

CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management

User Guide

Release 13.7



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CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA Technologies products:

- CA Datacom®/DB (CA Datacom/DB)
- CA Easytrieve® Report Generator (CA Easytrieve)
- CA MIA Tape Sharing (CA MIA)
- CA MII Data Sharing (CA MII)
- CA MIM™ Resource Sharing (CA MIM)
- CA OPS/MVS® Event Management and Automation (CA OPS/MVS)
- CA Roscoe® Interactive Environment (CA Roscoe)
- CA Graphical Management Interface (CA GMI)
- CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management (CA SYSVIEW)
- CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management CA Datacom® Option (CA SYSVIEW CA Datacom Option)
- CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management Option for CICS (CA SYSVIEW Option for CICS)
- CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management Option for IMS (CA SYSVIEW Option for IMS)
- CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management Option for TCP/IP (CA SYSVIEW Option for TCP/IP)
- CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management Option for WebSphere MQ (CA SYSVIEW Option for WebSphere MQ)
- CA SYSVIEW® Performance Management for CA Application Performance Management (CA SYSVIEW for CA APM)

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Contents

Chapter 1: Overview 13

What Is CA SYSVIEW	13
Monitoring and Management for z/OS	14
Customize and Secure the Displays and Commands	15
Performance Monitor	15
Threshold-based Alerts	16
Command Facility	16
Interfaces	17
User Interface	17
The Options	18
Base Components	18
Toolkit and Utilities	19
The Options in More Detail	19
Option for z/OS	19
JES Feature	22
Option for CICS	24
Option for WebSphere MQ	27
CA Datacom Option	29
Option for IMS	30
Event Capture Option	31
Option for TCP/IP	31
The Components in More Detail	32
CA SYSVIEW for CA Insight DPM for DB2 Component	32
CA MIM Component	32
UNIX System Services Component	32
Workload Manager Component	33
CA Roscoe	34
MIB Browser	34
System Overview	34
System Condition Monitor	34

Chapter 2: Basic Skills 37

Menu Navigation	37
The Primary Option Menu	38
The Menu Command	38
Select an Option on a Menu	39

Learn the Displays	39
System Activity Display	40
Display Areas	41
Scroll the Displays	46
View the PF Key Settings	47
Default PK Key Settings	47
How to Enter Commands, Parameters, Subcommands, and Line Commands	47
Parameter Conventions	48
Enter Subcommands	50
Enter Line Commands	51
Create External Line Commands	51
Information about Commands	52
Find Information on a Display	53
Use the FIND PF Key	54
Number of Lines Searched	55
Obtaining Help	55
Access Online Help	55
Access Online Help from the Main Menu	57
Obtain Help within a Help Topic	61

Chapter 3: Basic Tasks 63

Overview of Your Profile	63
Use the PROFILE Command	63
SET Command—Change Your Profile	64
Access the PROFILE Command Displays	64
How You Access Profile Displays	65
Change Your Options Using the PROFILE Displays	66
Become Familiar with the PROFILE Sections	66
Update Your Profile	67
How to Change Your Display Format	67
Change the Initial Display Format Name	68
Define Command Line Placement	68
Change the Divider Lines Character	69
Change the Row/Col Field Display	69
Change the Separator Area	70
Change the PF Message Area	71
Display the PF Key Settings	71
How to Change PF Key Definitions	71
Change ISPF PF Keys	72
Change the PF Key Values for Different Displays	72
Initialization Command Options in the Profile	73

Change the Masking Characters.....	73
How to Work with Data on a Display	74
Change the Data Display Format.....	74
Change Parameter Values Using the Parameter Area	78
Change the Data Fields	79
Change the Order of Data on a Display	79
Select Particular Rows of Data to Display	82
Customize Your Display	84
Print a Display.....	85

Chapter 4: MVS Displays 87

About the MVS Displays	87
DASD Units Display	87
Tasks Performed from the DASD Units Display	89
MVS Exception Alerts Display.....	89
Tasks Performed from the MVS Exception Alerts Display	90
Console Display	91
Tasks Performed from the Console Display	92
Processor Information Display	92
Tasks Performed from the Processor Information Display	93
Access the APF List Display.....	93
Tasks Performed from the APF List Display.....	94
Access the LINKLIST Libraries Display	94
Tasks Performed from the LINKLIST Libraries Display.....	95
Subsystem Detail Display	96
Tasks Performed from the Subsystem Display.....	97

Chapter 5: Job and Output Management 99

About the Job and Output Management Displays	99
System Activity Display	99
Tasks Performed from the System Activity Display	100
Job Summary Display	101
Tasks Performed from the Job Summary Display	101
Job Queues Display	102
Tasks Performed from the Job Queues Display	103
Printers Display	104
Tasks Performed from the Printers Display	104
System Log Display	105
Tasks Performed from the System Log Display.....	106

Chapter 6: System Overview Displays **107**

About the System Overview Displays.....	107
Accessing and Controlling the Displays	107
System Overview Menu	108
Displaying the Information Lines	108
Sample Displays.....	110
Screen Attributes	111
System Overview Data	112
Graph Fields	113
Condition Fields.....	113
Ready Fields	114
I/O Fields	114
Paging Fields.....	114
Common Fields.....	115

Chapter 7: UNIX System Services Displays **117**

About the USS Displays	117
USS Address Space List Display	117
Tasks Performed from the USS Address Space List Display	118
USS Mounted File Systems Display	119
Tasks Performed from the USS Mounted File Systems Display	119
System Configuration Options Display	120

Chapter 8: CICS Displays **121**

About the CICS Displays	121
CICS System Activity Display.....	121
Tasks Performed from the CICS System Activity Display	122
CICS Active Tasks Display	123
Tasks Performed from the CICS Active Tasks Display	124
CICS Dynamic Storage Areas Display	124
Tasks Performed from the CICS Dynamic Storage Areas Display	125
Transaction Log Display	126
Tasks Performed from the Transaction Log Display	127
CICS Degradation Analysis Display	127

Chapter 9: WebSphere MQ Displays **129**

About the MQ Displays	129
MQ Subsystem List Display	129
Tasks Performed from the MQ Subsystem List Display	130

MQ Exception Alerts Display	131
Tasks Performed from the MQ Exception Alerts Display	131
MQ Channel Status Display	132
Tasks Performed from the MQ Channel Status Display	133
MQ Local Queues Display	133
Tasks Performed from the MQ Local Queues Display	134
MQ Queue Manager Display	135

Chapter 10: IMS Displays **137**

About IMS Displays	137
IMS Subsystem List Display	137
Tasks Performed from the IMS Subsystem List Display	138
IMS Exception Alerts Display	138
IMS Pools Display	139
IMS Dependent Region List Display	140
IMS Common Queue Subtask	140
Display IMS Subsystem Shared Queues Group Information	140
Use the IMS SPOC to Issue IMS Commands	141

Chapter 11: CA Datacom Displays **143**

About the DATACOM Displays	143
DATACOM System Activity Display	143
Tasks Performed from the DATACOM System Activity Display	144
DATACOM Directory Areas Display	144
Tasks Performed from the DATACOM Directory Areas Display	145
DATACOM Directory Databases Display	146
Tasks Performed from the DATACOM Directory Databases Display	146
DATACOM MUF Identity Display	147
DATACOM MUF Active Tasks Display	147

Chapter 12: TCP/IP Displays **149**

About the TCP/IP Displays	149
Access the TCP/IP Stacks Display	149
Tasks Performed from the TCP/IP Stacks Display	150
Access the IP Users Display	151
Tasks Performed from the IP Users Display	152
Access the TCP/IP Connections Display	152
Tasks Performed from the TCP/IP Connections Display	153
Access the IP Devices Display	154
Tasks Performed from the IP Devices Display	154

Chapter 13: System Condition Monitor Displays	157
How the System Condition Monitor Works	157
Access the SCM Display	158
 Chapter 14: Cross-System Resource Monitoring Displays	 161
Cross-System Resource Monitoring	161
Display the Cross-System Connections	162
Control the Display of Cross-System Data	163
XSCMDS Command Display	165
 Chapter 15: Using SDSFMIGRATE to Migrate from SDSF	 167
How to Activate the SDSFMIGRATE Option	167
Masking Characters for the SDSFMIGRATE Option	168
 Chapter 16: Create Reports Using the CA Easytrieve Reporting Service	 169
About CA Easytrieve	169
Planning Reports	169
Generating Canned Reports	170
Sample JCL	170
Canned Report Keywords	171
Sample Output from Canned Reports	172
CICS Canned Reports	172
IMS Canned Reports	178
MVS Reports	179
WebSphere MQ Reports	186
Report Structure	188
Macros	189
SYSVCDEF Macro	190
SYSVPROC Macro	192
FILTERID Macro	193
SMFDATE Macro	193
SMFTIME Macro	194
STCKCONV Macro	194
SYSVFOR Macro	195
TOP Macro	196
SMF Record Descriptions	196
 Chapter 17: Creating Command Displays	 199
User Defined Displays	199

How to Create Displays	200
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Index	201
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Chapter 1: Overview

This section contains the following topics:

[What Is CA SYSVIEW](#) (see page 13)

[Performance Monitor](#) (see page 15)

[Command Facility](#) (see page 16)

[Interfaces](#) (see page 17)

[User Interface](#) (see page 17)

[The Options](#) (see page 18)

[Base Components](#) (see page 18)

[Toolkit and Utilities](#) (see page 19)

[The Options in More Detail](#) (see page 19)

[The Components in More Detail](#) (see page 32)

What Is CA SYSVIEW

This guide provides basic information for all users who are new to CA SYSVIEW and want to get started using it right away. In addition, the guide provides an overview of basic tasks you perform when you are using the resource displays. Users who work with those resources can perform these basic tasks and apply the knowledge they gain to their everyday work.

CA SYSVIEW is a performance monitoring and management tool for your z/OS system environment. Using the full-screen displays, operators, systems programmers, performance analysts, and end users can monitor and manage the following resources:

Options

- CA SYSVIEW Option for z/OS (Base)
- CA SYSVIEW Option for CICS
- CA SYSVIEW Option for WebSphere MQ
- CA SYSVIEW Option for IMS
- CA SYSVIEW CA Datacom Option
- CA SYSVIEW Event Capture Option
- CA SYSVIEW for TCP/IP Option
- CA SYSVIEW for CA APM

Components

- CA SYSVIEW for CA Insight DPM for DB2 component
- CA MIM component
- CA Roscoe component
- Cross-System component
- System Condition Monitor (SCM) component
- UNIX System Services (USS) component

In addition to its monitoring and analysis tools, CA SYSVIEW allows authorized users to dynamically change the system to avoid costly outages and unscheduled IPLs.

Note: References to the MVS and z/OS operating systems throughout this guide pertain to the supported versions of z/OS operating systems.

Monitoring and Management for z/OS

CA SYSVIEW:

- Combines many displays for system resources with a powerful command facility that lets you take appropriate actions in managing your z/OS environment.
- Enables, from a single session, the monitoring of, but not limited to, the following:
 - Overall z/OS system activity
 - DASD and CPU usage
 - I/O rates and storage usage of a particular address space
 - CICS task and transaction details
 - A selected CA Datacom/DB MUF
 - A WebSphere MQ queue
 - An IMS region
 - TCP/IP configuration, and more.
- Provides the ability to:
 - Fully manage JES2 resources and jobs
 - Show the system configuration and definitions
- Provides the Cross-System Resource Monitoring facility. This facility lets you view, monitor, and manage multiple z/OS images remotely from one interface without using a session manager.

- Provides a System Condition Monitor (SCM), which is a color-coded, high-level summary screen of resources that are currently being monitored. SCM uses intelligent modules (IMODs) written in compiled REXX with additional CA supplied functions, or IMODs, to communicate with monitored subsystems. For more IMOD information, see the *Administration Guide*.
- Provides a System Overview menu, which lets you display an overview of the current z/OS system status. This component enhances the monitoring of all CA SYSVIEW commands and functions

Customize and Secure the Displays and Commands

In addition to its vast monitoring capabilities, you can:

- Dynamically change your systems and environments.
Using CA SYSVIEW commands, you can initiate actions such as altering, deleting, or canceling system resources.
- Visualize key resources using graphical displays.
Graphical displays show resource usage and let you visualize key resources. You can select or sort data based on real-time values in each column.
- Obtain information from displays.
A batch interface and a REXX API are also provided to make information available programmatically and to assist automation.
Note: For more information, see the chapters "Using the Batch Interface" and "Using the Application Programming Interface" in the *Administration Guide*.
- Secure your displays and commands.
You can fully secure access to the displays and use of the command set.
- Expand the product.
You can easily expand CA SYSVIEW to keep current with the ever-changing systems and new environments that you manage. Development of new components never stops.

Performance Monitor

The CA SYSVIEW data collection and monitoring functions let you:

- Customize the data you collect and how often it is collected
- Activate the CA SYSVIEW performance monitoring by setting options in parameter files

Threshold-based Alerts

CA SYSVIEW issues alerts if a resource exceeds a usage limit or is in an undesirable state. You can set the thresholds by assigning values that issues an alert when the following scenarios occur:

- The percentage of CPU usage is greater than 90
- The amount of free common storage is less than 256 KB
- The CICS/PROD is in the INACTIVE state
- The WebSphere MQ channel is in the STOPPED state

The THRESH command displays the current z/OS threshold values, which you can modify by overtyping the entry. The ALERTS command displays z/OS system data collection exception alerts for both warning and problem thresholds.

When a threshold value is exceeded, CA SYSVIEW logs the event and issues a warning message. The message could trigger automated operations using REXX programs and CA OPS/MVS, when installed.

Command Facility

The CA SYSVIEW powerful and comprehensive command facility lets you monitor and manage your z/OS environment using over 700 commands. Extensive online help is provided for each command.

The command facility combines with navigational features, including:

- Hierarchical menus
- Fast-path commands
- Drill down using cursor point-and-shoot

Interfaces

CA SYSVIEW comes with many interfaces. You can run and access it from environments including VTAM, TSO, ISPF, CICS, or CA Roscoe.

The following interfaces are provided:

- 3270
Use the local 3270 device interface to run CA SYSVIEW in a dedicated mode from any locally attached 3270 device. This interface makes it possible for you to use CA SYSVIEW even when TSO, VTAM, and JES2 are not active.
- Batch
Run CA SYSVIEW as a batch job.
- API
Use the application programming interface to obtain information from CA SYSVIEW displays for use in other programs. You access the API using TSO/E REXX.
- CA SYSVIEW Option for CICS Monitor Exit Interface
Customize your CICS applications to pass information to CA SYSVIEW.
- Console
Execute CA SYSVIEW commands with the output displayed on the console.
- Terminal Interfaces
Run and access CA SYSVIEW from the following 3270 Terminal Interfaces: VTAM, TSO, ISPF, CICS, and CA Roscoe.
- GUI Interfaces
CA SYSVIEW using CA Graphical Management Interface (CA GMI) now provides a GUI interface.

User Interface

CA SYSVIEW provides a flexible and easy-to-use user interface, which makes problem determination intuitive.

Because the displays are menu-driven, they are easy to navigate. You can select a display by name, number, or cursor position.

You are not limited to using menus. You can issue a CA SYSVIEW command by name or by its synonym from the option or command input entry area of any display.

You can customize the format of the displays yourself by setting up a profile.

Online help is available for every display and command. For the displays, the online help is cursor sensitive so that you can easily obtain information for each field. For the commands, the online help provides complete command syntax.

The Options

CA SYSVIEW consists of the following Options:

- CA SYSVIEW Option for z/OS
- CA SYSVIEW Option for CICS
- CA SYSVIEW Option for IMS
- CA SYSVIEW Option for WebSphere MQ
- CA SYSVIEW CA Datacom Option
- CA SYSVIEW Event Capture Option
- CA SYSVIEW Option for TCP/IP
- CA SYSVIEW for CA APM

Base Components

The base CA SYSVIEW product consists of the CA SYSVIEW Option for z/OS, which includes monitoring and management capabilities for the following z/OS environments:

- CA MIM
- JES2 and JES3, which includes the job and output management feature for end users
- Workload Manager
- UNIX System Services
- CA Roscoe
- CA SYSVIEW GUI enabled with CA GMI

The base product also includes the z/OS Toolkit and Utilities, which let you change the z/OS system environment without having to restart or IPL. The Toolkit and Utilities consist of an easy-to-use interface for issuing JES commands.

Toolkit and Utilities

Each component has its own toolkit and utilities. They let you proactively manage your systems by issuing CA SYSVIEW commands to initiate actions such as altering, deleting, or canceling system resources. An interface is also provided to operator commands.

The Options in More Detail

The following sections explore some of the monitoring and management capabilities within each option.

Option for z/OS

The CA SYSVIEW Option for z/OS lets you monitor your z/OS system, JES2, Workload Manager, and UNIX System Services resources.

The following system resources are monitored:

- System status, including:
 - Number of active address spaces
 - CPU usage for z/OS, PR/SM, LPARs
 - Enqueue conflicts
 - Exception alerts
 - System console, log, and master trace table
 - Reserved DASD devices
 - Availability of VTAM applications
- Devices, including:
 - Device allocation status
 - Catalogs
 - I/O configurations
 - DASD and tape units
 - Volume information (VTOC and extents)
 - Cache controllers

- Storage, including:
 - Common storage: CSA, ECSA, SQA, ESQA, orphaned
 - Data spaces
 - Expanded storage
 - Page and swap data sets
 - Real storage frames
 - Private storage
- Sysplex, including:
 - Automatic Restart Manager (ARM)
 - Couple data sets
 - Groups and members
 - Paths
 - Pending messages
 - Systems in the sysplex
- Coupling Facility, including:
 - Configuration
 - I/O paths
 - Processors
 - Structures
 - Users
- Address spaces, including:
 - Allocated data sets
 - Allocated devices
 - Loaded modules
 - Storage-common, expanded, private, real, pages
 - Tasks

z/OS Toolkit

The z/OS Toolkit and Utilities let you:

- Manage virtual and real storage, including:
 - Display storage by address or symbol
 - Map storage to control block or DSECT
 - Alter storage of any type
- Display and alter DASD records for:
 - Data sets: extents, PDS member, and CSECT name
 - JES spool
 - Volumes: all extents, VTOC, VTOC index, Volume labels

System Configuration Toolkit and Utilities

In addition, you can dynamically modify the following resource definitions using the following System Configuration Toolkit and Utilities actions:

APF data sets

You can use add, delete, and verify actions for this resource definition.

Dump data sets

You can use add, clear, and delete actions for this resource definition.

Linklist data sets

You can use add, delete, and rebuild actions for this resource definition.

Link pack area

You can use load, delete, enable, and disable actions for this resource definition.

SMF data sets

You can use dump and switch actions for this resource definition.

Subsystem entries

You can use add and delete actions for this resource definition.

SVC table

You can use add, delete, and replace actions for this resource definition.

JES Feature

The JES feature of the CA SYSVIEW Option for z/OS supports both JES2 and JES3 and is comprised of these features:

- Job Management lets you monitor and manage:
 - Active address spaces
 - Input/output queues
 - Initiators
 - Input job priorities
 - Job classes
- Output Management lets you monitor and manage:
 - Job summary
 - Output files
 - Job classes
 - Output classes
 - Output descriptors
 - Output queues
 - Spool volumes
 - SYSLOG
- Device Management lets you view and control devices specific to JES such as:
 - Internal readers
 - NJE and RJE lines
 - Nodes
 - Offloaders
 - Printers
 - Punches
 - Readers
 - Spool volumes

- Resource Definitions let you view the following information:
 - Resource usage overview, such as JOEs, JQEs, and JES buffers
 - Logon information
 - Network paths
 - Remote devices
 - VTAM sessions

JES Toolkit

The JES Toolkit lets you manage the following JES resources using the following actions:

Jobs

You can use the cancel, force, and release actions for this JES resource.

Initiators

You can use the start, stop, and halt actions for this JES resource.

Output

You can use the delete and release actions for this JES resource.

Printers

You can use the start, stop, and halt actions for this JES resource.

Reader and punch

You can use the start, stop, and halt actions for this JES resource.

Spool volumes

You can use the cancel and format actions for this JES resource.

Option for CICS

The CA SYSVIEW Option for CICS monitors all supported releases of CICS. The CICS displays show:

- Status information, including:
 - Active and suspended tasks: transactions running on the system
 - Degradation wait analysis: where transactions have been spending most of their time, which provides a bottleneck analysis
 - CICS domains
 - Dump statistics
 - Enqueues and enqueue pools
 - Automatic initiate descriptors (AIDS)
 - Interval control elements (ICE)
- Storage information, including:
 - Dynamic Storage Areas (DSAs)
Contains extents, subpools, and elements.
 - Subspace areas
Provides transaction isolation. The display shows who is using which subspaces.
 - Temporary storage, such as CSA
Is often overlooked after allocation.

- Information about the following CICS resources:
 - Global user exits
 - Files
 - Journals/logs
 - Kernel tasks
 - LSR pools
 - Programs
 - System Initialization Tables
 - MRO/ISC links
 - Transaction classes
 - Transient data
 - Terminals
 - Timers
 - Transactions
 - VSAM files
- Historical data, in the following forms:
 - System interval analysis, which shows the CICS region as a whole
 - Detailed transaction log, which includes each transaction
 - Transaction interval summary
 - Exception log, which shows CICS exceptions and alerts generated by CA SYSVIEW

CA SYSVIEW also logs historical performance records to SMF.

Administrative Options

You can customize how CA SYSVIEW monitors CICS. You can define what and how much data to collect by specifying:

- Configuration options
- Transaction groups
- Threshold definitions
- Transaction definitions

Toolkit and Utilities

The CICS Toolkit includes:

- Resource management functions
 - Automated Response Time Management (ARTM)
You define a target and CA SYSVIEW adjusts the priority of the transaction to meet target response time.
 - Transaction cancellation at shutdown
CA SYSVIEW can cancel a transaction automatically and the region shuts down cleanly.
 - CICS dump management
CA SYSVIEW extends the normal CICS suppression policies by providing suppression based on transaction name, terminal name, or program name.
 - CICS SMF 110 record suppression
CA SYSVIEW lets you suppress records by transaction name.
- Easy interface to operator commands. You can overwrite a field to modify a CICS resource, such as:
 - Cancel a CICS transaction
 - Open or close a file
 - Delete temporary storage queues

Option for WebSphere MQ

The CA SYSVIEW Option for WebSphere MQ lets you monitor and manage queue managers, channels, and queues.

■ Queue Managers

For queue managers, you can monitor and manage:

- Active threads
- Distributed queue manager
- Exception alerts
- Indoubt threads
- Name lists
- Page sets
- Processes
- Security
- Storage class
- Traces
- Users and connections
- Cluster queue managers

■ Channels

For the channels that connect queue managers, you can monitor and manage:

- Channel definitions
- Client connections
- Receiver
- Requester
- Sender
- Server
- Server connections
- Status and resource usage

- **Queues**

For queues, you can monitor and manage:

- Alias queue
- Dead letter queue
- Event queue
- Local queue
- Model queue
- Remote queue
- Queue definitions
- Status and resource usage

Toolkit and Utilities

The toolkit and utilities let you issue commands to perform administrative and configuration tasks on the following resources by taking the following actions:

Channels

You can use the actions start and stop, back out, commit, define, alter, delete, and reset for this resource.

Queues

You can use the actions browse, clear, define, delete, purge, edit, alter, import, and export for this resource.

Queue Managers

You can use the actions start, stop, and alter for this resource.

Cluster Queue Managers

You can use the actions remove, resume, and suspend for this resource.

Processes

You can use the actions define, alter, and delete for this resource.

Name list

You can use the actions define, alter, and delete for this resource.

Storage Classes

You can use the actions define, alter, and delete for this resource.

Channel Initiator

You can use the actions start and stop for this resource.

Page Sets

You can use the actions define and alter for this resource.

CA Datacom Option

The CA SYSVIEW CA Datacom Option supports the CA Datacom/DB database product.

CA SYSVIEW makes important metrics available online, eliminating the need to run batch CXX reports. Details are shown on CA SYSVIEW CA Datacom directories and directory areas, elements, fields, keys, and tables.

Three categories of performance statistics are shown:

- CICS Service Facility (CSF) information, which includes statistics on:
 - Users
 - Load modules
 - Trace
 - Return codes
 - Requests
 - URT
 - TCB tasks
 - TCB usage
 - TCB usage
 - TCB start I/O
- Directory information, which includes statistics on:
 - Database
 - Areas
 - Tables
 - Elements
 - Keys
 - Columns
 - Volumes
 - Data sets

- Multi-user facility information, which includes statistics on:
 - Accounting
 - Areas
 - Buffers
 - Databases
 - Logs
 - Options
 - Requests
 - Tables
 - Tasks
 - XCF

Toolkit and Utilities

This toolkit lets you issue commands to cancel CA Datacom tasks.

Option for IMS

The CA SYSVIEW Option for IMS lets you monitor and manage the following resources within IMS control regions:

- Databases
- Output
- IMS nodes
- Programs
- Program Specification Blocks
- IMS control region and its dependent regions
- IMS shared queue
- IMS state definitions
- List of transaction codes
- Pools and Buffers
- VSAM

You can set performance thresholds and display exception alerts.

Toolkit and Utilities

This toolkit lets you issue IMS commands, the IMSSPOC command, and type two commands to the currently selected IMS control region.

Event Capture Option

The CA SYSVIEW Event Capture Option provides an automated and fully customizable data gathering tool. This option lets you collect and analyze historical and captured event data for problem determination or systems tuning.

The Event Capture Option lets you:

- Capture any CA SYSVIEW command
- Specify the level of data that is collected
- Specify when it is collected
- Specify how long to retain the information
- View or analyze the data on any system at any time

This option enables the SYSVIEW RMF historical displays.

For more information, see the chapter “Event Capture” in the *Administration Guide*.

Option for TCP/IP

CA SYSVIEW Option for TCP/IP simplifies problem management of existing z/OS console displays of TCP/IP configuration data, which are complex and return large volumes of data. This option helps you manage your TCP/IP configuration definitions through basic discovery and viewing of TCP/IP configuration data.

The Option for TCP/IP provides the following benefits:

- Manages the existing use of TCP/IP for communication
- Provides basic TCP/IP information
- Monitors TCP/IP through a simple interface
- Lets you customize data collection
- Indicates whether a problem resides on the network

The Components in More Detail

The following sections explore some of the monitoring and management capabilities within each component.

CA SYSVIEW for CA Insight DPM for DB2 Component

The component CA SYSVIEW for CA Insight DPM for DB2 supports displaying DB2 information for DB2 subsystems that CA Insight DPM for DB2 monitors.

CA MIM Component

The CA MIM component provides a set of CA MIM commands that let you capture information from the following three areas of MIM functionality:

- CA MIM data provides information used to manage and tune MIM.
- CA MIA data provides information about tape device status from multiple systems such as online, offline, allocation, and mount pending times.
- CA MII data provides information about the ENQ workload and activity.

UNIX System Services Component

The UNIX System Services (USS) component lets you monitor and manage the following USS resources:

- USS Interprocess Communication (IPC)
 - Message queues
 - Semaphore sets
 - Shared memory
- File Systems
 - USS file and directory names and attributes
 - Open HFS and ZFS files for all USS processes in an address space
 - Mounted USS file systems
- System Information
 - Summary of USS resource monitoring statistics collected by the z/OS data collector
 - USS system configuration options

- Processes
 - Resource information about USS processes
 - z/OS address spaces that contain USS processes
 - Thread information for all active processes
- User and Group Information
 - Contents of the USS group database
 - Contents of the USS user database

Toolkit and Utilities

The USS toolkit and utilities let you take the following actions:

- Terminate a process
- Send a signal to a process
- Browse and edit files

Workload Manager Component

The Workload Manager component lets you monitor and manage the following Workload Manager resources:

- Workload Manager policy and definitions as a graphical tree structure
- Workload activity resource data
- Workload activity delay data by address space
- Graphs of workload activity delay data by address space
- Workload Manager group information and independent and dependent enclave CPU usage by address space
- Service class and service class period information
- Workload activity delay data by service class
- Workload activity response time distribution data
- Group definition and group values
- Workload Manager service policy information
- Report class information
- Workload activity response time data
- Resource group definitions

- Subsystem and classification rules
- Summary of the workload activity response time and delay data
- Workload definition information

CA Roscoe

For CA Roscoe, CA SYSVIEW monitors the following:

- User activity
- Buffer usage
- Response times
- Monitor routines
- AWS data sets
- MPL stack usage

MIB Browser

You can browse or walk a MIB on any operating environment or device from z/OS. This ability requires TCP/IP on z/OS and uses SNMP for communication to IP addresses.

System Overview

The System Overview component lets you display a select group of metrics and conditions as a single package. These metrics display in the information section of a SYSVIEW command or menu display. Each user can control the time and placement of the system overview information about a display.

The information can also be displayed in a cross-system view showing multiple z/OS images by using the SYSTEMS command.

System Condition Monitor

The System Condition Monitor (SCM):

- Provides a color-coded, high-level summary of the resources that are currently being monitored. The SCM tells you at a glance where the problems are, so that you do not have to search multiple areas to find problem sources.
- Lets Helpdesk personnel and operators notify appropriate personnel when a problem exists. System programmers can drill down and find the source of the problem.

- Lists all your subsystems and resources using the primary SCM screen, such as DASD, file systems, CICS regions, and more. Each entry has a color indicator that shows whether a problem exists and, if so, the severity of the problem. For each entry, you can easily drill down to see more detail.
- Clearly describes problems; for example, “WTOs requiring replies is 34.” Positive statements about system health are also provided, such as “No TAPE devices require attention.”
- Can be used right out-of-the-box. In addition, you can easily customize it to monitor any data that is available on your systems. You can also expand it easily by adding your own data to monitor additional resources.
- Uses intelligent modules written in compiled REXX with additional CA supplied functions, or IMODs, to communicate with the monitored subsystems. You use IMODs to automate system monitoring and regulate resources or to create your own online reports on system activities.

Important! When upgrading to a new release of CA SYSVIEW, the new release and the IMOD libraries shipped with the new release match. The new IMOD libraries overlay and therefore replace the IMOD libraries from the previous release. If you decide to modify the IMOD libraries, CA suggests creating a site-specific IMOD library for those locally written IMODs.

Chapter 2: Basic Skills

This section contains the following topics:

[Menu Navigation](#) (see page 37)

[Learn the Displays](#) (see page 39)

[Scroll the Displays](#) (see page 46)

[View the PF Key Settings](#) (see page 47)

[How to Enter Commands, Parameters, Subcommands, and Line Commands](#) (see page 47)

[Find Information on a Display](#) (see page 53)

[Obtaining Help](#) (see page 55)

Menu Navigation

Learning how to use CA SYSVIEW begins with understanding the CA SYSVIEW menu structure. Knowing how menus are set up and how to use them lets you easily learn to access the displays and perform many useful tasks.

The Primary Option Menu

By default, the first CA SYSVIEW menu you see is the Primary Option Menu. This menu appears when you first log on to CA SYSVIEW. The Primary Option Menu contains a list of other menus you can access to perform tasks. From the Primary Option Menu, you can also select the option MENU HELP to display the online help information menu.

The following is a sample Primary Option Menu:

SYSVIEW ----- MENU, Primary Option Menu -----			15:22:56
Option ==>			Scroll *==> PAGE
-----			Lvl 1 Row 1-18/18
Option	Command	Description	
- 1	MENU OVERVIEW	System overview	
- 2	MENU MVS	MVS displays	
- 3	MENU JES	JES job and output management	
- 4	MENU CICS	CICS displays	
- 5	MENU DATACOM	CA Datacom displays	
- 6	MENU IMS	IMS displays	
- 7	MENU MQ	WebSphere MQ displays	
- 8	MENU NETWORK	Network and TCP/IP displays	
- 9	MENU USS	UNIX system services displays	
- 10	MENU CAPTURE	Event capture and SMF/RMF collection	
- 11	MENU SCM	System condition monitor	
- 12	MENU ADMIN	SYSVIEW administration	
- 13	MENU PRODUCTS	Product integration menu	
- 14	MENU HELP	Online help information	
- 15	END	Terminate SYSVIEW session	

The Menu Command

If you are viewing a CA SYSVIEW display and type the MENU command without parameters at the command line, the Primary Option Menu appears. However, you can also access other CA SYSVIEW menus by specifying a menu name as a parameter on the MENU command. To see a list of CA SYSVIEW menus that you can access using the MENU command, type HELP MENU on the command line.

Not all menus may be available at your site. If you are not authorized to use a menu, you cannot display it. If you would like to know more about the menus that you have access to, contact your system administrator.

Select an Option on a Menu

You can select an option on a menu in one of three ways.

To select a menu option

1. Use one of the following methods to select an option from the Primary Option Menu. In this case we are choosing option 3, the MENU JES command:
 - Enter **3**, the number of the option, in the command input field and press Enter.
 - Place the cursor in the input field to the left of the number 3 option, MENU OPERATOR, and press Enter.
 - Type the command name, **MENU JES**, in the command input field and press Enter.

The JES Menu displays.

2. Select a command from the JES Menu the same way you chose the menu from the Primary Options Menu and press enter.

The new menu that you drilled down to displays.

Note: Option numbers can be different for different users, depending on which commands the user is authorized to use.

Learn the Displays

When you select a command from one of the CA SYSVIEW menus, you access a display. Use the display to look at data and perform tasks the command is designed for.

CA SYSVIEW is distributed with a default display format. The following description of a display format is based on this default format. Your displays can be different from this default display when your security administrator has changed your profile.

You can change your display to make it more convenient for you to perform your work tasks. For example, you can change the location of different fields on the screen or the color of the screen fields. To perform some tasks to change your default display, see the chapter [“Basic Tasks](#) (see page 73).”

System Activity Display

The following screen is an example of the System Activity Display that provides a good sample of a screen in default format.

```

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity ----- 10:25:20
Command =====>                               Scroll *====> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 69-77/762 Col 1-79/484
(r)  CP% IFA% Pct% ...50..100 -Condition- ---Ready--- --Paging-- -Storage-
CPU   35%  0%  28%              ENQ NoSMF ASIDs    3  Slots  41%  ECSA  87%
LCPU  35%  0%  28%              RES NoWTO Tasks    3  Rate   3  ESQA  95%
                                   NoDMP  TAP  ----I/O---- AFQA 10649  SQA  97%
Spool                51%              Rate 27113  UICA 2540  CSA  64%
-----
Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE
Status  SORT
XSStat  Data NO  Group ALL  MsgLvl ERROR  Limit NONE  RemDup NO  Type SYST
-----
*                                ALL                                ALL
Cmd Jobname Stepname Procstep Type  Jobnr Jc Status CPU-Time Limit Clocktime
----
BLADA08 CATSO    A55TG129 TSU    62337 @ LSW    8.985128 3600 01:04:18
BLX1PROC BLX1PROC BLXSPCAS STC    17660 $ NS     0.109452 86400 85:03:33
BPXAS    BPXAS    IEFPROC  INIT   62799 $ LSW    0.005464
BPX0INIT BPX0INIT BPX0INIT SYS      IN    12.87126 86400 85:03:28
BRAMA15  CATSO    A55TU051 TSU    61449 @ LSW    1.634794 3600 02:00:27
BRESMA1  CATSO    A55TG050 TSU    61350 @ LSW    1.059153 3600 02:07:10
BRESM01  CATSO    A55TG083 TSU    61358 @ LSW    4.798934 3600 02:06:18
BRORI09  CATSO    A55TG084 TSU    61384 @ LSW    2.863388 3600 02:04:19
BUILD    STEP1      OTX    31918 $ LSW    1.357302 1048 41:43:00

```

The sections that follow describe the areas on the display in the default format.

Display Areas

The following figure labels the areas of the default format display. These areas are described in the following sections. After you read the description, see the screen for examples of the particular areas. You may want to come back to this screen later on when you change your display format. For ways you can do this, see the chapter “[Basic Tasks](#)” (see page 73).”

Title	SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity ----- 10:27:02									
Command	Command ==>>> Scroll *==>> HALF									
Divider	----- Lvl 2 Row 757-762/762 Col 1-79/484									
Overview Menu	(r)	CP%	IFA%	Pct%	...50..100	-Condition-	---Ready---	--Paging--	-Storage-	
Overview Menu		CPU	100%	0%	80%	ENQ NoSMF	ASIDs	6	Slots	41% ECSA 87%
Overview Menu		LCPU	90%	0%	72%	NoRES NoWT0	Tasks	6	Rate	14 ESQA 95%
Overview Menu						NoDMP TAP	----I/O----	AFQA	14418	SQA 98%
Overview Menu		Spool			51%		Rate	30706	UICA	2540 CSA 64%
Divider	-----									
Formats	Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE									
Status	Status SORT									
XSSStatus	XSStat Data NO Group ALL MsgLvl ERROR Limit NONE RemDup NO Type SYST									
Divider	-----									
Parameter	*					ALL				
Header	Cmd	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Type	Jobnr	Jc	Status	CPU-Time	Limit Clocktime
Data	----	YUACH01	CATS0	A55TG173	TSU	63056	@	LSW	0.885417	3600 00:20:48
.	----	YUASDRAS	\$\$\$\$\$@		JOB	29025	C	NS	0.107233	86400 48:45:50
.	----	YUA3DRAS	\$\$\$\$\$@		JOB	29027	C	NS	0.125544	86400 48:45:43
.	----	ZARMA01	CATS0	A55TG012	TSU	61798	@	LSW	0.124484	3600 01:32:16
.	----	ZELJOB2	CATS0	A55TG005	TSU	60365	@	LSW	9.217070	3600 04:04:23
.	----	ZEMKE01	CATS0	A55TG065	TSU	62408	@	LSW	2.884281	3600 01:00:23
End-Of-Data	===== End of Data =====									
PF Message	1=HELP 2=SPLIT 3=RETURN 4=TOP 5=FIND 6=DUMP 7=UP 8=DOWN 9=SWAP 10=LEFT 11=RIGHT									
PF Message	12=RECALL 13=QUICKREF 14=QLIST 15=SORT									

Title Line

The first line on the display is the title line. The title line identifies the display and shows, in the following order, these items:

- Product name
- Product release number (not shown in the example)
- The system name where CA SYSVIEW is executing (not shown in the example)
- Name of the display
- Current date (not shown in the example)
- Current time (not shown in the example)

Command Line

The command line contains two fields:

- The command input field, where you enter a command to the right of the prompt (Command ==>>).
- The Scroll field, which displays the current scroll value when you scroll up, down, left, or right.

More information:

[Scroll the Displays](#) (see page 46)

Divider Line

The divider line separates the title and the command areas from the remainder of the display. Messages issued by CA SYSVIEW overlay the divider line.

The divider line has the following fields:

- HOP Count (not shown)

Indicates the number of cross-system connections deep you are from the original local system when you are connected to a remote system through a cross-system connection.

- Level Number

Indicates how many levels deep you are from the Primary Option Menu.

- Row

Displays information to help you determine which rows of data in the data area are currently displayed.

The Row field shows row information in the following format:

first-last/ [total]

first

Indicates the number of the first row displayed.

last

Indicates the number of the last row displayed.

total

Indicates the total number of rows. This number is not displayed when the total number of rows is not yet known.

- Column

Displays information to help you determine which columns of data in the data area are currently displayed.

The Column field is shown in this format:

[1 -lastncol&] firstscol-lastscol/totalcols

1-lastncol&

Indicates the number of the nonscrollable columns displayed. This information is shown only when there are nonscrollable and scrollable columns, and you have scrolled the display to the right. Nonscrollable columns always start in column 1, and they end in *lastncol*.

firstscol

Indicates the number of the first scrollable column displayed.

lastscol

Indicates the number of the last scrollable column displayed.

totalcols

Indicates the total number of columns.

Format

The format line displays when the following are in effect and you have at least one profile format defined:

- SET FORMATLINE YES
- SET FORMATLINE COND

The format line shows the DEFAULT format name with the names of any formats you have defined. The format currently in use is highlighted. You can switch to another format by placing your cursor a format name that is not highlighted and hitting the ENTER key.

Status Line

The status line is displayed only when requested and describes particular status information regarding the display.

Divider Line

A status divider line can be shown after the status line and is included only if a status line is present. (It is not shown on the sample screen.)

Information Area

The information area is present on some of the CA SYSVIEW displays and contains information unique to the command. The information area length is from 1 to 16 lines.

Divider Line

A divider line separates the information area from the remainder of the display and is included only if an information area is present.

Parameter Line

The parameter line is present on some of the CA SYSVIEW displays. This line contains the current parameter settings for the display. The parameters appear above their associated field headings. The parameter area is redisplayed when you scroll up and down, but it scrolls with the display when you scroll left and right.

Header Line

The header line identifies the fields (columns) in the display. Field names are redisplayed when you scroll up and down, but they scroll with the display when you scroll left and right.

When you scroll left and right, a break character marks the first scrollable column, and this gives a reference point when you scroll. For example, if you scroll to the right in the partial display shown in the first screen, you will get the result shown in the second example.

Example 1

```

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity ----- 10:25:20
Command ==>                                     Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 69-77/762 Col 1-79/484
(r)  CP% IFA% Pct% ...50..100 -Condition- ---Ready--- --Paging-- -Storage-
CPU   35%  0%  28%             ENQ NoSMF  ASIDs      3  Slots  41%  ECSA  87%
LCPU  35%  0%  28%             RES NoWTO  Tasks      3  Rate   3  ESQA  95%
                                NoDMP  TAP   ----I/O---- AFQA 10649  SQA  97%
Spool                51%             Rate 27113  UICA 2540  CSA  64%
-----
Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE
Status  SORT
XSStat  Data NO  Group ALL  MsgLvl ERROR  Limit NONE  RemDup NO  Type SYST
-----
*
.....10.....20.....30.....40.....50.....60.....70.....+
ALL          ALL
Cmd Jobname Stepname Procstep Type  Jobnr Jc Status CPU-Time Limit Clocktime
___ BLADA08 CATSO   A55TG129 TSU    62337 @ LSW    8.985128 3600 01:04:18
___ BLX1PROC BLX1PROC BLXSPCAS STC    17660 $  NS     0.109452 86400 85:03:33

```

Example 2

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity ----- 10:25:20									
Command ==> Scroll *==> HALF									
----- Lvl 2 Row 69-77/762 Col 1-13680-145/348									
(r)	CP%	IFA%	Pct%	...50..100	-Condition-	---Ready---	--Paging--	-Storage-	
CPU	35%	0%	28%		ENQ NoSMF	ASIDs 3	Slots 41%	ECSA 87%	
LCPU	35%	0%	28%		RES NoWTO	Tasks 3	Rate 3	ESQA 95%	
					NoDMP TAP	----I/O----	AFQA 10649	SQA 97%	
Spool			51%			Rate 27113	UICA 2540	CSA 64%	

Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE									
Status SORT									
XSStat Data NO Group ALL MsgLvl ERROR Limit NONE RemDup NO Type SYST									

* ALL ALL									
....+....10.	80	+....90	+....100	+....110	+....120	+....130	+....140	..+	
Cmd Jobname	SRB-Time	I/O-Count	R-Stg Dp	Pgn Dmn	ASID -CPU%-	Paging	I0/Sec		
___ BLADA08	4.505	19320	FF 12	8 005F	0.00		0.00		
___ BLX1PROC	0.026	271	FF 2	4 0060	0.00		0.00		

Separator Line

The separator line, not shown in the sample screen, follows the header line to separate it from the data area. If present, this line is blank or contains the column ruler.

Data Area

The data area of the display contains the data fields for a display that you have accessed by issuing one of the CA SYSVIEW commands. The data area is most often composed of rows and columns. Some columns scroll and some do not. The information in a column is referred to as a field.

The first data line in the display (regardless of which line it is) is known as the current line.

End of Data Line

The end of data line indicates the end of data for the display. A few displays (DUMP, for example) do not contain an end of data line. If the display does not contain any data, the line says “No Data Available” instead of “End of Data.”

Filler Area

The filler area is blank space used to fill out the display.

PF Message Area

The PF message area displays one to four lines of information. You specify what you want displayed in this area. By default, the PF keys are displayed, and they are shown in this area.

Note: For information about specifying what is displayed in this area, see the chapter “[Basic Tasks](#) (see page 73)” or the PROFILE command online help.

Scroll the Displays

Use the following commands to scroll the CA SYSVIEW displays:

- LEFT
- RIGHT
- UP
- DOWN

You can also issue the TOP and BOTTOM commands to go to the top and the bottom of the display, respectively.

If a display contains more data than can fit on one screen, you can view the additional data by scrolling right. To return to your original position, scroll left.

You can use PF keys or function commands to scroll as follows:

- Using PF keys

By default, your PF keys for scrolling commands (LEFT, RIGHT, UP, and DOWN) have been set for how much data to scroll at one time. You can change these settings using the SET SCROLLVALUE command.

For values you can specify for SCROLLVALUE, see the SET command online help.

For more information about how to use the SET command, see [SET Command--Change Your Profile](#) (see page 64) in the chapter “Basic Tasks.”

- Issuing function commands

To scroll a display using a function command, type the scrolling command at the command line. If you want, you can add parameters to the command. For example, if you would like to scroll down eight lines, you would specify the following command at the command line:

```
DOWN 8
```

To learn about the parameters for scrolling commands, look up the command in the CA SYSVIEW online help. For more information about using online help, see [Obtaining Help](#) (see page 55) in this chapter.

View the PF Key Settings

By default, your PF key settings are displayed at the bottom of your screen. If for some reason they are not, you can set them to be displayed.

When you are using a display, you can display the PF key settings by specifying the following command in the command input area:

```
PFSHOW ON
```

To display PF key settings for all displays, specify the following command:

```
PFSHOW ON ALL
```

Default PK Key Settings

The PF key definitions distributed on the installation tape are the default definitions. The PF keys are initially the same on every display.

CA SYSVIEW provides the following default PF key settings:

- PF1/PF13 - HELP
- PF3/PF15 - RETURN
- PF5/PF17 - FIND
- PF7/PF19 - UP
- PF8/PF20 - DOWN
- PF10/PF22 - LEFT
- PF11/PF23 - RIGHT
- PF12/PF24 - RECALL

For information about how to change your PF key settings, see the chapter “[Basic Tasks](#)” (see page 73).”

How to Enter Commands, Parameters, Subcommands, and Line Commands

The CA SYSVIEW commands can have parameters and subcommands. You can also use line commands on a command display. The following sections describe how to enter commands, parameters, subcommands, and line commands.

Parameter Conventions

Knowing how to enter parameters for a command is essential. Properly entering parameters lets you access the display you want.

Use the following conventions to enter parameters:

- When you enter a parameter, separate the command from the parameters with a space.
- When you enter more than one parameter, separate the individual parameters with a comma or a space.

Example: Add Parameters to a Command

This example adds parameters to the ACTIVITY command.

```
ACTIVITY [jobname][,type][,status]
```

Mark an Omitted Parameter Position

A *positional parameter* must be placed in a specific position among the parameters you enter. Positional parameters are interpreted based on their order in a series of parameters. You account for any omitted positional parameter by entering a comma in its place. Except, however, if the omitted parameters are to the right of the last parameter you entered. Then you do not need to enter commas to show where they would be placed.

The following examples show parameters entered on the ACTIVITY command. When the *jobname* and *type* parameters are not specified, commas are inserted in their places.

ACTIVITY ABC

This example uses the *jobname* parameter.

ACTIVITY ,TSU

This example omits the *jobname* parameter, but uses the *type* parameter. The comma before the TSU represents the omitted *jobname*.

ACTIVITY ,,OUT

This example omits both the *jobname* and *type* parameters, and uses the status parameter OUT. The two commas preceding OUT represent the omitted *jobname* and *type*.

ACTIVITY ABC22,NOI,ALL

This example shows how you can enter all three parameters. Commas separate the parameters. You can use spaces to separate the parameters instead of commas.

Parameter Masks

You can use *masks* to enter some command parameter values. A mask is a partial or generic parameter name. For instance, you could use masking characters to indicate a partial (or masked) job name as a value for the ACTIVITY *jobname* parameter.

Default masking characters are the asterisk (*) and the equal sign (=). The asterisk replaces any single character, and the equal sign replaces any number of characters in the name being masked.

Change Masking Characters

You can change these masking characters to other characters.

To change masking characters, go to the Input character options area in the Miscellaneous Section of your general profile and change the following values:

- Fixed length masking character (default *)
- Variable-length masking character (default =)

Your default masking characters are changed.

You can also use the SET command to change these characters. For full instructions on how to perform this task, see the chapter “[Basic Tasks](#) (see page 73).”

Examples: Using Masking Characters

The following examples show how to use masking characters to mask a *jobname* parameter. These examples reflect the use of default characters.

=

Matches all characters of a job name.

ABC=

Matches job names starting with ABC and ending in any other characters.

A=C

Matches job names that begin with A and end with C.

****ABC=**

Matches job names with ABC as their third, fourth, and fifth characters, any specific first or second characters, and any remaining characters after the fifth (C).

***ABC**

Matches job names with ABC as their second, third, and last characters.

AB****

Matches job names with AB as their first two characters, and four remaining characters in their names.

Enter Parameters with PF Keys

When you want to include a parameter with a command for which you have defined a PF key, do the following:

1. First, type the parameter on the command line.
2. Press the PF key.

For information about how to define default parameters for a command, see the topic [Initialization Command Options in the Profile](#) (see page 73) in the chapter “Basic Tasks.”

Enter Subcommands

Some commands have subcommands you can use when you are on the display of that command. These subcommands provide additional functionality that let you perform the following tasks:

- Access more specific displays
- Locate information that is on a display
- Refresh a display
- Add or replace information that is on a display

You enter subcommands on the command line in much the same way you enter commands. Also, subcommands can have parameters, and if they have multiple parameters, those parameters are treated as positional parameters.

Enter Line Commands

Line commands are commands that you issue on many displays to affect a line on a display. You can use the abbreviated uppercase part of a line command to issue the command.

Follow these steps:

1. Tab to the input area under the Cmd heading to the left of the line on the display for the job you want affect.
2. Type the line command (cancel) or the abbreviated part of the line command (C), and press Enter.

The command is processed, in this case the job is canceled, and a refresh of the screen displays.

3. Display a list of available line commands for the display, place the cursor on the line command field and press the HELP PF key.

The available line commands are displayed.

4. Type the line command and press Enter.

The command is processed.

You have entered both a specific line command and a line command that you selected from the Help.

Block commands are available for use with line commands, and for other purposes. For more information about entering block commands, see the online help Topics.

Create External Line Commands

You can externally define your own line commands for any given display. This ability lets you drill down or initiate an action to satisfy your own requests. The parmlib member LINECMDS contains example definitions. Using these example definitions, you can define your own set of external line commands specific to your needs.

Follow these steps:

1. Access user definitions from the following location:

`user.sysview.parmlib(LINECMDS)`

The LINECMDS parmlib member displays.

2. Code your own external line commands in this member using the example definitions provided in this member as a template and save your changes.

Your line commands are defined.

Information about Commands

The following list provides miscellaneous information about CA SYSVIEW commands.

- **Commands Executed in the Current ASID**

When commands are executed for CA SYSVIEW, the current address space ID is used. To change the address space ID when appropriate, you can use either the ASID function command or an ASID parameter of a command.

- **Dynamic Changes Not Saved at Next IPL**

Some changes that you can make when you issue CA SYSVIEW commands are only in effect until the next system IPL.

For example, use the ADD subcommand to add a data set to the LINKLIST. That data set addition is in effect only until the next IPL of your system. To see if this restriction applies to a particular command, see the online help for that command.

- **Save time with the RECALL and REVIEW Commands**

The RECALL and REVIEW commands help you save time when you are issuing commands.

- **RECALL Command**

The *RECALL command* displays, on the command line of the current display, the last command that you executed. This recall helps you to remember previously executed commands so that you can issue them again without having to type them in. When the command you issued has been recalled, you can issue it again by pressing Enter.

Note: You cannot recall scrolling commands (unless they contain a parameter) or the REFRESH command. You can recall only one copy of a command that you have entered several times in succession.

- **REVIEW Command**

The *REVIEW command* displays the contents of the command input stack. The commands you have previously issued are shown and you can optionally modify them and issue them again.

Note: For specific details on using these commands, see online help.

Find Information on a Display

Use the FIND command to locate information that is on a display. The FIND command searches the display data for a specified character string.

Note: The DUMP command has its own FIND subcommand. For information about issuing FIND from the DUMP display, see the DUMP command in online help.

The FIND command has the following format:

```
FIND {string}[ ,keyword1][ ,keyword2][ ,col1][ ,col2]
      [ ,fieldname]
```

string

This required parameter specifies the string you want to find. If a string contains embedded blanks or commands, it must be contained in character delimiters. The default character delimiter is the apostrophe ('). You can change this default in your profile.

The following formats qualify a string:

- *C'string* indicates a character string
- *T'string* indicates a text string
- *X'string* indicates a hex string
- *P'string* indicates a picture string

Example: The following command finds the string JOB1:

```
FIND JOB1
```

The *string* parameter must be specified before you can specify any of the other parameters.

keyword1

Finds multiple occurrences of the string. Values of keyword1 are NEXT, PREV, FIRST, LAST, and ALL.

Example: Find a previous occurrence of the string JOB1, specify the following:

```
FIND JOB1 PREV
```

When you use the value ALL for keyword1, the command does the following:

1. Searches for all occurrences of the string
2. Positions the display at the first occurrence

To see the remaining occurrences, repeat the FIND command (without any parameters). By default, you can use the FIND PF key to repeat the find.

keyword2

Finds all occurrences of a string according to its position in a word. Values of keyword2 are CHARs (ignores the position), PREFIX (beginning of a word), SUFFIX (end of a word), INFIX (middle of a word).

Some examples of the previous keywords follow. The capitalized characters indicate the strings that are found.

```
FIND 'DO' CHAR DO D0nt aD0 aD0pt 'D0' +aD0 (D0nt) aD0-
FIND 'DO' PRE do D0nt ado adopt 'do' +ado (D0nt) ado-
FIND 'DO' SUF do dont aD0 adopt 'do' +aD0 (dont) ado-
FIND 'DO' WORD DO dont ado adopt 'D0' +ado (dont) ado-
FIND 'DO' INFIX do dont ado aD0pt 'do' +ado (dont) ado-
```

col1 and col2

Finds a string in a column defined by these column numbers.

Note: To see column numbers on your display, specify SET COLS ON at the command line.

To find the string 3658 between columns 42 and 48, specify the following:

```
FIND 3658 42 48
```

fieldname

Finds a string in a column defined by a field on the display.

To find the string 3658 in the Jobnr field, specify the following:

```
FIND 3658 Jobnr
```

Use the FIND PF Key

The default setting for the FIND command issued without parameters is FIND NEXT. Unless you or your system administrator has changed the setting of your PF 5 key, it is by default set to FIND. Use your default FIND NEXT PF key to find other occurrences of a string you located by issuing the FIND command at the command line.

For example, type the following on the command line:

```
FIND jobname
```

After the FIND command locates an instance of the job name you are searching for, use your PF 5 key to find other occurrences.

Number of Lines Searched

The Find limit option setting determines the maximum number of lines searched by the FIND command. This setting is in the Command options area of the general profile Miscellaneous section.

Obtaining Help

You can obtain online help for using CA SYSVIEW in the following ways:

- Use the Help commands, the online reference materials in the CA SYSVIEW Online Help Information Menu, or both. You can access the Online Help Information Menu either through the Primary Option Menu or issue the MENU HELP command.
- Use the CA SYSVIEW guides, which are available in PDF and HTML formats.

Note: For more information about accessing the guides, see the *Installation Guide*.

Access Online Help

CA SYSVIEW provides online help for all commands and messages. You can access CA SYSVIEW online help in several different ways.

- From a Display

If you are on a command display, you can obtain help for that command by any of the following methods:

- Press the default PF key for online help (F1).
- Type the HELP command at the command line.

By default, if you issue the HELP command with no parameters, and your cursor is on a field for which online help has been defined, help information displays for that particular field within the online help panel.

■ From Anywhere

On any display, to obtain online help for any command or message ID, do the following:

- Type the HELP command at the command line
- Include the appropriate parameters

To obtain online help for a command and the display you receive when you issue the command, use the following format:

```
HELP cmdname
```

For example, if you would like to see online help for the ACTIVITY command, type the following at the command line:

```
HELP ACTIVITY
```

To obtain online help for a message you have received, use the following format:

```
HELP msgid
```

For example, to obtain online help for message GSVX537A, specify the following at the command line:

```
HELP GSVX537A
```

■ For a Message

Issue the HELP command with the message displayed on the screen. By default, you can see help for a message, if online help is defined for that message.

■ From the Main Menu

The Online Help Information Menu is organized to let you quickly access the following information:

- Changes in this release
- List of commands and subcommands
- Help information
- Chicago Soft's MVS/QuickRef
- Online reference materials

Access Online Help from the Main Menu

Choose the MENU HELP option from the Primary Option Menu or issue the MENU HELP command from any menu to access the following OnLine Help Information Menu:

```

SYSVIEW MENU ----- OnLine Help Information Menu ----- 10:35:33
Option ==>                                                    Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-20/23
Option Command Parameters Description
- 1 CHANGES What's new in this release?
- 2 COMMANDS List commands and subcommands
- 3 FIELDS ALL List command display fields
- 4 FINDHELP Search online help topics
- 5 QUICKREF MVS/QuickRef from Chicago-Soft
- 6 SUPPORT SYSVIEW support diagnostics
- 7 TOPICS Online reference topics

Option Online Reference Materials
- 8 Glossary of Terminology
- 9 How to topics
- 10 Online command reference
- 11 Online message reference
- 12 CA DATACOM online reference
- 13 CICS online reference
- 14 IMS online reference
- 15 UNIX System Services online reference
- 16 WebSphere for MQ online reference
- 17 Work Load Manager online Reference
- 18 Print command reference manual
- 19 Print information and how-to topics
- 20 Print all help topics

```

Search the Online Help

You can search the online help system for a specified text string by:

- Using the FINDHELP option on Online Help Information Menu
- Issuing the FINDHELP command from any menu

The search is performed against a list of predefined online help topics. Each topic corresponds to a HELPLIB member.

The following functions can be performed:

- Locate all online help information located on selected topics.
- Ask for the commands that provide information about a desired topic. For example: "What commands display alert information?"
- Create user-customized search lists.

Use FINDHELP

To find information on alerts, issue the following command:

```
FINDHELP alert
```

To find information on alerts using the Online Help Information Menu, enter **alert** in the parameters column next to the FINDHELP option as follows:

```

SYSVIEW ----- MENU, Online Help Information Menu ---
Option ==>                                           Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-15/15 Col 1-79/79
Option Command Parameters Description
- 1 CHANGES What's new in this release?
- 2 COMMANDS List commands and subcommands
- 3 FINDHELP alert Search online help topics
- 4 QUICKREF MVS/QuickRef from Chicago-Soft
- 5 TOPICS Online reference topics
. . .
. . .

```

The following help screen is displayed:

```

SYSVIEW FINDHELP ----- Search Online Help Topics -----
Command ==>                                           Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-16/30 Col 1-79/158
List TOPICS Topics 679 Lines 113016 Hits 39
Options ALL CHARS Section
String alert
-----
Cmd Help .....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6...
---- ALERTS | ALERTs <Normal>
---- . | ALERTS Command
---- . | The ALERTS command displays z/OS system data collection excepti
---- . | Data collection values will be displayed by the ALERTS command
---- . | displayed alert.
---- . | GSVXEXTR_OPTIONS_ALERTS. EXTRACT is only val
---- DASDRESP | Alert status is only displayed if the "CURRENT" interval is
---- IMSALERT | displayed alert.
---- . | IMSALERT Command
---- . | The IMSALERT command displays IMS data collection exception
---- . | alerts. Data collection values will be displayed by the
---- . | IMSALERT command if the current value exceeds a threshold defin
---- . | IMSALERT <Normal>
---- IMSSTATE | displayed alert from the IMSALERT command.
---- IMSTHRSH | displayed alert from the IMSALERT command.
---- LISTCONS | Alrt Messages queued alert percent. Valid only for

```

Online Reference Topics

You can display the Help Topics screen by:

- Choosing the TOPICS option on the Online Help Information Menu
- Issuing the TOPICS command from any menu

The topics are listed in categories. Press Enter beside the help topic you would like to see displayed.

The following is a sample Help Topics screen:

```

SYSVIEW TOPICS ----- Help Topics ----- 10:56:48
Command ==>                               Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-18/880 Col 1-79/87
Member TOPICS Dsn SYSVIEW.CNM4BPRM
-----
Cmd Class Description
___ INFO What's new in this release?
___ . API return codes
___ . ASID and System Linkage Index (LX) Reuse
___ . CA SYSVIEW address spaces
___ . Contacting Technical Support
___ . Decimal and Hexadecimal Suffixes
___ . Help topic naming conventions
___ . Library caching
___ . Online message library
___ . Operating system names - MVS, OS/390, z/OS
___ . Operating system versions
___ . Parmlib member contents
___ . Program Status Word (PSW) information
___ . SMF records created by CA SYSVIEW
___ . System Condition Monitor IMODS - SCM
___ . System overview information
___ . CA SYSVIEW User abend codes
___ . What is a CLIST or CLISTLIB member?

```

Online Reference Materials

The Online Help Information Menu lets you display the list of Commands and Messages. This menu also includes their explanations and reference information for the following options and components:

- CA SYSVIEW CA Datacom Option
- CA SYSVIEW Option for CICS
- CA SYSVIEW Option for IMS
- UNIX System Services (USS) Component
- CA SYSVIEW Option for WebSphere MQ
- Workload Manager Component

The following is a sample of the CICS online reference:

```

SYSVIEW ----- TOPICS, Help Topics -----
Command ==>                               Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-14/81 Col 1-79/87
Member  TOPICS
-----
Cmd Class  Description
--- HOWTO   Displaying currently active CICS address spaces
--- INSTALL CA DATACOM CICS Service Facility data collection
--- CICS     Automatic initiate descriptors - AIDS
--- .        Auxiliary temporary storage
--- .        Common storage area
--- .        Configuration options
--- .        Global commands
--- .        REGION= parameter
--- .        System and transaction variables
--- .        System variables
--- .        Temporary storage
--- .        Transaction variables
--- COMMANDS CAIDS   - CICS auto initiate descriptors
--- .        CARTM   - CICS auto response time mgmt
-----
1=HELP 2=SPLIT 3=RETURN 4=ASDF 5=FIND 7=UP 8=DOWN 9=SWAP 10=LEFT 11=RIGHT
12=RECALL

```

Print Online Help Topics

You can use the PRINT command to print all or part of a command display. The printed output can be placed in a system output unit or disk data set.

To print online help topics

- Execute the PRINT command with no parameters prints the entire current display to the current print data set.
- Execute the PRINT command with parameters prints the specified lines to the specified print data set.

Obtain Help within a Help Topic

Within the online help panel for a command, sections of information are labeled according to content. One or more of these labels are used in the online help panel of each command. You can use a label as a parameter on the LOCATE command to find specific information. When you do so, you need only use the uppercased portion of the label as the parameter.

This command has the following format:

Locate L

The following labels can be used within the online help panel of a command:

Command

Displays the command name, which is located at the top of the online help panel.

Datafields

Displays the data fields on the display.

Format

Displays the command format.

Infofields

Displays the information fields on the display.

Linecommands

Displays the line commands you can use on this display.

Messages

Displays messages you could receive when issuing the command.

Notes

Displays usage notes for the command.

Parameters

Displays command parameters and their explanations.

Relatedinfo

Displays information that is related to the command.

Subcommands

Displays the subcommands you can use on the display.

Example: Locate linecommands

Suppose you are looking at the online help for the SCMSYS command and want to see what line commands are valid for SCMSYS. At the command line of the SCMSYS online help panel, issue this command:

LOCATE *linecommands*

Chapter 3: Basic Tasks

This section contains the following topics:

[Overview of Your Profile](#) (see page 63)

[How to Change Your Display Format](#) (see page 67)

[How to Change PF Key Definitions](#) (see page 71)

[Initialization Command Options in the Profile](#) (see page 73)

[Change the Masking Characters](#) (see page 73)

[How to Work with Data on a Display](#) (see page 74)

[Customize Your Display](#) (see page 84)

[Print a Display](#) (see page 85)

Overview of Your Profile

As a CA SYSVIEW user, you have a profile that determines how you can use the product and what you see on your screen. Your system administrator could have defined or altered a profile for you, or you could be using a default profile. However, you can change your profile in ways that can help you use CA SYSVIEW to meet your own needs and the needs of your site. Knowing how to change your profile is basic to begin using CA SYSVIEW.

Use the PROFILE Command

Using displays for the PROFILE command, you can define synonyms for commands, values for PF keys, and formats for command displays. The PROFILE command displays let you change your general profile for all displays, or change only specific command displays.

Another task you can perform using PROFILE is switching to the profile of another user. This switch means that you can acquire the settings from the profile of that user for your own. You can switch to the profile of another user by issuing this command:

```
PROFILE SWITCH,userid
```

userid

Specifies any CA SYSVIEW user ID.

Note: Switching to the profile of another user does not give you the command authority of that user. The security administrator sets the ability to use particular commands. Also, when you use the PROFILE command after switching profiles, the profile values of the profile you switched to will be displayed.

To see all the options you can set using the PROFILE command, see the PROFILE online help. Later in this chapter, you learn more about PROFILE displays and how to perform some representative tasks.

Keep in mind that changes you make to your profile using the PROFILE command are permanent.

SET Command—Change Your Profile

You can also use the SET command to change your profile. Issue the SET command at the command line with parameters to make one change at a time.

For example, if you are using the ACTIVITY command display, and want to set the PF6 key for that display so that it issues the CONSOLE command, type the following on the command line:

```
SET PF6 CONSOLE
```

As with the PROFILE command, you can use the SET command both for the general profile (all displays) and for specific command profiles. To do so, you use the **GENERAL** or *command* parameter, respectively.

Most of the parameters defined in the profile can be changed with the SET command.

Access the PROFILE Command Displays

Use the PROFILE commands to access profile displays.

The following is a list of commands and a description of what they display:

PROFILE

Specify this command from a menu to see the Command Selection Display, which shows all profile sections.

Specify this command on a CA SYSVIEW display to see the profile section for the active display command.

PROFILE SELECT

Displays the Command Selection display, which shows all of the profile sections.

PROFILE SELECT GENERAL or PROFILE GENERAL

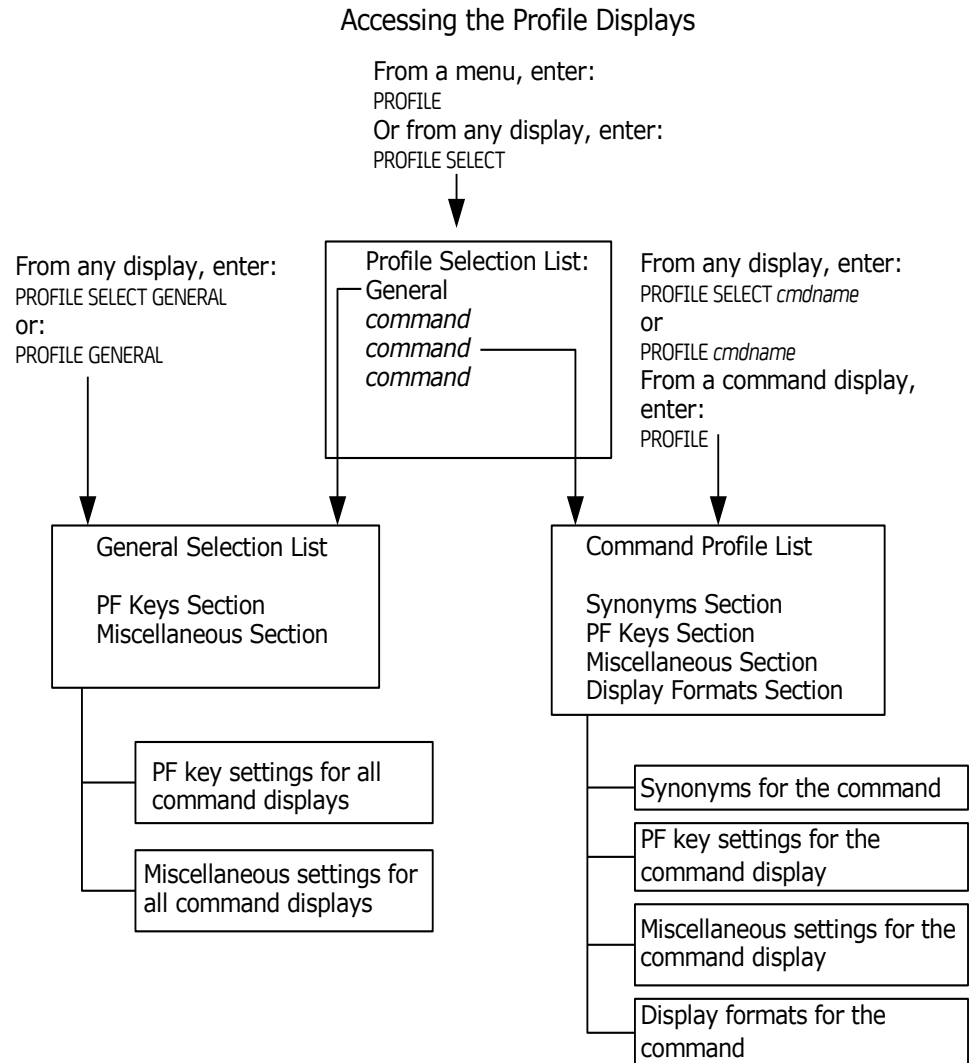
Displays a selection menu showing only the general profile sections.

PROFILE SELECT *cmdname*

Displays a selection menu showing the profile sections for the command you specify.

How You Access Profile Displays

The following illustration shows how you can access PROFILE displays and how you can use them to change a profile.



Change Your Options Using the PROFILE Displays

The following is a representative list of options you can change using the PROFILE displays.

■ General Profile

For all displays, you can set or change the following:

- Default PF key designations for all commands
- Initialization and termination options
- Printing and copying options
- Special command and line command characters
- Display options

■ Command Profile

In most command profiles, you can set or change the following:

- Alternate names (synonyms) for issuing the command
- PF key designations for the command (these override the GENERAL profile settings)
- PF key messages
- Default parameters for a command
- Command display format
- Date and time display options
- Whether the command line prompt is displayed
- Initial sort parameters

Become Familiar with the PROFILE Sections

To learn about specific items you can set or change, do the following:

1. Issue the PROFILE SELECT command at the command line.
2. Browse through the fields in the General and *command* profile sections.

To look at the items listed in a section, type an **S** to the left of the item and press Enter. For explanations of the different options, use the PROFILE command online help.

Update Your Profile

To add a value for a field in a profile section, type it in. To change an item in the profile section list, type over the present value.

By default, your user profile is not updated until you terminate your CA SYSVIEW session or switch to the profile of another user. However, you can save the change immediately by issuing the PROFILE SAVE command.

Note: You can override the default value and specify that your changes can only be saved when you issue the PROFILE SAVE command. To do so, specify the following command at the command line:

```
SET PROFILESAVE COMMAND
```

On some profile displays, the CANCEL command can be used to cancel any changes made to the current profile display.

How to Change Your Display Format

This section provides instructions on performing several representative tasks that change your display format.

You can change your display format by using either of the following methods:

- The PROFILE displays
- The SET command

You can use these tasks as a guide for changing other items in your profile. The procedure is similar.

For details on the default display format and the names used for parts of the display, see the chapter “[Basic Skills](#) (see page 37).”

Change the Initial Display Format Name

The ability to customize how data is displayed makes a command easier and quicker to use and lets you tailor it for specific tasks.

To change the name of the initial display format, do one of the following:

- Go to the Formats section of the command PROFILE you want to change and specify the name of the format in the Format field.
- Specify the following command at the command line while you are on the display that you want to change:

```
SET FORMAT formatname
```

formatname

Specify either of the following:

- The name of a format that you have created in your profile (a one- to eight-character name)
- DEFAULT to use the default format for the display

For information about creating display formats, see [Change the Data Display Format](#) (see page 74) in this chapter.

The initial display format name is changed to the name you want to be used for a command display when the command is first entered.

Define Command Line Placement

To define whether the command line appears at the top or bottom of your CA SYSVIEW displays, do one of the following:

- Go to the Display options area of the Miscellaneous Section of the General profile and type TOP or BOTTOM in the command line placement field.

or

- Specify one of the following commands at the command line:

```
SET CMDLINE TOP
```

```
SET CMDLINE BOTTOM
```

Note: The display is changed in several ways when you move the command line to the bottom of the display. For example, the messages issued by CA SYSVIEW and the Row/Col field also move to different areas on the screen.

Change the Divider Lines Character

You can change the character used in the divider lines on your screen. The default character is the dash (-), but many characters are valid.

Follow these steps:

- Go to the Display character options area of the Miscellaneous Section of the General profile and place x in the Divider line character field.

or

- Specify the following command on the command line:

```
SET DIVCHAR x
```

The divider line character is changed to an x.

For more information about valid divider line characters, see the DIVCHAR character in the online help for the SET command.

Change the Row/Col Field Display

A number of settings affect the display of row and column numbers in the Row/Col field. You can elect to always display or never display the row and column counts, or you can make the display of the counts conditional. The conditional Row/Col field is on when at least one row or column is not visible on the display; otherwise, the field is off. Some commands internally suppress the display of the row and column counts (DUMP, for example), and there is no way to override this setting.

To change the Row/Col field settings, do *one* of the following

- Go to the Display options area in the Miscellaneous Section of the general profile and change the Display row counts and Display column counts fields to either ON, OFF, or COND.

- Use one of the following SET commands:

```
SET ROWCOUNT ON (or OFF or COND)
```

```
SET COLCOUNT ON (or OFF or COND)
```

Change the Separator Area

A number of settings affect the display in the separator area, the area that separates the header area on your display from the data area. The default is no separator area. You can change the separator to display a line.

Follow these steps:

- Column Ruler Line

If the column ruler line is on, a horizontal column ruler is displayed. To display the column ruler line, use one of the following commands:

```
SET COLS ON  
COLS ON
```

To turn off the column ruler line, use one of these commands.

```
SET COLS OFF  
COLS OFF
```

You can also set the column ruler line on or off in some command displays. Specify ON or OFF for Column line field in the Display options area of the *command* profile Miscellaneous Section.

- Separator Line

To specify whether the separator line is displayed, use one of the following commands:

```
SET SEPLINE ON  
SET SEPLINE OFF
```

You can also set the separator line on or off in some command displays. Specify ON or OFF for Separator line field in the Display options area of the *command* profile Miscellaneous Section.

- Separator Character

To change the character used for the separator line (by default, it is a blank), use the following command:

```
SET SEPCHAR x
```

x

A variable representing a valid separator line character.

For more information about valid separator line characters, see the SET SEPCHAR command explanation in the online help.

You can also change the value in the Separator line character in the Miscellaneous Section of your General profile under Display character options.

Change the PF Message Area

You can determine what is displayed in the PF message area using the PF Keys Section of your General profile. You can specify what you want displayed in two message lines. If the PF key settings are set to show, they overlay this area.

Display the PF Key Settings

You can set up CA SYSVIEW to list the settings of your PF keys on a command display.

Follow these steps:

1. Define the Message fields in the PF Keys Section of your general profile.
2. Specify YES in the PF message lines field under Display options of the Miscellaneous Section of the *command* profile.

When you are using a display, you can use the PFSHOW command to display the PF key settings.

More information

[View the PF Key Settings](#) (see page 47)

How to Change PF Key Definitions

This section provides instructions on performing several representative tasks that change your PF key definitions.

Change the setting for a PF key using either of the following methods:

- Change the value for the key in the Profile General PF Keys Section of your profile
- Use the SET command

For example, to change the setting of the PF2 key from SPLIT to RECALL, you would issue the following command:

```
SET PF2 RECALL
```

Change ISPF PF Keys

You can change your current PF key settings in your CA SYSVIEW profile without affecting the KEYS command.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the CA SYSVIEW KEYS command.

The ISPF KEYS command is invoked and displays the PF Key Definitions and Labels panel.

2. Assign PF keys to the ISPF commands and optionally assign labels to the function key definitions.

For more information about the ISPF KEYS command, see your IBM ISPF documentation.

Change the PF Key Values for Different Displays

You can specify different PF key definitions for each CA SYSVIEW display. For example, you can change your PF7 key to issue the ACTIVITY command from the CONSOLE display, and to issue the CONSOLE command from the ACTIVITY display.

Follow these steps:

1. Access the PF Keys Section of your profile.
2. Change the PF7 key definition to include the ACTIVITY and CONSOLE commands.

Your PF7 key definition has been changed for the ACTIVITY and CONSOLE commands.

Initialization Command Options in the Profile

Specifying values for initialization options makes a command easier and quicker to use and lets you tailor it for specific tasks.

The following describes the options in the Miscellaneous Section of the *command* PROFILE under Initialization options:

Default Parameters

Controls the parameters that are used with the command by default. The default parameters for the command are used whenever the command is entered without parameters. Parameters entered with the command override the default parameters. If you want a parameter used with a command when you issue it, specify that parameter here.

Link to command

Specifies whether to invoke implicitly the command with the LINK command. Values are YES and NO.

The LINK command saves the current command environment, while passing control to another command. Therefore, specifying YES on this option in your profile for the ACTIVITY command, the current environment is saved when you issue the ACTIVITY command.

Change the Masking Characters

You can use masking characters when entering some values on some command parameters. The default masking characters are:

- An asterisk (*) for the fixed length masking character
- An equal sign (=) for the variable-length masking character

You can change the default masking characters.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the PROFILE GENERAL command.
The default profile displays.
2. Select the Miscellaneous Section.
The General Section - Miscellaneous Section is displayed.
3. Find the Input character options and type in new values for the fixed length masking character and the variable-length masking character.
Press PF3 to save your changes and start using the new masking characters.

You can also use the SET command to change these variables. For example, to change the fixed length masking character or variable-length masking character, you would specify the following:

```
SET FLM|VLM value
```

value

Specifies the new masking character.

For more information about using masking characters when entering parameters on commands, see the chapter “Basic Skills.” For values you can use for the FLM and VLM parameters, see the SET command online help.

How to Work with Data on a Display

You can change how data appears on your screen so that it meets your work needs. One way is by changing your data display format in your profile. However, there are other ways to affect how data is displayed without using the PROFILE or SET command.

Methods for changing the way that data appears on your displays are described in the following sections.

Change the Data Display Format

You or your security administrator can change CA SYSVIEW displays by updating the Formats Section of the *command* profile. You name these formats and use them to make your displays easy to use.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the following command:

```
PROFILE command
```

The display shows the profile sections for that command.

2. Select the Formats Section as shown on the following display for the ACTIVITY command and press enter.

```

SYSVIEW PROFILE ----- Profile for SYSVUSER -----
Command ==>                                           Scroll *==> HALF
-----
Settings for ACTIVITY
-----
Cmd Section
___ Synonyms
___ PF Keys
___ Miscellaneous
S_ Formats
===== End of Data =====

```

The following screen displays showing that the ACTIVITY command has one screen named ACTIVITY and the default format is CPU:

```

SYSVIEW PROFILE ----- Profile for SYSVUSER -----
Command ==>                                           Scroll *==> HALF
-----
Settings for ACTIVITY - Formats section
-----
Cmd Screen  Format  Description
_  ACTIVITY CPU    System activity
===== End of Data =====

```

3. Change the default format used for a screen using either of the following methods:

- Enter the name in the Format field
- Create a format for a screen by entering an S in the Cmd field next to the screen and press Enter.

A screen similar to the following displays:

```

SYSVIEW PROFILE ----- Profile for SYSVUSER -----
Command ==>                                           Scroll *==> HALF
-----
Settings for ACTIVITY - Formats section for screen ACTIVITY
-----
Cmd Name      Description                               SortParms
___ DEFAULT   Select line + enter name to add   CPU%,D
___ CPU       ACTIVITY command 1 format        CPU%,D
___ 2         ACTIVITY command 2 format        CPU%,D
___ 3         ACTIVITY command 3 format        CPU%,D
___ 4         ACTIVITY command 4 format        CPU%,D
===== End of Data =====

```

This screen shows that the System Activity display already has five formats defined for it.

4. Change a format that is already defined by selecting that format with an S in the Cmd field and press Enter.

5. Add a new format as follows:
 - a. Place an **S** in the Cmd field next to DEFAULT.
 - b. Overtyping DEFAULT with the name for the new format you are adding; then press Enter.

The data display format is changed or a new format is added when the screen refreshes.

Note: You can also specify SORT and SELECT parameters for formats on this display.

Change the Order of Fields and Exclude Fields

When you have finished changing the data display format, you can do the following:

- Change the order of the fields on the display.
- Exclude the fields from the display.

When you press Enter from the System Activity display, you access a display similar to the following one. This display shows the profile for the ACTIVITY command in the format CPU.

SYSVIEW PROFILE ----- Profile for SYSVUSER -----							
Command ==>				Scroll *==> ALF			
----- Lvl 5 Row 1-16/45 Col 1-79/331							
Settings for ACTIVITY - Screen ACTIVITY - User format CPU							

Cmd	FieldName	AlternateName	Length	DefLng	DataLng	Column	Scroll XSys
---	Cmd		4	4	3	1	
---	Jobname		9	9	8	5	
---	Stepname		9	9	8	14	SCROLL
---	Procstep		9	9	8	23	
---	Type		5	5	4	32	
---	Jobnr		7	7	7	37	
---	Jc		3	3	1	44	
---	Status		8	8	6	47	
---	CPU-Time		10	10	8	55	
---	CPU%		7	7	6	65	
---	Paging		8	8	7	72	
---	Limit		6	6	5	80	
---	Clocktime		10	10	8	86	
---	SRB-Time		9	9	8	96	
---	I/O-Count		11	11	10	105	
---	I0/Sec		7	7	6	116	

On this display, place the following values in the Cmd field to help change the order of fields or exclude them from a display.

M

Place an M next to the field to move.

A

Place an A next to the field after which the field marked with an M is to move.

B

Place a B next to the field before which the field marked with an M is to move.

D

Exclude this field from the display. Excluded fields appear at the bottom of the list. You can use M to move them, at which point they are “included” again.

S

Scrolling right begins with this field. The starting column of the field must be less than the terminal line size.

Provide an Alternate Name for a Field

To provide an alternate name for a field, type it in the Alternate Name field next to the field name.

Use a Format for a Display

When your new display format is created, you can implement it.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the command and, on the command line of the *command* display, type the following command:

```
SET FORMAT formatname
```

formatname

Specifies the name of the format you created.

2. To change the format name back to the default, issue this command:

```
SET FORMAT DEFAULT
```

You can also specify the format name for a display on the first Formats Section display that lists the screens for a command.

More information:

[Change the Data Display Format](#) (see page 74)

Change Parameter Values Using the Parameter Area

You can change parameters for several of the CA SYSVIEW displays by using the parameter area above the heading lines of displays.

Follow these steps:

1. Type over the current value with a new value and press Enter.
The data is redisplayed so that it reflects the new parameter value.
2. Change the value of the existing Type value by typing over the SYS value in the parameter area with another value such as ALL, and press Enter.
The new display reflects this change.

Example: Activity Display

The following shows an ACTIVITY display with the Type value SYS shown in the parameter area.

```

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity -----
Command ==>
                                           Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-16/21 Col 1-79/348
Status: NOSORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE
CPU 100% LCPU 42% Paging 0 SIO 198 UIC 300 AFC 21639
-----
*
Cmd Jobname Stepname Procstep Type Jobnr Jc Status CPU-Time Limit Clocktime
--- *MASTER*
--- PCAUTH PCAUTH SYS 3242 $ NS 00:57:36 86400 5.42DAYS
--- RASP RASP SYS NS 0.021 5.42DAYS
--- TRACE TRACE SYS NS 0.008 5.42DAYS
--- DUMPSRV DUMPSRV DUMPSRV SYS NS 0.007 5.42DAYS
--- GRS GRS SYS NS 00:01:38 86400 5.42DAYS
--- SMXC SMXC SYS NS 01:10:01 5.42DAYS
--- SYSBMAS SYSBMAS SYS NS 00:07:54 5.42DAYS
--- CONSOLE CONSOLE SYS NS 50.963 5.42DAYS
--- WLM WLM IEFPROC SYS NS 01:42:36 5.42DAYS
--- IEFCHAS IEFCHAS SYS NS 00:52:30 86400 5.42DAYS
--- IXGLOGR IXGLOGR IEFPROC SYS NS 0.007 5.42DAYS
--- SMF SMF IEFPROC SYS NS 0.585 86400 5.42DAYS
--- TNF TNF SYS NS 5.318 86400 5.42DAYS
---

```

Change the Data Fields

You can type over some data fields on the CA SYSVIEW displays to change the information that is on the display and refresh the screen. The fields that you can overwrite are identified in the field descriptions for each display.

In general, if you can tab to a data field, you can type over it. When you press Enter, commands execute and the change is made. The display is refreshed.

For more information about fields that you can overwrite, or how to define which data fields you can overwrite, contact your security administrator.

Change the Order of Data on a Display

You can use the SORT command to change the order of data as it appears in columns on your screen. The SORT command helps you to view data in the order that is most useful to you, such as the following:

- According to Field

One useful way to sort data is under a column heading (field) in either ascending or descending order. The following is a sample ACTIVITY display.

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity -----										
Command ==>							Scroll *==> HALF			
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-17/414 Col 1-79/342										
CPU	100%	LCPU	35%	Paging	0	SIO	76	UIC	300	AFC 21639

	*					ALL	ALL			
Cmd	Jobnr	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Jc	Type	Status	CPU%	CPU-Time	Clocktime
---	2316	*MASTER*			\$	SYS	NS	0.63	00:27:22	81:21:25
---		PCAUTH	PCAUTH			SYS	NS	0.00	0.021	81:21:25
---		RASP	RASP			SYS	NS	0.00	0.009	81:21:25
---		TRACE	TRACE			SYS	NS	0.00	0.007	81:21:25
---		DUMPSRV	DUMPSRV	DUMPSRV		SYS	NS	0.00	00:01:39	81:21:21
---		XCFAS	XCFAS	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.44	00:49:48	81:21:16
---		GRS	GRS			SYS	NS	0.87	00:16:12	81:21:25
---		SMXC	SMXC			SYS	NS	0.04	00:04:34	81:21:25
---		SYSBMAS	SYSBMAS			SYS	NS	0.00	28.487	81:21:25
---		CONSOLE	CONSOLE			SYS	NS	1.33	00:49:08	81:21:25
---		WLM	WLM	IEFPROC		SYS	NS	0.62	00:30:02	81:21:22
---		ANTMAIN	ANTMAIN	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.00	0.067	81:21:17
---		ANTAS000	ANTAS000	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.00	0.227	81:21:11
---		OMVS	OMVS	OMVS		STC	NS	0.00	40.916	81:21:13
---		IEFSCHAS	IEFSCHAS			SYS	NS	0.00	0.008	81:21:25
---		JESXCF	JESXCF	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.00	00:01:45	81:21:13
---		ALLOCAS	ALLOCAS			SYS	NS	0.00	0.010	81:21:25

To put the data in the field CPU% on this display in descending order, you would specify the following on the command line:

```
SORT CPU% D
```

This command displays a screen like the following one. The D parameter caused the values in the CPU% field to be listed in descending order. Specifying A (ascending) lists the values in ascending order.

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity -----										
Command ==>										
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-17/414 Col 1-79/342										
CPU	100%	LCPU	35%	Paging	0	SIO	76	UIC	300	AFC 21639

		*					ALL	ALL		
Cmd	Jobnr	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Jc	Type	Status	CPU%	CPU-Time	Clocktime
---	2423	CICSPROD	CICSPROD	CICS	\$	STC	NS	21.55	03:10:51	81:17:59
---	1136	IXRASUBS	IXRASUBS	IEFPROC	\$	STC	NS	11.05	00:18:41	14:45:25
---	2333	NET	NET	A44X	\$	STC	NS	7.88	05:34:28	81:19:29
---	2334	RMF	RMF	IEFPROC	\$	STC	NS	4.08	00:35:23	81:19:29
---	2586	CCITCPGW	CCITCPGW	CCITCPGW	\$	STC	NS	3.18	00:33:56	81:17:07
---	1562	KNUJ001	CATS0	A55TG013	@	TSU	LSW	2.30	6.346	01:27:48
---	2362	TCPIP44	TCPIP44	TCPIP	\$	STC	NS	2.18	00:40:23	81:18:54
---		JES	JES	IEFPROC		STC	NS	2.01	00:48:19	81:20:26
---		CONSOLE	CONSOLE			SYS	NS	1.33	00:49:08	81:21:25
---	2615	SYSQA02	SYSQA02		I	JOB	NS	1.13	00:07:10	17:50:14
---	1281	ROSCOE	ROSCOE	ROSCOE	\$	STC	NS	0.96	36.883	07:03:28
---	2398	ENF	ENF	ENF	\$	STC	NS	0.94	00:21:23	81:18:05
---		GRS	GRS			SYS	NS	0.87	00:16:12	81:21:25
---	1300	SYSTEM23	SYSTEM23	\$\$\$@NX@	\$	STC	NS	0.80	40.133	06:13:40
---	3938	SUP\$TE10	TECHDC10		I	JOB	NS	0.78	00:05:36	45:21:14
---	9073	SYSQA03	SYSQA03		I	JOB	NS	0.67	00:07:50	22:02:58
---	1307	SYSTEM47	SYSTEM47	\$\$\$@NX@	\$	STC	NS	0.66	41.750	06:12:48

■ Start and End Columns

You can also sort data using start and end column numbers to define a range of data within a display field. This data can also be put in ascending or descending order.

To sort the data between two columns on the ACTIVITY display in ascending order, specify the following on the command line and press enter:

```
SORT 11 18 A
```

Note: If you do not have the column ruler showing on your screen, specify SET COLS ON to find out the column numbers where the data begins and ends (in this example, 11 and 18).

This command displays a screen like the following one. The parameter caused the values beginning in column 11 and ending in column 18 to be listed in ascending order.

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity -----										
Command ==>							Scroll *==> HALF			
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-15/399 Col 1-79/342										
Status: SORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE										
CPU	100%	LCPU	45%	Paging	0	SIO	230	UIC	300	AFC 21639

* ALL ALL										
....+....10....+....20....+....30....+....40....+....50....+....60....+....70....+....										
Cmd	Jobnr	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Jc	Type	Status	CPU%	CPU-Time	Clocktime
---		*LOGON*		A01TD015		TSU	OUT TI	0.00	0.014	
---		*LOGON*		A55TG034		TSU	OUT TI	0.00	0.012	
---		*LOGON*		A55TG036		TSU	OUT TI	0.00	0.012	
---	3242	*MASTER*			\$	SYS	NS	4.48	00:57:39	5.42DAYS
---	3931	ADAMP1	ADADB01	\$\$\$\$\$@	3	JOB	NS	0.00	12.799	21:50:22
---		ALLOCAS	ALLOCAS			SYS	NS	0.00	0.010	5.42DAYS
---	5318	ANDNI02	CATS0	A01TD003	@	TSU	OUT TI	0.00	17.392	06:21:28
---		ANTAS000	ANTAS000	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.00	0.278	5.42DAYS
---		ANTMAIN	ANTMAIN	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.00	0.067	5.42DAYS
---		APPC	APPC	APPC		STC	NS	0.00	1.852	5.42DAYS
---		ASCH	ASCH	ASCH		STC	NS	0.00	00:01:03	5.42DAYS
---	3269	ASCHINT	ASCHINT	IEFPROC	\$	INIT	OUT LW		0.004	
---	3270	ASCHINT	ASCHINT	IEFPROC	\$	INIT	OUT LW		0.004	
---	3271	ASCHINT	ASCHINT	IEFPROC	\$	INIT	OUT LW		0.004	
---	3272	ASCHINT	ASCHINT	IEFPROC	\$	INIT	OUT LW		0.004	

■ Special sort options

You can specify special options on the SORT command to either:

- Return the data to the order created by the original command
- Request that data be sorted as specified in the *command* profile Formats Section

For more on how you can change your user profile, see the sections in this chapter on the PROFILE command.

You can also specify the current SORT parameters on the command line and overwrite them. For details about using the SORT command and its parameters, see the SORT command online help.

Select Particular Rows of Data to Display

Use the SELECT command to display particular rows of data. You can select the rows according to the values that appear under the column headings. That is, you can display all rows that have a particular field value.

The following is a sample ACTIVITY display.

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity -----										
Command ==>							Scroll *==> HALF			
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-16/402 Col 1-79/342										
Status: NOSORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE										
CPU	100%	LCPU	42%	Paging	14	SIO	293	UIC	300	AFC 21639

	*					ALL	ALL			
Cmd	Jobnr	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Jc	Type	Status	CPU%	CPU-Time	Clocktime
---	3242	*MASTER*			\$	SYS	NS	2.00	00:57:42	5.42DAYS
---		PCAUTH	PCAUTH			SYS	NS	0.00	0.021	5.42DAYS
---		RASP	RASP			SYS	NS	0.00	0.008	5.42DAYS
---		TRACE	TRACE			SYS	NS	0.00	0.007	5.42DAYS
---		DUMPSRV	DUMPSRV	DUMPSRV		SYS	NS	0.00	00:01:38	5.42DAYS
---		XCFAS	XCFAS	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.14	01:18:40	5.42DAYS
---		GRS	GRS			SYS	NS	0.18	01:10:02	5.42DAYS
---		SMXC	SMXC			SYS	NS	0.11	00:07:55	5.42DAYS
---		SYSBMAS	SYSBMAS			SYS	NS	0.00	51.094	5.42DAYS
---		CONSOLE	CONSOLE			SYS	NS	0.14	01:42:47	5.42DAYS
---		WLM	WLM	IEFPROC		SYS	NS	0.20	00:52:36	5.42DAYS
---		ANTMAIN	ANTMAIN	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.00	0.067	5.42DAYS
---		ANTAS000	ANTAS000	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.00	0.278	5.42DAYS
---		OMVS	OMVS	OMVS		STC	NS	0.04	58.781	5.42DAYS
---		IEFSCHAS	IEFSCHAS			SYS	NS	0.00	0.007	5.42DAYS
---		JESXCF	JESXCF	IEFPROC		STC	NS	0.00	00:03:14	5.42DAYS

To filter the display so that it shows only entries with a value greater than two in the CPU field, specify the following on the command line:

```
SELECT CPU% > 2
```

When you press Enter, you would see the following display.

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity -----										
Command ==>							Scroll *==> HALF			
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-5/5 Col 1-79/342										
Status: NOSORT SELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE										
CPU	99%	LCPU	54%	Paging	13	SIO	165	UIC	300	AFC 21639

	*					ALL	ALL			
Cmd	Jobnr	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Jc	Type	Status	CPU%	CPU-Time	Clocktime
----	3258	NET	NET	A44X	\$	STC	NS	4.68	08:23:00	5.42DAYS
----	3339	CSQ1MSTR	CSQ1MSTR	CSQ1MSTR	\$	STC	NS	7.58	02:30:08	5.42DAYS
----	3340	CSQ2MSTR	CSQ2MSTR	CSQ2MSTR	\$	STC	NS	3.94	01:46:34	5.42DAYS
----	5727	OLEJU01	CATS0	A55TG012	@	TSU	IN	6.36	25.152	00:17:42
===== End of Data =====										

Methods for Specifying Options on a Command

You can display specific values on a display using the following methods:

- Operators

In the example, you used the greater than symbol (>) to associate the field with the value and determine that those rows should be displayed. You can use many operators in addition to greater than (> or GR), such as equal to (EQ or =), and greater than or equal to (GE or >=). You can also use operators such as B for blank or NB. In which case you would not specify a value after the field and the operator.

- COND Keyword

You can use the CONDition keyword in place of a field name to specify selection for all fields defined as status fields on the current screen, without your having to name them individually. Several requirements exist for specifying this keyword. To learn more about this option, see the SELECT command online help.

- Multiple Fields

You can select data to display according to more than one field by specifying parameters on the SELECT command using the *conn* parameter.

- Special Options

As with the SORT command, you can specify special options on the SELECT command to either:

- Return the data to the order created by the original command
- Request that data be sorted as specified in the profile Formats Section

You can also specify the current SELECT parameters on the command line and overwrite them. See the SELECT command online help.

Customize Your Display

You can customize your display by choosing the color of the fields on your display, or whether to highlight them. You can also modify the field according to its type-input or output.

Follow these steps:

1. Use the SCREEN command to modify the attributes of the fields that appear on your displays.

The following sample screen displays when you issue the SCREEN command:

SYSVIEW SCREEN ----- Screen Field Attributes -----					
Command ==>			Scroll *==> HALF		
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-17/50					
Status:	SORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE				
Dev color	YES	Dev hilite	YES	Use color COND	Use hilite COND

Name	Type	Intens	Color	Hilite	Description
ARrow	OUTPUT	HIGH	GREEN	NONE	Arrow prompts for input fields
BARgraph	OUTPUT	LOW	BLUE	REVERSE	Bar graph
BARGRAPHHi	OUTPUT	HIGH	YELLOW	REVERSE	Hilited bar graph
BARNormal	OUTPUT	LOW	GREEN	REVERSE	Normal condition bar graph
BARProblem	OUTPUT	HIGH	RED	REVERSE	Problem condition bar graph
BARWarning	OUTPUT	LOW	YELLOW	REVERSE	Warning condition bar graph
COLUMNS	OUTPUT	HIGH	BLUE	NONE	Column ruler line
CONDHi	OUTPUT	HIGH	TURQUOISE	REVERSE	Hilited condition status field
CONDNormal	OUTPUT	LOW	GREEN	REVERSE	Normal condition status field
CONDProblem	OUTPUT	HIGH	RED	REVERSE	Problem condition status field
CONDWarning	OUTPUT	LOW	YELLOW	REVERSE	Warning condition status field
Data	OUTPUT	LOW	GREEN	NONE	Data lines
DATAHi	OUTPUT	HIGH	TURQUOISE	NONE	Data line hilited fields
DIVider	OUTPUT	LOW	GREEN	NONE	Divider lines
DUMmy	INPUT	LOW	YELLOW	NONE	Dummy data input fields
DUMMYHi	INPUT	HIGH	TURQUOISE	NONE	Hilited dummy data input fields
Eodata	OUTPUT	LOW	GREEN	NONE	End of data line

The Fields are listed in the first column.

2. Change the attributes of the field using one of the following methods:
 - Overtyping the attribute values for them.
 - Specifying the SCREEN command with parameters, indicating the field and how you would like it to be changed.

For example, to make all input fields on your displays white, either overtype the value for the field in the Color column, or specify the following:

```
SCREEN INPUT WHITE
```

For attribute values you can specify for the field, and for other details about the SCREEN command, see the SCREEN command online help.

Print a Display

You can print a display using the PRINT command. The printed output for the display can be sent to a printer or placed in a data set.

Follow these steps:

- To print the whole display, issue the following command:

```
PRINT ALL
```

- To print what is currently on the screen, issue the following command:

```
PRINT SCREEN
```

- To print specified lines on the display. For example, to print lines 5 through 20 on a display, issue the following command:

```
PRINT FROM 5 TO 20
```

Once you issue a PRINT command, all output from subsequent PRINT commands goes to the same file until you issue a PRINT CLOSE command.

Note: For other printing options you can use, see the online help for information about the PRINT command.

Chapter 4: MVS Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[About the MVS Displays](#) (see page 87)

[DASD Units Display](#) (see page 87)

[MVS Exception Alerts Display](#) (see page 89)

[Console Display](#) (see page 91)

[Processor Information Display](#) (see page 92)

[Access the APF List Display](#) (see page 93)

[Access the LINKLIST Libraries Display](#) (see page 94)

[Subsystem Detail Display](#) (see page 96)

About the MVS Displays

This chapter describes some representative MVS resource displays and some tasks you can perform on them.

In addition to the displays described in this chapter, you can use many other displays to view MVS resource displays. To see menus of the commands you can use, specify MENU MVS on the command line. This menu contains other menus that let you view different types of information, such as status, storage, devices, data sets, and so on.

DASD Units Display

You can use the DASD Units display to view the status of DASD devices in the system. This display shows you information about a device, limited by volume, unit type, usage type, and current status.

To access the DASD Units display, issue the DASD command.

The following is a sample DASD Units display:

SYSVIEW DASD ----- DASD Units -----											
Command ==>											
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-17/1097 Col 1-79/252											
Interval 2.1											

Cmd	Volser	* Status	* Devn	* Unit	ALL Usage	Shr	Jobname	ASID	AM	IORt	IOct
---	ACFQA1	ONLINE	2E26	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR					939
---	ACF001	ALLOC	054F	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	JAC\$1215	0091			1432
---	ACUT05	ALLOC	2E40	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	IXRASUBS	0197			9613
---	ACUT06	ALLOC	2E45	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	ASTEX	022D			30112
---	ACUT07	ALLOC	2120	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	ASTEX	022D			38187
---	ADBA01	ALLOC	2D20	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	WILDI04S	016A			50231
---	ADBA02	ALLOC	2D21	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	STAD00NL	0085			52931
---	ADBA03	ALLOC	2D22	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	WILDI04S	016A			6407
---	ADBA04	ALLOC	2D23	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	ASTEX	022D			57649
---	ADBA05	ALLOC	2D24	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	WILDI04S	016A			26237
---	ADBA06	ALLOC	2D25	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	WILDI04S	016A			25392
---	ADBA07	ALLOC	2D26	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	ASTEX	022D			63687
---	ADBA08	ALLOC	2D27	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	WILDI04S	016A			41642
---	ADBA09	ALLOC	2D28	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	WILDI04S	016A			1205
---	ADBA10	ALLOC	2D29	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	INIT	00EE			40368
---	ADBA11	ALLOC	2D2A	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	WILDI04S	016A			40306
---	ADBA12	ALLOC	2D2B	3390-3	PRIVATE	SHR	STAD002P	001E			30384

Tasks Performed from the DASD Units Display

You can perform the following line commands from this display. You only need to specify the uppercase portion of the line command.

To issue these commands, place your cursor in the Cmd input area to the left of the variable you would like to affect.

Space

Display allocated free DASD space for the selected volser.

Link-to Command: SPACE

Vtoc

Display data sets for the selected volser.

Link-to Command: VTOC

DSinfo

Display information about the DASD volume.

Link-to Command: DSINFO VTOC

Output

Display the output of the job that last allocated the unit.

Link-to Command: OUTPUT

Plot, PLt

Display a plot selection list for the selected volser.

Link-to Command: PLOTLIST DEVICE

MVS Exception Alerts Display

To access the MVS Exception Alerts display, issue the ALERTS command.

You can use this display to view exception alerts for thresholds that have been defined to the MVS data collector. If the current value exceeds a threshold definition, the data collection value is displayed. You can display alerts for both problem and warning thresholds.

Note: Use the THRESH command to see thresholds that have been defined.

The following is a sample MVS Exception Alerts display:

```

SYSVIEW ALERTS ----- MVS Exception Alerts -----
Command ==> Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-15/15 Col 1-79/211 -----

```

Cmd	Name	Argument	Alias	Value	Status	Description
---	CPU%	ALL		100%	PROBLEM	CPU usage percentage
---	.	0000		100%	PROBLEM	CPU usage percentage
---	.	0001		100%	PROBLEM	CPU usage percentage
---	.	0002		100%	PROBLEM	CPU usage percentage
---	.	0003		100%	PROBLEM	CPU usage percentage
---	JOBECSA	NET	0032	5.22M	PROBLEM	E-CSA storage allocated
---	JOBRSTG	*MASTER*	0001	56.4M	PROBLEM	Real storage
---	STGESQA%			110%	PROBLEM	E-SQA storage allocated pct
---	STGESQAF			48.2K	PROBLEM	E-SQA storage free
---	STGSQAF			355K	WARNING	SQA storage free
---	JOB	D51IMSTR		0	INACTIVE	Job required to be active
---	.	D51JMSTR		0	INACTIVE	Job required to be active
---	.	NETVIEW		0	INACTIVE	Job required to be active
---	.	NETWSSI		0	INACTIVE	Job required to be active
---	.	SYSVCPAS		0	INACTIVE	Job required to be active

```

===== End of Data =====

```

Tasks Performed from the MVS Exception Alerts Display

You can perform the following line commands from this display. You only need to specify the uppercase portion of the line command.

To issue these commands, place your cursor in the Cmd input area to the left of the variable you would like to affect.

Select

Dynamically provide more information about the selected data element using the PLOT or CLIST command. If a member for this variable has been defined in the CLISTLIB, the CLIST command is executed. If a member name does not exist, the PLOT command is executed.

Link-to Command: PLOT or CLIST

Plot

Display a graph of performance data for the selected data element.

Link-to Command: PLOT

CLIST

Issue the CLIST command for the selected data element.

The following CLIST command is issued:

CLIST member , , argument alias

member - Variable name. If the variable name contains the percent character (%), this character will translate to the letter "P" to generate a valid member name.

argument - Passed as parameter 1

alias - Passed as parameter 2

Thresh

Display threshold information for the selected variable name.

Link-to Command: THRESH

Variable

Display a variable definition for the selected variable name.

Link-to Command: VARS

Console Display

To access the Console display, issue the CONSOLE command.

This display lets you view messages currently displayed on any active console. You can use the facilities provided by a console without having to go to the computer room.

To view messages for a console, specify the console ID on the CONSOLE command. The default ID is the ID of the master console.

Note: Another console command is the XCONSOLE command, which establishes an MVS extended console session, where the user can both issue commands and receive responses. For more information, see the XCONSOLE command online help.

The following is a sample Console display:

```

SYSVIEW CONSOLE ----- Console -----
Command ==>                               Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 21-39/39 Col 1-79/191
Id=20 Devn=0902 Mode=R Backlog=1   Name=ALT1XE44 Sys=XE44   Cmdsys=XE44
-----
- 09.25.33 JOB00485 $HASP375 DOROL01D ESTIMATE EXCEEDED BY          260,
- 000 LINES 1 % SPOOL
  09.25.36 JOB01504 $HASP308 G325EXEC ESTIMATED TIME EXCEEDED BY 110
  MINUTES
  09.25.37 STC03697 CAS9899E - Error: Invalid CTH header received
  09.25.37 STC03697 CAS9890E - Vers: 6 Cpu: 7
*09.25.38          *$HASP050 JES RESOURCE SHORTAGE OF TGS - 85%
* UTILIZATION REACHED
  09.25.39          $HASP893 VOLUME(SPL04A)                                C
  $HASP893 VOLUME(SPL04A) STATUS=ACTIVE,TGNUM=16500,
  $HASP893          TGINUSE=14044,TRKPERTGB=3,PERCENT=85
  09.25.39          $HASP646 85.1151 PERCENT SPOOL UTILIZATION
  09.25.40 JOB01523 $HASP308 PC3AEXEC ESTIMATED TIME EXCEEDED BY 100
  MINUTES
  09.25.40 JOB01697 $HASP100 DBDRIUTL ON INTRDR      IVEDA01
  FROM STC01281 ROSCOE
  09.25.40 JOB01503 $HASP308 G315EXEC ESTIMATED TIME EXCEEDED BY 110
  MINUTES
- 09.25.40 JOB01697 TSS7053I Default ACID <BATCHDEF> Assigned

```

Tasks Performed from the Console Display

You can perform the following line command from this display. You only need to specify the uppercase portion of the line command.

To issue these commands, place your cursor in the Cmd input area to the left of the variable you would like to affect.

Delete

Delete the message from the MVS console screen. The message is marked as a candidate for deletion. When space is required on the screen, the message is physically deleted.

Processor Information Display

To access the Processor Information display, issue the CPU command.

This display lets you view information about processors. You can view the busy percentage, mode, job name, and ASID.

Tasks Performed from the Processor Information Display

You can perform the following line commands from this display. You only need to specify the uppercase portion of the line command.

To issue these commands, place your cursor in the Cmd input area to the left of the variable you would like to affect.

Select

Display job output for the job active on the selected processor.

Link-to Command: OUTPUT

Plot

Display a plot of the CPU busy percentage for the selected processor.

Link-to Command: PLOT

Access the APF List Display

To access the APF List display, issue the APFLIST command. This display shows you data set information in the authorized program facility (APF) list. Use line commands and subcommands to alter dynamically this list.

The following is a sample APF List display:

```

SYSVIEW APFLIST ----- APF List -----
Command ==>                                     Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-17/451
Status:      SORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE
APFLIST format is DYNAMIC
-----
Cmd  Dataset-Name                                Volser  Status
---  -
ADD .APFLIST.DATASET.NAME                      ADDVOL
ANF .SANFLOAD                                  MVR25A
AOP .SAOPLoad                                  MVR25A
APC .DEVCA7.CL233.LOADLIB                      APCD06
APC .DEVCA7.L230.CALLIB                        APCD98
APC .DEVCA7.SECLIB                             APCD06
APC .DEVCA7.TS04.LOADLIB                      APCD98
APC .DEVCA7.TS04.TESTLIB                      APCD98
APC .DEVCA7.TS044.CAILIB                      APCD98
APC .DEVL232.CAILIB                           APCD10
APC .LV1CA7.L29302.LOADLIB                    APCD98
APC .LV1JT.V3R3.P9504.TRACLINK                APCD10
APC .LV2CA7.TEST.CAILIB                      APCD09
APC .LV2CA7.TEST4.CAILIB                     APCD08
APCDAL.L233X.CAILIB                          APCD06
APCMTL.CU1B.CHQA.SESFLNK                     APCM06
APCMTL.DS60P.DS9710.CAILIB                   APCM07

```

Tasks Performed from the APF List Display

Use the VERIFY subcommand on the APF List command to verify that the data sets listed exist on the specified volumes.

The following is an example of an APF List display after the VERIFY subcommand has been issued.

```

SYSVIEW APFLIST ----- APF List -----
Command ==>                               Scroll *==> HALF
APFL004I VERIFY complete - 82 errors detected ----- Lvl 2 Row 1-17/451
Status:      SORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE
APFLIST format is DYNAMIC
-----
Cmd  Dataset-Name                                Volser  Status
----
ADD .APFLIST.DATASET.NAME                      ADDVOL
ANF .SANFLOAD                                  MVR25A  FOUND
AOP .SAOPLOAD                                  MVR25A  FOUND
APC .DEVCA7.CL233.LOADLIB                      APCD06  FOUND
APC .DEVCA7.L230.CALLIB                       APCD98  FOUND
APC .DEVCA7.SECLIB                            APCD06  FOUND
APC .DEVCA7.TS04.LOADLIB                      APCD98  FOUND
APC .DEVCA7.TS04.TESTLIB                     APCD98  FOUND
APC .DEVCA7.TS044.CAILIB                     APCD98  FOUND
APC .DEVL232.CAILIB                          APCD10  FOUND
APC .LV1CA7.L29302.LOADLIB                   APCD98  NOT_FOUND
APC .LV1JT.V3R3.P9504.TRACLINK               APCD10  NOT_FOUND
APC .LV2CA7.TEST.CAILIB                     APCD09  NOT_FOUND
APC .LV2CA7.TEST4.CAILIB                   APCD08  NOT_FOUND
APCDAL.L233X.CAILIB                         APCD06  FOUND
APCMTL.CU1B.CHQA.SESFLNK                   APCM06  FOUND

```

Access the LINKLIST Libraries Display

The LINKLIST Libraries display shows you the linklisted data sets. Use this information to:

- Identify linklist data sets that have gone into additional extents after the last IPL.
- Identify which linklist data sets are APF-authorized.
- Identify which linklist data sets contain a specific load module.
- Display all members duplicated in more than one linklist data set by using the DUPLICAT command.

To access the LINKLIST Libraries display, issue the LINKLIST command.

The following is a sample LINKLIST Libraries display:

```

SYSVIEW LINKLIST ----- LINKLIST Libraries -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll *==> HALF
                                                    Lvl 2 Row 1-15/73
-----
Jobname SYSVIEW   ASID 007B   Jobid STC02423
Setname LNKST00    Status CURRENT IPL CHK   Allocations ACTIVE
LLA search available Extents 168
Libraries 73 Alloc  0 Open  0
-----
Cmd  Dataset-Name                                Xtn Volser APF
---  ---
---  SYS1.LINKLIB                                6 MVR25A APF
---  SYS1.MIGLIB                                 5 MVR25A APF
---  SYS1.CSSLIB                                 1 MVR25A APF
---  SYS2.XE44.LINK250                          1 MVCA44 APF
---  SYS2.COMMON.LINK250                        1 MVSP2  APF
---  SYS2.XE44.LINKLIB                          1 MVCA44 APF
---  ISP.SISPLDAD                               1 MVR25A APF
---  ISF.SISFLOAD                              12 MVR25A APF
---  SYS1.CMDLIB                                3 MVR25A APF
---  SYS1.V2R5M0.SHASLINK                       9 MVR25A APF
---  SYS1.V2R5M0.SHASMIG                        2 MVR25A APF
---  NETVIEW.V3R1M0.CNMLINK                     3 MVR25A APF
---  SYS2.OPERA30.P9602                         1 MVSP1  APF
---  SYS2.OP542.P9808B                          5 MVSP2  APF
---  SYS2.TSS50.P9808D.XE44                     1 MVCA44 APF

```

Tasks Performed from the LINKLIST Libraries Display

You can perform the following subcommands from this display. Use of these commands could have dependencies on LLA.

ADD

Add a data set to LINKLIST.

DELETE

Delete a data set from LINKLIST.

REBUILD

Rebuild the linklist DEB (data extended block).

WHERE

Search for a module in the LINKLIST libraries.

Examples: ADD and WHERE Subcommands

1. ADD subcommand

To add a cataloged data set to the end of the list of LINKLIST data sets, issue this subcommand:

```
ADD dsname
```

dsname

Specifies the name of the data set.

2. WHERE subcommand

To locate all instances of a module on the Linklist Libraries display, issue the following command:

```
WHERE modulename
```

modulename

Specifies the name of the module to locate.

Subsystem Detail Display

To access the Subsystem display, issue the SUBSYS command. You can specify a summary display or a detail display.

Use this display to view information about subsystems. You can use this display to determine which subsystems handle certain functions and the entry point address of the module that handles that function.

The following is a sample Subsystem Detail display:

SYSVIEW SUBSYS ----- Subsystem Detail -----									
Command ==>					Scroll *==> HALF				
----- Lvl 2 Row 477-493/538 Col 1-79/112									
Status: SORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE									
Subsystems Defined 161 Actual 161									

Name	SSCT	SSVT	User-1	User-2	Code	EAddr	Region	Module	Offset
SLS0	00C47ECC	0AC180F0	08A39000	20179B2F	4	89A9C4A0	E-CSA	***NA***	
.	.	.	.	.	8	892780F0	E-CSA	***NA***	
.	.	.	.	.	9	88A23028	E-CSA	***NA***	
.	.	.	.	.	10	89026038	E-CSA	***NA***	
.	.	.	.	.	50	89684078	E-CSA	***NA***	
.	.	.	.	.	58	89A9C768	E-CSA	***NA***	
SMS	00C491B0	00C48048	00000000	00000000	8	842E2248	E-PLPA	CMPSTSGI	075248
.	.	.	.	.	15	842E2248	E-PLPA	CMPSTSGI	075248
.	.	.	.	.	16	84444D58	E-PLPA	IGGS00PN	00AD58
.	.	.	.	.	17	84441700	E-PLPA	IGGS00PN	007700
.	.	.	.	.	55	842E2248	E-PLPA	CMPSTSGI	075248
SPVT	00C495F8	00000000	00000000	00000000					
SSTB	00A76178	00000000	09DF7160	00000000					
STRB	00C35028	0868F340	0868F000	00000000					
SVDM	00C445E4	00000000	00ADA520	00000000					
SVPM	00C4462C	00000000	00ADA020	00000000					
SYST	00C4459C	00000000	00FA3480	00000000					

Tasks Performed from the Subsystem Display

You can perform the following subcommands from this display. For detailed information about parameters, see the online help.

ADD

Add a subsystem entry to z/OS.

DELETE

Delete a subsystem entry from z/OS.

Example: Add a Subsystem Entry

To add a subsystem entry, issue the following subcommand:

ADD *name*

name

Specifies the subsystem name.

Chapter 5: Job and Output Management

This section contains the following topics:

[About the Job and Output Management Displays](#) (see page 99)

[System Activity Display](#) (see page 99)

[Job Summary Display](#) (see page 101)

[Job Queues Display](#) (see page 102)

[Printers Display](#) (see page 104)

[System Log Display](#) (see page 105)

About the Job and Output Management Displays

This chapter describes some tasks you can perform using CA SYSVIEW job and output management displays.

In addition to the displays described in this chapter, you can use many others to do the following:

- View information about jobs
- Perform job management tasks
- Perform output-related tasks

To see a menu of the commands you can use, specify MENU JES on the command line.

Note: You can use CA SYSVIEW line commands to perform many tasks on these displays. To see the valid line commands for a display, place your cursor in the line command input area and press the Help PF key.

System Activity Display

To access the System Activity display, issue the ACTIVITY command.

Use this display to obtain status information about jobs executing on the system. The jobs you display can be started tasks, TSO users, or batch jobs. The information displayed lets you determine the following:

- Whether a job is swapped out and why
- The amount of real storage the job is using

- The dispatching priority of a job relative to other jobs
- Whether a job is in a loop

The following is a sample System Activity display:

SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ----- System Activity ----- 10:25:20									
Command ==>									
----- Lvl 2 Row 69-77/762 Col 1-79/484									
(r)	CP%	IFA%	Pct%	...50...100	-Condition-	---Ready---	--Paging--	-Storage-	
CPU	35%	0%	28%		ENQ NoSMF	ASIDs 3	Slots 41%	ECSA 87%	
LCPU	35%	0%	28%		RES NoWTO	Tasks 3	Rate 3	ESQA 95%	
					NoDMP TAP	----I/O----	AFQA 10649	SQA 97%	
Spool			51%			Rate 27113	UICA 2540	CSA 64%	

Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE									
Status SORT									
XSStat Data NO Group ALL MsgLvl ERROR Limit NONE RemDup NO Type SYST									

* ALL ALL									
Cmd	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Type	Jobnr	Jc	Status	CPU-Time	Limit Clocktime
---	BLADA08	CATS0	A55TG129	TSU	62337	@	LSW	8.985128	3600 01:04:18
---	BLX1PROC	BLX1PROC	BLXSPCAS	STC	17660	\$	NS	0.109452	86400 85:03:33

Tasks Performed from the System Activity Display

To perform line commands from the System Activity Display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid:

C

Cancel a job.

S

Display the job output.

Link-to Command: OUTPUT

L

List the job output files.

Link-to Command: LISTFILE

T

Display tasks for the job.

Link-to Command: TASK

M

Invoke the MENU ADDRSP command.

Link-to Command: MENU

Job Summary Display

To access the Job Summary display, issue the JOBSUM command.

Use the Job Summary display to obtain a summary of information about jobs on the JES job queues. This display tells you the type, queue, status, job input class, and spool volume.

The following is a sample Job Summary display:

```

SYSVIEW JOBSUM ----- Job Summary -----
Command ==>                                     Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-16/1998 Col 1-79/328
Status:      SORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE
Spool space used - 62.95%   Maximum jobs allowed - 5000
-----
  *      ALL      ALL      ALL      ALL
Cmd Jobname Type Jobnr Queue Stat Jobc Prty Posi Spool% Tot-Lines Ccode
___ CHH$IPC9 JOB  2475  OUTP  HLDC M      1      2.37  1456782  0
___ SYSTEM74 JOB  4137  OUTP  HLDC I      1      2.21  847380  U3334
___ QA90MUF4 JOB  3673  OUTP  HLDC D      1      2.19  905079  0
___ GLOED02F JOB  4663  OUTP  HLDC A      1      2.18  811295  16
___ NETSPY52 JOB  5712  OUTP      M      1      2.13  858767  S222
___ ONETH01E JOB  5406  OUTP  HLDC B      1      2.12  793355  16
___ FONCR01C JOB   588  OUTP  HLDC A      1      1.69  629805  S222
___ A021BKWD JOB  4643  OUTP  HLDC Y      1      1.64  778816  S222
___ QADRAS60 JOB  2133  OUTP  HLDC 3      1      1.42  541641  S222
___ SYSTEM11 STC  3741  OUTP  HLDC $      1      1.33  501196  S978
___ SYSTEM11 STC   120  OUTP  HLDC $      1      1.19  446748  S978
___ SYSTEM07 STC  5025  OUTP  HLDC $      1      1.17  513076  S222
___ SYSTEM11 STC  2990  OUTP  HLDC $      1      1.13  423551  S978
___ NETSPY52 JOB  4536  OUTP      M      1      1.07  417642  0
___ NETSPY52 JOB   784  OUTP      M      1      1.05  417375  0
___ SYSTEM11 STC  1868  OUTP  HLDC $      1      1.03  387792  S978

```

Tasks Performed from the Job Summary Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid:

D

Delete a job.

S

Display the job output.

Link-to Command: OUTPUT

SS

Display information about steps for a job.

Link-to Command: STEPSUM

R

Release a job.

H

Hold a job.

Job Queues Display

To access the Job Queues display, issue the LISTJOBS command.

Use this display to obtain information about jobs on the JES job queues.

This display is probably the most comprehensive CA SYSVIEW display for jobs on job queues. The Output Queue display and the Held Output Queue display are less comprehensive, but useful. These displays are, basically, subsets of the Job Queues display. Issue the LISTOUT and LISTHELD commands, respectively, to access these displays.

The following is a sample Job Queues display:

```

SYSVIEW LISTJOBS ----- Job Queues -----
Command ==>
                                           Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 12-27/2190 Col 1-79/413
Status:  SORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE
Total Lines 20,440,040      Total Pages 0
-----

```

Cmd	St-Date	St-Time	Jobnr	Jobname	Queue	Type	Jobc	Prty	Tot-Lines	Outc	Opri
---	11Mar2008	15:36:27	4709	ACOB001S	OUTP	JOB	A	1	1967	X	144
---	11Mar2008	13:50:25	4356	ACOB001S	OUTP	JOB	A	1	1981	X	144
---	11Mar2008	13:22:07	4255	ACOB001S	OUTP	JOB	A	1	1970	X	144
---	11Mar2008	11:10:11	3931	ADAMP01	EXEC	JOB	3	11			
---	11Mar2008	10:22:36	3665	AJNL0027	OUTP	JOB	Y	1	145	Y	144
---	10Mar2008	19:44:57	1154	AJNL0074	OUTP	JOB	Y	1	133	X	144
---	09Mar2008	10:45:06	738	AJNL0105	OUTP	JOB	Y	1	157	A	144
---	09Mar2008	10:15:01	654	AJNL0105	OUTP	JOB	Y	1	158	A	144
---			2207	ALEDA01B	INP	JOB	X	11			
---	12Mar2008	02:39:04	5318	ANDNI02	EXEC	TSU	@	15			
---	12Mar2008	02:39:04	5318	.	OUTP	TSU	@	15	40279	D	96
---	11Mar2008	16:28:30	4884	ANDNI02D	OUTP	JOB	A	1	76	X	144
---	11Mar2008	16:28:30	4884	.	OUTP	JOB	A	1	3	Y	144
---	11Mar2008	16:05:52	4816	ANDNI02D	OUTP	JOB	A	1	76	X	144
---	11Mar2008	16:05:52	4816	.	OUTP	JOB	A	1	3	Y	144
---	11Mar2008	15:23:00	4668	ANDNI02D	OUTP	JOB	A	1	76	X	144

Tasks Performed from the Job Queues Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid:

D

Delete output.

S

Display output.

Link-to Command: OUTPUT

L

List output files.

Link-to Command: LISTFILE

R

Release output or a job.

Printers Display

To access the Printers display, issue the PRINTER command.

Use this display to view the status of local and remote JES printers. If a job is printing, the Printers display also shows information about the job.

The following is a sample Printers display:

```

SYSVIEW PRINTER ----- Printers -----
Command ==>                                     Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-17/20 Col 1-79/577
Status:      SORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE
-----
      *      ALL
Cmd  Device  Status  Devn Jobname  Jobnr Programmer Lines-Prt Tot-Lines Fcnt
----
PRT1  DRAINED 001E
PRT10 DRAINED FSS
PRT2  DRAINED FSS
PRT33 DRAINED FSS
PRT66 DRAINED FSS
PRT67 DRAINED FSS
PRT76 DRAINED FSS
PRT77 DRAINED FSS
PRT88 DRAINED FSS
PRT90 DRAINED FSS
PRT91 DRAINED FSS
PRT92 DRAINED FSS
PRT93 DRAINED FSS
PRT94 DRAINED FSS
PRT95 DRAINED FSS
PRT96 DRAINED FSS
PRT97 DRAINED FSS

```

Tasks Performed from the Printers Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid:

C

Cancel the output.

S

Start the printer.

P

Stop the printer.

System Log Display

To access the System Log display, issue the SYSLOG command.

Use this display to view the MVS system log data set. This display takes all SYSLOG output files on the JES spool and logically combines them. To view a system log, specify the JES system ID of the SYSLOG you want to display on the SYSLOG command. By default, the current system log is displayed.

The following is a sample System Log display:

```

SYSVIEW SYSLOG ----- System Log for XE44 -----
Command ==>                                     Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 76234-76252/76289 Col 37-115/126
Date 12Mar2008 Time 09:12:49
-----
      00000214 IEA989I SLIP TRAP ID=X33E MATCHED. JOBNAME=*UNAVAIL, ASID=
      00000010 TSS7100E 009 J=HARCA06 A=HARCA06 T=A01TD023 F=TSO - Incorre
STC05315 00000010 R05120I: LINE 015 ONCHI01 A55TG010 <SIGNOFF>
STC05315 00000010 RCS012I: R0SCOE /A55TG010: SUCCESSFUL DISCONNECT <VTAM>
TSU05502 00000210 IEA630I OPERATOR SOUAY01 NOW ACTIVE, SYSTEM=XE44 , L
SOUAY01 00000210 $TOJ5744,OUTGRP=1.1.1,C=6683,T=GT15
JOB00922 00000010 $HASP308 CICS4IDS ESTIMATED TIME EXCEEDED BY 2280 MINUTES
JOB05744 00000010 $HASP686 OUTPUT(SOUAY01B) 992
      992 00000010 $HASP686 OUTPUT(SOUAY01B) OUTGRP=1.1.1,BURST=NO,FCB=6683,
      992 00000010 $HASP686 FLASH=***,FORMS=STD,HOLD=(NONE)
      992 00000010 $HASP686 OUTDISP=WRITE,PRIORITY=128,
      992 00000010 $HASP686 PRMODE=LINE,QUEUE=A,
      992 00000010 $HASP686 RECORDS=(2866 OF 2866),
      992 00000010 $HASP686 ROUTECDE=LOCAL,SECLABEL=,TSOAVAI
      992 00000010 $HASP686 UCS=GT15,USERID=SOUAY01,WRITER=
STC03491 00000010 CAS9899W - USILEP05 (141.202.133.43:1721) not available...w
JOB05781 00000010 @48 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS V74
JOB00789 00000010 *42 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO DS60 V1
JOB05728 00000010 @41 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS V71

```

Tasks Performed from the System Log Display

The System Log display lets you locate a time, date, or both in the log. To do so, issue the LOCATE subcommand in the following format:

LOCATE [*hh:mm:ss*] [,<date>]

hh:mm:ss

Specifies the time to locate in *hh:mm:ss* format. *hh* values are 00-23, *mm* values are 00-59, and *ss* values are 00-59. The default is 00:00:00. The *mm* and *ss* values are optional. (You can use a period instead of a colon to separate the *hh*, *mm*, and *ss* values.)

<date>

Specifies the date to locate in the user date format. The default is the current displayed date. Because the user date format can vary widely, the full date must be entered.

For example, to locate ten a.m. on March 17 2010, and the user date format is set to mm/dd/yy, issue the following command:

LOCATE 10 03/18/10

Chapter 6: System Overview Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[About the System Overview Displays](#) (see page 107)

[Accessing and Controlling the Displays](#) (see page 107)

[System Overview Data](#) (see page 112)

About the System Overview Displays

This chapter describes some representative displays for the System Overview component. The information section of a CA SYSVIEW command or menu can display an overview of a select group of metrics and conditions of your system.

Accessing and Controlling the Displays

You can access the System Overview Menu from the Primary Option Menu or by typing the command Menu Overview from any SYSVIEW menu or command.

System Overview Menu

The following sample menu demonstrates the information section in full format displaying real-time data and a few available options:

Equation 1: This sample menu shows the full System Overview information section.

```

TPX55
File Edit View Communication Actions Window Help

SYSVIEW MENU ----- System Overview Menu ----- 11:00:54
Option ==> [ ] Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-14/22 -----
(r)  CP%  IFA%  Pct%  ...50..100  -Condition-  ---Ready---  --Paging--  -Storage-
CPU  100%  3%   81%  [ ]      ENQ  NoSMF  ASIDs  6   Slots  43%  ECSA  87%
LCPU  94%  2%   75%  [ ]      RES  NoWTO  Tasks  10  Rate   94  ESQA  95%
                               NoDMP  TAP    -----I/O-----
                               Rate  16472  UICA  1387  SQA  97%
                               [ ]      CSA  64%
Spool                51%  [ ]

Option Description
- 1 Menu - System status
- 2 Menu - Job resource usage overview
- 3 Menu - Operations
- 4 Menu - Overview resource plots
- 5 Menu - DISPLAY commands

- 6 System Condition Monitor
- 7 Multi system resource overview
- 8 MVS exception alerts
- 9 Job activity summary
- 10 Jobs exceeding resource usage thresholds
- 11 CPU usage by job
- 12 I/O usage by job
- 13 Job degradation delay analysis
  
```

Displaying the Information Lines

Using the commands PROFILE or SET, users can control the following System Overview options and characteristics for each command:

- Whether the information area is displayed
- Whether the format of the information area is displayed in a full or short format
- Whether the type of information is real time or interval

SET Keywords

The following available SET keywords let you control the display of the information lines:

OVERView

Controls the display of the system overview information lines. Valid values are YES or ON and NO or OFF. For example:

```
set overview yes
```

If you turn the SET command parameter IMPLICITSET to yes, you can switch the OVERVIEW between yes and no.

```
set implicitset yes
```

Default: NO or OFF

OVERVIEWFmt or OVERFmt

Controls the format of the system overview information lines when the Overview option is set to Yes. Valid values are LONG or SHORT. FULL can also be specified and is a synonym for LONG.

Default: LONG

OVERVIEWType or OVERType

Controls the type of data displayed in the system overview information lines when the Overview option is set to Yes. Valid values are REALTIME or INTERVAL.

Default: REALTIME

OVERVIEWDivl or OVERDivline

Controls the display of a divider line following the system overview information lines when the Overview option is set to Yes. Valid values are Yes or On and No or Off.

Default: Yes

Sample Displays

The following screens show the information area displayed in both the long format and the short format of the Activity command display.

- Short Format

The following sample display shows the short format of the information area, which displays when you specify SET OVERVIEWFMT SHORT:

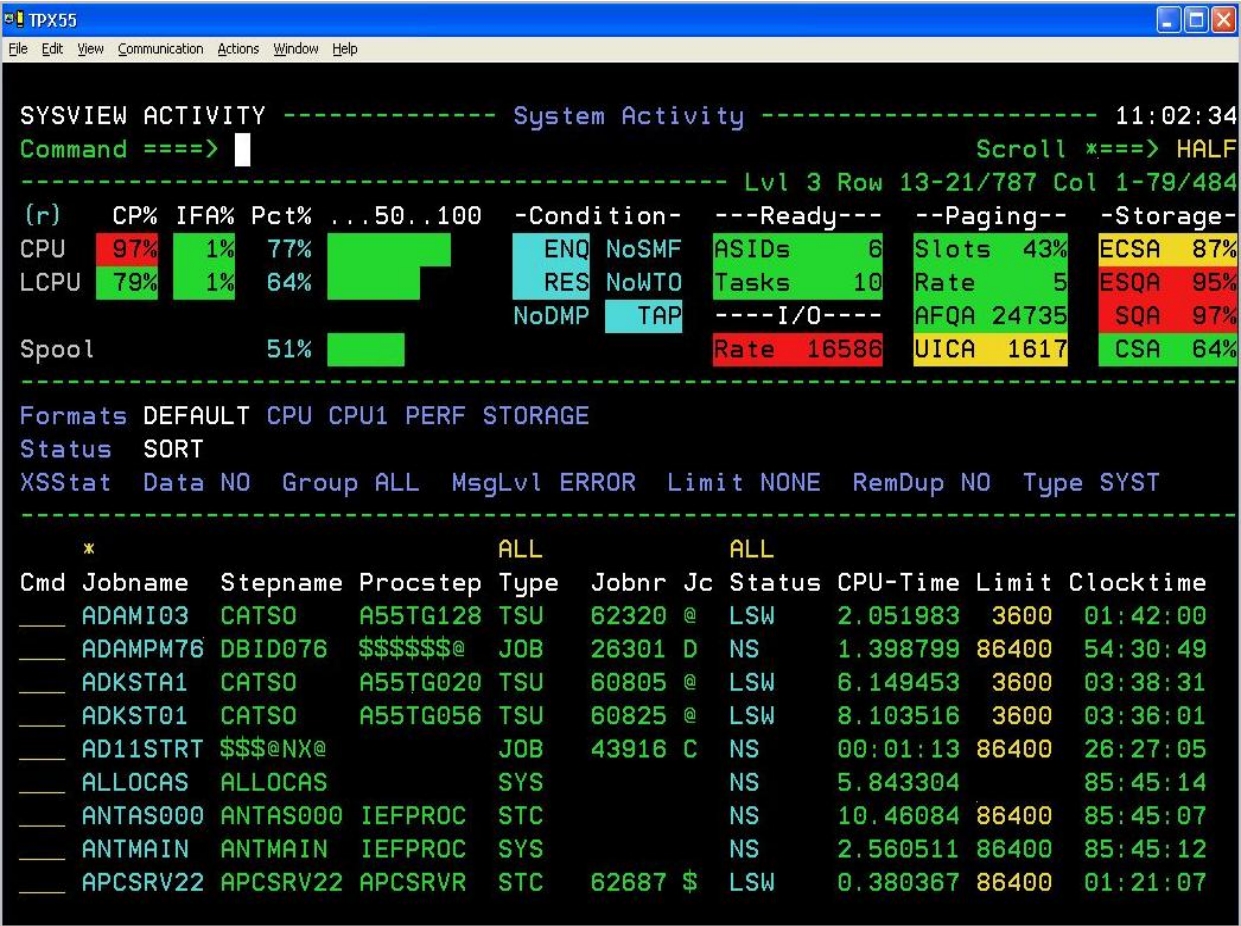
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'TPX55' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Communication, Actions, Window, Help). The main display area shows the 'SYSVIEW ACTIVITY' command output. At the top, it says 'System Activity' and '11:02:00'. Below that, it shows 'Command ==>' and 'Scroll *==> HALF'. A status line indicates 'Lvl 3 Row 13-24/787 Col 1-79/484'. The main data area is a table with 14 columns: CPU, LCPU, ASIDs, Tasks, IORate, Spool, Slots, Page, AFQA, UICA, CSA, ECSA, SQA, ESQA. The values are: CPU 80%, LCPU 68%, ASIDs 19, Tasks 26, IORate 1797, Spool 51%, Slots 43%, Page 19, AFQA 33925, UICA 1600, CSA 64%, ECSA 87%, SQA 97%, ESQA 95%. Below this, it shows 'Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE' and 'Status SORT'. A section titled 'XSStat' shows a table with columns: Data, NO, Group, ALL, MsgLvl, ERROR, Limit, NONE, RemDup, NO, Type, SYST. The table lists various system components and their status, including ADAMI03, ADAMP76, ADKSTA1, ADKST01, AD11STRT, ALLOCAS, ANTAS000, ANTMMAIN, APCSRV22, and APPC.

CPU	LCPU	ASIDs	Tasks	IORate	Spool	Slots	Page	AFQA	UICA	CSA	ECSA	SQA	ESQA
80%	68%	19	26	1797	51%	43%	19	33925	1600	64%	87%	97%	95%

Cmd	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Type	Jobnr	Jc	Status	CPU-Time	Limit	Clocktime
---	ADAMI03	CATSO	A55TG128	TSU	62320	@	LSW	2.051983	3600	01:42:00
---	ADAMP76	DBID076	\$\$\$\$\$\$@	JOB	26301	D	NS	1.398799	86400	54:30:49
---	ADKSTA1	CATSO	A55TG020	TSU	60805	@	LSW	6.149453	3600	03:38:31
---	ADKST01	CATSO	A55TG056	TSU	60825	@	LSW	8.103516	3600	03:36:01
---	AD11STRT	\$\$\$@NX@		JOB	43916	C	NS	00:01:13	86400	26:27:05
---	ALLOCAS	ALLOCAS		SYS			NS	5.843304		85:45:14
---	ANTAS000	ANTAS000	IEFPROC	STC			NS	10.46084	86400	85:45:07
---	ANTMAIN	ANTMAIN	IEFPROC	SYS			NS	2.560511	86400	85:45:12
---	APCSR22	APCSR22	APCSRVR	STC	62687	\$	LSW	0.380367	86400	01:21:07
---	APCSR22	APCSR22	APCSRVR	STC	18128	\$	IN	21.38245	86400	82:51:43
---	APCSR22	APCSR22	APCSRVR	STC	46842	\$	LSW	7.904607	86400	23:52:23
---	APPC	APPC	APPC	STC			NS	14.39662	86400	85:39:34

■ Long Format

The following sample display shows the information area set back to the long format, which displays when you specify SET OVERVIEWFMT LONG:



Screen Attributes

Users can define and control their screen color, reverse video, highlighting, and so on. Use the SCREEN command to display and set these screen attributes. The following are the areas of the screen attribute used by the OVERVIEW information section:

Headers

The screen attribute name is HEADER.

Text

The screen attribute name is INFO.

Conditions

Specifies the screen attribute based on the status of the condition, as follows:

- Condition is false - INFO
- Condition is true - CONDHI

Bar graphs

Specifies an attribute based on the threshold definition (if any), as follows:

- BARGRAPH - No threshold defined
- BARNORMAL - Evaluated status - NORMAL
- BARWARNING - Evaluated status - WARNING
- BARPROBLEM - Evaluated status - PROBLEM

Metrics and Values

Specifies the metric and value attributes based on the threshold definition (if any), as follows:

- INFO - No threshold defined
- CONDNORMAL - Evaluated status - NORMAL
- CONDWARNING - Evaluated status - WARNING
- CONDPROBLEM - Evaluated status - PROBLEM

System Overview Data

The System Overview data is displayed in fields that are associated with the following information areas:

- Graph
- Condition
- Ready
- I/O
- Paging
- Common

These information areas and their fields are described in the following sections.

Graph Fields

The following fields show the usage percentage of your system:

(r)

Indicates the information is being displayed in real-time mode.

(i)

Indicates the information is being displayed using collected interval data.

CPU

Specifies the processor busy percentage from the operating system point of view.

LCPU

Specifies the processor busy percentage from the LPAR point of view.

Spool

Indicates the percentage of spool space used. This percentage is in relation to the total number of spool track groups defined to JES.

Condition Fields

The following fields display the condition of your system:

ENQ|NoENQ

Indicates whether enqueue conflicts currently exist.

RES|NoRES

Indicates whether enqueue reserves currently exist.

DMP|NoDMP

Indicates whether a dump data set is in use.

SMF|NoSMF

Indicates whether a potential problem with SMF exists, such as:

- SMF not active
- SMF data lost
- SMF buffering records
- Dump required for one or more SMF data sets

WTO|NoWTO

Indicates whether a potential WTO problem exists, such as:

- Message backlog exists
- WTO buffer shortage

TAP|NoTAP

Indicates whether a tape mount is pending.

Ready Fields

The following fields display the number of jobs that are ready to be dispatched:

ASIDs

Specifies the number of address spaces that have one or more tasks ready to be dispatched.

Tasks

Specifies the number of tasks ready to be dispatched.

I/O Fields

This field displays the I/O rates:

Rate

Specifies the overall start I/O rate for the system, expressed as the number of start I/Os per second.

Paging Fields

The following fields display the paging information:

Slots

Specifies the percent of local page data set slots in use.

Rate

Specifies the overall paging rate for the system, expressed as the number of pages per second.

AFQA

Specifies the available frame queue average.

UICA

Specifies the unreferenced interval count average.

Common Fields

The following fields display the percentage of used common storage and queue areas:

ECSA

Displays the percentage of the Extended Common Storage Area that is currently used.

ESQA

Displays the percentage of the Extended System Queue Area that is currently used.

SQA

Displays the percentage of the System Queue Area that is currently used.

CSA

Displays the percentage of the Common Storage Area that is currently used.

Chapter 7: UNIX System Services Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[About the USS Displays](#) (see page 117)

[USS Address Space List Display](#) (see page 117)

[USS Mounted File Systems Display](#) (see page 119)

[System Configuration Options Display](#) (see page 120)

About the USS Displays

This chapter describes representative UNIX System Services displays and some tasks you can perform on them.

In addition to the displays described in this chapter, there are many other USS resource displays. To see a menu of the commands you can use, specify MENU USS on the command line. You can use these commands to monitor and manage USS resources.

Note: You can use CA SYSVIEW line commands to perform many tasks on these displays. To see the valid line commands for a display, place your cursor in the line command input area and press the Help PF key.

USS Address Space List Display

To access the USS Address Space List display, issue the USSLIST command.

This display shows you information about address spaces that contain USS processes.

The following display is a sample USS Address Space List.

```
SYSVIEW USSLIST ----- USS Address Space List -----
Command ==>                                     Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-18/67 Col 1-79/219
Jobname SYSVIEW  ASID 0078  Jobid STC01358
-----
Cmd           Jobnr Jobname  Stepname Procstep Type Jc Status  PrcCt ThrCt
-----
1270 AOPD     STEP1           OTX $  NS      1    5
1279 FTPD441  STEP1           OTX $  OUT DW    1    1
1271 INETD8   STEP1           OTX $  OUT DW    1    1
          OPSUSS  OPSP002B OPSP  STC  OUT DW    1    1
          OPSUSS  OPSP002C OPSP  STC  OUT DW    1    1
1269 OPSUSS1  STEP1           OTX $  OUT DW    1    1
```

This second screen shows the fields that you see when you scroll to the right:

SYSVIEW USSLIST ----- USS Address Space List -----								
Command ==>			Scroll *==> HALF					
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-18/67 Col 1-32&84-130/219								
Jobname SYSVIEW ASID 0078 Jobid STC01358								

Cmd	Jobnr	Jobname	UserTime	SysTime	TotlTime	SysCl	FilRd	FilWr
-----	1270	AOPD	0.200	0.060	0.260	289	446	1
-----	1279	FTPD441	0.220	0.070	0.290	181	12	
-----	1271	INETD8	0.020	0.000	0.020	28	4	1
-----		OPSUSS	0.030	0.010	0.040	8		
-----		OPSUSS	0.030	0.010	0.040	8		
-----	1269	OPSUSS1	0.030	0.010	0.040	16	31	

Tasks Performed from the USS Address Space List Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Select

Switch to the selected ASID.

Link-to Command: USS

Process or UProcess

Display the processes for the selected address space.

Link-to Command: UPROCESS

Threads or UThreads

Display the threads for the selected address space.

Link-to Command: UTHREADS

Files or UFiles

Display the open USS files for the selected address space.

Link-to Command: UFILES

USS Mounted File Systems Display

The USS Mounted File System display shows you information about mounted USS file systems.

To access this display, Issue the UFILESYS command.

The following is a sample USS Mounted File Systems display:

SYSVIEW 12.0b CA31 ----- UFILESYS, USS Mounted File Systems ----- 2008/06/12 07:11:08									
Command =====> Scroll *====> PAGE									
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-4/4 Col 1-54&100-176/388									
Formats DEFAULT ZFS									
Status NoSRT NoLIM SEL NoDST NoPFX NoOWN NoUPD NoPRT NoCAP									

Cmd	AggregateName	Type	Status	Mode	ISUID	BpSec	DevNo	PDevN	Blocks Used5.
-----	OMVS.OMLVL2.CA31.ZFS	ZFS	ACTIVE	R/W	0	0	35	8	3600 33%
-----	OMVSSYS.WAS61.CONFIG.B61A.ZFS	ZFS	ACTIVE	R/W	0	0	121	7	302400 48%
-----	OMVSSYS.WAS61.CONFIG.B61B.ZFS	ZFS	ACTIVE	R/W	0	0	119	7	302400 47%
-----	OMVSSYS.WAS61.CONFIG.B61G.ZFS	ZFS	ACTIVE	R/W	0	0	124	7	328320 48%
***** End of Data *****									

Tasks Performed from the USS Mounted File Systems Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Select

Select the file system detail display.

ULISTDir, ULS, Ls, or Ld

List the mount point directory of the file system.

Link-to Command: ULISTDIR

UDIRTree, DIRTree, or DT

Display the mount point of the selected file system using the FILESYS keyword.

Link-to Command: UDIRTREE

Dsinfo or Info

Display the file system name.

Link-to Command: DSINFO

LISTCat or LCat

Display the file system name.

Link-to Command: LISTCAT

System Configuration Options Display

To access the System Configuration Options display, issue the USYSCONF command.

The following sample System Configuration Options display shows you USS system configuration options:

```
SYSVIEW USYSCONF----- USS System Configuration Options -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-18/29
Parmlib member BPXPRM00
-----
Description                Parameter      Value
Storage copy option on fork call FORKCOPY      COPY
Max message queues          IPCMSGNIDS    500
Max message queue bytes     IPCMSGQBYTES  262144
Max messages per queue      IPCMSGQNUM    10000
Max semaphore sets          IPCSEMIDS     500
Max operations per semaphore cal IPCSEMNOPTS   25
Max semaphores per semaphore set IPCSEMNSEMS   25
Max pages for one shared mem seg IPCSHMMPAGES  256
Max shared memory segments  IPCSHMNIDS    500
Max shared mem seg per addrspc IPCSHMNSEGS   10
Max pages for all shared mem seg IPCSHMSPAGES  262144
Max address space region size MAXASSIZE     41943040
Max core dump file size     MAXCORESIZE   4194304
Max cpu time in seconds     MAXCPUIME     1000
Max files per process       MAXFILEPROC   256
Max file size               MAXFILESIZE   NOLIMIT
Max memory mapped file pages MAXMMAPAREA   4096
Max processes in the system MAXPROCSYS    125
```

Chapter 8: CICS Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[About the CICS Displays](#) (see page 121)

[CICS System Activity Display](#) (see page 121)

[CICS Active Tasks Display](#) (see page 123)

[CICS Dynamic Storage Areas Display](#) (see page 124)

[Transaction Log Display](#) (see page 126)

[CICS Degradation Analysis Display](#) (see page 127)

About the CICS Displays

This chapter describes some representative CICS resource displays and some tasks you can perform on them.

In addition to the displays described in this chapter, you can use many others to view CICS resource displays. To see menus of the commands you can use, specify MENU CICS on the command line. This menu contains other menus that let you view different types of information, such as:

- Status
- Storage
- Subsystems
- Transactions
- Domains
- Journals

CICS System Activity Display

To access the CICS System Activity display, issue the CICSLIST command.

This display shows you information about CICS address spaces that are currently being monitored. You also see CICS address spaces that are currently inactive but have been monitored during the current IPL.

The following is a sample CICS System Activity display:

SYSVIEW -----CICSLIST, CICS System Activity -----									
Command ==>					Scroll *==> PAGE				
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-5/5 Col 1-79/192									
Jobname SYSVIEW ASID 0051 Jobid STC01321 CICS n/a SSID GSVX									

Cmd	Name	Status	JobStat	Job-CPU	RealStg	Trans	IOReqs	CPUTime	Lifetime
-----	CACTUSA	ACTIVE	NS	00:14:49	1.51M	4094	58261	0.055	0.611
-----	CICSPMP6	ACTIVE	IN	00:38:16	11.5M	23646	143k	0.001	3.481
-----	CICSPMP9	ACTIVE	IN	00:37:35	14.8M	11919	71772	0.001	15.740
-----	CICSPQA5	ACTIVE	IN	00:09:44	2.74M	7586	30704	0.001	10.619
-----	PAQMC520	ACTIVE	IN	00:03:01	2.14M	8480	89475	0.006	0.050
===== End of Data =====									

Tasks Performed from the CICS System Activity Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

DSAs

Display a list of the Dynamic Storage Areas in use.

Link-to Command: CDSAS

LISTFILE and LF

List spool files for the selected CICS job name.

Link-to Command: LISTFILE

LOGs

List history data collection logs for the selected job name and SSID.

Link-to Command: LGLOGS

REVIEW

Display an hourly breakdown of transaction activity.

Link-to Command: CREVIEW

Select

Select the CICS address space to used in future displays. The currently selected address space is displayed in the information section.

Example:

Jobname CICSPROD ASID 0039

Link-to Command: ASID

Tasks

List the active and suspended transactions.

Link-to Command: CTASKS

CICS Active Tasks Display

To access the CICS Active Tasks display, issue the CTASKS command.

This display provides information about CICS active and suspended tasks, for the current address space or for all CICS address spaces currently being monitored.

The following is a sample CICS Active Tasks display:

```

SYSVIEW CTASKS ----- CICS Active Tasks -----
Command ==>
                                           Scroll *==> HALF
-----
Jobname SYSVC530  ASID 01A0  Jobid STC04215  CICS TS3.2  Mode LOCAL  SSID GSVX
                        Current High Limit AtLimit          CPU Paging IORate TranRate
Max Tasks                4    4    32          0  Job   0.13%  0.133  3.067   1.433
                        MVS      11%    19    335
-----
Cmd A Tran  Task# Program  Term WaitType WaitName          CPUTime Lifetime
----
  CSHQ      22 DFHSHSY      SHSYSTEM          0.090
  CSSY       6 DFHAPATT    ICEXPIRY DFHAPTIX          0.004
  CSTP       8 DFHZCSTP    TCP_NORM DFHZDSP          2.148
  CSOL       3 DFHSOL      SODOMAIN SO_NOWORK          0.018
  CSNE      23 DFHZNAC      ZC      DFHZNAC1          0.007
  CEMT     222 DFHEMTD    U015 ZCIOWAIT DFHZARQ1          0.001    00:05:34
  > SYSV     375 GSVXCICS  U036 EKCWAIT  SINGLE          0.001    0.003
  CEBR     225 DFHEDFBR  U037 ZCIOWAIT DFHZARQ1          0.001    00:05:27
  XPFI      25 XC53INIT    XPFC      REQUESTS          0.238
  CFQR      20 DFHFCQT      FCCFQR          0.001
  CSNC      21 DFHCRNP      CSNC      MROQUEUE          0.003
  CFQS      19 DFHFCQT      FCCFQS          0.007

```

Tasks Performed from the CICS Active Tasks Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Cancel

 Cancels the selected transaction.

Enqueue and NQ

 Displays enqueues that the selected transaction owns or is currently waiting on.

Link-to Command: CENQUEUE

Kill

 Kills (cancels) the selected looping transaction.

Select

 Displays detailed transaction information.

SUBpools

 Displays the CSUBPOOL command. The subpools owned by the selected task are displayed.

Link-to Command: CSUBPOOL

CICS Dynamic Storage Areas Display

To access the CICS Dynamic Storage Areas display, issue the CDSAS command.

This display shows you information about each Dynamic Storage Area defined by CICS.

The following is a sample CICS Dynamic Storage Areas display:

SYSVIEW CDSAS ----- CICS Dynamic Storage Areas -----										
Command ==>										
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-8/8 Col 1-79/241										
Jobname PAQMC520 ASID 00DE Jobid JOB06244 CICS TS3.2										
Storage protection is INACTIVE										
Region	User	Sys	Alloc	Free	PctS	Size	PctL	Limit	High	SOS
DSA			820K	716K	53%	1.5M	16%	5M	1.5M	
EDSA			6.64M	2.36M	74%	9M	33%	20M	9M	
PVT	5.36M	400K	5.75M	720K	64%	8.98M	88%	6.06M		
E-PVT	23.4M	9.61M	33M	104M	2%	1.84G	18%	128M		

Cmd	DSAname	Size	Alloc	Free	MFree	SOS	Queued	Used	...20...40...60...80...100	
---	UDSA	256K		256K	256K			0%		
---	CDSA	512K	488K	24K	8K			95%		
---	SDSA	256K	16K	240K	240K			6%		
---	RDSA	512K	316K	196K	124K			62%		
---	ECDSA	3M	2.2M	820K	788K			73%		
---	EUDSA	1M		1M	1M			0%		
---	ESDSA							0%		
---	ERDSA	5M	4.44M	576K	500K			89%		

Tasks Performed from the CICS Dynamic Storage Areas Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Elements

Display a list of allocated storage blocks.

Link-to Command: CELEMENT

Plot

Display the DSA percentage full.

Link-to Command: PLOT

PRograms

Display a list of programs loaded in the selected DSA.

Link-to Command: CPROGRAM

Subpools

Display a list of allocated subpools.

Link-to Command: CSUBPOOL

Xtents

Display the Dynamic Storage Area Extents.

Link-to Command: CDSAX

Transaction Log Display

To access the Transaction Log display, issue the CTRANLOG command.

This display shows you CICS transaction records.

The following is a sample Transaction Log display:

```
SYSVIEW CA31 ----- CTRANLOG, Transaction Log ----- 03/20/08 15:22:32
Command ==>                                           Scroll *==> PAGE
-----
Status  NoSRT NoLIM NoSEL NoDST NoPFX NoOWN NoUPD NoPRT NoCAP
LogStream SYSVIEW.CICSLOGR.TRAN.XX99      Retention 2 days
Available 22:21:02 01/06/08                to 15:09:19 03/20/08
Displayed 12:09:47 02/27/08                to 15:09:19 03/20/08
-----
Cmd  Jobname  Date      Time      Tran      Task#  Term  Userid  Lifetime  CPUTime
A44ICCS8 03/20/08 11:42:18 CWBG      68     CICSUSER 0.893456 0.000576
A44ICB18 03/20/08 12:00:34 CSOL       3     CICSUSER 00:31:27 0.000720
A44ICB18 03/20/08 12:32:01 CSOL       3     CICSUSER 00:31:27 0.000480
A44ICB18 03/20/08 12:42:18 CWBG      74     CICSUSER 0.960104 0.000672
A44ICCS8 03/20/08 12:42:20 CWBG      69     CICSUSER 0.986021 0.000688
A44ICB18 03/20/08 13:03:29 CSOL       3     CICSUSER 00:31:27 0.000720
A44ICB18 03/20/08 13:34:56 CSOL       3     CICSUSER 00:31:27 0.000624
A44ICB18 03/20/08 13:42:19 CWBG      75     CICSUSER 0.789768 0.000624
A44ICCS8 03/20/08 13:42:20 CWBG      70     CICSUSER 0.865847 0.000624
A44ICB18 03/20/08 14:06:24 CSOL       3     CICSUSER 00:31:27 0.000432
A44ICB18 03/20/08 14:37:51 CSOL       3     CICSUSER 00:31:27 0.000624
A44ICB18 03/20/08 14:42:20 CWBG      76     CICSUSER 0.806204 0.000624
A44ICCS8 03/20/08 14:42:22 CWBG      71     CICSUSER 0.852687 0.000624
```

Tasks Performed from the Transaction Log Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Select

Display the detail screen for a record.

CICS Degradation Analysis Display

To access the CICS Degradation Analysis display, issue the CWAITS command.

This display shows you a degradation analysis graph that summarizes the time spent by CICS on various resources.

The following is a sample CICS Degradation Analysis display:

```

SYSVIEW CWAITS ----- CICS Degradation Analysis -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-11/11
Jobname PAQMC520  ASID 00DE  Jobid JOB06244  CICS TS3.2
      CPU Paging IORate TranRate Transactions
Job   0.03%      0.533   0.067      8,529
MVS   94%        2    1350
-----
Resource                               Total  Average Pct% ...20...40...60...80...100
Transaction life time                   00:07:10  0.050 100% *****
Dispatch time                          00:01:30  0.011 21% *****
CPU time                              50.364  0.006 12% ***
Program control load wait                1.470   <1%
Suspend time                           00:05:38  0.040 79% *****
Dispatch delay                         10.160  0.001 2% *
File control wait                       00:05:26  0.038 76% *****
Lock manager delay time                  0.888   <1%
Syncpoint time                         1.998   <1%
Waiting to run                          00:01:27  0.010 20% *****
I/O count                              87875    10

```


Chapter 9: WebSphere MQ Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[About the MQ Displays](#) (see page 129)
[MQ Subsystem List Display](#) (see page 129)
[MQ Exception Alerts Display](#) (see page 131)
[MQ Channel Status Display](#) (see page 132)
[MQ Local Queues Display](#) (see page 133)
[MQ Queue Manager Display](#) (see page 135)

About the MQ Displays

This chapter describes some representative WebSphere MQ resource displays and some tasks you can perform on them.

In addition to the displays described in this chapter, there are many other MQ resource displays. To see menus of the commands you can use, specify MENU MQSERIES on the command line. This menu contains other menus that let you view different types of information, such as:

- MQ queue managers
- Queues
- Channels
- Processes
- Page sets

MQ Subsystem List Display

To access the MQ Subsystem List display, issue the MQLIST command.

This display shows you information about defined MQ subsystems.

The following is a sample MQ Subsystem List display:

SYSVIEW ----- MQLIST, MQ Subsystem List -----									
Command ==>					Scroll *==> PAGE				
					----- Lvl 2 Row 1-3/3 Col 1-79/251				
Jobname	CSQ5MSTR	ASID	0284	Jobid	STC61678	MQ	6.0	Qmgr	CSQ5

Cmd	Qmgr	Status	ChInit	Mon	Job-CPU	RealStg	IOReqs	Clocktime	
-----	CSQ3	ACTIVE	ACTIVE		2.533079	45.6M	2712	00:02:27	
-----	CSQ4	ACTIVE	ACTIVE		1.692717	14.9M	1605	00:02:44	
-----	CSQ5	ACTIVE	ACTIVE	MON	5.068565	4.86M	5146	05:08:20	

Tasks Performed from the MQ Subsystem List Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Output

Displays the output for the selected queue manager.

Link-to Command: OUTPUT

Select

Sets the selected queue manager as target MQ queue manager.

Link-to Command: MQSERIES

STArt *kwd*

Issues the START command indicated by the keyword specified. Valid keywords are:

Chinit - Issues the START CHINIT command

If the keyword is omitted, a START QMGR command is issued.

STOp *kwd*

Issues the STOP command indicated by the keyword specified. Valid keywords are:

Quiesce - Issues the STOP QMGR MODE(QUIESCE) command

Force - Issues the STOP QMGR MODE(FORCE) command

Restart - Issues the STOP QMGR MODE(RESTART) command

Chinit - Issues the STOP CHINIT command

If the keyword is omitted, a STOP QMGR command is issued.

MQ Exception Alerts Display

To access the MQ Exception Alerts display, issue the MQALERTS command.

This display shows you information about MQ data collection exception alerts. If the current value exceeds a threshold definition, the data collection value is displayed. You can display alerts for both problem and warning thresholds.

The following is a sample MQ Exception Alerts display:

SYSVIEW MQALERTS ----- MQ Exception Alerts -----					
Command ==>			Scroll *==> HALF		
-----			Lvl	2 Row	1-5/5 Col 1-79/252
Cmd	Name	QMGR Argument	Value	Status	
---	MQQDEPTH	CSQ1 CSQ1.GSVSMQSR.B1F406759B47D800	2403	PROBLEM	
---	.	CSQ1 CSQ1.GSVSMQSR.B1F414871FA9DA00	1528	PROBLEM	
---	.	CSQ1 SYSTEM.ADMIN.QMGR.FWD	344	PROBLEM	
---	.	CSQ2 SYSTEM.ADMIN.CHANNEL.FWD	295	PROBLEM	
---	.	CSQ2 SYSTEM.ADMIN.QMGR.FWD	373	PROBLEM	

Tasks Performed from the MQ Exception Alerts Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Select

Dynamically provide more information about the selected data element using the PLOT or CLIST command. If a member for this variable has been defined in the CLISTLIB, the CLIST command is executed. If a member name does not exist, the PLOT command is executed.

Link-to Command: PLOT or CLIST

Plot

Display a graph of performance data for the selected data element.

Link-to Command: PLOT

CLIST

Issue the CLIST command for the selected data element.

Link-to Command: CLIST

Thresh

Display threshold information for the selected variable name.

Link-to Command: MQTHRESH

Variable

Display a variable definition for the selected variable name.

Link-to Command: MQVARS

MQ Channel Status Display

To access the MQ Channel Status display, issue the MQCHSTAT command.

This display provides you with the status of MQ channels.

The following is a sample MQ Channel Status display:

SYSVIEW ----- MQCHSTAT, MQ Channel Status -----					
Command ==>				Scroll *==> PAGE	
				Lvl 2 Row 17-33/33 Col 1-79/767	
Formats DEFAULT COMMON COMPRESS CONNECT MONITOR SSL STATUS					
Jobname CSQ5MSTR ASID 0284 Jobid STC61678 MQ 6.0 Qmgr CSQ5					

Cmd	Channel	ChlType	Status	SubState	ConName
-----	CSQ5.TO.CSQ4	SDR	INACTIVE		
-----	CSQ5.TO.S31Q	SDR	INACTIVE		
-----	MQECOLL.CSQ5	RCVR	INACTIVE		
-----	MQSRV2.CSQ5	RCVR	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.ADMIN.SVRCONN	SVRCONN	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.AUTO.RECEIVER	RCVR	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.AUTO.SVRCONN	SVRCONN	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.DEF.CLUSRCVR	CLUSRCVR	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.DEF.CLUSSDR	CLUSSDR	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.DEF.RECEIVER	RCVR	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.DEF.REQUESTER	RQSTR	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.DEF.SENDER	SDR	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.DEF.SERVER	SVR	INACTIVE		
-----	SYSTEM.DEF.SVRCONN	SVRCONN	RUNNING	RECEIVE	::ffff:168.192.0
-----	S31Q.TO.CSQ5	RCVR	INACTIVE		
-----	TO.CSQ3.CLUSTERS	CLUSSDR	RETRYING	OTHER	168.192.0.100(44
-----	TO.CSQ5.CLUSTERS	CLUSRCVR	RUNNING	RECEIVE	::ffff:168.192.0

Tasks Performed from the MQ Channel Status Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

List

Invoke the appropriate MQCHxxxx command to list the details of all channels of the selected channel type.

Link-to Command: MQCHxxxx

RESet

Issue a RESET CHANNEL command for the channel.

Select or Alter

Invoke the MQALTER command to display and alter the attributes of the selected channel.

Link-to Command: MQALTER

STArt

Issue a START CHANNEL command to start the channel.

STOp

Issue a STOP CHANNEL command to stop the channel.

MQ Local Queues Display

To access the MQ Local Queues display, issue the MQQLocal command.

This display shows you information about MQ local queues.

The following is a sample MQ Local Queues display:

```

SYSVIEW ----- MQLOCAL, MQ Local Queues -----
Command ==> Scroll *==> PAGE
SET$009I MQLOCAL FORMATLINE set to NO ----- Lvl 2 Row 1-15/15 Col 1-79/849
Jobname CSQ5MSTR ASID 0284 Jobid STC61678 MQ 6.0 Qmgr CSQ5
Interval 53.0
-----
Cmd      Queue                                Depth  QHWM  IProc  OProc  Puts  PutsD
-----
AMQ.C0634EF6AD4CDFEB                                1
CSQ5.GSVMSQSR.C0635C8468ED38CB                      1
IMSS.OTMA.QUEUE                                200    250    1
SYSTEM.ADMIN.CHANNEL.EVENT                          20     1
SYSTEM.ADMIN.CONFIG.EVENT                          10     1
SYSTEM.ADMIN.PERFM.EVENT                          124    1
SYSTEM.ADMIN.QMGR.EVENT                            44     1
SYSTEM.CHANNEL.INITQ                                1
SYSTEM.CHANNEL.SYNCQ                                6      1      1
SYSTEM.CLUSTER.COMMAND.QUEUE                        1
SYSTEM.CLUSTER.REPOSITORY.QUEUE                     11    1      1
SYSTEM.CLUSTER.TRANSMIT.QUEUE                       1      1
SYSTEM.COMMAND.INPUT                                1      3
SYSTEM.PENDING.DATA.QUEUE                           1
TPTPTP.GSVMSQSR.C0635CC6B8D8EE0C                    1

```

Tasks Performed from the MQ Local Queues Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

DElete

Issue a DELETE QLOCAL for the queue.

PLot

Invoke a PLOTLIST MQQUEUE command to display a plot selection list for the selected local queue.

PLOTLIST MQQUEUE

Select or Alter

Invoke the MQALTER command to display and alter the attributes of the selected queue.

Link-to Command: MQALTER

MQ Queue Manager Display

To access the MQ Queue Manager display, issue the MQMGR command.

This display shows you information about the currently selected target MQ queue manager. For information about displaying potential target MQ queue managers, see the online help for the MQLIST command. For information about setting the target MQ queue manager, see the online help for the MQSERIES command.

The following is a sample MQ Queue Manager display:

```

SYSVIEW ----- MQMGR, MQ Queue Manager -----
Command ==>                                     Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-18/79 Col 1-79/100
Jobname CSQ5MSTR  ASID 0284  Jobid STC61678  MQ 6.0   Qmgr CSQ5
-----
Description      Field      Value
Queue manager    QMName    CSQ5
Queue manager id QMID      CSQ5.C044F70A629CA54B
Description      Descr     CSQ5, IBM WebSphere MQ for z/OS V6.0.0
Accounting for queues AcctQ     OFF
Active channels  ActChl    200
Activity reports ActivRec   MSG
Adoption check   AdoptChk   ALL
Adoption MCA restart AdoptMCA   NO
Alteration date  AltDate    04/02/07
Alteration time  AltTime    09:27:51
Authority events AuthorEv    DISABLED
Bridge events    BridgeEv    DISABLED
Coded char set id CCSID      500
Channel auto-def exit ChAExit
Channel init adaptors ChIAdaps   8
Channel init dispatchers ChIDisps   5
Channel init service prm ChIServP   00000000000000000000000000000000
Channel events    ChLEv      DISABLED

```


Chapter 10: IMS Displays

This section contains the following topics:

- [About IMS Displays](#) (see page 137)
- [IMS Subsystem List Display](#) (see page 137)
- [IMS Exception Alerts Display](#) (see page 138)
- [IMS Pools Display](#) (see page 139)
- [IMS Dependent Region List Display](#) (see page 140)
- [IMS Common Queue Subtask](#) (see page 140)

About IMS Displays

This chapter describes some representative IMS displays and some tasks you can perform on them.

In addition to the displays described in this chapter, there are many other IMS resource displays. To see menus and commands you can use, specify MENU IMS on the command line.

Note: You can use CA SYSVIEW line commands to perform many tasks on these displays. To see the valid line commands for a display, place your cursor in the line command input area and press the Help PF key.

IMS Subsystem List Display

The IMS Subsystem List display shows you information about IMS control regions. Both active and inactive control regions are displayed. To access the IMS Subsystem List display, issue the IMSLIST command.

The following screen is a sample IMS Subsystem List display.

SYSVIEW IMSLIST ----- IMS Subsystem List -----									
Command ==>					Scroll *==> PAGE				
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-6/6 Col 1-79/146									
Jobname SVD61IM1 ASID 0081 Jobid STC01952 IMS 10.0 Id SVP1									

Cmd	Jobname	Status	Id	Region	Job-CPU	R-Stg	I/O-Req	Clocktime	Xrf
-----	SVD51IMS	INACTIVE	IMSV						
-----	OPS51IMS	INACTIVE	IMS1						
-----	OPS69IMS	INACTIVE	IMS9						
-----	SVD61IM1	ACTIVE	SVP1	DB/DC	51.185	876K	2524	26:07:29	XRF
-----	SVD61IM2	INACTIVE	SVP2						
-----	SVD61IM3	ACTIVE	SVP3	DB/DC	28.735	816K	2292	26:06:30	

This second screen displays the fields you see when you scroll to the right:

SYSVIEW IMSLIST ----- IMS Subsystem List -----									
Command ==>					Scroll *==> PAGE				
					Lvl 3 Row 1-6/6 Col 1-18&81-141/146				
Jobname SVD61IM1 ASID 0081 Jobid STC01952 IMS 10.0 Id SVP1									

Cmd	Jobname	Jobnr	ASID	Type	Description	CC Ver SCD			
-----	SVD71IMS				SYSVIEW DB/DC Test Region				
-----	OPS71IMS				OPS/MVS DB/DC Test Region				
-----	OPS69IMS				OPS/MVS DBCTL Coldstart 1				
-----	SVD61IM1	1952	0081	STC	SYSVIEW DB/DC XRF IRLM	10.0	00C7AEE8		
-----	SVD61IM2				SYSVIEW DB/DC XRF IRLM				
-----	SVD61IM3	1958	0086	STC	SYSVIEW DB/DC IRLM	10.0	00B3AEE8		

Tasks Performed from the IMS Subsystem List Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Select

Select the active IMS control region for subsequent commands.

CHEckpt

Issue the IMS command CHE to take a simple checkpoint for the control region.

COLDSYS

Issue the IMS command ERE COLDBASE OVERRIDE to perform a cold start on both the database and communications components.

DUMPQ

Issue the IMS command CHE DUMPQ. This command causes IMS to take a DUMPQ checkpoint and shut down the control region.

EREstart

Issue the IMS command ERE. This command causes an emergency restart for the control region.

IMS Exception Alerts Display

To access the IMS Exception Alerts display, issue the IMSALERT command. This display shows you information about IMS data collection exception alerts. Data collection values are displayed if the current value exceeds a threshold definition.

The following is a sample IMS Exception Alerts display:

SYSVIEW IMSALERT ----- IMS Exception Alerts -----						
Command ==>				Scroll *==> PAGE		
----- Lvl 3 Row 20-32/32 Col 1-79/226						
Cmd	Name	ID	Argument	Value	Status	Description
---	IMPLSIZE	SVP3	TTAB	256K	PROBLEM	Current pool size
---	IMPLMAX	SVP1	BXQE	96K	WARNING	Maximum pool size
---	IMPLMAX	SVP1	LGWA	116K	WARNING	Maximum pool size
---	IMPLMAX	SVP3	BXQE	96K	WARNING	Maximum pool size
---	IMPLMAX	SVP3	LGWA	116K	WARNING	Maximum pool size
---	IMPLSIZE	SVP1	STTR	56K	WARNING	Current pool size
---	IMPLSIZE	SVP1	XMCI	56K	WARNING	Current pool size
---	IMPLSIZE	SVP3	STTR	56K	WARNING	Current pool size
---	IMPLSIZE	SVP3	XMCI	52K	WARNING	Current pool size
---	IMSSTAT	IMSV		INACTIVE	INACTIVE	IMS ID status
---	IMSSTAT	IMS1		INACTIVE	INACTIVE	IMS ID status
---	IMSSTAT	IMS9		INACTIVE	INACTIVE	IMS ID status
---	IMSSTAT	SVP2		INACTIVE	INACTIVE	IMS ID status

IMS Pools Display

To access the IMS Pools display, issue the IMSPOOLS command. This display shows you a list of CBT pools that have been defined to the IMS control region. Current storage information for each pool is also available.

The following is a sample IMS Pools display:

SYSVIEW IMSPOOLS ----- IMS Pools -----									
Command ==>				Scroll *==> HALF					
----- Lvl 4 Row 1-17/120									
Jobname		SVD61IM1		ASID 0081		Jobid STC01952		IMS 10.0 Id SVP1	
Global 1.17M		Local 496K							

Cmd	Pool	SP	Current	Maximum	Gets	Frees	CSA	Pct%	...25...50...75...100
-----	LSAV	0	160K	164K	40	1		32%	
-----	TTAB	231	256K	256K	64		CSA	21%	
-----	LQMW	0	92K	92K	23			19%	
-----	LCLL	0	88K	88K	22			18%	
-----	LGWA	231	112K	116K	42	14	CSA	9%	
-----	BXQE	231	96K	96K	12		CSA	8%	
-----	CLLE	231	80K	80K	20		CSA	7%	
-----	PST	231	76K	80K	33	14	CSA	6%	
-----	SVPL	0	32K	32K	8			6%	
-----	TIB	251	28K	28K	1			6%	
-----	STTR	231	56K	60K	28	14	CSA	5%	
-----	XMCI	241	56K	56K	14		CSA	5%	
-----	RECA	0	21.2K	21.2K	1			4%	
-----	DMHR	228	32K	32K	8		CSA	3%	
-----	EPST	231	36K	40K	10	1	CSA	3%	
-----	GQMW	231	36K	36K	9		CSA	3%	
-----	IRLM	231	32K	32K	8		CSA	3%	

IMS Dependent Region List Display

To access the IMS Dependent Region List display, issue the IMSREGNS command. This display shows you information about dependent regions for the active IMS control region.

The following is a sample IMS Dependent Region List Display:

SYSVIEW IMSREGNS ----- IMS Dependent Region List -----							
Command ==>				Scroll *==> PAGE			
----- Lvl 4 Row 1-6/6 Col 1-79/122							
Jobname SVD61IM1 ASID 0081 Jobid STC01952 IMS 10.0 Id SVP1							

Cmd	Jobname	Type	Id	Status	Class	Program	Tran/Step
-----	SVD61DL1	DLI		ACTIVE			
-----	SVD61F11	FPM	1	ACTIVE		DFSIVP4	
-----	SVD61F12	FPM	2	ACTIVE		DFSIVP5	
-----	SVD61F13	FPM	3	ACTIVE		DBFSAMP3	
-----	SVD61M11	TP	4	WAITING	1		
-----	SVD61RC1	DBRC		ACTIVE			

IMS Common Queue Subtask

The IMS Common Queue Server subtask (IMSCQS) is the interface between the z/OS Common Queue Server and CA SYSVIEW.

Display IMS Subsystem Shared Queues Group Information

You can obtain information about the IMS subsystems that participate in a shared queues group.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the IMSLIST command.

The IMS Control Regions display shows the shared Q group name, CQS SSN, and the primary overflow message structure names.

2. Issue the IMSQTRAN, IMSQSTAT, or the IMSTRANS command.

IMSQTRAN shows the message counts for transactions queued to various queue types in the shared message queue.

IMSQSTAT shows the status of the CQS address space and the Coupling Facility structures that support the shared messaging environment used by the target IMS subsystem.

Use the IMS SPOC to Issue IMS Commands

You can use the CA SYSVIEW IMS single point of control (SPOC) to issue IMS type 1 and type 2 commands in an IMSplex. Type 1 commands must be preceded with a forward slash (/) character.

To use the SYSVIEW IMS SPOC, be sure the following are configured and implemented:

- CA SYSVIEW Option for IMS
- An IMSplex
- IMS Common Services Layer
- IMS Structured Call Interface
- IMS Operations Manager

To issue IMS commands

1. Issue the IMSSPOC command

The IMS SPOC screen displays as a console interface, which lets CA SYSVIEW communicate with the IMS subsystems participating in the IMSplex.

2. Change the IMSplex and Route fields using either of the following methods:

- Overtyping the data in the information area of the display
- Specifying the IMSplex and Route parameters on the command line

IMSplex

Provides the current target IMSplex name.

Route

Provides the current route options that specify which IMSplex members the command is routed to. Asterisk (*) routes the command to all members.

The screen refreshes and displays the new data.

Chapter 11: CA Datacom Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[About the DATACOM Displays](#) (see page 143)

[DATACOM System Activity Display](#) (see page 143)

[DATACOM Directory Areas Display](#) (see page 144)

[DATACOM Directory Databases Display](#) (see page 146)

[DATACOM MUF Identity Display](#) (see page 147)

[DATACOM MUF Active Tasks Display](#) (see page 147)

About the DATACOM Displays

This chapter describes some representative CA Datacom resource displays and some tasks you can perform on them.

In addition to the displays described in this chapter, there are many other CA Datacom resource displays. To see menus of the commands you can use, specify MENU DATACOM on the command line.

This menu contains other menus that let you view different types of information, such as: CA Datacom directories, elements, keys, and so on, and CA Datacom MUF displays.

DATACOM System Activity Display

To access the DATACOM System Activity display, issue the DCLIST command.

This display shows you information about CA Datacom address spaces. The PARMLIB member DATACOM defines the list of job names to monitor; however, this information can also be obtained dynamically. For more on defining this list, see the *Administration Guide*.

The following is a sample DATAKOM System Activity display:

```

SYSVIEW ----- DCLIST, DATAKOM System Activity -----
Command ==>                                           Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-13/13 Col 1-79/184
Jobname SYSV31UR  ASID 0050  Jobid JOB19593  DATAKOM n/a
-----
Cmd Name      JobStat  Job-CPU  RealStg  IOReqs  Clocktime  Jobnr  Stepname  Procname
DBDVM631 IN      0.051    1.13M    10       00:56:01   2713   $$$$$@
EDBC10MF LSW     1.824    20M      1648     23:38:45   19383  DB10STRT  DBMUF
I0D0STRT NS      1.494    15.8M    1634     15:37:01   27261  AD10STRT  DBMUF
MMIMDB31 IN      1.286    10.7M    2163     01:19:22   2363   DB11STRT  DBMUF
QAMUF11G NS      7.366    1.84M    3120     23:08:11   20095  QAMUF11G  $$$@NX@
QAMUF11M NS      10.112   7.13M    5934     23:08:36   20076  QAMUF11M  $$$@NX@
QAMUF11W NS      1.737    2.24M    1786     23:08:24   20087  QAMUF11W  $$$@NX@
QAMUF11Z NS      2.174    28M      2164     23:08:05   20099  QAMUF11Z  $$$@NX@
QAMUF111 NS      2.700    3.47M    2151     23:08:26   20085  QAMUF111  $$$@NX@
SCDP1MUF NS      4.487    544K     1340     23:39:21   19266  SCDP1MUF  DBMUF
SCHDMUF  NS      4.233    588K     653      23:40:21   19152  SCHDMUF   DBMUF
SQL2MUFA
SQL2MUFB LSW     0.973    14.3M    1749     19:41:14   24871  DBMUF
***** End of Data *****

```

Tasks Performed from the DATAKOM System Activity Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

ListJobs

Lists jobs for a selected job name.

Link-to Command: LISTJOBS

Select

Selects the address space to use in future displays. The currently selected address space is displayed in the information section.

Example:

Jobname DATAKOM ASID 0039

Link-to Command: ASID

DATAKOM Directory Areas Display

To access the DATAKOM Directory Areas display, issue the DCAREAS command.

This display shows you an entry for each area in the Directory (CXX).

The following is a sample DATAKOM Directory Areas display:

SYSVIEW DCAREAS ----- DATAKOM Directory Areas -----									
Command ==>					Scroll *==> HALF				
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-18/55 Col 1-79/177									
Jobname SYSVDCOM ASID 017E Jobid STC03610 DBID *									

Cmd	DBID	Area	Occurrence		Inserts	HiURI	Moved	Tracks	Slack
----	1	DEM	DEMO-DEM			17			0
----	.	PAY	PAYROLL			200			0
----	.	PMF	PERSONNEL			200			0
----	2	AGR	AGGREGATE		69	225	5	10	0
----	.	ALS	ALIAS		109	1032		10	0
----	.	ARA	AREA		11	71		10	0
----	.	ATZ	AUTHORIZATION		1	8		10	0
----	.	BAS	DATABASE		5	16		10	0
----	.	DVW	DATAVIEW			37		10	0
----	.	ELM	ELEMENT		72	381		10	0
----	.	FIL	FILE			80		10	0
----	.	FLD	FIELD		2671	8550	163	20	0
----	.	HSD	DD-HSD-FILE		172	344		10	0
----	.	JOB	JOB					10	0
----	.	KEY	KEY		70	296		10	0
----	.	KWC	DESCRIPTOR			30		10	0
----	.	LIB	LIBRARY					10	0
----	.	MEM	MEMBER					10	0

Tasks Performed from the DATAKOM Directory Areas Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Select

Displays information for every table in the current area.

Link-to Command: DCTABLES

DSets

Displays information about the data set in the current area.

Link-to Command: DCDSETS

IO

Displays read and write statistics for the current area.

Link-to Command: DCAREAIO

Tables

Displays information for every table in the current area.

Link-to Command: DCTABLES

DATAKOM Directory Databases Display

To access the DATAKOM Directory Databases display, issue the DCDBASES command.

This display shows you one entry for each database in the directory.

The following is a sample DATAKOM Directory Databases display:

```

SYSVIEW DCDBASES ----- DATACOM Directory Databases -----
Command ==> Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-11/11 Col 1-79/172
Jobname SYSVDCOM ASID 017E Jobid STC03610 DBID *
-----
Cmd DBID Occurrence Tracks Index Part Extend Read Rep SQL
----
1 HUMAN-RESOURCE 15 1 EXTEND
2 DATA-DICT 20 2 EXTEND
4 PRM-ACT-DB 5 1 EXTEND READ
5 SAMP-ACT-DB 20 1 EXTEND
6 CBS-DB 1
10 ORDER-ENTRY 1
15 DDD-DATABASE 20 1 EXTEND
16 CASQLDEFAULT 1
17 TTM-DATABASE 1
400 B400-DATABASE 1
1000 CASYSTEMTABLES 1 READ

```

Tasks Performed from the DATAKOM Directory Databases Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Select or Areas

Displays areas for the selected database.

Link-to Command: DCAREAS

DSets

Displays data sets for the selected database.

Link-to Command: DCDSETS

IO

Displays read and write statistics for the selected database.

Link-to Command: DCAREAIO

Tables

Displays tables for the selected database.

Link-to Command: DCTABLES

DATAKOM MUF Identity Display

To access the DATAKOM MUF Identity display, issue the DCMUFS command.

This display shows you multi-user facility system information for CA Datacom address spaces.

The following is a sample DATAKOM MUF Identity display:

```

SYSVIEW DCMUFS ----- DATAKOM MUF Identity -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-1/1 Col 1-79/90
Jobname SYSVDCOM  ASID 017E  Jobid STC03610
-----
Cmd MUFname  Dirname  Nodename SubID SVC Release SP GenLvl RAAT-Sec SQL-Sec D
___ SYSVDCOM DCOM90          0 213  11.0          NONE    NONE    I
  
```

DATAKOM MUF Active Tasks Display

To access the DATAKOM MUF Active Tasks display, issue the DCTASKS command.

This display shows information about CA Datacom tasks.

The following is a sample DATAKOM MUF Active Tasks display:

```

SYSVIEW DCTASKS ----- DATAKOM MUF Active Tasks -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-4/4 Col 1-79/142
Jobname QA90MUF1  ASID 00A7  Jobid JOB01430
-----
Cmd Jobname  Task#  Owner  Excps RunUnit SeqNum Command Status      Duration
___ B310EXEC    4          48585 128783 REDKY   NOT ACTIVE 000:00
___ G315EXEC   13          48594 128781 UPDAT   NOT ACTIVE 000:00
___ H316EXEC   14          48595 128778 ADDIT   NOT ACTIVE 000:00
___ I317EXEC    1          48581 128782 ADDIT   NOT ACTIVE 000:00
  
```


Chapter 12: TCP/IP Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[About the TCP/IP Displays](#) (see page 149)

[Access the TCP/IP Stacks Display](#) (see page 149)

[Access the IP Users Display](#) (see page 151)

[Access the TCP/IP Connections Display](#) (see page 152)

[Access the IP Devices Display](#) (see page 154)

About the TCP/IP Displays

This chapter describes some representative TCP/IP resource displays and some tasks you can perform on them.

To see menus of the commands you can use, specify MENU TCP on the command line. This menu contains other menus that let you view different types of information, such as:

- Configuration
- Statistics
- UDP connections

Access the TCP/IP Stacks Display

This display provides information about active or stopped TCP/IP stacks. Use these steps to access and use the TCP/IP Stacks display.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the TCPLIST command
The TCP/IP Stacks display is accessed.
2. Enter the appropriate line command against the stack you are working with.

The following is a sample TCP/IP Stacks display:

SYSVIEW ----- TCPLIST, TCP/IP Stacks -----								
Command ==>					Scroll *==> PAGE			
-----					Lvl 3 Row 1-3/3 Col 1-79/197			
TCP Jobname TCPIP31 (DEFAULT)								
Jobname SYSTCPD								
USER01 VTAM.TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA								
SYSVIEW VTAM.TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA								

Cmd	Jobname	Status	Hostname	IPV6	ClockTime	CPUTime	RealStg	IOWCount
----	TCPIP31	ACTIVE	TCPIP31	ENABLED	41:48:13	00:05:15	8.91M	117565
----	TCPIP31V	ACTIVE	TCPIP31V	ENABLED	41:48:06	00:01:25	4.8M	15429
----	TCPIP99	ACTIVE	TCPIP99	ENABLED	41:48:07	00:01:21	3.46M	5518

Tasks Performed from the TCP/IP Stacks Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Activity

Display the system activity for the selected TCP/IP stack jobname.

Link-to Command: ACTIVITY

Ping

Ping the hostname for the TCP/IP stack.

Link-to Command: PING

Mib2

Browse the MIB2 MIB for the TCP/IP stack.

Link-to Command: MIBBROWS

Select

Set the selected TCP/IP stack as the target stack.

Link-to Command: TCPOPTS

Access the IP Users Display

The IP users display provides information about the jobs that use the selected TCP stack.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the IPUSERS command to access the display.
2. Enter the appropriate line command against the jobs you are working with.

The following is a sample IP Users display:

```

SYSVIEW ----- IPUSERS, IP Users -----
Command ==>                                     Scroll *==> PAGE
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-14/14 -----
TCP Jobname TCPIP31 (DEFAULT)
Interval 2.0
-----
Cmd  Jobname  ASID   TCP  UDP  Lsn   InBytes  OutBytes   InD  OutD   InR   OutR
----  -
___  AW31RSTR  01FD    1    2      1036691  10763020
___  CCISLW  00AD   38      1  254448500  206748814  45301  27864  22651  13932
___  CCITCPG2  00AB   13      1  45272259  73088976  1494  1235  747.0  617.5
___  CSQ5CHIN  02EE    2      1  4373020  16574571
___  DENMX2JV  005A    1      1  3837337  183287
___  DENMX3JV  01CC    1      1  447155  20667
___  DENMX5JV  01D1    1      1  3353301  158976
___  DFKERN    011D      2    1  445416  1170114
___  D81ADIST  0140   39      2  20257129  21561306  2188  3321  1094  1661
___  MVSNFSC   001E    3    7  246202332  116054888  2440  1256  1220  628.0
___  OSNMPD    0138      1    1  45941137  48208110
___  SYSQA09   007D    3      3  442352444  442352696
___  SYSQA10   0082    3      2  442351720  442352444
___  TCPIP31   00E7   13      6  3045080  34987667   86  1634  43.00  817.0

```

Tasks Performed from the IP Users Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Lsn

Drill down to show details about each listener socket the job has opened.

Link-to Command: IPLISTEN

Tcp

Drill down to show details about each TCP socket the job has opened.

Link-to Command: IPTCONN

Udp

Drill down to show details about each UDP socket the job has opened.

Link-to Command: IPUCONN

Access the TCP/IP Connections Display

The TCP/IP connections display provides information about each TCP socket connection for each job using the TCP stack.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the IPTCONN command
The TCP/IP Connections display is accessed.
2. Enter the appropriate line command against the connection you are working with.

You can now use the TCP/IP Connections display.

The following is a sample TCP/IP Connections display:

```

SYSVIEW ----- IPTCONN, TCP/IP Connections -----
Command ==> Scroll *==> CSR
----- Lvl 3 Row 129-144/189 Col 1-79/615
Formats DEFAULT PERFORM SECURITY SOCKOPTS STATE TEST
TCP Jobname TCPIP31 (DEFAULT)
Interval TOTAL
-----
Cmd Jobname ASID Subtask State Port PortName RAddr
----
D81ADIST 0140 007B1CF0 ESTABLISHED 5141 192.168.31.215
. . . ESTABLISHED . 192.168.31.88
EDCQAM01 0099 007F90C8 ESTABLISHED 3011 192.168.65.31
. . 007A1378 ESTABLISHED 3015 192.168.65.31
JCKTE#G2 0192 007CAD90 ESTABLISHED 3689 ::FFFF:192.168.65
. . 00000000 ESTABLISHED 24233 ::FFFF:192.168.65
LABD0023 0205 007FF708 ESTABLISHED 1831 192.168.201.201
LABD0024 01F2 007FF210 ESTABLISHED 1832 192.168.201.201
LABD0025 020F 007FF708 ESTABLISHED 1830 192.168.201.201
LABD0028 0234 007FF290 ESTABLISHED 3608 192.168.27.141
MVSNFSC 001E 007C8718 ESTABLISHED 1753 ::FFFF:192.168.27
. . 007C8400 ESTABLISHED 1975 ::FFFF:192.168.27
. . 007C8268 ESTABLISHED 3321 ::FFFF:192.168.27
M81ADIST 00F3 007B0658 ESTABLISHED 5151 192.168.10.26

```

Tasks Performed from the TCP/IP Connections Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

DROP

Issue the following command for the selected connection:

VARY TCP/IP, ,DROP

Link-to Command: XMVS

Intf

Drill down to show details about the device and interface used by the connection.

Link-to Command: IPDEVICE

Ping

Ping the remote address for the connection.

Link-to Command: PING

Access the IP Devices Display

The IP Devices display provides information about the devices, links, and interfaces defined for the TCP/IP stack.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the IPDEVICE command.
The IP Devices display is accessed.
2. Enter the appropriate line command against the device, link, or interface you are working with.

The following is a sample IP Devices display:

SYSVIEW ----- IPDEVICE, TCP Devices/Links/Interfaces -----						
Command ==>			Scroll *==> PAGE			
TCP Jobname TCPIP31 (DEFAULT)			Lvl 2 Row 1-4/4 Col 1-79/195			
Cmd	DevName	DevType	DevStatus	Name	Type	Status
----	LOOPBACK	LOOPBACK	READY	LOOPBACK	LOOPBACK	READY
----	.	.	.	LOOPBACK6	LOOPBACK6	READY
----	OSD12	MPCIPA	READY	OSA	IPAQENET	READY
----	IUTIQDFF	MPCIPA	READY	HIPERLFF	IPAQIDIO	READY
----	OSD53	MPCIPA	READY	OSA53LNK	IPAQENET	READY
----	.	.	.	OSAQDI026	IPAQENET6	READY

Tasks Performed from the IP Devices Display

To perform line commands from this display, place your cursor in the command input area to the left of the variable.

The following line commands are valid, only the uppercase portion of the line command is necessary for you to specify:

Ping

Ping the device address.

Link-to Command: PING

Select

Display detail information about the device and link or interface.

Link-to Command: XTSO

STArt

Issue the following command for the device or interface:

VARY TCPIP, START

Link-to Command: XMVS

STOp

Issue the following command for the device or interface:

VARY TCPIP, STOP

Link-to Command: XMVS

Chapter 13: System Condition Monitor Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[How the System Condition Monitor Works](#) (see page 157)

How the System Condition Monitor Works

The System Condition Monitor (SCM) displays tell you at a glance where the problems are. This display eliminates the need to search multiple areas to find the problem sources.

The SCM provides a color-coded, high-level summary of resources that are currently being monitored.

Access the SCM Display

The SCM display lets you obtain threshold information, as follows:

- According to the type of data, including MVS, CICS, USS, IMS, TCP/IP, or WebSphere MQ system entries
- According to the system name of the desired MVS system
- Data for all connected systems or only the current system

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the SCMSYS command

The following is a sample System Condition Monitor display:

SYSVIEW ----- SCMSYS, System Condition Monitor -----											
Command ==>				Scroll *==> PAGE							

(r)	Pct% ..25..50..75.100	-Condition-	---	Lvl 2	Row 1-17/22	Col 1-79/126					
CPU	100%	ENQ NoSMF	ASIDs 24	Slots	39%	ECSA	75%				
LCPU	45%	RES NoWTO	Tasks 24	Rate	1	ESQA	94%				
		NoDMP NoTAP	----	AFQA	33543	SQA	91%				
Spool	81%		Rate 5394	UICA	2540	CSA	76%				

Jobname	GREZZ99	ASID 02E8	Jobid TSU29348								
ISERVE	ISRV	Name *	Type *								

Cmd	Name	Description	Norm	Warn	Prob	Status	System				
	FILESYS	USS File systems		11	16	PROBLEM	ZZ99				
	JOBS	Job resource alerts		3	13	PROBLEM	.				
	WLM	Workload Manager		11	2	PROBLEM	.				
	STORAGE	Common storage usage			1	PROBLEM	.				
	OPERATOR	Operations overview	25	5		ACTION	.				
	JES2OUT	JES2 output	20	1		WARNING	.				
	PAGING	Paging alerts and datasets	2	1		WARNING	.				
	DEVICES	Devices and connections	3			NORMAL	.				
	ENQUEUES	Enqueue Conflicts	1			NORMAL	.				
	PRINTERS	Printer devices	1			NORMAL	.				
	SMS	SMS storage groups	1			NORMAL	.				

2. Place an S in the command area to the left of the OPERATOR entry.

The resulting detailed display for the OPERATOR entry would look like the following:

```
SYSVIEW SCMENTRY ----- System Condition Monitor Detail -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll *==> HALF
----- Lvl 3 Row 1-10/10 Col 1-79/186
System  Type   Name      Status
XE44    MVS      OPERATOR ACTION REDQ
-----
Cmd Description                                                    Status
___ Intervention required on 2 TAPE devices.                        ACTION
___ WTOs requiring replies is 42                                    ACTION
___ Enqueue conflicts are causing 1 jobs to wait.                  WARNING
___ The JES2 input queue has 3 jobs held due to duplicate jobnames. WARNING
___ There are 4 jobs waiting for classes X,S.                      WARNING
___ WTO buffers are queued on 6 EXTENDED CONSOLES.                WARNING
___ No PRINT devices require attention.                            NORMAL
___ Spool volume SPL44A extension 0 is 54.4% full.                 NORMAL
___ Spool volume SPL44B extension 1 is 52.6% full.                 NORMAL
___ SMF recording 35% used. Dsn=SYS1.MAN1                          NORMAL
```


Chapter 14: Cross-System Resource Monitoring Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[Cross-System Resource Monitoring](#) (see page 161)

Cross-System Resource Monitoring

The Cross-System Resource Monitoring feature lets you remotely display, monitor, and manage information from:

- A current system
- All connected systems
- A subset of connected systems

You perform these tasks from one interface without using a session manager. This feature uses the CA Common Communications Interface (CAICCI) component of CA Common Services (CCS) to implement the cross-system communication.

When the available sessions that are cross-system capable are displayed, you can use the screens to do the following:

- Jump to any of those active sessions, including sessions that are running under different CA SYSVIEW releases, and monitor the information.
- Use the cross-system mode of multiple systems. This mode lets you gather and display data from all of the active cross-system capable sessions running under the same CA SYSVIEW release.

Note: The cross-system mode of multiple systems cannot gather data from sessions that are running under different releases of CA SYSVIEW.

Display the Cross-System Connections

The following two sample displays show the cross-system servers and statistics.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue the XSLIST command.

Displays the XSystem Servers panel containing a list of available cross-system connections.

From this panel, you can select and switch to a remote system using the XSCONN command or by selecting a system from the menu.

For information about these commands or any other CA SYSVIEW commands, select the Menu Help option on the Primary Option Menu and review the materials.

SYSVIEW XSLIST ----- XSystem Servers -----									
Command ==>									
----- Lvl 2 Row 1-13/13 Col 1-79/377									
Cmd	System	Status	Type	Description				Ssid	Jobname
_____	DEVA	ACTIVE	DATA	Development system A				GSVX	SYSVIEW
_____	.	ACTIVE	SESS	.				GSVX	SYSVUSER
_____	DEVB	INACTIVE		Development system B					
_____	DEVC	INACTIVE		Development system C					
_____	MAINTA	INACTIV		Maintenance system A					
_____	MAINTB	INACTIVE		Maintenance system B					
_____	PROD	ACTIVE	DATA	Production system				GSVX	SYSVIEW
_____	.	ACTIVE	SESS	.				GSVX	SYSVUSER
_____	SYSTEM1	INACTIVE		Production system 1					
_____	SYSTEM2	ACTIVE	DATA	Production system 2				GSVX	SYSVIEW
_____	.	ACTIVE	SESS	.				GSVX	SYSVUSE
_____	TEST	ACTIVE	DATA	Test system				GSVX	SYSVIEW
_____	.	ACTIVE	SESS	.				GSVX	SYSVUSER

2. Select the PROD system from the menu.

The XSYS PROD displays. The interface type of XSYS on the title line indicates you are viewing statistics from a cross-system session. PROD indicates the system activity statistics are from the production system.

SYSVIEW XSYS PROD ----- ACTIVITY, System Activity -----									
Command ==>									
----- Hop 1 Lvl 3 Row 1-14/435 Col 1-79/439									
CPU	17%	LCPU	17%	Paging	3	SIO	972	UIC	2540
						AFC	1857		

=				ALL			ALL		
Cmd	Jobname	Stepname	Procstep	Type	Jobnr	Jc	Status	CPU-Time	Limit
_____	*MASTER*			SYS	1234	\$	NS	00:04:47	86400
								59:51:59	

Selected product commands can display data gathered from remote systems. Gathering data from a remote system requires:

- An active product data server on the remote system
- The system must be reachable through the CAICCI communication network

Control the Display of Cross-System Data

The following summarizes the SET keywords used to control the display of cross-system data. These keywords only apply to commands that are defined as cross-system data capable. For a list of commands that have this attribute, issue the XSCMDS command.

XSData

Controls whether the cross-system data is gathered and displayed. The values are YES and NO.

Default: NO

XSGroup

Controls which system gathers and displays the cross-system data. Values are the keywords:

- ALL
- NONE
- Group name (as defined by the GROUPS PARMLIB member or the GROUPS command) or a specific system name or alias

The group must be defined as type XSSYSTEM and the members are the names of the systems from which data is displayed. The group member names cannot be aliases.

Default: ALL

Note: The XSGROUP NONE is not the same as XSData NO. With XSGROUP NONE and XSData YES, the screen displays the xsystem-only fields but does not display data from any remote systems.

XSLimit

Sets a limit on the number of command data records that are returned from a remote system. The value must be a number from 0 to 99999 or the keyword NONE. A value of 0, or the equivalent NONE keyword means that there is no limit on the number of records returned from a remote system.

Default: NONE (or 0)

XSMsglvl

Controls the display of data lines for systems from which data could not be obtained. The message data line displays the system name and message in a field named XSMsg.

The values are NONE, INFO, WARN, and ERROR.

Default: ERROR

XSRemdup

Controls the removal of duplicate systems from any hardware, sysplex, or node base cross-system data. The values are:

NO

No duplicate systems are removed from any hardware, sysplex, or node base cross-system data.

AUTO

Duplicate systems are automatically removed from any hardware, sysplex, or node base cross-system data. Only the first system (taken in alphabetical order) within like-named hardware, sysplex, or node (JES MAS) configurations are displayed.

PREF

Duplicate systems are removed using a system preference order defined by a group name the same as the hardware, sysplex, or node configuration with a group type of XSHDWR, XSPLEX or XSNODE. The order of the group members (system names) in the group defines the preferred order. The first available system, if any, is used. If no matching system names are found, then the systems are considered in alphabetical order (the same as AUTO).

Default: NO

The AUTO and PREF options only apply when the XSGROUP name is ALL and only when cross-system data type is HARDWARE, SYSPLEX, or NODE. In all other cases, AUTO and PREF are ignored.

Duplicate data resulting from more than one cross-system data server active on a system is automatically removed.

XSStatusline

Controls the display of the xsystem status line in the screen info line area. The values are:

YES

Always display the xsystem status line.

NO

Never display the xsystem status line.

COND

Only display the xsystem status line when XSDATA is YES.

Default: NO

XSCMDS Command Display

The XSCMDS command displays all cross-system capable commands and the set status for each command. This display lets you easily control the cross-system data displayed for a command by simply changing the command values in the data fields.

The following example XSCMDS command display shows a few cross-system capable commands and their default values. It also shows the changed default ACTIVITY data field values for Data, Limit, and Stat.

SYSVIEW VTAM ----- XSCMDS, XSystem Data Commands -----									
Command ==>				Scroll *==> PAGE					

					-- Lvl 3 Row 1-17/19 Col 1-79/98				
Cmd	Name	Description	Data	Group	MsgLvl	Limit	Stat	RemDup	Type
-----	ACTIVITY	System activity	YES	ALL	ERROR	500	YES	NO	System
-----	ALERTs	MVS exception alerts	NO	ALL	ERROR	NONE	NO	NO	System
.	.	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-----	PARTinfo	Partition information	NO	ALL	ERROR	NONE	NO	NO	HARDWARE
-----	PLEXSys	Sysplex systems	NO	ALL	ERROR	NONE	NO	NO	SYSPLEX
-----	WTOR	WTO reply required messages	NO	ALL	ERROR	NONE	NO	NO	SYSPLEX

Chapter 15: Using SDSFMIGRATE to Migrate from SDSF

This section contains the following topics:

[How to Activate the SDSFMIGRATE Option](#) (see page 167)

[Masking Characters for the SDSFMIGRATE Option](#) (see page 168)

How to Activate the SDSFMIGRATE Option

CA SYSVIEW provides the SDSFMIGRATE option to help you migrate from the IBM SDSF product to CA SYSVIEW.

The SDSFMIGRATE option lets you do following:

- Work in an environment similar to SDSF while becoming accustomed to the CA SYSVIEW environment and command structure
- Enter most SDSF primary commands
- Enter most SDSF line commands

To activate and use this option, do the following:

1. Enter the SET SDSFMIGRATE ON command or have the CA SYSVIEW administrator change the DEFAULT profile when the product is first installed.

Note: For more information about the DEFAULT profile, see the *Administration Guide*.

2. Compare the SDSF commands with the CA SYSVIEW commands by entering the following command:

```
MENU SDSF
```

3. After you become used to CA SYSVIEW and want to experience the full potential and flexibility of its environment, issue the following SET command:

```
SET SDSFMIGRATE OFF
```

The option is turned off.

Masking Characters for the SDSFMIGRATE Option

When the SDSFMIGRATE option is turned on:

- The fixed-length masking character is set to a percent sign (%)
- The variable-length masking character is set to an asterisk (*).

When you turn the option off, these settings remain the same; they are not reset to the CA SYSVIEW defaults.

Chapter 16: Create Reports Using the CA Easytrieve Reporting Service

This section contains the following topics:

[About CA Easytrieve](#) (see page 169)

[Planning Reports](#) (see page 169)

[Generating Canned Reports](#) (see page 170)

[Sample Output from Canned Reports](#) (see page 172)

[Report Structure](#) (see page 188)

[Macros](#) (see page 189)

[SMF Record Descriptions](#) (see page 196)

About CA Easytrieve

This chapter explains how to use CA Easytrieve Common Reporting Service (CA Easytrieve) to create CA SYSVIEW historical reports.

CA Easytrieve is an information retrieval and data management language that produces tabular reports by retrieving data from:

- SMF records produced by CA SYSVIEW
- Various MVS and RMF components

Note: CA Easytrieve Common Reporting Service is a subset of CA Easytrieve. If you already have CA Easytrieve installed at your site, you can use its full reporting capability. For a detailed description of the CA Easytrieve language, see the *CA Easytrieve Report Generator Reference Guide* available on CA Support Online at <https://support.ca.com>.

Planning Reports

With CA Easytrieve, you can follow these basic steps when programming reports:

- Define the files and working storage variables
- Extract a subset of records from an input file
- Order the records by some key; for example, by timestamp and data set name
- Accumulate counters and calculate averages, rates, and so on
- Format the output report

Generating Canned Reports

A canned report is a report for which commands are already written for you. All of the canned reports shipped with CA SYSVIEW are distributed as CA Easytrieve macros in the sysview.CNM4ZMAC data set. These macros simplify common actions, such as selection by time, record type, and so on.

Sample JCL

Use the following sample JCL as a guide for writing your own reports:

```
// JOBCARD
// SET PROGRAM=GSVUEZTR
// SET EZTLOAD=      dsname for Easytrieve program library
// SET EZTMAC=       dsname for Sysview Easytrieve macros
// SET SYSVLOAD=     dsname for Sysview program library
// SET SMFIN=        dsname for input SMF data
// SET WRKSPACE=20    space, in cylinders, for temporary work files
// SET WRKUNIT=VIO    unit name for temporary workfiles
//EXECEZTR EXEC PGM=&PROGRAM
//STEPLIB DD DSN=&EZTLOAD,DISP=SHR
//          DD DSN=&SYSVLOAD,DISP=SHR
//PANDD   DD DSN=&EZTMAC,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSOUT  DD SYSOUT=*
//SMFIN   DD DISP=SHR,DSN=&SMFIN
//EZTVFM  DD UNIT=&WRKUNIT,SPACE=(CYL,(&WRKSPACE,&WRKSPACE))
//ERRORS  DD SYSOUT=*
//REPORTS DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN   DD *
LIST ON NOMACRO
%DISKSTAT TOP 20
```

Canned Report Keywords

All canned reports shipped with CA SYSVIEW support the following keyword parameters:

EACH

Determines the length of each reporting interval, which can be one of the following:

- *n* DAY determines that the reporting interval is *n* days.
- MONTH determines that the reporting interval is 1 month.
- *n* HOUR determines that the reporting interval is *n* hours.
- *n* MIN determines that the reporting interval is *n* minutes.
- RECORD determines that the TSTAMP value for each SMF record should be set to the actual timestamp, without adjustment.

Default: DAY

FROM

Determines the starting timestamp for SMF record selection. The SELECT-PROC subroutine uses FROM to exclude SMF records that have timestamps earlier than the provided value. The timestamp is specified as YYYY/MM/DD-HH:MM.

Default: ALL, which allows all records to be selected.

SHIFT

Determines the time range for selecting data. The SELECT-PROC subroutine uses this range to exclude SMF records which do not fall within the specified time range. The range is specified as h1:m1 h2:m2.

- h1:m1 specifies the starting time for the shift
- h2:m2 specifies the ending time for the shift

If h1:m1 is greater than h2:m2, then two time ranges are assumed: h2:m2 24:00 and 00:00 h1:m1.

Default: 00:00 24:00

TO

Determines the ending timestamp for SMF record selection. The SELECT-PROC subroutine uses TO to exclude SMF records that have timestamps later than the provided value. The timestamp is specified as YYYY/MM/DD-HH:MM.

Default: ALL, which allows all records to be selected.

Sample Output from Canned Reports

The CICS, MVS, and WebSphere MQ sample canned reports that are discussed in this section are shipped with CA SYSVIEW.

CICS Canned Reports

This section shows the CICS sample reports and the code used to produce them.

Note: The CICS canned reports require data collected by the CA SYSVIEW Option for CICS.

ABEND Summary

This report shows the CICS program ABEND summary. In addition to the standard parameters, the following keyword parameter is supported:

RECTYPE

Record type containing the SYSVIEW SMF data. The default is 255.

To create a CICS ABEND Summary report, use this ABENDSUM code:

```
LIST OFF
%ABENDSUM
```

The following is a sample CICS ABEND Summary report:

2008/05/20 08:07 CA SYSVIEW CICS Program ABEND Summary				PAGE	1
From:	2008/03/04 08:57	Each:	DAY		
To:	2008/03/05 07:32	Shift:	00:00 24:00		
Interval Start:	2008/03/04 00:00				
CICS					
TRAN	PROGRAM	ABEND CODE	COUNT		
----	-----	-----	-----		
CSMI	DFHMIRS	ASRA	10		
CSMI	PGDS	ASRA	10		
CWXN	DFHMBXN	AWB2	2		
DQIN	VPEHJE62	ATNI	1		
MP30	PR3MAINI	ASRA	1		
MP30	PR3SREMS	ASRA	1		
TRLC	PGLC	ASRA	1		
TRLC	PGLC	CAC1	1		
TRME	PGME	ASRA	1		
TR64	PGB5	CAC1	2		
TR64	PGB5	NPRM	2		
TR65	PG51	ASRA	1		
TR65	PG51	CAC1	1		
TR80	PG80	????	3		
TR80	PG80	ASRA	4		
TWBA	LKMK	ASRA	79		
TWBA	LKMX	ASRA	29		

Program Usage Summary

This report shows the CICS program usage statistics. In addition to standard parameters, the following keyword parameters are supported:

RECTYPE

Specifies the record type containing the SYSVIEW SMF data.

Default: 255

ORDERBY

Specifies the variables used to sort for the final report, which can be any combination of PROGRAM, USAGE, PERCENT, AVG_TIME, and AVG_CPU.

Default: USAGE D

TOP

Restricts the number of lines of output for each time interval.

Default: 99999999

NAME

Filters by the program name. The default is * (an asterisk), which selects all program names.

To create the CICS Program Usage Summary report, use this PROGUSE code:

%PROGUSE

The following is a sample CICS Program Usage Summary report:

2008/05/20 08:07 CA SYSVIEW CICS Program Usage Summary				PAGE 1
From:	2008/03/04 08:57	Each:	DAY	
To:	2008/03/05 07:32	Shift:	00:00 24:00	
Interval Start:	2008/03/04 00:00	Order by:	USAGE D	
Name	Use Count	% of All	AVG Time	AVG CPU
XMLDOC	271,528	59.1	0.116	0.000
SQLDYN	41,175	9.0	3.232	0.227
@IAESYNC	38,927	8.5	3.301	0.129
IN25TDAT	16,013	3.5	0.059	0.000
DFHCCNV	10,158	2.2	443.281	0.121
IN25SGET	9,211	2.0	6.450	1.191
IN25MSG5	7,703	1.7	0.095	0.000
IN25PGMS	6,116	1.3	1104.373	0.712
VPEHJE62	5,680	1.2	174.713	11.013
DFHUCNV	5,274	1.1	0.038	0.000
IN25LGET	4,169	0.9	7.852	1.365
SC00DISP	4,152	0.9	1.008	1.250
IN25MSGP	3,616	0.8	0.297	0.000
IN25AKRE	3,368	0.7	0.136	0.000
DFHMIRS	2,663	0.6	2.576	1.067
PR3MAINI	2,061	0.4	3.795	4.936
MP3SMGRI	1,964	0.4	72.566	10.444
IN25SER1	1,812	0.4	63.625	0.669
IN25AKC0	1,684	0.4	283.718	24.308
IN25AKEP	1,684	0.4	0.991	0.026
IN25SCORE	1,683	0.4	2.123	1.254
DQ0NLPR	1,380	0.3	7.620	1.091
IN25AKBE	1,349	0.3	0.149	0.000
SPOLFAX	1,091	0.2	0.847	0.097
DFHWBA	1,080	0.2	60.095	37.901
DFHWBBLI	1,080	0.2	4.968	0.124
DFHWBXN	946	0.2	16.214	0.263

Statistics Summary

This report shows the CICS Statistics. In addition to standard parameters, the following keyword parameters are supported:

RECTYPE

The record type containing the SYSVIEW SMF data.

Default: 255

ORDERBY

The variables used to sort for the final report, which can be any combination of JOBNAME, TRANUSE, TRANTIME, TRANRATE, TRANCPU, and TRANIO.

Default: TRANUSE D

TOP

Used to restrict the number of lines of output for each time interval.

Default: 99999999

To create the CICS Statistics Summary report, use this CICSSTAT code:

```
LIST OFF
%CICSSTAT
```

The following is a sample CICS Statistics Summary report:

2008/05/20 08:07 CA SYSVIEW CICS Statistics Summary							PAGE	1
From:		2008/03/04 08:57		Each:		DAY		
To:		2008/03/05 07:32		Shift:		00:00 24:00		
Interval Start: 2008/03/04 00:00 Order by: TRANUSE D								
CICS JOBNAME	TRAN USE	TRAN TIME	TRAN RATE	TRAN MAX TIME	TRAN CPU	TRAN I/O	FILE USE	FILE I/O TIME
TOPCDEVL	4772	8.274	0.05	2087.73	0.027	0.034	155,665	0.034
A02ICSTT	4739	5.343	0.05	1887.50	0.014	0.045	117,779	0.045
TOPCQAQA	4727	6.677	0.05	1962.96	0.015	0.017	70,086	0.017
TOPCDEV3	2391	11.962	0.02	1887.44	0.020	0.114	166,995	0.114
CACTAPG	1243	19.909	0.01	1887.47	0.014	0.005	4,022	0.005
A02ICST2	1100	23.588	0.01	1887.44	0.200	0.059	34,529	0.059
CACTUSA	1042	23.675	0.01	1887.54	0.016	0.002	1,610	0.002
TOPSTEST	329	75.068	0.00	1887.44	0.007	0.000	0	0.000
TOPCMIN	146	168.606	0.00	1887.45	0.007	0.000	0	0.000
A02ICST3	64	383.456	0.00	1887.44	0.013	0.000	0	0.000
TOPCDEM	43	570.890	0.00	1887.47	0.006	0.000	0	0.000
CACTUSA2	33	744.517	0.00	1887.61	0.016	0.003	6	0.003
TOPCDEV2	33	744.228	0.00	1887.44	0.003	0.000	0	0.000
TOPCDEV4	31	791.670	0.00	1887.44	0.001	0.000	0	0.000
CACMPQA	22	1115.366	0.00	1887.54	0.000	0.000	0	0.000

Statistics Summary of File Usage

This report shows the CICS file usage statistics. In addition to standard parameters, the following keyword parameters are supported:

RECTYPE

The record type containing the SYSVIEW SMF data.

Default: 255

ORDERBY

The variables used to sort for the final report, which can be any combination of ID, USE, UPDATES, READNUPD, READUPDT, DELETES, ADDS, BROWSE, SPLITS, and TIME.

Default: USE D

TOP

Used to restrict the number of lines of output for each time interval.

Default: 99999999

DSNAME

Used to filter by data set name.

Default: * (an asterisk), which selects all data sets

To create the CICS Statistics Summary report of file usage, use this FILESTAT code.

```
%FILESTAT
```

The following is a sample CICS Statistics Summary report of file usage:

2008/05/20 08:07 CA SYSVIEW CICS Statistics Summary									
From: 2008/03/04 08:57 Each: DAY									
To: 2008/03/05 07:32 Shift: 00:00 24:00									
Interval Start: 2008/03/04 00:00 Order by: USE D									
FILE ID	FILE USE	FILE UPDATES	FILE READNUPD	FILE READUPDT	FILE DELETES	FILE ADDS	FILE BROWSE	FILE SPLITS	FILE I/O TIME
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PROTSYM	392,746	0	392,746	0	0	0	0	0	0.09
IDSTA0BJ	66,530	0	55,500	0	0	11,030	0	0	0.18
IDSTASRC	55,473	0	44,846	0	0	10,627	0	0	0.03
ADROUT	12,964	0	4,855	0	0	8,109	0	0	0.13
ADRLIB	5,961	0	5,961	0	0	0	0	0	0.17
IDDVW	4,474	0	4,342	0	0	132	0	0	0.38
IDDAT	4,367	0	3,514	0	0	853	0	0	0.01
ENMAP30	3,539	0	1,010	0	0	0	509	0	0.02
ADRPNL	1,273	0	1,273	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
IDSTAPNL	1,187	0	1,052	0	0	135	0	0	0.02
IDSASOBJ	62	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0.04
MP3TMP1	55	0	3	0	42	10	0	0	0.00
IDSASPNL	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0.02
MP3TMP3	13	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0.02
MP3TMP2	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0.01

Transaction Range Summary

This report shows the CICS transaction usage by lifetime. In addition to standard parameters, the following keyword parameter is supported:

RECTYPE

The record type containing the SYSVIEW SMF data.

Default: 255

To create the CICS Transaction Range report, use this TRANRANG code:

```
LIST OFF
```

```
%TRANRANG EACH HOUR
```

The following is a sample CICS Transaction Range report:

2008/05/20 08:08 CA SYSVIEW CICS Transaction Range Summary												PAGE	1
From:		2008/03/04 08:57		Each: HOUR									
To:		2008/03/05 07:32		Shift: 00:00 24:00									
DATE	TIME	TRAN USE	TRAN RATE	TRAN USE 0-1 SEC	% USE 0-1	TRAN USE 1-3 SEC	% USE 1-3	TRAN USE 3-5 SEC	% USE 3-5	TRAN USE 5-10 SEC	% USE 5-1	TRAN USE 10+ SEC	% USE 10+
2008/03/04	09:00	136	.03	100	73.5	27	19.8	0	0.0	2	1.4	7	5.1
2008/03/04	10:00	2,581	.71	2,217	85.8	227	8.7	37	1.4	28	1.0	72	2.7
2008/03/04	11:00	3,786	1.05	3,140	82.9	383	10.1	71	1.8	59	1.5	133	3.5
2008/03/04	12:00	1,720	.47	1,479	85.9	111	6.4	30	1.7	40	2.3	60	3.4
2008/03/04	13:00	2,747	.76	2,316	84.3	231	8.4	58	2.1	64	2.3	78	2.8
2008/03/04	14:00	3,184	.88	2,898	91.0	149	4.6	25	0.7	45	1.4	67	2.1
2008/03/04	15:00	5,224	1.45	4,669	89.3	271	5.1	69	1.3	101	1.9	114	2.1
2008/03/04	16:00	1,337	.37	1,123	83.9	143	10.6	12	0.8	19	1.4	40	2.9

User Summary

This report shows the CICS user summary report. In addition to standard parameters, the following keyword parameter is supported:

RECTYPE

The record type containing the SYSVIEW SMF data.

Default: 255

To create the CICS User Summary report, use this USERSTAT code:

```
LIST OFF
%USERSTAT
```

The following is a sample CICS User Summary report:

2008/05/20 08:08 CA SYSVIEW CICS User Summary Report					PAGE 1
From: 2008/03/04 08:57 Each: DAY					
To: 2008/03/05 07:32 Shift: 00:00 24:00					
Interval Start: 2008/03/04 00:00					
USER ID	TRAN COUNT	TRAN ID	TRAN MAX LIFE	TRAN AVG LIFE	TRAN AVG CPU
ACCTCONN	404	TWBA	1238.391	4.181	0.049
	429	VTAT	0.002	0.000	0.000
	833			2.028	0.024
ADHPU01	1	IS31	0.152	0.152	0.015
	55	IS91	0.331	0.023	0.003
	2	SCFD	0.300	0.151	0.010
	25	S041	0.408	0.046	0.004
	1	STAR	0.872	0.872	0.058
	84			0.044	0.004
ADROPS	1	IDLX	0.136	0.136	0.010
	3	SCFD	0.279	0.137	0.018
	4			0.137	0.016
ALLTR01	1	CESF	0.382	0.382	0.002
	18	DQIN	0.677	0.153	0.006
	1	DQRY	0.119	0.119	0.003
	3	IDLX	1.180	0.464	0.021
	5	SAST	14.347	10.221	1.211
	902	SCFD	3.784	0.043	0.004
	930			0.101	0.011

IMS Canned Reports

This section shows the IMS sample reports and the code used to produce them.

Note: The IMS canned reports require data collected by the CA SYSVIEW Option for IMS.

Transaction Summary

This report shows the IMS transaction usage by program. In addition to standard parameters, the following keyword parameter is supported:

IMSID

The target IMS subsystem.

To create the IMS Transaction Summary report, use this IMSMRA02 code:

```
LIST OFF
%IMSMRA02 IMSID=SVP9
```

The following is a sample IMS Transaction Summary report:

REPORT NO. AP2		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX - DEPT. OF INFORMATION SERVICES					PAGE	1
MESSAGE PROCESSING REPORT BY ADMINISTRATOR CODE DETAIL								
REPORT PERIOD FROM 2009/07/31 THRU 2010/02/10								
IMS SYSTEM - SVP9								
ADMINISTRATOR APPLICATION	TRANSACTION CODES	PROGRAM NAME	TRANSACTION COUNT	AVG D.B. CALLS PER TRANSACTION	TOTAL TRANSACTION D.B. CALLS	AVG. MRR SECONDS PER TRANSACTION	AVG. CPU SECONDS	
AD	ADDPART	DFSSAM04	1	2	2	0.077733	0.002369	
AD	***		1	2	2	0.077733	0.002369	
IV	IVTNV	DFSIVP2	87		83	48.550905	0.000505	
IV	***		87		83	48.550905	0.000505	
PA	PART	DFSSAM02	11	1	13	0.261262	0.008001	
PA	***		11	1	13	0.261262	0.008001	
	TOTAL		99		98	42.695761	0.001357	

MVS Reports

This section shows the MVS sample reports and the code used to produce them.

Address Space Statistics

This report shows the MVS Address Space Performance report. This report requires SMF 70 records.

To create the Address Space Statistics report, use this ASCBSTAT code:

```
LIST OFF
%ASCBSTAT EACH HOUR
```

The following is a sample Address Space Statistics report:

2008/05/20 08:08 CA SYSVIEW Address Space Statistics												PAGE	1
From:		2008/03/25 06:23		Each:		HOUR							
To:		2008/03/29 09:57		Shift:		00:00 24:00							
Interval	AVG READY	MAX READY	AVG IN	MAX IN	AVG OUT	MAX OUT	AVG WAIT	MAX WAIT	AVG BATCH	AVG STC	AVG TSO	MAX TSO	
2008/03/25 06:00	19.1	143	253.6	267	0.0	2	38.6	41	84.1	252.2	26.1	28	
2008/03/25 07:00	36.9	179	263.4	281	0.0	3	35.7	37	89.8	248.8	32.3	36	
2008/03/29 08:00	1.7	18	109.7	127	0.0		0.0		7.4	255.6	19.9	36	
2008/03/29 09:00	1.7	26	140.0	154	0.0	3	0.0		14.6	270.3	54.0	68	

Device Activity

This report shows the Device Activity statistics. This report requires SMF 74 records. In addition to standard parameters, the following keyword parameters are supported:

ORDERBY

The variables used to sort for the final report, which can be any combination of DEVNUM, SSCH.

Default: SSCH D

TOP

Restricts the number of lines of output for each time interval.

Default: 99999999

To create the Device Activity report, use this DEVSTAT code:

LIST OFF

%DEVSTAT TOP 30

The following is a sample Device Activity report:

2008/05/20 08:08 CA SYSVIEW Device Activity								
From: 2008/03/25 06:23 Each: DAY								
To: 2008/03/29 09:57 Shift: 00:00 24:00								
Interval: 2008/03/25 00:00								
PAGE	1							
DEVICE ID	DEVICE SSCH	SSCH RATE	DEVICE SERVTIME	DEVICE CONNECT	DEVICE PENDING	DEVICE DISC	DEVICE %BUSY	DB DELAY
A010	588,583	6.81	0.88	0.12	0.13	0.63	0.60	0.00
2679	567,973	6.57	1.13	0.65	0.45	0.03	0.75	0.00
2365	402,651	4.66	1.52	1.21	0.22	0.10	0.71	0.00
211A	309,333	3.58	0.79	0.51	0.25	0.04	0.28	0.00
2E32	230,613	2.67	2.27	2.00	0.19	0.08	0.61	0.01
2136	222,787	2.58	1.42	1.16	0.21	0.05	0.37	0.00
23D7	191,446	2.22	2.27	2.02	0.21	0.04	0.50	0.00
90D2	108,141	1.25	49.34	0.02	0.51	48.80	6.18	0.00
90D3	108,003	1.25	0.83	0.18	0.50	0.15	0.10	0.00
9031	88,287	1.02	1.71	0.26	0.48	0.97	0.18	0.00
23ED	85,647	0.99	3.43	3.13	0.21	0.09	0.34	0.00
2E4F	79,565	0.92	1.03	0.70	0.17	0.17	0.10	0.00
2366	77,257	0.89	1.84	1.56	0.20	0.08	0.16	0.00
2447	74,320	0.86	2.44	1.97	0.39	0.08	0.21	0.05
A011	70,286	0.81	1.88	0.37	0.34	1.18	0.15	0.00
2E1E	63,606	0.74	1.90	1.60	0.20	0.10	0.14	0.01
28C1	44,182	0.51	1.82	0.70	0.27	0.85	0.09	0.00
200E	43,367	0.50	1.21	0.43	0.76	0.02	0.06	0.01
2E30	35,428	0.41	0.53	0.26	0.23	0.04	0.02	0.03
2105	31,546	0.37	1.40	0.91	0.21	0.27	0.05	0.00
3400	27,140	0.31	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.02	0.00
3425	27,140	0.31	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.02	0.00
24AC	24,079	0.28	1.09	0.54	0.22	0.33	0.03	0.00
26C0	22,031	0.25	1.57	0.84	0.45	0.28	0.04	0.00
2D83	21,677	0.25	0.57	0.29	0.26	0.03	0.01	0.00
2054	21,616	0.25	5.05	4.75	0.24	0.07	0.13	0.00
2363	20,955	0.24	0.88	0.65	0.19	0.03	0.02	0.00
2808	19,495	0.23	1.28	0.76	0.26	0.27	0.03	0.00
23F6	19,414	0.22	5.91	5.52	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.01
2E8D	19,183	0.22	1.09	0.80	0.24	0.05	0.02	0.01

Disk Device Activity

This report shows the disk device activity statistics and requires SMF 74 records. Both standard and the following keyword parameters are supported:

ORDERBY

The variables used to sort for the final report, which can be any combination of VOLSER, SSCH.

Default: SSCH D

TOP

Restricts the number of lines of output for each time interval.

Default: 99999999

VOLSER

Filters by volume.

Default: * (an asterisk), which selects all volumes

To create the Disk Device Activity report, use this DISKSTAT code:

```
LIST OFF
%DISKSTAT TOP 30
```

The following is a sample Disk Device Activity report:

2008/05/17 11:28 CA SYSVIEW Disk Device Activity						PAGE	1	
From:		2008/03/25 06:23		Each: DAY				
To:		2008/03/29 09:57		Shift: 00:00 24:00				
Interval:		2008/03/25 00:00						
VOLSER	DEVICE	SSCH	DEVICE	DEVICE	DEVICE	DEVICE	DEVICE	DB
ID	SSCH	RATE	SERVTIME	CONNECT	PENDING	DISC	%BUSY	DELAY
DCMQAD	567,973	6.57	1.13	0.65	0.45	0.03	0.75	0.00
DCMQAA	402,651	4.66	1.52	1.21	0.22	0.10	0.71	0.00
MVCA44	309,333	3.58	0.79	0.51	0.25	0.04	0.28	0.00
RTM002	230,613	2.67	2.27	2.00	0.19	0.08	0.61	0.01
DCMQAC	222,787	2.58	1.42	1.16	0.21	0.05	0.37	0.00
LOAN02	191,446	2.22	2.27	2.02	0.21	0.04	0.50	0.00
LOAN04	85,647	0.99	3.43	3.13	0.21	0.09	0.34	0.00
S16DB2	79,565	0.92	1.03	0.70	0.17	0.17	0.10	0.00
DCMQAB	77,257	0.89	1.84	1.56	0.20	0.08	0.16	0.00
MVR14A	74,320	0.86	2.44	1.97	0.39	0.08	0.21	0.05
MVS010	63,606	0.74	1.90	1.60	0.20	0.10	0.14	0.01
SPL44D	44,182	0.51	1.82	0.70	0.27	0.85	0.09	0.00
CTL022	43,367	0.50	1.21	0.43	0.76	0.02	0.06	0.01
RTM001	35,428	0.41	0.53	0.26	0.23	0.04	0.02	0.03
SPL44T	31,546	0.37	1.40	0.91	0.21	0.27	0.05	0.00
NMD031	24,079	0.28	1.09	0.54	0.22	0.33	0.03	0.00
SPL44C	22,031	0.25	1.57	0.84	0.45	0.28	0.04	0.00
CAT036	21,677	0.25	0.57	0.29	0.26	0.03	0.01	0.00
LOAN37	21,616	0.25	5.05	4.75	0.24	0.07	0.13	0.00
DCMSPD	20,955	0.24	0.88	0.65	0.19	0.03	0.02	0.00
SPL44B	19,495	0.23	1.28	0.76	0.26	0.27	0.03	0.00
LOAN05	19,414	0.22	5.91	5.52	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.01
APCM06	19,183	0.22	1.09	0.80	0.24	0.05	0.02	0.01
DCMSPA	18,945	0.22	0.57	0.31	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.00
APCD08	15,756	0.18	2.23	1.95	0.21	0.07	0.04	0.00
LOAN10	12,626	0.15	5.75	5.07	0.64	0.04	0.08	0.00
AUTM04	10,952	0.13	1.60	1.06	0.19	0.34	0.02	0.00
APCM04	10,442	0.12	1.73	0.89	0.18	0.66	0.02	0.00
JESCK5	10,071	0.12	2.16	1.88	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.00
APCM03	9,871	0.11	0.86	0.53	0.20	0.13	0.01	0.00

Non-VSAM Data Set Activity

This report shows the MVS data set activity and requires SMF 14 records. Both standard and the following keyword parameters are supported:

ORDERBY

The variables used to sort for the final report, which can be any combination of DSNNAME, EXCP, INPUT, or OUTPUT.

Default: EXCP D

TOP

Restricts the number of lines of output for each time interval.

Default: 99999999

DSNNAME

Filters by data set name.

Default: * (an asterisk), which selects all data sets

To create the Non-VSAM Data Set Activity report, use this DSNSTAT code:

```
%DSNSTAT TOP 30
```

The following is a sample report:

2008/05/20 08:08 CA SYSVIEW Non-VSAM Dataset Activity				PAGE	1
From:	2008/03/25 06:23	Each:	DAY		
To:	2008/03/29 09:57	Shift:	00:00 24:00		
Interval Start:	2008/03/25 00:00	Order by:	EXCP D		
Dataset Name	Total EXCP	Input EXCP	Output EXCP		
APCDAL.BMS.CKPT	34,405,362	34,403,742	1,620		
SYSPROG.OPSMVS.USER.REXX	1,359,545	1,359,545	0		
DCMQA.QAMUFM.A01797	482,262	0	482,262		
DCMQA.STEPLIB.CAILIB	158,702	158,702	0		
DIST.CAGJG0.SRCLIB	155,920	155,920	0		
DCMQA.QAMUFM.LXX	104,537	0	104,537		
DCMQA.PROCLIB	86,130	86,130	0		
MEN.C5100.DOMCA01.P3300445.SVCDUMP	59,499	59,140	359		
DCMQA.QAMUFM.IXX797	50,234	0	50,234		
RTM.QA.SYSV771.PARMLIB	45,278	45,278	0		
APCMTL.JSKVIEW.SARDBASE.D0000001	33,875	0	33,875		
SYS1.SMFDATA.MS032504.T0624A1	27,073	0	27,073		
SYS1.SMFDATA.MS032504.T0624P1	27,073	0	27,073		
RTM.QA.SYSV771.PROFILE	26,053	26,053	0		
DCMQA.QAMUFM.IXX796	23,519	0	23,519		
OPSQL.OPST.CPM.REXX	21,603	21,603	0		
DCMQA.QAMUFM.IXX795	18,654	0	18,654		
BST.SASCDEV.LINKLIB	14,415	14,415	0		
APCMTL.SITA.F0PS.VPS2SP10.CNTL	13,999	13,999	0		
DCMQA.QAMUFM.IXX794	13,294	0	13,294		
DCMQA.QA10.CICSTEST.JCL	11,226	5,932	5,294		
DCMQA.QAMUFM.CXX	10,471	0	10,471		

Paging Statistics

This report shows the MVS paging statistics. This report requires SMF 71 records.

To create the Paging Statistics report, use this PAGESTAT code:

```
%PAGESTAT EACH HOUR
```

The following is a sample Paging Statistics report:

2008/05/20 08:15 CA SYSVIEW Paging Statistics											PAGE	1
From:		2008/03/25 06:23		Each:		HOUR						
To:		2008/03/29 09:57		Shift:		00:00 24:00						
Interval	PAGE IN	PAGE OUT	PAGE RECLM	VIO IN	VIO OUT	SWAP IN	SWAP OUT	PAGE MOVE	PAGE MOVEX	MIN UIC	MAX UIC	AVG UIC
2008/03/25 06:00	1.08	21.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	13.66	0.00	2030	2540	1886.1
2008/03/25 07:00	2.82	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	26.23	0.00	2540	2540	1903.6
2008/03/29 08:00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.94	0.00	320	1970	528.5
2008/03/29 09:00	1.79	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	37.92	0.00	1970	2540	1855.3

Swap Statistics

This report shows the MVS paging statistics. This report requires SMF 71 records.

To create the Swap Statistics report, use this SWAPSTAT code:

```
LIST OFF
%SWAPSTAT
```

The following is a sample Swap Statistics report:

2008/05/20 08:09 CA SYSVIEW Swap Statistics						PAGE	1
From:	2008/03/25 06:23	Each:	DAY				
To:	2008/03/29 09:57	Shift:	00:00 24:00				
Interval Start:	2008/03/25 00:00						
Swap Reason	Swap Count	Swap Rate	Swap P-AUX	Swap L-AUX	Swap P-EXT	Swap L-EXT	Swap Migrate
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TERMINAL OUTPUT WAIT	196	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
TERMINAL INPUT WAIT	5,660	0.07	0	0	0	0	0
LONG WAIT	654	0.01	0	0	0	0	0
DETECTED WAIT	2,104	0.02	0	0	0	0	0
EXCHANGE ON RECOMMENDATION VAL	1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
UNILATERAL	29	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSITION TO NON-SWAPPABLE	341	0.00	0	0	0	0	0

VSAM Data Set Activity

This report shows the VSAM data set activity. This report requires SMF 64 records. In addition to standard parameters, the following keyword parameters are supported:

ORDERBY

The variables used to sort for the final report, which can be any combination of DSNNAME, ACTIVITY, RETRIEVE, INSERTS, DELETES, UPDATES, EXCPS, CISPLITS, and CASPLITS.

Default: EXCP D

TOP

Restricts the number of lines of output for each time interval.

Default: 99999999

DSNAME

Filters by data set name.

Default: * (an asterisk), which selects all data sets.

To create the VSAM Data Set Activity report, use this VSAMSTAT code:

LIST OFF

%VSAMSTAT TOP 30

The following is a sample VSAM Data Set Activity report:

2008/05/20 08:09 CA SYSVIEW VSAM Dataset Activity							PAGE	1
From: 2008/03/25 06:23 Each: DAY								
To: 2008/03/29 09:57 Shift: 00:00 24:00								
Interval Start: 2008/03/25 00:00 Order by: ACTIVITY D								
Dataset Name	DSN ACTIVITY	DSN RETRIEVES	DSN INSERTS	DSN DELETES	DSN UPDATES	VSAM EXCPS	VSAM CI SPLITS	VSAM CA SPLITS
SYSprog.XE44.RMF4.DATA	1,687,650	739,650	800,050	0	147,950	1,174,160	0	0
SYS1.MAN1.DATA	219,459	219,459	0	0	0	60,120	0	0
SYS1.MAN2.DATA	85,426	85,426	0	0	0	13,787	0	0
BST.P40.STG2.MCF.DATA	148	148	0	0	0	24	0	0
YUNED01.TPX50.ADMIN1.DATA	119	119	0	0	0	10	0	0
BST.P40.STG2.MCF	87	87	0	0	0	62	0	0
BST.DEVEL.ELMCATL	14	14	0	0	0	48	0	0
BST.DEVEL.ELMCATL.DATA	9	9	0	0	0	15	0	0
BST.P40.STG1.MCF.DATA	6	6	0	0	0	4	0	0
YUNED01.TPX50.ADMIN2.DATA	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
BST.P40.STG1.MCF	3	3	0	0	0	19	0	0
BST.DEVEL.ELMCATL.INDEX	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
BST.P40.STG1.MCF.INDEX	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
BST.P40.STG2.MCF.INDEX	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0
RTM.QA.SYSV771.CAPINDEX.XE44.DATA	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
RTM.QA.SYSV771.CAPINDEX.XE44.INDEX	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
SYSVIEW.DEV.BASE.CAPINDEX.XE44.DATA	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
SYSVIEW.MILD003.V770.CAPINDEX.DATA	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
SYSVIEW.MILD003.V770.CAPINDEX.INDEX	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
SYSVIEW.DEV.BASE.CAPINDEX.XE44.INDEX	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
YUNED01.TPX50.ADMIN1.IX	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
YUNED01.TPX50.ADMIN2.IX	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

WebSphere MQ Reports

This section shows the WebSphere MQ sample reports and the code used to produce them.

Buffer Manager Statistics

This report shows the WebSphere MQ buffer pool usage statistics. This report requires SMF 115 records. In addition to the standard parameters, the following keyword parameter is supported:

SUBSYS

Specifies a target queue manager. The default is CSQ1.

To create the WebSphere MQ Buffer Pool Usage report, use this WMQBUFFU code:

```
LIST OFF
%WMQBUFFU
```

The following is a sample WebSphere MQ Buffer Pool Usage report:

Buffer Pool Usage Report								PAGE	1
Buffer Pool	Interval Start Date	Interval Start Time	Buffer Util %	Total Buffers	Lowest Available	No Buffers Available	Stealable Buffers	Dasd Writes	Dasd Reads
0	2008/04/14	08:15:07		50000	49961		49963	8	
	2008/04/14	08:45:11		50000	49963		49963		
1	2008/04/14	08:15:07	11	1050	719		932	59	
	2008/04/14	08:45:11	12	1050	915		915		11
2	2008/04/14	08:15:07		1050	1049		1049	1	
	2008/04/14	08:45:11		1050	1049		1049		
3	2008/04/14	08:15:07		1050	1049		1049	1	
	2008/04/14	08:45:11		1050	1049		1049		

Log Manager Statistics

This report shows the WebSphere MQ log manager statistics. This report requires SMF 115 records. In addition to the standard parameters, the following keyword parameter is supported:

SUBSYS

Specifies a target queue manager.

Default: CSQ1

To create the WebSphere MQ Log Manager report, use this WMQLOGR code:

```
LIST OFF
%WMQLOGR
```

The following is a sample Log Manager report:

Log Manager Report							PAGE	1
Interval Date	Interval Time	Suspend Count	Read Hits	Read Actives	Read Archives	Write Page-Ins	MAXRTU Delayed	LOGLOAD Checkpoint
2008/04/14	08:15:07	1	123	5	0	0	0	1
2008/04/14	08:45:11	0	34	1	0	0	0	0
2008/04/14	09:00:07	0	154	1	0	0	0	0
2008/04/14	09:15:11	2	24	0	0	5	0	0

Report Structure

The following example code for the ABENDSUM canned report is based on the provided macros and shows the structure of a CA Easytrieve program. Most of the comments in this example were removed for brevity.

Note: The line numbers shown on some lines match the explanation section, but are not part of the program.

```
1  MACRO 0 EACH 'DAY'          +
      SHIFT '00:00 24:00' +
      FROM 'ALL'          +
      TO 'ALL'            +
      RECTYPE 255
2  %SYSVCDEF RECTYPE &RECTYPE +
      EACH '&EACH'          +
      FROM '&FROM'          +
      TO '&TO'              +
      SHIFT '&SHIFT'        +
      SEGMENT EXPCRABS
3  JOB INPUT SMFIN START SET-PARMS
4  PERFORM SELECT-REC.
      IF SELECTED = 'T'
5      %SYSVFOR EXPCRABS ABENDS
      END-IF
6  %SYSVPROC. *Common subroutines

7  REPORT ABENDS PRINTER REPORTS SUMMARY SUMCTL DTLCOPYALL +
      SPACE 2 NOADJUST LONGDATE
      SEQUENCE TITLE-TSTAMP MNS_TRAN ABS_ABNDPGM ABS_ABNDCODE
      CONTROL FINAL NOPRINT TITLE-TSTAMP NEWPAGE NOPRINT MNS_TRAN NOPRINT +
      ABS_ABNDPGM NOPRINT ABS_ABNDCODE
      TITLE 1 '          Sysview CICS Program ABEND Summary'
      TITLE 2 'From:          ' LOW-STAMP ' Each:      &EACH'
      TITLE 3 'To:            ' HIGH-STAMP ' Shift:    &SHIFT'
      TITLE 4 'Interval Start:' TITLE-TSTAMP
      HEADING MNS_TRAN      ('TRAN'      '----')
      HEADING ABS_ABNDPGM  ('PROGRAM'   '-----')
      HEADING ABS_ABNDCODE ('CICS'      'ABEND CODE' '-----')
      HEADING ABS_ABNDCOD ('SYSTEM'    'ABEND CODE' '-----')
      HEADING TALLY        ('COUNT'   '-----')
      LINE MNS_TRAN ABS_ABNDPGM ABS_ABNDCODE TALLY
```

The following explanations correspond to the line numbers in the preceding example:

1. This section of the code defines the ABENDSUM program as a macro so that parameters can be specified easily when the program is run. This example has no positional parameters, and five keyword parameters (EACH, SHIFT, FROM, TO, and RECTYPE), each with a default value.

The following examples show how to invoke this macro:

```
%ABENDSUM  
%ABENDSUM EACH HOUR
```

2. This section invokes the SYSVCDEF macro. This macro:
 - Includes definitions of all the CA SYSVIEW SMF record types and some related MVS and RMF record types
 - Sets global variables that are referenced in the common subroutines.

The SEGMENT parameter identifies the primary data segment to use for the report.

3. This line begins the extraction section. The JOB statement defines and initiates processing activities as follows:

INPUT SMFIN

The INPUT parameter identifies the SMFIN input file.

START SET-PARMS

The START parameter runs the SET-PARMS subroutine, which initializes the selection criteria.

4. This PERFORM statement runs the SELECT-REC subroutine for each record in the input file. This subroutine performs common selection and filtering. If you want to process the record, set the variable SELECTED to T (true); otherwise it is set to F (false).
5. This line issues a PRINT statement for each EXPCRABS segment in the current record.
6. This line includes common subroutine definitions.
7. This section defines the output report.

Macros

The canned reports are constructed from several macros that provide common functionality. These macros help you eliminate duplicated effort and are described in the following sections.

SYSVCDEF Macro

The SYSVCDEF macro provides common definitions for global variables that various utility macros and subroutines use. SYSVCDEF includes the SMF record definitions needed by the canned reports. Invoke it as the first noncomment statement in the CA Easytrieve program.

The SYSVCDEF macro supports the following keyword parameters:

EACH

Determines the length of each reporting interval. The SELECT-BY-TIME subroutine of the SYSVPROC macro uses this parameter to set the TSTAMP value for each SMF record. For most reports, SMF data is aggregated for each reporting interval. Specify one of the following:

n DAY

Reporting interval is *n* days.

MONTH

Reporting interval is one month.

n HOUR

Reporting interval is *n* hours.

n MIN

Reporting interval is *n* minutes.

RECORD

Set the TSTAMP value for each SMF record set to the actual timestamp, without adjustment. In practice, this value prevents data aggregation.

Default: DAY

FROM

Determines the starting timestamp for SMF record selection. The SELECT-PROC subroutine uses this value to exclude SMF records which have timestamps earlier than the provided value. The timestamp is specified as YYYY/MM/DD-HH:MM.

Default: ALL, which allows all records to be selected.

PRODUCT

Indicates the name of the product that produced the SMF records. This name is used to filter the SMF records. Typically, the SEGMENT specification automatically sets this value.

Default: Null string, ""

RECSTYPE

Specifies the SMF record subtype that contains the desired data. Typically, the SEGMENT specification automatically sets this value.

Default: 0

RECTYPE

Specifies the SMF record type for the SYSVIEW IMS records. The SEGMENT specification automatically sets this value when SEGMENT is the name of a section in a standard MVS or RMF record.

Default: 255

SEGMENT

Indicates the name of the primary data segment type to extract. SEGMENT is used to:

- Determine RECTYPE and RECSTYPE when appropriate
- Set up variables that can be used for stepping through the segments with the SYSVFOR macro

Default: Null string, "

SHIFT

Determines the time range for selecting data. The SELECT-PROC subroutine uses SHIFT to exclude SMF records that do not fall within the specified time range. The range is specified as h1:m1 h2:m2.

- h1:m1 is the starting time for the shift.
- h2:m2 is the ending time for the shift.
- If h1:m1 is greater than h2:m2, then two time ranges are assumed: h2:m2 24:00, and 00:00 h1:m1.

Default: 00:00 24:00

SUBSYS

Indicates the name of the subsystem that produced the SMF records. SUBSYS is used to filter the SMF records. Typically, SUBSYS is set automatically from the SEGMENT specification.

Default: Null string, "

TO

Determines the ending timestamp for SMF record selection. The SELECT-PROC subroutine uses TO to exclude SMF records that have timestamps later than the provided value. The timestamp is specified as YYYY/MM/DD-HH:MM.

Default: ALL, which allows all records to be selected.

SYSVPROC Macro

The SYSVPROC macro defines common subroutines for selecting and filtering records and data segments. Invoke SYSVPROC after the first JOB statement, and before the first REPORT statement. The following subroutines are provided:

SELECT-BY-TIME

Filters the SMF records by the record timestamp. Any record that does not satisfy the FROM, TO, and SHIFT parameters is rejected by setting the SELECT variable to F.

SELECT-REC

Performs the standard record selection by using the values previously set through the SYSVCDEF macro and the SET-PARMS subroutine. Upon return from the routine, the SELECT variable has a value of T if the record passes all filtering criteria, otherwise the value is F.

Specifically, the routine verifies that SMFRTYP, SMFRSTYP, SMFHSSI, and SMFHPROD match the corresponding values for RECTYPE, RECSTYPE, SUBSYS, and PRODUCT.

The routine also calls SELECT-BY-TIME to verify that the record timestamp is within the time ranges specified in the FROM, TO, and SHIFT parameters.

SET-OFFSETS

Sets addressability to the various record definitions, based on RECTYPE, RECSTYPE, SMFRTYP, SMFRSTYP, and SEGMENT.

SELECT-BY-TIME calls SET-OFFSETS, and is not typically named directly from a user program.

SET-PARMS

Decodes the standard parameters that are specified on the SYSVCDEF macro. The values are then inserted into global variables that are accessible to the various filtering and selection routines and macros.

SET-PARMS is typically invoked as the START procedure on a JOB statement, but can also be invoked directly at any time using a PERFORM statement.

SET-SMFTIME

Examines the SMF record timestamps to determine the lowest and highest timestamp found in the data.

Because SET-SMFTIME is an internal subroutine, it typically is not invoked directly from a user program.

SPLIT-PARM

Splits a parameter into two parts, delimited by the first blank.

Because SPLIT-PARM is an internal subroutine, it typically is not invoked directly from a user program.

FILTERID Macro

The FILTERID macro filters on an alphanumeric field.

This macro supports the following three positional parameters:

FAIL

Specifies the name of a label to branch to when PAT is not matched.

PAT

Specifies the pattern to match. The pattern is a text string to match against the content of VAR. Each position of VAR is matched against PAT, until a mismatch is found, or until a blank is found in VAR.

- The asterisk (*) in PAT matches the rest of VAR.
- The question mark (?) matches any single character.

VAR

Specifies the name of the field or variable to filter.

Example: FILTERID Macro

In this example, all remaining processing in the current JOB is skipped if the value of SMF74SER does not begin with TSO.

```
%FILTERID SMF74SER 'TSO*' JOB
```

In this example, processing jumps to the SKIPIT label if the value of SMF74SER does not end in 01.

```
%FILTERID SMF74SER '????01' SKIPIT
```

SMFDATE Macro

The SMFDATE macro converts a binary 8-byte SMF timestamp into a numeric date using the YYYYMMDD format.

This macro supports two positional parameters:

DATEOUT

8-byte numeric, typically defined as follows:

```
8 N MASK(9999/99/99)
```

SMFTOD

SMF timestamp, usually SMFHTOD

SMFTIME Macro

The SMFTIME macro converts a binary 8-byte SMF timestamp into a numeric time using the HHMMSS format.

This macro supports two positional parameters:

SMFTOD

SMF timestamp, typically SMFHTOD

TIMEOUT

8-byte numeric, typically defined as follows:

8 N MASK(99:99:99)

STCKCONV Macro

The STCKCONV macro converts data between a binary STCK timestamp and its 19-byte character representation as YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS.

This macro supports three parameters:

BINSTAMP

Name of the BIN variable, defined as 8 A

CHARSTAMP

Name of the CHAR variable, defined as 19 A

FORMAT

Type of conversion desired:

B

Convert from CHAR to BINARY

C

Convert from BINARY to CHAR

SYSVFOR Macro

The SYSVFOR macro generates a report line for each instance of a segment type within the current SMF record.

This macro supports two explicit arguments:

SEGN

Name of the desired segment

RPTN

Name of the report to generate

Before you invoke this SYSVFOR macro, set the following global variables in the SET-OFFSETS subroutine, which are invoked internally through the SELECT-REC and SELECT-BY-TIME subroutines.

SEG_COUNT

Sets the number of segments in the record.

SEG_LEN

Sets the length of the segment type.

SEG_OFFSET

Sets the offset within the SMF record to the first byte of the first segment. Calculate the offset from SMFHSL, which is the first byte following the RDW.

For SMF records, such as SYSVIEW CMCR that provide “triplets” containing offsets relative to the RDW, set the SEG_OFFSET to four less than the provided value. The SELECT-REC subroutine code in macro SYSVPROC does this set for each of the segment types defined in any of the provided SMF record types.

This following macro steps through all of the SMF74B segments and issues PRINT EXTRACT for each such segment found.

```
%SYSVFOR SMF74B EXTRACT
```

TOP Macro

The TOP macro restricts report output to the first n lines in each control break. Use it in any report that does not already have a REPORT-INPUT procedure.

This macro supports two positional parameters:

FIELD

Name of the control break field, which is typically the timestamp for interval reporting and typically named T_TSTAMP.

Maximum length of the field is 44.

TOP

Number of lines to include in each control group.

Example TOP macro:

```
%TOP  TSTAMP  20
```

SMF Record Descriptions

The following macros contain CA Easytrieve definitions of SMF record types:

SMFHDR

Common record header

SMFR14

Data set activity (types 14 and 15)

SMFR30

Job/step termination

SMFR64

VSAM data set activity

SMFR70

RMF type 70

SMFR71

RMF type 71

SMFR74

RMF type 74

IMSIMTR

The IMS Transaction record

IMSIMRA

The IMS Region Accounting record

CSMF027

SYSVIEW CICS Transaction Detail

CSMF008

SYSVIEW CICS Thresholds

CSMF025

SYSVIEW CICS Transaction Summary

CSMF028

SYSVIEW CICS System Interval Data

CSMF009

SYSVIEW CICS State Thresholds

CSMF024

CICS Exceptions

ZSMF003

SYSVIEW Threshold Exception Records

ZSMF004

SYSVIEW State Exception Records

Chapter 17: Creating Command Displays

This section contains the following topics:

[User Defined Displays](#) (see page 199)

[How to Create Displays](#) (see page 200)

User Defined Displays

CA SYSVIEW lets you create your own command displays that look-and-feel like any other CA SYSVIEW display. You can tailor the displays to the needs of your site. They can contain rows of text data, or be formatted using extended attributes.

For more information, see the CA SYSVIEW online help topic [User Displays - RXDISP Formatting Extensions](#).

How to Create Displays

CA SYSVIEW lets users create their own CA SYSVIEW command displays. The display can be simple rows of text data, or can be formatted using extended attributes.

The user display supports the following:

- Extended attributes
- Help
- Line commands
- Selection
- Sorting

To create your displays, do the following:

1. Use REXX to build your new user command.
2. Use the control statement to let the REXX EXEC embed statements to define a title, info lines, header lines, link fields, and so on.
3. Use the data queued to the REXX stack to create the display.
4. Use the RXDISP command to invoke a REXX EXEC and display any output returned on the stack on a CA SYSVIEW screen.

Example: REXX EXEC Samples

The REXXLIB data set, SYSVIEW.CNM4BREX, contains the following REXX EXEC samples:

FILELIST

Provides a sample REXX EXEC to create a display that contains a directory listing of multiple data sets.

LOAN

Provides a sample REXX EXEC to calculate loan. payments.

Index

A

- access and control the displays • 107
- accessing profile displays • 64
- ACTIVITY command • 99
- adding a cataloged data set to the end of the list of LINKLIST data sets • 95
- ALERTS command • 89
- APF List display • 93
- APFLIST command • 93

B

- base components • 18
- busy percentage, for processor • 92

C

- CA Datacom • 29
- CA Datacom Option
 - performance statistics • 29
 - Toolkit and Utilities • 30
- CA Easytrieve Common Reporting Service
 - canned reports • 188
 - description • 169
- CA MIM component • 32
- CA Roscoe • 34
- canned reports
 - distribution of • 170
 - example • 188
 - keywords • 170, 171
 - sample output • 172
- CDSAS command • 124
- changing a display format • 74, 76
- channels, MQ • 132
- CICS
 - Active Tasks display • 123
 - address spaces currently being monitored • 121
 - administrative options • 25
 - CICS resources • 24
 - Degradation Analysis display • 127
 - Dynamic Storage Areas display • 124
 - historical data • 24
 - status information • 24
 - storage information • 24
 - System Activity display • 121
 - Transaction Log Summary display • 126

- CICS LIST command • 121
- column ruler line • 70
- columns, in display format • 69
- command facility • 16
- command line of a display
 - changing the placement of • 68
 - default format • 41
- commands
 - entering • 47
 - executed in the current ASID • 52
 - how long in effect • 52
- commas, separating parameters • 48
- components • 32
 - base • 18
 - CA MIM • 32
 - USS • 32
 - workload manager • 33
- CONSOLE command • 91
- Console display • 91
- controlling the displays • 107
- CPU command • 92
- cross-system
 - displaying capable commands • 165
 - displaying data • 163
 - monitoring resources • 161
- Cross-System Resource Monitoring • 14
 - displaying System Overview information • 34
- CTASKS command • 123
- CTRANLOG command • 126
- CWAITS command • 127

D

- DASD
 - command • 87
 - device status • 87
 - Units display • 87
- data collection and monitoring • 15
- data fields, changing on display screens • 79
- data on a display
 - changing the format for • 74
 - changing the name of a field • 77
 - changing the order of columns • 79
 - displaying particular rows • 82
 - excluding fields • 76
- DATA COM

- Directory Areas display • 144
- Directory Databases display • 146
- MUF Active Tasks display • 147
- MUF Identity display • 147
- PARMLIB member • 143
- System Activity display • 143
- DCAREAS command • 144
- DCDBASES command • 146
- DCLIST command • 143
- DCMUFS command • 147
- DCTASKS command • 147
- default format display
 - areas described • 41
 - command line • 41
 - divider lines • 42
 - header line • 44
 - information area • 44
 - parameter line • 44
 - status line • 43
 - title line • 41
- default parameters, specifying for a command in your profile • 73
- description • 13
- display
 - a list of line commands • 51
 - areas on the default display • 41
 - customizing • 84
- display format
 - changing • 67
 - changing for a command display • 74
 - default • 39
 - initial • 68
 - section of the general profile • 68
 - using one you have created • 77
- displays
 - job and output management • 99
 - system overview • 107
- Divider Line Character field • 69
- divider lines on a display • 42

E

Event Capture Option • 31

F

FIND command • 53
FINDHELP command • 57
fixed length masking character • 49, 73

H

header line of a display • 44
HELP command • 55
help, obtaining • 55

I

IMS

Dependent Region List display • 140
displays • 137
Exception Alerts display • 138
Option • 30
Pools display • 139
Subsystem List display • 137
Toolkit and Utilities • 31
IMSALERT command • 138
IMSLIST command • 137
IMSPOOLS command • 139
IMSREGNS command • 140
information area of a display • 44
initialization options • 68, 73
integration, with CA OPS/MVS • 16
interfaces • 17
ISPF key setting, changing • 72

J

JCL for writing reports • 170
JES option • 22
job and output management displays • 99
Job Queues display • 102
Job Summary display • 101
JOBSUM command • 101

K

keywords

- for the FIND command • 53
- for the SET command • 109, 163

L

level number on a display • 42
line commands, entering • 51
LINK command • 73
LINKLIST command • 94
Linklist Libraries display • 94
list line commands for a display • 51
LISTJOBS command • 102

M

macros for canned reports

- FILTERID • 193
- SMFDATE • 193
- SMFTIME • 194
- STCKCONV • 194
- SYSVCDEF • 190
- SYSVFOR • 195
- SYSVPROC • 190, 192
- TOP • 196

masking characters

- changing default characters • 49
- changing defaults • 73
- default • 49

MENU

- command • 38
- DATAKOM • 143
- JES command • 99

menus

- not available at your site • 38
- Primary Option Menu • 38
- structure • 37

message, deleting from the MVS console screen • 92

MIB Browser • 34

monitor cross-system resources • 161

MQ

- Channel Status display • 132
- Exception Alerts display • 131
- Local Queues display • 133
- Queue Manager display • 135
- Subsystem List display • 129

MQALERTS command • 131

MQCHSTAT • 132

MQLIST command • 129

MQMGR command • 135

MQQLLOCAL command • 133

MVS

- Exception Alerts display • 89
- resource displays • 87

O

omitting parameters • 48

online Help

- default PF key • 55
- obtaining • 55
- reference materials for the Options and Components • 59
- TOPICS command • 59

using the FINDHELP command in • 57

using the LOCATE command in • 61

using the PRINT command in • 60

Options • 18

JES • 22

system • 19

Options, list of • 18

P

parameter area of a display, typing over current value • 78

parameter line of a display, default format • 44

parameters

- entering • 48
- entering with PF keys • 50
- examples • 48
- masking characters • 49
- omitting • 48
- on the FIND command • 53

PF keys

- changing definitions for • 71
- changing definitions for each display • 72
- default settings • 47
- FIND • 54
- showing settings • 47

PF message lines field • 46, 71

PFSHOW command • 47

positional parameters • 48

Primary Option Menu • 38

PRINT command • 60, 85

PRINTER command • 104

Printers display • 104

printing • 85

Processor Information display • 92

profile

- acquiring settings from another user • 63
- changing • 63
- command • 66
- GENERAL • 66
- updating • 67

PROFILE command • 63

accessing displays • 65

options you can change • 66

Q

queue managers, MQ • 135

R

- realtime performance monitoring • 15
- RECALL command • 52
- record types • 196
- reports
 - canned • 170
 - creating • 169
- REVIEW command • 52
- rows and columns, in display format • 69

S

- SCM, overview • 34
- SCMSYS command • 157
- SCREEN command • 84
- Scroll field on a display • 41
- scrolling displays and commands • 46
- SELECT command • 82
- selection parameters, setting initial • 68
- separator area • 70
- SET CMDLINE TOP command • 68
- SET COLS command • 70
- SET command • 64
- SET FLM command • 73
- SET FORMAT command • 77
- SET PROFILE SAVE command • 67
- SET SEPCHAR command • 70
- SET SEPLINE command • 70
- SET VLM command • 73
- SMF record types • 196
- SORT command • 79
- sort parameters, setting initial • 68
- sorting data • 79
- spaces, separating parameters • 48
- status line of a display • 43
- storage, CICS • 124
- string, finding on a display • 53
- subcommands • 50
- SUBSYS command • 96
- Subsystem display • 96
- synonyms for commands • 63
- SYSLOG command • 105
- System Activity display • 99
- System Condition Monitor • 157
- System Configuration Options display • 120
- System Configuration Toolkit and Utilities • 21
- System Log display • 105
- System Overview component • 34
 - display fields • 112

- menu • 107

T

- TCP/IP
 - Connections display • 152
 - IP Devices display • 154
 - IP Users display • 151
 - MIB browser • 34
 - option • 31
 - Stacks display • 149
 - System Activity display • 149
- Threshold-based alerts • 16
- title line of a display • 41
- Toolkit and Utilities • 19
- TOPICS command • 59

U

- UNIX System Services (USS) • 32
 - Address Space List display • 117
 - displays • 117
 - Mounted File Systems display • 119
- user interface • 17
- USSLIST command • 117
- USYSCONF command • 120

V

- variable length masking character • 49, 73
- verifying data sets in the APF list • 94

W

- WebSphere MQ
 - Channel Status display • 132
 - Exception Alerts display • 131
 - Local Queues display • 133
 - Queue Manager display • 135
 - Subsystem List display • 129
- WebSphere MQ component
 - Channels • 27
 - Queue Managers • 27
 - Queues • 27
 - Toolkit and Utilities • 28
- Workload Manager component • 33
- writing reports
 - guidelines for • 169
 - sample JCL • 170

X

XSCMDS command • 165

XSCONN command • 162

XSLIST command • 162

Z

z/OS component

CA Roscoe • 34

System Overview • 34

UNIX System Services • 32

Workload Manager • 33

z/OS option • 19

JES • 22

JES resource definitions • 22

JES toolkit • 23

system resources monitored • 19

z/OS Toolkit • 21