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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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Chapter 1: Overview

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- 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 CICSPROD 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
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 overtype a field to modify a CICS resource, such as:
  - **Cancel a CICS transaction**
  - **Open or close a file**
  - **Delete temporary storage queues**
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.
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
The Options in More Detail

- 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
The Components in More Detail

Chapter 1: Overview

■ 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
The Components in More Detail

- 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.
Menu Navigation

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

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.

```plaintext
SYSVIEW ACTIVITY ---------------- System Activity ------------------ 10:25:20
Command ===> Scroll *===> HALF
------------------------------- Lvl 2 Row 69 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%
Spool 51% Rate 27113 UICA 2540 CSA 64%

Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE
Status SORT
XSStat Data NO Group ALL MsgLvl ERROR Limit NO RemDup NO Type SYST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>*</th>
<th>ALL</th>
<th>ALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cmd</td>
<td>Jobname</td>
<td>Stepname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLADA08</td>
<td>CATSO</td>
<td>A5STG129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLX1PROC</td>
<td>BLX1PROC</td>
<td>BLXSPCAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPXAS</td>
<td>BPXAS</td>
<td>IEFPROC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPX0INIT</td>
<td>BPX0INIT</td>
<td>BPX0INIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAMA15</td>
<td>CATSO</td>
<td>A5STU005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRESM1</td>
<td>CATSO</td>
<td>A5STG050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRESM01</td>
<td>CATSO</td>
<td>A5STG083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRORI09</td>
<td>CATSO</td>
<td>A5STG084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILD</td>
<td>STEP1</td>
<td>OTX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 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:

  \[first\text{-}last/\ [total]\]

  - **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.
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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:

\[1 - \text{lastncol}\&\] \(\text{firstscol}\) - \(\text{lastscol}/\text{totalcols}\)

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

```plaintext
SYSVIEW ACTIVITY -------------- System Activity -------------- 10:25:20
Command ===> Scroll * ==> HALF
------------- ----------------------------------------------------
Lvl 2 Row 69 Col 1

CPU 35% 0% 28% ENO NoSMF ASIDs 3 Slots 41% ECSA 87%
LCPU 35% 0% 28% RES NoWTO Tasks 3 Rate 3 ESQA 95%
CP% IFA% Pct% ...50...100 Condition --Ready-- --Paging-- --Storage--
NoDMP TAP ----I/O---- AFQA 10649 SQA 97%
(r) Spool 51%

--------------------- ----------------------------------------------------
Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE Status SORT XStat Data NO Group ALL MsgLvl ERROR Limit NONE RemDup NO Type SYST
* -------------------------------- --------------------------------
...+...10...+...20...+...30...+...40...+...50...+...60...+...70...+
Cmd Jobname Stepname Procstep Type Jobnr Jc Status CPU-Time Limit Clocktime
------------------------ ------------------------ ------------------------
BLADA08 BL1PROC 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) CPU 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 NoWT0 Tasks 3 Rate 3 ESQA 95%
Spool 51% NoDMP TAP ----I/O---- AFQA 10649 SQA 97%
----------------------------------------
Col 1-13680-145/348
Lvl 2 Row 69-77/762
Command =====> Scroll ===> HALF
----------------------------- Lvl 2 Row 69-77/762 Col 1-13680-145/348
(r) CPU 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 NoWT0 Tasks 3 Rate 3 ESQA 95%
Spool 51% NoDMP TAP ----I/O---- AFQA 10649 SQA 97%
----------------------------------------

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

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

*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:

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

**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:

- \text{C'string'} indicates a character string
- \text{T'string'} indicates a text string
- \text{X'string'} indicates a hex string
- \text{P'string'} indicates a picture string

**Example:** The following command finds the string JOB1:

\[
\text{FIND JOB1}
\]

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:

\[
\text{FIND JOB1 PREV}
\]

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 aDO aD0pt 'DO' +aD0 (D0nt) aD0-
FIND 'DO' PRE  do D0nt ado adopt 'do' +ado (D0nt) ado-
FIND 'DO' SUF  do dont aDO adopt 'do' +aDO (dont) ado-
FIND 'DO' WORD D0 dont ado adopt 'DO' +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 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHANGES</td>
<td></td>
<td>What's new in this release?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>COMMANDS</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>List commands and subcommands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FIELDS</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>List command display fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>FINDHELP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Search online help topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>QUICKREF</td>
<td></td>
<td>MVS/QuickRef from Chicago-Soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SUPPORT</td>
<td></td>
<td>SYSVIEW support diagnostics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TOPICS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Online reference topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glossary of Terminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>How to topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Online command reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Online message reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CA DATACOM online reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CICS online reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IMS online reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNIX System Services online reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WebSphere for MQ online reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work Load Manager online Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Print command reference manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Print information and how-to topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Print all help topics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHANGES</td>
<td></td>
<td>What's new in this release?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>COMMANDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>List commands and subcommands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FINDHELP</td>
<td>alert</td>
<td>Search online help topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>QUICKREF</td>
<td></td>
<td>MVS/QuickRef from Chicago-Soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TOPICS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Online reference topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following help screen is displayed:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Help</th>
<th>ALERTS Command</th>
<th>ALERTS &lt;Normal&gt;</th>
<th>ALERTS displayed alert.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The ALERTS command displays z/OS system data collection excepti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Data collection values will be displayed by the ALERTS command</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>displayed alert.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>GSXEXTR OPTIONS ALERTS. EXTRACT is only val</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>DASDRESP</td>
<td>Alert status is only displayed if the &quot;CURRENT&quot; interval is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>IMSALERT</td>
<td>displayed alert.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>IMSALERT Command</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The IMSALERT command displays IMS data collection exception</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>alerts. Data collection values will be displayed by the IMSALERT command if the current value exceeds a threshold defin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>IMSALERT &lt;Normal&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>displayed alert from the IMSALERT command.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>IMSTHRSH</td>
<td>displayed alert from the IMSALERT command.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>IMSALERT command displays alert percent. Valid only for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____ INFO</td>
<td>What's new in this release?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>API return codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>ASID and System Linkage Index (LX) Reuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>CA SYSVIEW address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Contacting Technical Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Decimal and Hexadecimal Suffixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Help topic naming conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Library caching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Online message library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Operating system names - MVS, OS/390, z/OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Operating system versions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Parmlib member contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>Program Status Word (PSW) information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>SMF records created by CA SYSVIEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>System Condition Monitor IMODS - SCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>System overview information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>CA SYSVIEW User abend codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ .</td>
<td>What is a CLIST or CLISTLIB member?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
-------------------------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOWTO</td>
<td>Displaying currently active CICS address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTALL</td>
<td>CA DATACOM CICS Service Facility data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICS</td>
<td>Automatic initiate descriptors - AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auxiliary temporary storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common storage area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REGION= parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System and transaction variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMANDS</td>
<td>CAIDS - CICS auto initiate descriptors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CARTM - CICS auto response time mgmt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Accessing the Profile Displays

From a menu, enter:
PROFILE
Or from any display, enter:
PROFILE SELECT

From any display, enter:
PROFILE SELECT GENERAL
or:
PROFILE GENERAL

General Selection List
PF Keys Section
Miscellaneous Section

Command Profile List
Synonyms Section
PF Keys Section
Miscellaneous Section
Display Formats Section

PF key settings for all command displays
Miscellaneous settings for all command displays

Synonyms for the command
PF key settings for the command display
Miscellaneous settings for the command display
Display formats for the command
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).”
How to Change Your Display Format

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.
- 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 SEPCCHAR x
  
  x
  
  A variable representing a valid separator line character.
  
  For more information about valid separator line characters, see the SET SEPCCHAR 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.
The following screen displays showing that the ACTIVITY command has one screen named ACTIVITY and the default format is CPU:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>SortParms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>Select line + enter name to add</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>ACTIVITY command 1 format</td>
<td>CPU%,D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ACTIVITY command 2 format</td>
<td>CPU%,D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ACTIVITY command 3 format</td>
<td>CPU%,D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ACTIVITY command 4 format</td>
<td>CPU%,D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 $ in the Cmd field next to DEFAULT.
   
b. Overtype 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                  Scroll ===> ALF
Command ===>                                           Lvl 5 Row 1-16/45 Col 1-79/331
Settings for ACTIVITY - Screen ACTIVITY - User format CPU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd FieldName</th>
<th>AlternateName</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>DefLng</th>
<th>DataLng</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Scroll</th>
<th>XSys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___ Cmd</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ Jobname</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Stepname</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>SCROLL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Procstep</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Type</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Jobnr</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Jc</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Status</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ CPU-Time</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ CPU%</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Paging</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Limit</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ Clocktime</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ SRR-Time</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ I/O-Count</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ I/O/Sec</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 moved.

**A**

Place an A next to the field after which the field marked with an M is to move.
How to Work with Data on a Display

Chapter 3: Basic Tasks

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
Status: NOSORT NOSELECT NODEST NOPREFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE
CPU 100% LCPU 42% Paging 0 SIO 198 UIC 300 AFC 21639

*   SYS           ALL
Cmd Jobname   Stepname  Procstep Type Jobnr Jc Status CPU-Time Limit Clocktime
---- ----- ------- ----- ---- ---- ---- ----------- --------------
*MASTER*                     SYS   3242 $ NS 00:57:36  86400 5.42DAYS
PCAUTH PCAUTH               SYS NS 0.021 5.42DAYS
RASP   RASP                 SYS NS 0.008 5.42DAYS
TRACE  TRACE                SYS NS 0.007 5.42DAYS
DUMPSRV DUMPSRV DUMPSRV     SYS NS 00:01:38  86400 5.42DAYS
GRS    GRS                  SYS NS 01:10:01 5.42DAYS
SMXC   SMXC                 SYS NS 00:07:54 5.42DAYS
SYSMAS SYSMAS               SYS NS 50.963 5.42DAYS
CONSOLE CONSOLE             SYS NS 01:42:36 5.42DAYS
WLM    WLM IEFPROC          SYS NS 00:52:30  86400 5.42DAYS
IEFSCHAS IEFSCHAS           SYS NS 0.007 5.42DAYS
IXGLOGR IXGLOGR IEFPROC    SYS NS 0.585 86400 5.42DAYS
SMF    SMF IEFPROC          SYS NS 5.318 86400 5.42DAYS
TNF    TNF                  SYS NS 0.008 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 overtype 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 overtype, or how to define which data fields you can overtype, 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----------
*           ALL         ALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Jobnr</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>Stepname</th>
<th>Procstep</th>
<th>Jc</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>CPU%</th>
<th>CPU-Time</th>
<th>Clocktime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2316</td>
<td><em>MASTER</em></td>
<td>PCAUTH</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>08:27:22</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RASP</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>00:021</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TRACE</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>00:009</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DUMPsrv</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>00:013</td>
<td>81:21:21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XCFAS</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>00:49:48</td>
<td>81:21:16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GRS</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>00:16:12</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SMKC</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>00:04:34</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SYSBMAS</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>28.487</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>00:49:08</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WLM</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>00:30:02</td>
<td>81:21:22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANIMAL</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>00:067</td>
<td>81:21:17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANITAS000</td>
<td></td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>00:227</td>
<td>81:21:11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OMVS</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>40.916</td>
<td>81:21:13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IEFSCHAS</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>00:008</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JESXCF</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>00:01:45</td>
<td>81:21:13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ALLOCAS</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>00:010</td>
<td>81:21:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 screen]

- **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 NOPERFIX NOOWNER NOUPDATE
CPU 100% LCPU 45% Paging 0 SIO 230 UIC 300 AFC 21639

* ALL ALL
....+...10....+...20....+...30....+...40....+...50....+...60....+...70....+

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Jobnr</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>Stepname</th>
<th>Procstep</th>
<th>Jc</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>CPU%</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Clocktime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>*L</td>
<td>LOGON*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JUIC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>12.799</td>
<td>21:50:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>LOGON*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JUIC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>5.42DAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>LOGON*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JUIC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>5.42DAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>3242</td>
<td><em>MASTER</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>00:57:39</td>
<td>5.42DAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>3931</td>
<td>ADAMM1</td>
<td>ADADB01</td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>12.799</td>
<td>21:50:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>ALLOCAS</td>
<td>ALLOCAS</td>
<td></td>
<td>SYS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>5.42DAYS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>5318</td>
<td>ANDNI02</td>
<td>CATSO</td>
<td>A01TD003</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>TSU</td>
<td>OUT TI</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>17.392</td>
<td>06:21:28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>ANTAS000</td>
<td>ANTAS000</td>
<td>IEFPROC</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.278</td>
<td>5.42DAYS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>APPC</td>
<td>APPC</td>
<td>IEFPROC</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.852</td>
<td>5.42DAYS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>ASCH</td>
<td>ASCH</td>
<td>IEFPROC</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0:01:03</td>
<td>5.42DAYS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>3269</td>
<td>ASCHINT</td>
<td>ASCHINT</td>
<td>IEFPROC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>INIT</td>
<td>LW</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>3270</td>
<td>ASCHINT</td>
<td>ASCHINT</td>
<td>IEFPROC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>INIT</td>
<td>LW</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>ASCHINT</td>
<td>ASCHINT</td>
<td>IEFPROC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>INIT</td>
<td>LW</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>3272</td>
<td>ASCHINT</td>
<td>ASCHINT</td>
<td>IEFPROC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>INIT</td>
<td>LW</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

- 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 overtype 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 1-1/6/402 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 Proctstep Jc Type Status   CPU%  CPU-Time Clocktime
___ 3242 *MASTER* $ SYS NS      2.00  00:57:42 5.42DAYS
___ PCAUTH PCAUTH SYS NS      0.00  00:02:01 5.42DAYS
___ RASP RASP     SYS NS      0.00  00:00:00 5.42DAYS
___ TRACE TRACE    SYS NS      0.00  00:00:00 5.42DAYS
___ 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
___ ANTMAMS ANTMAMS IEFPROC STC NS  0.00  00:06:75 5.42DAYS
___ IEFSCHAS IEFSCHAS IEFPROC STC NS  0.00  00:00:01 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 Proctstep 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 CAT50 A5TG0812 @ TSU IN  6.36  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 overtype 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Scroll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSVIEW SCREEN</td>
<td>HALF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   | Status: Sort Noselect Nodest Nofield Nocolor Noupdate |
   | Dev color Yes Dev hilite Yes Use color COND Use hilite COND |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Intens</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Hilite</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARrow</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Arrow prompts for input fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARgraph</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Bar graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARGRAPHHi</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Hilited bar graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARNormal</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Normal condition bar graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARProblem</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>RED</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Problem condition bar graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARWarning</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Warning condition bar graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Column ruler line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDHilite</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>TURQUOISE</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Hilited condition status field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDNormal</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Normal condition status field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDProblem</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>RED</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Problem condition status field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDWarning</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>REVERSE</td>
<td>Warning condition status field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Data lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATAHi</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>TURQUOISE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Data line hilited fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divider</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Divider lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dummy</td>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Dummy data input fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DummyHi</td>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>TURQUOISE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Hilited dummy data input fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endata</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>End of data line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The Fields are listed in the first column.

2. Change the attributes of the field using one of the following methods:

   - Overtype the attribute values for them.
   - Specify 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 ----------------------- Scroll *====> HALF
--------------------------------------------------------------- Lvl 2 Row 1-17/1097 Col 1-79/252
Interval 2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd Volser</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Devn</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Shr</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>ASID AM</th>
<th>IORt</th>
<th>IOCt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__ ACFQA1</td>
<td>ONLINE</td>
<td>2E26</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ACF001</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>054F</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>JAC$1215</td>
<td>0091</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ACUT05</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2E40</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>IXRASUBS</td>
<td>0197</td>
<td>9613</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ACUT06</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2E45</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>ASTEX</td>
<td>022D</td>
<td>30112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ACUT07</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2120</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>ASTEX</td>
<td>022D</td>
<td>38187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA01</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2E40</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>WILDI04S</td>
<td>016A</td>
<td>50231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA02</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D20</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>WILDI04S</td>
<td>016A</td>
<td>52931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA03</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D21</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>STADO0NL</td>
<td>0085</td>
<td>5847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA04</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D22</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>ASTEX</td>
<td>022D</td>
<td>57649</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA05</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D23</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>WILDI04S</td>
<td>016A</td>
<td>26237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA06</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D24</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>WILDI04S</td>
<td>016A</td>
<td>25932</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA07</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D25</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>ASTEX</td>
<td>022D</td>
<td>63687</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA08</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D26</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>WILDI04S</td>
<td>016A</td>
<td>41642</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA09</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D27</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>WILDI04S</td>
<td>016A</td>
<td>1205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA10</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D28</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>INIT</td>
<td>00EE</td>
<td>40368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA11</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D29</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>WILDI04S</td>
<td>016A</td>
<td>40396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ ADBA12</td>
<td>ALLOC</td>
<td>2D2A</td>
<td>3390-3</td>
<td>PRIVATE</td>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>STAD002P</td>
<td>001E</td>
<td>30384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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:

![MVS Exception Alerts Display](image)

**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:

```plaintext
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=092 Mode=R Backlog=1 Name=ALT1XE44 Sys=XE44 Cmdsys=XE44
                          ---------------------------------------------
  - 09.25.33 JOB00485 $HASP375 DOROL01D ESTIMATE EXCEEDED BY 260,
    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,TNUM=16500,
    $HASP893 TGINUSe=14044,TRKPERTGB=3,PERCENT=85
  09.25.39 $HASP46 85.1151 PERCENT SPOOL UTILIZATION
  09.25.40 JOB01523 $HASP308 PC3AEXEC ESTIMATED TIME EXCEEDED BY 100
      MINUTES
  09.25.40 JOB01697 $HASP100 DBDRUUTL 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command-Name</th>
<th>Volser</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD.APFLIST.DATASET.NAME</td>
<td>ADDVOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOP.SAOPLOAD</td>
<td>MVR25A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.DEVCA7.CL233.LOADLIB</td>
<td>APCD06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.DEVCA7.L230.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.DEVCA7.SELIB</td>
<td>APCD06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.DEVCA7.TS04.LOADLIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.DEVCA7.TS04.TESTLIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.DEVCA7.TS044.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.DEVL232.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.LV1CA7.L29302.LOADLIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.LV1JT.V3R3.P9504.TRACLINK</td>
<td>APCD10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.LV2CA7.TEST.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC.LV2CA7.TEST4.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCML.L233X.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCML.CUIB.CHQA.SESFLNK</td>
<td>APC06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCML.DS60P.DS9710.CAILIB</td>
<td>APC07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
---------------------------------------------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Dataset-Name</th>
<th>Volser</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD</td>
<td>ADDVOL</td>
<td>ADDVOL</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANF</td>
<td>SANFLOAD</td>
<td>MVR25A</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOP</td>
<td>SAOLOAD</td>
<td>MVR25A</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>DEVCA7.C123.LOADLIB</td>
<td>APCD06</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>DEVCA7.L230.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>DEVCA7.SECLIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>DEVCA7.TS04.LOADLIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>DEVCA7.TS04.TESTLIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>DEVCA7.TS044.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>DEVL232.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD10</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>LV1CA7.L29302.LOADLIB</td>
<td>APCD98</td>
<td>NOT_FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>LV2CA7.TEST.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD10</td>
<td>NOT_FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>LV2CA7.TEST4.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD08</td>
<td>NOT_FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>DAL.L233X.CAILIB</td>
<td>APCD06</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>CUILB.CHQA.SESFLNK</td>
<td>APCM06</td>
<td>FOUND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 LNKLST00    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 MVSPP2 APF
__   SYS2.XE44.LINKLIB    1 MVCA44 APF
__   ISP.SISPLOAD         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.OPER30.P90602   1 MVSPP1 APF
__   SYS2.OPS42.P9808B    5 MVSPP2 APF
__   SYS2.TS550.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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>SSCT</th>
<th>SSVT</th>
<th>User-1</th>
<th>User-2</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>EPAddr</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Offset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLS0</td>
<td>00C47ECC</td>
<td>0AC180F0</td>
<td>0B39000</td>
<td>20179B2F</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>89A9C4A0</td>
<td>E-CSA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>00C491B0</td>
<td>00C48048</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>84E224E8</td>
<td>E-PLPA</td>
<td>CMPSTSGI 075248</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPVT</td>
<td>00C495F8</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>84E224E8</td>
<td>E-PLPA</td>
<td>CMPSTSGI 075248</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ===> Scroll *=* HALF
------------- ------------------- Lvl 2 Row 69/762 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%
Spool 51% (r) NoDMP TAP ----I/O---- AFQA 10649 SQA 97%
---------------------------------------------------------------
Spool Rate 27113 UICA 2540 CSA 64%
Formats DEFAULT CPU CPU1 PERF STORAGE
Status SORT XStat 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 A5STG129 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Stat</th>
<th>Prty</th>
<th>Posi</th>
<th>Spool%</th>
<th>Tot-Lines</th>
<th>Ccode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHH$IPC9 JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1456782</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM74 JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>847360</td>
<td>U3334</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QA0004F4 JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>905679</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOED02F JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>811295</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETSPYS2 JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>858767</td>
<td>S222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONETH01E JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>793355</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONETH01E JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>629808</td>
<td>S222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A021BKW0D JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>778816</td>
<td>S222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QA0RAS50 JOB</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>541641</td>
<td>S222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM11 STC</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>591196</td>
<td>S978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM11 STC</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>447488</td>
<td>S978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM11 STC</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>398720</td>
<td>S978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM11 STC</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>HLDC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>387792</td>
<td>S978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ------------------ Scroll *===> HALF
Command ===> ------------------ 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

*  ALL  ALL  ALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>St-Date</th>
<th>St-Time</th>
<th>Jobnr</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Prty</th>
<th>Tot-Lines</th>
<th>Outc</th>
<th>Opri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 15:36:27</td>
<td>4709</td>
<td>ACOBA01S</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 13:50:25</td>
<td>4356</td>
<td>ACOBA01S</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 11:10:11</td>
<td>3931</td>
<td>ADAMPM1</td>
<td>EXEC</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 10:22:36</td>
<td>3665</td>
<td>AJNL0027</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 10:45:06</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>AJNL0105</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 10:15:01</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>AJNL0105</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 12:39:04</td>
<td>5318</td>
<td>ANDNI02</td>
<td>EXEC</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 16:28:30</td>
<td>4884</td>
<td>ANDNI02D</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 16:28:30</td>
<td>4884</td>
<td>ANDNI02D</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 16:05:52</td>
<td>4616</td>
<td>ANDNI02D</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 16:05:52</td>
<td>4616</td>
<td>ANDNI02D</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Mar2008 15:23:00</td>
<td>4668</td>
<td>ANDNI02D</td>
<td>OUTP</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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:

```
+------------+---------------------------------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+-------------------+
| Cmd  Device | Status  Devn | Jobname | Programmer | Lines  Prt  Tot  Lines  Fcnt |
| -----------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| ____ PRT1  | DRAINED  001E |        |            |        |        |        |         |
| ____ PRT10 | DRAINED  FSS  |        |            |        |        |        |         |
| ____ PRT2  | DRAINED  FSS  |        |            |        |        |        |         |
| ____ PRT3  | 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.
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
-------------------------------------------------------------
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=T50 - Incorre
STC05315 00000010  ROS120I: LINE 015 ONCHI01 A55TG010 <SIGNOFF>
STC05315 00000010  RCS012I: ROSCOE /A55TG010: SUCCESSFUL DISCONNECT <VTAM>
TSU05502 00000010  IEA630I OPERATOR SOUAY01 NOW ACTIVE,  SYSTEM=XE44 , L
SOUAY01 00000010  $TOJ5744,OUTGRP=1.1.1, C=6683,T=GT15
JOB000922 00000010  $HASP308 CICS4IDS ESTIMATED TIME EXCEEDED BY 2280 MINUTES
992 00000010  $HASP686 OUTPUT(SOUAY01B) 992
992 00000010  $HASP686 OUTPUT(SOUAY01B) OUTGRP=1.1,BURST=NO,FBC=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...
JOB005781 00000010 @48 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDS V74
JOB008789 00000010 *42 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO DS60 V1
JOB00728 00000010 @41 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDS 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.*

![System Overview Menu example](image)

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:

```bash
set overview yes
```

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

```bash
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:

```
SYSVIEW ACTIVITY  System Activity  11:02:00

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

Formats  DEFAULT CPU  CPU1  PERF  STORAGE

Status  SORT

XStat  Data NO  Group ALL  MsgLvl  ERROR  Limit  NONE  RemDup NO  Type  SYST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>Stepname</th>
<th>Procstep</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>ALL</th>
<th>Jobnr</th>
<th>Jc</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>CPU-Time</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Clocktime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>ADAMI03</td>
<td>CATS0</td>
<td>A55G128</td>
<td>TSU</td>
<td></td>
<td>62320</td>
<td>LSW</td>
<td>2.051803</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>01:42:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>ADAMPM76</td>
<td>DBID076</td>
<td>$$$$$$$@</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td></td>
<td>28301</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.388799</td>
<td>86400</td>
<td>54:36:48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>ADKSTA1</td>
<td>CATS0</td>
<td>A55G020</td>
<td>TSU</td>
<td></td>
<td>60895</td>
<td>LSW</td>
<td>6.149435</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>03:38:31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>ADKST01</td>
<td>CATS0</td>
<td>A55G056</td>
<td>TSU</td>
<td></td>
<td>60825</td>
<td>LSW</td>
<td>8.103516</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>03:36:01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>AD11STRT</td>
<td>$$$@NX@</td>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>43918</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:01:13</td>
<td>86400</td>
<td>26:27:05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Allocas</td>
<td>Allocas</td>
<td>Sys</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.843304</td>
<td></td>
<td>85:45:14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Antas000</td>
<td>Antas000</td>
<td>Iefproc</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>10.46084</td>
<td>86400</td>
<td>85:45:07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Antmain</td>
<td>Antmain</td>
<td>Iefproc</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>2.560511</td>
<td>86400</td>
<td>85:45:12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>APCSRV22</td>
<td>APCSRV22</td>
<td>APCSRVR</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>62087</td>
<td>LSW</td>
<td>0.380387</td>
<td>86400</td>
<td>01:21:07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>APCSRV22</td>
<td>APCSRV22</td>
<td>APCSRVR</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>18128</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>21.38245</td>
<td>86400</td>
<td>02:51:43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>APCSRV22</td>
<td>APCSRV22</td>
<td>APCSRVR</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>46842</td>
<td>LSW</td>
<td>7.904607</td>
<td>86400</td>
<td>23:52:23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>Appc</td>
<td>Appc</td>
<td>Appc</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>14.39682</td>
<td>86400</td>
<td>85:39:34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Long Format

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

![Sample Display](image)

#### 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
■ CONDNSNORMAL - Evaluated status - NORMAL
■ CONDNSWARNING - Evaluated status - WARNING
■ CONDNSPROBLEM - 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
System Overview Data

**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.
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.

```
SYSTYPE USSLIST  -----------------  USS Address Space List  ------------------ Scroll *===>  HALF
Command ====>  Lvl 3 Row 1-18/67 Col 1-79/219
Jobname SYSTYPE  ASID 0078  Jobid STC01358

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Jobnr</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>Stepname</th>
<th>Procstep</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Jc</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>PrcCt</th>
<th>ThrcT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>AOPD</td>
<td>STEP1</td>
<td></td>
<td>OTX</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1279</td>
<td>FTPD441</td>
<td>STEP1</td>
<td></td>
<td>OTX</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>OUT DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>INETDB</td>
<td>STEP1</td>
<td></td>
<td>OTX</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>OUT DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OPSUSS</td>
<td>OPSP002B</td>
<td>OPSP</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>OUT DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OPSUSS</td>
<td>OPSP002C</td>
<td>OPSP</td>
<td>STC</td>
<td>OUT DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>OPSUSS1</td>
<td>STEP1</td>
<td></td>
<td>OTX</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>OUT DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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  FillWr
1270  AOPD        0.200  0.060  0.260    289   446     1
1279  FTPD441     0.220  0.070  0.290    181    12     1
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  -------------------------- UFIL
ESYS, USS Mounted File Systems -------------------------- 2008/06/12 07:11:08
Command ===>                                                                                       Scroll *===
-------------------------------------------------------------- Lvl 3 Row 1-4/4 Col 1:54100-176/388
Formats DEFAULT ZFS Status NoSRT NoLIM SEL NoDST NoFFX NoDNN NoUPD NoPRT NoCAP
-------------------------------------------------------------
| Cmd   | AggregateName            | Type | Status | Mode ISUid BpSec DevNo PDevN Blocks Used |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| ______| OMVS.OMLV2.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%               |
```

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

**Dsfinfo 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
------------------------------------------------------------
Parmlib member BPXPRM00                                      Lvl 3 Row 1-18/29
------------------------------------------------------------
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               IPCSENNIDS        500
Max operations per semaphore cal IPCSEMNOPS       25
Max semaphores per semaphore set IPCSEMNSEMS      25
Max pages for one shared mem seg IPCSHMPAGES      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 MAXCPUTIME        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
--------------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>JobStat</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>RealStg</th>
<th>Trans</th>
<th>IOReqs</th>
<th>CPUTime</th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>CACTUSA</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>00:14:49</td>
<td>1.51M</td>
<td>4094</td>
<td>58261</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.611</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>CICSPMP6</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>00:38:16</td>
<td>11.5M</td>
<td>23646</td>
<td>143k</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>3.481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>CICSPMP9</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>00:37:35</td>
<td>14.8M</td>
<td>11919</td>
<td>71772</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>15.740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>CICSPQA5</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>00:09:44</td>
<td>2.74M</td>
<td>7586</td>
<td>30704</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>10.619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>PAQMCS20</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>00:03:01</td>
<td>2.14M</td>
<td>8480</td>
<td>89475</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 -------------- Scroll *===> HALF
Command ====>                  Lvl 2 Row 1.3/13 Col 1-79/398
-------------  Jobname SYSVXC530  ASID 01A0  Jobid STC04215  CICS TS3.2  Mode LOCAL  SSID GSVX
Max Tasks   4 4 32 0  Job 0.13% 0.133 3.067 1.433
-------------
Max MVS     11% 19 335
-------------
Cmd A Tran  Task# Program Term WaitType WaitName CPUTime Lifetime
___   CSHQ      22 DFHSHSY SHSYSTEM            0.090
___   CSSY     6 DFHSATT ICEXPIRY DFHAPTIX     0.004
___   CSTP     8 DFHZCSTP TCP NORM DFHZDSP     2.148
___   CSOL     3 DFHSQL SODomain SO NOWORK     0.018
___   CSNE     23 DFHZACN 1C DFHZACN1        0.007
___   CEMT     222 DFHEMTD U015 ZCIOWAIT DFHZARQ1 00:05:34
___ > SYSV    375 GSVXCICS U036 EKOWAIT SINGLE 0.001 0.003
___   CEBR    225 DFHEDFBR U037 ZCIOWAIT DFHZARQ1 00:05:27
___   XPFI     25 XC53INIT XPFC REQUESTS       0.238
___   CFQR     20 DFHFCOFT FCCFQR              0.001
___   CSNC     21 DFHRCNP CSNC MROQUEUE       0.003
___   CFQS     19 DFHFCQF 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 ===>       Scroll ===> PAGE
--------------------------------------------------
Jobname PAQMC520  ASID 00DE  Jobid J006244  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 480K 5.75M 720K   64% 8.98M 88% 6.06M
E-PVT  23.4M 9.61M 9.14M 30.1M  2% 1.84G 18% 120M
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Cmd DSAname   Size Alloc  Free MFree  SOS Queued Used ...
___ UDSA      256K        256K  256K              0%
___ CDSA      512K  488K   24K  8K             95%
___ SDSA      256K   16K  240K  240K              6%
___ RDSA      512K 316K 196K 124K62%
___ 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:

```
SYSTYPE CA31 -- CTRANLOG, Transaction Log -- 03/20/08 15:22:32
Command ===> Scroll *===> PAGE
----------------------------------------
Status NoSRT NoLIM NoSEL NoDST NoPFX NoOWN NoUPD NoPRT NoCAP
LogStream SYSTYPE.CICSLOGR.TRAN.XX99 Retention 2 days
Available 02/21:02 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 0.000624
A44ICCS8 03/20/08 12:42:20 CWBG       69      CICSUSER 0.980021 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 0.111 21% ****
CPU time 50.254 0.006 12% ***
Program control load wait 1.470 <1%
Suspend time 00:05:38 0.040 79% *******
Dispatch delay 10.160 0.011 7% *
File control wait 00:05:26 0.038 76% ****************
Lock manager delay time 0.888 <1%
Syncpoint time 1.990 <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
--------------------------------------------------
Jobname CSQSMSTR ASID 0284 Jobid STC61678 MQ 6.0 Qmgr CSQ5
Lvl 2 Row 1-3/3 Col 1-79/251
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Omg Status</th>
<th>ChInit</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>RealStg</th>
<th>IOReqs</th>
<th>Clocktime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>QMgr</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>MQQDEPTH CSQ1 CSQ1.GSVSMQSR.B1F406759B47DB00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2403</td>
<td>PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>. CSQ1 CSQ1.GSVSMQSR.B1F414871FA9DA00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1528</td>
<td>PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>. CSQ1 SYSTEM.ADMIN.QMGR.FWD</td>
<td></td>
<td>344</td>
<td>PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>. CSQ2 SYSTEM.ADMIN.CHANNEL.FWD</td>
<td></td>
<td>295</td>
<td>PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__</td>
<td>. CSQ2 SYSTEM.ADMIN.QMGR.FWD</td>
<td></td>
<td>373</td>
<td>PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
MQ Channel Status Display

**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 CSQSMSTR ASID 0284 Jobid STC61678 MQ 6.0 Qmgr CSQ5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>ChType</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>SubState</th>
<th>ConName</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSQ5.TO.CSQ4</td>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSQ5.TO.S310</td>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MQECOLL.CSQ5</td>
<td>RCVR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MQSRV2.CSQ5</td>
<td>RCVR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.ADMIN.SVRCONN</td>
<td>VRCONN</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.AUTO.RECEIVER</td>
<td>RCVR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.AUTO.SVRCONN</td>
<td>VRCONN</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.DEF.CLUSRCVR</td>
<td>CLUSRCVR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.DEF.CLUSSRVR</td>
<td>CLUSSRVR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.DEF.RECEIVER</td>
<td>RCVR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.DEF.REQUESTER</td>
<td>RCVR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.DEF.SENDER</td>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.DEF.SERVER</td>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.DEF.SVRCONN</td>
<td>VRCONN</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSTEM.DEF.SVRCONN</td>
<td>VRCONN</td>
<td>RUNNING</td>
<td>RECEIVE</td>
<td>::ffff:168.192.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S310.TO.CSQ5</td>
<td>RCVR</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TO.CSQ3.CLUSTERS</td>
<td>CLUSSRVR</td>
<td>RETRYING</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>168.192.0.100(44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TO.CSQ5.CLUSTERS</td>
<td>CLUSRCVR</td>
<td>RUNNING</td>
<td>RECEIVE</td>
<td>::ffff:168.192.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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 MQLOCAL 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 CSQSMSTR ASID 0284 Jobid 563G1EX78 MQ 6.0 Qmgr CSQ5
Interval 53.0

Lvl 2 Row 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>QHWM</th>
<th>IProc</th>
<th>OProc</th>
<th>Puts</th>
<th>PutsD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMQ.C0534EF6AD4CDEFB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSQ5.GVSMQSR.C1655C68ED38CB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSS.CHANNEL.QUEUE</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.ADMIN.BAD.QUEUE</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.ADMIN.PERF.QUEUE</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.ADMIN.QUEUE</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.CHANNEL.INITQ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.CHANNEL.START</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.CLUSTER.COMMAND.QUEUE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.CLUSTER.REPOSITORY.QUEUE</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.CLUSTER.TRANSMIT.QUEUE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.COMMAND.INPUT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM.PENDING.DATA.QUEUE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPTTP.GVSMQSR.C0635C68B8DEEE90C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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:

```
SYSTYPE ----------------- MQMGR, MQ Queue Manager --------------------
Command =====> Scroll *====== PAG E-----------------------------
-------------------------------------------------------------
Jobname CSQMSTR 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 ChADExit
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 0881 Jobid STC01952 IMS 10.0 Id SVP1
---------------------------------------------------------------
Cmd   Jobname  Status  Id  Region  Job-CPU R-Stg I/O-Req Clocktime Xrf
_____ SVD51IMS INACTIVE IMSV
_____ OP551IMS INACTIVE IMS1
_____ OP569IMS 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>ASID</th>
<th>Jobid</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD71IMS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SYSVIEW DB/DC Test Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OPS71IMS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPS/MVS DB/DC Test Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61IM1</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>0081</td>
<td>SYSVIEW DB/DC XRF IRLM 80c7aee8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61IM2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SYSVIEW DB/DC XRF IRLM 80b3aee8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61IM3</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>0086</td>
<td>SYSVIEW DB/DC IRLM 80b3aee8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 --- IMSSALERT ---- Lvl 3 Row 20-32/32 Col 1-79/226
Command ========= Scrol *==== PAGE
------------------------ Lvl 3 Row 32/32 Col 1-79/226

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd Name</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPLSIZE</td>
<td>SVP3</td>
<td>TTAB</td>
<td>256K</td>
<td>PROBLEM</td>
<td>Current pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLMAX</td>
<td>SVP1</td>
<td>BXQE</td>
<td>96K</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Maximum pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLMAX</td>
<td>SVP1</td>
<td>LGWA</td>
<td>116K</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Maximum pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLMAX</td>
<td>SVP3</td>
<td>BXQE</td>
<td>96K</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Maximum pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLMAX</td>
<td>SVP3</td>
<td>LGWA</td>
<td>116K</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Maximum pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLSIZE</td>
<td>SVP1</td>
<td>STTR</td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Current pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLSIZE</td>
<td>SVP1</td>
<td>XMCI</td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Current pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLSIZE</td>
<td>SVP3</td>
<td>STTR</td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Current pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLSIZE</td>
<td>SVP3</td>
<td>XMCI</td>
<td>52K</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Current pool size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSSTAT</td>
<td>IMSV</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td>IMS ID status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSSTAT</td>
<td>IMS1</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td>IMS ID status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSSTAT</td>
<td>IMS9</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td>IMS ID status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSSTAT</td>
<td>SVP2</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
<td>IMS ID status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Pool</th>
<th>SP Current</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Gets</th>
<th>Frees</th>
<th>CSA</th>
<th>Pct%</th>
<th>...25...50...75..100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSAT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>160K</td>
<td>164K</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTAB</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>256K</td>
<td>256K</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LQMW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>92K</td>
<td>92K</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCLL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88K</td>
<td>88K</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGWA</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>112K</td>
<td>116K</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BXQE</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>96K</td>
<td>96K</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLLE</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>80K</td>
<td>80K</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PST</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>76K</td>
<td>80K</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVPL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32K</td>
<td>32K</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIB</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>28K</td>
<td>28K</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STTR</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>60K</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMCI</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>56K</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21.2K</td>
<td>21.2K</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMHR</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>32K</td>
<td>32K</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPST</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>36K</td>
<td>40K</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GQMW</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>36K</td>
<td>36K</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRLM</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>32K</td>
<td>32K</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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
---------------------------------------------------------------
Jobname SVD61IM1  ASID 0081  Jobid STC01952  IMS 10.0  Id SVP1

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Tran/Step</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61DL1</td>
<td>DLI</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61F11</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>DFS1VP4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61F12</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>DFS1VP5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61F13</td>
<td>FPM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>DBFSAMP3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61M11</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>WAITING</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVD61RC1</td>
<td>DBRC</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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 DATACOM System Activity display:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd Name</th>
<th>JobStat</th>
<th>Job-CPU</th>
<th>RealStg</th>
<th>IOReqs</th>
<th>Clocktime</th>
<th>Jobnr</th>
<th>Stepname</th>
<th>Procname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBDV63L IN</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>1.13M</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00:56:01</td>
<td>2713</td>
<td>$$$$$@</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDBC10MF LSW</td>
<td>1.824</td>
<td>20M</td>
<td>1648</td>
<td>23:38:45</td>
<td>19383</td>
<td>DB10STRT DBMUF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I000STRT NS</td>
<td>1.494</td>
<td>15.8M</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>15:37:01</td>
<td>27261</td>
<td>AD10STRT DBMUF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMIMDB31 IN</td>
<td>1.286</td>
<td>10.7M</td>
<td>2163</td>
<td>01:19:22</td>
<td>2363</td>
<td>DB11STRT DBMUF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QAMUFI11G NS</td>
<td>7.366</td>
<td>1.84M</td>
<td>3120</td>
<td>23:08:11</td>
<td>20095</td>
<td>QAMUFI11G $$@NX@</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QAMUFI11M NS</td>
<td>10.112</td>
<td>7.13M</td>
<td>5934</td>
<td>23:08:36</td>
<td>20076</td>
<td>QAMUFI11M $$@NX@</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QAMUFI11W NS</td>
<td>1.737</td>
<td>2.24M</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>23:08:24</td>
<td>20087</td>
<td>QAMUFI11W $$@NX@</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QAMUFI11Z NS</td>
<td>2.174</td>
<td>28M</td>
<td>2164</td>
<td>23:08:05</td>
<td>20099</td>
<td>QAMUFI11Z $$@NX@</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QAMUFI111 NS</td>
<td>2.700</td>
<td>3.47M</td>
<td>2151</td>
<td>23:08:26</td>
<td>20085</td>
<td>QAMUFI111 $$@NX@</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCDP1MUF NS</td>
<td>4.487</td>
<td>544K</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>23:39:21</td>
<td>19266</td>
<td>SCDP1MUF DBMUF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHDMUF NS</td>
<td>4.233</td>
<td>588K</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>23:40:21</td>
<td>19152</td>
<td>SCHDMUF DBMUF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL2MUFA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL2MUFB LSW</td>
<td>0.973</td>
<td>14.3M</td>
<td>1749</td>
<td>19:41:14</td>
<td>24871</td>
<td>DBMUF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

****** End of Data *************

Tasks Performed from the DATACOM 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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>DATACOM</th>
<th>ASID</th>
<th>0039</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Link-to Command: ASID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATACOM Directory Areas Display**

To access the DATACOM 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 DATACOM Directory Areas display:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>DBID</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Inserts</th>
<th>HIURI</th>
<th>Moved</th>
<th>Tracks</th>
<th>Slack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>1 DEM DEMO-DEM</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. PAY PAYROLL</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. PMF PERSONNEL</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>2 AGR AGGREGATE</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. ALS ALIAS</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. APA AREA</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. ATZ AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. BAS DATABASE</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. DVM DATAVIEW</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. ELM ELEMENT</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. FIL FILE</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. FLG FIELD</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>2671</td>
<td>8550</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. HSD DD-HSD-FILE</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. JOB JOB</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. KEY KEY</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. KWC DESCRIPTOR</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. LIB LIBRARY</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>. MEM MEMBER</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Tasks Performed from the DATACOM 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
### DATACOM Directory Databases Display

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

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

The following is a sample DATACOM Directory Databases display:

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

### Tasks Performed from the DATACOM 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

---

## DATACOM MUF Identity Display

To access the DATACOM 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 DATACOM MUF Identity display:

```
SYSVIEW DCMUFS  ------------------------ DATACOM MUF Identity ------------------------
Command ====>                                                 Scroll *===> PAGE
------------- Lvl 2 Row 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
___ SYSVDCOM  DCOM90                0 213  11.0             NONE     NONE     I
```

---

## DATACOM MUF Active Tasks Display

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

This display shows information about CA Datacom tasks.

The following is a sample DATACOM MUF Active Tasks display:

```
SYSVIEW DCTASKS  ------------------------ DATACOM 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:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Hostname</th>
<th>IPV6</th>
<th>ClockTime</th>
<th>CPUtime</th>
<th>RealStg</th>
<th>IOCount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>TCPIP31</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>TCPIP31</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>41:48:13</td>
<td>00:05:15</td>
<td>8.91M</td>
<td>117565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>TCPIP31V</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>TCPIP31V</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>41:48:06</td>
<td>00:01:25</td>
<td>4.8M</td>
<td>15429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______</td>
<td>TCPIP99</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>TCPIP99</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>41:48:07</td>
<td>00:01:21</td>
<td>3.46M</td>
<td>5518</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**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

TCP Jobname TCPIP31 (DEFAULT)
Interval 2.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>ASID</th>
<th>TCP</th>
<th>UDP</th>
<th>Lsn</th>
<th>InBytes</th>
<th>OutBytes</th>
<th>InD</th>
<th>OutD</th>
<th>InR</th>
<th>OutR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AW31RSTR</td>
<td>01FD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1036691</td>
<td>10763820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CCISSLGW</td>
<td>00AD</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25448500</td>
<td>206748814</td>
<td>45301</td>
<td>27864</td>
<td>22651</td>
<td>13932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CCITCPG2</td>
<td>00AB</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45272259</td>
<td>73088976</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>747.0</td>
<td>617.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSOSCHIN</td>
<td>02EE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4373020</td>
<td>16574571</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DENMX2JV</td>
<td>005A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3037573</td>
<td>183287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DENMX3JV</td>
<td>01CC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>447155</td>
<td>20667</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DENMX5JV</td>
<td>01D1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3353301</td>
<td>158976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DFSKERN</td>
<td>011D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>445416</td>
<td>1170114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D81ADIST</td>
<td>0140</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20257129</td>
<td>21561306</td>
<td>2188</td>
<td>3321</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>1661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MVSNFS</td>
<td>001E</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>246202332</td>
<td>116054888</td>
<td>2440</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>628.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ONSMPD</td>
<td>0138</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45941137</td>
<td>48208110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSOA09</td>
<td>007D</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>442352444</td>
<td>442352696</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SYSA08</td>
<td>0082</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>442351720</td>
<td>442352444</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TCPIP31</td>
<td>00E7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3045080</td>
<td>34087667</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>43.00</td>
<td>817.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>Jobname</th>
<th>ASID</th>
<th>Subtask</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>PortName</th>
<th>RAddr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>D81ADIST 0140 007B1CF0 ESTABLISHED 5141</td>
<td>192.168.31.215</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>. . . . ESTABLISHED .</td>
<td>192.168.31.88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>EDC0AM01 0099 007F90CB ESTABLISHED 3011</td>
<td>192.168.65.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>. . 007A1378 ESTABLISHED 3015</td>
<td>192.168.65.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>JCKTE#G2 0192 007CAD90 ESTABLISHED 3689</td>
<td>::FFFF:192.168.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. 00000000 ESTABLISHED 24233</td>
<td>::FFFF:192.168.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>LABD0623 0205 007FF70B ESTABLISHED 1831</td>
<td>192.168.201.201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>LABD0624 01F2 007FF210 ESTABLISHED 1832</td>
<td>192.168.201.201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>LABD0625 020F 007FF708 ESTABLISHED 1830</td>
<td>192.168.201.201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>LABD0628 0234 007FF290 ESTABLISHED 3608</td>
<td>192.168.27.141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>MVSIFSC 001E 007C8718 ESTABLISHED 1753</td>
<td>::FFFF:192.168.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>. . 007C8400 ESTABLISHED 1975</td>
<td>::FFFF:192.168.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>. . 007C826B ESTABLISHED 3321</td>
<td>::FFFF:192.168.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>M81ADIST 00F3 007B0658 ESTABLISHED 5151</td>
<td>192.168.10.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**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 TCPIP,,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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cmd</th>
<th>DevName</th>
<th>DevType</th>
<th>DevStatus</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>LOOPBACK</td>
<td>LOOPBACK</td>
<td>READY</td>
<td>LOOPBACK</td>
<td>LOOPBACK</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>LOOPBACK6</td>
<td>LOOPBACK6</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>OSD12</td>
<td>MPCIPA</td>
<td>READY</td>
<td>OSA</td>
<td>IPAQENET</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>IUTIQDFF</td>
<td>MPCIPA</td>
<td>READY</td>
<td>HIPERLFF</td>
<td>IPAQIDIO</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>OSD53</td>
<td>MPCIPA</td>
<td>READY</td>
<td>0SA53LNK</td>
<td>IPAQENET</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0SAQDIO26</td>
<td>IPAQENET6</td>
<td>READY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- ---Ready-- --Paging-- --Common--
  CPU 100%  ENQ NoSMF ASIDs 24  Slots 39% ECSA 75%  
  LCPU 45%  RES NoWTO Tasks 24  Rate  1 ESQA 94%  
  Spool 81%  NoDMP NoTAP  

---------------
Jobname GREZ99  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   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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intervention required on 2 TAPE devices.</td>
<td>ACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTOs requiring replies is 42</td>
<td>ACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enqueue conflicts are causing 1 jobs to wait.</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The JES2 input queue has 3 jobs held due to duplicate jobnames.</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are 4 jobs waiting for classes X,S.</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO buffers are queued on 6 EXTENDED CONSOLES.</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No PRINT devices require attention.</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spool volume SPL44A extension 0 is 54.4% full.</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spool volume SPL44B extension 1 is 52.6% full.</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMF recording 35% used. Dsn=SYS1.MAN1</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data Group</th>
<th>MsgLvl</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Stat</th>
<th>RemDup</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY</td>
<td>System activity</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALERTs</td>
<td>MVS exception alerts</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTinfo</td>
<td>Partition information</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>HARDWARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLEXSys</td>
<td>Sysplex systems</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>SYSPLEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>WTO reply required messages</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>SYSPLEX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

```plaintext
// JOB CARD
// SET PROGRAM=GSVUEZT
// SET EZLOAD= 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 work files
// EXEC EZTR EXEC PGM=&PROGRAM
// STEPLIB DD DSN=&EZLOAD,DISP=SHR
// DD DSN=&SYSVLOAD,DISP=SHR
// PANDD DD DSN=&EZTMAC,DISP=SHR
// SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=
// SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=
// SMFIN DD DISP=SHR, DSN=&SMFIN
// ETVFM DD UNIT=&WRKUNIT, SPACE=(CYL,(&WRKSPACE,&WRKSPACE))
// ERRORS DD SYSOUT=
// REPORTS DD SYSOUT=
// SYSPRT DD *
// LIST ON NOMACRO
%DISKSTAT TOP 20
```
Canned Report Keywords

All canned reports shipped with CA SYSVIEW support the following keyword parameters:

EACH
Determined 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:

```plaintext
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
---- -------- -------- -------- ------
C00N DFHMBSR      ASRA        10
C00N DFHMBSR      ASRA        10
C00N DFHMBSD      AMB2        2
DOIN VPSJEG2      ATNE        1
MP30 PR3SIRDMS    ASRA        1
MP30 PR3SIRDMS    ASRA        1
TR64 PGLC         ASRA        1
TR64 PGLC         ASRA        1
TR64 PGLC         ASRA        1
TR64 PGLC         ASRA        1
TR64 PGB5         ASRA        1
TR64 PGB5         ASRA        1
TR64 PGB5         ASRA        1
TR64 PGB5         ASRA        1
TR65 PGB5         ASRA        1
TR65 PGB5         ASRA        1
TR65 PGB5         ASRA        1
TR65 PGB5         ASRA        1
TR65 PGB5         ASRA        1
```

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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
```
### Sample Output from Canned Reports

The following is a sample CICS Program Usage Summary report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Use Count</th>
<th>% of All</th>
<th>AVG Time</th>
<th>AVG CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XMLDOC</td>
<td>271,528</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLDYN</td>
<td>41,175</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>3.232</td>
<td>0.227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@IAESYNC</td>
<td>38,927</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.301</td>
<td>0.129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN2STDAT</td>
<td>16,013</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.059</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFHCCNV</td>
<td>10,158</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>443.281</td>
<td>0.121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN25GET</td>
<td>9,211</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.095</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN25PSGS</td>
<td>7,003</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.095</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN25PGMS</td>
<td>6,116</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1104.373</td>
<td>0.712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPEHESY2</td>
<td>5,680</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>174.713</td>
<td>11.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFHICNV</td>
<td>5,274</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.008</td>
<td>1.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN25LGET</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>7.852</td>
<td>1.365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC00DISP</td>
<td>4,152</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.008</td>
<td>1.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN2595GP</td>
<td>3,616</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.297</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN25AAKE</td>
<td>3,368</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.136</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFHIMERS</td>
<td>2,663</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.576</td>
<td>1.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR3MAINX</td>
<td>2,061</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.795</td>
<td>4.936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP3955R</td>
<td>1,964</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>72.566</td>
<td>10.444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN25SER1</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.625</td>
<td>0.669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN255ACO</td>
<td>1,684</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>283.718</td>
<td>24.308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN255KEP</td>
<td>1,684</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.991</td>
<td>0.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN255CRC</td>
<td>1,683</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.123</td>
<td>1.254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DQOLEPR</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>7.620</td>
<td>1.091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN255KBE</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.149</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPOFFAX</td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.847</td>
<td>0.097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFHICMB</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>68.095</td>
<td>37.991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFHICMBC</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>4.968</td>
<td>0.124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFHICMBX</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>16.214</td>
<td>0.263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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:

```plaintext
LIST OFF
%CICSSTAT
```

The following is a sample CICS Statistics Summary report:

```
+--------------------------------+---------------+----------------+-----------------------------------+----------------+-------------------+--------+----------------+----------------+-------------+----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOBNAME</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>JOBNAME</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>JOBNAME</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>JOBNAME</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPCDEVL</td>
<td>4772 8.274</td>
<td>A02ICSTT</td>
<td>4739 5.343</td>
<td>TOPCQAQA</td>
<td>4727 6.677</td>
<td>TOPCDEV3</td>
<td>2391 11.962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 08:57</td>
<td>2008/03/04 08:57</td>
<td>2008/03/04 08:57</td>
<td>2008/03/04 08:57</td>
<td>2008/03/04 08:57</td>
<td>2008/03/04 08:57</td>
<td>2008/03/04 08:57</td>
<td>2008/03/04 08:57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From: 2008/03/04 08:57</td>
<td>To: 2008/03/05 07:32</td>
<td>Interval Start: 2008/03/04 00:00</td>
<td>Order by: TRANUSE D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDERBY</td>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>Statistics Summary of File Usage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECTYPE</td>
<td>The record type containing the SYSVIEW SMF data.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default: 255</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDERBY</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default: USE D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>Used to restrict the number of lines of output for each time interval.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default: 99999999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSNNAME</td>
<td>Used to filter by data set name.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default: * (an asterisk), which selects all data sets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  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: USE D

FILE      FILE        FILE        FILE        FILE        FILE
ID        USE       UPDATES    READNUPD    READUPDT     DELETES      ADDS       BROWSE      SPLITS    I/O TIME
--------  ----------- ----------- ----------- ----------- ----------- ----------- ----------- ----------- -----------
PROTSYM   392,746    0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.09
IDSTAOBJ  66,530     0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.18
IDSTASRC  55,473     0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.03
ADROUT    12,964     0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.13
ADRLIB    5,961      0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.17
IDOWV     4,474      0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.38
IDDAT     4,367      0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.01
EHRP30    3,539      0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.02
ADRPNL    1,273      0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.01
IDSTAPNL  1,187      0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.02
IDSASOBJ  62         0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.04
MP3TMP1   55         0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.00
IDSASPNL  17         0          0          0          0          0          0          0          0.02
MP3TMP3   13         0          0          12         1          0          0          0          0.82
MP3TMP2   11         0          0          11         0          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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>% USE</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>% USE</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>% USE</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>% USE</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>% USE</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>% USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 09:00</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 10:00</td>
<td>2,581</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>2,217</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 11:00</td>
<td>3,786</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>3,140</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 12:00</td>
<td>1,728</td>
<td>.47</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 13:00</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>.76</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 14:00</td>
<td>3,184</td>
<td>.88</td>
<td>2,898</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 15:00</td>
<td>5,224</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>4,669</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/04 16:00</td>
<td>1,337</td>
<td>.37</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER ID</th>
<th>TRAN TOTAL</th>
<th>TRAN TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN TRAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCTCONN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>TWBA</td>
<td>1238.391</td>
<td>4.181</td>
<td>0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>VTAT</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADHPU01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IS31</td>
<td>0.152</td>
<td>0.152</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>IS91</td>
<td>0.331</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SCFD</td>
<td>0.300</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>S041</td>
<td>0.408</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S041</td>
<td>0.872</td>
<td>0.872</td>
<td>0.058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADROPS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IDLX</td>
<td>0.136</td>
<td>0.136</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SCFD</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>0.018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLTR01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CESF</td>
<td>0.382</td>
<td>0.382</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>DQIN</td>
<td>0.677</td>
<td>0.153</td>
<td>0.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DQRY</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S041</td>
<td>14.347</td>
<td>10.221</td>
<td>12.211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>902</td>
<td>SCFD</td>
<td>3.784</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>930</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADMINISTRATOR</th>
<th>TRANSACTION CODES</th>
<th>PROGRAM NAME</th>
<th>TRANSACTION COUNT</th>
<th>AVG D.B. CALLS PER TRANSACTION</th>
<th>TOTAL TRANSACTION D.B. CALLS</th>
<th>AVG. MRR SECONDS PER TRANSACTION</th>
<th>AVG. CPU SECONDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>ADDPART</td>
<td>DFSSAM04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.077733</td>
<td>0.002369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>IVTNV</td>
<td>DFSIVP2</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>48.558905</td>
<td>0.000505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>PART</td>
<td>DFSSAM02</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.261262</td>
<td>0.000801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>42.695761</td>
<td>0.001357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interval</th>
<th>READY AVG</th>
<th>READY MAX</th>
<th>IN AVG</th>
<th>IN MAX</th>
<th>OUT AVG</th>
<th>OUT MAX</th>
<th>WAIT AVG</th>
<th>WAIT MAX</th>
<th>BATCH AVG</th>
<th>STC AVG</th>
<th>TSO AVG</th>
<th>TSO MAX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/25 06:00</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>253.6</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>252.2</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/25 07:00</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>263.4</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>248.8</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/29 08:00</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>255.6</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/29 09:00</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>146.8</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>279.3</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:** 999999999

To create the Device Activity report, use this DEVSTAT code:

```devstat
LIST OFF
%DEVSTAT TOP 30
```
The following is a sample Device Activity report:

```
2008/05/20 08:08   CA SYSVIEW 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE ID</th>
<th>DEVICE SSCH</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>SERVTIME</th>
<th>CONNECT</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>DISC</th>
<th>%BUSY</th>
<th>DELAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A018</td>
<td>586,583</td>
<td>6.81</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2679</td>
<td>567,973</td>
<td>6.57</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2365</td>
<td>492,651</td>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211A</td>
<td>399,333</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E32</td>
<td>230,613</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2126</td>
<td>222,787</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2307</td>
<td>191,446</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9002</td>
<td>108,141</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>49.34</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>48.80</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9003</td>
<td>108,803</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9031</td>
<td>88,287</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23D9</td>
<td>85,647</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E4F</td>
<td>79,565</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2366</td>
<td>77,257</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2447</td>
<td>74,329</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A011</td>
<td>70,286</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E1E</td>
<td>63,606</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B01</td>
<td>44,182</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280E</td>
<td>43,367</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E38</td>
<td>35,428</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2105</td>
<td>31,546</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3408</td>
<td>27,140</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342S</td>
<td>27,140</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24AC</td>
<td>24,079</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26C9</td>
<td>22,031</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2083</td>
<td>21,767</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E54</td>
<td>21,636</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2363</td>
<td>20,955</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280B</td>
<td>19,495</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23F6</td>
<td>19,414</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>5.52</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E10</td>
<td>19,183</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**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:

```plaintext
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 | DEVI | SSCH | DEVICE | DEVICE | DEVICE | DEVICE | DEVICE | DB
--------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------
DCMQAD  | 567,973 | 6.57  | 1.13   | 0.65   | 0.45   | 0.03   | 0.75   | 0.00 |
DCMQAA  | 492,651  | 4.66  | 1.52   | 1.21   | 0.22   | 0.18   | 0.71   | 0.00 |
MVC43   | 399,333  | 3.58  | 0.79   | 0.51   | 0.25   | 0.04   | 0.28   | 0.00 |
RTMN02  | 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 |
SI6002  | 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   | 0.28   | 0.08   | 0.16   | 0.00 |
MVR14A  | 74,320   | 0.86  | 2.44   | 1.97   | 0.39   | 0.08   | 0.21   | 0.05 |
MV5010  | 63,666   | 0.74  | 1.90   | 1.60   | 0.28   | 0.19   | 0.14   | 0.01 |
SPL40   | 44,182   | 0.51  | 1.82   | 0.70   | 0.27   | 0.85   | 0.09   | 0.00 |
CTLO22  | 43,367   | 0.50  | 1.21   | 0.43   | 0.76   | 0.02   | 0.06   | 0.01 |
RTMN01  | 35,428   | 0.41  | 0.53   | 0.26   | 0.23   | 0.04   | 0.02   | 0.03 |
SPL44T  | 31,546   | 0.37  | 1.48   | 0.91   | 0.21   | 0.27   | 0.05   | 0.00 |
MV5031  | 24,879   | 0.28  | 1.09   | 0.54   | 0.22   | 0.33   | 0.03   | 0.00 |
SPL44C  | 22,831   | 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 |
DCMP08  | 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 |
DCMP09  | 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   | 5.87   | 0.64   | 0.04   | 0.08   | 0.00 |
AUTMN4  | 10,952   | 0.13  | 1.68   | 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 |
JECCK5  | 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 DSNAME, EXCP, INPUT, or OUTPUT.

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 Non-VSAM Data Set Activity report, use this DSNSTAT code:

%DSNSTAT TOP 30

The following is a sample report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset Name</th>
<th>Total EXCP</th>
<th>Input EXCP</th>
<th>Output EXCP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APCDA1.BMS.CKPT</td>
<td>34,485,362</td>
<td>34,483,742</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSPROG.OPSMS.USER.REXX</td>
<td>1,359,545</td>
<td>1,359,545</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.A01797</td>
<td>482,262</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>482,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.STEPLIB.CAILIB</td>
<td>158,702</td>
<td>158,702</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIST.CAGJG0.SQCLIB</td>
<td>155,920</td>
<td>155,920</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.LXX</td>
<td>104,537</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.PROCLIB</td>
<td>59,499</td>
<td>59,140</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.IXX757</td>
<td>50,234</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTM.QA.SYSV771.PARMLIB</td>
<td>45,278</td>
<td>45,278</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCHMC.JSKVIEW.SAR0BASE.D00000001</td>
<td>33,875</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYS1.SMFDATA.MS032564.T0624A1</td>
<td>27,073</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYS1.SMFDATA.MS032564.T0624P1</td>
<td>27,073</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTM.QA.SYSV771.PROFILE</td>
<td>26,053</td>
<td>26,053</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.IXX796</td>
<td>23,519</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPSQA.OPST.CPM.REXX</td>
<td>21,603</td>
<td>21,603</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.IXX795</td>
<td>18,654</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BST.SASCDEV.LINKLIB</td>
<td>14,415</td>
<td>14,415</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCHMC.JSKVIEW.SAR0BASE.D00000B01</td>
<td>13,999</td>
<td>13,999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.IXX794</td>
<td>13,999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.IXX794</td>
<td>13,999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.IXX794</td>
<td>13,999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMQA.QAMUMF.CXX</td>
<td>10,471</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,471</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interval</th>
<th>PAGE IN</th>
<th>PAGE OUT</th>
<th>VIO IN</th>
<th>VIO OUT</th>
<th>SWAP IN</th>
<th>SWAP OUT</th>
<th>ACC IN</th>
<th>ACC OUT</th>
<th>MOVE IN</th>
<th>MOVE OUT</th>
<th>UIC IN</th>
<th>UIC OUT</th>
<th>UIC AVG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/25 06:00</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>21.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>13.66</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>2540</td>
<td>1886.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/25 07:00</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>26.23</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2540</td>
<td>2540</td>
<td>1963.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/03/29 08:00</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>528.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swap Reason</th>
<th>Swap Count</th>
<th>Swap Rate</th>
<th>Swap L-AUX</th>
<th>Swap P-EXT</th>
<th>Swap L-EXT</th>
<th>Swap Migrate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL OUTPUT WAIT</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL INPUT WAIT</td>
<td>5,660</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG WAIT</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETECTED WAIT</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCHANGE ON RECOMMENDATION VAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNILATERAL</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSITION TO NON-SWAPPABLE</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
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 DSNAME, 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:
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buffer Pool</th>
<th>Interval Start Date</th>
<th>Interval Start Time</th>
<th>Buffer Util %</th>
<th>Total Buffers</th>
<th>Lowest Buffers Available</th>
<th>No Buffers Available</th>
<th>Stealable Buffers</th>
<th>Dasd Writes</th>
<th>Dasd Reads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:15:07</td>
<td></td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>49961</td>
<td>49963</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:45:11</td>
<td></td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>49963</td>
<td>49963</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:15:07</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:45:11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>915</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:15:07</td>
<td></td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:45:11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:15:07</td>
<td></td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:45:11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interval Date</th>
<th>Interval Time</th>
<th>Suspend Count</th>
<th>Read Hits</th>
<th>Read Actives</th>
<th>Read Archives</th>
<th>Write Page-Ins</th>
<th>MAVRTU Delayed</th>
<th>LOGLOAD Checkpoint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:15:07</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>08:45:11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>09:00:07</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/04/14</td>
<td>09:15:11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  %SYSVDEF 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 MNS TRAN NOPRINT +
   ABS_ABNDPGM NOPRINT ABS_ABNDCODE
   TITLE 1 '             Sysview CICS Program  ABEND Summary'
   TITLE 2 'From:          ' LOW
   TITLE 3 'To:            ' HIGH
   TITLE 4 'Interval Start:' TITLE-TSTAMP
   HEADING MNS_TRAN ('TRAN' '----')
   HEADING ABS_ABNDPGM ('PROGRAM' '-------')
   HEADING ABS_ABNDCODE ('CICS' 'ABEND CODE' '-----')
   HEADING ABS_ABNDOCOD ('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.
SYSCVDEF Macro

The SYSCVDEF macro provides common definitions for global variables that various utility macros and subroutines use. SYSCVDEF includes the SMF record definitions needed by the canned reports. Invoke it as the first noncomment statement in the CA Easytrieve program.

The SYSCVDEF 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, "
**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 SMFHSI, 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.
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