CA Mainframe Network Management

Glossary

Release 12.1

CA technologies

CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA Technologies products:

- CA NetMaster® Network Management for SNA (CA NetMaster NM for SNA)
- CA NetMaster® Network Management for TCP/IP (CA NetMaster NM for TCP/IP)
- CA NetSpy™ Network Performance (CA NetSpy)
- CA SOLVE:FTS

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access mask

An *access mask* is the 1- to 12-character string used to determine a user's authority to access a particular transmission definition or transmission request. Two masks can be defined for each user ID, one for use in accessing PRIVATE, the other for accessing SYSTEM requests or definitions.

Access Security Exit

An installation-provided routine that can be used to replace the UAMS functions, partially or completely, allowing logon, logoff, and password maintenance requests to be passed to an external security system.

active link

An *active link* is a link that is currently available for transmission of data.

activity log

The *activity log* is a VSAM repository for recording messages. It is a data set that contains information about region activities, such as error message details, event processing details, process activities, and compiler messages. It can be either online or in hardcopy format, and is controlled by the LOGFILES parameter group.

actual state

An *actual state* is the state a defined resource is in, as determined by resource activity or message monitoring. For resources in the AUTOMATED mode, automation services attempts to keep the actual state consistent with the desired state. The actual states are: ACTIVE, DEGRADED, FAILED, INACTIVE, RECOVERED, STARTING, STOPPING, and UNKNOWN. See also logical state (see page 13) and desired state (see page 9).

alert

Alerts provide proactive notification of network events. An alert can be raised if a monitored attribute exceeds a threshold value or when a particular event occurs.

AOM (Advanced Operation Management)

A facility that manages and controls local and remote operating systems. It enables the processing of system messages, events, and commands.

AOMPROC

An NCL procedure used to process messages from the screening table component of the AOM facility to provide extended system message processing.

AUTOMATED mode

The *AUTOMATED mode* is a service and resource operation mode that performs desired state management. Other operation modes are IGNORED, MANUAL, OFF, and STARTAUTO.

AUTOMATED mode

The *STARTAUTO mode* is a service and resource operation mode that performs desired state management. Other operation modes are AUTOMATED, IGNORED, MANUAL, and OFF. The mode is a pseudomode that lets a resource or service to start in the AUTOMATED mode. As the resource or service achieves its desired state, its operation mode switches to MANUAL.

Automation Services

A collection of facilities that let you manage resources in your system. Automation Services provides operational control and desired state automation, or a framework for performance monitoring.

availability map

An *availability map* is a definition that indicates the time periods that the resource or service is available to the system. Each resource or service defined in the knowledge base can be attached to an availability map.

backup focal point

A *backup focal point* is a region that provides support for a particular category for a node in the event of a communications failure with the primary focal point. Both assigned focal points (explicit and implicit) and default focal points can have backup counterparts. See also primary focal point (see page 18).

BCI (Batch Command Interface)

A component that allows commands to be issued from batch jobs.

Broadcast Services

The terminal and user message broadcasting function.

business application

A *business application* is a group of IP connections defined with a name. Grouping your connections and workload data in this way allows you to produce more meaningful reports and raise an alert for the name.

CAS (Common Application Services)

CAS functions are a collection of NCL routines designed to facilitate program development including menus, help, and messages.

CA-TPX (Terminal Productivity Executive)

An ACF/VTAM application from CA that manages multiple application sessions concurrently on one physical terminal.

child resource

A *child resource* is a resource that has one or more parents. A child cannot start in an automated startup sequence until all of the parents are active.

CNMPROC

The NCL procedure used to intercept CNM records received across the VTAM CNM interface.

command partition

A *command partition* is associated with NPF and describes the group of network resources a user ID is authorized to reference with VTAM commands. See also *NPF Control Member*.

consolidated console

A *consolidated console* is a customized OCS window that lets you view messages from linked operation regions. The link between regions occurs at the event level, where INMC enables one region to ship messages to another region.

control member

See NPF control member (see page 16).

control privilege

The *control privilege* is a user ID attribute assigned to CA SOLVE:FTS users, which lets the user monitor and control transmission requests. Users can be assigned PRIVATE or SYSTEM control privilege.

Customizer

Customizer is a facility that helps you set up your region parameters using parameter groups.

Customizer parameter group

A *Customizer parameter group* is a group of parameters that are set through a panel sequence to define a subcomponent of region configuration.

definition privilege

The *definition privilege* is a user ID attribute assigned to CA SOLVE:FTS users, which lets the user create or modify transmission definitions. Users can be assigned PRIVATE or SYSTEM definition privilege and definitions that they create are classified as PRIVATE or SYSTEM accordingly.

dependent processing environment

The *dependent processing environment* is an NCL processing environment that is a child process to another NCL process and hence has its output delivered as input to the parent NCL procedure.

desired state

The *desired state* is the status a resource should be in, ACTIVE or INACTIVE. Desired state can be overridden by an availability map or manually from a monitor. For resources in the AUTOMATED mode, attempts are made to keep the actual state consistent with the desired state. The actual states are ACTIVE, DEGRADED, FAILED, INACTIVE, RECOVERED, STARTING, STOPPING, and UNKNOWN. See also logical state (see page 13) and actual state (see page 7).

display attribute tables

The *display attribute tables* contain display attribute values for resources and icons on the status and graphical monitors. The logical state of a resource determines its display attributes. Authorized users can customize display attributes.

DOM (Delete Operator Message)

A *DOM* is an MVS macro that deletes a non-roll delete (NRD) message from an OCS window.

domain ID

A *domain ID* is a 1- to 4-character mnemonic used as a unique region identifier.

EDS (Event Distribution Services)

A facility for notifying NCL procedures of events.

EIP (External Interface Package)

A facility that lets you connect to, and issue commands on, a system from external sources such as TSO and BATCH jobs.

EPS (EndPoint Services)

A communications access method provided by the subsystem interface (SSI) regions. The method provides communication by using the z/OS cross-system coupling facility (XCF) in a sysplex environment.

FTS External Interface

A set of TSO command processors and NCL procedures that lets a simplified user interface to CA SOLVE:FTS functions be implemented from TSO or through ISPF dialog manager panels.

FTS initiator

The component of CA SOLVE:FTS that schedules transmission of a data set.

FTS Initiator Maintenance

A CA SOLVE:FTS function that enables initiator sets to be defined and stored on the CA SOLVE:FTS database.

FTS initiator set

The group of 16 initiators maintained by CA SOLVE:FTS for each remote region with which CA SOLVE:FTS activity is possible.

FTS Initiator Supervision

The CA SOLVE:FTS function that enables dynamic modification to the status and attributes of Initiator Sets without changing the permanent Initiator Set definitions created by Initiator Maintenance.

FTS receiver

The term used to identify the CA SOLVE:FTS region receiving a transmission from a CA SOLVE:FTS transmitter.

FTS request privilege

A user ID attribute assigned to CA SOLVE:FTS users, which allows the user to request transmissions. Users can be assigned PRIVATE or SYSTEM request privilege, or both.

FTS Request Restart

The CA SOLVE:FTS facility that allows transmission requests that have been interrupted to restart at a point mutually agreed between the transmitter and receiver.

FTS staging data set

The term used to describe a data set that is used as the transmitted or the received data set in a CA SOLVE:FTS staging mode operation.

FTS staging mode

The term used to define a type of CA SOLVE:FTS operation in which a single request is used repeatedly to transmit the contents of a staging data set at the transmitter to a staging data set at the receiver. In this method of operation, a data set that is to be transmitted is first copied to the staging data set at the transmitter, then the appropriate transmission request is executed to transmit the staging data set to the staging data set at the receiver. Contents of the received staging data set are then copied to the final destination data set, after which the two staging data sets are ready for another transmission.

FTS Transmission Supervision

The CA SOLVE:FTS function that allows operator control of CA SOLVE:FTS activity, including the scheduling, monitoring, and resetting of transmission requests.

FTS transmitter

The term used to identify the CA SOLVE:FTS region performing the transmission of a data set to a CA SOLVE:FTS receiver.

generic name

Name in which an asterisk (*) is used to stand for any character.

graphic report

A batch report that produces a graph of a single variable for a group of applications, terminals, NCPs, lines, or clusters.

graphical monitor

A facility that lets you monitor and control resources. The monitor provides an iconic view of groups of resources.

health checker

The health checker runs under the IBM Health Checker for z/OS. The health checks identify potential problems by checking system parameters, product parameters, and system status against recommended settings.

heartbeat feature

The heartbeat feature lets you specify a time interval at which the region checks the status of the resource. You use the feature to monitor resources that are liable to change state without an accompanying message.

icon

An icon is a graphical representation of grouped services and resources (for example, all printers in a system image) that is displayed on the graphical monitor. If the icon changes color, an operator can check the resources in the resource group to see what has happened and why.

icon panel

An icon panel is a predefined panel that contains icons that represent groups of resources. For example, an icon panel might contain an icon for the printers in a system, another icon for the started tasks in a system, and so on.

IGNORED mode

The *IGNORED mode* is a service and resource operation mode that monitors actual state changes but does not perform desired state management. The logical state is set to OK. Other operation modes are AUTOMATED, MANUAL, OFF, and STARTAUTO.

initiator class

Each initiator services one or more transmission classes, each transmission definition being allocated a class of A to Z.

initiator priority

Initiators can be assigned high or normal priority. High priority initiators allow greater throughput to be achieved by transmission requests that they execute, with respect to transmission requests executed at the same time by normal priority initiators.

INMC/Extended Function (INMC/EF)

INMC/EF provides the capability for up to sixteen sessions between two regions. These sessions can traverse different physical network paths, thus increasing throughput. This component also provides additional link security and management facilities.

Inter-Network Management Connection (INMC)

Inter-Network Management Connection (INMC) is a facility that provides general-purpose data transfer between regions. INMC links support other inter-region communication components such as ISR, APPC, ROF, and File Transfer Services.

ISR (Inter-System Routing)

ISR is used to propagate solicited and unsolicited system and network management information between regions.

knowledge base

The *knowledge base* is a database used to store the policies and procedures that govern the operation of your region. It is also known as RAMDB.

link

A term used to describe a logical connection between two peer communications systems.

LMP key

The *LMP key* is used by the CA License Management Program for CA product license authorization.

logical resource

A user-defined resource used to supplement the predefined system resources. Some resources function purely to initiate some sort of activity from another resource. For example, you can define a resource to start or stop other resources. Other resources may be logical representations of groups of resources. These types of resources need not be physical resources.

logical state

The state of a resource based on its actual state, desired state, and operation mode. The logical state of a resource determines its display attributes, and alerts the operator to changes in resource state. The operator can then take action if necessary. The valid logical states are: OK, ATTENTION, INERROR, PENDING, STARTING, STOPPING, FAILED, DEGRADED, and UNKNOWN. See also actual state (see page 7) and desired state (see page 9).

LOGPROC

The name given to an NCL procedure used to process messages destined for the activity log.

macro

See registered macro (see page 19).

MAI (Multiple Application Interface)

A facility that is used to provide sessions with any number of other VTAM application programs from one terminal.

MAI-FS (MAI Full Screen)

A facility that allows a single terminal to be used to provide full screen access to any number of other applications. You can 'jump' from one application to another using designated 'jump' keys on the keyboard, or special command strings.

MAI-Operator Console (MAI-OC)

The *MAI-Operator Console (MAI-OC)* is a facility that lets you have LU Type-1 sessions with many other applications from an OCS window. When used in conjunction with MSGPROC NCL procedures, this can provide automated central monitoring and operation of multiple applications from the one operator console.

Management Services

Management Services is a collection of facilities that provide the core of functions and service routines in your product.

MANUAL mode

>The *MANUAL mode* is a service and resource operation mode that monitors actual state changes but does not perform desired state management. The logical state indicates if the actual state and desired state are not the same. Other operation modes are AUTOMATED, IGNORED, OFF, and STARTAUTO.

Mapping Services

>An ASN.1-based facility that lets programmers define and manage complex data structures (MDOs) in NCL applications.

MDO (Mapped Data Object)

>A complex data structure whose data elements can be accessed in NCL using Mapping Services.

message burst protection

>*Message burst protection* prevents a region from being overloaded by the same message arriving many times over a short period. The AOMQUEUES parameter group specifies the protection criteria.

message partition

>A term associated with NPF that describes the group of network resources for which a user ID receives unsolicited (PPO) VTAM messages.

message profile

>A set of criteria that determines which messages are displayed on a message consolidation console.

MIBinsight

>A feature of the TCP/IP management component that lets you manage MIBs. MIBinsight comprises a MIB maintenance facility, a browser, and the ability to monitor MIB attributes.

migration mode

>*Migration mode* is a method of multisystem linking that does not synchronize the knowledge base. It lets you upgrade your multisystem network region by region. When you link a region to a network at an earlier release in this mode, you preserve the operational integrity of your network, although multisystem knowledge base updates are not available because the knowledge bases of the different releases are not synchronized.

MODS (Managed Object Development Services)

>A development environment that provides tools for creating and customizing NCL applications.

monitoring map

A *monitoring map* indicates the time periods that a resource is monitored. Each monitored resource defined in the knowledge base can be attached to a monitoring map.

MSGPROC

An NCL procedure used to intercept and process messages destined for a user's Operator Console Services (OCS) window.

NCL (Network Control Language)

The interpretive language that enables logical procedures (programs) to be developed and then executed on command. NCL contains a wide range of logic, built-in functions and arithmetic facilities which can be used to provide powerful monitoring and automatic control functions.

NCL procedure

A member of the procedures data set comprising NCL statements and product commands. The NCL statements and other commands are executed from an EXEC or START command specifying the name of the procedure.

NCL process

An *NCL process* is the NCL task that is invoked, usually by a START command to execute one or more associated procedures. Each NCL process has a unique NCL process identifier (NCLID).

NCL processing environment

Provides the internal services and facilities required to execute NCL processes for the user, from its associated system services window.

NCL processing region

All users (real or virtual) have an NCL Processing Region associated with their user ID while logged on. This region provides all of the internal services needed to allow the user to have processes executed on their behalf.

NCLID

A 6-digit NCL process identifier that is unique in the system. It is used to identify a process for the purpose of communicating with that process. The &ZNCLID system variable returns the value.

NCPView

A facility of CA NetMaster NM for SNA that allows monitoring of NCP configuration.

NCS (Network Control Services)

A facility of CA NetMaster NM for SNA that provides full-screen displays and navigation of the network.

NDB (NetMaster Database)

An extension to NCL which provides a relational database facility that can be used as a repository for applications running within a system. Full update capabilities, including scans with extensive Boolean logic, are provided.

NetMaster REXX

NetMaster REXX lets you write and execute REXX programs and procedures in the CA NetMaster environment. This includes REXX programs written specifically for CA NetMaster, as well as existing REXX programs written to run under IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS.

network gateway accounting

The collection of SNI network statistics from the start to the end of a session that traverses a gateway network.

network session accounting

The collection of boundary network statistics for SDLC devices from the start of a session to its end.

NEWS (Network Error Warning System)

A facility of CA NetMaster NM for SNA that is used to provide network error and traffic statistics and error alert messages.

NMINIT

The NCL procedure automatically executed after system initialization has completed. It cannot contain commands that require VTAM facilities as it is executed before the primary ACB is opened. The procedure name can be changed by the installation.

NMREADY

The NCL procedure automatically executed once system initialization has completed. It can contain commands that require VTAM facilities as it is executed after the primary ACB is opened. Procedure name can be changed by the installation.

NPF (Network Partitioning Facility)

A facility that controls the resources for which an operator can receive messages and issue commands.

NPF control member

A member of the NPF data set that defines a list of member names that are to be the resource tables for the associated user ID.

NPF resource table

A member of the NPF data set that defines a group of network resource names. The resource names can be defined specifically or generically using wildcard characters. A resource table is addressed via a control member.

NRD (non-roll delete) message

A message that will not roll off an OCS window display until explicitly deleted. See also DOM (see page 10).

NST (non-SNA terminals)

NST is a feature that enables non-VTAM terminal support.

NTN

A NetSpy-to-NetSpy or NetSpy-to-NetMaster session.

NTS (Network Tracking System)

A facility of CA NetMaster NM for SNA used to provide SNA session monitoring, dynamic online network tracing, accounting, and response time information in conjunction with diagrammatic representations of session partners.

OCS (Operator Console Services)

A facility like a console that can be tailored to provide command, control, and unsolicited message monitoring.

octet

An eight-bit value, synonymous with the term byte.

OFF mode

The *OFF mode* is a service and resource operation mode that disables all monitoring. The resource is not displayed in the status monitor but remains defined in the knowledge base. Other operation modes are AUTOMATED, IGNORED, MANUAL, and STARTAUTO.

operation mode

The *operation mode* is a control for the level of desired state management. The operation modes are AUTOMATED, IGNORED, OFF, MANUAL, and STARTAUTO.

Packet Analyzer

The *Packet Analyzer* intercepts and stores IP packets that satisfy criteria provided in a SmartTrace definition. The component also intercepts and stores System Management Facility (SMF) records generated by stacks, File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Telnet servers. The information collected is used to produce reports and monitor connections.

Panel Maintenance

A facility that lets you generate and modify panel definitions used for presentation purposes by NCL procedures.

Panel Services

A facility for displaying full-screen panel definitions.

panel skip

The ability to chain menu selection requests together without having to display intermediate selection panels.

parameter group

A *parameter group* contains parameters that determine the characteristics of a region. See also Customizer (see page 9).

parent

A resource that has one or more children. A parent cannot be stopped in an automated shutdown sequence until all of the children are inactive.

performance attribute

A *performance attribute* is used to raise an alert when a specified criterion is met. Attributes can include application workload, data throughput, resource availability, response time, and error count.

performance history

Performance history is a collection of hourly and daily summaries of performance data for the monitored resources. The history is stored for up to the last 70 days.

performance monitoring

Performance monitoring uses the performance attribute samples and hourly summaries maintained for all monitored IP resources and nodes to help you identify trends and potential problems in your network.

persistent global variable (PGV)

A *persistent global variable (PGV)* is a global variable that has its value saved. It is reloaded when the region restarts. You use it to preserve data.

PPOPROC

The name given to the NCL procedure used to process unsolicited VTAM (PPO) messages.

primary focal point

A focal point understood to be the preferred source of management services support for a particular category. See also backup focal point.

Primary Menu

The first menu of an application.

private definition

A transmission definition created by a user with PRIVATE definition privilege.

privileged user

A user who has the authority to issue all commands.

process

A means of automating a series of commands and actions. A process comprises one or more steps and can include conditional logic. A macro performs the actions required by each step.

prompted field

A field that is linked to a list of values. You can select one of these values to complete the field. Authorized users can edit the lists.

PSM (Print Services Manager)

PSM is a facility that simplifies the control of the physical printing of reports on JES or network printers.

registered command

Defines an NCL procedure that performs an action for a resource.

registered macro

Names the NCL procedure that performs a function. Macros are used in a process step.

Report Writer

A facility that creates and customizes report definitions.

ReportCenter

ReportCenter is a component of the region that generates graphical historical and trend reports through the web.

resource

An entity used to provide a function or, together with other resources, to provide a service (for example, a started task, a printer, or an SNA application). Resources are defined to a region as part of a system image. A resource definition contains the operations policies and methods for a resource.

resource group

A group of resources attached to an icon on the Graphical Monitor. For example, the icon may have an attached resource group that contains all of the printers in a system image.

resource group filter

A set of instructions that determines the resources contained in a resource group.

resource states

A resource defined to a region has three types of states: desired, actual, and logical. The region aims to maintain the resource at the desired state. The logical state indicates the condition of a resource, based on its desired state, actual state, and operation mode. The logical state determines the display attributes of a resource and alerts the operator to any problems.

resource table

A term associated with NPF that describes a list of resource names or generic resource names that define a command or message partition.

resource template

> A resource template provides predefined values for the definition of commonly-used resources. Templates for different resources can be applied to different systems and system images.

ROF (Remote Operator Facility)
> A facility that lets an operator sign on to a remote location, execute commands and have the results returned.

session awareness data (SAW)
> *Session awareness data* is a type of network management data supplied by VTAM and processed by NTS.

Session Manager

> An application that manages multiple virtual terminal sessions concurrently on one physical terminal.

shortcut

> A *shortcut* is a direct jump to a panel . A shortcut is entered from the prompt as:
>
> - */shortcut-name* to retain the current panel on return.
>
> - =*/shortcut-name* to close the current panel and return to the primary menu on exit.

SmartTrace

> CA NetMaster NM for TCP/IP's real-time packet tracing facility. SmartTrace enables you to do the following:
>
> - Initiate a trace and view the results in real-time
>
> - Define packet trace criteria, using a simple panel interface
>
> - Export trace data to LIBPCAP or CTRACE format, allowing you to use the trace data with other packet tracing viewers

SNANMI (SNA Network Monitoring Interface)

> A SOLVE SSI facility that obtains SNA information from the IBM SNA Management Server.

SOLVE SSI

> *SOLVE SSI* is an implementation of IBM's Subsystem Interface (SSI) that allows product regions to communicate with other software on a system.

status monitor

> The status monitor lets you monitor and control individual resources. The monitor displays resource statuses in line-by-line mode. These statuses are color-coded to alert an operator to changes in resource status. Changes in color are governed by changes to the logical state of a resource.

status monitor filter

A Boolean expression that determines which resources are to be displayed on the status monitor. For example, an operator may use a filter that only displays the printers in a system image.

structured field

Representation of user ID attribute information exchanged between your product and its security exit.

Summary Report

A batch report that produces details of a variable for a group of applications, terminals, NCPs, lines, or clusters.

SYSOPER

Default name allocated to the user ID associated with the system console. The system console is supported as a device and is automatically logged on when the system is initialized. A user ID definition can be provided to control the facilities available from the system console. Unless changed by the installation, SYSOPER is the expected default name.

SYSPARMS

System parameters-values that affect system capabilities. Most SYSPARMS can be modified using Customizer parameter groups.

system definition

A transmission definition created by a user with SYSTEM definition privilege.

system image

Part of the knowledge base that identifies the resources that are managed: A local image contains local resources that are managed by the local region. Each managed system has its own image. A shared image contains resources that may be managed by different regions. A resource in a shared image may move from system to system. A sysplex image contains only sysplex resources such as the automatic restart manager (ARM).

TCPaccess

A TCP/IP stack supplied by CA.

Trace Facility

The CA NetSpy feature that lets you trace transactions on an exception basis. Trace facility records can be viewed online or printed offline.

transaction

In CA NetSpy, one or more inputs from a terminal or application associated with one or more outputs from the partner application. For terminal sessions, an input is any activity followed by pressing an AID key such as the Enter key or the PF1 key. For non-LU 6.2 application sessions, the specific number of inputs and outputs is configured for your site through the EOT parameter on the APPL statement in the INITPRM member or file. For LU 6.2 sessions, a transaction is the same as an LU 6.2 conversation. An LU 6.2 transaction starts with an ATTACH command and is followed by one or more inputs and outputs. The LU 6.2 transaction is terminated when a conditional end bracket is sent. Either partner on an LU 6.2 session can start or end transactions.

transient log

A log of activities associated with a resource that is monitored. One transient log exists for each resource definition loaded in a region and exists as long as the definition remains loaded in the region. The resource definition can, however, direct the log entries to the activity log for storage.

transmission definition

The set of parameters and options that together provide CA SOLVE:FTS with the information necessary to achieve the transmission of a data set from one region to another. Definitions are identified by a one to twelve character name and stored on a database.

transmission request

The function of transmitting a data set from one system to another using the parameters and options specified in a transmission definition. A transmission request is identified by the same name as its associated transmission definition.

UAMS (Userid Access Maintenance Subsystem)

The security component that supports the definition of authorized users and their associated function and privilege levels.

UDB (User Data Base)

VSAM data sets defined to NCL. NCL procedures have access using the &FILE verb (GET, PUT, ADD, and DEL options).

UDM (UnDeliverable Message)

A term that applies to the Network Partitioning Facility (NPF) of Management Services. It describes a message that cannot be directed to a terminal operator partitioned for the resource to which the message refers, or a message that does not apply to a specific resource.

unmatched message alerting (UMA)

Unmatched message alerting is a feature that lets you capture messages that are missed by your resource definitions and message rules. The MSGAWARENESS parameter group controls it.

user ID

Defines the function and privilege level to which a specific user is entitled when they sign on to the system. This definition is stored in the UAMS data set or on an external security system.

user response time

The host response time plus the network response time.

User Services

A facility that allows the creation of a range of specific procedures for different users, or classes of user, if required.

variable

A variable is used to store data that can change. A variable is represented by a word that starts with an ampersand (&), followed by the name of the variable. For example, &A is a variable where A is the name. When &A is processed, it is replaced by the stored value.

verb

The term given to a stand-alone statement in an NCL program. NCL verbs cause actions to occur. There are different types of verbs, some that dictate the flow of processing and logic, others that fetch information for the procedure to process and others that cause data to flow to external targets.

VFS (Virtual File System)

The VSAM data set used as a database to configure a region.

VTAM interface

The CA NetSpy component that monitors network and host response times and traffic for host application sessions.

WebCenter

WebCenter is a feature that provides a web browser interface to your region.

wildcard

The term used to describe the character used (usually an asterisk) when defining resources generically-no specific matching character is required in the wildcard character position.

write-to-operator (WTO)

Write-to-operator is a message to write to the system console operator.

write-to-operator with reply (WTOR)

Write-to-operator with reply is a message to write to the system console operator and to which a response is expected.