CA Chorus™ for DB2 Database Management

Administration Guide

Version 04.0.00

CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA Technologies products:

- CA ACF2™ for z/OS (CA ACF2)
- CA Chorus™
- CA Chorus™ for DB2 Database Management
- CA Chorus™ Infrastructure Management for Networks and Systems
- CA Chorus™ Software Manager
- CA Datacom®/AD ([set the dad variable for your book])
- CA Detector® for DB2 for z/OS (CA Detector)
- [set the ppa variable for your book]® for DB2 for z/OS ([set the ppa variable for your book])
- CA Subsystem Analyzer for DB2 for z/OS (CA Subsystem Analyzer)
- CA RC/Migrator™ for DB2 for z/OS (CA RC/Migrator)
- CA Subsystem Analyzer for DB2 for z/OS (CA Subsystem Analyzer)
- CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management Option for DB2 (CA SYSVIEW for DB2)
- CA Top Secret® for z/OS (CA Top Secret)

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Chapter 1: Managing CA Chorus Components

How to Start CA Chorus

Before you start using the CA Chorus web service application, ensure that the started tasks required for the configuration of CA Chorus are active on all of your systems. You can start the CA Chorus and discipline-related components independently.

Start CA Chorus for DB2 Database Management

Start the CA Database Management Solutions for DB2 for z/OS and the CA Chorus for DB2 Database Management products on each system in your CA Chorus for DB2 Database Management configuration.

The startup sequence that is shown in this section is a logical sequence. You can start and stop the products independently. The products create logical connections to each other based on the XMANID startup parameter that is specified for each product. The Xmanager and Xnet combine to provide cross-memory and network connectivity for the other products. Xnet automatically connects to Xmanager when it is available. When Xnet and Xmanager are available and connected, the CA Chorus agents in the other products automatically connect to make their services available to authorized CA Chorus users.

Follow these steps:

1. Start Xmanager by entering the following console command:

   ```
   S PTXMAN
   ```

   Message PXM0101 is logged when initialization is complete. The CA Chorus agent for CA Detector and CA Subsystem Analyzer runs in the Xnet address space. This agent starts automatically when Xnet connects to Xmanager.

2. Start Xnet by entering the following console command:

   Note: TCP/IP must be up before starting Xnet.

   ```
   S PXNPROC
   ```

   Following are the results of this command:

   - Message xntDRV050I PASSNAME(*applname*) is logged to show the application name configured for PassTicket verification.
   - Message xntXNT002I Xnet-Xmgr connected XMANID *xmanid* pxnv *pxnv-addr* is logged when Xnet successfully connects to Xmanager.
   - Message xntDRV002I CA Xnet initialization complete - Release nn.0.0 is logged when Xnet initialization is complete.
   - Message xntTCP904I Listener: PXNWTSS host address ::0 and port *nnnn* is logged when the Xnet TCP/IP listener is ready to receive CA Chorus requests from the CA Chorus web server.

3. Start the CA SYSVIEW for DB2 program call owner:

   ```
   S IDB2PC
   ```

   Message DBG39046I *tver hh:mm:ss* INITIALIZATION IS COMPLETE FOR PC OWNER TASK is logged when program call owner initialization is complete.

4. Start CA SYSVIEW for DB2 data collectors by entering the following console command for each DB2 subsystem being monitored:

   S *db2ssid*DC

   db2ssid

   Identifies the DB2 subsystem ID.

   Message DBG39044I *ssid hh:mm:ss* INITIALIZATION IS COMPLETE FOR DATA COLLECTOR FOR DB2 SUBSYSTEM *ssid* is logged when data collector initialization is complete.

   The agent connects to the CA Chorus configuration when Xmanager and Xnet are active and connected. Diagnostic message *mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss.tht* Xnet Agent up id(*agent-id*) xmgr(*xmanid*) is logged to the data collector job log when the data collector is ready for CA Chorus request processing.

5. Start the Object Framework Services agent (OFA):

   ```
   S OFAPROC
   ```

   The agent connects to the CA Chorus configuration when Xmanager and Xnet are active and connected. The following messages are logged to the OFS agent job log to indicate that the agent is up and ready to service CA Chorus requests:

   ```
   ETJOF002I: XMAN  ID: XXXX

   ETJOF003I: AGENT ID: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

   ETJOF800I: OFA INITIALIZATION COMPLETE
   ```

How to Stop CA Chorus

You can stop the CA Chorus components independent of the back-end products supporting each discipline. For example, CA Database Management for DB2 for z/OS products that are used with CA Chorus for DB2 Database Management. When the CA Chorus components are down, the back-end products continue to operate in your environment.

Stop CA Chorus for DB2 Database Management

You can stop and restart each of the CA Database Management Solutions for DB2 for z/OS and CA Chorus for DB2 Database Management independently. If you stop Xmanager, Xnet, or both, the CA Chorus agents in your other products can no longer communicate and provide service to CA Chorus users until Xmanager, Xnet, or both are restarted.

If you are performing a complete shutdown of the products, the following procedure provides a logical order for the shutdown. This logical order can be useful if you are automating a shutdown procedure for the products. Each product can be stopped independent of the other products. If you must shut down a single product, go to that step and issue the appropriate shutdown command. When the product is restarted, it automatically rejoins your network of CA Chorus agents.

Follow these steps:

1. Stop the Object Framework Services agent (OFA) by entering the following console command:

   ```
   P OFAPROC
   ```

   Message ETJOF002I: OFA SHUTDOWN COMPLETE is logged.

2. Stop CA SYSVIEW for DB2 data collectors by entering the following console command for each DB2 subsystem:

   P *db2ssid*DC

   db2ssid

   Identifies the DB2 subsystem ID.

   Message IEF404I ssidDB2 - ENDED - TIME=*hh:mm:ss* is logged.

3. Stop the CA SYSVIEW for DB2 program call owner:

   ```
   P IDB2PC
   ```

   Message IEF404I IDB2PC - ENDED - TIME=*hh:mm:ss* is logged.

4. Stop Xnet by entering the following console command:

   ```
   P PXNPROC
   ```

   Message IEF404I PXNPROC - ENDED - TIME=*hh:mm:ss* is logged.

5. Stop Xmanager:

   ```
   P PTXMAN
   ```

   Message IEF404I PTXMAN - ENDED - TIME=*hh:mm:ss* is logged.

Modify the Session Timeout

Users are logged out of the system after 30 minutes by default. Use this procedure to modify the session timeout setting for all CA Chorus instances that are defined to a JBoss server. The CA Chorus administrator must perform this procedure.

Follow these steps:

1. Edit the ENVETJ member in *chorus_runtime_hlq*.CETJOPTN to change the following parameter value to the applicable number of minutes for the session timeout:

   ```
   # For JBoss session timeout configuration
   IJO="$IJO -Dchorus.jboss.session.timeout.minutes=45"
   ```

2. Stop the JBoss server:

   ```
   P CHORJBOS
   ```

   A message indicating that the JBoss server started task has ended is logged.

3. Start the JBoss server:

   ```
   S CHORJBOS
   ```

   A message indicating that startup is complete is logged, and the new session timeout value is in effect.

Customize Teiid Timeout Value

The Teiid timeout value to execute a query is 300 seconds by default. If a Teiid query execution exceeds the default value, Teiid stops the execution, and Teiid returns an error message. Use this procedure to set the Teiid timeout value in CA Chorus. The system administrator must perform this procedure to set the custom environment variable.

Note: To configure this setting such that Teiid never times out, use a negative value, such as -1.

Follow these steps:

1. Edit the ENVETJ member in *chorus_runtime_hlq*.CETJOPTN to set the session timeout in seconds:

   ```
   # For Teiid timeout configuration
    IJO="$IJO -Dcom.ca.chorus.queryTimeout=350"
   ```

2. Stop the JBoss server:

   ```
   P CHORJBOS
   ```

   A message indicating that the JBoss server started task has ended is logged.

3. Start the JBoss server:

   ```
   S CHORJBOS
   ```

   A message indicating that startup is complete is logged, and the new Teiid timeout value is in effect.

Chapter 2: Managing Databases

Time Series Facility Database

The Time Series Facility (TSF) provides a single point for collection, storage, management, and organization of product data. The TSF database stores data collected and provided by the following products:

- CA ACF2 for z/OS or CA Top Secret for z/OS supplies data for [assign the value for chorussec in your book].
- CA Vantage supplies data for [assign the value for chorusstor in your book].
- CA SYSVIEW and CA NetMaster NM for TCP/IP supply data for CA Chorus Infrastructure Management for Networks and Systems.

When you request a Time Series chart in the Investigator, CA Chorus displays the data stored in the TSF database. The Investigator helps you view and analyze information stored in role-specific data repositories by providing multiple work areas (panes) to help you manage your data.

TSF Database Recommendations

Given that each site and configuration can vary significantly, use the following examples as a general reference as you plan your TSF database sizing activities. Each example includes the key variables to consider when sizing the database for your CA Chorus discipline.

These examples assume that you are using default settings for metrics management. If you lengthen the retention period, the database should be larger and vice versa. For more details, see metrics management settings.

As you review each example, consider the following points:

- G04 receives all data feeds.
- Data moves from the G04 area to the larger G03 area on an hourly basis.
- Metrics management runs nightly to manage G03.

In general, G04 is about half the size of G03. To retain data longer using Metric Management parameters, increase the size of G03. To capture more data (for example, from many LPARs), increase the size of G03 *and* G04.