

IBM Z System Automation
4.3

Getting Started Guide



Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in [“Notices” on page 127.](#)

Edition notice

This edition applies to IBM Z System Automation (Program Number 5698-SA4) Version 4 Release 3, an IBM licensed program, and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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About this publication

This manual aims to provide a high-level description of IBM Z[®] System Automation (SA z/OS) 4.3 to help you get started with it. It contains the information about early planning, configuring the product, making it secure, customizing your automation environment, and the basic operational tasks that you perform on a daily basis.

Intended audience

This publication is intended primarily for the new users of SA z/OS, including automation administrators, operators, and system programmers who install and configure SA z/OS.

Z System Automation Library

Table 1 on page xiii shows the information units in Z System Automation library. These manuals can be downloaded from [IBM Documentation](#).

| Title | Form Number | Description |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| <i>Get Started Guide</i> | SC27-9532 | This book is intended for SA z/OS beginners. It contains the information about early planning, configuring the product, making it secure, customizing your automation environment, and the basic operational tasks that you perform on a daily basis. |
| <i>Planning and Installation</i> | SC34-2716 | Describes SA z/OS new capabilities and how to plan, install, configure, and migrate SA z/OS. |
| <i>Customizing and Programming</i> | SC34-2715 | Describes how to adapt the standard installation, add new applications to automation, write your own automation procedures, monitor applications, enable alerting, and more. |
| <i>Defining Automation Policy</i> | SC34-2717 | Describes how to define and maintain the automation policy. |
| <i>User's Guide</i> | SC34-2718 | Describes SA z/OS functions and how to use SA z/OS to monitor and control systems. |
| <i>Messages and Codes</i> | SC34-2719 | Describes the problem determination information of SA z/OS, including messages, return codes, reason codes, and status codes. |
| <i>Operator's Commands</i> | SC34-2720 | Describes the operator commands available with SA z/OS, including their purpose, format, and specifics of how to use them. |
| <i>Programmer's Reference</i> | SC34-2748 | Describes the programming interfaces of SA z/OS and the definitions for the status display facility (SDF). |
| <i>End-to-End Automation</i> | SC34-2750 | Describes the end-to-end automation adapter for z/OS and how it enables end-to-end automation and how it connects to Service Management Unite Automation. |

Table 1. Z System Automation library (continued)

| Title | Form Number | Description |
|---|--------------------|---|
| <i>Product Automation Programmer's Reference and Operator's Guide</i> | SC34-2714 | Describes how to customize and operate product automation components (CICS, Db2, and IMS automation) with SA z/OS to provide a simple and consistent way to monitor and control all of the CICS, Db2, and IMS regions, both local and remote, within your organization. |
| <i>Workload Scheduler Programmer's Reference and Operator's Guide</i> | SC34-2749 | Describes how to customize and operate ZWS/TWS Automation. |

Summary of Changes for SC27-9532-02

This document contains information previously presented in IBM Z System Automation 4.2.0 Get Started Guide, SC27-9532-01.

Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

Changed Information

The "HMC Operations Management Tasks" table is updated to add more ISQCCMD commands for the mapped HMC tasks.

Deleted Information

The LPAR Management function is no longer supported starting from Z System Automation 4.3. Information related to LPAR Management was deleted from this book.

Chapter 1. Product introduction

This section contains an introduction of SA z/OS and its high-level key concepts.

- [“Product overview” on page 1](#)
- [“Product benefits” on page 2](#)
- [“Components” on page 2](#)
- [“Key concepts ” on page 3](#)

Product overview

SA z/OS is a NetView-based application designed to provide a single point of control for a full range of system management functions.

SA z/OS plays a key role in supplying high-end automation solutions. It monitors, controls, and automates a large range of system elements spanning both the hardware and software resources of your enterprise.

Monitor

Monitor your resources to respond before they affect end users:

- Monitor hardware components
- Monitor software products and applications
- Monitor automated processes
- Monitor messages and alerts

Control

Take action to control conditions:

- Start and stop your entire enterprise system; initiate hardware and software startup and shutdown sequences
- Manage both remote and local operations and support any IBM Z processor within a Parallel Sysplex
- Manage several operating systems: z/OS, OS/390®, MVS™, VM, VSE, and Linux on System z
- Control a coupling facility as a target system with coupling links in a Parallel Sysplex environment
- React to errors and unscheduled events

Automate

Automate many repetitive and complex tasks:

- Automate failover from one system to another
- Start and shut down software resources
- Start and shut down hardware resources
- Detect and respond to system messages
- Perform initial program load (IPL)
- Perform system power-on reset (POR)
- Build automation policy for your enterprise
- Extend the built-in automation routines by writing your own automation policies

You monitor and control hardware and software resources from, a NetView console, Service Management Unite Automation, or monitor them from Tivoli Netcool OMNIBus.

Product benefits

The following product benefits and services are provided by SA z/OS:

Maximize availability

Leverage high availability and automated operations support for IBM Z and IBM Parallel Sysplex clusters through flexible, cluster-wide, policy-based self-healing. Use SA z/OS to start, stop, and recover applications, systems, and sysplexes. You can also automate applications across multiple sysplexes from a single console.

Minimize outages

Get advanced application disaster recovery capabilities using GDPS to manage remote copy configuration storage subsystems. You can also minimize outages with fast and reliable automatic recovery.

Optimize performance

Optimize system health and performance by applying goal-driven automation to simplify operations, minimize costs, and support business goals. You can reduce automation implementation time and cost by proactively managing availability through performance-driven automation. You can also improve problem resolution by leveraging automated alert notification and escalation.

Automate your enterprise

Monitor and control enterprise-wide processor hardware operations, including powering multiple target processors on and off, resetting them and performing all relevant system management tasks. Respond to messages, monitor status, and detect and resolve wait states, and manage your overall IBM Z processor capacity.

Customize your dashboards

Manage and control applications running on multiple Parallel Sysplexes and Linux with the Service Management Unite (SMU) dashboard from a single point of control. You gain advanced problem resolution with pre-built and in-context commands, and single-step task execution. You can also directly interact with system logs and NetView Canzlog to filter messages and execute commands.

Components

SA z/OS has two key components that are designed to automate system and processor operations. These components are called System Operations (SysOps) and Processor Operations (ProcOps).

System Operations

The System Operations component runs as a NetView application, automates many system console operations and selected operator tasks. These tasks include startup, monitoring, recovery, and shutdown of z/OS resources, components, and applications (including VTAM, RMF, JES2 or JES3, TSO, and others). System Operations can also automate operator console messages, initiate timer-based actions, and prevent critical z/OS resource shortages.

With System Operations, SA z/OS can automate single systems, or automate applications distributed over a sysplex, even across sysplexes or non-IBM-Z platforms, by virtually removing system boundaries for automation through its Automation Manager and Automation Agent design.

Processor Operations

The Processor Operations component monitors and controls processor hardware, LPARs and z/VM guest systems operations.

It provides a connection from a focal point system to a target processor Support Element (SE) or a Hardware Management Console (HMC). With NetView on the focal point system, Processor Operations automates operator and system consoles for monitoring and recovering target processors. Processor Operations performs or automates many operator tasks, usually done using the HMC, such as activating and deactivating a logical partition, powering on and off, and resetting multiple target processors. You can initiate IPLs and respond to operator prompt messages during system startup, monitor status, and detect and resolve wait states.

Key concepts

This topic introduces the high-level concepts that you need to know while working with SA z/OS.

Automation Manager and Automation Agent

SA z/OS can automate applications distributed over a sysplex, even cross sysplexes or non-IBM-Z platforms, by virtually removing system boundaries for automation through its Automation Manager and Automation Agent design.

Figure 1 on page 3 shows the manager and agent design architecture.

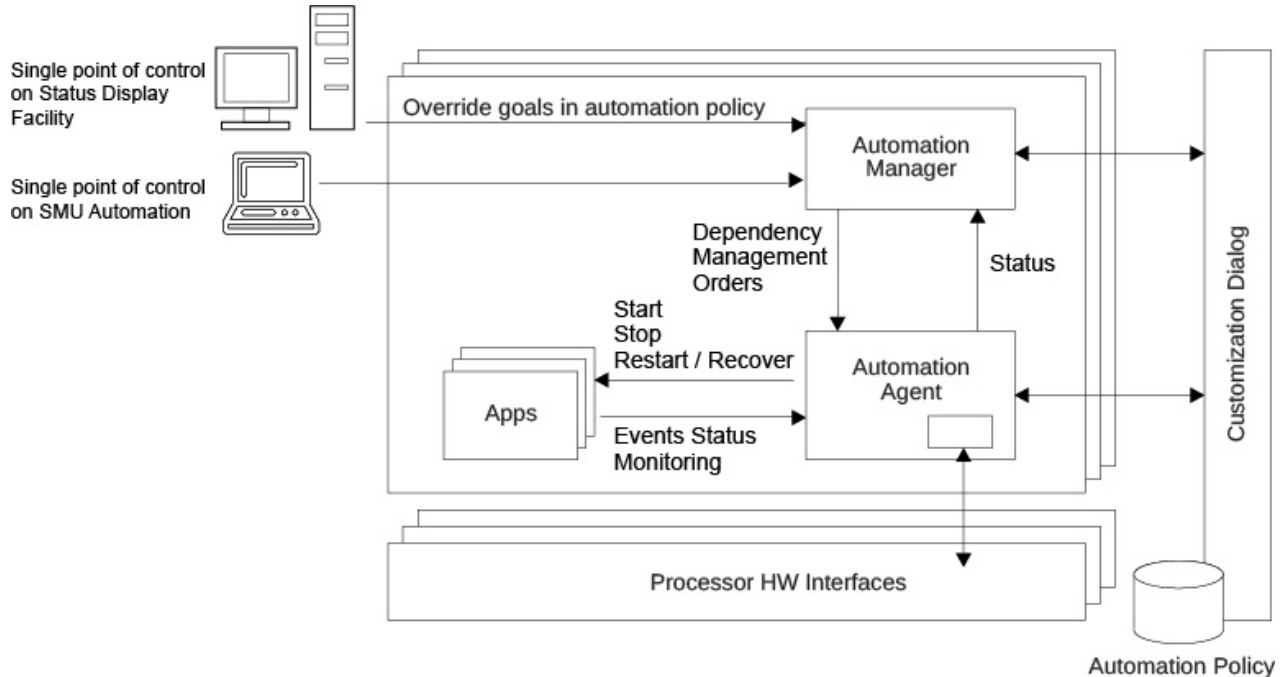


Figure 1. SA z/OS architecture

Automation Manager

The Automation Manager is the central decision maker. Each sysplex has only one active Primary Automation Manager and multiple Secondary Automation Manager for backup. The Primary Automation Manager knows all the applications that SA z/OS controls. Based on policy definitions, it decides when to start or stop applications and sends orders to the Automation Agent, requesting the start or stop of applications.

Automation Agent

Each automated system in the sysplex has an Automation Agent. The Automation Agent receives orders from the Automation Manager and issues commands that are based on the defined automation policy. It runs on the NetView platform and issues commands to start and stop applications that run on the system. It also monitors the status of applications. Any status changes are sent to the Primary Automation Manager.

Customization Dialog

An Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF) application that creates an automation policy and customizes all resources to be automated through System Operations or through the hardware interfaces. The configuration files that are built by the dialog contain the artifacts that are required by both the Automation Manager and the Automation Agent for automated operation purposes. A z/OS enterprise-wide automation policy governs the automated resources and their desired status (goal). The automation

policy for a sysplex or system is loaded under the control of the Automation Manager and used by both, Automation Agent and Automation Manager.

Service Management Unite (SMU) Automation

SMU Automation is a customizable GUI that is available with SA z/OS. It provides a single point of control to operate in your environment. Operators can quickly and confidently analyze, isolate and diagnose problems as all relevant data including important logs is provided in a single place. SMU Automation also enables operators to interact directly with the systems by issuing commands and viewing results without going to a different console.

Policy-based automation

SA z/OS operation is policy-based. Before you can use SA z/OS to automate, monitor, and control the resources in your enterprise, you need to define your enterprise's automation policy.

Automation policy is defined through the Customization Dialog and saved in a policy database (PDB). A single PDB can hold automation policies for all sysplexes in an enterprise. The policy database provides the input to a build process, which creates the applicable automation policies in control files. SA z/OS uses the control files to drive automation within the sysplex. There is one set of control files for each sysplex. All control files for a sysplex must be in the same data set. A stand-alone system is treated as a monoplex.

You can use the Customization Dialog to provide information for SA z/OS, such as:

- Which resources (such as systems or applications) you want to automate, monitor and control
- How resources are to be associated (that is, grouped) with each other for automation
- The dependencies between resources and groups of resources
- What sort of automation, such as automatic startup or shutdown, is to be applied to these resources and how
- The conditions under which automated actions should occur and what actions to perform
- When automation is to be active, and how it handles certain tasks and events during system operation

The power of a policy

- A remarkable characteristic is that SA z/OS does not require user scripts to automate the resources on a system or within a sysplex. Instead it uses a policy that defines the resources, their attributes and the relationships to other resources in the policy. It reduces the need to code rules and scripts that require special skills and are expensive to build and maintain.
- You are able to define automation requirements easily:

In a policy, you can define which resources belong together and are managed as one (business entity). For example, a Db2 System consists of many resources. With SA z/OS, you can group and aggregate resources to more meaningful manageable entities, for example, My-HumanResource-Application and so forth. You can monitor on this level, issue commands on this level, and manage at the business level rather than at the single IT resource level.

- In policies, you can specify how resources are dependent and related to each other. For example, which of the other resources must be available before a certain resource can be started. In another example, my database must be up and running before my application is started.
- Policy definitions can be reused, copied, and cloned for similar applications elsewhere in the enterprise.
- Because the underlying technology is responsible for the detailed actions, these actions are performed in a consistent and reliable manner. With traditional programming solutions, the testing of abnormal conditions is difficult and prone to be incomplete. The action of automation under these abnormal conditions is, however, critical to the entire automation solution.

Sample add-on policy

SA z/OS comes with a number of sample add-on policies that you can import into an existing policy database to reduce time and effort in creating a policy or updating one. These predefined add-on automation policies are based on best practices, covering many applications, such as IMS, CICS, IBM Workload Scheduler, Db2, SAP, WebSphere, OMEGAMON, and others.

The pictures of these add-on policies can be found in [Add-on policies](#).

Grouping support

Modern applications are often composed of many components, such as data servers, networking, and security components. You can use SA z/OS to monitor and automate resources on the group level.

Grouping of resources can greatly reduce the complexity of automation definitions and operations. If you want to have all members of an application group available, you just tell SA z/OS to have the application group available, rather than each application individually.

An example group is shown in [Figure 2 on page 5](#), that is, the application group DB21_APG comprises five individual applications.

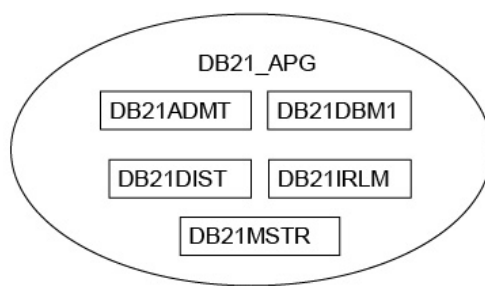


Figure 2. An example application group

A group's status is aggregated from its members' status.

Relationships

Most resources are dependent on services that are provided by some other resources. For example, almost everything uses JES, the VTAM® product, or TCP/IP. These dependencies are modeled in your policy as *relationships*.

A relationship runs from the dependent resource to the supporting resources. You can specify a relationship together with a *condition* that must be satisfied for the supporting resource, before the specified action can be processed for the dependent resource. Examples for relationships are HASPARENT, MAKEAVAILABLE (Ma), MAKEUNAVAILABLE. Examples for conditions are WhenAvailable (Wa) or WhenDown.

[Figure 3 on page 5](#) shows that the dependent resource A has a MAKEAVAILABLE/WhenAvailable relationship/condition to the supporting resource B.

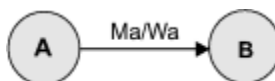


Figure 3. Relationships and Conditions

If a request to become available is issued for resource A, A cannot be made available unless B is available. SA z/OS implements the concept of *request propagation*. A request will be propagated along the dependency graph so that ultimately the original request can be fulfilled. In this example, the request to

A is propagated to B, which can make itself available because it is not dependent on anything else. Then, after B is available, A will become available. The original request is persistent until it is withdrawn.

Figure 4 on page 6 shows another relationship, HASPARENT. Relationships can be expressed on multiple levels. In this example, the CICS application has a dependency on the CICS product, and so does the CICS product to VTAM.

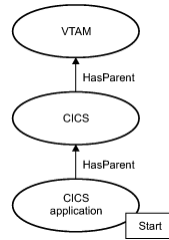


Figure 4. Application Relationships

A HASPARENT relationship embodies two rules:

- The dependent resource cannot be started until the supporting resource is running, that is, the CICS product must be up and running before the CICS application can be started.
- The supporting resource cannot be stopped while the dependent resource is still running, that is, to stop the CICS product, the CICS application must be stopped first.

Through SA z/OS, you can configure relationships in a flexible manner that would otherwise be hard to put in scripted code. For more information, see "Defining Relationships" in *Defining Automation Policy*.

Goal driven automation

The Automation Agent knows how to perform a limited number of actions against each application, usually just Start and Stop.

To complete a complex action, such as recovering from the failure of an application, many actions have to be undertaken in quite a complex sequence. For example, you cannot restart the resources dependent upon the database until the database itself is restarted, which in turn cannot happen until all of the resources that were dependent upon the failed resource are brought down.

Rather than coding these sequences of actions as a fragile script, SA z/OS computes the sequence of actions that are required to perform the recovery based on its goals and its knowledge of the interdependencies between the resources. If something unexpected happens during the recovery, SA z/OS dynamically recomputes its recovery plan and smoothly moves to pursuing it.

SA z/OS manages and recovers through goal driven automation. There are major goals that are set through default desired status values, schedules, and operator requests and minor goals that are set as the desired status on each resource. In response to the major goals, it computes the current desired status for each resource. If the resource is not in its desired state, it simply waits until its dependencies are satisfied and then tells the agent to start or stop it as appropriate. How long does it wait? As long as it takes the dependent resources to be brought into compliance with its goal state. If it is impossible to start the dependent resources, it tells the operator and, if one is available, switches to using an alternate resource or set of resources.

Consider this simple scenario that is illustrated in Figure 5 on page 6:

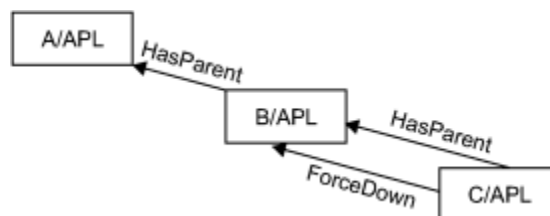


Figure 5. ForceDown Relationships

If resource B fails, SA z/OS first stops resource C, then restarts resource B before it restarts resource C. The only major goal during this scenario is for resource C to be Available, and that is probably an implicit one.

Now consider this scenario that is illustrated in [Figure 6 on page 7](#):

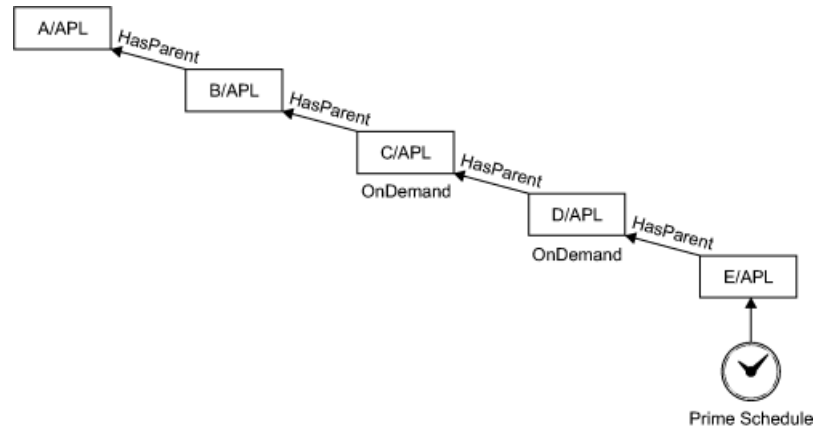


Figure 6. OnDemand Relationships

At 7:00 p.m., the Prime schedule changes from setting an Available goal to setting an Unavailable goal. Then, SA z/OS shuts down resource E, then resource D and finally resource C. Why? Because C and D are defined as only needing to be running when there is a demand for them to be run. With resource E shut down, they are no longer needed. At 11:00 p.m. when the schedule changes again and switches back to setting an Available goal, resources C, D, and E are restarted, in that order.

Chapter 2. Planning

Successful deployment and use of SA z/OS depends on planning and preparedness. Use this information to work through a process of planning for your first SA z/OS deployments.

Roles and responsibilities

This information is written from the point of view of the automation administrator, who is responsible for overseeing the successful installation and deployment of SA z/OS.

The automation administrator is responsible for the listed actions:

- Understand the capabilities and requirements of SA z/OS.
- Negotiate an initial plan for installation and deployment to one or more test systems. Subsequent plans are needed to deploy it to more test and production systems.
- Use the SA z/OS Customization Dialog to model the resources and automation policies on the systems that SA z/OS is going to automate. See [Chapter 5, “Customization,” on page 33](#)
- Activate the SA z/OS programs to load the policy the automation administrator defines and tests.
- Educate the operators about how to best work with SA z/OS.
- Refine, update, and maintain the automation policy for the systems that SA z/OS is deployed to.

During this process (which is expected to take several days), the assistance of a number of other individuals within their organization is required:

System programmers

System programmers have low-level access to the operating system, are able to run SMP/E installations, install procedures and programs and move data. System programmers do all these tasks.

Capacity planners

Capacity planners know how much space and spare compute capacity is available on the customers' systems and are responsible for the timely provision of more capacity. Capacity planners need to incorporate the deployment of SA z/OS into their plans.

Security administrators

Security administrators define and maintain the security databases on the customers' systems. Security administrators are needed to create profiles and define permissions so that SA z/OS can be used.

Operators

Operators are the ultimate users of SA z/OS, managing the computer systems that SA z/OS is installed on. Operators are responsible for any manual operations that are required for the computer system, including recovering from any problems or failures that occur. SA z/OS automates their basic duties, so the users need to learn how to work with it to accomplish their goals. For the basic operations tasks, see [Chapter 6, “Operations ,” on page 77](#)

Planning for SA z/OS

SA z/OS has two major components: System Operations (SysOps), and Processor Operations (ProcOps). While there is some commonality in the planning for these components, there are also some steps that are unique to each component.

For the purposes of the chapter, it is assumed that you are installing the SysOps. If you want to deploy ProcOps, review the *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Identify initial target systems

About this task

Who: Automation administrator, system programmer, capacity planner

Procedure

1. Identify the system where the system programmer runs the SMP/E installation of SA z/OS.
For more information, see the Program Directory.
2. Identify the system where the automation administrator runs the Customization Dialog.
The system must have TSO access, and access to several cylinders of disk storage. The amount of storage depends on the size of the policy. For an installation with 3 systems, 20 cylinders at minimum are preferable. Running the Customization Dialog does not influence the operation of the system it runs on. A reasonable system availability is recommended so that the Customization Dialog can be used as required.
3. Identify the system or systems that SA z/OS automates first.
The system must be a test system, as it is shut down (intentionally or otherwise) once or twice during testing and training. The system is also not the system where you run the Customization Dialog, as you may need to run the dialog to update the policy to prevent SA z/OS from shutting down the policy. About capacity, SA z/OS requires two copies of the SMP/E target libraries, space for several automation policies, and space for logs and VSAM files. See both the NetView and the *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation* for more details.

Establishing naming conventions

Who: Automation administrator, system programmer

As a part of the deployment process, you need to establish a number of naming rules that are related to the installation of SA z/OS:

- High-level qualifier (HLQ) for SMP/E libraries on SMP/E installation system
- High-level qualifier for SMP/E libraries on deployed systems
- High-level qualifier for locally allocated data sets
- High-level qualifier for automation policy databases (PDBs)
- High-level qualifier for SysOps Control (SOCNTL) staging data sets
- High-level qualifier for active automation policy. For your first deployment, use a normal PDSE, but consider the use of GDGs for later deployments.
- Domain name that is used for NetView component (five characters, unique within the SNA network)
- Manager/Agent communication group suffix for unique identification (two characters, unique within the sysplex) of the systems that form an SA-sysplex, also referred to as an SAplex.

Installing and deploying SMP/E

About this task

Who: System programmer, security administrator

Procedure

1. Perform the SMP/E installation on the appropriate system. Apply any available maintenance.

2. The security administrator ensures that the system programmer has ALTER access to the HLQs where they are to deploy the SMP/E target libraries to.
You use a system where the Customization Dialog is run and on the systems where SA z/OS is deployed for automation.
3. The system programmer transmits the SMP/E target libraries to the system where the Customization Dialog is run and the systems where SA z/OS is deployed for automation.
You can create copies of these data sets as you should never update the data sets that are being used by the product through maintenance.
4. On the system where the Customization Dialog is run, the system programmer makes the INGEDLG routine available to the automation administrator under ISPF. It is suggested that access to the Customization Dialog is restricted as the automation policies that are used to edit, compose part of your operation runtime data.
See the *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*
5. The security administrator provides the following permissions for the automation administrator:
 - READ access to the SMP/E target libraries
 - ALTER access to the HLQ used for the Automation Policy Databases (PDBs) and the System Operations Control File (SOCNTL) staging data sets.

Configuring the target systems

About this task

Who: System programmer, automation administrator, security administrator

Procedure

1. Before SA z/OS is started on a target system, you perform an installation process and configure the system to work with it.
2. The security administrator gives the system programmer and the automation administrator ALTER access to the HLQ for the locally allocated and active automation policy data sets.
He also needs to give the following access to the user ID that the SA z/OS started tasks are associated with (NetView, System Automation Manager):
 - READ for SMP/E and active automation policy
 - UPDATE for the locally allocated data sets
3. It is recommended that the automation administrator runs the SA z/OS Configuration Assistant tool to configure the product. For manual configuration, refer to *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.
A set of tailored jobs, procedures, and parameter files is produced. Then, the automation administrator runs the produced jobs. The system programmer copies the procedures and the parameters file into the system production libraries, and tailors them to or consolidates them with existing procedures, as required. For more information, see [“Installing SA z/OS” on page 15](#)
4. The security administrator ensures that the procedures and data sets are properly authorized.
See [Chapter 4, “Security,” on page 31](#).

Building a minimal automation policy

About this task

Who: Automation administrator, system programmer

Procedure

1. The automation administrator gathers data from the target systems.
2. The automation administrator uses the Customization Dialog to create an Automation Policy Database containing a minimal automation policy for each target system.

The Policy Database contains details of the address spaces that run there along with the specific policy that is used for that automation. Most automation options in this policy are disabled. The purpose is to check that the installation is successful.

3. When it is complete, the automation administrator builds the SOCNTL data set for the automation model.

Starting SA z/OS and verifying your installation

About this task

Who: Automation administrator, system programmer, security administrator

Procedure

1. Deploy the minimal automation policy (SOCNTL data set) that you built following the instructions in [“Installing SA z/OS” on page 15](#).
2. Continue to follow the instructions to start the SA z/OS Automation Manager and Automation Agent. Both the Manager and the Agent come up. No applications are stopped or started.
3. Log on to NetView component.
4. Perform the configuration validation step with the operational command INGAMS described in [“Verification” on page 28](#).

What to do next

It is advisable to have the system programmer and security administrator available to help deal with any problems that are encountered.

Improving your automation policy

Who: Automation administrator, system programmer, operators

The automation administrator now needs to produce a more comprehensive automation policy for the target systems. The automation administrator can either build upon the minimal policy he already has or he can start over using the supplied samples. The system programmer or operator, or both are able to assist to determine data about the system and to decide upon the best policy option to use.

For more information, see [Chapter 5, “Customization,” on page 33](#).

Restarting SA z/OS

About this task

Who: Automation administrator

Procedure

1. Copy the SOCNTL data sets over to the target system after your improved automation policy is built.
2. Place them where SA z/OS can find them.
3. Start SA z/OS if it is not already running.
4. Use the INGAMS command to load your improved policy.

What to do next

You can now use the commands that are detailed in [Chapter 6, “Operations ,” on page 77](#) to explore your policy. When there are errors in your policy, you might find that SA z/OS is trying to start or stop items unnecessarily.

Testing your automation policy

Who: Automation administrator

You are now ready to test the Stop and Start command instructions, and dependency definitions for the resources that you define to SA z/OS. There is more work that is involved on the first systems you deploy to and many of the policies are new. As you add more systems into the policy, the testing load is reduced because you can reuse tried and tested policies from earlier systems.

Training your operators

Who: Automation administrator, operator

At a minimum, the operators need to read [Chapter 6, “Operations ,” on page 77](#) and work through it on your test systems. You can also run some training or discussion sessions, or both, to establish local procedures for using SA z/OS. After your operators are trained, they can help you with the testing, which improves their familiarity with the product.

Expanding and maintaining your automation policy

Who: Automation administrator

You can now expand your automation policy, activating or defining automation for more address spaces and testing it as you go. You also need to update the policy if the system programmers add, remove, or change the address spaces that run on the system.

Additional deployment plans

After you are comfortable working with SA z/OS on your test system, you can plan its deployment to further test systems and production systems.

The deployment on other systems is similar. Building on top of the automation policy that you have created for the initial test system, you can incrementally add other sysplexes, systems, and resources to it as necessary. From the policy, you can build an enterprise-wide automation configuration (recommended) or sysplex-wide automation configuration that you load, test, and possibly refine on each environment, step by step.

Planning worksheet

The `INGDOPT Configuration Options` file contains a list of options to configure SA z/OS. Print a copy and you can write in the values agreed upon in your planning meeting.

The comments in the file provide guidance as to the meaning and usage of the values. It is helpful to read [“Configuring SA z/OS” on page 15](#) , which describes the use of the file with the Configuration Assistant and [Chapter 4, “Security,” on page 31](#), which describes the security model.

The output of the Configuration Assistant is normally written to staging data sets from which the system programmer copies/merges/adapts it into the appropriate PROCLIB and PARMLIB data sets. Writing the output directly into the production libraries is not recommended as it could overwrite the output from earlier runs if you are using libraries that are shared between multiple systems.

Chapter 3. Installation and Configuration

This section provides instructions for SA z/OS installation and configuration procedures.

Installing SA z/OS

SA z/OS is installed through System Modification Program Extended (SMP/E) according to the Program Directory. Refer to the [Program Directory \(GI13-4184\)](#) for detailed instructions about the installation procedure.

Configuring SA z/OS

The configuration of SA z/OS is supported by the Configuration Assistant. By using the Configuration Assistant, all NetView-related configuration aspects for SA z/OS are handled automatically for you.

Instead of manually adapting configuration jobs, start procedures, and initialization files to your environment, this assistant generates these files for you. The settings that are implemented are taken from the user-customized `INGDOPT Configuration Options` file.

The generated files are created as members within a dynamically allocated configuration data set (CONFLIB). In this data set, they are populated with the values that you define in the `INGDOPT Configuration Options` file.

The CONFLIB data set contains these items:

- A tailored readme file `$INGREAD` containing detailed instructions of which configuration steps must be completed and how to achieve it
- Jobs to allocate all data sets and USS paths that are required by SA z/OS during runtime
- Procedures to start the components of SA z/OS to be copied to your target `SYS1.PROCLIB`
- Runtime configuration members for both Automation Manager and Automation Agent
- Parameter files that are ready to be copied to your target `SYS1.PARMLIB`
- VTAM® definitions that are files ready to be copied to your target `VTAMLST`
- Jobs to delete data set files and USS paths in case you have to reconfigure or delete SA z/OS again
- A job to verify the success of the installation and configuration process

All members within the CONFLIB data set can be inspected, if required. If you applied changes to the generated members, be aware that the CONFLIB data set is newly allocated when running the configuration assistant another time.

Note: The security administrator must give the system programmer and the automation administrator ALTER access to the HLQ for the locally allocated and active automation policy data sets. The security administrator must also authorize the user ID used by the SA z/OS started tasks for accessing the data sets as follows:

- READ for SMP/E and active automation policy
- UPDATE for the locally allocated data sets

Preparing to Configure System Automation

Preparation consists of the following steps:

1. Allocate a data set where you can maintain working copies of the `INGDOPT Configuration Options` file and the Configuration Assistant job. See [“Allocate a data set for work files” on page 16](#).

2. Create a work copy of the INGDOPT Configuration Options file and the Configuration Assistant sample job (INGDCONF). See [“Create Work Copies”](#) on page 16.
3. Edit the working copy of the INGDOPT Configuration Options file to reflect the parameters of the installed environment. These parameters are then used to build the necessary artifacts to complete the configuration. See [“Editing the Work Copy of the INGDOPT Configuration Options File ”](#) on page 17.
4. Edit and submit the work copy of the INGDCONF sample job. This job allocates the CONFLIB data set and configures the rest of the configuration jobs. See [“Editing and Submitting the Work Copy of the INGDCONF Configuration Assistant Job”](#) on page 17.
5. Follow the instructions documented in CONFLIB in \$INGREAD.

Note: The user ID under which these jobs are submitted must be authorized to read the SMP/E target libraries. Runtime-specific data sets are allocated with a high-level qualifier as is specified in the INGDOPT Configuration Options file. The user must have ALTER access to create these data sets.

Allocate a data set for work files

Allocate a data set where you can maintain working copies of the INGDOPT Configuration Options file and the Configuration Assistant job.

Compose the name of that library out of a high-level qualifier (HLQ), the SAPlex name (SAPlex) both of your choice and the low-level qualifier (LLQ) named CONFWRK. You cannot change this naming scheme because it is used by the Configuration Assistant job. For example, if you decide to use the HLQ of 'USER' and you configure SA z/OS on z/OS systems belonging to a sysplex named SYSPLEX1, the recommended name for the work data set is USER.SYSPLEX1.CONFWRK.

The length of the data set name cannot exceed 35 characters because the following data sets are allocated by other JCLs later on:

```
hlq.saplex.CONFLIB.&SYSNAME.  
hlq.saplex.CONFLIB.VTAMLIB
```

&SYSNAME. represents a system symbol which is resolved when running these JCLs on the individual systems.

The characteristics for the data set (PDS or PDSE) are as follows:

```
RECFM=FB,LRECL=80
```

As an initial size for the CONFWRK data set, you might allocate the following number of tracks:

```
Primary Quantity . . 15  
Secondary Quantity . 5  
Directory Blocks . . 5  
Block Size . . . . . 27920
```

Create Work Copies

The INGDOPT Configuration Options file and the INGDCONF Configuration Assistant are supplied as members in the sample data set that is part of SMP/E DDDEF name SINGSAMP.

Create a work copy of the INGDOPT and INGDCONF members in the work data set, which you allocated in the previous step. If you plan to configure more than one system, it's recommended to use system symbols in the INGDOPT copy. In this case, you need only one INGDOPT copy, which is processed by one INGDCONF JCL, for all the z/OS systems in an SAPlex.

Do not change the members in the data set that belongs to SMP/E DDDEF SINGSAMP.

Editing the Work Copy of the INGDOPT Configuration Options File

You define various settings that vary from installation to installation in the INGDOPT Configuration Options file. Typical examples are data set high-level qualifiers, system name, and the NetView domain name. These settings are used to build the configuration files in the CONFLIB data set.

Next, edit the INGDOPT Configuration Options file according to the syntax rules and the documentation that you find within that file.

The INGDOPT Configuration Options file contains comprehensive documentation on the purpose of the parameters.

Editing and Submitting the Work Copy of the INGDCONF Configuration Assistant Job

This job runs the Configuration Assistant and allocates the CONFLIB partitioned data set.

The data set stores the generated JCLs, start procedures, parmlib members, and other initialization and configuration members. Follow the instructions that are given in the INGDCONF job to adapt the job statements and the JCL variables within your INGDCONF work copy. When finished, submit the job.

Follow the Instructions as Documented in \$INGREAD

Documentation member \$INGREAD was tailored to your installation and created in the CONFLIB data set.

Follow the instructions documented there and complete the basic configuration. When you are finished with \$INGREAD, proceed with the configuration described in these sections.

Completing Member Configuration

Configure the System Logger (optional)

Configuring the System Logger allows gathering resource-related history data. Even though this configuration is not mandatory for resource automation, it is recommended for problem determination tasks.

Perform this step on the target system, where SA z/OS is to be configured. See the configuration step "Configure the System Logger" in *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Note: If the system logger is not configured, the INGDVRFY verification job issues a warning message. Ignore that message if you do not want to configure the system logger for automation.

Update SMFPRMxx (optional)

If you plan to use SMF records for the availability reporting of automated resources, you need to update the SMFPRMxx member.

Perform this step on the target system, where SA z/OS is to be configured. See the configuration step "Update SMFPRMxx" in *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Install the TSO REXX Function Package (optional)

The function package is used for the following functions:

- Batch interface (see also member EVJSJ001 in *.SINGSAMP library)
- Relational Data Services (RDS)
- Syntax checking for automation table overrides

If you plan to use these functions, you need to configure the TSO REXX Function Package on the target system where SA z/OS is to be installed.

See the configuration step "Configure Function Packages for TSO" in *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Configuration of Alert Notification for SA z/OS (optional)

SA z/OS provides an alert-based notification service that alerts subject matter experts. You can escalate automation problems that require manual intervention by sending alerts, events, or trouble tickets to different kinds of notification targets.

For more information, see "Alert-Based Notification" in *IBM Z System Automation Customizing and Programming*.

IBM Service Management Unite Automation (optional)

IBM Service Management Unite (SMU) Automation is an optional customizable service management user interface that provides dashboards to operate Z System environments. Operators can quickly and confidently analyze, isolate, and diagnose problems. This user interface also enables operators to interact directly with systems that are located in different SAPlexes and even non-IBM-Z systems (using the Universal Automation Adapter), without going to a different console.

SMU Automation communicates with z/OS systems that are managed by Z System Automation, through an adapter, which is commonly called 'E2E automation adapter'.

For more information, refer to:

- [IBM Z System Automation End-to-End Automation](#)
- [IBM Service Management Unite documentation](#)

End-to-End Automation (optional)

SA z/OS provides cross sysplex and cross platform automation capabilities. It allows automating resources spread across different SAPlexes or across different platforms similar to resources that are located in a single SAPlex or platform. For more information, refer to [IBM Z System Automation End-to-End Automation](#).

Verifying Your Configuration

Submit the INGDVRFY Configuration Verification job on the target system where SA z/OS was configured.

This job is in the CONFLIB library. After the job terminates, investigate the job log for INGVxxxx messages. If required, correct the configuration according to those messages.

Start SA z/OS for the first time

Before you proceed to details about the contents of the automation policy and techniques in the Customization Dialog for resource definitions, use this section to get a jump-start with a correct Policy Database (PDB) for a plain z/OS® system.

You can use the procedure to complete the initial configuration as explained previously. This procedure is expected to take less than 30 minutes.

After you validate your configuration and you have a basic policy, then you can skip the section.

Quick planning exercise

The created basic policy contains a number of standard applications (started tasks) on z/OS systems. The started tasks must match the naming standards that are in place on the target system.

The following planning sheet guides you to identify the real job names that are used in the PDB and ensures that the applications are named correctly.

Table 2. Worksheet for job names

| Application | Description | Default Job Name | Real Job Name | Default Procedure Name | Real Procedure Name |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| AM | Automation Manager | AM | | INGEAMSA | See Note 1 |
| AM2 | Spare Automation Manager | AM2 | | INGEAMSA | See Note 2 |
| APPC | Advanced Peer-to-Peer Communication | APPC | | | |
| ASCH | APPC Scheduler | ASCH | | | |
| BLSJPRMI | Build SNAP Tables for IPCS | BLSJPRMI | | | |
| DLF | Data Lookaside Facility | DLF | | | |
| FFST | First Failure Support Technology | FFST | | | |
| HSM | Hierarchical Storage Manager | HSM | | | |
| IRRDPTAB | RACF® dynamic parse table loader | IRRDPTAB | | | |
| JES2 | Job Entry Subsystem 2 | JES | | | |
| LLA | Library Lookaside | LLA | | | |
| OAM | Object Access Method | OAM | | | |
| OMROUTE | Open MVS MultiProtocol Routing Daemon | OMROUTE | | | |
| OMVS | UNIX System Services subsystem | OMVS | | | |
| RACF | Resource Access Control Facility | RACF | | | |
| RESOLVER | TCP/IP Name Resolver | RESOLVER | | | |
| RMF | Resource Measurement Facility | RMF | | | |
| RMFGAT | RMF Monitor III Data Gatherer | RMFGAT | | | |

Table 2. Worksheet for job names (continued)

| Application | Description | Default Job Name | Real Job Name | Default Procedure Name | Real Procedure Name |
|-------------|---|------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| RRS | Resource Recovery Services | RRS | | | |
| SYSVAPPL | Automation Application | &JOBNAME | | INGENVSA | See Note 3 |
| SYSVIPLC | IPL Data Gatherer | SYSVIPLC | | HSAPIPLC | See Note 4 |
| SYSVSSI | Automation Subsystem Interface | SYSVSSI | | | |
| TCPIP | TCP/IP | TCPIP | | | |
| TSO | Time Sharing Option | TSO | | | |
| VLF | Virtual Lookaside Facility | VLF | | | |
| VTAM | Virtual Telecommunication Access Method | VTAM | | | |
| ZFS | z/OS File System | ZFS | | | |

Notes:

1. When you specified sa_am_start_proc in the Options File, use this value, otherwise use what is specified for sa_am_start_job.1
2. When you specified sa_am_start_proc in the Options File, use this value, otherwise use what is specified for sa_am_start_job.2
3. When you specified sa_saagent_start_proc in the Options File, use this value, otherwise use what is specified for sa_saagent_start_job
4. When you specified sa_ipldata_start_proc in the Options File, use this value, otherwise use what is specified for sa_ipldata_start_job

In all likelihood, most of the listed applications are not changed because most installations already use the default names. However, for some applications, different job names might be used and therefore the job name attribute for such applications has to be adopted in the basic policy. Also, some of the applications might not exist on the target system, so those applications can be deleted or unlinked from the basic policy. Take note of those applications that require a job name change or that can be deleted.

Starting the Customization Dialog

The Configuration Assistant provided you with a REXX script called INGEDLG.

Procedure

1. Copy this script into a data set in your SYSPROC or SYSEXEC concatenation of your TSO session.
2. Start it as follows:

- %INGEDLG
- Alternatively, start it directly out of the CONFLIB with the TSO EXEC command. For example: TSO EXEC 'MYHLQ.SYSA.CONFLIB(INGEDLG) ' After INGEDLG is started, you see a panel as follows:

```

MENU  OPTIONS  HELP
-----
Option ==> IBM Z System Automation 4.3 Customization Dialog
-----
0  Settings          User parameters

BR Browse           Browse the Policy Database
1  Edit             Edit the Policy Database
2  Build            Build functions for Policy Database
3  Report           Generate reports from Policy Database
4  Policies         Maintain Policy Database list
5  Data Management Import policies into a Policy Database
U  User             User-defined selections

X  Exit             Terminate Customization Dialog

To switch to another Policy Database, specify the Policy Database name
in the following field, or specify a ? to get a selection list.
Current Policy Database . . .
Licensed Materials - Property of IBM

```

Creating a basic PDB

Firstly, you need to create a policy database (PDB).

Procedure

1. From the **IBM Z System Automation 4.3 Customization Dialog** panel, enter ? in the **Current Policy Database** field at the bottom of the page and press Enter.

You see a panel as follows:

```

MENU  COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
Command ==> Policy Database Selection Row 1 of 23
SCROLL==> PAGE

Action Policy Database Enterprise Name
***** Bottom of data *****
PF 1=HELP 2=SPLIT 3=END 4=RETURN 5=RFIND 6=RCHANGE
PF 7=UP 8=DOWN 9=SWAP 10=LEFT 11=RIGHT 12=RETRIEVE

```

2. To create a PDB, type the word new on the command line and press Enter.

You now see a panel as follows:

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                                Create a New Policy Database                Row 1 of 1
Command ==>> -----

To define a new Policy Database, specify the following information:
Policy Database Name . . . -----
Enterprise Name. . . . . -----
Data Set Name. . . . . -----
Description . . . . . -----

Model Policy Database. . *EMPTY_____ Policy Database name or "?"
                                for list of names
Add-on policies to be added to a standard SA model policy database:
Action      Status      Add-on Policy      Customizable
-----
*BASE      YES
*CICS
*DB2
*E2E      YES
*GDPS
*HYPERSWAP
*IBMCOMP      YES
*IMS
*ITM      YES
*PROCOPS
*SAPSRV
*TBSM
*ZWS

***** Bottom of data *****

PF 1=HELP      2=SPLIT      3=END      4=RETURN      5=RFIND      6=RCHANGE
PF 7=UP        8=DOWN       9=SWAP     10=LEFT      11=RIGHT     12=RETRIEVE

```

3. In the **Policy Database Name** field, enter the name of the PDB. This value must be a single word but can include underscores. TEST_PDB is recommended.
 4. In the **Enterprise Name** field, enter the name of your business or the section of it that you are going to define in the PDB. This value must be a single word but can include underscores. TEST_SYSTEMS is recommended.
 5. In the **Data Set Name** field, enter the name of the data set on disk that holds the policy database. A useful convention is to have the name end with a .PDB extension, and to use the same name with a .SOCNTL extension for the Automation Control File that gets built from it. If you enter a value without single quotation marks, it is taken to be relative to your TSO user ID. If you enter a value with single quotation marks, it is taken as an absolute fully qualified data set name. For example, TEST.PDB might result in data set USER.TEST.PDB, while 'AUTO.TEST.PDB' results in a data set 'AUTO.TEST.PDB'.
- Use what you specified for sa_automation_policy in the INGDOPT Configuration Assistant Options file and put single quotation marks around it. The section at the bottom with the add-on policies adds the sample policies to your empty policy database.
6. In the **Description** field, specify a comment for the PDB, for example the purpose of this PDB, to help you easily distinguish it from other PDBs.
 7. Enter C in front of *BASE and press Enter.

```

                                Select Add-on Policy Components                Row 1 to 13 of 13
Command ==>> -----_SCROLL==>> CSR

Components of Add-on Policy : *BASE

Select one or more components to be added to your Policy Database:

Action Status      Component
-----
SELECTED Base z/OS
SELECTED Job Entry Subsystem 2 (JES2)
SELECTED Job Entry Subsystem 3 (JES3)
***** Bottom of data *****

```

For the basic PDB, only the *Base z/OS* components and one of the JES subsystems are required.

8. To deselect the component, which is not required, specify M in front and press Enter.
The **SELECTED** status is now only shown for *Base z/OS* and either for JES2 or for JES3. It depends on what type of JES that you use on the target system.
9. When finished, press PF3.
10. Press Enter to review the contents of the **New Policy Database Dataset Information** panel and press Enter once more to create the policy.

After a few messages (press Enter to clear them), you find yourself on the **Entry Type Selection** panel for your new policy database:

```

-----
Option ==>      Entry Type Selection
-----
Enter number or entry type or use "BR <entry type>" for browse

  1 ENT   Enterprise
  2 GRP   Groups
  3 SBG   SubGroups
  4 SYS   Systems
  5 APG   ApplicationGroups
  6 APL   Applications
  7 EVT   Events
  8 SVP   Service Periods
  9 TRG   Triggers
 10 PRO   Processors
 11 MTR   Monitor Resources

 13 PAC   Pacing Gates

 20 PRD   Product Automation
 21 MSG   Messages

 30 TMR   Timers
 32 TPA   Tape Attendance
 33 MVC   MVS Components
 34 MDF   MVSCOMP Defaults
 35 SDF   System Defaults
 36 ADF   Application Defaults
 37 AOP   Automation Operators
 38 NFY   Notify Operators
 39 NTW   Networks
 40 XDF   Sysplex Defaults
 41 RES   Resident CLISTs
 42 SCR   Status Display
 50 DMN   Remote Domains
 51 REF   Resource References

 99 UET   User E-T Pairs
-----

```

Adapting the System Name

You now have a basic PDB that is built from the sample add-on policy that is provided by the product.

About this task

In this policy, the default systems that are being automated are called SYS1, SYS2, and SYS3. These names have to be changed to match the names of your systems.

Procedure

1. Select 4 on the Option line and you see the systems that are listed as shown here:

```

-----
Command ==>      Entry Name Selection      Row 1 from 3
-----
PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action   Entry Name   Short Description
-----
SYS1     System 1 of the SA Sample Sysplex
SYS2     System 2 of the SA Sample Sysplex
SYS3     System 3 of the SA Sample Sysplex
-----

```

2. To rename the policy entry name of the system SYS1, enter *x* and press Enter. In the pop-up panel that is displayed next, enter the name of your system and press Enter again.
The entry name is renamed, but one more renaming action is necessary.
3. Enter SI and press Enter.

This action leads you to the **System Information** policy. Here again, you have to change the field **Image/System name** to match the name of your system. Before the change, the panel might look like as follows:

```

-----
                                System Information
-----
Command ===> -----
Entry Type : System                PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : SYS1                 Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Operating system      : MVS
Image/System name. . . : SYS1

The following specifications are for MVS systems only:
Primary JES. . . . . JES2          Primary JES2/JES3 subsystem name
System monitor time. . . 00:59     Time between monitor cycles (hh:mm or NONE)
Gateway monitor time . . 00:15     Time between monitor cycles (hh:mm or NONE)
Automation table(s). . . INMSG01
-----

```

4. Rename SYS1 here to your system name and press PF3 to leave the dialog box.
You now see a group of messages that flow through the panel that shows the resources that are defined for your system. The message flow reflects the contents of the basic policy.
5. As a starting point, it is sufficient to automate just a single system. So you may leave SYS2 and SYS3 untouched and add further systems later on after the first system can be automated.
6. Press PF3 twice to return to the **Entry Type Selection** panel.

Adapting Application Job Names

Use the notes that you took during the planning exercise to change the default job names (where necessary) to the real job names.

Then, either delete or unlink those applications that are not used on the target system.

Select 6 on the Option line and press Enter. The **Entry Name Selection** panel for entry type Application is displayed.

```

-----
                                Entry Name Selection                                Row 1 from 31
-----
Command ===> -----                                SCROLL====> CSR
Entry Type : Application                            PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
                                                    Enterprise Name : TEST_ENTERPRISE

Action      Entry Name      C Short Description
-----
AM          AM                Automation Manager
AM2         AM2              Spare Automation Manager
APPC        APPC             Advanced Peer-to-Peer Communication
ASCH        ASCH            APPC Scheduler
BLSJPRMI   BLSJPRMI        Build SNAP Tables for IPCS
C_AM       C_AM            * Class for Automation Manager Definitions
C_APPL     C_APPL          * Class for general APL definitions
C_JES2     C_JES2         * Class for Job Entry Subsystem 2
DLF        DLF            Data Lookaside Facility
DSIRQJOB   DSIRQJOB        NetView JES-JobID-Requestor
FFST       FFST           First Failure Support Technology
HSM        HSM            Hierarchical Storage Manager
IRRDPTAB   IRRDPTAB        RACF dynamic parse table loader
JES2       JES2           Job Entry Subsystem 2
LLA        LLA            Library Lookaside
OAM        OAM            Object Access Method
OMPROUTE   OMPROUTE        Open MVS MultiProtocol Routing Daemon
OMVS       OMVS           Unix System Services subsystem
RACF       RACF           Resource Access Control Facility
RESOLVER   RESOLVER        TCP/IP Name Resolver
RMF        RMF            Resource Measurement Facility
RMFGAT     RMFGAT         RMF Monitor III Data Gatherer
RRS        RRS            Resource Recovery Services
SYSVAPPL   SYSVAPPL        Automation Application
SYSVIPLC   SYSVIPLC        IPL Data Gatherer
SYSVSSI    SYSVSSI        Automation Subsystem Interface
TCPIP      TCPIP          TCP/IP
TSO        TSO            Time Sharing Option
VLF        VLF            Virtual Lookaside Facility
AI         VTAM           Virtual Telecommunication Access Method
-----
ZFS        ZFS            z/OS File System
-----

```


To change a job name for an application, enter AI next to that application and press Enter. A panel is shown as follows:

```

Application Information
Command ===> _____ Line 00000001
                                           Scroll ===> PAGE
Entry Type : Application      PolicyDB Name  : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : VTAM           Enterprise Name : TEST_ENTERPRISE

APL Type   : INSTANCE
Category   . . . . . _____ (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                                   see help)
Subcategory . . . . . _____ (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                                   see help)

Subsystem Name . . . . . VTAM_____
Job Type      . . . . . _____ (MVS NONMVS TRANSIENT)
Job Name      . . . . . VTAM_____
Transient Rerun . . . . . ____ (YES NO)
Scheduling Subsystem . . . . . _____ (MSTR, JES Subsystem)
JCL Procedure Name . . . . . _____

```

For example, if the VTAM job name is NET on the target system, change the value of the **Job Name** field in the panel appropriately. If you press PF3 twice, you return to the **Entry Name Selection** panel.

Follow the same steps if you want to enter the JCL Procedure Name.

To delete an application you do not need, enter D next to it and press Enter. You see a confirmation panel and press Enter again. However, if you want to use this application in the future, unlink it. The definitions are kept in the policy but the Customization Dialog does not create a resource for the application. You can link such an application any time later again.

To unlink an application you do not need, enter W next to it and press Enter. You notice that the application is linked to a group called BASE_SYS. Enter M (for reMove) next to it and press PF3.

Changing System Defaults

When you create the basic PDB the first time, you have no experience yet with customization and operations of the product. It is recommended to monitor what is going on to further familiarize yourself with the product, and then switch on automation.

About this task

The approach protects you from stumbling into pitfalls where unintended automation might happen by accident.

To do so, you can switch automation globally off by setting the **Automation** flag to LOG in the System Defaults (SDF). No automation takes place but the commands that the automation would run are shown in the netlog.

Procedure

1. Select 35 on the Option line and press Enter.

You see a single system **SYSTEM_DEFAULTS** policy, similar to what is shown here:

```

-----
Entry Name Selection
Command ===> _____ Row 1 from 1
                                           SCROLL===> CSR
Entry Type : System Defaults      PolicyDB Name  : TEST_PDB
                                           Enterprise Name : TEST_ENTERPRISE

Action      Entry Name           Short Description
-----
SYSTEM_DEFAULTS      System Defaults

```

2. Under **Action**, specify AF and press Enter.

You enter the **Automation Flag Processing** dialog that is shown here:

```

-----
Automation Flag Processing
Command ==> -----
Entry Type : System Defaults      PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : SYSTEM_DEFAULTS     Enterprise Name : TEST_ENTERPRISE

Resource   : System Defaults

Line Commands: Exi (Exits), Dis (Disable Times)
Automation Level: YES, NO, LOG, EXITS

Cmd  Flag           Auto   Exits  DisableTimes
---  ---            ---    ---    ---
---  Automation (A)  LOG_
---  Initstart  (I)  ----
---  Start      (S)  ----
---  Recovery   (R)  ----
---  Terminate  (T)  ----
---  Restart   (RS)  ----

```

3. Change the value of Automation from **YES** to **LOG** and press PF3.
No automation can happen accidentally. But do not forget to turn the flag back to YES after you are familiar with the product.
4. Press PF3 again until you are back on the initial panel, the primary panel, of the Customization Dialog.

Building the Configuration Files

You completed the steps to create a basic automation policy. You now create the configuration files (SOCNTL).

Procedure

1. Enter option 2 from the **IBM Z System Automation 4.3 Customization Dialog** to start the Build dialog.

```

-----
Configuration Build
Option ==> -----
1 Build a complete enterprise
2 Build sysplex group or stand alone system
   Sysplex / System name. . _____ (*, ?, or name)
3 Build entry type or entry name
   Entry Type. . . . . SDF_ (*, ?, or type)
   Entry Name. . . . . SYSTEM_DEFAULTS (*, ?, or name)
4 View build report

Build options:
Output Data Set . . . . _____
Mode. . . . . ONLINE (ONLINE BATCH)
Type. . . . . MODIFIED (MODIFIED ALL)
Configuration . . . . . NORMAL (NORMAL ALTERNATE TERTIARY)

Job statement information: (used for BATCH build)
//AOFBUILD JOB
//*
//*

```

2. The Configuration Assistant already created a SOCNTL file for you. So, in the **Output Data Set** field, enter the value that you specified for sa_automation_policy in the Configuration Options file and append ' .SOCNTL ', surrounded by single quotation marks. For example: 'USER.POLICY.NAME.PDB.SOCNTL '.
3. Change Type from MODIFIED to ALL.
4. Select Option **1 Build a complete enterprise** and press Enter.
Messages are displayed and after a time, the build process completes successfully.

Results

You created an SOCNTL file from your basic policy that can be loaded on the target system. For the remaining steps, you need a console to enter system commands on the target system.

Starting the Automation Manager

The Automation Manager is started with a standard MVS Start command:

Procedure

Issue: S INGEAMSA, JOBNAME=AM, TYPE=COLD, SUB=MSTR

Note: If you specified a different JCL procedure name (sa_am_start_proc) or job name (sa_am_start_job.1) for the Automation Manager, then use the values specified in the INGDPT Configuration Options file.

Results

The Automation Manager initializes and issues the following message when the initialization is complete:
HSAM1308I SA z/OS PRIMARY AUTOMATION MANAGER INITIALIZATION COMPLETE, TYPE=COLD

If this message is not displayed, see which of these actions can help you:

- Find the messages that are displayed on the MVS console to identify the cause.
- Verify that you have the proper authority.
- Be sure that you performed correctly all steps of the configuration that are described above in this chapter.

Starting the Subsystem Interface Task

The Subsystem Interface Task is started with a standard MVS Start command:

Procedure

Issue: S CNMSJ010, JOBNAME=SYSVSSI, SUB=MSTR

Note: If you specified a different JCL procedure name (sa_nvssi_start_proc) or job name (sa_nvssi_start_job) for the subsystem interface task, then use the values as specified in the INGDPT Configuration Options file.

Results

After the task is initialized, the following message appears:

CNM541I NetView subsystem SYSV is fully functional

If this message is not displayed, see which of these actions can help you:

- Find the messages that are displayed on the MVS console to identify the cause.
- Verify that you have the proper authority.
- Be sure that you performed correctly all steps of the configuration that are described above in this chapter.

Starting the Automation Agent

The Automation Agent is started with a standard MVS Start command.

Procedure

Issue: S INGENVSA, JOBNAME=SYSVAPPL, SUB=MSTR

Note: If you specified a different JCL procedure name or job name for the Automation Agent, then use the values (sa_saagent_start_proc or sa_saagent_start_job, respectively) as found in the INGDOPT Configuration Options file.

Results

After the Automation Agent is initialized up to the point where logging on is possible, it responds with the following message:

```
*002 DSI802A ING01 REPLY WITH VALID NCCF SYSTEM OPERATOR COMMAND
```

If this message is not displayed, see which of these actions can help you:

- Find the messages that are displayed on the MVS console to identify the cause.
- Verify that you have the proper authority.
- Be sure that you performed correctly all steps of the configuration that are described above in this chapter.

After this message is displayed, you are able to log on to the NetView 3270 console.

The Automation Manager instructs the Automation Agent to load the SOCNTL data set. When done, another message is displayed:

```
HSAM1330I LOAD_ACF REQUEST COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY ON SYS1.  
AOF767I AUTOMATION OPTIONS: 729  
 . STOP          - CANCEL AUTOMATION  
 . PAUSE         - SUSPEND AUTOMATION  
 . NOSTART       - DO NOT AUTOMATE SUBSYSTEM STARTUP  
 . RUNMODE=x    - SET RUNMODE (CURRENT *ALL)  
 . ENTER        - CONTINUE  
*003 AOF603D ENTER AUTOMATION OPTIONS OR 'R' (RE-DISPLAY) - DOMAIN ING01
```

What to do next

Press Enter to close this message.

Verification

When the Automation Manager and the Automation Agent are both started successfully, log on to the NetView console.

Procedure

1. To log on, enter LOGON APPLID (*domain*).

For domain, use the value that you specified for net_netview_domain_id in the INGDOPT Configuration Options file. A panel is shown as follows:

```

NN  NN          VV      VV
NNN NN  EEEEE  TTTTTT VV      VV  II  EEEEE  WW      WW  TM
NNNN NN  EE      TT      VV      VV  II  EE      WW      W  WW
NN NN NN  EEEE   TT      VV      VV  II  EEEE   WW  WWW  WW
NN NNNN  EE      TT      VV  VV    II  EE      WWWW  WWWW
NN  NNN  EEEEE   TT      VVV      II  EEEEE   WW      WW
NN  NN

```

```

5697-NV6 © Copyright IBM Corp.      1986, 2014 - All Rights Reserved
U.S. Government users restricted rights - Use, duplication, or disclosure
restricted by GSA ADP schedule contract with IBM corporation.
Licensed materials - Property of IBM Corporation
Domain = ING01                      NV62 SA42 NM

OPERATOR ID ==>                      or LOGOFF
PASSWORD ==>
PROFILE ==>                          Profile name, blank=default
HARDCOPY LOG ==>                     device name, or NO, default=NO
RUN INITIAL COMMAND ==>             YES or NO, default=YES
Takeover session ==>               YES, NO, or FORCE, default=NO

```

Enter logon information or PF3/PF15 to logoff

- For **OPERATOR ID**, specify OPER1. For the **PASSWORD**, specify OPER1.
The entries are default credentials that are set up for you to get into SA z/OS initially.
Note: Secure the environment as soon as possible following the guidelines in Chapter 4, “Security,” on page 31.
- After you log on, press Enter, when you see message: =X= *** DSI662I SCREEN HELD.
- Enter INGAMS on the command line for the operational command INGAMS.
A panel as follows is then displayed:

```

INGKYAM0          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 2
Domain ID = IPUFL  ----- INGAMS -----          Date = 03/20/22
Operator ID = JMH          Sysplex = SYSPLEX1          Time = 12:34:25

Cmd:  A Manage      B Show Details  C Refresh Configuration  D Diagnostic

CMD System  Member  Role  Status  Sysplex  XCF Group  Release  Comm  E2E
-----
SYS1        SYS1        AGENT  READY   SYSPLEX1  INGXSG     V4R3M0   XCF
SYS1        SYS1$$$$$1  PAM    READY   SYSPLEX1  INGXSG     V4R3M0   XCF

```

The statuses of the Primary Automation Manager (PAM) and of the Automation Agent are READY.

Chapter 4. Security

After the initial configuration, you need to make SA z/OS secure for your production environment. Only authorized personnel are able to access product-specific data sets, find out runtime information about automated resources, or change the status of such resources.

You are advised to first change the default passwords of the operator IDs that come with the product, following the steps as follows:

1. Locate the default operators that are defined in <nv_h1q_smpe>.DSIPARM member DSIOPFEX.
2. Copy this member to <sa_h1q_user>.DSIPARM
3. Change the PASSWORD parameter for each operator. For example, to change OPER1's password to XYZ123, specify:

```
OPER1      OPERATOR  
           PROFILEN  PASSWORD=XYZ123  
           DSIPROFA
```

Use a System Authorization Facility (SAF) product, such as the z/OS Resource Access Control Facility (RACF) to secure your environment as follows:

- Operators are defined and authenticated by an SAF product.
- Command authorization is done by an SAF product that is based on the issuer of a command.
- Resource authorization is done by an SAF product that is based on the issuer of particular commands

For additional information about how to fully secure SA z/OS, refer to the "Security and Authorization" chapter in *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Chapter 5. Customization

SA z/OS starts and stops your applications, recovers them if they fail, and coordinates actions across large groups of applications.

To do this, SA z/OS needs a model of your application workload and policy definitions. This information is entered through an ISPF application that is called the Customization Dialog, which is provided as a part of SA z/OS.

The data in the model is stored in a data set known as a policy database (PDB). The PDB cannot be used by the run time environment directly. A build step is required to compile the PDB into another data set called the System Operations Configuration File (SOCNTL), which is used by the Automation Agent and the Automation Manager. The SOCNTL data set is used at run time. Copy the SOCNTL data set to each system that loads the automation policy. The PDB data set, however, remains on the single system where you run the Customization Dialog.

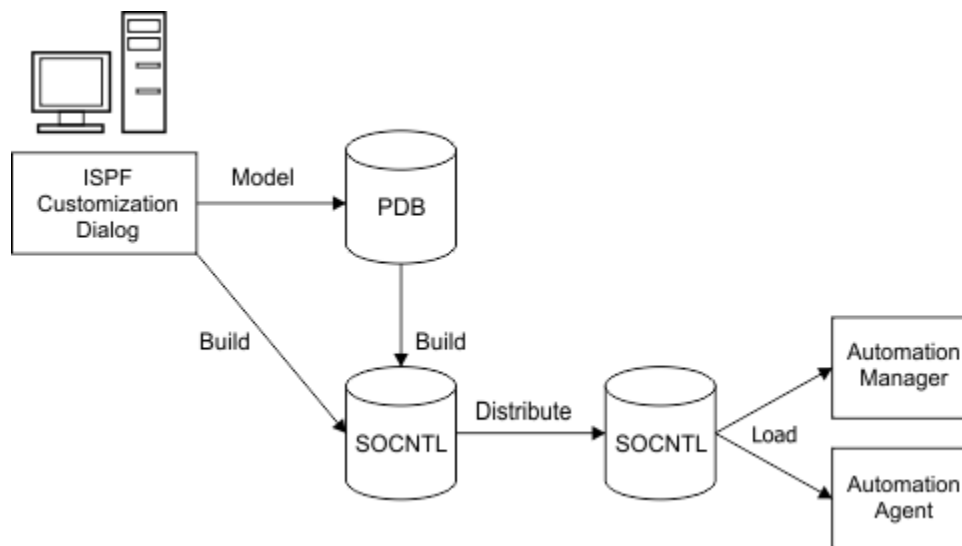


Figure 7. Automation Policy Lifecycle

Customization tools

While the primary modeling tool of SA z/OS is the Customization Dialog, SA z/OS provides a number of extra tools. The tools assist you in gathering data about your systems and creating an automation model that is built around tried and trusted practices.

Customization Dialog

The Customization Dialog is an ISPF application that performs a number of actions upon your policy databases (PDBs). You also edit the data within the PDBs.

The following actions are available to you when working with a policy database. With the listed actions, you can construct and fine-tune an automation model for your systems.

- Create a new empty database or one from templates (add-on policies).
- Create and edit the individual entries within your database.
- Build the configuration files from the data in your database.
- Perform updates with a text or flat file.
- Import data from other databases or from add-on policies.
- Generate a report of your database.

Add-on policies

SA z/OS provides multiple add-on or sample policies that you can use as a basis to start your automation model. You have some options to create your automation model:

- Start with a populated add-on policy and review it to change the definitions to match your own systems.
- Start with a blank model and create your entire model through the editor.

While both approaches have their advantages, it is recommended that you use an add-on policy for your first automation model.

What is in a policy database?

A policy database (PDB) contains the data that models the systems and applications that you want SA z/OS to automate. It also includes the required policy to tell SA z/OS how you want it to automate those resources.

The Customization Dialog supports the definition of the models for multiple systems within the same policy database. The result is a considerable benefit in terms of sharing resource definitions and standardizing the automation of resources across multiple systems.

Figure 8 on page 34 shows a single policy database that is used to define your automation model and then used to produce a System Operations Control File (SOCNTL) data set from that policy database. The SOCNTL data set is then distributed to multiple different systems, where the automation extracts just the resources that it needs to run on that system.

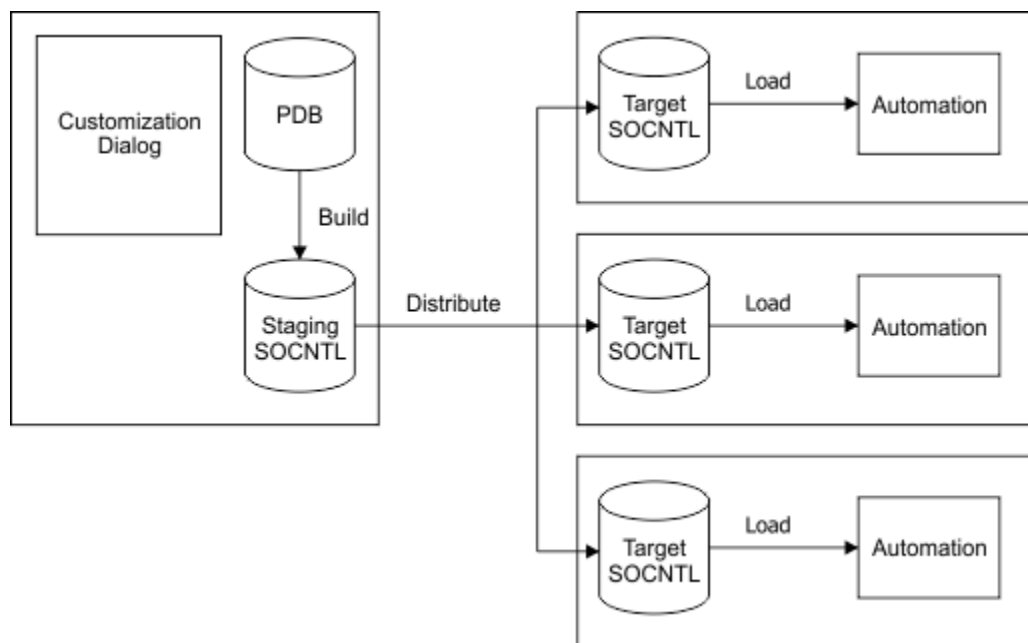


Figure 8. Policy Database and SOCNTL Distribution

You can, for example, define a single set of TSO automation and link the set to every system definition that you deployed SA z/OS to. These systems all run TSO in the same way with the same policies. If you need to create some systematic variations in naming, SA z/OS provides a symbolic substitution mechanism, called System Automation Symbols (AOCCLONE), to tailor the automation for each system when built by the Customization Dialog policies.

Building blocks

There are many different entity types within a policy database, but you do not have to understand them all. The defaults of most entity types are a good starting point and there are a few that are not required for SA z/OS. The following resources are considered the most important.

Resources

Resource is a generic term that means any actual or logical entity that is modeled by SA z/OS. Address spaces are modeled as APL (Application) type resources, active and passive Monitors are modeled as MTR (Monitor) type resources. Systems are modeled as SYS (System) type resources, logical groupings of applications are managed by APG (Application group) type resources. The Customization Dialog recognizes the abbreviations that are given here for the resource type specified.

General naming conventions are used for all resources:

```
name/type/system
```

For sysplex-wide APGs, there is no /system qualifier, so the naming schema is:

```
name/APG
```

Application (APL)

The Application resources represent the individual address spaces (and other entities) that are to be automated.

For example, you might define APL resources for JES, VTAM, and TSO, as shown in [Figure 9 on page 36](#).

Application Group (APG)

An Application Group is a group of Applications. It is used to manage the applications as a whole. For example, as shown in [Figure 9 on page 36](#), you might define an Application Group that is called BASE_SYS, and make the JES, VTAM, and TSO resources members of it.

There are two types of application groups:

- System Application Group, which defines a set of applications and resources that reside on single systems. You need to connect the System APG to each system where it resides respectively.
- Sysplex Application Group, which defines a set of applications and resources that reside on multiple systems within a sysplex. You need to connect the Sysplex APG to the Sysplex Group (GRP), then you can monitor the APG at the sysplex level, rather than at system level.

System (SYS)

A System (SYS) defines a single system that is to be automated. It includes definitions to automatically respond to events that happen on the system.

For example, you might define a System that is called SYS1 as shown in [Figure 9 on page 36](#). Connect the BASE_SYS APG to SYS1 to instruct automation to run the resources in the BASE_SYS APG on the SYS1 System.

Group (GRP)

A Group (GRP) is a collection of one or more systems (SYS). Every collection of systems, whether it consists of only one system or multiple systems, must be represented by a Sysplex Group. An SA z/OS enterprise may have several Groups.

For example, you might define a Group that is called MONOPLEX1 to hold the SYS1 System, as shown in [Figure 9 on page 36](#).

Enterprise (ENT)

The Enterprise (ENT) is the logical top of the tree and contains some global data about your business and global policies that are used by SA z/OS. Each policy database contains only a single enterprise.

If you follow the examples, you now define a relationship as follows:

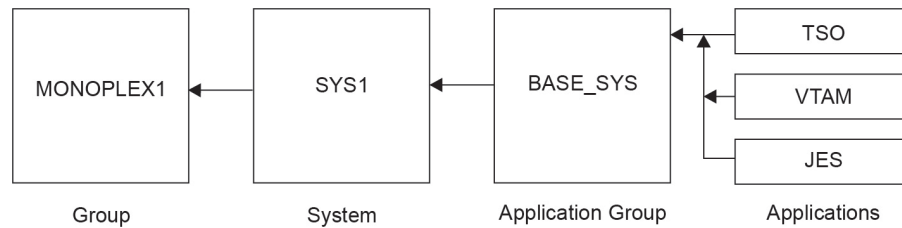


Figure 9. Simple Entry Structure

Building up a structure complex enough to model an actual system is a matter of creating extra Applications and Application Groups. Then, link them into the structure. To extend the automation to cover more systems, you create new System resources and link them into the structure:

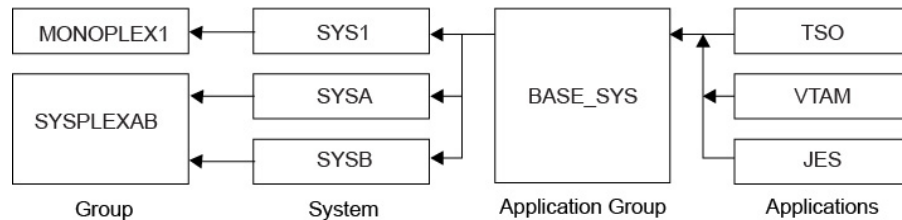


Figure 10. Complex Entry Structure

Cloning definitions

Reusing the definitions between different systems is good practice, but sometimes the definitions are not the same on each system.

The Customization Dialog provides a mechanism to help, using the system automation symbols, AOCCLONEx variables (where x is 0-9, A-Z). You can assign up to 36 system automation symbols to each system. When you use a system automation symbol in a job name, each system can run with a unique job name while the application or subsystem shares a single automation policy across systems.

For example, you might set the clone value AOCCLONE1 to S1 on SYS1 and S2 on SYS2. You could then modify your VTAM APL so the job name is NET&AOCCLONE1. The result of this is that it would run with the job name of NETS1 on SYS1 and NETS2 on SYS2.

You can provide a description of the clone values under the definition of your Enterprise.

For more information, see [“Cloning with symbolic values”](#) on page 56.

Starting the Customization Dialog

Your system programmers install the dialog on the system where you are going to perform your customization activities. The Configuration Assistant provides you with a REXX script called INGEDLG. That script links into your regular ISPF panels, or you issue a command to start them.

After the INGEDLG script starts, you see a panel as follows:

```

MENU  OPTIONS  HELP
-----
                IBM Z System
Automation 4.3 Customization Dialog
Option ==> -----
0  Settings          User parameters                               More:  +
BR Browse           Browse the Policy Database
1  Edit              Edit the Policy Database
2  Build             Build functions for Policy Database
3  Report            Generate reports from Policy Database
4  Policies          Maintain Policy Database list
5  Data Management  Import policies into a Policy Database
U  User              User-defined selections

X  Exit              Terminate Customization Dialog

To switch to another Policy Database, specify the Policy Database name
in the following field, or specify a ? to get a selection list.
Current Policy Database . . . _____

                Licensed Materials - Property of IBM

```

Customization Dialog tutorial

The following short tutorial guides you through the basics of creating an automation policy with the Customization Dialog. This tutorial is highly recommended for new users.

[Figure 11 on page 37](#) shows the resources that you're going to define.

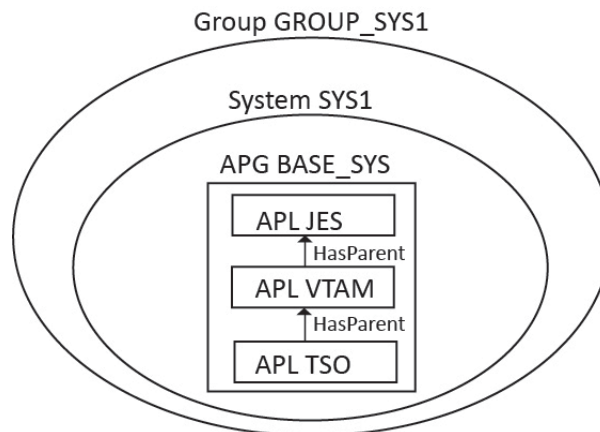


Figure 11. Resources to be defined in the tutorial

Getting help

You can press PF1 for help with the panel that you are on. Pressing it a second time gets you general help with the dialog. To exit the help panel, press PF3.

If there is a message that is displayed on the screen, PF1 gives you assistance with the message. Pressing it a second time takes you to the assistance panel for the screen you are on. Pressing it a third time takes you to the general assistance panel.

Creating a new policy database

The first thing that you need to do is to create a policy database, if you have not defined policy databases in the Customization Dialog.

Procedure

1. On the **IBM Z System Automation 4.3 Customization Dialog** Primary Menu, select option **4 Policies**. The **Policy Database Selection** panel is displayed, which lists all the available policy databases.

```

MENU  COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Policy Database Selection

Action      Policy Database      Enterprise Name
*****
***** Bottom of data *****
Command ==> _____ SCROLL==> PAGE
  
```

2. Enter N or NEW on the command line. The **Create a New Policy Database** panel is displayed.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                                Create a New Policy Database      Row 1 to 13 of 13

To define a new Policy Database, specify the following information:
Policy Database Name . . _____
Enterprise Name. . . . . _____
Data Set Name. . . . . _____
Description. . . . . _____

Model Policy Database. . *EMPTY_____ Policy Database name or "?"
                                for list of names

Add-on policies to be added to a standard SA model policy database:
Action      Status      Add-on Policy      Customizable
-----
_____      _____      *BASE              YES
_____      _____      *CICS
_____      _____      *DB2
_____      _____      *E2E              YES
_____      _____      *GDPS
_____      _____      *HYPERSWAP
_____      _____      *IBMCOMP          YES
_____      _____      *IMS
_____      _____      *ITM              YES
_____      _____      *PROCOPS
_____      _____      *SAPSRV
_____      _____      *TBSM
_____      _____      *ZWS
***** Bottom of data *****
Command ==> _____
  
```

3. On the **Create a New Policy Database** panel, fill in the following fields:
 - a) In the **Policy Database Name** field, specify the policy database name, which is displayed within the Customization Dialog if you select or build the PDB. The value must be a single word but can include underscores. For example, specify TEST_PDB.
 - b) In the **Enterprise Name** field, specify the name of your business or the section of it that you are going to define in the PDB. The value must be a single word but can include underscores. For example, specify TEST_SYSTEMS.
 - c) In the **Data Set Name** field, specify the name of the data set on disk that holds the policy database. A useful convention is to have the name end with a .PDB extension, and to use the same name with a .SOCNTL extension for the System Operations Control file that gets built from it. If you enter a value without single quotation marks, it is taken to be relative to your TSO user ID. If you enter a value with single quotation marks, it is taken as an absolute fully qualified data set name. For example, TEST.PDB results in the data set USER.TEST.PDB, and 'AUTO.TEST.PDB' results in the data set AUTO.TEST.PDB.

For the data set name, you might have to share the PDB with other members of your automation team. It is better to create the name under a shared prefix with a name that is easily specifiable to your security product ('AUTO.POLICY.TEST.PDB' for example). You need permission to create the data set before you can do so.

- d) In the **Description** field, specify a comment for the PDB, for example the purpose of this PDB, to help you easily distinguish it with other PDBs.
 - e) The **Model Policy Database** field is used to select a template or an existing PDB to use as a model for your new PDB. The only one provided with SA z/OS is *EMPTY, so leave it selected.
 - f) The sample add-on policies at the bottom of the panel contain definitions that fully complement those in *BASE. You can select and add them to your empty policy database. Leave it alone for now.
4. When you are finished with your input, press Enter twice. (The first press validates your input, the second runs your request.) The **New Policy Database Dataset Information** panel is displayed.
 5. Leave everything as it is on the **New Policy Database Dataset Information** panel and press Enter. After a few messages, you see the **Entry Type Selection** panel for your new policy database.

```

MENU  HELP
-----
                                Entry Type Selection
Option ==> -----
Enter number or entry type or use "BR <entry type>" for browse
More:  +

  1 ENT   Enterprise
  2 GRP   Groups
  3 SBG   SubGroups
  4 SYS   Systems
  5 APG   ApplicationGroups
  6 APL   Applications
  7 EVT   Events
  8 SVP   Service Periods
  9 TRG   Triggers
 10 PRO   Processors
 11 MTR   Monitor Resources

 13 PAC   Pacing Gates

 20 PRD   Product Automation
 21 MSG   Messages

 30 TMR   Timers
 32 TPA   Tape Attendance
 33 MVC   MVS Components
 34 MDF   MVSCOMP Defaults
 35 SDF   System Defaults
 36 ADF   Application Defaults
 37 AOP   Automation Operators
 38 NFY   Notify Operators
 39 NTW   Networks
 40 XDF   Sysplex Defaults
 41 RES   Resident CLISTs
 42 SCR   Status Display
 50 DMN   Remote Domains
 51 REF   Resource References

 99 UET   User E-T Pairs

```

You use the panel to select the item that you want to edit. Many of these items are for advanced users. You need to focus on the most important items required now.

What to do next

Define a system (SYS), and a group (GRP) and link them together.

Creating a System

Procedure

1. On the **Entry Type Selection** panel, type 4 on the option line and press Enter. You see a panel as follows:

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Entry Name Selection

Entry Type : System                PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
                                Enterprise Name    : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Entry Name             Short Description
*****
***** Bottom of data *****

No entries currently exist. Use the NEW command to create an entry.

Command ==> _____ SCROLL==>PAGE

```

2. Enter new SYS1 on the command line and press Enter to create a system SYS1. You see a panel as follows:

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Define New Entry                                More:  +

Command ==> _____

Define new entry of type System
-----
Entry name . . . . . SYS1

Operating system . . . . MVS      (MVS VM VSE LINUX CF ZAPP KVMIBM)
Image/System name . . .

-----
Short Description . . . _____
Long Description 1 . . . _____
Long Description 2 . . . _____
Long Description 3 . . . _____
Long Description 4 . . . _____
Long Description 5 . . . _____

```

3. Press Enter to complete all default entries. Edit the default entries if required, and add a description, if you want. Press PF3 to exit the panel.

You now see a system **Policy Selection** panel, which looks as follows:

```

ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                                Policy Selection                                Entry created

Entry Type : System                PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : SYS1                Enterprise Name  : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Policy Name             Policy Description
-----
----- DESCRIPTION                Enter description
----- SYSTEM INFO                Enter and display system information
----- AUTOMATION SYMBOLS          Define system automation symbols (AOCLONEx)
----- AUTOMATION CONSOLE          Enter MVS route codes for notifications
----- APPLICATION GROUPS          Select application groups
----- MONITOR RESOURCES            Select monitor resources
----- AUTOMATION TIMERS            Select timers
----- USER E-T PAIRS              Select user entry-type pairs
----- RESIDENT CLISTS              Select resident clists
----- TAPE ATTENDANCE              Select tape attendance
----- APPLICATION DEFAULTS        Select application defaults
----- SYSTEM DEFAULTS              Select system defaults
----- MVSCOMP DEFAULTS            Select MVS component defaults
----- MVS COMPONENT                Select MVS components
----- NETWORK                      Select network definitions
----- AUTOMATION OPERATORS        Select automation operators
----- STATUS DISPLAY                Select status display facility details
----- NOTIFY OPERATORS            Select notify operators
----- OPC SYSTEM DETAILS          Select OPC system details
----- CONTROLLER DETAILS          Select OPC controller details
----- WORKSTATION DOMAINS         Select OPC Workstation domains

Command ==> _____ SCROLL==>PAGE

```


- You do not have to enter any additional data for the system, but you can review the additional definitions if you want. When you are finished, press PF3 twice to return to the **Entry Type Selection** panel.

Creating a Group

Next, create a group to hold the system.

Procedure

- On the **Entry Type Selection** panel, enter 2 or GRP on the option line at the top and you see a panel as follows:

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Entry Name Selection

Entry Type : Group                PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
                                Enterprise Name  : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Entry Name           Short Description
*****
***** Bottom of data *****

      No entries currently exist. Use the NEW command to create an entry.

Command ==> _____ SCROLL==> PAGE

```

Note: You can navigate to any entry by using the fast path notation of equal sign (=) followed by the three character shorthand for the entry type. For example, =GRP entered on any Command or Option takes you to the Group dialog.

- Enter new on the command line and press Enter. You see a panel as follows:

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Define New Entry

Define new entry of type Group

Entry name . . . . . _____

Group Type . . . . . SYSPLEX   (STANDARD SYSPLEX)
ProcOps Commands . . . . NO    (YES NO)

Short Description . . . _____
Long Description 1 . . . _____
Long Description 2 . . . _____
Long Description 3 . . . _____
Long Description 4 . . . _____
Long Description 5 . . . _____

Command ==> _____

```

- In the **Entry name** field, enter GROUP_ followed by the system name (for example, GROUP_SYS1) and press Enter. Then, press PF3 to close the panel. You see a panel as follows:

```

ACTIONS  HELP
-----
Entry Type : Group          Policy Selection          Entry created
Entry Name  : GROUP_SYS1    PolicyDB Name           : TEST_PDB
                                     Enterprise Name          : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Policy Name      Policy Description
-----
DESCRIPTION Enter description
GROUP INFO  Define group information
SUBGROUPS  Select subgroups for group
SYSTEMS    Select systems for group
-----SYSPLEX SPECIFIC POLICY-----
policy     SYSPLEX        Define sysplex
-----
APPLICATION GROUPS Select application groups for sysplex
SYSPLEX DEFAULTS  Select sysplex resource defaults for group
DOMAINS          Select domains for group
-----LOCAL PAGE DATA SET POLICY-----
LOCAL PAGE DATA SET Define local page data set recovery
JOB DEFINITIONS   Define handling of jobs
-----LONG RUNNING ENQUEUE POLICY-----
JOB/ASID DEFINITIONS Define handling of long running jobs and ASID
COMMAND DEFINITIONS Define "hung" commands
COMMAND FLOODING   Define check intervals for command flooding
RESOURCE DEFINITIONS Define long running enqueue resources
RECOVERY OPTIONS   Define dump and miscellaneous options
-----
COPY            Copy data from an existing entry

Command ==> _____ SCROLL==> PAGE
***** Bottom of data *****

```

4. Select the **SYSTEMS** policy item (type an s in front of it and press Enter) and you see a panel as follows:

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                          Systems for Group                          Row 1 of 1

Entry Type : Group          PolicyDB Name           : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : GROUP_SYS1    Enterprise Name          : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Status          System
-----
***** Bottom of data *****

Command ==> _____ SCROLL==> PAGE

```

5. Select SYS1. The **Status** turns to **SELECTED**.
6. Press PF3 multiple times to return to the **Entry Type Selection** panel.

What to do next

Define applications and their relationships.

Adding applications

Next, you add some applications. For this exercise, you are going to create 3 applications: TSO, VTAM, and JES, because they are well-known applications. The policies that you create for them are fairly basic.

Procedure

1. Enter a 6 (or APL) on the **Entry Type Selection** panel or =APL from any other panel in the Customization Dialog. The **APL Selection** panel is displayed.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Entry Name Selection

Entry Type : Application          PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
                                Enterprise Name    : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Entry Name          C Short Description
***** Bottom of data *****

  No entries currently exist. Use the NEW command to create an
  entry.

Command ==> _____ SCROLL==> PAGE

```

2. You are going to create 3 applications: TSO, VTAM, and JES, starting with TSO. To create the TSO application, enter NEW TSO on the command line. You see a panel as follows:

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Define New Entry

Command ==> _____ More:
+
Define new entry of type Application

  Entry name . . . . . TSO

  Subsystem Name . . . . . _____
  Object Type . . . . . INSTANCE (CLASS INSTANCE)
  Category . . . . . _____ (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                                see help)
  Subcategory . . . . . _____ (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                                see help)
  Job Type . . . . . _____ (MVS NONMVS TRANSIENT)
  Job Name . . . . . _____
  Transient Rerun . . . . . _____ (YES NO)
  Scheduling Subsystem . . . . . _____ (MSTR, JES Subsystem)
  JCL Procedure Name . . . . . _____

  Short Description . . . . . _____
  Long Description 1 . . . . . _____
  Long Description 2 . . . . . _____
  Long Description 3 . . . . . _____
  Long Description 4 . . . . . _____
  Long Description 5 . . . . . _____

```

3. Do not change the default entry name of TSO. Press Enter to complete the default entries. Edit the entries, as required. While the other values default to acceptable values, it is better to enter different values:

| <i>Table 3. Application Definition Panel Options.</i> | |
|---|---|
| Field | Description |
| Subsystem Name | <p>The name by which automation knows the resource. It is better to keep it the same as your current job name because that is the name by which your operators know the resource. If your TSO runs as TSO, then use TSO as the automation name. If it currently runs as TCAS or anything else, then use that name.</p> <p>The only time that you might not want to do so is if the job name is different on each system. SA z/OS links the same application definition to multiple systems, but if you want a different automation name on each system, you either have to define separate applications for each system or you make use of the automation symbol (AOCCLONE) functionality of SA z/OS (recommended).</p> |
| Object type | Leave as INSTANCE for now. An object type of Class defines a set of common characteristics that can be inherited by multiple instances later on. |
| Category | Set one of the options that are listed, as SA z/OS provides some additional automation settings and options for these resources. |
| Subcategory | Set if you are setting the Application Type. The Subcategory is used to differentiate between the different parts of an IMS, Db2, or CICS product for example. |
| Job Type | <p>For a normal address space, the job type is set to MVS.</p> <p>Job type NONMVS is specified when the APL represents, for example, a UNIX System Services process or a NetView REXX script.</p> <p>TRANSIENTS are address spaces or jobs that shut down on their own. TRANSIENTS leave data installed and therefore it is not required to rerun them.</p> |
| Job Name | For subsystems of type MVS, job name is the name of the address space, as shown in an MVS D A,L command. Typically, the job name matches your subsystem name. For subsystems of type NONMVS, it is a unique qualifier to distinguish the subsystem from other subsystems. |
| Transient Rerun | Valid if the subsystem is defined as a transient and indicates whether SA z/OS can ever rerun the transient before the next system IPL. |

| Table 3. Application Definition Panel Options. (continued) | |
|--|--|
| Field | Description |
| Scheduling Subsystem | Set to MSTR for all of the address spaces that get started before JES. Leave blank for resources that run under the default JES subsystem. If you want to specify it for subsystems that run under JES, enter the proper JES z/OS subsystem name, which is typically JES2 or JES3. |
| JCL Procedure Name | Name of the JCL procedure that is used to start the address space. If not specified, SA z/OS uses the following start command: S jobname If specified, the start command is: S procname ,JOBNAME=jobname This command runs an address space from the procedure with the specified job name. For help information, press PF1. |

4. Press Enter to confirm your input and press PF3 to close the panel. You then see a **Policy Selection** panel as follows:

```

ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                                Policy Selection                                Entry Selected
-----
Entry Type : Application          PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : TSO                 Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Policy Name      Policy Description
-----
DESCRIPTION Enter description
UPWARD CLASS Select a class to inherit data from
APPLICATION INFO Define application information
AUTOMATION FLAGS Define application automation flags
APPLICATION SYMBOLS Define application symbols
TRIGGER      Select trigger
SERVICE PERIOD Select service period
PACING GATE  Select pacing gate
RELATIONSHIPS Define relationships
MESSAGES/USER DATA Define messages and user data
STARTUP      Define startup procedures
SHUTDOWN     Define shutdown procedures
THRESHOLDS  Define error thresholds
MINOR RESOURCES Define application minor flags and thresholds
SYSTEM ASSOCIATION Define primary and secondary associations
-----RESOURCES-----
GENERATED RESOURCES List resources generated for this entry
MEMBER OF       List resources where this entry is a member
-----
WHERE USED      List application groups linked to this entry
COPY           Copy data from an existing entry
***** Bottom of data *****
Command ==> _____ SCROLL==> PAGE

```

5. Select the **SHUTDOWN** policy by entering an S next to **SHUTDOWN** and press Enter. The **Subsystem Shutdown Processing** panel for TSO is displayed.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                          Subsystem Shutdown Processing
Command ==> -----
Entry Type : Application      PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : TSO             Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Shutdown Pass Interval. . _____ (hh:mm:ss)

Line Commands: S/C (Cmd), R (Rep)

Cmd  Phase      Description                               Cmd  Rep
---  ---
---  INIT        Executed when shutdown is initiated
---  NORM        Executed when normal shutdown is invoked
---  IMMED       Executed when immediate shutdown is invoked
---  FORCE        Executed when force shutdown is invoked
---  FINAL       Executed after final termination message

```

This panel defines commands and replies that are issued before the application is shut down (INIT). This policy includes three increasingly aggressive shutdown command sequences (NORM, IMMED, and FORCE) and the commands that are issued after the application is shut down (FINAL).

- a) For this exercise, define a NORM shutdown command. Select NORM by entering C in the **Cmd** column and press Enter. If you are going to specify a Reply, you type an R instead. The **Command Processing: SHUTNORM** panel is displayed.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                          Command Processing : SHUTNORM          Line 00000001 Col 001 075

Mixed case. . . NO (YES NO)

Cmd Ps AutoFn/* Command Text
--- -- -----
-----
-----
-----
-----
-----
-----
-----
-----
***** Bottom of data *****
Command ==> _____ Scroll ==> PAGE

```

SA z/OS issues commands in passes (the **Ps** column). In the first pass, all the pass 1 commands are issued. SA z/OS then waits a while (the Shutdelay interval on the **Application Information Policy** panel) before it issues the pass 2 commands and waits again. TSO can be shut down, for example, in two passes. The first pass is an attempt to stop TSO with an **MVS STOP** command. If that does not succeed, the second pass uses the MVS CANCEL command. You define the processing on the panel as shown here.

- b) For TSO, enter 1 for the pass, and MVS P TSO as the command text.

```

Cmd Ps AutoFn/* Command Text
--- _1 _____ MVS P &SUBSJOB_____
-----
-----
-----

```

Prefix the stop command with "MVS" because the commands are issued from inside the NetView. The MVS literal is required to direct the command out to the z/OS operating system.

The job name in the stop command is specified as &SUBSJOB rather than as TSO. &SUBSJOB is a symbolic value that SA z/OS substitutes with the application's job name before it issues the command. If you ever change the job name, you can change it in one place rather than locating all occurrences of the old job name.

- c) Press PF3 three times to return to the **Entry Name Selection** panel.
6. Repeat this process (step 2-6) for VTAM and JES with appropriate job and procedure names and shutdown commands. For JES, you need to enter the correct Category of JES2 or JES3 and specify a Scheduling Subsystem of MSTR like as follows:

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Define New Entry
Command ==>
-----
                                                    More:
+
Define new entry of type Application
Entry name . . . . . JES_____
Subsystem Name . . . . . JES_____
Object Type . . . . . INSTANCE (CLASS INSTANCE)
Category . . . . . JES2_____ (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                               see help)
Subcategory . . . . . _____ (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                               see help)
Job Type . . . . . _____ (MVS NONMVS TRANSIENT)
Job Name . . . . . JES_____
Transient Rerun . . . . . _____ (YES NO)
Scheduling Subsystem . . MSTR (MSTR, JES Subsystem)
JCL Procedure Name . . . _____

Short Description . . . _____
Long Description 1 . . . _____
Long Description 2 . . . _____
Long Description 3 . . . _____
Long Description 4 . . . _____
Long Description 5 . . . _____

```

7. When you finish defining these 3 applications, your **Entry Name Selection** panel now looks as follows:

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Entry Name Selection                                Row 1 to 3 of 3
Entry Type : Application          PolicyDB Name : TEST_PDB
                                Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Entry Name          C Short Description
-----
           JES
           TSO
           VTAM
***** Bottom of data *****
Command ==> _____ SCROLL==> PAGE

```

What to do next

Define the relationships and dependencies of the applications.

Relationships and dependencies

Next, SA z/OS would now issue all of the start commands at the same time and the starts for VTAM and TSO would fail. To avoid complications, specify the sequence in which the resources are started (and stopped).

About this task

SA z/OS uses relationships, which run from the dependent resource to the supporting resource, to control the resource start and stop sequence. Each type of relationship has a name and some can be complex. For this exercise, you are going to use one of the simple ones here: HasParent.

```

TSO ---- HasParent --> VTAM
VTAM --- HasParent --> JES

```

In the Customization Dialog, you always define relationships from the point of view of the dependent resource, and specify the name of the supporting resource.

Procedure

1. You start by selecting the TSO application and selecting the **RELATIONSHIPS** from its **Policy Selection** panel. The **Relationship Selection List** panel is displayed.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Relationship Selection List
Command ==>
Entry Type : Application          PolicyDB Name  : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : TSO                 Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

External Startup . . . _____ (INITIAL ALWAYS NEVER)
External Shutdown . . . _____ (FINAL ALWAYS NEVER)

Action #   Type                Supporting Resource                Auto   Chain
***** Bottom of data *****

No entries currently exist. Use the NEW command to create an entry.

```

2. Type new on the command line and press Enter to create a relationship. The **Define Relationship** panel is displayed.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Define Relationship
Command ==>

Entry Type : Application          PolicyDB Name  : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : TSO                 Enterprise Name :
TEST_SYSTEMS

Description . . . . . _____

Relationship Type . . _____
                                MAKEAVAILABLE MAKEUNAVAILABLE
                                PREPAVAILABLE  PREPUNAVAILABLE
                                HASPARENT     HASPASSIVEPARENT
                                HASMONITOR    PEEROF
                                FORCEDOWN    EXTERNALLY

Supporting Resource.

-----
Sequence Number . . . ___
                                Resource Name
                                Sequence Number (1-99,blank)

Automation . . . . . _____
Chaining . . . . . _____
Condition . . . . . _____
                                Satisfy condition
                                (? for list of possible values)

```

3. Enter HASPARENT in the **Relationship Type** field and VTAM/APL/= in the **Supporting Resource** field. The specific notation for the supporting resource, with the equal sign (=) as a placeholder for the system name, means that the VTAM application is sharing the same system as the TSO application. If you linked the same pair of application definitions to three different systems, each copy of TSO would be dependent on the corresponding copy of VTAM.
4. Press PF3 to exit the panel. The **Relationship Selection List** panel is updated with the new relationship defined.


```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Relationship Selection List                Row 1 to 1 of 1
Command ==> -----
Entry Type : Application          PolicyDB Name  : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : TSO                 Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

External Startup. . . (INITIAL ALWAYS NEVER)
External Shutdown . . (FINAL ALWAYS NEVER)

Action  #  Type          Supporting Resource          Auto  Chain
-----  -  -----          -----
          _  HASPARENT    VTAM/APL/=
***** Bottom of data *****

```

5. Repeat this process to create a HasParent relationship from VTAM to JES.

What to do next

Group the applications and link them to the system.

Grouping applications

Although you defined the three applications and a system, they are currently not connected. The next step is to create an application group, make the applications members of the group, and then link the group to the system. You use a simple group. A simple group is a group without an automation name. It does not appear in the model that the Automation Manager uses to run the system and the applications.

Procedure

1. On the **Entry Type Selection** panel, select 5. The following panel is displayed.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Entry Name Selection
Entry Type : ApplicationGroup      PolicyDB Name  : TEST_PDB
                                Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Entry Name          Short Description
***** Bottom of data *****

  No entries currently exist. Use the NEW command to create an entry.

Command ==> ----- SCROLL==> PAGE

```

2. Enter new base_sys on the command line and press Enter.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
Define New Entry
Command ==> -----
Define new entry of type ApplicationGroup
Entry name . . . . . BASE_SYS
Type . . . . . SYSTEM      (SYSTEM SYSPLEX)
Nature . . . . . BASIC      (BASIC MOVE SERVER)
Default Preference . . . . . (0 to 3200, *DEF)
Automation Name . . . . .
Automatically link . . . . . YES      (For Application-Resources)
Behavior . . . . . ACTIVE      (ACTIVE PASSIVE)
Prepare Move . . . . . ---      (YES NO)
Move Mode . . . . . -----      (PARALLEL SERIAL)

Short Description . . . . .
Long Description 1 . . . . .
Long Description 2 . . . . .
Long Description 3 . . . . .
Long Description 4 . . . . .
Long Description 5 . . . . .

```

3. Press Enter to start the defaulting process. The **Automation Name** gets set to the entry name. Because a simple group is not created as a resource for automation, overwrite the **Automation Name** with blank spaces. Provide a description if you want. Press PF3 when you are finished and the **Policy Selection** panel is displayed.

```

ACTIONS  HELP
-----
Entry Type : ApplicationGroup      Policy Selection      Entry created
Entry Name : BASE_SYS             PolicyDB Name       : TEST_PDB
                                   Enterprise Name      : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Policy Name      Policy Description
-----
DESCRIPTION      Enter description
APPLGROUP INFO   Define applicationgroup information
APPLICATIONS      Select applications for system APG
TRIGGER          Select trigger
SERVICE PERIOD   Select service period
RELATIONSHIPS    Define relationships
MESSAGES/USER DATA Define messages and user data
-----RESOURCES-----
RESOURCES        Select resources and set preferences
GENERATED RESOURCES List resources generated for this entry
MEMBER OF        List resources where this entry is a member
-----
WHERE USED       List systems linked to this entry
COPY            Copy data from existing entry
***** Bottom of data *****
Command ==> ----- SCROLL==>PAGE

```

4. Select the **APPLICATIONS** Policy.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
Applications for ApplicationGroup      Row 1 of 3
Entry Type : ApplicationGroup      PolicyDB Name       : TEST_PDB
Entry Name : BASE_SYS             Enterprise Name      : TEST_SYTESMS

Action      Status      Application
-----
JES
TSO
VTAM
***** Bottom of data *****
Command ==> ----- SCROLL==> PAGE

```

5. Select the three applications by typing an s next to each of them and pressing Enter. The Status column updates to SELECTED.

```

Entry Type : ApplicationGroup      PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : BASE_SYS            Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Status      Application
-----      -
-----      SELECTED     JES
-----      SELECTED     TSO
-----      SELECTED     VTAM

```

6. Press PF3 to return to the **Application Group Policy Selection** panel.
7. Select the **WHERE USED** policy.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
Where Used                                     Row 1 to 1 of 1

Entry Type : ApplicationGroup      PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : BASE_SYS            Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Status      Name      Type
-----      -
-----      -
***** Bottom of data *****

Command ==> _____ SCROLL==>PAGE

```

8. Select SYS1 to link the application group BASE_SYS to system SYS1. Then press PF3. You see some resource creation messages displayed.

Results

You now made the link between the applications and the system, with just a simple group. Press PF4 to return to the Customization Dialog primary panel.

Reporting

The report function is used to generate reports from the policy databases. You can generate a full report of a policy database, or generate special reports which work in similar way, for example, a resource report, a symbol report, and so on. This topic describes the steps to generate a resource report and a full policy database report.

Generate a resource report

1. On the **Customization Dialog** primary panel, select option **3 Report** to display the **Report Selection Menu**. Except for option 1, the other reports work in similar way.

```

MENU  HELP
-----
A0FGREPK                               Report Selection Menu
Option ==>>

```

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 Report | Create Policy Database Report |
| 2 Unlinked | Create List of entries not linked in Policy Database |
| 3 ViewUnlinked | View List of unlinked entries |
| 4 Resources | Create List of generated Resources |
| 5 ViewResources | View List of generated Resources |
| 6 MemberList | Create List of unused members in configuration data set |
| 7 ViewMemberList | View List of unused members |
| 8 StatusMsgs | Create Status Messages Report |
| 9 ViewStatusMsgs | View Status Messages Report |
| A Symbols | Create List of Symbols (AOCCLOnEx) in Policy Database |
| B ViewSymbols | View List of Symbols |
| C OverrideMsgs | Create Message Override Report |
| D ViewOverrideMsgs | View Message Override Report |
| E Runmodes | Create Runmodes Report |
| F ViewRunmodes | View Runmodes Report |

2. On the **Report Selection Menu** panel, select option **4** to generate a resource report.

```

MENU  HELP
-----
A0FGREPK                               Report Selection Menu
Option ==>> 4

```

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 Report | Create Policy Database Report |
| 2 Unlinked | Create List of entries not linked in Policy Database |
| 3 ViewUnlinked | View List of unlinked entries |
| 4 Resources | Create List of generated Resources |
| 5 ViewResources | View List of generated Resources |
| 6 MemberList | Create List of unused members in configuration data set |
| 7 ViewMemberList | View List of unused members |
| 8 StatusMsgs | Create Status Messages Report |
| 9 ViewStatusMsgs | View Status Messages Report |
| A Symbols | Create List of Symbols (AOCCLOnEx) in Policy Database |
| B ViewSymbols | View List of Symbols |
| C OverrideMsgs | Create Message Override Report |
| D ViewOverrideMsgs | View Message Override Report |
| E Runmodes | Create Runmodes Report |
| F ViewRunmodes | View Runmodes |

Report

3. After the command process is displayed, press Enter to continue.

```

Command Progress Display

Searching resources for system SYS1
Searching resources for system SYS1
Searching resources for system SYS1
Report output stored in member "RPTRES" in data set 'YUE.YUE.TEST.PDB-
.....cont. .REP'. It can be viewed with option 5.

Press ENTER to
continue

```

4. Enter 5 to view the resource report. The resources that are linked to specified systems are displayed. You see the system and the three resources that you linked to the system. There are no APG resources because you used a simple group, which does not generate a resource.

```

*****
*
* Function                      RESOURCE REPORT
* Policy Database name          TEST_PDB
* Policy Database data set name 'YUE.YUE.TEST.PDB'
* Policy Description            test purpose
* Product Version              IBM Z System Automatin 4.3
*
* UserId                       YUE
* Creation Date                 Friday, 18 March 2022
* Creation Time                 08:37
*
*****
Monitor resources (MTR) for system: SYS1

Application resources (APL) for system: SYS1
JES/APL/SYS1                   JES                      via APG: BASE_SYS
TSO/APL/SYS1                   TSO                      via APG: BASE_SYS
VTAM/APL/SYS1                  VTAM                     via APG: BASE_SYS

ApplicationGroup (APG) resources for system: SYS1

Sysplex ApplicationGroup (APG) resources

```

Generate a full PDB report

1. On the **Report Selection Menu** panel, select option **1 Report**. The **Policy Database Report Parameters** panel is displayed.
2. On the **Policy Database Report Parameters** panel, rename the **Member / file name** field as you like, leave the other fields as defaulted, specify 1 on the option line, and press Enter.

```

OPTIONS  HELP
-----
Policy Database Report Parameters
Option ==> 1
More:      +
0 Policy Services Provider Settings
1 Create report for a complete enterprise
2 Create report for entry type or entry name
  Entry Type. . . . . _____ (*, ?, or type)
  Entry Name. . . . . * _____ (*, ?, or name)

Report options:
Data set type . . . . . PDS (PDS FS)
PDS name . . . . . YUE.YUE.TEST.PDB.REP
File system directory .
Member / file name . . . REPORT
Mode . . . . . ONLINE (ONLINE BATCH)
Format . . . . . FLAT (FLAT HTML JSON)
HTML file split . . . . 1 (1 to 99 or *)
Pretty print JSON . . . - (Y N)

Job statement information: (used for BATCH report)
//AOFBUILD JOB
//*

```

3. After the command process is displayed, Report Success is displayed in the upper right of the panel. Then, press PF2 to enter a new ISPF primary panel in split screen mode, enter 3.4 on the option line, and press Enter.
4. On the **Data Set List Utility** panel, fill in the **Dsname Level** field with the same value as the PDB data set name.

```

OPTIONS  HELP
-----
Policy Database Report Parameters  Report Successful
Menu RefList RefMode Utilities Help
-----
Data Set List Utility
More:      +
blank Display data set list          P Print data set list
  V Display VTOC information          PV Print VTOC information

Enter one or both of the parameters below:
Dsname Level . . . YUE.YUE.TEST.PDB.REP
Volume serial . .

Data set list options
Initial View          Enter "/" to select option
1 1. Volume          / Confirm Data Set Delete
  2. Space           / Confirm Member Delete
  3. Attrib          / Include Additional Qualifiers
  4. Total           / Display Catalog Name

Option ==>

```

5. Enter / and press Enter to select the data set you specified. Then Press Enter again.

```

OPTIONS  HELP
-----
Policy Database Report Parameters  Report Successful
Menu Options View Utilities Compilers Help
-----
DSLIS - Data Sets Matching YUE.YUE.TEST.PDB.REP          Row 1 of 1
Command - Enter "/" to select action          Message          Volume
-----
/          YUE.YUE.TEST.PDB.REP          AOC3M3
***** End of Data Set list *****

```

6. On the **Data Set List Actions** panel, select option **2** and press Enter.

```

Data Set List Actions
Data Set: YUE.YUE.TEST.PDB.REP
More: +

DSLIST Action
2 1. Edit 15. Reset
   2. View 16. Move
   3. Browse 17. Copy
   4. Member List 18. Refadd
   5. Delete 19. Exclude
   6. Rename 20. Unexclude 'NX'
   7. Info 21. Unexclude first 'NXF'
   8. Short Info 22. Unexclude last 'NXL'
   9. Print 23. SuperC 'SC'
  10. Catalog 24. SuperCE 'SCE'
  11. Uncatalog 25. Search-For 'SF'

```

7. Select the report you named in step 2 and press Enter to view the report. You see all the groups, systems, applications, and application groups that are defined so far in the policy database.

```

-----
Report Selection Menu
Menu Functions Confirm Utilities Help
-----
VIEW          YUE.YUE.TEST.PDB.REP          Row 0000001 of 0000002
-----
Name Prompt Size Created Changed ID
--s----- REPORT 294 2018/08/06 2018/08/06 09:58:35 YUE
**End**

```

```

000109 ===== Applications =====
000110 Subsystem Name           : JES
000111 Job Name                   : JES
000112 Last changed by          : YUE
000113
000114 =====
000115 TSO
000116 =====
000117
000118 ===== Applications =====
000119 Subsystem Name           : TSO
000120 Job Name                 : TSO
000121 Last changed by          : YUE
000122
000123 ===== Relationships =====
000124 | Relationship Type | Supporting Resource |
000125 -----
000126 | HASPARENT        | VTAM/APL/=         |
000127
000128 =====
000129 VTAM
000130 =====
000131
000132 ===== Applications =====
000133 Subsystem Name           : VTAM
000134 Job Name                 : VTAM
000135 Last changed by          : YUE
000136
000137 ===== Relationships =====
000138 | Relationship Type | Supporting Resource |
000139 -----
000140 | HASPARENT        | JES/APL/=         |
|

```

Adding more systems

If you want to add extra systems, you can create the systems and link them to their Sysplex Group. Then, by linking the BASE_SYS APG to the newly created systems, all the resources within the BASE_SYS APG are created automatically for these new systems.

Procedure

1. Select option **4 Systems** on the **Entry Type Selection** panel.
2. In this exercise, you can create 2 more systems: SYS2 and SYS3. For instance, to create a new system entry for system SYS2, enter new SYS2.
3. Press **Enter** to complete all the default entries. Edit the default entries if required, and add a description, if you want. Press **PF3** to exit the panel. You now see a system **Policy Selection** panel.
4. Use **APPLICATION GROUPS** policy to select the BASE_SYS APG.
5. Use **WHERE USED** policy to select their Sysplex Group.
6. Run the resources report again.

```
Application resources (APL) for system: SYS1
JES/APL/SYS1          JES          via APG: BASE_SYS
TSO/APL/SYS1          TSO          via APG: BASE_SYS
VTAM/APL/SYS1         VTAM         via APG: BASE_SYS

Application resources (APL) for system: SYS2
JES/APL/SYS2          JES          via APG: BASE_SYS
TSO/APL/SYS2          TSO          via APG: BASE_SYS
VTAM/APL/SYS2         VTAM         via APG: BASE_SYS

Application resources (APL) for system: SYS3
JES/APL/SYS3          JES          via APG: BASE_SYS
TSO/APL/SYS3          TSO          via APG: BASE_SYS
VTAM/APL/SYS3         VTAM         via APG: BASE_SYS
```

As you can see, it is easy to reuse existing policy elements to populate extra systems.

Cloning with symbolic values

There are times when the policy is similar but not the same on each system. So far in this example, the job name for VTAM is VTAM, but now suppose that it is NET nn , where nn is the systems subarea identifier. The following job names for VTAM are given as shown in [Table 4 on page 56](#).

| | |
|------|-------|
| SYS1 | NET31 |
| SYS2 | NET47 |
| SYS3 | NETT2 |

The subarea identifiers are deliberately used to make the values diverse.

Now, you might think that you are required to define a different VTAM application for each system and a different application group to link it to the appropriate system. Fortunately, SA z/OS supports a mechanism that is called cloning. With cloning, you specify substitutable fields in various parameters, including an application's job name, and specify different values to substitute for each system.

Procedure

1. On the **Entry Type Selection** panel, type 6 on the option line and press **Enter**. The APL Selection panel is displayed.

2. Select the application 'VTAM' and edit the **Application Information** panel for the VTAM APL and specify NET&AOCCLONE1. as the job name. Press PF3 to save the changes and exit the panel.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Application Information                                Line 00000001
Entry Type : Application          PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : VTAM                Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Category . . . . . ----- (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                             see help)
Subcategory . . . . . ----- (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                             see help)
Subsystem Name . . . . . VTAM
Job Type . . . . . ----- (MVS NONMVS TRANSIENT)
Job Name . . . . . NET&AOCCLONE1.
Transient Rerun . . . . . ---- (YES NO)
Scheduling Subsystem . . . . . ---- (MSTR, JES Subsystem)
JCL Procedure Name . . . . . -----
Job Log Monitor Interval . . . . . ---- (mm:ss NONE)
Captured Messages Limit . . . . . ---- (0 to 999)

Desired Available . . . . . ----- (ALWAYS ONDEMAND ASIS)
Restart after IPL . . . . . ----- (START NOSTART NONE)
Monitor for IPL complete . . . . . ---- (YES NO)

Start Delay . . . . . ----- (time for "UP" status checks, hh:mm:ss)
Start Cycles . . . . . ---- (start delay checks, 0 to 99)
UP Status Delay . . . . . ----- (time to delay "UP" status, hh:mm:ss)
Restart option . . . . . ----- (ALWAYS ABENDONLY NEVER)
External Startup . . . . . ----- (INITIAL ALWAYS NEVER)

Command ==> _____ Scroll==> PAGE

```

3. Enter =SYS on the command line to jump to the **System Section** panel. Select one of the systems, starting from SYS1.
4. Select the **Automation Symbols** policy and enter the correct data for the AOCCLONE1 symbol. In this exercise, enter 31 for SYS1.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                System Automation Symbols (AOCCLONEx)
Command ==> _____
Entry Type : System              PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : SYS1                Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS
More:      +

AOCCLONE . . . . . -----
General Use:
Description . . . . . -----
AOCCLONE1 . . . . . 31
General Use:
Description 1 . Network subarea identifier
AOCCLONE2 . . . . . -----
General Use:
Description 2 . -----
AOCCLONE3 . . . . . -----
General Use:
Description 3 . -----
AOCCLONE4 . . . . . -----
General Use:

```

There is no reason why you are using AOCCLONE1 for the subarea identifier. If you are consistent between systems about the value that you assign to each clone identifier, you can set up the values how you want. There are a total of 36 clone values that can be assigned, that is, AOCCLONEx variables (where x is 0-9, A-Z). You need to plan carefully to avoid conflicts. Under the Enterprise Entry, there is a policy that defines your AOCCLONEx descriptions on a global basis. The dialog shows the descriptions whenever you edit a system's clone values.

5. Repeat the definitions for SYS2 and SYS3, being sure to enter the correct values.

```

Entry Type : System          PolicyDB Name : TEST_PDB
Entry Name : SYS2           Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS
                                     More:      +
AOCCLONE . . . . . -----
General Use:
Description . . . . . -----
AOCCLONE1 . . . . . 47 -----
General Use:
Description 1 . Network subarea identifier -----

```

```

Entry Type : System          PolicyDB Name : TEST_PDB
Entry Name : SYS3           Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS
                                     More:      +
AOCCLONE . . . . . -----
General Use:
Description . . . . . -----
AOCCLONE1 . . . . . T2 -----
General Use:
Description 1 . Network subarea identifier -----

```

6. Next is verification. You cannot check the definitions with resources report because this report lists the application automation name but not its job name. You can generate the Symbol report (option A to generate and option B to view) to show your defined symbols.

```

*****
*
*----- Symbolname ----- |General Use
System      |Value      |Description
*
*----- AOCCLONE ----- |
*
*----- AOCCLONE1 ----- |
SYS1        |31         |Network subarea identifier
SYS2        |47         |Network subarea identifier
SYS3        |T2         |Network subarea Identifier

```

And a full report (see [“Generate a full PDB report”](#) on page 53) verifies that the job name for VTAM is correctly defined.

```

Applications
Subsystem Name      VTAM
Job Name            NET&AOCCLONE1.

Relationships
Relationship Type   Supporting Resource
HASPARENT          JES/APL/=

```

To actually see the results of the substitution, you would have to generate a full SOCNLT data set and load the data set into a running instance of SA z/OS.

Although you now run different jobs on each of the systems, the definition you made for the applications in your dependency structure is still present. They are present because the dependencies are defined in terms of the automation names assigned to the applications rather than their job names.

Defaults, classes, and inheritance

Defaults

Defaults are a mechanism that can save you time. SA z/OS provides defaults that are hardcoded for most values. You can also specify your own set of defaults for Applications, Systems, Sysplexes, and MVS Components.

Take the Application Defaults for example. On the **Entry Type Selection** panel, select **36 ADF** (Application Defaults) entry and define a new entry.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Application Information Defaults
Command ==> -----
Entry Type : Application Defaults  PolicyDB Name   : TEST_PDB
Entry Name  : MY_DEFAULTS         Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

  Captured Messages Limit. . ___      (0 to 999)
  Monitor Routine . . . . . ----- (name NONE)
Startup information:
  Restart after IPL . . . . . ----- (START NOSTART)
  Start Delay . . . . . ----- (time for "UP" status checks, hh:mm:ss)
  Start Cycles . . . . . ___ (start delay checks, 0 to 99)
  Restart Option . . . . . ----- (ALWAYS ABENDONLY NEVER)
Shutdown information:
  Shutdown Pass Interval . . ----- (hh:mm:ss)
  Cleanup Delay . . . . . ----- (hh:mm:ss)

```

The defaults are mainly for the timing intervals between various actions that the agent takes during the automation of the resource.

Classes and inheritance

A powerful technique available with the Customization Dialog is that of classes and inheritance. For example, if you are running five Db2[®] subsystems, you can create a single Db2 Application Class, which holds all of the complicated Db2 automation policies. Then, you link it as the Upward Class of the five Application instances that represent your Db2 subsystem. You do not have to type in and maintain your potentially complex Db2 automation five times.

The following information shows the procedure of this example.

1. On the **Entry Type Selection** panel, select **6 APL**.
2. Enter new DB2_CLASS to create a new APL entry type with an **Object Type** of CLASS.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Define New Entry
Command ==> -----
Define new entry of type Application

  Entry name . . . . . DB2_CLASS

  Subsystem Name . . . . . -----
  Object Type . . . . . CLASS      (CLASS INSTANCE)
  Category . . . . . -----      (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                                  see help)
  Subcategory . . . . . -----    (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                                  see help)

```

3. For the DB2_CLASS entry, fill out the policies only to the degree that is common (or shared) among all Db2 subsystem instances that you plan to create. Follow the same steps that you did when creating other APL entries before.
4. Define the Db2 subsystems applications. Set **Object Type** to INSTANCE.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Define New Entry
Command ==> -----
Define new entry of type Application

Entry name . . . . . DB2_T100MSTR_____
Subsystem Name . . . . . T100MSTR_____
Object Type . . . . . INSTANCE_____ (CLASS INSTANCE)
Category . . . . . _____ (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                                see help)
Subcategory . . . . . _____ (IBM-defined, user-defined or blank,
                                see help)
Job Type . . . . . _____ (MVS NONMVS TRANSIENT)
Job Name . . . . . T100MSTR_____
Transient Rerun . . . . . ___ (YES NO)

```

5. In the applications' **UPWARD CLASS** policy, select the Class you defined in step 1. With this specification, the application that is linked to the class inherits all of the Class's policies.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Upward Link to Class
                                Row 1 of 1
Command ==> ----- SCROLL==> PAGE

Entry Type : Application          PolicyDB Name : TEST_PDB
Entry Name : DB2_T100MSTR         Enterprise Name : TEST_SYSTEMS

Action      Status   Entry Name      Type      Upward Class Link
-----
          SELECTED  DB2_CLASS
***** Bottom of data *****

```

Adapt the sample policies

When you are using the Customization Dialog tutorial, you notice there are many tasks that are involved in creating your own automation policy from scratch. It's much easier to start with sample policies that come with SA z/OS.

You now use the *BASE add-on or sample policy and customize the key components that are required for this installation. You can start with a new policy database by following the instructions that are given in "A new policy database" on page 60. Alternatively, you can start with the policy database you created, installed, and verified as described in "Start SA z/OS for the first time" on page 18.

A new policy database

Procedure

1. Create a new policy database, starting from the Customization Dialog primary panel. Select option **4** for the **Policies** choice.

```

MENU  OPTIONS  HELP
-----
                IBM Z System
Automation 4.3 Customization Dialog
Option ==> -----
0  Settings          User parameters

BR Browse           Browse the Policy Database
1  Edit             Edit the Policy Database
2  Build            Build functions for Policy Database
3  Report           Generate reports from Policy Database
4  Policies         Maintain Policy Database list
5  Data Management Import policies into a Policy Database
U  User            User-defined selections

X  Exit            Terminate Customization Dialog

To switch to another Policy Database, specify the Policy Database name
in the following field, or specify a ? to get a selection list.
Current Policy Database . . . TEST_PDB

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```

2. Type new SA_FULL on the command line and press Enter. You can use whatever name you want for your enterprise.
3. Complete the **Data Set Name** field. Remember you might not want to use a personal HLQ if the data set is to be shared between several updaters.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                Create a New Policy Database          Row 1 of 1
Command ==> -----

To define a new Policy Database, specify the following information:
Policy Database Name . . SA_FULL_____
Enterprise Name. . . . . SA_FULL_____
Data Set Name. . . . . SAPDB_____
Description . . . . . _____

Model Policy Database. . *EMPTY_____ Policy Database name or "?"
                                for list of names

Add-on policies to be added to a standard SA model policy database:
Action      Status      Add-on Policy      Customizable
-----
*BASE      YES
*CICS
*DB2
*E2E      YES
*GDPS
*HYPERSWAP
*IBMCOMP  YES
*IMS
*ITM      YES
*PROCOP
*SAPSRV
*TBSM
*ZWS
***** Bottom of data *****

```

4. Enter c in the **Action** field against the *BASE policy to customize it.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                          Select Add-on Policy Components                Row 1 to 14 of 14

Components of Add-on Policy : *BASE

Select one or more components to be added to your Policy Database:

Action Status      Component
-----
_____ SELECTED   Base z/OS
_____ SELECTED   Base Communication Services (USS)
_____ SELECTED   File Transfer Protocol Daemon (FTPD)
_____ SELECTED   IBM HTTP Server
_____ SELECTED   Job Entry Subsystem 2
_____ SELECTED   Job Entry Subsystem 3
_____ SELECTED   Network File System Server and Client (NFS)
_____ SELECTED   Secure Shell Daemon (SSHD)
_____ SELECTED   TELNET Server for 3270 (TN3270)
_____ SELECTED   Dynamic Virtual IP Addressing (DVIPA)
_____ SELECTED   System automation data store
_____ SELECTED   z/OSMF server
***** Bottom of data *****

```

5. Customize the selections. If you don't need a selection, enter m in the **Action** field and press Enter to remove it, for example, Job Entry Subsystem 3.
6. After customization, press PF3 to close this panel.
7. Press Enter and the data set allocation panel comes up.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                          New Policy Database Dataset Information

New Policy Database : SA_FULL
Attributes to be used for allocation of the new data set:
Management class . . . . YES          YES    NO
Storage class . . . . STANDARD       Blank for default management class *
Volume serial . . . . SMS           Blank for default storage class *
Data class . . . .                   Blank for authorized default volume
Space units . . . . CYLINDERS       Blank for default data class *
Primary quantity . . . . 60          CYLS TRKS BLKS KB MB
Secondary quantity . . . . 12        1 to 999 - In above units
Directory blocks . . . . 20         0 to 999 - In above units
Record format . . . . : FB          1 to 999
Record length . . . . : 80
Block size . . . . . 32720
Data Set Name type . . PDS          LIBRARY PDS
Device Type . . . . . 3390
* Used only if Managed storage = YES

Command
===>

```

8. When you're ready, press Enter to begin creating a policy database. You see some progress messages as your database is created and the sample policies are copied over.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Command Progress Display
Source : 'SYS18207.T045948.RA000.YUE.R0100315'
Target : 'USER1.SAPDB'
N
A
Copy complete
Adding entry for "SA_FULL" to list of Databases
Rename of entries associated with Enterprise name
Rename complete
Open the selected add-on policies.
Analyze add-on policy '*BASE'.
Read data from add-on policy '*BASE'.
Opening tables.
Progress : ----- 36 %

PF 1=HELP      2=SPLIT      3=END        4=RETURN     5=RFIND     6=RCHANGE
PF 7=UP        8=DOWN       9=SWAP      10=LEFT     11=RIGHT

Data Set Name type . . PDS          LIBRARY  PDS

```

9. On completion, you are on the **Entry Type Selection** panel for your new policy database.

Results

Look at the APLs and APGs that are defined (options 5 and 6). As you can see, there are quite a few of them. Many of the APLs likely have the wrong job names for your systems.

At this stage, the default system name might need to be renamed. You also need to prepare the recovery flag for certain MVSESA resources.

Adding sample policies

Before you begin

Start from the Customization Dialog primary panel with your policy database selected.

```

MENU  OPTIONS  HELP
-----
                                IBM Z System
Automation 4.3 Customization Dialog
Option ==>> -----
0  Settings          User parameters
BR Browse           Browse the Policy Database
1  Edit              Edit the Policy Database
2  Build             Build functions for Policy Database
3  Report            Generate reports from Policy Database
4  Policies          Maintain Policy Database list
5  Data Management  Import policies into a Policy Database
U  User              User-defined selections

X  Exit              Terminate Customization Dialog

To switch to another Policy Database, specify the Policy Database name
in the following field, or specify a ? to get a selection list.
Current Policy Database . . . SA_FULL

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```

Procedure

1. Select option **5 Data Management** > option **2 Import from Add-on**. The **Import Add-on Policies** panel is displayed.

```

ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                                Import Add-on Policies                                Row 1 of 1

1 Import selected add-on policies
2 View import report

Current Policy Database: SA_FULL
Add-on policies to be added to the current policy database:
Action      Status      Add-on Policy      Customizable
-----
                                *BASE              YES
                                *CICS
                                *DB2
                                *E2E              YES
                                *GDPS
                                *HYPERSWAP
                                *IBMCOMP         YES
                                *IMS
                                *ITM             YES
                                *PROCOP
                                *SAPSRV
                                *TBSM
                                *ZWS
***** Bottom of data *****

Option ==> _____

```

2. Enter an s in the **Action** column to select the *BASE policy and press Enter.
3. Enter 1 on the option line and press Enter. After you see some processing progress messages, you see this panel.

```

OPTIONS  ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                                Entries of selected Add-on Policies                                Row 1 to 13 of 84

1 Modify data      2 Check data      3 Run import      4 View report

Action Entry Name      Type C D Short Description
-----
SYSPLEX1      GRP   Y SA Sample Sysplex
SYS1          SYS   Y System 1 of the SA Sample Sysplex
SYS2          SYS   Y System 2 of the SA Sample Sysplex
SYS3          SYS   Y System 3 of the SA Sample Sysplex
AM_X         APG   Y Automation Manager Group for Sysplex
BASE_SYS     APG   Y Base z/OS, Network and Automation
BASE_USS     APG   Y Base USS resources
FTP_DAEMON   APG   Y File Transfer Protocol Daemon
MYSERV1      APG   Y Sample Server Application #1
MYSERV1_X    APG   Y Virtual IP Addressing Server
NFS_CLNT     APG   Y NFS client
NFS_SERV_X   APG   Y NFS Server
SSH_DAEMON   APG   Y Secure Shell Daemon

Option ==> _____ SCROLL==> PAGE

```

This panel can be used to import policies into your existing policy database selectively. You now import all the policies that you think you need for your initial automation. It might be no more than the starter set that you put together for the verification test or it can be every policy in the sample. You can return to this panel to import more policies at any time.

On this panel, you can do the following things:

- Remove policies that you do not want to import by entering an M against them. **Important:** If you remove something you actually want, there is no way to restore it on this import run.
- Change entry names by entering an R against them and enter the new names.
- Change the short descriptions by overtyping them.
- Request a global substitution of 1 string for another by entering 1 on the option line.
- Check the data by entering 2 on the option line.
- Import the policies by entering 3 on the option line.
- View the report of your last import run by entering 4 on the option line.

It is not sufficient to change the entry name to differentiate it from previous instances of the policy that might be imported. You need to perform a global substitution. For example, changing the entry name of the SYS1 entry to SYS2 does not import it a second time. However, performing a global substitution of SYS1 with SYS2 does import it.

Note: Global substitution works by affecting all policies that are still in the list. Use with caution and with small groups of policies or you might see unexpected consequences.

4. Press PF3 to exit without doing anything.
Any changes that were not imported are lost.

Bulk update

Although you could go through each of the defined applications (APL) in sequence, open up its Application Information policy item and update its job name. There is an alternative faster way of editing application policy information, by using the Update via File function.

Export

Press PF3 to go to the Customization Dialog primary panel. Select option **5 Data Management** > option **3 Update via File**. The **Policy Database Update Selection** panel is displayed.

Specify APL as the selection criteria and give it an output data set name, for example, SA.FULL.FLATFILE. Specify 1 on the option line and press Enter.

```

MENU  HELP
-----
                                Policy Database Update Selection
Option ==> 1_-----
1 Write selected data from Policy Database to file
  Entry Type . . . . . APL          (? or type)
  Output File Name . . . . SA.FULL.FLATFILE
2 Perform syntax check for data in file
3 Update Policy Database with data from file
  Input File Name. . . . . ONLINE----- (ONLINE BATCH)
  Mode . . . . .
4 View write / update report
5 Edit output file
6 Append NEW/DEL templates to output file

Job statement information: (used for BATCH update)
//AOFBUILD JOB-----
//*-----
//*-----

```

If the output data set name does not exist, it is allocated when the file update starts. If a name is not specified, a default data set name is used, which is the PDB data set name with .UPD appended as low-level qualifier.

You now have the **Entry Name Selection** panel, showing all the APLs in the sample policy.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  HELP
-----
Entry Name Selection                               Row 1 to 15 of 57

Action  Status  Entry Name      Short Description
-----
AM      SA Automation Manager
AM2     Spare SA Automation Manager
APPC    Advanced Peer-to-Peer Communication
ASCH    APPC Scheduler
BLSJPRMI Build SNAP Tables for IPCS
C_AM    Class for Automation Manager Definitions
C_APPL  Class for general APL definitions
C_DVIPA Class for common DVIPA definitions
C_JES2  Class for Job Entry Subsystem 2
C_USS_APPL Class for USS Application
C_USS_FILE Class for USS Files
C_USS_PORT Class for USS Port
CRON    Time-based job scheduler in Unix like OS
DLF     Data Lookaside Facility
DSIRQJOB NetView JES-JobID-Requestor

Requestor

Command ==>
PF 1=HELP      2=SPLIT      3=END      4=RETURN      5=RFIND      SCROLL==>PAGE
PF 7=UP        8=DOWN       9=SWAP     10=LEFT      11=RIGHT     6=RCHANGE
               12=RETRIEVE

```

Select all of the APLs that are not classes (so, ignore the ones that start with a C_ prefix). Type s * on the command line and press **Enter**. Then, enter an m against each of the C_ APLs and press **Enter**. Scroll down to get all of the C_ APLs.

You end up with the following panel:

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  HELP
-----
Entry Name Selection                               Row 25 of 105
Command ==>
-----
Action  Status  Entry Name      Short Description
-----
SELECTED AM      SA Automation Manager
SELECTED AM2     Spare SA Automation Manager
SELECTED APPC    Advanced Peer-to-Peer Communication
SELECTED ASCH    APPC Scheduler
SELECTED BLSJPRMI Build SNAP Tables for IPCS
C_AM    Class for Automation Manager Definitions
C_APPL  Class for general APL definitions
C_DVIPA Class for common DVIPA definitions
C_JES2  Class for Job Entry Subsystem 2
C_USS_APPL Class for USS Application
C_USS_FILE Class for USS Files
C_USS_PORT Class for USS Port
SELECTED CRON    Time-based job scheduler in Unix like OS
SELECTED DLF     Data Lookaside Facility
SELECTED DSIRQJOB NetView JES-JobID-Requestor

```

Press Enter and you see the **Policy Selection** panel. For now, select the DESCRIPTION, APPLICATION INFO, and USS CONTROL policy data. Enter an S against them to select them and press Enter.

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  HELP
-----
                                Policy Selection                                Row 1 to 13 of 24
Select one or more policies to be written to file:

Action   Status   Policy Name
-----   -
SELECTED DESCRIPTION
UPWARD CLASS
SELECTED APPLICATION INFO
AUTOMATION FLAGS
APPLICATION SYMBOLS
RELATIONSHIPS
MESSAGES/USER DATA
STARTUP
SHUTDOWN
THRESHOLDS
MINOR RESOURCES
CICS CONTROL
DB2 CONTROL
OPC CONTROL
IMS CONTROL
SELECTED USS CONTROL
JES2 SPOOLFULL CNTL
JES2 SPOOLFULL CMDS
JES2 SPOOLSHORT CNTL
JES2 SPOOLSHORT CMDS
JES2 DRAIN CMDS
JES3 SPOOLFULL CMDS
WHERE USED

```

Press Enter again after you selected them and you see a Confirmation Panel. The panel, when you scroll it, contains the names of all of the APLs that you want to export.

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Write to File Confirmation                                Row 1 to 11 of 50

The following entries have been selected to write data to file.
Press ENTER to write data to file.
Press CANCEL or END to cancel writing data.

Selected Names      Description
AM                  SA Automation Manager
AM2                 Spare SA Automation Manager
APPC                Advanced Peer-to-Peer Communication
ASCH                APPC Scheduler
BLSJPRMI            Build SNAP Tables for IPCS
CRON                Time-based job scheduler in Unix like OS
DLF                 Data Lookaside Facility
DSIRQJOB            NetView JES-JobID-Requestor
DVIPA1              Dynamic Virtual IP Address
FFST                First Failure Support Technology
FTP_PORT            Port which is used by FTP daemon

Command ==> _____ SCROLL==>PAGE

```

Press Enter and a progress dialog is displayed.

COMMANDS HELP

```

                                     Command Progress Display
T
P
P
Writing data to file for APL CICS1TGD.
Writing data to file for APL CICS1TGM.
Writing data to file for APL CICS1TOR.
Writing data to file for APL CMDRCVR.
Writing data to file for APL CPSMCMAS.
Writing data to file for APL CPSMLIST.
Writing data to file for APL CPSMWUI.
Writing data to file for APL CRON.
Writing data to file for APL DB21ADMT.
Writing data to file for APL DB21DBM1.

F1=HELP      2=SPLIT    3=END      4=RETURN   5=RFIND    6=RCHANGE
F7=UP        8=DOWN     9=SWAP    10=LEFT   11=RIGHT
```

On completion, you return to the **Policy Database Update Selection** panel:

```

MENU HELP
-----
Option ==>> Policy Database Update Selection      Data written to file
-----
1 Write selected data from Policy Database to file
  Entry Type . . . . . APL      (? or type)
  Output File Name . . . . SA.FULL.FLATFILE_____
2 Perform syntax check for data in file
3 Update Policy Database with data from file
  Input File Name. . . . . SA.FULL.FLATFILE_____
  Mode . . . . . ONLINE      (ONLINE BATCH)
4 View write / update report
5 Edit output file
6 Append NEW/DEL templates to output file
```

You notice that the name of the output file is completed under option 3 > **Input File Name**. Now, do not use the Customization Dialog to edit any of the APL data, which are written to file. The import step that you intend to make issues a warning if those data sets are edited through the dialog between when you exported the data and when you re-import it. And if you confirm running the import, then it overwrites the intermediate changes in the PDB.

Update

You might want to do some research and planning before you start the update step. Find out all your job names and procedure names. Find out your UNIX System Services paths, ports, and files. If you want to use AOCCLONE values to share definitions between multiple systems, plan the clone values that you are going to use. Then, work out the job names with the clone substitutions specified.

Select option **5** to edit the data in the file:

```

File Edit Edit_Settings Menu Utilities Compilers Test Help
-----
EDIT          YUE.SA.FULL.FLATFILE          Columns 00001 00072

***** ***** Top of Data *****
000001 * UserId          YUE
000002 * PolicyDB Name   SA_FULL
000003 * PolicyDB Data Set YUE.SA.FULL.PDB
000004 * Version         4.3
000005 * Creation Date   Friday,18 March 2022
000006 * Creation Time   08:31:56
000007
000008 FILE CREATION TIMESTAMP 20190726092759
000009
000010 UPD APL          - AM
000011 DESCRIPTION     ( field replacement )
000012   Short Description : SA Automation Manager
000013   Long Description 1  : The AM runs on multiple systems of the sysplex.
000014   Long Description 2  : One of them is operating as the Primary AM.
000015   Long Description 3  :

Command ==> ----- Scroll==> PAGE
F1=Help   F2=Split   F3=Exit    F4=Expand  F5=Rfind   F6=Rchange
F7=Up     F8=Down    F9=Swap    F10=Left   F11=Right  F12=Cancel

```

The file display is a standard ISPF edit session on the data set holding the exported data. The data in the file is case-sensitive and the indentations on the left side are needed to indicate which fields belong together, so the rule here is only to change the minimum you have to.

For each Application in the file (starting with a UPD APL line), scroll down to its job name. Type it over with the correct job name for your system. For example, if the job name of your Automation Manager is SAAM, you would find the current job name:

```

000032   Monitor Interval      :
000033   Application Type        :
000034   Subcategory             :
000035   Subsystem Name         : AM
000036   Job Type                :
000037   Job Name                : AM
000038   Transient Rerun        :
000039   Scheduling Subsystem    :
000040   JCL Procedure Name     :
000041   Job Log Monitor Interval :

```

and type it over with the correct job name:

```

000032   Monitor Interval      :
000033   Application Type        :
000034   Subcategory             :
000035   Subsystem Name         : AM
000036   Job Type                :
000037   Job Name                : SAAM
000038   Transient Rerun        :
000039   Scheduling Subsystem    :
000040   JCL Procedure Name     :
000041   Job Log Monitor Interval :

```

You can update the contents of other fields, for example, the JCL Procedure Name. While it is suggested that the SUBSYSTEM name match the job name, changing it here means you have to make a number of corresponding changes to Application relationships and other definitions. It is simpler to leave it for now.

If you are using AOCCLONE values, remember to type the job name with the &AOCCLONE. value specified, not a resolved value:

```

000032 Monitor Interval      :
000033 Application Type      :
000034 Subtype                 :
000035 Subsystem Name         : VTAM
000036 Job Type                 :
000037 Job Name                 : NET&AOCCLONE1.
000038 Transient Rerun        :
000039 Scheduling Subsystem    :
000040 JCL Procedure Name       :
000041 Job Log Monitor Interval :

```

For APLs where your systems run multiple instances, IMS, DB2®, CICS®, WebSphere®, set the job names for just one set of instances. We duplicate and rename them later using a different mechanism.

The UNIX System Services Applications have a USS CONTROL section:

```

USS CONTROL          ( policy replacement )
  User ID            : WEBSRV
  Monitoring Command :
  Process Command/Path : /IHS_RUNTIME_DIRECTORY/bin/httpd
  with Filter        : -d /IHS_RUNTIME_DIRECTORY -k start -f
  File Name          :
  IP Stack           :
  Port Number        :

```

In addition to correcting the job name, you need to check the UNIX System Services data as well. Blank is acceptable. It defaults to a value from a class. But you can explicitly specify it; however if it is wrong, you need to fix it.

Interruptions

If you need to interrupt your work, press PF3 to save the file and you are returned to the **Policy Database Update Selection** screen. Do not attempt to import your data until you are finished. Doing so means you get a warning for ALTERED data in the PDB and you have to confirm the import. If you import the data when you interrupt the work, then it is recommended to re-export it before you make any further updates. You can exit the Customization Dialog and log off from TSO if you want.

To resume editing the data, choose option **5** again. Or open the data set through the normal ISPF editor. You can also print it or download it. But be careful with downloading it to edit it on your workstation as code page mismatches cause problems. If you did download it to edit it, you must upload it into the same data set before you can import your updates.

Import

When you make all your updates, return to the **Policy Database Update Selection** screen and choose option 2. The syntax and alignment of the data file is validated.

```

MENU  HELP
-
0
      Command Progress Display
Checking syntax of function UPD for APL TWSSVE2E.
Checking syntax of function UPD for APL TWSSVJSC.
Checking syntax of function UPD for APL TWSSVPIF.
Checking syntax of function UPD for APL TWSTRKR.
Checking syntax of function UPD for APL VLF.
Checking syntax of function UPD for APL VTAM.
Checking syntax of function UPD for APL WEBSRV.
Checking syntax of function UPD for APL ZFS.
SUMMARY      : Check completed. 0 syntax error(s) and 0 altered
.....cont. object(s) detected.

Press ENTER to continue

F1=HELP      2=SPLIT      3=END        4=RETURN     5=RFIND      6=RCHANGE
F7=UP        8=DOWN        9=SWAP      10=LEFT      11=RIGHT

```

The "0 altered objects" means that none of the APLs are modified in the PDB since the data are written to file. There are no updates to the automation policy.

The "0 syntax error(s)" means that there are no syntax errors. If any error is found, use option **4 View write / update report** to find what the error is and then fix it using option **5 Edit output file**.

Pressing Enter brings you back to the **Policy Database Update Selection** panel. To actually write the data from the file to the PDB, choose option **3**.

You get another progress dialog where it also runs the syntax check (and stops if it finds any problems) after which it then applies your policy updates.

When it is finished, it returns you to the **Policy Database Update Selection** screen. You can view the Update report with option **4** and then press PF3 to return to the Customization Dialog primary panel. The APLs now have the right job names for your system. You can check by viewing the APL definitions.

Setting up your systems

The sample policies come with 3 systems called SYS1, SYS2, and SYS3, which are all linked to one sample Group called SYSPLEX1. You now need to adapt these systems and the Group.

If you have a look at the policies that are attached to the SYS1, SYS2, and SYS3 system, you note that many of them have data that is provided. There are linked Application Groups, defined defaults, lined MVS Component automation definitions, and so on.

It is assumed that the actual system names are TST1, TST2, and TST3.

First, rename the SYS1 entry. On the **Entry Name Selection** screen for Systems, enter RENAME against the SYS1 system:

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
Command ==> _____ Entry Name Selection _____ Row 1 of 1
SCROLL==>PAGE

Entry Type : System          PolicyDB Name   : SA_FULLL
                             Enterprise Name   : SA_FULLL
                             Short Description
RENAME__   SYS1              System 1 of the SA Sample Sysplex
-----   SYS1              System 1 of the SA Sample Sysplex
-----   SYS1              System 1 of the SA Sample Sysplex
***** Bottom of data *****

```

Press Enter and you are prompted for the new name:

```

ion      Entry Name      Short Description
AME      SYS1            System 1 of the SA Sample Sysplex
***
          Entry Rename
          Description : System 1 of the SA Sample Sysplex
          Old Name   : SYS1
          New Name   . . .
          Press ENTER to rename member.
          Press CANCEL to cancel rename.
          F1=Help   F2=Split  F3=End    F9=Swap   F12=Cancel

```

Enter the name of the first system you want to produce (TST1) and press Enter again. A progress dialog appears and when completed you are back on the **Entry Name Selection** panel with the system renamed:

```

COMMANDS  ACTIONS  VIEW  HELP
-----
                                Entry Name Selection
                                Policy saved
Command ==> _____          SCROLL==>PAGE
Entry Type : System              PolicyDB Name   : SA_FULL
                                Enterprise Name  : SA_FULL
Action      Entry Name          Short Description
-----
TST1
***** Bottom of data *****

```

Now, the Entry name (the name of the policy element that defines the system) is changed. To update the SYSNAME for the system, select it and edit its SYSTEM INFO policy:

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                System Information
Command ==> _____

Entry Type : System              PolicyDB Name   : SA_FULL
Entry Name : TST1               Enterprise Name  : SA_FULL
                                More:           +

Operating system      : MVS
Image/System name. . . : SYS1

The following specifications are for MVS systems only:
Primary JES. . . . . JES2       Primary JES2/JES3 subsystem name
System monitor time. . . 00:59   Time between monitor cycles (hh:mm or NONE)

```

Type over the old SYS1 system name with TST1 to complete the rename.

If you are using JES3, you also want to type over the **PRIMARY JES** field with the subsystem name (automation name) of your JES3 Application. The default is JES3.

It is recommended when you change all relationships from JES2 to JES3 of the shipped sample policies you can use the INGEFUJ3 member in the SINGSAMP library to update the policy via file.

Now press PF3 and you are finished.

Then set up TST2 and TST3 following the process of TST1.

Sysplex Group (GRP)

The next step is to rename your Sysplex Group.

The provided sample group is called SYSPLEX1. Rename it to match your real group, GROUP_SYS in this case.

Then, edit its policies and update its description and its **Sysplex Policy Definition** item:

```

COMMANDS  HELP
-----
                                Sysplex Policy Definition
Command ==> _____

Entry Type : Group              PolicyDB Name   : SA_FULL
Entry Name : GROUP_SYS         Enterprise Name  : SA_FULL

Sysplex Name. . . . .
TSTPLEX_
Temporary Data Set HLQ. . . . . _____
                                Data set HLQ (max. 17 chars)
Started Task Job Name . . . . . _____
Couple Data Set HLQ . . . . . _____

CDS type      Alternate volumes

```

Set the Sysplex Name to the correct value.

Complete the replication

Replicate samples until you have enough definitions for all of the applications you want to run on the system.

Review

To have a look at what you created so far, go look at the resource report. You see the three systems, each with resources that are attached to them.

You need to go through the resource report in some detail and identify resources that are linked to systems that they do not run on. For example, some of your test systems may not run Db2, CICS, IMS, and ZWS. After you identify these systems, go into the APPLICATION GROUP policies for the systems and unlink the appropriate groups from the systems.

Regenerate the resource report to verify your updates. For details of generating reports, see [“Reporting” on page 51](#).

Building your policy

Before you can distribute your policy to your target system, you need to build it into a staging data set.

As it is the first time to build this policy, you first need to allocate the staging data set. Outside of the Customization Dialog, use the ISPF 3.2 dialog. You can use PF2 to start a split screen session to do it:

```
Menu RefList Utilities Help
-----
                                Data Set Utility

      A Allocate new data set          C Catalog data set
      R Rename entire data set        U Uncatalog data set
      D Delete entire data set        S Short data set information
blank Data set information           V VSAM Utilities

ISPF Library:
Project . . . _____ Enter "/" to select option
Group . . . _____ / Confirm Data Set Delete
Type . . . _____

Other Partitioned, Sequential or VSAM Data Set:
Name . . . . . sa.full.socntl_____
Volume Serial . . . _____ (If not cataloged, required for option "C")
Data Set Password . . _____ (If password protected)

Option ==> a_____
```

The convention is to allocate it with the same name as the Policy Database data set, but with an SOCNTL suffix rather than a PDB suffix. Your system programmers might require it to be allocated under a different name.

The data set is a standard FB80 PDS:

```

Data Set Name . . . : SA.FULL.SOCNTL
Management class . . . STANDARD_____ (Blank for default management class)
Storage class . . . SMS_____ (Blank for default storage class)
Volume serial . . . AOC5M4_____ (Blank for system default volume) **
Device type . . . _____ (Generic unit or device address) **
Data class . . . _____ (Blank for default data class)
Space units . . . TRACK_____ (BLKS, TRKS, CYLS, KB, MB, BYTES
or RECORDS)
Average record unit _____ (M, K, or U)
Primary quantity . . 60_____ (In above units)
Secondary quantity . . 12_____ (In above units)
Directory blocks . . 0_____ (Zero for sequential data set) *
Record format . . . FB_____
Record length . . . 80_____
Block size . . . . 32720_____
Data set name type PDS_____ (LIBRARY, HFS, PDS, LARGE, BASIC, *
EXTREQ, EXTPREF or blank)
Extended Attributes _____ (NO, OPT or blank)
Expiration date . . . _____ (YY/MM/DD, YYYY/MM/DD
Enter "/" to select option YY.DDD, YYYY.DDD in Julian
form
Allocate Multiple Volumes _ DDDD for retention period in days
or blank)

```

3 Cylinders are ample for your initial allocation.

Return to the SA z/OS Dialog after you allocated it.

Select option 2 (Build) from the Customization Dialog primary panel. The build dialog is displayed:

```

MENU  HELP
-----
Configuration Build
Option ==> -----
1 Build a complete enterprise
2 Build sysplex group or stand alone system
  Sysplex / System name. . _____ (*, ?, or name)
3 Build entry type or entry name
  Entry Type. . . . . _____ (*, ?, or type)
  Entry Name. . . . . _____ (*, ?, or name)
4 View build report

Build options:
Output Data Set . . . . _____
Mode. . . . . ONLINE_____ (ONLINE BATCH)
Type. . . . . ALL_____ (MODIFIED ALL)
Configuration . . . . NORMAL_____ (NORMAL ALTERNATE TERTIARY)

Job statement information: (used for BATCH build)
//AOFBUILD_JOB_____
//*_____
//*_____

```

Specify your output data set name and ask for a full build (option 1).

You see a process dialog with messages that indicate the elements that are processed:

```

MENU  HELP

Command Progress Display
..... Fragment Z996AAPG built for APG CICS_SHARED
..... Fragment Z995AAPG built for APG CICS1
..... Fragment Z994AAPG built for APG CICS1TG
..... Application Group CMD_RECEIVER has no automation name
.....cont. specified.
..... Fragment Z992AAPG built for APG CPSM
..... Fragment Z991AAPG built for APG DB21
..... Fragment Z99NAAPG built for APG DM22
..... Fragment Z990AAPG built for APG D911
..... Fragment Z990AAPG built for APG FTP_DAEMON_GROUP

PF 1=HELP      2=SPLIT      3=END      4=RETURN      5=RFIND      6=RCHANGE
PF 7=UP        8=DOWN       9=SWAP    10=LEFT      11=RIGHT

/AOFBUILD JOB

```

On completion, you get a Build Successful message back. You can use option 4 to review the Build Report (which is all of the messages that scrolled past while the build was occurring).

Distributing your policy

The SOCNTL data set that you are building the policy into holds automation policy for ALL of the systems that are defined in the policy database.

However, the SOCNTL data set resides on the system you used to create and build the policy. You need to allocate production SOCNTL data sets on the systems where you are going to deploy SA z/OS. Make arrangements to copy the data over to them. You can use TSO XMIT and manually receive them, or use FTP or similar options.

See [Chapter 6, “Operations ,” on page 77](#) for some considerations about how to manage the SOCNTL data on the deployed system.

Maintenance

You need to update your automation policy over time, and as a result of testing.

You can copy your entire PDB data set to make a backup.

- Use the Customization Dialog to change your policy.
- Rebuild and redistribute your policy when you are done.

See [Chapter 6, “Operations ,” on page 77](#) on managing the updates on the target systems to avoid incidents.

Chapter 6. Operations

SA z/OS uses a Manager/Agent model to automate applications on computer systems. It performs primary start or stop and recover automation for applications, and also performs operating system automation. The Automation Agent has a Processor Operations (ProcOps) focal point function that provides automation for Central Processor Complexes (CPCs), related Logical Partitions (LPARs), and certain operating system operations, especially at times when no system operation is active, for example during the nucleus initialization program (NIP) phase on course of Initial Program Load.

SA z/OS works as follows:

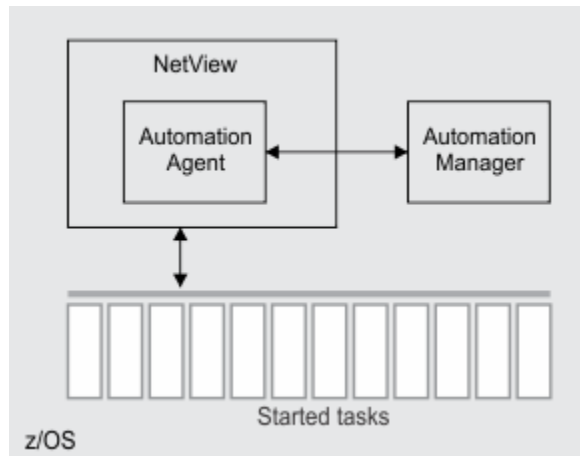


Figure 12. Manager/Agent Overview in SA z/OS

1. Messages get generated from Applications and the Operating System.
2. The messages get routed into NetView from where they are handled by the Automation Agent.
3. The Automation Agent then determines the nature of the message and the response appropriate to the message.
4. Local automation messages trigger an automated response back to the z/OS system from within the agent itself.
5. State change messages trigger an update to the Automation Manager.
6. After the Automation Manager processed the state change and worked out its implications, it sends some orders down to the Automation Agent.
7. The Automation Agent receives the orders and runs them, possibly resulting in commands that are being issued to the z/OS system.

The user interface for managing applications is a NetView console. However, you must use the operating system consoles to actually stop and restart the Automation Manager and NetView with the Automation Agent.

Console operations

These operations are required to get SA z/OS operational.

They are performed at an MVS Master Console, accessible either directly or through System Display and Search Facility (SDSF). You can automate these operations within the z/OS IPL sequence with a COMMNDxx PARMLIB member after you are satisfied with your SA z/OS installation.

The Automation Manager's started task

Naming conventions

The name of your Automation Manager started task is confirmed by your system programmer after the Configuration Assistant is used. The Configuration Assistant generates the INGEAMSA start procedure by default, which is used in the following examples.

Starting the Automation Manager

The Automation Manager is started with a standard MVS Start command:

```
S INGEAMSA, JOBNAME=AM, SUB=MSTR
```

More parameters are passed at run time. They are documented in "[Starting and Stopping SA z/OS](#)" in *IBM Z System Automation User's Guide*. Your system programmer sets up the task so that no additional parameters are required.

Although the SUB=MSTR parameter is not strictly required, you must use this parameter if you are going to have SA z/OS automate the start, recovery, and shutdown of JES and other subsystems that run the SUB=MSTR parameter. You can omit it for testing, although you must conduct a test with it applied, as the SUB=MSTR parameter is a more restrictive environment for JCL.

Starting a secondary automation manager

The Automation Manager is designed to run in a HOT backup configuration. The first started task becomes the primary manager and runs automation. A second instance of the task is then started to provide a failover capability if the primary Automation Manager fails.

Your system programmer advises you whether this step is required. Typically it would be handled by SA z/OS itself, but under some circumstances it might be manually required. A typical start command for it would be as follows:

```
S INGEAMSA, JOBNAME=AM2, SUB=MSTR
```

The command runs a second instance of the Automation Manager under a different job name.

Again, the SUB=MSTR parameter can be omitted for testing.

Stopping the Automation Manager

To stop the Automation Manager to recycle it, use command: P AM.

To stop the Automation Manager when you cannot wait for work in progress to be completed, use:

```
F AM, STOP, IMMED or F AM, STOP, FORCE
```

If you are shutting down the system, SA z/OS is able to shut itself down, but if it cannot shut down, use command: F AM, STOP, DEFER.

This command instructs the Automation Manager to keep running until the agent connected to it has shut down and then the Automation Manager stops itself.

During production use, you usually do not have to stop the Automation Manager. It should send itself a **STOP, DEFER** before it shuts down the NetView component. During testing, you might have to shut it down manually.

Additional operations

There are other commands that the Automation Manager responds to. They are documented in "[Starting and Stopping SA z/OS](#)" in *IBM Z System Automation User's Guide*.

The Automation Agent's started task

Naming conventions

The Configuration Assistant generates a start procedure named INGENVSA by default. This procedure is used in the following examples.

The agent task requires a subsystem interface task to be started before the agent task is started. The name of the subsystem interface task is also provided by your system programmer. The Configuration Assistant generates the CNMSJ010 procedure by default. This procedure is used in the following examples.

Starting the Automation Agent

The SA z/OS Automation Agent is started with a standard MVS start command. Your system programmer sets it up, so only minimal extra parameters are required.

If SA z/OS is being used to automate the system (as opposed to testing), it must be started with the SUB=MSTR parameter.

Before you can start the agent task, start its subsystem interface (SSI) task first. To do so, issue this command:

```
S CNMSJ010, JOBNAME=SYSVSSI, SUB=MSTR
```

After the task is initialized, the following message appears:

```
CNM541I NETVIEW SUBSYSTEM ssi_name IS FULLY FUNCTIONAL
```

You can start the Agent task with this command:

```
S INGENVSA, JOBNAME=SYSVAPPL, SUB=MSTR
```

Failure to specify the SUB=MSTR parameter results in the command being unable to properly automate JES, VLF, LLA, and anything else running the SUB=MSTR parameter. You may omit the parameter for testing however. Ensure that you do a test with the SUB=MSTR parameter as the parameter creates a more restrictive environment for JCL.

Stopping the Automation Agent

You can issue stop commands from either the NetView console or from a z/OS console by replying to the SA z/OS Agent's outstanding WTOR:

```
*0004 DSI802A CNM01 REPLY WITH VALID NCCF SYSTEM OPERATOR COMMAND
```

Usually, you use the following command from a NetView console to stop the SA z/OS Agent:

```
CLOSE STOP
```

The instruction causes the NetView component to shut down all operator logins, autotasks, and other started tasks. The instruction likely causes your NetView login to terminate when it is issued.

If the SA z/OS Agent does not shut down, you can issue the following stronger shutdown command by replying to the NetView outstanding WTOR in the following way, where *nn* is the reply identifier for the WTOR message DSI802A or DSI803A:

```
R nn, CLOSE IMMED
```

The following instruction causes the NetView component to abend any tasks conditionally that are not terminated. If the SA z/OS Agent still is not shut down, try the command:

```
R nn, CLOSE ABEND
```

The following instruction causes the main NetView address space to abend and terminate. The subsystem address space does not require termination. If you must stop it to clean up after testing, use the following stop command:

P SYSVSSI

If this instruction does not stop the subsystem address space, then leave it running. This address space does not interfere with anything and attempting to stop it more aggressively can cause you to have to restart the system.

Operating SA z/OS

After the Automation Manager and automation agent are started and initialized, you can log on to the agent to operate SA z/OS.

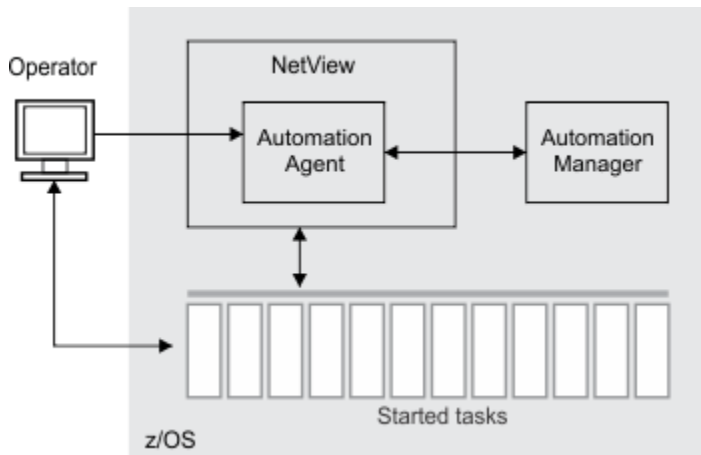


Figure 13. z/OS task structure and the Automation Agent

The SA z/OS agent hosts its user interface environment. Figure 13 on page 80 shows how an operator can communicate to both the Automation Manager and the started tasks.

NetView console

The SA z/OS Automation Agent is built under a NetView environment. To use the agent to interact with automation, you need to log on to the NetView console.

Log on to the NetView console

Your system programmer advises you how to reach the NetView login panel. The login panel looks as follows:

```

NN  NN          VV          VV
NNN NN  EEEEE  TTTTTT  VV          VV  II  EEEEE  WW          WW  TM
NNNN NN  EE          TT          VV          VV  II  EE          W          W  WW
NN NN NN  EEEE          TT          VV          VV  II  EEEE          WW  WWW  WW
NN  NNNN  EE          TT          VV  VV          II  EE          WWW  WWW
NN  NN   EEEEE          TT          VVV          II  EEEEE          WW  WW
NN  NN
```

```

5697-NV6 © Copyright IBM Corp.          1986, 2014 - All Rights Reserved
U.S. Government users restricted rights - Use, duplication, or disclosure
restricted by GSA ADP schedule contract with IBM corporation.
Licensed materials - Property of IBM Corporation
Domain = IPSNM                          NV63 SA42 NM
```

```

OPERATOR ID ==>          or LOGOFF
PASSWORD ==>
PROFILE ==>              Profile name, blank=default
HARDCOPY LOG ==>        device name, or NO, default=NO
RUN INITIAL COMMAND ==> YES or NO, default=YES
Takeover session ==>    YES, NO, or FORCE, default=NO
```

Enter logon information or PF3/PF15 to logoff

Enter your user ID and password into the fields and press Enter. Eventually, you are on the NetView console similar to this one:

```
AOFPOPER          SA z/OS - System Operations
Domain Id . . : IPUFJ  ----- MAIN MENU -----   Date . . : 09/17/18
Operator Id : YUE          SYSTEM = AOC4                Time . . : 09:16:48

      Select          Description          Component
      1              Operator Interface      OPER
      2              Command Dialogs        CD
      3              Status Display Facility  SDF
      I              IMS Automation          IMS
      C              CICS Automation         CICS
      T              TWS Automation          TWS
      L              User defined Local Functions

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Command ===>
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return          F6=Roll
                                     F12=Retrieve
```

Logging off

To log off, enter LOGOFF in the **Input** field and press Enter. After you are logged out, log back in.

Help

- To access the assistance for a command or an explanation of a message, enter the following command:

HELP *subject*, where *subject* represents a command name or a message ID.

A full screen help panel appears. Press PF7 and PF8 to scroll and PF3 to return to the NetView console.

- To get a list of the commands that you can use in the SA z/OS environment, enter this command:

HELP COMMANDS

On the panel that is displayed, place the cursor on any row and press Enter to display a detailed description in full screen.

- To display all the help that is associated with the NetView console, issue the following command:

INDEX

ROLL key

The NetView console provides multiple interactive commands that run immediately. However, the console shows you the 3270 interface for a single command. To switch between different commands, press the ROLL key, usually PF6.

When you start a new program, previous versions of the program stop running, replacing the older version in the roll stack. If you issue the DISPINFO command, then issue the INGRELS command followed by the DISPINFO command again and press PF3 twice will return you to the NCCF console. The first instance of the DISPINFO command is automatically stopped when you issue the command a second time.

Infrastructure

There are two commands that you can use to review the infrastructure that SA z/OS uses to perform its automation. The commands that you use are INGAMS and DISPSYS.

INGAMS command

The INGAMS command displays the agent and the manager, indicates whether they have their automation policy loaded, shows any backup managers that are active, and also refreshes the configuration data used by the Automation Manager.

On the NetView console, enter the **INGAMS** command. You then see the following panel:

```
INGKYAM0          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 3
Domain Id . . : IPUFJ  ----- INGAMS ----- Date . . : 03/22/22
Operator Id : OPER1          Sysplex = AOC4PLEX          Time . . : 05:05:17

Cmd:  A Manage          B Show Details  C Refresh Configuration  D Diagnostic

CMD System  Member      Role  Status      Sysplex  XCF Group  Release  Comm  E2E
-----
AOC4      AOC4$$$$3  SAM   READY      AOC4PLEX  INGXSGA4  V4R3M0  XCF
AOC4      AOC4$$$$2  PAM   READY      AOC4PLEX  INGXSGA4  V4R3M0  XCF  YES
AOC4      AOC4      AGENT  READY      AOC4PLEX  INGXSGA4  V4R3M0  XCF

Command ==> _____
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return      F6=Roll
F9=Refresh   F10=Previous  F11=Next      F12=Retrieve
```

What is important is that there is a Primary Automation Manager (PAM) and an AGENT and both have a READY status. The Secondary Automation Manager (SAM) is a backup manager.

You can exit the display by pressing PF3.

DISPSYS command

The DISPSYS command displays information about the system that the command is issued on.

On the NetView console, enter the **DISPSYS** command. You see the following panel:

```
AOFKADAE          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 59
Domain Id . : IPUFJ  ----- DISPSYS -----         Date . . : 12/04/19
Operator Id : YUE           System = AOC4             Time . . : 05:18:26
```

```
System           : AOC4           in Sysplex   : AOC4PLEX
Domain           : IPUFJ
Sysplex Group    : AOC4PLEX
XCF Group name   : INGXSGA4
XCF PlexID       : INGPX$A4
```

```
Software
Operating System : z/OS 02.02.00
NetView          : IBM Z NetView V6R3
Tower(s)         : SA TCIPCOLLECT DVIPA
Automation       : IBM Z System Automation V4R2M0
Tower(s)         : SYSOPS PROCOPS EMUBMC EMUCA
```

```
Configuration
Data set         : BUMU.E2E.V420.ACF(ACFZ999)
Built by         : BUMU 08/27/19 13:19:41
Activated        : 12/04/19 00:00:31
CFG Token        : 20190827131928FF097FD72827
```

```
Message automation table(s)
DSITBL01 SWTCHTAB INGMMSGSA INGMMSG01
```

```
Flags
Automation       : Yes
Init Start       : Yes
Start            : Yes
Recovery         : Yes
Terminate        : Yes
Restart          : Yes
```

```
Scheduling Subsystem : JES2
Type                 : JES2
```

```
Root for SDF updates : AOC4
SDF actual focal point : IPUFJ
primary focal point   : IPUFJ
backup focal point    : IPUFK
```

```
USS path           : /local/SA/420/daily/usr/lpp/ing/ussauto/lib/
Inform list        : SDF USR
```

```
IPL Complete Considerations
Time Limit        : 24:00:00
Expected Statuses :
                    AVAILABLE
Important Resources :
                    - None -
```

```
Captured Messages (maximum is 20)
2019-09-03 11:14:49 :
    ING377I The E2E agent service INGRE2E failed with RC=229,
    REASON=CGlobals AOF_E2EAGT* corrupted
```

```
WLM Capacity Data
Time stamp of WLM query      : 2019-12-04 05:09
Total SUs last 10 minutes    : 126789331
Used SUs last 10 minutes     : 155753
Resources with DS=AVAILABLE : 68
Expected free SUs           : 126618515
```

```
Command ==>> _____
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return      F6=Roll
F7=Backward  F8=Forward  F9=Refresh     F12=Retrieve
```

The most important information on the panel is the identification of the automation policy that is being used. The identification is the **Configuration Data set** in the middle of the panel. This information is also available on the **INGAMS Details** panel (line command B).

To scroll the pane, use PF7 and PF8. To exit the panel, press PF3.

Resources

Resources are the elements that SA z/OS uses to model started tasks and other elements of the z/OS system that SA z/OS can automate. The Automation Manager interface works in terms of resources.

All resources have 2- or 3-part hierarchical names:

- name/type
- name/type/system

The resource names are derived from the entities created by the Customization Dialog and how these entities are linked with systems, groups, or application groups.

The type identifies the nature of the resource. Table 5 on page 84 shows the most frequently used resource types. For a full list of the resource types, see "Entry Type Introduction" in *IBM Z System Automation Defining Automation Policy*.

| Resource Code | Resource Type | Resource Description |
|---------------|-------------------|---|
| APL | Application | A started task or other automateable entity, typically a started task |
| APG | Application Group | A group of resources that are defined and managed within the Automation Manager |
| MTR | Monitor | A resource that represents a monitor |
| SYS | System | A resource that represents a z/OS system |
| GRP | Group | A group of one or more systems |

The system qualifier is present for all resources that are linked to a specific system.

There are four commands to view data about these resources:

- INGLIST and INGINFO, which show data from the Automation Manager perspective
- DISPSTAT and DISPINFO, which show data from the Automation Agent perspective

There are also two commands that can be used to dynamically observe the resources. See [“Monitoring resources” on page 93](#).

- SDF, which shows a dynamic dashboard
- INGNTFY, which sends messages to your NetView console every time a resource changes status

INGLIST command

The INGLIST command queries the resources that are known to the Automation Manager to view some information about them and to initiate actions against them.

To start the **INGLIST** interface, type the following command:

```
INGLIST resource
```

where *resource* is an optional parameter that represents the name of the resource that you want to inquire about. It can include wildcards, for example, INGLIST RMF*.

The command produces a response such as this:

```

INGKYST0          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1      of 4
Domain Id . . : IPUFJ  ----- INGLIST -----      Date . . . : 09/05/18
Operator Id : YUE          Sysplex = AOC4PLEX          Time . . . : 08:44:08
  A Update  B Start  C Stop  D INGRELS  E INGVOTE  F INGINFO  G Members
  H DISPTRG  I INGSCHED J INGGROUP K INGCICS  L INGIMS  M DISPMTR  P INGPAC
  R Resume  S Suspend T INGTWS  U User      X INGWHY  / scroll
CMD Name      Type System  Sus Compound  Desired  Observed  Nature
-----
___ RMF        APL  AOC4      SATISFACTORY AVAILABLE  AVAILABLE
___ RMF        APL  AOC5      SATISFACTORY AVAILABLE  AVAILABLE
___ RMFGAT     APL  AOC4      SATISFACTORY AVAILABLE  AVAILABLE
___ RMFGAT     APL  AOC5      SATISFACTORY AVAILABLE  AVAILABLE

Command ==> _____
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return   F4=DISPSTAT F5=Filters  F6=Roll
F9=Refresh   F10=Previous F11=Next    F12=Retrieve

```

You can enter commands against individual resources in the **CMD** column on the left side of the panel. The primary commands that you probably want to use are B (Start), C (Stop), E (INGVOTE) , F (INGINFO), and X (INGWHY).

INGINFO command

You can either start the INGINFO command from the **INGLIST** panel or you can start it from the command line: INGINFO resource.

The *resource* is the name of the resource that you want to know about. The INGINFO command works with a single resource at a time. If the resource name you specify resolves to multiple resources, make a selection. For example, issue the following command:

```
INGINFO RMF*
```

The results might be as follows:

```

AOFKSEL4          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1      of 4
Domain Id . . : IPUFJ  ----- INGINFO -----      Date . . . : 09/05/18
Operator Id : YUE          Time . . . : 09:24:16

Multiple instances found for RMF*
Select one item to be processed, then press ENTER.

Sel.  Name      Type System  Description
-----
___   RMF        APL  AOC4      Resource Measurement Facility
___   RMF        APL  AOC5      Resource Measurement Facility
___   RMFGAT     APL  AOC4      RMF Monitor III Data Gatherer
___   RMFGAT     APL  AOC5      RMF Monitor III Data Gatherer

```

Select one of the resources by typing an S under the **SEL** column and pressing Enter.

The **INGINFO** panel shows lots of detailed information about a resource:

```

INGKYINO          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 171
Domain Id . . : IPUFJ  ----- INGINFO -----      Date . . : 08/24/18
Operator Id : YUE          Sysplex = AOC4PLEX          Time . . : 09:26:49

Resource   => RMF/APL/AOC4          format: name/type/system
Target     =>          System name, domain ID or sysplex name

Resource    : RMF/APL/AOC4
Description : Resource Measurement
Facility

Status...
Observed    : AVAILABLE
Desired     : AVAILABLE
Automation  : IDLE
Startability : YES
Compound    : SATISFACTORY      Last changed : 2018-08-23 01:44:13
Health Status : N/A

Dependencies...
PreStart    : Satisfied
Start       : Satisfied
PreStop     : Satisfied
Stop       : Unsatisfied
Startability : Satisfied

Trigger     : -None-

Inherited Group Trigger(s)...

```

You can scroll up and down the panel by pressing PF7 and PF8. To exit this panel, press PF3.

INGINFO display

The INGINFO command output displays the following sections:

Statuses

The Status block gives you status information about the resource:

```

Observed    : AVAILABLE
Desired     : AVAILABLE
Automation  : IDLE
Startability : YES
Compound    : SATISFACTORY
Health Status : N/A

```

The statuses are as follows:

| <i>Table 6. Resource Status Overview</i> | |
|--|--|
| Status | Description |
| Observed | Current status of the resource, as reported by the Automation Agent. |
| Desired | The goal state for the resource. It is up (AVAILABLE) or down (UNAVAILABLE). |
| Automation | What the Automation Manager recognizes the agent is doing for the resource at the moment. Usually it is IDLE, which means that the agent is not doing anything as it receives no orders. |
| Startability | An estimation by the Automation Manager of whether it is possible to start the resource. If not YES, then there is a problem with one or more prerequisite resources that make it impossible to start this resource. |
| Compound | An aggregate status, synthesized from all of the other statuses to give an overall opinion on the state of the resource. SATISFACTORY is good, but only means that the resource is in its goal state, not necessarily that it is up. |

Table 6. Resource Status Overview (continued)

| Status | Description |
|---------------|---|
| Health Status | A status that is calculated from the health status that is returned by health monitor resources. N/A means that there is no health monitor resource that is attached to the resource. |

For a full description of these statuses, see "Statuses Supplied by the Automation Manager" in the *User's Guide*.

Resource dependencies

The Dependency block gives you information about the state of the resource's prerequisite resources:

```
Dependencies...
PreStart      : Satisfied
Start        : Satisfied
PreStop      : Satisfied
Stop         : Unsatisfied
Startability  : Satisfied
```

The conditions to perform each action, PreStart, Start, PreStop, and Stop, are evaluated over all resources that are defined as being related to this resource in your automation policy. The panel shows the result of that evaluation.

If a dependency is Satisfied, then the corresponding action can be taken, when necessary. If it is unsatisfied, then it cannot be taken. In this example, the Stop dependency is unsatisfied. The Automation Manager does not inform the Agent to issue the commands to stop the resource until the stop dependency is satisfied. The stop dependency becoming satisfied is not sufficient, on its own, to cause the Automation Manager to tell the agent to stop the resource. There are a number of other elements that affect that decision, primary among which is the resource's desired state.

A prerequisite resource is a resource that has to be in a certain state before something specific can be done to this resource. Most resources are independent of each other. However, where there is a dependency between the resources, a relationship is present in the automation model to represent this dependency.

Some typical relationships would be as follows:

```
MakeAvailable/WhenAvailable
PrepUnavailable/WhenAssumedDown
```

The first relationship indicates that the supporting resource must be up before this dependent resource can be started. The second relationship indicates that you cannot issue the commands to prepare the dependent resource to be shut down until the supporting resource is down or can be safely assumed to be down. For more information about relationship, see ["Relationships" on page 5](#).

History

The History section is at the bottom of the **INGINFO** panel and looks like as follows:

```

History      :
2018-09-05 00:00:42 System Registration Delay
HSAL6347I Orders are not suspended
HSAL6113I Resource may send orders
HSAL6334I Agent registered
HSAL6335I Agent registration timer purged
2018-09-05 00:00:30 Automation Agent is suspended
HSAL6346I Orders are suspended
HSAL6333I Starting agent registration timer
HSAL6114I Resource may not send orders
HSAL6172I Group Observer update sent
2018-09-04 00:00:45 System Registration Delay
HSAL6347I Orders are not suspended
HSAL6113I Resource may send orders
HSAL6334I Agent registered
HSAL6335I Agent registration timer purged

```

Each major entry represents a work item that the Automation Manager processed. That is, an update from the Automation Agent. Between the work items are HSAL messages that are generated from the automation logic engine.

The messages record:

- Observations, such as a change in a resources status, for example : HSAL6260I Status/Observed is Starting.
- Conclusions that are reached, for example, HSAL6315I Shutdown supporters are active.
- Decisions that are made: HSAL6126I Resource can be started.
- Actions that are taken, for example: HSAL6152I Make Available order sent.

The history sequence that is illustrated shows messages that are displayed towards the end of an automated startup of RMF. The bold lines show what is happening on the Automation Agent with the oldest ones at the bottom. The messages in between are sorted with the oldest ones at the top of each group.

If things are not working properly, the history sequence shows valuable information for problem determination.

DISPSTAT command

The agent also has its own, internal representation of the resources that are being automated. The name of the agent's resource is the same as the name of the manager's resource, but without the type and system qualifiers. Agent resources are known, for historical reasons, as subsystems.

For example, the agent resource for RMF/APL/KEY1 is RMF.

Only APL resources have corresponding agent subsystems.

The DISPSTAT command displays a summary of the agent's information about one or more SUBSYSTEMS. You can start DISPSTAT from the command line. You can also press PF4 in the INGLIST interface to transfer to a DISPSTAT view for the same set of resources.

The command's parameter on the command line is a list of one or more SUBSYSTEMS, which can include wildcards:

```
DISPSTAT RMF*
```

Pressing Enter then produces a panel such as this:


```

INGKYDS0          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1      of 2
Domain Id . . : IPUFJ  ----- DISPSTAT ----- Date . . : 09/05/18
Operator Id : YUE          System = AOC4          Time . . : 10:29:24
  A displgs  B setstate  C ingreq-stop  D thresholds  E explain  F info  G tree
  H trigger  I service  J all children  K children  L all parents  M parents
CMD Resource   Status   System   Jobname   A I S R T RS Type   Activity
-----
_   RMF         UP       AOC4     RMF       - - - - - MVS     --none--
_   RMFGAT      UP       AOC4     RMFGAT    - - - - - MVS     --none--

```

```

Command
====> _____

```

```

F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return   F4=INGLIST  F5=Filters  F6=Roll
F9=Refresh   F10=Previous F11=Next    F12=Retrieve

```

The important information here is the resource (SUBSYSTEM) name, status, MVS job name, and the Activity field. Pressing PF10 and PF11 scrolls through a couple of extra information panels and PF7 and PF8 scrolls the list up and down.

The **CMD** field on the left lets you enter commands against a resource. The most important are SETSTATE (B: reset the state of the resource), EXPLAIN (E: display detailed information about the resources current state) and INFO (F: display detailed information about the resource).

The J, K, L, and M commands display children and parent information based on the relationships that are defined between the resources. For example, if you entered M against RMF, then JES2 would appear in the panel.

DISPINFO command

The DISPINFO command is the agent's detailed resource information panel.

You can initiate it from the command line, from inside the **DISPSTAT** panel (line command F) or by pressing PF4 in the **INGINFO** panel. If you do the latter, you are shown the agent resource corresponding to the AM resource that you were looking at.

From the command line, enter the following command:

```
DISPINFO RMF
```

This command takes only a single resource. So if the string that you specified resolves to more than one resource, you are presented with a selection panel, where you can refine your resource specification.

The panel that is displayed looks as follows:

```

AOFKINFO          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 118
Domain ID   = IPUFJ          ----- DISPINFO -----          Date = 08/21/18
Operator ID = YUE                               Time =
06:14:42

Subsystem => RMF          Target => AOC4          System name, domain ID
                               or sysplex name
Subsystem   : RMF          on System : AOC4

Description : Resource Measurement Facility

Inform list : SDF USR

Class chain : C_APPL          Class for general APL definitions

Job Name    : RMF
ASID        : 01C1

Job Type    : MVS

Current status      : UP
Last Monitored    : 10:25:54 on 09/05/18
Last Changed     : 11:14:48 on 09/03/18
Last Message
AOF571I 11:14:48 : RMF SUBSYSTEM STATUS FOR JOB RMF IS UP -
CHANGED FROM DOWN AT SYS-OPS

REFRESH

Monitor         : INGPJMON
Monitor Status  : ACTIVE
Monitor Interval : None specified

Command ==>
F1=Help         F2=End           F3=Return        F4=INGINFO       F6=Roll
F8=Forward     F9=Refresh         F12=Retrieve

```

DISPINFO display

The DISPINFO command displays the following information:

Current status

The Current status section shows the resource's current agent status, when it was last updated, and the message that is associated with that status change.

There are many agent statuses, but the primary flows that are listed are:

- A normal flow for a resource that is being started: AUTODOWN -> RESTART -> STARTED -> ACTIVE -> UP
- A normal flow for a resource that is being stopped: UP -> AUTOTERM -> AUTODOWN

Table 7 on page 90 shows the statuses indicating the automated recovery is impending.

| <i>Table 7. Agent status that indicates automated recovery is impending</i> | |
|---|---|
| Status | Description |
| STOPPING | The resource is being shut down outside of automation. Depending on your automation policy settings, SA z/OS might try to restart it. |
| ABENDING | The resource failed and is shutting down. Again, SA z/OS might try to restart it. |
| INACTIVE | When SA z/OS ran a monitor to check the resource automation status and detected that it wasn't running, the monitor reported that the resource was not active. SA z/OS tries to restart it. |

Table 8 on page 91 shows the statuses indicating there is a problem that automation cannot fix on its own. The operators should examine the resource and get it to a state from which it can be restarted. They might have to call in support.

| <i>Table 8. Statuses indicating manual intervention is required</i> | |
|---|--|
| Status | Description |
| STARTED2 | The resource is started, but it did not issue the message indicating that it is up yet. If the resource is just running slow, verify it is really active and manually set its status to UP using SETSTATE. |
| HALTED | The resource is still running, but it has encountered a problem that impacts its functionality. This might fix itself. |
| BREAKING | The resource failed and is shut down. The nature of the failure indicates that SA z/OS might not automatically restart it. |
| BROKEN | Similar to BREAKING, but the resource is down. |
| ZOMBIE | The resource's final termination message is received by SA z/OS, but the address space is not terminated within a reasonable time frame. |
| STUCK | SA z/OS issues all the shutdown commands that it has for the resource, but it has not shut down. |
| STOPPED | The resource is shut down outside of automation and SA z/OS is instructed not to automatically restart it. |
| CTLDDOWN | The resource is down and SA z/OS is instructed not to start it. The agent does not treat this situation as an error. |
| DENIED | The agent automation flag for the resource is turned off, preventing SA z/OS from acting for the resource. You can use the INGAUTO or INGSUSPD command to re-enable automation for the resource after you determine that it is appropriate to do so. |

Flags

Flags show the current, effective setting of the Automation Agent flags for this resource.

```
Flags - Automation : Yes
      Init Start  : Yes
      Start       : Yes
      Recovery    : Yes
      Terminate   : Yes
      Restart     : Yes
```

Each flag controls a different aspect of automation (Start After IPL, Start from Down, Recovery, Shutdown, Restart). If the AUTOMATION flag is turned off, no automation is allowed, regardless of how the other flags are set. You can use the INGSUSPD command to suspend the automation of a resource completely. On the Automation Agent side, the AUTOMATION flag is effectively set off. Manipulating the AUTOMATION flag using INGAUTO or DISPFLGS is possible for compatibility reasons, but not recommended due to possible side-effects.

Thresholds

There are some thresholds that are defined in the automation policy for the resource.

```
Thresholds - SUBSYSTEM
Critical   : 02 in 00:05:00
Frequent   : 02 in 00:30:00
Infrequent : 02 in 01:00:00
```

These definitions are counted in terms of application failures (unsolicited shutdowns or recoverable abends) within the time specified. If the Critical threshold for a resource is exceeded (in this case, if the abend occurs more than twice within 5 minutes), then the automated recovery is suspended and the resource's state is changed to BROKEN to await operator assessment.

Startup and Shutdown Details

This section gives the details of how SA z/OS is instructed to start and stop the resource. In addition to checking that the instructions are correct, it can also act as a reference if you want to perform a startup or a shutdown manually. Use INGSUSPD to suspend all automation for the resource during this process.

```
Active Startup : None
Active Shutdown : None
Start Up Mechanism -
  Scheduling Subsystem : JES2
External startup      : NEVER
Start Up Process -
  Prestart :
    None
  Startup :
    Start command to be used :
      MVS S RMF
    User Start Up Commands :
      None specified
Poststart :
  None
Refreshstart :
  None
Anystart :
  None
Start Delay          : 00:02:00
Start Cycles         : 1
Shutdown Mechanism -
External shutdown    : NEVER
```

Captured Messages

The Captured Messages section shows the last few messages that the agent is processing for the resource:

```
Captured Messages for RMF (maximum is 20) -
2018-09-03 11:14:48 :
  AOF571I 11:14:48 : RMF SUBSYSTEM STATUS FOR JOB RMF IS UP -
  CHANGED FROM DOWN AT SYS-OPS REFRESH
```

The colors of the messages indicate their severity - Green (Normal), Yellow (Unusual), and Red (Critical).

If the resource ends with an abend, you can use this section to see the captured messages. Use the timestamp to find correlated messages in the Syslog and Netlog.

Policy definitions

The Policy definition section shows automated actions that SA z/OS is instructed to perform beyond a simple automated restart.

This example tells SA z/OS that when the ERB603D WTOR is issued during a normal RMF start, it automatically responds GO to it.

```
Policy Definitions for RMF -
```

```
ERB306D :  
REPLY=(NORM,, 'GO')
```

These actions are mostly controlled by the Recovery automation flag. If you do not want SA z/OS to act, use the INGSUSPD command to suspend the resource.

Monitoring resources

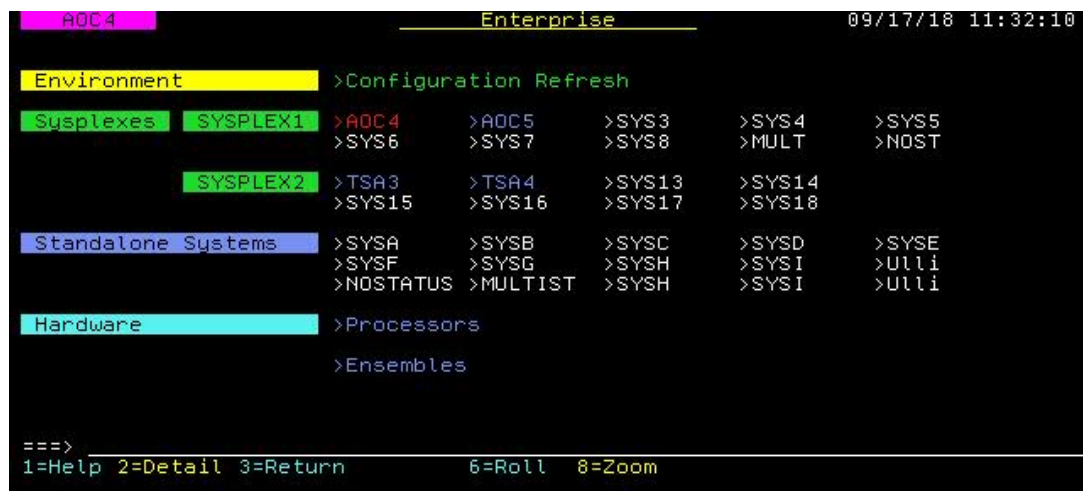
Although you can monitor resources by repeatedly refreshing and reorganizing the INGLIST panel, SA z/OS provides some mechanisms to do monitoring more efficiently.

Status Display Facility (SDF)

Status Display Facility (SDF) is a dynamically updated dashboard view of your system. Your automation administrator can change the layout of the dashboard information. What you see could be different from the examples that are shown here.

You typically use SDF to monitor the system during normal operations to look for problems. If you have multiple systems, there is a focal pointing mechanism that can concentrate all of the dynamic updates to a single dashboard. Here, you can monitor all of the systems.

To access SDF, type the **SDF** command at a NetView command line. The high-level resources panel might look as Figure 14 on page 93. Cool colors (BLUE, GREEN) are used for normal statuses. More neutral colors (CYAN, WHITE) are used for intermediate statuses. Hot colors (YELLOW, PINK, RED) are used for critical statuses.



```

AOC4 Enterprise 09/17/18 11:32:10
Environment >Configuration Refresh
Sysplexes  SYSPLEX1 >AOC4 >AOC5 >SYS3 >SYS4 >SYS5
>SYS6 >SYS7 >SYS8 >MULT >NOST
SYSPLEX2 >TSA3 >TSA4 >SYS13 >SYS14
>SYS15 >SYS16 >SYS17 >SYS18
Standalone Systems >SYSA >SYSB >SYSC >SYSD >SYSE
>SYSF >SYSG >SYSH >SYSI >ULLI
>NOSTATUS >MULTIST >SYSH >SYSI >ULLI
Hardware >Processors
>Ensembles
===>
1=Help 2=Detail 3=Return 6=Roll 8=Zoom
```

Figure 14. Example SDF top-level panel

Detail status panel (reached by PF2)

In Figure 14 on page 93, AOC4 is highlighted in red, which means that a resource on AOC4 is BROKEN. To view more information about the broken resource on this system, select AOC4 by moving the cursor to it and pressing PF2 to display a Detail Status Display panel. It gives a detailed description of the broken resource with the highest status priority, for example, Figure 15 on page 94. The detail records are maintained as an ordered stack and you may scroll up and down this stack with the PF7 and PF8 keys. Press PF3 to return to the dynamic SDF panels.

```

1 of 152          ---- Detail Status Display ----          09/17/18 11:45:29
Component . . . . : E2E_ADPT          System . . . . . : AOC4
Color . . . . . : RED                Priority . . . . : 50
Date . . . . . : 09/13/18           Time . . . . . : 12:45:02
Reporter . . . . : AUTWRK03         Node . . . . . : IPUFJ

Jobname . . . . . : NETAADPT
Reference value : D4ECEAEAA8E204A0
User data . . . . : Added by AUTWRK03 via exit

AOF577E 12:45:02 : RECOVERY FOR SUBSYSTEM E2E_ADPT (JOB NETAADPT) HALTED -
CRITICAL THRESHOLD EXCEEDED

```

Figure 15. Example status display

Resource status panel (reached by PF8)

On the top-level SDF panel, pressing PF8 when you select a system shows a Resource Summary Status panel that gives an overview of the different resources, messages, and components that are being monitored. Figure 16 on page 94 shows the resource statuses of AOC4 in this example.

```

AOC4          SUMMARY-STATUS          09/17/18 12:12:10
AOC4
|----- Resources -----|
>APPLS
>GROUPS
>MONITORS
|----- Messages -----|
>WTOR          >MESSAGES
|----- Special Items -----|
>TWS          >Tape Devices
>GATEWAY

===>
1=Help 2=Detail          6=Roll 8=Zoom          12=Top

```

Figure 16. Example summary status

The dynamic fields, prefixed with a greater than symbol (>) have a color according to the worst status contained within them. To view further details about APPLS in this example, move cursor over it and press PF8 to show each individual component status, as shown in Figure 17 on page 94.

```

AOC4          AOC4: SUBSYSTEM-STATUS          09/17/18 12:22:57
1/77(77)
[NETO]        ALERT          ASCH          HUGR2R          DB24IRLM
STARTED?     TNNVS          SYSVAPPL      RPCB IND        DB24DIST
ICSF         APPC          FTP_PORT      RRS             DB24ADMT
FTPDNEW     SDSFAUX      SSH_PORT      RESOLVER        BLSJPRMI
GFWTOR      SSH_FILE     VTAM          IW2             SYSVIPLC
VM           TNNVP        HUGMOV4       DAM             HUGTRANS
HUGBAS2     CAPSPT       FFST          CSMXCF          IRRDPTAB
TNTSOP      SDSF         TSO           HUGTRG          HZSPROC
DLF         SCEN1B       TNNVSP        AM              HUG1321
SYSVSSI     OMVS         RMF           RMFGAT          DB25LITE
A           AM2          SCEN1A        E2EDVIPA       HUG1321P
TNNVPP      LLA         IU3           E2E_EAS        HUGX01B
VLF         CSMSESV     JES2         E2EADPT        HUGAPLASSIS
TNTSO       SYSLOGD     PAGENT        TEST_LOC
DSIRQJOB    RACF        ZFS           DB24MSTR
TCP/IP      IW           HUGX01C      DB24DBM1

===>
1=Help 2=Detail          6=Roll 9=Bottom 10=Previous 11=Next 12=Top
13=EXPLAIN          17=SETSTATE 18=INGVOTE 19=INGREQ      23=INGLIST 24=INGINFO

```

Figure 17. Example subsystem status

To go back up to the higher level panel, press PF7. If the list of resources is too large to fit on the screen, press PF10 and PF11 to scroll through the list.

The PF13 through PF24 keys can be set to issue SA z/OS commands directly against a resource. Put the cursor over the resource and press the Shift plus the PF Key.

To see more details about an item, place the cursor over the item and press PF2. A detail record is displayed for the status change event.

INGNTFY command

The INGNTFY command turns on and off message notification. When the command is turned on, the messages that you select to see are sent to your NetView console. INGNTFY is set in the policy database through the Customization Dialog.

The INGNTFY command provides the following functions:

Autowrap

The autowrap function controls whether your terminal is held when the screen is full of data, or if the screen is automatically overlaid with new data. If you do not have autowrap turned on, you need to press enter to clear information on the panel.

To turn on autowrap, issue AUTOWRAP 10.

This instruction makes the NetView console wait 10 seconds before the screen is cleared of information and shows the next page of messages that are buffered. You can set other time if you want. Setting a value of 0 flushes the buffer and returns to real-time monitoring.

To stop autowrap, issue AUTOWRAP NO.

This instruction means that you have to manually press Enter to clear the information on the screen and see the next set of messages.

Getting messages

To monitor messages, you can enter the INGNTFY command. A list of all currently defined Notify Operators are displayed. Some operators might be predefined in your automation policy.

```
AOFKAANT          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1 of 1
Domain ID = IPUFJ  ----- INGNTFY -----          Date = 09/16/18
Operator ID = YUE                                     Time = 08:25:00

Cmd:  A Add      C Show/Change settings  D Delete    0 Turn OFF msg receiving

Cmd Operator System  Log Rcv Description          Classes
-----
_  SYSOPS  AOC4    Y  Y  MVS CONSOLE          44 45 46 50 51 52 80

Command ==>
F1=Help      F2=End          F3=Return      F6=Roll
F9=Refresh   F12=Retrieve
```

Messages that are monitored by the SYSOPS pseudo-id get echoed onto the SysLog and Master Consoles.

To add yourself as a new message receiver, enter an A as a command against any of the existing entries.

```

AOFKAASN          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs
Domain ID = IPUFJ  ----- INGNTFY -----   Date = 09/16/18
Operator ID = YUE                                     Time = 08:28:16

Status/Action => ADD      Operator status:
                   ON      - Set your notifications ON
                   OFF     - Set your notifications OFF
                   ADD     - Add or Modify an operator
                   DELETE  - Remove an operator
                   QUERY   - Look up an operator
Operator ID   => _____ Operator for ADD, DELETE or QUERY
Classes      => 44 45 46 50 51 52 80
Description  => MVS CONSOLE

Held Messages - Information   => _   Immediate Action   => _
                Eventual Action => _   Immediate Decision => _
                System Wait    => _

Target        => AOC4      System name, domain ID or sysplex name

AOF710A VERIFY/REVISE INPUT AND THEN PRESS ENTER
Command ==>> _____
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return      F6=Roll
                                           F12=Retrieve

```

Messages within SA z/OS are organized into classes, and they are used on the **INGNTFY** panel to select the messages that you want to see.

| Table 9. SA z/OS message classes (partial) | |
|--|--|
| Class code | Description |
| 40 | All Automation Agent messages. OK for testing, but can become congested when automation is working hard. |
| 46 | User intervention is required. Automation wants an operator to do something. |
| 50 | Critical Threshold exceeded messages. Relevant resources are automatically recovered. |
| 80 | All Automation Manager messages. OK for testing, but can become congested when automation is working hard. |
| 81 | Intervention is required. Issued for resources where SA z/OS thinks operator intervention is required. |
| 82 | Automation is denied. SA z/OS wants to do something to a resource but the automation flag is off. |
| 90 | Infrastructure. Issued if the Automation Manager encounters a problem. |

A basic set of messages for an operator to monitor are 46, 50, 81, 82 and 90. For a full table of the message classes, see "Message Classes" in *IBM Z System Automation Messages and Codes*.

On the INGNTFY panel, specify your NetView user ID, the classes of messages you want to receive, and then press Enter.

Press PF3 to exit the panel and press PF9 to refresh the list of notification operators.

Stopping and restarting the message flow

If you want to stop receiving messages, use the o command code on the **INGNTFY** panel.

From the NetView console, you can type this command to turn off messages: INGNTFY OFF.

You can turn back on messages by typing this command: INGNTFY ON.

There is no confirmation message when used this way.

Message display

If you are a messages receiver defined in the **INGNTFY** and message notification is enabled, the monitored messages that are displayed on your NetView console appear as follows:

```
NV63 SA42 NM                Tivoli NetView  IPUFJ YUE      09/18/19 08:39:37
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  SYSVAPPL/APL/AOC5; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION
|         INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  SYSVIPLC/APL/AOC5; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION
|         INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  SYSVSSI/APL/AOC5; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION
|         INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  TCPIP/APL/AOC5; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION
|         INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  TSO/APL/AOC5; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  VLF/APL/AOC5; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  VTAM/APL/AOC5; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION INHIBITE
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  JES2MON/MTR/AOC5; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION
|         INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  AOCAPLEX/DMN; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  LNXDMN/DMN; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  CSM_AOCA/REF/AOCAPLEX; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION
|         INHIBITED
| IPUFJ   HSAL6012E  CSM_AOCB/REF/AOCAPLEX; INTERVENTION REQUIRED; AUTOMATION
|         INHIBITED
=X= ***
```

The messages are color-coded according to severity – Green (OK), Yellow (Warning), Red (Problem).

Held messages

If you asked for the messages to be held on the **INGNTFY** panel, the messages move to the top of the panel when the screen is cleared. They remain there until you place your cursor on them and press Enter.

You can use the DM utility command to remove the messages: `DM *`.

This command deletes all held messages. In general, you hold important messages.

Message help

You can use help to get details about a message: `HELP messageID`. For example, **HELP HSAL6020I** returns the corresponding message explanation.

```
HSAL6020I resource; AWAITING AUTOMATION
```

Explanation: The resource is automatable, but is waiting for prerequisites to be satisfied. These could be either dependencies or triggers.

The variable resource shows the name of the resource.

System Action: Automation waits until the prerequisites for automation are satisfied and then starts processing.

Operator Response: If the prerequisites involve operator action, for example, manually setting a trigger, check that this was done.

System Programmer Response: None.

Classes: 80, 84.

Starting and stopping resources

Default availability

In your automation policy, each resource has a Default Desired Status setting.

The possible values for the setting are as follows:

Table 10. Default Desired Status settings

| Default Desired Status setting | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Always | The resource is always up. In the absence of any other instruction, the resource is started and is recovered if it fails. This is usually the most common setting. |
| On Demand | The resource is up if it is needed and it is down otherwise. If the resource is needed to support a resource that you must start, then this resource is started and recovered if it fails. If the demand for it goes away, it is shut down. |
| As Is | Automation does not start or stop the resource unless instructed to do so. If the resource is running, it is left alone, but it is not recovered if it fails. If it is down, it is also left alone. Use this status setting for resources that you do not want automation to take action. |

There is some inference of these settings through the parent-child tree, with the Automation Manager working out an effective Default Desired State for each resource. The INGINFO panel shows the value:

```
Desired Available      : Always
```

The Default Desired Status provides the background availability goals that you are working with as an operator. It explains that the automation with the on demand setting can take your commands and *amplify* them, if, for example, you ask SA z/OS to stop the only resource that is providing demand for a chain of on demand resources. Then SA z/OS shuts down all the resources in the chain in response to your request to stop the one resource at the bottom. SA z/OS is working to minimize the dependencies in running your system. If it causes operational problems, then discuss the matter with your automation administrator.

Groups

Groups of resources are covered in [“Application Groups”](#) on page 102, but note that any non-passive group overrides the Default Desired Status settings of all of its members. You start and stop groups the same way that you start and stop application resources.

Persistent requests

The mechanism that SA z/OS provides for operators to request resources to be started and stopped is a persistent request-based mechanism.

When you request a resource to be started or stopped, SA z/OS stores that fact. The requests interface with the automation by changing the resource’s Desired Status setting. If there is a request from an operator against the resource, its Desired Status setting is set to the value that the operator requested.

If you ask for a resource to be stopped, SA z/OS stops it. It is kept down until you cancel that request. If you ask for a resource to be started, SA z/OS brings it up and recovers it if it fails. It is kept up until you cancel that request. When you tell SA z/OS to stop or start a resource, you are changing its Desired state (overriding the default Desired state) until further notice.

The expectation here is that all regular starting and stopping of resources is automated through one or more SA z/OS schedules, the default settings, or both. So operators take direct control of a resource to stop it or start it under exceptional circumstances. The correct action after the operators complete their action is to cancel the request against the resource to return control of it to SA z/OS. The operators must *not* issue a request for the counter action. Use request and cancel, not request and counter-request.

Request priorities

If there are multiple requests against a resource from different sources, for example, an operator and a schedule, then the request priority is used to determine which request wins and actually sets the resources Desired status. The priorities are divided into three broad bands, LOW, HIGH and FORCE. FORCE is only used by operators and for certain scenarios where an automated shutdown of a dependent resource is required in response to the failure of the supporting resource. Within each priority band, requests from the Operator have the highest priority.

For example, if you put a DOWN request in at 6:00 a.m. (causing the resource to be stopped), and at 7:00 a.m. a schedule puts in an UP request. Then, the resource remains down and is not started at 7:00 a.m. because the higher priority operator request is still present against the resource.

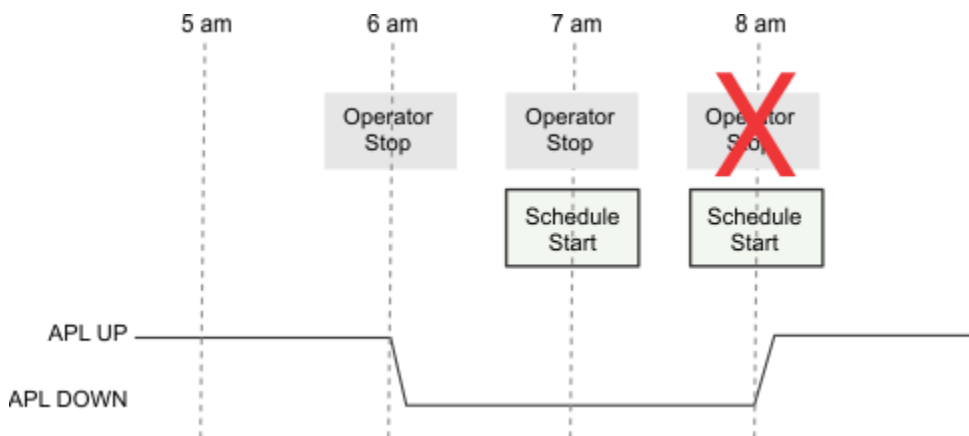


Figure 18. Operator Request Priorities to hold down Resource

When you complete the necessary actions to bring the resource down, cancel your stop request to return the resource to SA z/OS's control. SA z/OS can then start it in response to, for example, a schedule request.

Votes

A request asks for the Desired state of a resource to be set to a specific state. The automation model, however, contains many resources that are connected by various dependencies, which generally serve to prevent resources from being started and stopped. Consider a request to stop JES2; it has many children, all of which place a condition on JES2 shutdown that the children are shut down first. Expecting an operator to know and manually request that each of these children is stopped is unreasonable. Thus, objects that represent the request and its action get propagated through the resource structure. They are called *votes*.

The propagation of votes to resources depends on the action that the votes represent and the relationships that are present within the structure. Votes for stop requests tend to be propagated to child resources that are dependent on the stopping of the resource. Votes for start requests tend to get propagated to parents that are supporters of the start of the resource.

Each resource examines all of the votes that are passed to it and selects the one with the highest priority. The priority comes from the request that originated the vote. In a tie breaker, for example, votes from two or more requests from the same source (OPERATOR, SCHEDULE, and so on) are present, and a vote to be UP beats a vote to be DOWN.

Locked votes

When you are working with SA z/OS, you might encounter a *locked vote*. Locked votes occur because the resources did not reach a finite state yet. When you request SA z/OS to stop a resource, it starts issuing commands from a list of shutdown commands until the resource actually comes down. If the resource does not stop, SA z/OS posts it to an error status. While the agent is working, the vote that triggered the request against the resource is locked. No further change can occur. The agent goes from

half way through shutting a resource down to starting it. At the end of the shutdown process (successful or otherwise), the vote is unlocked. You then replace it with a more forceful shutdown sequence if it fails.

Starts follow a similar process, but during a start you can override the lock by specifying INTERRUPT=YES on your INGREQ request, replacing the start vote with, for example, a shutdown vote. However, there is no guarantee that the default shutdown sequence actually works.

INGREQ command

INGREQ is the main dialog for entering requests to be sent to the Automation Manager.

You can enter a request directly, through any of the available front ends or from the **INGLIST** panel with commands B (Start) or C (Stop). When not started directly, some of the input fields are prefilled.

```

INGKYRU0          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Page 1 of 2
Domain ID = IPUFJ  ----- INGREQ -----          Date = 09/07/18
Operator ID = YUE                                     Time = 10:03:50

Resource => RMF/APL/AOC4          format: name/type/system
Target   => _____          System name, domain ID or sysplex name

Request  => _____          Request type (START/UP, STOP/DOWN or CANCEL)
Type     => NORM                 Type of processing (NORM/IMMED/FORCE/user) or ?
Scope   => _____          Request scope (ONLY/CHILDREN/ALL)
Priority => LOW                 Priority of request (FORCE/HIGH/LOW)
Expire   => _____          Expiration date(yyyy-mm-dd), time(hh:mm)
AutoRemove => _____        - see help for list
Restart => NO                 Restart resource after shutdown (YES/NO)
Override => NO                 (ALL/NO/TRG/FLG/DPY/STS)
Verify   => YES                 Check affected resources (YES/NO/WTOR)
Comment  => _____

Appl Params => _____

AOF710A VERIFY/REVISE INPUT AND THEN PRESS ENTER
Command ==>>
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return      F6=Roll
F8=NextPnl   F12=Retrieve

```

The most important things on the panel are the resource name, the requested action (START or STOP) and the Restart option.

To start a resource, enter its resource name, START as the request and press Enter. To stop a resource, do the same but with STOP as the request.

You now see a verification panel:

```

AOFKVFY1          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1 of 2
Domain Id . : IPUFJ  ----- INGREQ -----          Date . . : 09/07/18
Operator Id : YUE                                     Time . . :
10:28:19

Verify affected resources for request STOP

CMD: S show overrides  T show trigger details  V show votes
Cmd Name   Type System  TRG SVP  W Action Type      Observed Stat
-----
_ RMF      APL  AOC4          Y STOP  NORM     AVAILABLE
_ RMFGAT   APL  AOC4          Y STOP  NORM     AVAILABLE

Command ==>>
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return      F9=Refresh      F10=GO      F11=CANCEL      F6=Roll
F12=Retrieve

```

The panel lists the resources that are affected by the action, the resources that votes are directly propagated to. A stop vote is propagated to the children resource RMFGAT/APL/AOC4. Yes (Y) under **W** column indicates that the vote is considered by SA z/OS as the "winning" vote, the highest priority vote on the resource.

Verify whether the list of affected resources is acceptable or not. If acceptable, press PF10 to send the request to the Automation Manager. It then takes the actions that you requested.

```

AOFKMSG0          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 2
Domain Id . : IPUFJ  ----- INGREQ -----          Date . . : 09/07/18
Operator Id : YUE                                     Time . . : 10:45:12

Sel System      Message
-----
   AOC4      AOF302I      07:45:12 : REQUEST INGREQ STOP BY YUE IS COMPLETED FOR
                    RMF/APL/AOC4

```

Next, a message is displayed indicating your request is completed.

INGVOTE command – purging your request

The request that you just added with the INGREQ dialog remains in the Automation Manager until you remove it. To remove the vote, use the INGVOTE command.

The INGVOTE command runs against a single resource and shows you all of the votes and requests that accumulated against it.

```

INGKYRQ0          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 5
Domain Id . : IPUFJ  ----- INGVOTE -----          Date . . : 09/07/18
Operator Id : YUE                                     Sysplex = AOC4PLEX          Time . . : 10:45:26

Resource => RMF/APL/AOC4
Target   => _____ System name, domain ID or sysplex name

Desired Available..: Always

Cmd: C cancel request  K Kill request  S show request details
Cmd Action WIN Request/Vote Data
-----
_  STOP  Y  Request   : MakeUnAvailable
          Created  : 2018-09-07 10:50:13
          Originator : OPER_YUE(YUE)
          Priority  : 01720000          Should Be Down - Operator
          Status   : Winning/

Satisfied

Command ==> _____

F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return    F6=Roll
              F9=Refresh   F12=Retrieve

```

In this case, the request is entered against RMF, so you can kill it directly by entering a K against it. (C does the same thing, but goes through a verification panel).

If you look at RMFGAT before canceling the request, you see this information:

```

INGKYR00          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 5
Domain Id . : IPUFJ  ----- INGVOTE -----      Date . . : 09/07/18
Operator Id : YUE           Sysplex = AOC4PLEX      Time . . : 12:37:30

Resource  =>  RMFGAT/APL/AOC4
Target    =>  _____ System name, domain ID or sysplex name

Desired Available..: Always

Cmd: C cancel request  K Kill request    S show request details
Cmd Action WIN Request/Vote Data
-----
STOP     Y  Vote      : MakeUnAvailable
          From Req.  : MakeUnAvailable for RMF/APL/AOC4
          Created   : 2018-09-07 10:50:13
          Originator: OPERATOR_YUE(YUE)
          Priority  : 01720000      Should Be Down - Operator

Command ==>> _____

F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return    F6=Roll
F9=Refresh   F12=Retrieve

```

The INGVOTE command indicates that it is a vote, not a request, and an input field is not displayed for it. The **From Req.** field indicates the resource that the request was entered against. You have to run the INGREQ REQ=CANCEL command against that resource if you want to cancel the request behind the vote.

Application Groups

Application Groups (APG) are active automation elements that manage the availability of a small set of applications.

For example, a group might be all the resources that are needed to run a CICS or an IMS. Or, at a higher level, a group might be a complete application, consisting of subgroups to manage the complex resources that are needed to make the application work.

The advantages of groups are that they automatically manage the availability of the resources they are looking after. They provide you with a single point of control to request that the resources are stopped or started. The down side is that if an operator does not tell the groups what he wants, the groups can end up working at cross purposes.

Application group types

There are three types of Application Groups (APG) available within SA z/OS:

BASIC

In a BASIC application group, all of its components must be available before the group is considered to be available.

MOVE

In a MOVE application group, exactly one of its components must be available before the group is considered to be available. In MOVE groups, you can specify alternative components to start if their primary component fails to start.

SERVER

In a SERVER application group, any number of components can be specified that must be available before the group is considered to be available. In SERVER groups, you can specify what happens if their components fail to start.

For more information of application group, see [“Grouping support”](#) on page 5.

Relationships

Relationships for a group work on the group and are passed onto the group’s members.

If a group is a child of a resource, every member of the group is also considered to be a child of the resource, when SA z/OS works out what can be stopped and started. There is an exception for Move and Server groups. Move and Server groups allow their members to be stopped (provided the group as a whole is not being stopped) while their stop dependency is unsatisfied. The set of active members of the Move and Server groups can be changed.

Runmodes

Runmodes are not groups, but they can provide a similar function at some levels.

Runmodes are defined as sets of runtokens that are used to tag individual resources. You then select the runmode that you want to be active on a system. The INGRUN command can be used to activate or deactivate a particular runmode. It is suggested that runmodes rather than large groups of unrelated resources are used for "bulk" application control on a system.

For more information about Runmodes, see "Using Runmodes" in *IBM Z System Automation User's Guide*.

Operating Application Groups

You start and stop groups with the same commands, INGREQ and INGVOTE, that you use to operate standard APL resources. These commands request that the group is started or stopped according to its predefined policies.

Operating Group Members

Operations on group members are not recommended because your instructions are in conflict with the groups.

Move and Server groups activate a different resource, while Basic groups decide to shut down the whole group. All types of groups can override your directive. Or, the groups delay a directive until some recovery action is taken to reduce its impact upon availability.

If you must use application groups, you can use the INGREQ and INGVOTE commands as for any other resource; however, watch for unexpected reactions to your instructions.

Managing Application Groups

With Basic groups, there is nothing that you can do to isolate individual members. With Move and Server groups, you have the option of modifying the groups preferences to temporarily override the policy set for the group in the Customization Dialog.

You can use this facility to, for example, change the member that a move group selects to be active.

To do so, issue the INGGROUP command and specify the name of the group that you want to manage.

```

INGKYGRA          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs
Domain ID = IPUFH ----- INGGROUP ----- Date = 09/08/18
Operator ID = YUE          Sysplex = AOC2PLEX          Time = 09:01:30

```

Specify or revise the following data:

```

Target => _____ System name, domain ID or sysplex name
Action => _____ EXCLUDE-AVOID-INCLUDE or ACTIVATE-PACIFY or
ADJUST or RESET DEFAULT or OVERRIDES, POLICY or
RECYCLE-CANCEL

Opt.Parms => _____
Group(s) => PNEST/APG
_____
_____
System(s) => _____
_____
Command ===> _____
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return    F4=Members   F6=Roll
F10=G0       F12=Retrieve

```

Press PF4 to show the members and the policy for them:

```

INGKYGRB          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1    of 2
Domain Id . : IPUFH ----- INGGROUP ----- Date . . : 09/18/18
Operator Id : YUE          Sysplex = AOC2PLEX          Time . . : 09:24:40

Group: PNEST/APG          Nature: Server Passive: NO    Suspend:
Description: SERVER APG, AVT2, members NEST1, NEST2
Excluded :
Avoided :
Mode      : Normal      Availability Target: 2    Adjust: 0    Result=> 2
Satisfactory Target=>    Adjust: 0

Rolling Recycle: None

Name      Type System    Pref Adj    Result Avl  Eff  Stat Act  Sus
-----
PNEST1    APG  AOC2      700  0     700  Yes  950  Sel  --  --
PNEST2    APG  AOC2      700  0     700  Yes  950  Sel  --  --

Command ===> _____
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return    F9=Refresh   F10=G0       F11=Reset    F6=Roll
F12=Retrieve

```

The **Result** column can be edited. If you enter a new preference value for the member, the software calculates an adjustment to be applied to the base policy value to make the resulting preference the value that you specified. The **Act** column indicates any actions that are likely to be taken as a result of applying your change.

- To force a member to be stopped, enter a result of 1.
- To force a member to be started, enter a result greater than the highest value in the **Eff** column.
- To return to the default values specified in your automation policy, press PF11.

A table of valid preference values is documented in the *IBM Z System Automation User's Guide*.

After the changes, press PF10 to activate those changes. If you exit the dialog with PF3, your changes are discarded.

You can also, for a Server group, change the values of the Availability Target and Satisfactory Target fields. The Availability target sets the number of group members that are started. The Satisfactory target specifies a lower number that have to be started for the group's dependencies to be considered satisfied. For example, if five members are started, you can set the satisfactory target to 2 to begin starting resources that are dependent on the group while the remaining three members are still initializing.

These panels are also available for Basic groups, but you cannot change anything of Basic groups.

Automation policy management

Customization and policies

To work, SA z/OS requires a model of your application workload and some policy definitions that characterize your environment.

This information is entered through an ISPF application that is called the Customization Dialog that is provided as a part of SA z/OS. The data in the model is stored in a data set known as a Policy Database (PDB). The PDB gets built (compiled) into another data set called System Operations Configuration File (SOCNTL) that is used by SA z/OS at run time. The SOCNTL file then must be copied onto each system that loads its automation policy from it.

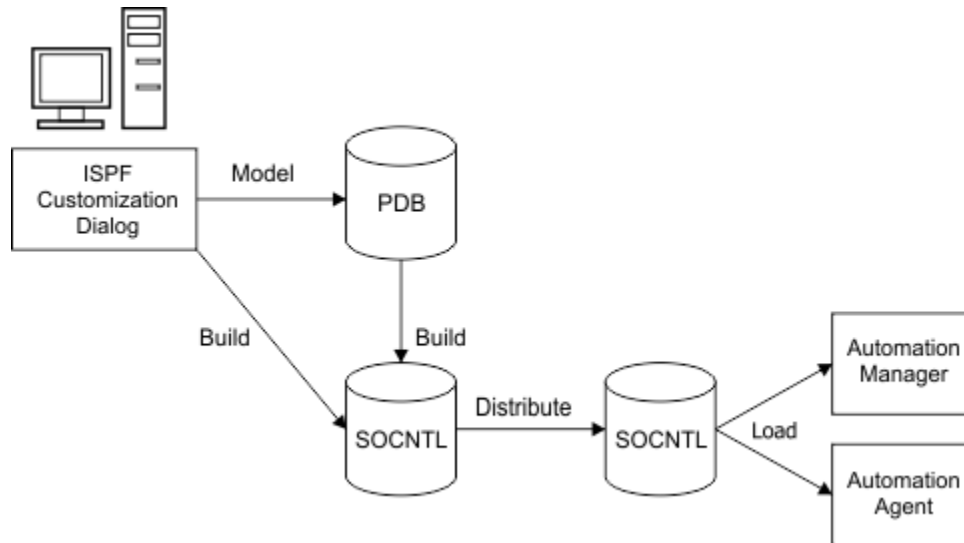


Figure 19. Automation Policy Lifecycle

The SOCNTL file is defined to the Automation Manager task, usually through its HSAPRMxx member, which resides in a data set in your systems PARMLIB concatenation. The SOCNTL file can be anywhere on your system where both the Automation Manager and the Automation Agent can read it. Although, you can use a generation data group (GDG) for the deployed version of your SOCNTL file, it is not strictly required.

When the Automation Manager initializes, it pulls the name of the SOCNTL file that the Automation Manager is meant to use out of the HSAPRMxx member and loads. Then, the Automation Manager processes the parts of the SOCNTL file it is supposed to load. An SOCNTL file data set contains data for many systems. So the Automation Manager first determines which files are required for use by both the Automation Manager and the Automation Agent before the Automation Manager loads them.

When the Automation Agent initializes, it requests from the Automation Manager which SOCNTL data set it is meant to use. The Automation Manager responds with the name of the data set that is loaded and the agent then loads its corresponding files from the SOCNTL data set.

Note: The data that is loaded by the Automation Manager includes a Customization Timestamp. The time stamp identifies the last time that the data was edited in the Customization Dialog before the SOCNTL data set was built. The time stamp is included in the response sent to the agent and is checked against the time stamp that the agent extracts from the data that is going to load. If the two time stamps do not match, the agent refuses to proceed with the load and you do not have automation for your system. If this mismatch happens, use the MVS MODIFY command to modify the Automation Manager and request it to load a new automation configuration file.

For example, if your Automation Manager loads an automation policy that you built yesterday, when it comes up and you overwrite the SOCNTL file with a policy that was built today, when you stop and restart the Automation Agent, there is an issue. The Agent refuses to load the automation policy from the SOCNTL file because the time stamps do not match.

To fix the situation, instruct the Automation Manager to load the new configuration data with a modify command:

```
F INGEAMSA, REFRESH, SOCNTL_dataset_name
```

The Automation Manager loads the new configuration data and token and then instructs the agent to load them. Because the tokens now match, the agent can proceed.

COLD, WARM, and HOT starts

The Automation Manager maintains data in the following data sets that are used if it fails or is restarted.

| File | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Takeover file | This dataset functions as a cache for the Automation Manager (AM). It contains the current internal state data for the AM. The file is specified in the AM's parameter member HSAPRMxx. |
| SYSOPS Control File (SOCNTL file) | The SYSOPS Control File is a partitioned dataset containing the SA policy configuration for the Automation Manager and the automation agent. It's content is the result of an SA policy build within the Customization Dialog. The file is specified in the AM's parameter member HSAPRMxx. |
| Schedule override file | This dataset stores data about service period overrides. The file is allocated in the AM start-up JCL as DD name HSAOVR. |
| Configuration file | This dataset stores the name of the current SOCNTL dataset in use. The file is allocated in the AM start-up JCL as DD name HSACFGIN. |

There are three different start options for the Automation Manager:

| Actions | Description |
|---------|---|
| COLD | Reads the SOCNTL data set name from HSAPRMxx member. In case of a COLD start, the AM reads SA policy configuration from the SOCNTL data only. The existing schedule data in the Schedule override file and Takeover data in the Takeover file get erased. |
| WARM | Reads the SOCNTL dataset name from HSAPRMxx member. The AM reads SA policy configuration from the SOCNTL data and the schedule data from the Schedule override file. The existing Takeover data in the Takeover file gets erased. |
| HOT | Reads the current SA policy configuration from the currently loaded SOCNTL dataset name, restores the Takeover data from the Takeover file and restores the Schedule data from the Schedule override file. |

After the Automation Manager starts, the Automation Agents are instructed to analyze the systems and return status data for all applications that the agents are automating. Other data that is neither SOCNTL nor Schedule data is preserved only during a HOT start. Schedule data is preserved during a WARM or a HOT start (see Table 1).

Whether you start an automation manager from the console using the HOT start type or whether a Secondary Automation Manager (SAM) takes over from the current Primary Automation Manager (PAM), is technically the same. In both cases, the Takeover and Schedule data is used to initialize the automation manager.

If you lose both, the Primary manager and the Secondary manager, you can start a new Automation Manager with a HOT start. The HOT start attempts to take over as a PAM from the data that is left in the files. The command that is used would be as follows:

S INGEAMSA ,JOBNAME=AM ,SUB=MSTR ,TYPE=HOT

The command does not work if there is already an Automation Manager that is running on the system (because that is already the Primary manager). In this situation, the newly started manager becomes a SAM.

Although it is common practice among customers to hardcode the Automation Manager's start type as HOT, unexpected and unwanted behavior follows a prolonged system or automation outage. The automation gets restored to exactly the state that it was in when the failure occurred. If the Automation Manager was stopping something at the time, it continues to do so after the HOT start is complete. The goal of a HOT start is to enable a SAM to take over if the PAM fails or is shut down. A gap of no more than 60-120 seconds is expected. If the system is restarted between when automation last ran and when it is being started, SA z/OS automatically purges all requests that are flagged as being purged during the system's next IPL.

Manager data persistence during a COLD or WARM start

The default recommended type to start the IBM Z System Automation Automation Manager is HOT.

You might occasionally need to perform a WARM or COLD start for Program Temporary Fix (PTF) application or problem recovery.

As described in the “COLD, WARM, and HOT starts” on page 106, different parts of the information are erased depending on the start type. The data lost can include votes, triggers, event states, resource states, and any operator overrides or changes made with, INGSET , INGSCHED , and INGGROUP.

The following table provides a by- command-level overview of the data affected by a warm or cold start:

| Command | Related data | Persisted in |
|----------|--|------------------------|
| INGAMS | Agent suspension | Takeover file |
| INGDYN | Dynamic resource instances actively running | Takeover file |
| INGEVENT | Event states such as SET, UNSET | Takeover file |
| INGGROUP | Group member states, roles, preference values,availability/ satisfactory targets | Takeover file |
| INGMOVE | Active member deviating from policy definition | Takeover file |
| INGREQ | Overrides to automation goals for a specific resource (START/STOP requests) | Takeover file |
| INGRUN | Active runmode (results: see INGREQ) | Takeover file |
| INGSCHED | Overrides to schedule definitions | Schedule override file |
| INGSET | Start-/Stoptypes, Start-/ Stopparms | Takeover file |
| INGSTX | Status items | Takeover file |
| INGSUSP | Resource suspension | Takeover file |
| INGVARS | Shared variables across the manager complex | Takeover file |

As mentioned in the preceding table, most of the data persisted in the Takeover file.

Possible commands that can be used to review persisted data that is lost prior to a COLD or WARM start:

1. **INGAMS STATUS or INGAMS XSTATUS**

Display suspended agents

2. **INGVOTE**

Display all requests and analyze the results

3. **DISPEVTS, DISPEVT, INGTRIG, DISPTRIG**

Determine events and triggers for defined resources

4. **INGGROUP resname ACTION=MEMBERS**

Show all group settings and compare to defaults to determine if operator overrides were done

5. **INGVARS GET * ***

Review user defined variables if INGVARS is used in customer rexx procedures

6. **INGSCHED resname REQ=OVR DAYS=nnn (resname type = APL or SVP)**

Review any schedule overrides that were made

7. **INGSTX QUERY ***

Query any status items set for the local system

8. **INGLIST**

Scan the results for each resource. Check setting of Manager automation flag, resource suspension

For programmatic access, you must add the optional parameter OUTMODE=LINE to the supported commands.

Manage your System Operations Control File (SOCNTL)

The Automation Manager tracks the location of the SOCNTL data set in its files, and if an agent gets recycled, it asks the Automation Manager the location of the SOCNTL data set.

The Automation Manager then sends it the name of the SOCNTL data set and the customization token it saved from its SOCNTL data. Then, the agent finds the SOCNTL data set on disk and checks its customization token. If you have, for example, overwritten the SOCNTL data set with a newer one, the agent finds it, but does not load it because the customization tokens do not match.

To recover from a token mismatch, use the command that is given at the end of [“Customization and policies”](#) on page 105.

If you do not want the new configuration that is loaded now, you can find a copy of the old configuration. If the data set name is different, use the modify command to tell the Automation Manager to reload it. If you cannot do that, you cannot use automation until it is acceptable to activate the new configuration. Alternatively, your automation administrator can attempt to rebuild the old configuration in the Customization Dialog.

As this situation is not preferable, there are two available techniques to manage the versions of the SOCNTL data set.

Simple data sets

If you are going to manage your SOCNTL data set as a simple data set, you need to use a strong naming convention:

| Data Set | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| MY.SOCNTL.OLD | The data set you last used in production. |
| MY.SOCNTL.CURRENT | The data set you are currently using in production. |
| MY.SOCNTL.NEW | The next data set to use. |

New SOCNTL data sets are installed by overwriting the MY.SOCNTL.NEW data set. When you activate a new configuration, copy CURRENT over OLD and NEW over CURRENT, then load the updated configuration. The copying is best done with a batch job. To instruct the Automation Manager to load the overwritten policy from inside the Automation Agent, use the INGAMS command:

```
INGAMS REFRESH,CFG=*
```

INGAMS instructs the Automation Manager to reload its configuration from the data set that it is using (which is MY.SOCNTL.CURRENT). If you want to switch it to the old SOCNTL, use:

```
INGAMS REFRESH,CFG='MY.SOCNTL.OLD'
```

Remember to change the setting back to MY.SOCNTL.CURRENT when it is appropriate to do so.

Generation Data Groups

It is recommended that you use a Generation Data Group (GDG) to hold your SOCNTL data. The GDG avoids many of the complications of using simple data sets. Although working with them is a little more complicated, you generally have to use batch jobs to update them. The benefit significantly outweighs the cost.

A GDG is a data set that automatically maintains its history. When you copy a new SOCNTL data set on top of it, the old one is still kept as an accessible data set. You can configure the number of generations of the data set that are kept. Typically five are used for SOCNTLs, although you can have more if you want.

The command to load an SOCNTL from a GDG is:

```
F AM,REFRESH,MY.SOCNTL.GDG(0)
```

or

```
INGAMS REFRESH,CFG=MY.SOCNTL.GDG(0)
```

The commands instruct it to load the current generation. What it stores to its file, however, is the actual name of the file on disk, MY.SOCNTL.GDG.G0012V00, for example. If an updated SOCNTL is written to the GDG, it is saved as file MY.SOCNTL.GDG.G0013V00. If the agent must reload the old configuration (for example, generation 12) the file is still available on disk for the agent to load it. The 12th data set is deleted after generation 18 is created (assuming you are keeping five generations).

To activate a new configuration with GDGs, issue:

```
INGAMS REFRESH,CFG=*(0)
```

The current generation of the GDG is available.

To step back to an older configuration, issue:

```
INGAMS REFRESH,CFG=*(-1)
```

It is up to you to track which older generation is the one you want to revert to, if the new configuration does not work. The INGAMS 'Show Details' subcommand (B) shows you which data set you are currently using when issued against the PAM:

```
INGKYAM3          SA z/OS - Command Dialogs      Line 23  of 51
Domain ID  = IPUFJ  -----  INGAMS  -----      Date = 09/14/19
Operator ID = YUE          Sysplex = AOC4PLEX      Time = 05:27:12
```

```
Diagnostic Info
Snapshot size      : 4868036
Number of resources : 229
Number of requests : 37
Number group requests : 34
History records    : 192987
Max History records : 262144
```

```
Config dataset name : BUMU.E2E.V420.ACF
Config member       : HSAZ997
```

```
          Z997CRES  STRUCTURE  20190914105130
          Z997CSCH  SCHEDULE   20190914105130
          Z999CLGC  STRUCTURE  20190914104636
```

```
Config token       : 20190914105130FF097FD72827
Config version     : 01
```

```
Command ==>
```

```
F1=Help      F2=End      F3=Return    F6=Roll
F7=Backward  F9=Refresh   F12=Retrieve
```

You have to scroll down to see the **Config dataset name**.

The risk when you use GDGs is that you copy so many "new" SOCNTL data sets in, your current SOCNTL data set falls off the bottom of the stack. Use a staging data set as a remedy and copy the SOCNTL data into the GDG just before you go to activate it. If you find your current data set is getting close to the bottom of the stack, you can copy it into a temporary data set. Then, write it back to the top of the stack and tell the Automation Manager to switch to it.

Chapter 7. Processor Hardware Interfaces

With the Processor Hardware Interfaces' System Automation component, users can manage IBM mainframe hardware at an enterprise scope.

By working with this component, you can achieve the following purposes:

- Consolidate, reduce, and automate manual Hardware Management Console (HMC) operations for IBM Z hardware.
- Use the same user interface and automation environments that System Automation provides for application and system management.
- Satisfy specific hardware operation and automation requirements by having the choice between two interfaces, different in function scope and connectivity.

Related Hardware Documentation

The following documentation contains processor hardware information, relevant to the processor hardware interface:

- *IBM Z SNMP Application Programming Interfaces*

Go to the [IBM Resource Link](#) (Library tab) online facility to download the publications that are valid for your processor.

Introduction and Overview

The processor hardware interfaces provide the automation and operation base to monitor and control IBM Z mainframe processor hardware with the System Automation product. The two interfaces are listed as follows:

Processor Operations

Processor Operations is based on TCP/IP and SNMP protocols. Processor Operations runs hardware commands and receives hardware events from the supported mainframes. Instead of using TCP/IP and SNMP, communication can also be redirected by using the Base Control Program internal interface (BCPii) which is not dependent on external network protocols.

INTERNAL connection path

As the identifier 'internal' indicates, this connection path uses a connection protocol that is provided by z/OS, called Base Control Program internal interface (BCPii).

Mainframes That Are Supported

- IBM Z (IBM z13[®]/z13s[®] or later).

Scope of Control

Enterprise-wide processor scope.

Connectivity and Functionality at a Glance

System Automation can monitor and control all Central Processor Complexes (CPCs). That includes all configured LPARs, systems, and z/VM guests that are running on these CPCs.

Figure 20 on page 112 shows a type 3931 z16 processor.

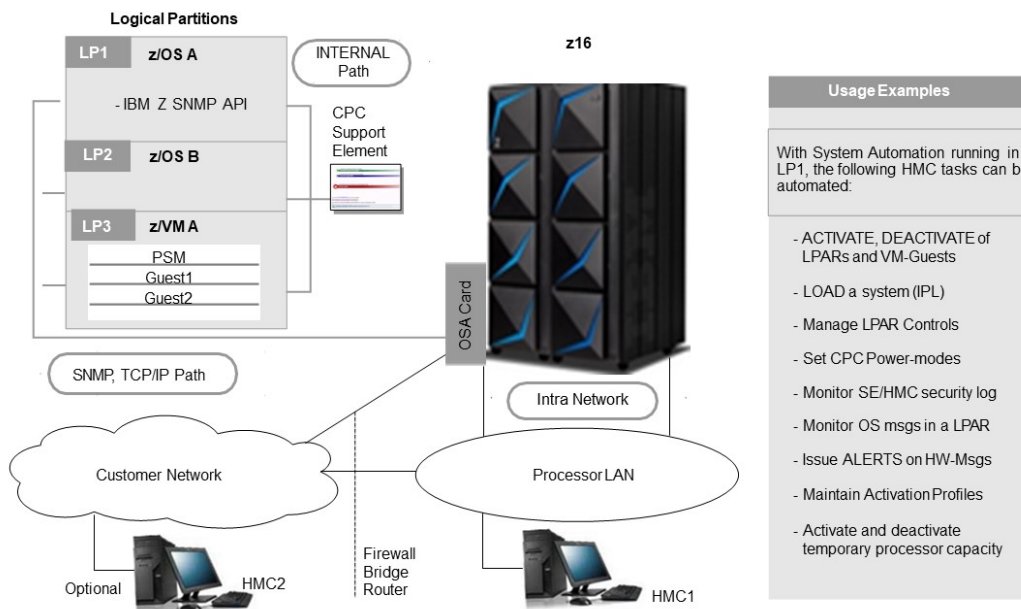


Figure 20. Processor Hardware Interfaces

Figure Annotations

z16

Other supported IBM Z mainframe types (IBM z13/z13s or later) are also valid.

CPC Support Element (SE)

The processor hardware interfaces use the Systems Management functions of the SE to operate the CPC and its LPARs. SE customization is required before the processor hardware interfaces can access and use the SE.

HMC1, HMC2

Hardware Management Consoles. At least one HMC is attached and operational in a valid CPC environment. The HMC must be customized before the processor hardware interfaces can use the console.

IBM Z SNMP API

The processor hardware interfaces of System Automation use this API. See [“Related Hardware Documentation”](#) on page 111.

Processor LAN – Customer Network

Together with the CPC and its own Intra Network, a processor LAN environment is available, enabling the SE and HMC communication for one or multiple CPCs. Support Elements are always attached to the processor LAN. An extra HMC, configured for the processor hardware interfaces, might be attached to the Customer Network.

SNMP Path

The Processor Operations hardware interface requires a TCP/IP infrastructure for its SNMP-based communication. It means that in the z/OS LPAR where System Automation is running, an IP Stack must be active with a connection (OSA-card) to the customer network. This enables the communication with an attached HMC. Usually, Firewall/Bridge/Router network components are used

to secure and isolate the two networks. This might require additional customization steps to grant TCP/IP based processor hardware interface communication.

Rather than using TCP/IP and SNMP communication path, you can also define a hostname value of ISQET32. This definition will redirect communication to the CPC and its LPARs over BCPii using INTERNAL path. This is also called 'Hybrid SNMP'.

TCP/IP Path

The communication between Processor Operations and a z/VM guest virtual machine is based on TCP/IP socket service. On the z/VM side, the ProcOps Service Machine (PSM) component of Processor Operations provides this support. See the figure annotation “z/VM, PSM, Guests” on page 113. Similar to the SNMP path, TCP/IP path requires a TCP/IP infrastructure. On the z/VM PSM host side, TCP/IP infrastructure is required.

INTERNAL Path

The Base Control Program internal interface (BCPii) allows communication between the CPC and its LPARs via the SE of the processor. More network elements, such as IP stack, network cards, or routers are not required. For System Automation, the complete physical connection is located inside the CPC cage. Communication to remote CPCs is handled by one or more master HMCs. INTERNAL path is for use by GDPS only.

The BCPii implementation that is used in System Automation is not compatible with the BCPii base component of z/OS. The available z/OS BCPii documentation does not apply for System Automation. Application programs exploiting the z/OS BCPii and System Automation might run concurrently on the same z/OS system.

Logical Partitions

With System Automation active in one LPAR, you can monitor and control each accessible LPAR of your local and remote CPCs. The Processor Operations interface also uses the integrated console of each LPAR for message monitoring and command forwarding. Finally, LPAR hardware commands such as ACTIVATE or LOAD are provided with Processor Operations.

z/OS A, z/OS B, z/VM A

These elements represent the operating systems running in the processor's LPARs. In the [Figure 20 on page 112](#), System Automation is running on partition LP1 on z/OS system A. To monitor and control a system, each one must be defined in the System Automation policy, together with the processor and related connection path (protocol) information.

z/VM, PSM, Guests

The guest machines of a z/VM host, running in an LPAR of the CPC can be managed with Processor Operations. The ProcOps Service Machine (PSM) component of Processor Operations must be installed on the z/VM host system. The PSM provides the required TCP/IP connection services. This support is independent of any z/VM virtual server management that is provided by Unified Resource Manager on IBM zEnterprise Systems.

Usage Examples

Operation, configuration, and recovery tasks for a CPC and its LPARs are performed by using the Hardware Management Console. By using the processor hardware interfaces of System Automation, many of these tasks can be done with the System Automation user interfaces, or run automated.

Preparation and Configuration

Selecting the appropriate Interface to use

To select the appropriate interface to use, you need to consider multiple aspects. One criterion is the interface function set; another is the setup requirements to get the interface working.

| <i>Table 14. Required Hardware and Software Setup Tasks</i> | | |
|---|---|---|
| Required Hardware and Software Setup Tasks | Processor Operations Using TCP/IP and SNMP | Processor Operations Using ISQET32 |
| Microcode level validation | YES (Use IBM Resource Link or contact your IBM Software support to validate if service level recommendations exist for your SE or HMC, related to the API (SNMP, BCPii). If so, the necessary Microcode levels (MCLs) are applied. System Automation has no prerequisite hardware MCLs for its processor hardware interfaces.) | |
| Customize API settings for Support Element | YES (SE, HMC, or both can be specified as the connection end points for a CPC connection in the System Automation Customization Dialog.) | YES |
| Customize API settings for Hardware Management Console | | NO |
| Customer network preparation | YES (Regardless of the Processor Operations connection endpoints, SE or HMC, connectivity between the processor LAN and the customer network is always required.) | NO |
| z/OS IP stack | YES (Processor Operations specifies the IP stack to use for an SE/HMC connection, in case System Automation runs in a multiple IP stack environment. Using a separate IP stack for Processor Operations connections is a way to isolate this IP traffic from regular business traffic.) | NO |
| Z System Automation customization See Chapter 5, “Customization,” on page 33 . | YES | YES |

For more information about these tasks, see the HMC console and the *System z Hardware Management Console Operations Guide* of your CPC.

Preparing the Autotasks

The work of the processor hardware interfaces in System Automation is distributed between the individual user operator tasks and sets of specialized automated operator tasks for each interface. System Automation provides all of the required pre-definitions for these autotasks.

For security purposes, these specialized tasks are assigned to the Automated Operator role with INGAUTO as their default group. For more information, see section "Roles" in chapter "Security and Authorization" of *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Processor Operations

The DSIPARM member AOFOPFPO contains the autotask definitions that are used for Processor Operations. There are more autotasks pre-defined than used by System Automation.

| Predefined Task Range | Used Tasks |
|-----------------------|------------|
| ISQBT001 - ISQBT040 | ISQBT001 |
| ISQCM001 - ISQCM040 | ISQCM001 |

Enabling INTERNAL Communication

Usage of the INTERNAL path depends on the activation of the AUTHW001 and AUTHW002 autotasks.

When System Automation is started, the autotasks that are defined as automated function operators in your automation policy entry Automation Operators are activated. It also activates the connection to your local processor and all defined remote processors.

| Automated Function Name | Autotask Name | Task Function Description |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| HWOPER01 | AUTHW001 | Monitors the Connection |
| HWOPER02 | AUTHW002 | Communication task |

Create an Automated Operators entry of HW_OPERS and define the HWOPER01 and HWOPER02 automated functions. Select each of the automated functions (HWOPER01, HWOPER02) and type the associated autotask name from the table in the **Primary Operator** field. Leave the other fields empty.

```
Automation Operator Definitions          Line 00000001 Col 001 075
Entry Type : Automation Operators      PolicyDB Name   : MYPDB
Entry Name  : HW_OPERS                 Enterprise Name : MYPDB

Line Commands: S (Select), M (Move), B (Before), A (After), R (Repeat)
               I (Insert lines), D (Delete lines)

Cmd AutoFunc Primary Operator Backup Operator Messages for this Operator
___ HWOPER01 AUTHW001          _____
___ HWOPER02 AUTHW002          _____
```

Finally, the HW_OPERS entry must be assigned to the system, where System Automation is supposed to be active. Use the WHERE USED policy of your HW_OPERS entry to assign the system.

For more policy-related information, see "Entry Type Reference" in *IBM Z System Automation Defining Automation Policy*.

Hardware Preparation

Depending on the interface, use the following documentation references provided.

For Processor Operations, follow the SNMP connection instructions. For INTERNAL path (or hostname ISQET32), follow the Base Control Program internal interface (BCPii) connection instructions.

Always use the highest SE/HMC workplace version information. The information about how to navigate and enter the SE/HMC data is related to its user interface view. System z API customization information can be found in these resources:

- See "Traditional SA z/OS Configuration", section "Preparing the Hardware" in *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.
- Equivalent virtual hardware preparation of the Processor Operation support for z/VM guest machines, is documented in "Traditional SA z/OS Configuration", section "Preparing the VM PSM" in *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Hardware Resource Security

System Automation provides the operator role concept and the TARGET command parameter-based security options. For the processor hardware and z/VM guest machine resources, an extra authorization layer is implemented. See the appendix "Controlling Access to the Processor Hardware Functions" in *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

The definition of a PSM security resource profile is required for the Processor Operations z/VM guest system support. Follow the scheme that is described in the appendix "Controlling Access to the Processor Hardware Functions" of *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Ensure the security network name and security resource name parts of the SAF profile name match what you defined in the System Automation Customization Dialog for this PSM processor type.

Customization

CNMSTYLE Customization

For Processor Operations, make sure that the System Automation TOWER.SA statement in your active CNMSTYLE specification includes keyword PROCOPS. Only if so, Processor Operations runs fully enabled.

See the following example tower definition statement in DSIPARM member CNMSTGEN for the recommended location for your additional configurations:

```
*****  
* Final SA license specification      *  
*****  
TOWER = SA  
TOWER.SA = SYSOPS license PROCOPS SATELLITE
```

Building Blocks

The building blocks are managed only if the key elements of the processor hardware interfaces are defined in the System Automation policy. Three policy entry types are important for the hardware interfaces: Processor, System, Enterprise.

Processor (PRO)

This entry defines the local and remote processors (CPCs) that you want to control. The entry includes definitions that are required to access the mainframe and details about each processor partition that you want to manage, such as partition name and the system name that is running in this partition.

For example, you define a processor that is called PROC1 with an LPAR of LP1, which has SYS1 as the system defined to run in it. Because you decided to use the Processor Operations interface protocol for PROC1, you can use the Processor Operations policy of your SYS1 system entry to specify basic LOAD information to use when initializing SYS1 under Processor Operations control. For more information about the different processor hardware interfaces, see [“Operating the Processor Hardware Interfaces” on page 119](#).

To learn more about this entry type, see section "Processor Entry Type" in *IBM Z System Automation Defining Automation Policy*.

System (SYS)

This entry contains all definitions that System Automation needs to manage a system in the context of application automation. For Processor Operations use, the processor operations definitions are provided.

To learn more about the Processor Operations specific system policy definitions, see section "System Entry Type" in *IBM Z System Automation Defining Automation Policy*.

Enterprise (ENT)

For Processor Operations only, the PROCOPS FOCAL POINTS policy of your Enterprise entry must be defined. The minimum required definition is the primary focal point name. This is the NetView domain name of your System Automation Processor Operations instance. The backup focal point name specification is not used. It is reserved for future use.

For more information about this policy, see section "PROCOPS FOCAL POINTS Policy Items" in *IBM Z System Automation Defining Automation Policy*.

Mapping Processor Hardware Interface Items to Customization Dialog

Table 15 on page 117 lists the functional elements of the processor hardware interfaces shown in "Connectivity and Functionality at a Glance" on page 112 and shows their relationship to the related policy entries in the System Automation Customization Dialog.

Not all required data input fields of the listed policy entries are referenced in this table. To learn more about these policy entries and all required customization input data, see "Entry Type Reference", sections "Processor Entry Type", "System Entry Type" in *IBM Z System Automation Defining Automation Policy*.

Some policy entry customization items must also be defined in the SE or HMC configuration settings. Make sure that these definitions are identical in their readable form. An example of such items is the Auth Token, which is needed for an INTERNAL connection definition and must be defined in uppercase. See "Hardware Preparation" on page 115 for more information.

| Table 15. Processor Hardware Interface Items | | |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Processor Hardware Interface Items | Policy Entry | Related Policy Information and Comments |
| z16 | PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: Processor Information</p> <p>Fields: Processor Type, Processor Mode, HW Resource Name, Network Name</p> <p>No processor hardware-specific name or device type must be defined. Use the generic type name <code>Mainframe</code> to classify the processor as real hardware. By default, the Mode is set to LPAR. This is correct for all supported mainframe processors.</p> <p>Your mainframe processor must have an address in the (SNA) format: <code>Network_Name.NAU</code>. The IBM mainframes have a factory set network name of <code>IBM390PS</code> and a NAU name that is derived from the unique CPC serial number. Both names can be changed by the customer. The SNA format processor address is stored in the SE and can be determined with the SE or HMC (CPC details).</p> |

Table 15. Processor Hardware Interface Items (continued)

| Processor Hardware Interface Items | Policy Entry | Related Policy Information and Comments |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| CPC Support Element | PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: Processor Information</p> <p>Field: TCP/IP Address/Hostname or identifier ISQET32 for BCPII redirection</p> <p>Make sure that the address is valid in your customer network and that the host name gets correctly resolved.</p> |
| HMC1, HMC2 | PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: Processor Information</p> <p>Field: Alternate Address/Hostname or identifier ISQET32 for BCPII redirection</p> <p>Make sure that the address is valid in your customer network and that the host name gets correctly resolved.</p> <p>If you have multiple HMCs in your environment, make sure that the HMC that you plan to use for Processor Operations has your processor that is defined in its CPC group.</p> |
| SNMP Path | PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: Processor Information</p> <p>Field: Connection Protocol</p> <p>The SNMP value enables Processor Operations SNMP communication.</p> |
| TCP/IP Path | PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: Processor Information</p> <p>Field: Processor Type</p> <p>Use the PSM processor type to define a connection to a Processor Operations Service Machine, which is required to manage z/VM guests. This automatically assigns the connection protocol TCPIP for this processor.</p> |
| INTERNAL Path | PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: Processor Information</p> <p>Field: Connection Protocol</p> <p>The value INTERNAL enables the BCPII connection protocol.</p> |
| Logical Partitions (LPARs) | PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: LPARs and Systems</p> <p>Fields: LPAR Name, Target Mode, Target System Name</p> <p>Processor Operations requires that you define at least one LPAR of your CPC and assign a defined system to it. Otherwise, the interfaces do not work.</p> |
| PSM | PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: Processor Information</p> <p>Field: Processor Type</p> <p>For the z/VM guest support, define a processor of type PSM. See “Other functions” on page 121 for details.</p> <p>Policy: Guests and Systems</p> <p>Here you define the name of the virtual machine as defined on the z/VM host system, the architecture mode of the virtual machine, and the corresponding target system name.</p> |

Table 15. Processor Hardware Interface Items (continued)

| Processor Hardware Interface Items | Policy Entry | Related Policy Information and Comments |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| z/OS A, z/OS B, z/VM A | SYS (Systems) and PRO (Processors) | <p>Policy: Systems > System Information</p> <p>Fields: Operating system, Image/System name</p> <p>For a list of the supported operating system environments, see section “Other functions” on page 121 for details.</p> <p>The Image/System name is used by Processor Operations as the target system name parameter to address commands to this system's CPC, LPAR, or integrated console.</p> <p>Policy: Processors > LPARs and Systems</p> <p>If you have not already assigned a system in the LPARs and Systems policy of the processor entry, link the target system to the LPAR that you want to use for this system. Unassigned target systems are ignored by Processor Operations. You can define a system entry for any of the supported operating systems. See “Other functions” on page 121 for details.</p> |
| z/VM guest | SYS (Systems) | <p>Policy: System information</p> <p>Fields: Operating system, Image/System name</p> <p>The z/OS, z/VM, Linux for System z, and z/VSE operating systems are supported by Processor Operations as z/VM guest operating systems.</p> <p>The name that is defined as the Image/System name is identical to the operating system name, which might be different to the system entry name. The Image/System name is used by Processor Operations as the target system name parameter to address commands to this guest system's PSM, virtual machine, or console.</p> |
| Usage Examples | SYS (Systems) | <p>Policy: Target System Info, IPL Info</p> <p>In the Target System Info policy, you can specify if Processor Operations should start a connection to the processor hardware/LPAR of this target system automatically, after the Processor Operations initial startup is complete.</p> <p>In the IPL Info policy, you can specify for z/OS or z/VM target systems the automatic responses to important IPL operator prompt messages.</p> |

Usage and Operation

Operating the Processor Hardware Interfaces

The System Automation product offers two hardware interfaces. Depending on your processor policy protocol definitions, one or both hardware interfaces can be used after the System Automation agent is started.

INTERNAL path

This interface is based on the internal BCPii processor communication protocol and does not require TCP/IP or Processor Operations to be active. No start or stop commands are available to control the interface. It is activated automatically as part of the System Automation start. A session to the Support Element of your CPC is established after the BCPii start is complete. When the System Automation agent is stopped, the BCPii connection to the CPC is stopped.

The INTERNAL path is exclusively used by GDPS.

Processor Operations – SNMP path

This interface requires TCP/IP, or can be redirected to INTERNAL path by defining a hostname of ISQET32. The z/VM guest systems can be also controlled.

| Command | Description |
|----------|--|
| ISQSTART | This command starts Processor Operations. Depending on your Processor Operations policy definitions for each entity, a Processor Operations connection is established to the target systems, CPC, and HMC. |
| ISQSTOP | This command stops Processor Operations. All active connections to the CPC, HMC, or z/VM PSM are closed. |

Operation

| Command | Description |
|---------|---|
| ISQXDST | Processor Operations Status System dialog. Shows the status of the monitored components: processor (THW), system (TGT), and the communication link. |
| ISQCCMD | Interface to perform HW common commands, such as ACTIVATE, DEACTIVATE, or LOAD. |
| ISQSEND | The command communicates with the "Operating System Messages" integrated console (SE/HMC) for each LPAR, in order to send commands to and receive responses from the operating system running in this LPAR. |

Details about the hardware interface commands can be found in "Processor Operations Commands" in *IBM Z System Automation Operator's Commands*.

HMC task mapping

Table 16 on page 120 shows the mapping of operator HMC tasks to the corresponding commands for each processor hardware interface.

| HMC Operations Management Tasks | Processor Operations Using either TCP/IP SNMP or ISQET32 |
|---|--|
| Load (IPL) a system | ISQCCMD LOAD |
| Power-ON CPC, activate LPAR | ISQCCMD ACTIVATE |
| Deactivate LPAR, Power-OFF CPC | ISQCCMD DEACTIVATE |
| Manage CPC capacity | ISQCCMD TCM,CBU,OOCOD |
| Manage server time network | ISQCCMD STP |
| Manage hardware Activation Profiles | ISQCCMD PROFILE |
| Query CPC/LPAR configuration and status | ISQCCMD GETSINFO, GETIINFO, CPCDATA |

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Change LPAR settings | ISQCCMD ICNTL |
| Query CPC capacity, time protocol | ISQCCMD TCDATA, STPDATA |
| Query LPAR status data (for example, PSW) | ISQCCMD GETIPSW |
| Query LPAR Boost status and capabilities | ISQCCMD GETIBOOST |
| Delete acknowledged hardware messages from SE or HMC views | ISQCCMD CLRHWMSG |

Other functions

Operating system environments

While these systems are running on your processors, you can define them in the System Automation PDB as Processor Operations target systems. You can then perform base operator tasks, such as console message monitoring, activation, and IPLs for all these systems from a single point of control, the System Automation Processor Operations focal point. The following operating system environments are supported:

- Operating Systems: z/OS, z/VM, Linux on System z, z/VSE
- Coupling Facility Control Code (CFCC)
- Secure Service Container (SSC)

Managing z/VM guest systems with Processor Operations

If a z/VM guest system is running in an LPAR of your processor, Processor Operations can be used to manage guest systems running on this z/VM host. In your automation policy, define a PSM processor and define each guest that you want to manage as a system associated with the PSM processor. You can then use Processor Operations commands to monitor and control these guests.

To learn more about the policy entries, see section "Policy Items for PSM Processors" in *IBM Z System Automation Defining Automation Policy*.

For information on how to prepare and install the PSM support, see section "Preparing the VM PSM" in *IBM Z System Automation Planning and Installation*.

Writing automation scripts

All operator commands of the processor hardware interfaces are implemented as APIs. You can use these APIs to write your own automation REXX scripts, supplementing the existing set of commands with your environment-specific sequence of Processor Operations commands. For more information, see "Automating Processor Operations-Controlled Resources" in *IBM Z System Automation Customizing and Programming*.

Automating messages

In addition to the product System Automation entries in the automation table, you can add your own entries with the INGMSGU member. This is also valid for messages that are coming from the processor hardware interface. Messages with the message IDs of ISQ900I, ISQ800I, and ISQ700I might be of special interest. For more information about these messages, see *IBM Z System Automation Messages and Codes*.

Alert notifications for Processor Operations managed CPCs

Processor Operations receives hardware messages and status changes from the target hardware for connected systems. Some hardware messages and status changes might point to severe problems, which might affect the availability of the managed systems. Processor Operations uses the INGALERT command to inject alerts into a system and provides built-in alert points for selected hardware problems. The following set of built-in alert points is available for Processor Operations:

| Alert ID | Description | Resource Type |
|----------|---|---------------|
| ISQHWMSG | One of the following important hardware messages was issued on the target hardware: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hardware problem• Power problem• Licensed internal code problem• Licensed internal code detected a problem | MVSESA |
| ISQHWST | Target hardware (CPC) status that is changed to one of the following statuses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DEGRADED• SERVICE REQUIRED | MVSESA |

For more information, see "Alert Based Notification" in *IBM Z System Automation Customizing and Programming*.

For Hardware Messages details, refer to the Hardware Messages task, which is available on the Hardware Management Console. For a list of the available CPC statuses, use the Acceptable Status tag in the details window that is shown for a selected CPC on your Hardware Management Console.

Chapter 8. Support

The following support procedures are available for managing your SA z/OS environment.

Modifying the maximum number of Language Processor (REXX) environments for NetView

The SA z/OS runs REXX code. REXX Language Processor environments are required to do so and are allocated on a system-wide basis. You might have to allocate more environments. Refer to *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components* for more information.

Modifying the NetView subsystem interface procedure

The NetView subsystem is already created for you by the Configuration Assistant. However, if you have to set the parameters for the Program-to-Program interface (PPI) or set a particular command designator, see the following description.

Update the NetView subsystem interface procedure, CNMPSSI (CNMSJ010) member in the SYS1.PROCLIB data set, as required for your environment:

- [“Changing symbolic variables” on page 123](#)
- [“Specifying the subsystem command designator” on page 124](#)

Changing symbolic variables

Review and modify the following symbolic variables as required for your installation:

ARM

Enables the NetView subsystem for MVS automatic restart management (ARM) and supplies a name (up to 16 characters) by which this NetView subsystem is to be known to ARM.

The CNMPSSI ARM parameter can have the following values:

***ARM**

Specifies that the NetView subsystem is to be enabled. The NetView component generates a NetView ARM element name.

name

Specifies that the NetView subsystem is to be enabled and identifies the NetView ARM element name. This name can be 1 - 16 alphanumeric characters in length. The first character must be alphabetic. The name can contain the special characters #, @, and \$.

***NOARM**

Specifies that the NetView subsystem is not to be enabled. *NOARM is the default value.

PPIOPT

Specifies whether you want to initialize the PPI facility. The PPIOPT parameter can have the following values:

PPI

Specifies that the PPI facility is to be started and initialized for the NetView subsystem address space. You cannot request this option for more than one subsystem address space. If the PPI is already active on another subsystem address space, it does not initialize for more requests. PPI is the default value.

NOPPI

Specifies that the PPI facility is not initialized for the subsystem address space.

P256BUF

Specifies the number of 256-byte PPI buffers. The default value is 300.

P4000BUF

Specifies the number of 4000-byte PPI buffers. The default value is 0.

REG

Specifies the region size for the NetView subsystem buffer address space in KB (the number specified times 1024). The default value is 16600.

The default value allows for 4200 total message and command buffers. To calculate the correct region size for your network, refer to *IBM Z NetView Tuning Guide*.

ROUTECD

Specifies the route code to be used for messages that are issued by the SSI address space.

Messages that can be issued before this parameter is processed use the default route code 1, regardless of the value set here. Valid values are in the range 1 – 128.

&SQ1

Specifies the high-level qualifiers for user-defined data sets. The default value is NETVIEW.V6R2M1.

You can also adjust the CNMPSSI parameters using the SSI statements in the CNMSTYLE member.

Specifying the subsystem command designator

To specify the NetView subsystem command designator, use the MVSPARM.Cmd.Designator statement in the CNMSTYLE member. For more information about the MVSPARM.Cmd.Designator statement, see the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

Saving Automation Manager data sets into Generation Data Groups

About this task

During the lifecycle of an Automation Manager, log data is written into unique Automation Manager data sets. If an unexpected Automation Manager abend occurs, IBM service might request these data sets for problem determination. The best practice *BASE sample policy ensures that two Automation Managers are active at the same time. When an Automation Manager abend occurs, the Automation Manager is restarted by SA z/OS. Now, the content of the Automation Manager data sets is overwritten.

To prevent this situation, follow these steps to save the data sets into generation data groups before the restart of the Automation Manager instance.

Procedure

1. In the SA z/OS Automation Manager start procedure:
 - a) Modify the startup procedure of your Automation Manager generated by the Configuration Assistant.
Refer to the setting made in the INGDOPT Configuration Options file keyword <sa_am_start_proc>.
 - b) Activate by uncommenting the SLQAUX symbol.
 - c) Remove the job end statement.
For more information, see the corresponding comment section in the JCL.
 - d) Save your changes.
2. In the Automation Policy:
 - a) Add the string SLQAUX=AM1 in the **SYMBOL 1** field for the APL entry AM in policy APPLICATION SYMBOLS.
 - b) Add the string SLQAUX=AM2 in the **SYMBOL 1** field for the APL entry AM2 in policy APPLICATION SYMBOLS.
 - c) Add the string &SUBSSYMBOL1 in the **Startup Parameters** field for the APL entry C_AM in policy STARTUP.

- d) Build the SOCNTL file.
- e) Refresh the configuration in your runtime environment.

Additional configuration considerations

This section describes additional configuration considerations for setting up NetView components, including the following topics:

- [“Configuring the operator environment” on page 125](#)
- [“Working with data logs and databases” on page 126](#)

Configuring the operator environment

The following topics describe aspects of the operator environment that you can customize:

- [“Defining NetView operators” on page 125](#)
- [“Specifying the degree of security verification” on page 125](#)
- [“Defining PA and PF keys” on page 125](#)

Defining NetView operators

You can define your NetView operators either by using an SAF security product, through DSIPARM member DSIOPF, or both. For detailed information about defining NetView operators, refer to the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

Specifying the degree of security verification

The recommended degree of security for SA z/OS is already described in [Chapter 4, “Security,” on page 31](#). If you cannot follow these recommendations, read this section.

You can define the degree of security verification to be performed when an operator logs on by using the SECOPTS statements in the CNMSTUSR or CxxSTGEN member. For information about changing CNMSTYLE statements, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Getting Started*.

Use the REFRESH command to refresh many types of security that is used while the NetView component is running. The REFRESH command can be used to change the security settings in the CNMSTUSR or CxxSTGEN member.

| If you want information about... | Refer to... |
|----------------------------------|---|
| changing CNMSTYLE statements | <i>IBM Z NetView Installation: Getting Started</i> |
| SAF checking | <i>IBM Z NetView Security Reference</i> |
| REFRESH command | <i>IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 1 (A-N)</i> |

Defining PA and PF keys

During logon, an operator runs the PFKDEF command list, CNME1010, which (as a default) references keys defined in the sample CNMKEYS. This command can also be included in the operator profile.

To change the NetView default PF key settings or the default line of text at the bottom of many NetView panels that describes PF key settings, modify CNMKEYS.

For specific information about modifying CNMKEYS, refer to the *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide*.

Working with data logs and databases

Printing the Network Log

The network log is used as a protocol for all processes and actions that are completed within SA z/OS. This log also contains the diagnostics data in case of an error. IBM service might require this data. There are two NetView log data sets in place that are used alternatively by the DSILOG task.

You can use the INGEPRJ JCL to print the NetView log. The INGEPRJ JCL was copied to your PROCLIB data set during configuration. Further details are described in the INGEPRJ JCL.

It might be advisable to switch the NetView log data set right before rerunning a scenario to gather service data. This switch might avoid alternating the NetView log while log data is gathered.

You can use the SWITCH DSILOG command to switch the NetView log. Refer to *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide*.

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