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* ***** AVG UPDATE CALLS / TRAN *
* 0.000 * 0.000 * 0.000 *
*
*
* TOTAL DL/I DATA BASE CALLS *
* 12 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 12 *
*
* ***** AVG DL/I CALLS / TRAN *
* 1.333 * 0.000 * 1.333 *
*
* ***** % UPDATE CALLS *
* 0.0% * 0.0% * 0.0% *
*
*
* IMS FULL FUNCTION DATA BASE I/O <18> *
*
* KEY READS *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* NONKEY READS *
* 4 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 4 *
*
* ***** TOTAL READ I/O *
* 4 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 4 *
*
* ***** AVG READ I/O / TRAN *
* 0.444 * 0.000 * 0.444 *
*
*
* KEY WRITES *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* NONKEY WRITES *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* ***** TOTAL WRITE I/O *
* 0 0.0% * 0 0.0% * 0 *
*
* ***** AVG WRITE I/O / TRAN *
* 0.000 * 0.000 * 0.000 *
*
*
* TOTAL DATA BASE I/O *
* 4 100.0% * 0 0.0% * 4 *
*
* ***** AVG I/O / TRAN *
* 0.444 * 0.000 * 0.444 *
*
* ***** % KEY I/O *
* 0.0% * 0.0% * 0.0% *
*
* ***** % WRITE I/O *
* 0.0% * 0.0% * 0.0% *
*
*****

```

Figure 3-7 Fast Path Workload

```

**** IMF ****
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02
IMSID - IMSP IMS LEVEL - 6100
SMFID - TPON LSO OPTION - S
IMS TRANSACTION ACCOUNTANT
TOTAL IMS RESOURCE USAGE ANALYSIS
FAST PATH WORKLOAD
**** IMF ****
PAGE NO - 3
EARLIEST START - 02.350 12:54:47
LATEST STOP - 02.350 13:12:35
*****
*
* RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION *
*
* MPP WORKLOAD *
* QUANTITY % TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*
* BMP WORKLOAD *
* QUANTITY % TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*
* TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*****
*
* IMS TERMINAL I/O <19> *
*
* FAST PATH TRANSACTIONS (EMH) *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0.000 *
* 0.000 *
* 0.000 *
*
* IMS FAST PATH DATA BASE REQUESTS <20>*
*
* TRANS ACCESSING FP DBS *
* 93 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 186 100.0% *
* 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0.0% *
* 186 100.0% *
* 2.000 *
* 0.0% *
*
* IMS FAST PATH DATA BASE I/O <21> *
*
* DEDB READS *
* 217 100.0% *
* 2.333 *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0.000 *
* 217 100.0% *
* 2.333 *
* 0.0% *

```

Note: If there is no Fast Path activity, the Fast Path workload page is not produced.

Figure 3-8 DB2 Workload

```

**** IMF ****
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02
IMSID - X15H IMS LEVEL - 2200
SMFID - SYSB LSO OPTION - S
IMS TRANSACTION ACCOUNTANT
TOTAL IMS RESOURCE USAGE ANALYSIS
DB2 WORKLOAD
**** IMF ****
PAGE NO - 3
EARLIEST START - 02.350 08:15:12
LATEST STOP - 02.350 08:36:14
*****
*
* RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION *
*
* MPP WORKLOAD *
* QUANTITY % TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*
* BMP WORKLOAD *
* QUANTITY % TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*
* TOTAL *
* WORKLOAD *
*****
* DB2 REQUESTS SSID - DB2D <22> *
*
* NUMBER OF TRANS. ACCESSING DB2 *
* 30 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 30 *
*
* DB2 SELECTS/FETCHES *
* 156 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 156 *
*
* DB2 OPENS *
* 24 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 24 *
*
* ***** TOTAL GET CALLS *
* 180 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 180 *
*
* ***** AVG GET CALLS / TRAN *
* 6.000 *
* 0.000 *
* 6.000 *
*
*
* DB2 INSERTS *
* 6 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 6 *
*
* DB2 DELETES *
* 6 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 6 *
*
* DB2 UPDATES *
* 18 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 18 *
*
* ***** TOTAL UPDATE CALLS *
* 30 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 30 *
*
* ***** AVG UPDATE CALLS / TRAN *
* 1.000 *
* 0.000 *
* 1.000 *
*
*
* DB2 DATA DEF. LANGUAGE (DDL) *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 *
*
* DB2 DYNAMIC SQL CALLS *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 *
*
* DB2 SQL CONTROL CALLS *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 0 *
*
* DB2 OTHER CALLS *
* 24 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 24 *
*
* ***** TOTAL SPECIAL CALLS *
* 24 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 24 *
*
* ***** AVG SPECIAL CALLS / TRAN *
* 0.800 *
* 0.000 *
* 0.800 *
*
*
* TOTAL DB2 CALLS *
* 234 100.0% *
* 0 0.0% *
* 234 *
*
* ***** AVG DB2 CALLS / TRAN *
* 7.800 *
* 0.000 *
* 7.800 *
*
* ***** % UPDATE CALLS *
* 12.8% *
* 0.0% *
* 12.8% *
*
*****

```

Note: The DB2 workload page is not produced if there is no DB2 activity through the IMS Attach Facility or if the parameter FEATURE=NODB2 is specified in PARMLIB member IMFSYS00 (see PARMLIB member IMFSYSBB for more information).

Table 3-3 describes Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report elements. The reference numbers (with the <n> format) match the elements in the report example to the elements described in the table.

Table 3-3 IMS Resource Usage Analysis Report Elements (Part 1 of 7)

<p><1> CURRENT DATE Date this report was generated, in mm/dd/yy format.</p>
<p><2> IMSID Identification code for the IMS that processed the transactions.</p>
<p><3> SMFID Identification code from the SMCA for the system that processed the transactions.</p>
<p><4> IMS LEVEL IMS release number and modification level.</p>
<p><5> LSO OPTION LSO processing option (N, Y, X, or S) in effect.</p>
<p><6> EARLIEST START Julian date and time of day when the first terminal session started.</p>
<p><7> LATEST STOP Julian date and time of day when the last terminal session ended.</p>
<p><8> RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION Resource used. Resources are grouped by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMS OVERHEAD CPU USAGE IMS CHARGEABLE CPU USAGE IMS TOTAL CPU USAGE IMS SCHEDULING ACTIVITY IMS TERMINAL I/O (full function transactions) IMS FULL FUNCTION DATABASE REQUESTS IMS FULL FUNCTION DATABASE I/O IMS TERMINAL I/O (Fast Path transactions) IMS FAST PATH DATABASE REQUESTS IMS FAST PATH DATABASE I/O DB2 REQUESTS
<p><9> MPP WORKLOAD IMS workload that is MPP (message processing program), TPI (CPI-C–driven program), DBCTL threads, and MDP (message-driven program).</p> <p>QUANTITY. Amount of the IMS workload attributable to MPPs, TPI, DBCTL threads, and MDPs for CPU consumed, scheduling activity, I/O activity, or requests made to a database or DB2 subsystem.</p> <p>% TOTAL WORKLOAD. Percentage of the total resources consumed that is attributable to MPPs, TPI, DBCTL threads, and MDPs.</p>

Table 3-3 IMS Resource Usage Analysis Report Elements (Part 2 of 7)

<p><10> BMP WORKLOAD</p> <p>IMS workload that is BMP (batch message processing), FPU (Fast Path utility), and NDP (non-message-driven program).</p> <p>QUANTITY. Amount of the IMS workload attributable to BMPs, FPU, and NDP for CPU consumed, scheduling activity, I/O activity, or requests made to a database or DB2 system.</p> <p>% TOTAL WORKLOAD. Percentage of the total resources consumed that is attributable to BMPs, FPU, and NDP.</p>
<p><11> TOTAL WORKLOAD</p> <p>Total amount of resources used for the total workload.</p>
<p><12> IMS OVERHEAD CPU USAGE</p> <p>Amount of CPU time (expressed in seconds) consumed as IMS overhead.</p> <p>CONTROL REGION/DLISAS CPU TIME. Amount of CPU time used by the IMS DLISAS address spaces after buffer handling, OPEN/CLOSE, and program scheduling CPU time have been subtracted. (For more information, see “Control Region Overhead” on page 2-11.) The calculation method for this field uses the program record (PAR) field that includes only the nonattributable overhead values. This method is more accurate when subsetted IRUFs are used as input (all matching transaction and program records may not be available).</p> <p>BUFFER HANDLING CPU TIME. Amount of CPU time used in searching and managing the database I/O buffer pool. (For more information, see “Message Buffer CPU” on page 2-8 and “Control Buffer CPU” on page 2-9.)</p> <p>OPEN/CLOSE PROCESSING CPU TIME. Amount of CPU time used in opening and closing data sets for use by DL/I. (For more information, see “Message OPEN/CLOSE CPU” on page 2-9.)</p> <p>PROGRAM SCHEDULING CPU TIME. Amount of CPU time used for program scheduling and termination in the control region and DLISAS address spaces. (For more information, see “Program Scheduling CPU” on page 2-10.)</p> <p>MESSAGE REGION OVERHEAD CPU TIME. Amount of additional overhead CPU time used in the message region. The value includes all dependent region CPU time except for application program and message DL/I, OPEN/CLOSE, or DB2 CPU time. (For more information, see “Message Region Overhead CPU” on page 2-10.)</p> <p>TOTAL OVERHEAD CPU TIME. Sum of control region/DLISAS, buffer handler, OPEN/CLOSE, program scheduling, and message region overhead CPU times.</p> <p>AVG OVERHEAD CPU/TRAN. Average overhead CPU time per transaction.</p>

Table 3-3 IMS Resource Usage Analysis Report Elements (Part 3 of 7)

<p><13> IMS CHARGEABLE CPU USAGE</p> <p>Amount of CPU time (expressed in seconds) directly attributed to the processing of a particular transaction.</p> <p>APPLICATION PROGRAM CPU TIME. CPU directly attributable to the application program. (For more information, see "Application Program CPU" on page 2-7.)</p> <p>DL/I CPU TIME. Amount of CPU time used by DL/I in processing the DL/I requests, excluding the overhead items OPEN/CLOSE CPU times and optionally buffer handler CPU time. (For more information, see "Message DL/I CPU" on page 2-7 and "Control DL/I CPU" on page 2-8.)</p> <p>DB2 CPU TIME. Amount of CPU time spent processing DB2 calls. (For more information, see "DB2 CPU" on page 2-8.)</p> <p>TOTAL CHARGEABLE CPU. Sum of application program, DL/I, and DB2 CPU time.</p> <p>AVG CHARGEABLE CPU/TRAN. Average amount of chargeable CPU time per transaction.</p> <p>AVG DL/I CPU / DB CALL. Average amount of chargeable DL/I CPU time per call to a DL/I database.</p> <p>AVG DB2 CPU / DB2 CALL. Average amount of chargeable DB2 CPU time per call to a DB2 subsystem.</p>
<p><14> IMS TOTAL CPU USAGE</p> <p>Amount of control region, DLISAS, and dependent region CPU time spent processing transactions.</p> <p>CONTROL REGION/DLISAS CPU TIME. Sum of control region DL/I, buffer, program scheduling, OPEN/CLOSE (full function databases), and overhead CPU time.</p> <p>DEPENDENT REGION CPU TIME. Sum of application program, DB2, message region DL/I, buffer, OPEN/CLOSE (Fast Path databases), and message region overhead CPU time.</p> <p>TOTAL IMS CPU. Sum of the control, DLISAS, and dependent region CPU time used.</p> <p>AVG CPU/TRAN. Average CPU time spent processing each transaction.</p> <p>% DEP. REGION/TOTAL CPU. Dependent region usage percentage of total CPU, calculated as $(\text{Dependent Region CPU} \times 100) \div \text{Total IMS CPU}$</p> <p>% CHARGEABLE TOTAL CPU. Percentage of total CPU consumed that is chargeable, calculated as $[(\text{DLI CPU} + \text{DB2 CPU} + \text{Application Program}) \times 100] \div \text{Total CPU}$</p>
<p><15> IMS SCHEDULING ACTIVITY</p> <p>Number of programs executed and transactions processed during the summarization period. These figures allow approximation of I/O required for IMS supervisory functions.</p> <p>NUMBER OF PROGRAMS. Number of programs executed.</p> <p>NUMBER OF PROGRAM ABENDS - SYSTEM. Number of programs that incurred a system abend.</p> <p>NUMBER OF PROGRAM ABENDS - USER. Number of programs that incurred a user abend.</p> <p>NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS. Number of transactions processed.</p> <p>NUMBER OF TRANS. ACCESSING DB2. Number of transactions that accessed a DB2 subsystem.</p> <p>AVG TRANS/PROGRAM. Average number of transactions per program, calculated as $\text{Number of Transactions} \div \text{Number of Programs}$</p>

Table 3-3 IMS Resource Usage Analysis Report Elements (Part 4 of 7)

<p><16> IMS TERMINAL I/O</p> <p>Number of DL/I message calls (terminal I/O) issued in processing the full function message queue transaction volume.</p> <p>FULL FUNCTION TRANS (MSG Q). Number of transactions processed through the full function message queue.</p> <p>INPUT CALLS - MGU/MGN. Number of MESSAGE GET UNIQUE and MESSAGE GET NEXT calls.</p> <p>OUTPUT CALLS - MISRT/MPURG. Number of MESSAGE INSERT and MESSAGE PURGE calls.</p> <p>TOTAL TERMINAL I/O. Sum of the input and output calls.</p> <p>AVG TERMINAL I/O / TRAN. Average amount of terminal activity per transaction, calculated as $\text{Total Terminal I/O} \div \text{Number of Transactions}$</p>
<p><17> IMS FULL FUNCTION DATA BASE REQUESTS</p> <p>Number of DL/I requests issued by transactions.</p> <p>TRANS ACCESSING FF DBS. Number of transactions accessing full function databases.</p> <p>DL/I GET UNIQUES. Number of GET UNIQUE calls.</p> <p>DL/I GET NEXT. Number of GET NEXT calls.</p> <p>TOTAL GET CALLS. Sum of GET UNIQUE and GET NEXT calls.</p> <p>AVG GET CALLS/TRAN. Average number of GET calls per transaction, calculated as $\text{Total GET Calls} \div \text{Number of Transactions}$</p> <p>Number of DL/I updates issued by transactions for</p> <p>DL/I DELETES. Number of DELETE calls.</p> <p>DL/I REPLACES. Number of REPLACE calls.</p> <p>DL/I INSERTS. Number of INSERT calls.</p> <p>TOTAL UPDATE CALLS. Sum of DELETE, REPLACE, and INSERT calls.</p> <p>AVG UPDATE CALLS / TRAN. Average number of update calls per transaction, calculated as $\text{Total Update Calls} \div \text{Number of Transactions}$</p> <p>TOTAL DL/I DATA BASE CALLS. Total GET and UPDATE calls.</p> <p>AVG DL/I CALLS / TRAN. Average number of DL/I calls per transaction, calculated as $\text{Total DL/I Database Calls} \div \text{Number of Transactions}$</p> <p>% UPDATE CALLS. Percentage of database calls for updates, calculated as $(\text{Total Update Calls} \times 100) \div \text{Number of DL/I Calls}$</p>

Table 3-3 IMS Resource Usage Analysis Report Elements (Part 5 of 7)

<p><18> IMS FULL FUNCTION DATA BASE I/O Amount of database I/O activity.</p> <p>KEY READS. Number of reads to VSAM KSDSs to satisfy DL/I requests.</p> <p>NONKEY READS. Number of reads to QSAM or VSAM KSDSs to satisfy DL/I requests.</p> <p>TOTAL READ I/O. Sum of key and nonkey reads.</p> <p>AVG READ I/O / TRAN. Average number of reads per transaction, calculated as $\text{Total Read I/O} \div \text{Number of Transactions}$</p> <p>KEY WRITES. Number of writes to VSAM KSDSs to satisfy DL/I requests.</p> <p>NONKEY WRITES. Number of writes to QSAM or VSAM KSDSs to satisfy DL/I requests.</p> <p>TOTAL WRITE I/O. Sum of key and nonkey writes.</p> <p>AVG WRITE I/O / TRAN. Average number of writes per transaction, calculated as $\text{Total Write I/O} \div \text{Number of Transactions}$</p> <p>TOTAL DATA BASE I/O. Sum of total I/O reads and writes.</p> <p>AVG I/O / TRAN. Average I/O activity per transaction, calculated as $\text{Total I/O} \div \text{Number of Transactions}$</p> <p>% KEY I/O. Percentage of I/O activity for KSDSs, calculated as $(\text{Total Key I/O} \times 100) \div \text{Total Database I/O}$</p> <p>% WRITE I/O. Percentage of I/O activity for database writes, calculated as $(\text{Total Write I/O} \times 100) \div \text{Total Database I/O}$</p> <p>(See "Database Reads" on page 2-12 and "Database Writes" on page 2-13.)</p>
<p><19> IMS TERMINAL I/O (not printed if there is no Fast Path activity)</p> <p>Number of DL/I message calls (terminal I/O) issued in processing the Fast Path transaction volume.</p> <p>FAST PATH TRANSACTIONS (EMH). Number of Fast Path transactions processed through the Expedited Message Handler.</p> <p>INPUT CALLS - MGU. Number of MESSAGE GET UNIQUE calls.</p> <p>OUTPUT CALLS - MISRT/MPURG. Number of MESSAGE INSERT and MESSAGE PURGE calls.</p> <p>TOTAL TERMINAL I/O. Sum of the input and output calls.</p> <p>AVG TERMINAL I/O / TRAN. Average amount of terminal activity, calculated as $\text{Total Terminal I/O} \div \text{Number of Fast Path Transactions}$</p>

Table 3-3 IMS Resource Usage Analysis Report Elements (Part 6 of 7)

<p><20> IMS FAST PATH DATA BASE REQUESTS (not printed if there is no Fast Path activity)</p> <p>Number of DL/I requests issued to Fast Path databases (DEDBs and MSDBs).</p> <p>TRANS ACCESSING FP DBS. Number of transactions accessing Fast Path databases.</p> <p>DL/I GET UNIQUES. Number of GET UNIQUE calls.</p> <p>DL/I GET NEXT. Number of GET NEXT calls.</p> <p>TOTAL GET CALLS. Sum of GET UNIQUE and GET NEXT calls.</p> <p>% MSDB GET CALLS. Percentage of MSDB calls for GET calls, calculated as $\frac{\text{Total Get Calls} \times 100}{\text{Number of MSDB Calls}}$</p> <p>Number of DL/I updates issued to Fast Path databases (DEDBs and MSDBs) for</p> <p>DL/I DELETES. Number of DELETE calls.</p> <p>DL/I REPLACES. Number of REPLACE calls.</p> <p>DL/I INSERTS. Number of INSERT calls.</p> <p>TOTAL UPDATE CALLS. Sum of DELETE, REPLACE, and INSERT calls.</p> <p>% MSDB UPDATE CALLS. Percentage of MSDB calls for update calls, calculated as $\frac{\text{Total Update Calls} \times 100}{\text{Number of MSDB Calls}}$</p> <p>TOTAL DL/I DATA BASE CALLS. Total GET and UPDATE calls.</p> <p>AVG DL/I CALLS / TRAN. Average number of calls per Fast Path transaction, calculated as $\frac{\text{Total DL/I Database Calls}}{\text{Number of Fast Path Transactions}}$</p> <p>% MSDB CALLS. Percentage of MSDB calls for DL/I calls, calculated as $\frac{\text{Total MSDB Calls} \times 100}{\text{Number of DL/I Calls}}$</p>
<p><21> IMS FAST PATH DATA BASE I/O (not printed if there is no Fast Path activity)</p> <p>Amount of Fast Path database I/O activity.</p> <p>DEDB READS. Number of reads to DEDBs to satisfy DL/I requests.</p> <p>AVG READ I/O / TRAN. Average number of reads per Fast Path transaction, calculated as $\frac{\text{Total Read I/O}}{\text{Number of Fast Path Transactions}}$</p> <p>DEDB WRITES. Number of DEDB writes to satisfy DL/I requests.</p> <p>AVG WRITE I/O / TRAN. Average number of writes per Fast Path transaction, calculated as $\frac{\text{Total Write I/O}}{\text{Number of Fast Path Transactions}}$</p> <p>TOTAL DATA BASE I/O. Sum of DEDB reads and writes.</p> <p>AVG I/O / TRAN. Average I/O activity per Fast Path transaction, calculated as $\frac{\text{Total I/O}}{\text{Number of Fast Path Transactions}}$</p> <p>% WRITE I/O. Percentage of I/O activity for DEDB writes, calculated as $\frac{\text{Total Write I/O} \times 100}{\text{Total DEDB I/O}}$</p> <p>(See "Database Reads" on page 2-12 and "Database Writes" on page 2-13.)</p>

Table 3-3 IMS Resource Usage Analysis Report Elements (Part 7 of 7)

<p><22> DB2 REQUESTS SSID (not printed if there is no DB2 activity or if FEATURE=NODB2 in IMFSYS00)</p> <p>Number of DB2 requests issued by transactions. The SSID (subsystem identification code) is the ID of the first DB2 subsystem accessed.</p> <p>NUMBER OF TRANS ACCESSING DB2. Number of transactions that accessed a DB2 subsystem.</p> <p>DB2 SELECTS/FETCHES. Number of SQL SELECTs and FETCHes to the DB2 subsystem.</p> <p>DB2 OPENS. Number of SQL OPEN calls to the DB2 subsystem.</p> <p>TOTAL GET CALLS. Sum of SQL SELECT/FETCH and OPEN calls.</p> <p>AVG GET CALLS / TRAN. Average number of SELECT/FETCH and OPEN calls issued per DB2 transaction.</p> <p>DB2 INSERTS. Number of SQL INSERT calls to the DB2 subsystem.</p> <p>DB2 DELETES. Number of SQL DELETE calls to the DB2 subsystem.</p> <p>DB2 UPDATES. Number of SQL UPDATE calls to the DB2 subsystem.</p> <p>TOTAL UPDATE CALLS. Sum of SQL INSERT, DELETE, and UPDATE calls.</p> <p>AVG UPDATE CALLS / TRAN. Average number of update calls made by each DB2 transaction.</p> <p>DB2 DATA DEF. LANGUAGE (DDL). Number of SQL Data Definition Language calls to the DB2 subsystem (CREATE, DROP, ALTER, COMMENT, LABEL).</p> <p>DB2 DYNAMIC SQL CALLS. Number of SQL dynamic calls to the DB2 subsystem (PREPARE, DESCRIBE, EXECUTE).</p> <p>DB2 SQL CONTROL CALLS. Number of SQL control-type calls to the DB2 subsystem (GRANT, REVOKE).</p> <p>DB2 OTHER CALLS. Number of other SQL control-type calls to the DB2 subsystem (EXPLAIN, LOCK, LABEL, CLOSE).</p> <p>TOTAL SPECIAL CALLS. Total DDL, DYNAMIC, control, and other SQL calls.</p> <p>AVG SPECIAL CALLS / TRAN. Average number of special SQL calls per transaction, calculated as $\text{Total Special SQL Calls} \div \text{Number of DB2 Transactions}$</p> <p>TOTAL DB2 CALLS. Total number of all DB2 calls.</p> <p>AVG DB2 CALLS / TRAN. Average number of DB2 calls per transactions, calculated as $\text{Total DB2 Calls} \div \text{Number of DB2 Transactions}$</p> <p>% UPDATE CALLS. Percentage of DB2 calls that are updates, calculated as $(\text{Total Update Calls} \times 100) \div \text{Total DB2 Calls}$</p>
--

TASCOSTR Job Control Statements

The charge-out process is a two-step batch execution procedure (as shown in the JCL example on page 3-24). The first procedure, defined by STEP1, sorts the IRUF by customer ID, transaction code, and LTERM sequence.

Any IBM-compatible SORT program can be executed. The second procedure executes the MVIMS TASCOSTR program.

Table 3-4 describes the JCL statements required for TASCOSTR execution.

Table 3-4 TASCOSTR JCL Statements (Part 1 of 2)

Statement	Function
JOB	Initiates the job.
Sort Procedure:	
STEP1 EXEC	Specifies the name of an IBM-compatible SORT program for batch execution and the size of the region required to run the program.
SYSOUT DD	Defines the output class.
SORTLIB DD	Defines the program library containing sort load modules (site-dependent installation).
SORTIN DD	Defines the data (IRUF) to be sorted.
SORTOUT DD	Defines the data set for the sorted output. DBC parameters should be the same as those of the SORTIN DD DCB.
SORTMSG DD	Defines the data set for the SORT messages.
SORTWK nn DD	Defines work data sets for data sorting; nn is a numeric.
SYSIN	Defines the SORT utility control statement. The record fields that must be sorted are Customer ID Transaction Code: Field 9, length of 26 bytes, character format, ascending sequence. LTERM Name: Field 41, length of 8 bytes, character format, ascending sequence.
Charge-Out Procedure:	
STEP2 EXEC	Specifies the name of the MVIMS charge-out program as PGM=TASCOSTR Also specifies the region required to run the program and the parameters options (see "PARM Options in the EXEC Statement" on page 3-25). The region requirement can be affected by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • block size of the IRUF • number of buffers specified for the data sets Note: TASCOSTR loads and executes a supplied user exit routine that accesses a summarized IRUF. For more information about the exit, see the <i>MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide</i> .

Table 3-4 TASCOSTR JCL Statements (Part 2 of 2)

Statement	Function
STEPLIB DD	Defines the program library (IMF.LOAD) that contains the TASCOSTR load module.
RESUTIL DD	Defines the sorted IRUF as input to the charge-out process. The DCB attributes of the data set are RECFM=VBS,LRECL=30970,BLKSIZE=30974.
DETCOSTS DD	Contains the summarized version, charged-out version, or both versions of the IRUF. The characteristics can be the same as those defined in RESUTIL above. The DCB parameters for the DETCOSTS file must match those of the input IRUF.
RATEREPT DD	Contains the Rate Charge-Out report. The characteristics of the data set are RECFM=FB,LRECL=133. BLKSIZE must be specified explicitly.
CHARGOUT DD	Contains the Detail Charge-Out Analysis report. The characteristics of the data set are RECFM=FB,LRECL=133. BLKSIZE must be specified explicitly.
DISTREPT DD	Contains the Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report. The characteristics of the data set are RECFM=FB,LRECL=133. BLKSIZE must be specified explicitly.
LISTREP DD	Contains the Control Level Parameter report with response thresholds. The characteristics of the data set are RECFM=FB,LRECL=133. BLKSIZE must be specified explicitly.
ERRORS DD	Contains the Parameter File Error report, which provides diagnostic messages that are produced when an error is encountered during report control statement verification. The characteristics of the data set are RECFM=FB,LRECL=133. BLKSIZE must be specified explicitly.
RATEDIT DD	Contains charge-out rates, which are described in "Defining Charge-Out Rates" on page 3-32.
LISTRCNT DD	Contains report control statements (described in "Cost Center Category Control Statements" on page 3-28) and optional response threshold control statements (see the "Response Threshold Definition" section in the <i>MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide</i>).
SYSOUT DD	Defines the output class.

Figure 3-9 on page 3-24 provides sample JCL for the charge-out process.

Figure 3-9 Sample JCL for the Charge-Out Process

```

//JOBNAME JOB .....
//*****
//** SORT THE IRUF INTO CUSTOMER ID SEQUENCE *
//*****
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=SORT,REGION=2048K
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=A
//SORTLIB DD DSN=SYS1.SORTLIB,DISP=SHR
//SORTIN DD DSN=IRUF.MONTHS,DISP=SHR
//SORTOUT DD DSN=&TEMP1,DISP=(,PASS),UNIT=SYSDA,
// SPACE=(CYL,(20,5)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=30970,BLKSIZE=30974)
//SORTMSG DD SYSOUT=A
//SORTWK01 DD SPACE=(CYL,20),UNIT=SYSDA
//SORTWK02 DD SPACE=(CYL,20),UNIT=SYSDA
//SORTWK03 DD SPACE=(CYL,20),UNIT=SYSDA
//SORTWK04 DD SPACE=(CYL,20),UNIT=SYSDA
//SORTWK05 DD SPACE=(CYL,20),UNIT=SYSDA
//SORTWK06 DD SPACE=(CYL,20),UNIT=SYSDA
//SYSIN DD *
SORT FIELDS=(9,26,CH,A,41,8,CH,A)
//*****
//** EXECUTE THE TRANSACTION ACCOUNTANT *
//*****
//STEP2 EXEC PGM=TASCOSTR,REGION=2048K,PARM='FULL,EXIT'
//STEPLIB DD DSN=IMF.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//RESUTIL DD DSN=&TEMP1,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//DETCOSTS DD DSN=IRUF.COST.MONTHS,DISP=(NEW,KEEP),
// UNIT=TAPE,SPACE=(CYL,(20,5)),
// DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=30970,BLKSIZE=30974)
//RATEREPT DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=BLKSIZE=133
//CHARGOUT DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=BLKSIZE=133
//DISTRREPT DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=BLKSIZE=133
//LISTRREP DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=BLKSIZE=133
//ERRORS DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=BLKSIZE=133
//RATEDIT DD *
STDRESC 002000 000000 000000 002000 000000
STDDBDR 010000 015000 010000 010000 010000
STDTERM 050000 001000 001000 001000
//LISTRCNT DD *
CR010102YDIVISION NAME
CR020303NDEPARTMENT CODE
CR030605NPROJECT/APPLICATION
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=A
//

```

PARM Options in the EXEC Statement

The TASCOSTR EXEC statement PARM options can be used to define

- processing mode
- user exit specification
- response option
- suppression option
- MVIMS 3.2 compatible format option

The options are enclosed in single quotation marks and can be separated by a comma or a blank space (commas are shown as the separators in the following sections).

Processing Mode

In the Transaction Accountant, TASCOSTR can operate in one of the following three modes.

PARM Positions	Options
05 – 09	<p><u>FULL</u> SUMM COST</p> <p>FULL Summarizes the IRUF and produces all the accounting reports (the default).</p> <p>SUMM Summarizes the IRUF and produces only the Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report.</p> <p>COST Does not summarize the IRUF and produces only the Distribution Charge-Out Analysis report and the Chargeable Rate Table report.</p>

Table 3-5 illustrates the output of each TASCOSTR processing mode option.

Table 3-5 TASCOSTR Processing Mode Options

Output	FULL	SUMM	COST
Summarized IRUF file	yes	yes	no
Distribution Charge-Out Analysis report	yes	no	yes
Detail Charge-Out Analysis report	yes	no	no
Chargeable Rate Table report	yes	no	yes
Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report	yes	yes	no

User Exit Specification

If specified, a user-written exit routine can be given control during TASCOSTR processing. (For more information, see the chapter called “Customizing with User Exit Routines” in the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*).

PARM Positions	Options
05 – 09	,EXIT ,NOEX ,EXT4 EXIT Gives control to the initialization, costed record, and termination exits. NOEX Does not give control to the initialization, costed record, and termination exits. EXT4 Gives control to the initialization, pre-costed record, costed record, and termination exits.

Response Option

If specified, this parameter requests the alternate response time (TAR R RESPONSE). Only transactions that made a response to the originating terminal will be counted. If this parameter is not used, the normal response time (INPUT QUEUE TIME + ELAPSED TIME) is summarized. (For more information, see “User-Generated Response Time Segments” in the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*.)

PARM Positions	Option
10 – 11	,R R specifies the use of the alternate response time. Note: PARM positions 1 through 10 must be included.

Suppression Option

If specified, this parameter requests suppression of return code 140.

PARM Positions	Option
12 – 18	,SUP140 SUP140 specifies suppression of return code 140.

MVIMS 3.2 Compatible Format Option

When the IMFLEP00 parameter CMPFMT32 is set to YES, IRUF records are created in the MVIMS version 3.2 format. If specified in the TASCOSTR EXEC statement, the CMPFMT32 parameter processes the 3.2-formatted IRUF records and creates a DETCOSTS output file in the 3.2 format. (For more information about the CMPFMT32 parameter, see the Log Edit chapter in the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*.)

PARM Positions	Option
19 – 27	,CMPFMT32 CMPFMT32 specifies use of the MVIMS version 3.2 TASCOSTR routines.

Note: The CMPFMT32 parameter is provided so that users who do not include LTERM name as part of the customer ID can continue to perform IRUF summarization as they did with MVIMS version 3.2. Without the CMPFMT32 option in the TASCOSTR EXEC statement, TASCOSTR can process records created with the IMFLEP00 CMPFMT32=YES option, but customer IDs that do not include an LTERM name will not be processed properly and the DETCOSTS output file will be in the MVIMS version 3.3 format.

If the CMPFMT32 option is included in the TASCOSTR EXEC statement, the IRUF must have been created with CMPFMT32=YES in IMFLEP00.

PARM Options Example

The following parameters for the TASCOSTR EXEC statement summarize the IRUF and print the Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report. No control is given to a user exit. Alternate response time is not used, and return code 140 is not suppressed.

```
PARM='SUMM,NOEX'
```

Defining the Cost Center Category and ID

Meaningful cost distribution and charge-out requires a systematic means of customer/transaction identification.

Associating transactions with specific customers in the IMS environment is accomplished with a unique transaction identifier. The 26-byte identifier is composed of a customer ID and a transaction code. The 18-byte customer ID is defined by the user. The 8-byte transaction code identifies the unit of work.

The IRUF maintains the customer ID in the terminal and transaction accounting records. The contents of the customer ID field are set in the customer exit routine (PRSC EXIT) in the Log Edit (IMFLEEDIT) program. The default, set by the distributed version of PRSC EXIT, is to use the name of the input logical terminal of the transaction as the customer ID. However, PRSC EXIT can be modified to set the customer ID field as required.

Note: To avoid loss of data granularity during summarization, the LTERM should be maintained (either physically or logically) as part of the customer ID field. For more information, see the section “Set Up Customer IDs” in the *MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide*.

The customer ID and transaction code are used by the Transaction Accountant to accumulate processing charges. All charges are calculated at the transaction level and then accumulated for each customer category.

Cost Center Category Control Statements

Cost center levels are defined by control statements (CR) with positional values that define the control level hierarchy, the cost center ID, page breaks, and the cost center category title. Cost center specifications are defined with the data definition LISTRCNT JCL statement (in Figure 3-9 on page 3-24).

The statement syntax for specifying a cost center category and ID is shown in Table 3-6 on page 3-29.

Table 3-6 Cost Center Statement Syntax

Position	Data Element and Definition
01 – 02	Statement ID: CR
03 – 04	Control Level Indicates the cost center hierarchy by control-break levels. The most major cost center category is 01; the most minor cost center category is 05.
05 – 06	Starting Position Specifies the starting position of the cost center category within the customer ID field. The value must be in the range 01 to 18.
07 – 08	Cost Center Field Length Specifies the length (number of bytes) of this cost center control level. The value must be in the range 01 to 18.
09	Page Skip Option Specifies whether the accounting reports are to skip to the next page when a break on this cost center control level is encountered. Y Yes, skip to next page. N No skip requested.
10 – 29	Cost Center Description Defines the literal title of this cost center control level for the report (for example, DIVISION).

The following considerations apply to cost center control levels.

- One to five hierarchical cost center control levels can be defined.
- The transaction code does not need be specified as the most minor cost center control level. The code is automatically established as the most minor level by the system, in addition to any user-defined cost center control levels.
- The sum of a cost center field length must not exceed the length of the customer ID, which is 18 characters.
- These control level definitions should remain unchanged for the duration of an accounting cycle.
- The cost center control statements should be stored as a member of a PDS to allow easy access by the charge-out process and to ensure that they are not accidentally modified.

Cost Center Specification Example

Using a customer ID field, you can set up the accounting system to recognize up to five unique hierarchical cost center categories.

For example:

Company ZYX maintains cost control on a divisional and departmental basis. The company also wants to monitor costs at the project level within departments.

- Division identification can be obtained from the first two positions of the logical terminal name recorded in the IRUF transaction accounting record (TAR).
- Department identification can be obtained from the first three positions of the transaction code recorded in the IRUF TAR.
- Project or application numbers can be obtained from the last five positions of the transaction code recorded in the IRUF TAR.

A customer exit can be added to the Log Edit process to build the customer ID data element based on the user requirements. The contents of the customer ID field could include

- division code (from the first two positions, 1 and 2, of the LTERM name) in positions 01 and 02 of the customer ID field
- department code (from the first three positions, 1 through 3, of the transaction code) in positions 03 through 05 of the customer ID field
- project number (from the last five positions, 4 through 8, of the transaction code) in positions 06 through 10 of the customer ID field
- filler set to a value of spaces in positions 11 through 18 of the customer ID field

These cost center control levels are defined to the Transaction Accountant as control statement in the LISTRCNT DD JCL statement.

The JCL example on page 3-24 shows the control statements required to generate a report for three cost center levels. Using Table 3-6, “Cost Center Statement Syntax,” on page 3-29 as a guide, the control statements are defined as follows:

CR010102YDIVISION NAME

Division code (cost center ID) is two characters long and starts in the first position (column 1) of the customer ID field. This control break is the most major (01) of the three specified. When a break is encountered on this control element, the reports skip to the next page after printing the divisional totals qualified by the title DIVISION NAME.

CR020303NDEPARTMENT CODE

Department code (cost center ID) is three characters long and starts in the third position (column 3) of the customer ID field. This control break is the first intermediate break (02) within a division code. No page eject occurs when a break is encountered on this control element. The printing of the department totals is qualified by the title DEPARTMENT CODE.

CR030605NPROJECT/APPLICATION

The project/application code is five characters long (cost center ID) and starts in the sixth position (column 6) of the customer ID field. This control break is the second intermediate break (03) within a division code. A page eject does not occur when a break is encountered on this control element. The printing of the project/application totals is qualified by the title PROJECT/APPLICATION.

These cost center control level definitions create the following cost center category hierarchies in the Detail Charge-Out Analysis report.

Cost Center Level	Description
Major	Total of all charges for the division.
First intermediate	Department total of all charges for a department within a division.
Second intermediate	Project total of all charges for a project within a department in a division.
Minor	Transaction total of all charges for a transaction within project, department, and division.

Defining Charge-Out Rates

The charge-out rates are defined with user-specified control statements. The control statements are positional. The statement position defines the rate type and the charge-out. The control statements can be easily changed from run to run without requiring program modification. The control statements are entered in the RATEDIT DD JCL statement either as an instream data set or as a member of a PDS.

Rate Control Statement Syntax

Follow the specification guidelines below when you complete or change the rate specification statements:

1. All rates must be specified as a six-digit number. There is an implied decimal point after the second digit. For example, \$1.50 would be written as 015000.
2. Standard and special-charge are the two types of rate statement entries. For standard rate statements, a rate is considered to have a zero value if the rate is either zero or blank. For special-charge rate statements, a rate is considered zero only if specified as zero in the rate field. This difference is caused by the rate repeater provision described in item 4.

Standard rate statements include

- basic resource rates
- BMP basic resource rates
- database rates
- BMP database rates
- DB2 rates
- terminal rates

Special-charge rate statements include

- special-charge database rates
- special-charge DB2 plan name rates
- special-charge terminal rates
- special-charge customer rates
- unit-charge transaction rates

3. Standard rate statements must be specified only once for each set of charge-out rates. BMP basic resource rates are used for BMP transactions instead of basic resource rates. BMP database rates are used for BMP transactions instead of database rates.

4. Special-charge rate statements can be specified numerous times for each set of charge-out rates. A rate repeater provision facilitates specification of the same rate more than once.

In a special-charge rate statement, if a rate is left blank, it will not be zero, as in a standard rate statement. Instead, it repeats a preceding rate specified with this type of rate statement.

For example, if 20 special-charge terminal rates are to be the same for all LTERMs that use 3270 terminals, the rates need to be defined only for the first special-charge terminal rate statement. For each succeeding special-charge terminal rate statement, the rates can be left blank, which causes the initial set of rates to be repeated.

5. The number of times that each rate statement can be specified is as follows:

Rate Statement	Number of Statements
Basic resource rates	1
BMP basic resource rates	1
Database rates	1
BMP database rates	1
Special-charge database rates	30
DB2 rates	1
Special-charge DB2 plan name rates	30
Terminal rates	1
Special-charge terminal rates	50
Special-charge customer rates	35
Unit-charge transaction rates	2400

The following sections describe each of the provided rate entries in detail. “Rate Specification Example” on page 3-43 shows how the rates are specified.

Standard Basic Resource Rate Control Statement

The rates in the standard basic resource rate control statement descriptions are the charge rates for basic resource usage. Table 3-7 shows the rate statement syntax.

Table 3-7 Standard Basic Resource Rate Statement Syntax (Part 1 of 2)

Position	Data Element and Definition
01 – 08	Rate statement ID: STDRESC
09 – 11	Blanks
12	<p>BMP Costing Option</p> <p>Charge-out or do not charge-out batch message program activity. In addition, controls charge-out for Fast Path non-message-driven and utility programs.</p> <p>Y Charge-out BMP (batch message processing), NDP (non-message-driven program), and FPU (Fast Path utility) activity (the default).</p> <p>N Do not charge-out BMP, NDP, and FPU activity.</p> <p>Note: If the data collection option BMP=NO was specified, no BMP information is available (see Chapter 2, “Event Collector Options”).</p>
13	<p>DBCTL Costing Option</p> <p>Charge-out or do not charge-out DBCTL programs.</p> <p>N Do not charge-out DBCTL thread activity (the default).</p> <p>Y Charge-out DBCTL thread activity.</p> <p>Note: TASCOSTR summarizes the IRUF DBCTL records regardless of the DBCTL charge-out setting. The IRUF transaction record (TAR) for DBCTL threads may not be suitable for charge-out, because it includes only the CPU time for the IMS DL/I calls. CPU time used by the application within CICS or DB2 calls is not included in the IRUF records.</p>
14 – 17	Blanks
18 – 23	<p>Message region CPU rate per second of message region CPU time. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.</p> <p>Note: For more information, see “Application Program CPU” on page 2-7.</p>
24	Blank
25 – 30	<p>Storage allocation rate per storage minute allocated. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.</p> <p>Allocated Storage Minute = Transaction Elapsed Minutes × Storage Allocated</p>
31	Blank
32 – 37	<p>Storage used rate per storage minute used. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.</p> <p>Used Storage Minute = Transaction Elapsed Minutes × Storage Used</p>

Table 3-7 Standard Basic Resource Rate Statement Syntax (Part 2 of 2)

Position	Data Element and Definition
38	Blank
39 – 44	DL/I CPU rate per second of DL/I processor CPU time. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit. Note: For more information, see “Message DL/I CPU” on page 2-7 and “Control DL/I CPU” on page 2-8.
45	Blank
46 – 51	Minimum transaction processing charge to be added to each transaction’s standard resource charge. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit. This minimum charge is always added, except when the transaction has been special charged (unit-cost). This rate is applied on a per-100-transactions basis.
52	Blank
53 – 58	DB2 CPU rate per second of dependent region DB2 processor CPU time. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit. Note: If this rate is not specified, the default is to use the application program (message region) CPU rate.

Standard BMP Basic Resource Rate Control Statement

The standard BMP basic resource rate control statement ID is BMPRESC. This statement has the same format as the standard basic resource rate control statement described in the previous section. When the BMP basic resource rate control statement is specified, the BMP basic resource rates are used for the BMP transactions instead of the basic resource rates.

Standard Database Rate Control Statement

The rates in the standard database rate control statement descriptions are the charge rates for database usage. Table 3-8 shows the rate statement syntax.

Note: There are no defaults for these rates.

Table 3-8 Standard Database Rate Statement Syntax

Position	Charge-Out Item
01 – 08	Rate statement ID: STDDBDR
09 – 17	Blanks
18 – 23	DL/I GET UNIQUE usage rate per 100 GET UNIQUE calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
24	Blank
25 – 30	DL/I GET NEXT usage rate per 100 GET NEXT calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
31	Blank
32 – 37	DL/I REPLACE usage rate per 100 REPLACE calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
38	Blank
39 – 44	DL/I INSERT usage rate per 100 INSERT calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
45	Blank
46 – 51	DL/I DELETE usage rate per 100 DELETE calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
52	Blank
53 – 58	NO I/O rate per 100 NO I/O actions. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit. For more information, see “NO I/O” on page 2-13.
59	Blank
60 – 65	Key I/O rate per 100 key I/O actions. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit. Key I/Os are represented by read and write requests to key data set areas. Note: For more information, see “Database Reads” on page 2-12 and “Database Writes” on page 2-13.
66	Blank
67 – 72	Nonkey I/O rate per 100 nonkey I/O actions. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit. Nonkey I/Os are represented by read and write requests to OSAM and nonkey data sets. Note: For more information, see “Database Reads” on page 2-12 and “Database Writes” on page 2-13.

Standard BMP Database Rate Control Statement

The standard BMP database rate control statement ID is BMPDBDR. This statement has the same format as the database rate statement described in the previous section. When the BMP database rate control statement is specified, the BMP database rates are used instead of the database rates for the BMP transactions.

Special-Charge Database Rate Control Statement

The special-charge database rate control statement provides a mechanism for differential charge-out of access to specific databases. The rates in the statement descriptions are default charge-out rates. Table 3-9 shows the rate statement syntax.

Table 3-9 Special-Charge Database Rate Statement Syntax

Position	Charge-Out Item
01 – 08	Rate statement ID: SPCDBDR
09 – 16	One- to eight-character name of the database (DBD name) to be special charged. All access to the named database will be charged-out based on the rates in this entry, rather than the rates supplied by the STDDBDR entry.
17	Blank
18 – 72	The remainder of this entry has the same format as that of the standard database rates entry (in Table 3-8 on page 3-36).

Standard DB2 Rate Control Statement

The standard DB2 rate control statement specifies the standard charges for DB2 calls. Table 3-10 shows the rate statement syntax.

Note: There are no defaults for these rates.

Table 3-10 Standard DB2 Rate Statement Syntax

Position	Charge-Out Item
01 – 08	Rate statement ID: STDDB2
09 – 17	Blanks
18 – 23	DB2 read-type call rate per 100 calls issued (SELECT/FETCH and OPEN). This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
24	Blank
25 – 30	DB2 update-type call rate per 100 calls issued (INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE). This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
31	Blank
32 – 37	DB2 Data Definition Language (DDL) call rate per 100 calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
38	Blank
39 – 44	DB2 dynamic SQL call rate per 100 calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
45	Blank
46 – 51	DB2 control type call rate per 100 calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
52	Blank
53 – 58	DB2 OTHER call rate per 100 calls issued. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.

Special-Charge DB2 Plan Name Rate Control Statement

The special-charge DB2 plan name rate control statement designates charges for DB2 calls to a specified DB2 application plan name. Table 3-11 shows the rate statement syntax.

Table 3-11 Special-Charge DB2 Plan Name Rate Statement Syntax

Position	Charge-Out Item
01 – 08	Rate statement ID: SPCDB2
09 – 16	One- to eight-character name of the DB2 application plan to be charged. All usage of the specified plan will be charged from the rates in this entry, rather than the rates specified with a STDDB2 control statement.
17	Blank
18 – 58	The remainder of this entry is the same as the STDDB2 control statement for DB2 usage rates (in Table 3-10 on page 3-38).

Standard Terminal Rate Control Statement

The rates in the standard terminal rate control statement descriptions are the rates for terminal activity charge-out. Table 3-12 shows the rate statement syntax.

Table 3-12 Standard Terminal Rate Statement Syntax

Position	Charge-Out Item
01 – 08	Rate statement ID: STDTERM
09 – 11	Blanks
12	Terminal charge option Y Charge-out terminal activity (the default). N Do not charge-out terminal activity.
13 – 17	Blanks
18 – 23	Terminal connect hour rate per terminal connect hour. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
24	Blank
25 – 30	Input character rate per 1000 input characters transferred. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
31	Blank
32 – 37	Output character rate per 1000 output characters transferred. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
38	Blank
39 – 44	Other character rate per 1000 characters transferred to other programs and terminals. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit. The rate is not directly transferred on the originating LTERM.
45	Blank
46 – 51	MESSAGE GET UNIQUE rate per 100 MESSAGE GET UNIQUE calls issued to the terminal. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
52	Blank
53 – 58	MESSAGE GET NEXT rate per 100 MESSAGE GET NEXT calls issued to the terminal. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.
59	Blank
60 – 65	Rate per 100 message INSERT/PURGE/OTHER calls issued to the terminal. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit.

Special-Charge Terminal Rate Control Statement

Table 3-13 shows the format of the special-charge terminal rate control statement.

Table 3-13 Special-Charge Terminal Rate Statement Syntax

Position	Charge-Out Item
01 – 08	Rate statement ID: SPCTERM
09 – 16	One- to eight-character name of the logical terminal to be charged.
17	Blank
18 – 65	The remainder of this control statement is the same as the STDTERM control statement (in Table 3-12 on page 3-40).

Special-Charge Customer Rate Control Statement

The special-charge customer rate control statement should be submitted only for customers requiring a markup or discount charge-out.

A prorated percentage is applied against all charges for a specific customer identification. When the prorated percentage is greater than 100 percent, all charges for this customer will be increased or marked up by the percentage amount. When the prorated percentage is less than 100 percent, all charges for this customer will be decreased or discounted.

Table 3-14 shows the format of the special-charge customer rate control statement.

Table 3-14 Special-Charge Customer Rate Statement Syntax

Position	Charge-Out Item
01 – 08	Rate statement ID: SPCCUST
09 – 26	One- to eight-character customer name.
27 – 31	Blanks
32 – 37	Standard charge-out factor. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the third digit. This factor is used as a multiplier against all charges for this customer. As an example, consider the need to bill an outside user at a higher rate than for internal users of the system. The customer could be assigned a special charge-out factor of 1.25. That factor would charge-out the customer's activity at 25% in excess (1.25 equals 125%) of the standard charges.

Unit-Charge Transaction Rate Control Statement

The unit-charge transaction rate control statement specifies a unit-charge rate for a transaction. This special charge overrides all other charging mechanisms in the system for the transactions specified.

After transactions have operated in a production environment, it may be possible to arrive at an average processing cost. This figure could then serve as the unit charge for the transaction each time it is executed.

Table 3-15 shows the format of the unit-charge transaction rate control statement.

Table 3-15 Unit-Charge Rate Control Statement Syntax

Position	Charge-Out Item
01 – 07	Rate statement ID: SPCTRAN
08	Blank
09 – 16	One- to eight-character name of the transaction to which the special charge is applied.
17	Blank
18 – 23	Special execution unit rate per 100 executions of this transaction. This value is a six-digit number with an implied decimal point after the second digit. This charge overrides all other charges specified for this transaction.
24	Blank
25	Override per 100 transactions. Enter Y in this field if distribution charge-out totals are to be based on each transaction rather than on each 100 transactions. Otherwise, leave the field blank.

Rate Specification Example

The following example illustrates the specification of charging rates.

Assumption: The transaction accounting administrator has the following set of constraints in establishing the charge-out rates for the billing system:

- The basic rates to be charged include
 - message region CPU time
 - DL/I CPU time
 - database usage based on DL/I requests
 - terminal connect time
 - terminal characters transferred
- The main database of the system has a supporting cost for maintenance, backup, and security that is significantly greater than for any other database. This extra cost is to be distributed only to the users of that database (DBDNAME FINMAST).
- Six logical terminals were made to operate with 3270s and are to be charged a higher connect time than the standard rates.
- The personnel management information system consists of four key transactions (named PERSTR01, PERSTR02, PERSTR03, and PERSTR04) and is designated for unit costing instead of charging for the resources used.
- In addition to processing its own activity, the organization realized it could offer IMS time for sale during its normal production hours. The objective was to earn a 50% markup over costs for the outside machine rental. The two outside customers have the customer names CUST01 and CUST02.

To satisfy the above requirements, the rate statements in Figure 3-10 on page 3-44 were defined. Explanations of the rate statements are provided below Figure 3-10.

Rate Specification Error Analysis

The charge-out process ensures that the rates submitted have passed basic edit tests before they are accepted into the system. A rate field must be numeric. If an alpha or alphanumeric entry is encountered, it is flagged and the charge-out process is terminated. Figure 3-11 shows an example of an error report.

Figure 3-11 Rate Specification Error Analysis Report

```

**** IMP ****
CURRENT DATE - 03/22/02
1
IMS TRANSACTION ACCOUNTANT
RATE SPECIFICATION ERROR ANALYSIS
THE FOLLOWING STANDARD/SPECIAL IMS CHARGE RATES HAVE
BEEN FOUND IN ERROR AND ARE FLAGGED BY THE (*) SYMBOL
OVER THE INCORRECT CARD COLUMN.
...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...45...50...55...60...65...70...75...80
*
STDRESC  N  002X00 000000 000100 002000 000000
RECORDS IN ERROR - RESUBMIT...
**** IMP ****
PAGE NO - 1

```

The following errors can be encountered during rate statement verification.

- Rate specification identification is invalid.
- Item identification (for example, database name) is blank.
- Too many statement specifications are used:
 - More than 50 special-charge terminal rates statements
 - More than 30 special-charge database rates statements
 - More than 30 special-charge DB2 plan name rates statements
 - More than 2400 special-charge transaction rates statements
 - More then 30 special-charge customer rates statements

Return Codes

This section describes the return codes that indicate the results of TASCOSTR execution.

Code	Explanation								
016	An error was detected during control level parameter verification (see the Control Level Parameter report).								
028	An error was detected during PARM parameter processing. The first parameter specified must be FULL, SUMM, or COST. The second parameter must be EXIT, NOEX, or EXT4.								
040	No detail IRUF record was read by the program, possibly due to an empty data set.								
128	An error was detected in the input charge-out rates (see "Rate Specification Error Analysis" on page 3-45).								
136	The input IRUF was not in sequence by transaction code within customer ID.								
140	<p>If the CMPFMT32 parameter was specified in the TASCOSTR EXEC statement (see page 3-27), database, terminal, or response data was combined in transaction accounting records during summarization by customer ID and transaction code (because only 50 segments are allowed).</p> <p>Summarization by segment occurs as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>DBD segment (TYPE=D)</td> <td>DBD name organization type</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DB2 segment (TYPE=E)</td> <td>DB2 application plan name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PCB segment (TYPE=P)</td> <td>Terminal name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Response segment (TYPE=R)</td> <td>Transaction category</td> </tr> </table> <p>A message is written for each occurrence, as follows:</p> <pre>MAX-SEG EXCEEDED CUST ID=custid, TRANCODE=trancode,segtype SEG=segid, COMBINED IN IRUF</pre> <p>Note: The most common cause of return code 140 is not retaining LTERM as part of the customer ID. Additional information is provided in the <i>MAINVIEW for IMS Offline – Customization and Utilities Guide</i> in the sections about the MVIMS customer ID and IRUF summarization considerations.</p>	DBD segment (TYPE=D)	DBD name organization type	DB2 segment (TYPE=E)	DB2 application plan name	PCB segment (TYPE=P)	Terminal name	Response segment (TYPE=R)	Transaction category
DBD segment (TYPE=D)	DBD name organization type								
DB2 segment (TYPE=E)	DB2 application plan name								
PCB segment (TYPE=P)	Terminal name								
Response segment (TYPE=R)	Transaction category								

Chapter 4 Financial Summary Analysis (TASFINSM)

The Financial Summary Analysis reports provide management with a concise distribution of charge-outs. Report statement definitions allow the user to select the most important charge-outs to be reported.

The reports quantify charge-outs by customer, customer/transaction, or transaction, and they can be used to determine which customers and transactions are responsible for the highest and lowest charges.

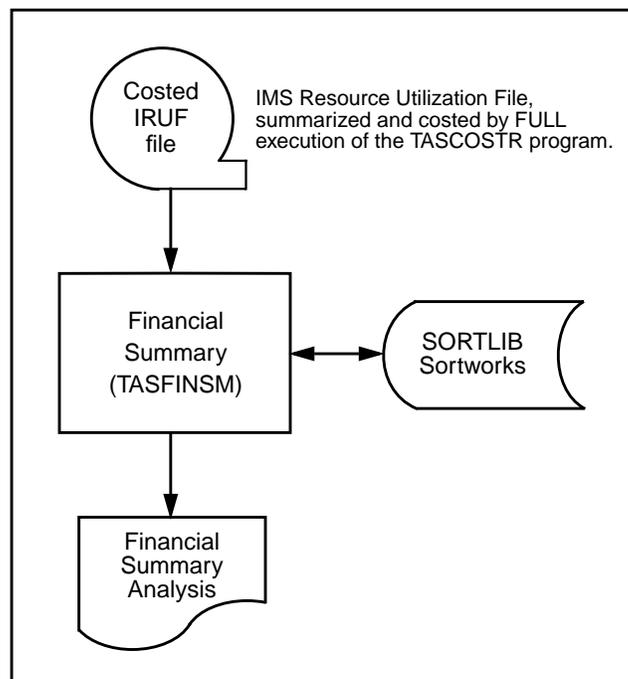
Input and Output

TASFINSM is a batch execution report program that reads a summarized, costed IRUF file and user-specified report control statements to produce one or more Financial Summary Analysis reports. The reports show the number of transactions processed, total charge-out dollars, and percentage of total charge-out by customer or transaction.

The IRUF file that serves as input to TASFINSM is the output of a full execution of the TASCOSTR program (see “PARM Options in the EXEC Statement” on page 3-25).

Figure 4-1 shows system flow for TASFINSM.

Figure 4-1 TASFINSM System Flow



Report Element Description

The presentation of the report elements depends on the report code selected (see “Control Statement Report Codes” on page 4-9). Quantities are sorted in descending order. For example, if 09 (number of transactions executed) is selected, the transaction that had the highest number of executions appears first. The control statement can be used to report, for example, the 20 transactions with the most executions or the 30 transactions that have the highest percent of total charge-outs.

DBCTL Threads

DBCTL thread activity can be reported by TASFINSM if CICS=YES or CICS=OFFLINE is specified for the Event Collector in BBPARM member IMFECPO0.

The following DBCTL thread considerations apply to Financial Summary Analysis reports.

- Message region CPU time for DBCTL threads represents only the CPU time used to process the DL/I calls.
- Processor charges are for the DBCTL CPU time. They do not include CPU time in CICS.
- If the LTERM is used in the customer ID field, it is the four-byte CICS terminal ID for DBCTL threads.

Figure 4-2 on page 4-4 shows an example of the Financial Summary Analysis report.

Table 4-1 describes the Financial Summary Analysis report elements. The reference numbers (with the <n> format) match the elements in the report example to the elements described in the table.

Table 4-1 Financial Summary Analysis Report Elements

<p><1> CURRENT DATE</p> <p>Date this report was generated, in mm/dd/yy format.</p>
<p><2> subtitle</p> <p>A user-specified subtitle (see “Control Statement Report Codes” on page 4-9) or a default subtitle (40 characters maximum). The default subtitle is determined by the control statement report code. One report is printed for each statement. The reports are printed by report code in descending order.</p>
<p><3> REPORT NUMBER <i>xx</i></p> <p>The report code specified in the report control statement.</p>
<p><4> REPORT WILL HAVE FIRST <i>nn</i> ITEMS LISTED</p> <p>The print limit request specified for this report.</p>
<p><5> CUSTOMER NAME or TRANSACTION NAME</p> <p>The presentation of transaction execution and charge-out summaries by customer ID, transaction code, or both.</p> <p>The presentation can be reported alphabetically by ID or in descending sequence by number of transaction executions, charge-outs incurred, or percentage of total charge-outs. The report code selected determines the report presentation for each ID, which can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUSTOMER NAME and TRANSACTION NAME • CUSTOMER NAME only • TRANSACTION NAME only
<p><6> TOTAL TRANSACTIONS PROCESSED</p> <p>The number of transactions processed for this customer ID, transaction code, or both.</p>
<p><7> TOTAL CHARGE-OUT APPLIED</p> <p>The sum of all the charges applied to this customer ID and/or transaction code. A plus sign in this field indicates some DB2 activity.</p>
<p><8> PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHARGE-OUT</p> <p>The percentage of the total charges that are charge-outs to this customer ID, transaction code, or both.</p>

TASFINSM Job Control Statements

Financial summary analysis is a one-step, batch execution procedure. This section describes the JCL required for TASFINSM execution.

Table 4-2 TASFINSM JCL Statements

Statement	Function
JOB	Initiates the job.
STEP1 EXEC	Specifies the name of the financial analysis program as PGM=TASFINSM Also specifies the region required to run the program and the PARM parameters required to define an internal sort size (see "PARM Options on the EXEC Statement" on page 4-7). The region requirement can be affected by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • block size of the IRUF • number of buffers specified for the data sets • internal sort size requirements A region size of 192 K should be specified.
STEPLIB DD	Defines the program library (IMF.LOAD) containing the TASFINSM load module.
DETCOST DD	Defines the IMS Resource Utilization File (IRUF), produced by full execution of the TASCOSTR program, as input (see "TASCOSTR Job Control Statements" on page 3-22). The characteristics of the data set are RECFM=VBS,LRECL=30970,BLKSIZE=30974.
FINLIST DD	Defines the print data set to contain the Financial Summary Analysis reports. The characteristics of the data set are RECFM=FB,LRECL=133. BLKSIZE must be specified explicitly.
TEMPFILE DD	Defines a temporary data set used during statistics gathering and sorting. The characteristics of the data set are RECFM=FB,LRECL=61. BLKSIZE must be specified explicitly.
FINSELEC DD	Defines an instream or named data set of report control statements (which are described in "Report Control Statements" on page 4-7). If the DSN parameter is used to define the data set, the characteristics of the data set are RECFM=FB,LRECL=80.
SORTLIB DD	Defines the library for the modules loaded by an internally invoked sort program.
SORTWK nn DD	Defines work data sets for data sorting; nn is a numeric.

Figure 4-3 provides an example of JCL for TASFINSM.

Figure 4-3 Sample JCL for TASFINSM

```

//JOBNAME JOB .....
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=TASFINSM,REGION=192K,PARM='050000'
//STEPLIB DD DSN=IMF.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//DETCOST DD DSN=IRUF.COST.MONTHS,DISP=SHR
//FINLIST DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=BLKSIZE=133
//TEMPFILE DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(20,4)),
DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=61,BLKSIZE=nnnnn)
//FINSELEC DD *
FIN 05 00030
FIN 11 00030
FIN 12 00000
/*
//SORTLIB DD DSN=SYS1.SORTLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=A
//SORTWK01 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(20))
//SORTWK02 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(20))
//SORTWK03 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(20))
//

```

PARM Options on the EXEC Statement

The TASFINSM EXEC statement PARM parameter is used to define the main storage size for the internal sorting process. The storage size can be from 018000 up to the maximum available storage.

Report Control Statements

Financial Summary Analysis reports are selected with positional report control statements. A report control statement defines the type of report, selects the financial summary to be performed, limits the number of data items reported, and subtitles the report as specified by the user or by default.

If no control statements are defined, the TASFINSM report 8, 12, and 16 defaults are used.

- Report 8 is a financial summary of charge-outs by customer ID and transaction code. The report presentation is alphabetical by customer ID.
- Report 12 summarizes charge-outs alphabetically by transaction code.
- Report 16 summarizes charge-outs alphabetically by customer ID.

The report codes that produce these reports are described in “Control Statement Report Codes” on page 4-9.

All control statements are input to the FINSELEC DD JCL statement, either as an instream data set or as a member of a partitioned data set. Table 4-3 shows the report control statement format.

Table 4-3 Financial Summary Control Statement Syntax

Position	Input
01 – 03	Statement ID: FIN
04	Blank
05 – 06	Code for the report to be produced. Valid codes are 05 through 16. For example, 09 in this position of a TASFINSM report control statement requests a financial summary by number of transactions executed. The report presentation starts with the transaction that had the highest number of executions and continues to the transaction with the lowest number of executions. If no report code is specified, reports 8, 12, and 16 are produced (see “Control Statement Report Codes” on page 4-9).
07	Blank
08 – 12	A number in this position limits the number of data items to be summarized and reported. If 00000 is defined for this position, all items, as specified by the selected report code, are reported. For example, 00030 limits the report to 30 data items. If quantities are selected, such as report 09, the 30 highest data items are reported.
13	Blank
14 – 53	User-specified title. If no title is specified, the default title associated with the report code is used.

The following control statements are from the JCL sample on page 4-7:

```
FIN 05 00030
FIN 11 00030
FIN 12 00000
```

The control statements produce the following financial summaries:

- The first control statement requests a financial summary for the 30 customer/transactions with the highest number of executions (report code 05 in positions 5 and 6 of the statement).
- The second control statement requests a financial summary for the 30 transactions that have the highest percent of total charge-outs (report code 11 in positions 5 and 6).
- The third control statement requests an alphabetical financial summary by code for all transactions processed (report code 12 in positions 5 and 6).

Control Statement Report Codes

Twelve financial summaries can be reported. A report is specified by a report code in positions 5 and 6 of a report control statement. A report is printed by report code in descending sequence for each specified statement. Each report is produced in the format shown in Figure 4-2 on page 4-4.

The report elements can be summarized by

- transaction within customer ID
- transaction code only
- customer ID only

The order of elements in report is determined by report codes, which are shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Financial Summary Analysis Report Codes

Report Code	Data Item ID	Report Presentation
05	Customer ID Transaction Code	Number of transaction executions (descending sequence)
06	Customer ID Transaction Code	Dollar charge-outs incurred (descending sequence)
07	Customer ID Transaction Code	Percent of total charge-outs (descending sequence)
08	Customer ID Transaction Code	Alphabetical list by customer ID with associated transactions
09	Transaction Code	Number of transactions executed (descending sequence)
10	Transaction Code	Dollar charge-outs incurred (descending sequence)
11	Transaction Code	Percent of total charge-outs (descending sequence)
12	Transaction Code	Alphabetical list by transaction code
13	Customer ID	Number of transactions executed (descending sequence)
14	Customer ID	Dollar charge-outs incurred (descending sequence)
15	Customer ID	Percent of total charge-outs (descending sequence)
16	Customer ID	Alphabetical list by customer ID

Return Codes

This section describes the return codes that indicate the results of TASFINSM execution.

Code	Explanation
064	The sort size was specified incorrectly. The value specified was not six digits long, was not numeric, or was less than 18,000.
128	An error was detected in the financial selection statement analysis. An error in statement format or content was encountered.
132	The first internal sort (alpha sort) returned with an unsuccessful status.
136	Reports were requested, but no records were found for the second sort.
140	The second interval sort returned with an unsuccessful status.

Appendix A How Product Libraries Should Be Used

Several distributed libraries are included with your MAINVIEW products, including a parameter library (BBPARM), a sample library (BBSAMP), and a profile library (BBPROF). Use the contents of these distributed libraries as models to create site-customized product libraries, either manually or automatically, with AutoCustomization.

Warning! The distributed libraries should never be modified. If you change the distributed libraries, subsequent SMP maintenance will overwrite your changes.

Throughout the MAINVIEW documentation set, references to these libraries use the distributed name. However, when you need to make changes, be sure to use the corresponding library that has been customized for your site. Table A-1 lists the distributed name, the corresponding customized library created by AutoCustomization, and leaves space for you to note any other corresponding library that may have been created for your site.

Table A-1 Product Libraries

Distributed Library Name	Library Created by AutoCustomization	Other Site-Customized Copy
BBPARM	UBBPARM	
BBSAMP	UBBSAMP	
BBPROF	SBBPROF	

For more detailed information about all the product libraries, see “Using MAINVIEW Product Libraries” in the *MAINVIEW Common Customization Guide* or “Using Product Libraries” in the *MAINVIEW Administration Guide*.



Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

See also indicates an entry that contains related information.

action	Defined operation, such as modifying a MAINVIEW window, that is performed in response to a command. <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 SRM • 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 or z/OS 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.

CMRSTATS

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

column

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

collection interval

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

command delimiter

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

COMMAND line

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

Command MQ Automation D/S

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

Command MQ Automation S/390

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

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

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

Command MQ for D/S

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

Command MQ for S/390

See MAINVIEW for MQSeries.

COMMON STORAGE MONITOR

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

composite workload

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

constituent workload

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

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.

current data Data that reflects the system in its current state. The two types of current data are real-time data and interval data. *Contrast with* historical data. *See also* interval data, real-time 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 or z/OS services, OS/390 or z/OS 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. *See also* 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. *See also* collection interval, sample cycle, total mode.

DFSMS (Data Facility Storage Management System) Data management, backup, and HSM software from IBM for OS/390 or z/OS mainframes.

DMR *See* MAINVIEW for DB2.

DMS	(Data Management System) <i>See</i> CA-Disk.
DMS2HSM	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM DMS2HSM.
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	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM EasyHSM.
EasyPOOL	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM EasyPOOL.
EasySMS	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM EasySMS.
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	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM Enterprise Storage Automation.
event	A message issued by Enterprise Storage Automation. User-defined storage occurrences generate events in the form of messages. These events provide an early warning system for storage problems and are routed to user-specified destinations for central viewing and management.
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.
fire	The term used to indicate that an event has triggered an action. In MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR, when a rule selection criteria matches an incoming event and <i>fires</i> , the user-specified automation actions are performed. This process is also called <i>handling</i> the event.
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 real-time 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 BMC Software 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 can 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	<p>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. <i>Contrast with</i> historical data.</p> <p>Note: If change is made to the workloads, a new interval will be started.</p> <p><i>See also</i> current data and real-time data.</p>
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 detail (one event, one record) or summarized (more than one event, one record). A detail IRUF is created by processing the IMS system log through a program called IMFLEEDIT. A summarized IRUF is created by processing one or more detail IRUFs, one or more summarized IRUFs, or a combination of both, through a sort program and the TASCOSTR program.
job activity view	Report about address space consumption of resources. <i>See</i> 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. <i>Contrast with</i> COMMAND line.
Log Edit	In the MAINVIEW for IMS Offline program named IMFLEEDIT, function that extracts transaction (X'FA') and program (X'F9') records from the IMS system log. IMFLEEDIT also extracts certain records that were recorded on the system log by IMS. IMFLEEDIT 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 or z/OS enterprise.

MAINVIEW Alternate Access

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

MAINVIEW Application Program Interface (MVAPI)

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

MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR

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

MAINVIEW control area

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

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

MAINVIEW display area

See MAINVIEW window area.

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

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

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

MAINVIEW for DBCTL (MVDBC)

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

MAINVIEW for IMS (MVIMS) Offline

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

MAINVIEW for IMS (MVIMS) Online

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

MAINVIEW for IP

Product that monitors OS/390 and z/OS mission-critical application performance as it relates to IP stack usage. Collected data includes: connections, response time statistics, application availability, application throughput, and IP configuration.

MAINVIEW for Linux–Servers

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

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

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

MAINVIEW for OS/390

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

MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services

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

MAINVIEW for VTAM

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

MAINVIEW for WebSphere

Product that provides Web monitoring and management for applications integrated with IBM WebSphere Application Server for OS/390 or z/OS.

MAINVIEW Selection Menu

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

MAINVIEW SRM

See MAINVIEW Storage Resource Manager (SRM).

MAINVIEW SRM DMS2HSM

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

MAINVIEW SRM EasyHSM

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

MAINVIEW SRM EasyPOOL

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

MAINVIEW SRM EasySMS

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

MAINVIEW SRM Enterprise Storage Automation

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

MAINVIEW SRM SG-Auto

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

MAINVIEW SRM SG-Control

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

MAINVIEW SRM StopX37/II

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

MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD

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

MAINVIEW Storage Resource Manager (SRM)

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

MAINVIEW SYSPROG Services

See SYSPROG services.

MAINVIEW VistaPoint

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

MAINVIEW window area

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

monitor

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

Multi-Level Automation (MLA)

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

MVALARM

See MAINVIEW Alarm Manager.

MVAPI

See MAINVIEW Application Program Interface.

MVCICS

See MAINVIEW for CICS.

MVDB2

See MAINVIEW for DB2.

MVDBC

See MAINVIEW for DBCTL.

MVIMS

See MAINVIEW for IMS.

MVIP

See MAINVIEW for IP.

MVLNX

See MAINVIEW for Linux–Servers.

MVMQ

See MAINVIEW for MQSeries.

MVMVS

See MAINVIEW for OS/390.

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.

MVSRM

See MAINVIEW Storage Resource Manager (SRM).

MVSRMHSM

See MAINVIEW SRM EasyHSM.

MVSRMSGC	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM SG-Control.
MVSRMSGD	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD.
MVSRMSGP	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD.
MVUSS	<i>See</i> MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services.
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 clicking a hyperlink 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 or z/OS data collectors, including the CMF MONITOR Extractor. Used by MAINVIEW for OS/390, MAINVIEW for UNIX System Services, and CMF MONITOR products. <i>See</i> PAS.
parameter library	<p>Data set consisting of members that contain parameters for specific MAINVIEW products or a support component There can be several versions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the distributed parameter library, called BBPARM • a site-specific parameter library or libraries <p>These can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a library created by AutoCustomization, called UBBPARM • a library created manually, with a unique name

PAS	Product address space. Used by the MAINVIEW products. Contains data collectors and other product functions. <i>See also</i> OS/390 product address space (PAS) <i>and</i> BBI subsystem product address space (BBI-SS PAS).
performance group workload	Collection of address spaces defined to OS/390 or z/OS. If you are running OS/390 or z/OS with WLM in compatibility mode, MAINVIEW for OS/390 creates a performance group workload instead of a service class.
PERFORMANCE MANAGER	MAINVIEW for CICS online service for monitoring and managing current performance of CICS regions.
Performance Reporter (MVIMS)	MVIMS Offline component that organizes data and prints reports that can be used to analyze IMS performance.
Performance Reporter	Product component that generates offline batch reports. The following products can generate these reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAINVIEW for DB2 • MAINVIEW for CICS
Plex Manager	Product through which cross-system communication, MAINVIEW security, and an SSI context are established and controlled. Plex Manager is shipped with MAINVIEW window environment products as part of the coordinating address space (CAS) and is accessible as a menu option from the MAINVIEW Selection Menu.
pop-up display	Full-screen panel that displays additional information about a selected event in a detail trace.
pop-up window	Window containing help information that, when active, overlays part of the window area. A pop-up window is displayed when you issue the HELP command while working in windows-mode.
PRGP workload	In MVS/SP 5.0 or earlier, or in compatibility mode in MVS/SP 5.1 or later, composite of service classes. MAINVIEW for OS/390 creates a performance group workload for each performance group defined in the current IEAIPS.xx member.

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

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

These can be

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

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

product address space

See PAS.

profile library

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

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

These can be

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

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

query

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

real-time data

Performance data as it exists at the moment of inquiry. Real-time 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 real-time 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, and so on. (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	<p>Time between data samples.</p> <p>For the CMF MONITOR Extractor, this is the time specified in the extractor control statements (usually 1 to 5 seconds).</p> <p>For real-time data, the cycle is not fixed. Data is sampled each time you press Enter.</p>
sample library	<p>Data set consisting of members each of which contains one of the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sample JCL that can be edited to perform specific functions • macro that is referenced in the assembly of user-written services • 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

Collection of address spaces defined to OS/390 or z/OS. If you are running Workload Manager (WLM) in goal mode, MAINVIEW for OS/390 creates a service class workload for each service class that you define through WLM definition dialogs.

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. *See* performance group workload.

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. For compatibility mode, neither OS/390 nor z/OS provides any way to measure service.

service point

Specification, to MAINVIEW, of the services required to enable a specific product. Services can be actions, selectors, or views. Each target (for example, CICS, DB2, or IMS) has its own service point.

The PLEX view lists all the defined service points known to the CAS to which the terminal session is connected.

service request block (SRB)

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

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

session

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

SG-Auto

See MAINVIEW SRM SG-Auto.

SG-Control

See MAINVIEW SRM SG-Control.

single system image (SSI)

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

Skeleton Tailoring Facility

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

SRB *See* service request block.

SSI *See* single system image.

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

started task workload Address spaces running jobs that were initiated programmatically.

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).

stem variables A REXX facility, supported in MAINVIEW AutoOPERATOR REXX EXECs and the Skeleton Tailoring Facility, where variable names end with a period followed by a number, such as &POOL.1. This configuration allows each variable to actually represent a table or array of data, with the zero variable containing the number of entries in the array. For example, &POOL.0 = 5 would indicate variables &POOL.1 through &POOL.5 exist.

StopX37/II *See* MAINVIEW SRM StopX37/II.

StorageGUARD *See* MAINVIEW SRM StorageGUARD.

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 or z/OS system problems as they occur. Accessible from the OS/390 Performance and Control Main Menu. Note that this component is also available as a stand-alone product MAINVIEW SYSPROG Services.

system resource	<i>See</i> object.
target	Entity monitored by one or more MAINVIEW products, such as an OS/390 or z/OS image, an IMS or DB2 subsystem, a CICS region, or related workloads across systems. <i>See</i> context, scope, SSI context.
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 stand-alone 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 *See* terminal session.

TSO workload Workload that consists of address spaces running TSO sessions.

UAS *See* user address space.

UBBPARM *See* parameter library.

UBBPROC *See* procedure library.

UBBSAMP *See* sample library.

user address space

Runs a MAINVIEW terminal session (TS) in TSO, VTAM, or EXCP mode.

User BBPROF *See* 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. *See also* 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 time frame 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 tomfooleries for which the data in the window is relevant. <i>See also</i> 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. <i>See also</i> 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. <i>See also</i> 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. <i>See also</i> 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. <i>Contrast with</i> 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 (for example, address spaces, CICS transactions, IMS transactions) according to classification criteria established by a system administrator. (2) In OS/390 or z/OS, a group of service classes within a service definition.
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 can include measures of performance such as response times and batch turnaround times.

Index

A

ALLDBS database entry 2-5, 2-13
analyzing IMS resource usage 3-11
application program CPU timing category 2-7

B

basic resource charge-out rates 1-2
batch report processing options 2-2
batch utilities 1-5
BFALTERS option
 control buffer CPU 2-9
 database reads 2-12
 message buffer CPU 2-8
 NO-I/O counts 2-13
 overview 2-5
BHTO parameter
 control buffer CPU 2-9
 message buffer CPU 2-8
 overview 2-3
BILLOVHD parameter
 application program CPU 2-7
 message region overhead CPU 2-10
 overview 2-2
BMP data
 basic resource rates 3-35
 control buffer CPU 2-9
 control DL/I CPU 2-8
 costing option 1-2, 3-34
 database rates 3-36
 Event Collector parameter 2-3
 message buffer CPU 2-8
 message DL/I CPU 2-7
 overview 2-14

buffer handler activity
 BHTO parameter 2-3
 control buffer CPU timing category 2-9
 DBIO parameter 2-5
 Event Collector parameter 2-3
 message buffer CPU timing category 2-8
 NO-I/O counts 2-13

C

charge-out analysis
 Chargeable Rate Table report 3-10
 charge-out rates, defining 3-32
 control statements
 basic resource rate 3-34
 BMP basic resource rate 3-35
 BMP database rate 3-37
 cost center category 3-28
 database rate 3-36
 DB2 rate 3-38
 special-charge customer rate 3-41
 special-charge database rate 3-37
 special-charge DB2 plan name rate 3-39
 special-charge terminal rate 3-41
 specification error analysis 3-45
 syntax 3-32
 terminal rate 3-40
 unit-charge transaction rate 3-42
 cost center category control statements 3-28
 Detail Charge-out Analysis report 3-4
 Distribution Charge-out Analysis report 3-8
 EXEC statement PARM options 3-25
 input and output 3-2
 job control statements 3-22
 Rate Specification Error Analysis report 3-45

- charge-out analysis (continued)
 - report element descriptions 3-4
 - return codes 3-46
 - Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report 3-11
- charge-out rates
 - categories 1-2
 - defining 3-32
- CICS parameter
 - collection of DBCTL thread data 2-2
 - TASCOSTR 3-4
 - TASFINSM 4-3
- control buffer CPU timing category 2-9
- control DL/I CPU timing category 2-8
- control OPEN/CLOSE CPU timing category 2-9
- control region overhead timing category 2-11
- control statement report codes, TASFINSM 4-9
- control statements
 - TASCOSTR 3-32 to 3-44
 - TASFINSM 4-7
- cost center categories
 - control statement definition 3-28
 - example 3-30
- cost center statement ID CR 3-29
- CPU
 - data collection options 2-4
 - dependent region overhead 2-2
 - Event Collector parameter 2-4
 - TASCOSTR 3-11
 - times 2-7 to 2-11
 - usage and system availability 3-11
- CPU timing categories
 - application programming CPU 2-7
 - control buffer CPU 2-9
 - control DL/I CPU 2-8
 - control OPEN/CLOSE CPU 2-9
 - control region overhead 2-11
 - DB2 CPU 2-8
 - message buffer CPU 2-8
 - message DL/I CPU 2-7
 - message OPEN/CLOSE CPU 2-9
 - message region overhead CPU 2-10
 - program scheduling CPU 2-10
- CPU Usage and System Availability report 3-11
- CR cost center statement ID 3-29
- customer charge-out rates 1-3, 3-41
- customer ID 3-30

D

- data collection parameters
 - BHTO 2-3
 - BILLOVHD 2-2
 - BMP 2-3
 - CICS 2-2
 - CPU 2-4
 - DBIO 2-5
 - DEPREC 2-6
- database
 - charge-out rates 1-2, 3-36, 3-37
 - full function I/O activity 3-19
 - I/O Event Collector parameter 2-5
 - reads 2-12
 - special-charge rates 3-37
 - writes 2-13
- DB2
 - activity measurement 2-14
 - application plan name 3-46
 - charge-out rates 1-2, 3-38
 - CPU timing category 2-8
 - data collection option 2-4
 - special-charge rates 3-39
 - subsystem activity 2-14
 - workload report 3-14
- DBCTL threads
 - basic resource rate costing option 3-34
 - Detail Charge-Out Analysis report 3-4
 - Event Collector parameter 2-2
 - Financial Summary Analysis report 4-3
 - IMFECPO0 CICS parameter 3-4, 4-3
 - Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report 3-11
- DBIO parameter
 - BFALTERS option 2-5, 2-13
 - IOWAITS option 2-5, 2-13
- defining charge-out rates 3-32
- dependent region overhead CPU, Event Collector option 2-2
- DEPREC parameter 2-6
- DL/I CPU time 2-3
- DLISAS region
 - control buffer CPU 2-9
 - control DL/I CPU 2-8
 - control region overhead 2-11

E

- establishing charge-out rates 3-32
- Event Collector
 - BMP data collection 2-3, 2-14
 - buffer handler activity data collection 2-3
 - CPU data collection 2-4
 - CPU timing 2-7
 - data collection parameters 2-2 to 2-6
 - database I/O data collection 2-5, 2-12
 - DB2 subsystem activity 2-14
 - DBCTL thread data collection 2-2
 - dependent overhead CU data collection 2-2
 - extended recovery option 2-6
 - IRUF data record storage 1-4
 - overview 2-1
- EXEC statement PARM options
 - TASCOSTR 3-25
 - TASFINSM 4-7
- extended recovery, Event Collector option 2-6
- extracting data subsets 1-5

F

- Fast Path
 - FPU costing option 1-2, 3-34
 - NDP costing option 1-2, 3-34
 - workload report 3-13
- FIN financial summary statement ID 4-8
- financial summary analysis
 - EXEC statement PARM option 4-7
 - Financial Summary Analysis report 4-4
 - input and output 4-2
 - job control statements 4-6
 - report element descriptions 4-3
 - report selection 4-7, 4-9
 - return codes 4-10
- full function workload report 3-12

I

- IMFLEDIT 1-4, 1-5, 3-28
- IMS Resource Usage Analysis report
 - CPU usage and system availability 3-11
 - DB2 workload 3-14
 - Fast Path workload 3-13
 - full function workload 3-12
- initialization parameters 2-2 to 2-6

- IOWAITS option
 - CPU usage 2-6
 - database writes 2-13
 - overview 2-5
- IRUF (IMS Resource Utilization File)
 - data collection parameters 2-2 to 2-6
 - DBCTL thread data collection 2-2
 - overview 1-4
 - printing 1-5
 - processing options 3-25
 - record types 1-4
 - summarizing 1-4

J

- job control statements
 - TASCOSTR 3-22
 - TASFINSM 4-6

L

- LSO option
 - control buffer CPU 2-9
 - control DL/I CPU 2-8
 - CPU data collection options 2-5
 - message buffer CPU 2-8
 - message DL/I CPU 2-7
- LTERM in the customer ID field 3-28
- LTERMREC 1-4

M

- message buffer CPU timing category 2-8
- message DL/I CPU timing category 2-7
- message OPEN/CLOSE CPU timing category 2-9
- message region overhead CPU timing category 2-10
- messages
 - TASCOSTR 3-46
 - TASFINSM 4-10

N

- NDP costing option 1-2, 3-34
- NO I/O counts 2-12

P

parameters

- BHTO 2-3
- BILLOVHD 2-2
- BMP 2-3
- CICS 2-2
- CPU 2-4
- data collection 2-2 to 2-6
- DBIO 2-5
- DEPREC 2-6
- Event Collector 2-2 to 2-6
- initialization 2-2 to 2-6
- IRUF summarization, TASCOSTR 3-25
- PARM options in the EXEC statement
 - TASCOSTR 3-25
 - TASFINSM 4-7
- processing mode, TASCOSTR 3-25
- program scheduling CPU timing category 2-10
- PRSCEXIT 3-28
- PRSPRINT 1-5
- PRSSLEEC 1-5

R

Rate Specification Error Analysis report 3-45

rate statement IDs

- SPCCUST 3-41
- SPCDB2 3-39
- SPCDBDR 3-37
- SPCTERM 3-41
- SPCTRAN 3-42
- STDDB2 3-38
- STDDBDR 3-36
- STDRESC 3-34
- STDTERM 3-40

rates

- basic resource 3-34
- BMP basic resource 3-35
- BMP database 3-37
- categories 1-2
- database 3-36
- DB2 3-38
- defining 3-32
- Rate Specification Error Analysis report 3-45
- special-charge customer 3-41
- special-charge database 3-37
- special-charge DB2 plan name 3-39
- special-charge terminal 3-41
- specifying 3-32
- terminal 3-40

rates (continued)

- types 1-2
 - unit-charge transaction 3-42
- report codes, TASFINSM 4-9
- report control statements
 - TASCOSTR 3-32 to 3-44
 - TASFINSM 4-7
- reporting options 4-9
- reports
 - Chargeable Rate Table report 3-10
 - Detail Charge-Out Analysis report 3-4
 - Distribution Charge-out Analysis report 3-8
 - Financial Summary Analysis report 4-4
 - Rate Specification Error Analysis report 3-45
 - Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report
 - CPU usage and system availability 3-11
 - DB2 workload 3-14
 - Fast Path workload 3-13
 - full function workload 3-12
 - overview 3-11
- resource usage 3-11
- response time option, TASCOSTR 3-26
- return codes
 - TASCOSTR 3-46
 - TASFINSM 4-10

S

- SPCCUST rate statement ID 3-41
- SPCDB2 rate statement ID 3-39
- SPCDBDR rate statement ID 3-37
- SPCTERM rate statement ID 3-41
- SPCTRAN rate statement ID 3-42

special-charge rates

- customer 1-3, 3-41
- database 1-2, 3-37
- DB2 plan name 1-2, 3-39
- terminal 1-3, 3-41
- transaction 1-3, 3-42

standard charge-out rates

- basic resource 1-2, 3-34
- database 1-2, 3-36
- DB2 1-2, 3-38
- terminal 1-3, 3-40
- transaction 1-3, 3-42

- STDDB2 rate statement ID 3-38
- STDDBDR rate statement ID 3-36
- STDRESC rate statement ID 3-34
- STDTERM rate statement ID 3-40
- syntax for rate control statements 3-32
- syntax notations in this book xvii

T

TASCOSTR

- See also* charge-out analysis
- flow chart 3-3
- job control statements 3-22
- processing mode options 3-25
- return codes 3-46

TASFINSM

- See also* financial summary analysis
- default reports 4-7
- flow chart 4-2
- job control statements 4-6
- return codes 4-10

terminal charge-out rates 1-3, 3-40, 3-41

termination messages

- TASCOSTR 3-46
- TASFINSM 4-10

timing categories, CPU. *See* CPU timing categories

Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report

- CPU usage and system availability 3-11
- DB2 workload 3-14
- Fast Path workload 3-13
- full function workload 3-12
- overview 3-11

Transaction Accountant reports

- Chargeable Rate Table report 3-10
- Detail Charge-out Analysis report 3-4
- Distribution Charge-out Analysis 3-8
- Financial Summary Analysis report 4-4
- Rate Specification Error Analysis report 3-45
- Total IMS Resource Usage Analysis report 3-11

transaction charge-out rates 1-3, 3-42

U

unit-charge transaction rates 1-3, 3-42

user exit routines, TASCOSTR 1-4, 3-26

W

workload reports

- DB2 3-14
- Fast Path 3-13
- full function 3-12

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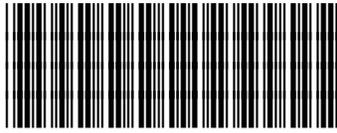
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