This documentation and any related computer software help programs (hereinafter referred to as the "Documentation") is for the end user's informational purposes only and is subject to change or withdrawal by CA at any time.

This Documentation may not be copied, transferred, reproduced, disclosed, modified or duplicated, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of CA. This Documentation is confidential and proprietary information of CA and protected by the copyright laws of the United States and international treaties.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, licensed users may print a reasonable number of copies of the Documentation for their own internal use, and may make one copy of the related software as reasonably required for back-up and disaster recovery purposes, provided that all CA copyright notices and legends are affixed to each reproduced copy. Only authorized employees, consultants, or agents of the user who are bound by the provisions of the license for the Product are permitted to have access to such copies.

The right to print copies of the Documentation and to make a copy of the related software is limited to the period during which the applicable license for the Product remains in full force and effect. Should the license terminate for any reason, it shall be the user's responsibility to certify in writing to CA that all copies and partial copies of the Documentation have been returned to CA or destroyed.

EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE STATED IN THE APPLICABLE LICENSE AGREEMENT, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, CA PROVIDES THIS DOCUMENTATION "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT WILL CA BE LIABLE TO THE END USER OR ANY THIRD PARTY FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, FROM THE USE OF THIS DOCUMENTATION, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOST PROFITS, BUSINESS INTERRUPTION, GOODWILL, OR LOST DATA, EVEN IF CA IS EXPRESSLY ADVISED OF SUCH LOSS OR DAMAGE.

The use of any product referenced in the Documentation is governed by the end user's applicable license agreement.

The manufacturer of this Documentation is CA.

Provided with "Restricted Rights." Use, duplication or disclosure by the United States Government is subject to the restrictions set forth in FAR Sections 12.212, 52.227-14, and 52.227-19(c)(1) - (2) and DFARS Section 252.227-7014(b)(3), as applicable, or their successors.

All trademarks, trade names, service marks, and logos referenced herein belong to their respective companies.

Copyright © 2008 CA. All rights reserved.
CA Product References

This document references the following CA products:

- CA ® Workload Automation (CA WA)
- CA ® Workload Automation High Availability (CA WA High Availability)
- CA ® Workload Automation High Security (CA WA High Security)
- CA ® Workload Automation Desktop Client (CA WA Desktop Client)
- CA ® Workload Automation Web Client (CA WA Web Client)
- CA ® Workload Automation System Agent (CA WA System Agent)
- CA ® Workload Automation System Agent for z/OS (CA WA System Agent for z/OS)
- CA ® Workload Automation System Agent for i5/OS (CA WA System Agent for i5/OS)
- CA ® Workload Automation Application Services Agent (CA WA Application Services Agent)
- CA ® Workload Automation Web Services Agent (CA WA Web Services Agent)
- CA ® Workload Automation for Micro Focus Enterprise Server (CA WA for Micro Focus Enterprise Server)
- CA ® Workload Automation Database Agent (CA WA Database Agent)
- CA ® Workload Automation Business Agent for SAP Solutions (CA WA Business Agent for SAP Solutions)
- CA ® Workload Automation Business Agent for PeopleSoft Solutions (CA WA Business Agent for PeopleSoft Solutions)
- CA ® Workload Automation Business Agent for Oracle E-Business Suite (CA WA Business Agent for Oracle E-Business Suite)
- CA ® Alchemist

Contact Technical Support

For online technical assistance and a complete list of locations, primary service hours, and telephone numbers, contact Technical Support at http://ca.com/support.
# Contents

## Chapter 1: Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>About CA WA</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA WA Server</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA WA Desktop Client</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agents</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you are going to do</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduling Scenario</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduling steps</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information you need to work through this tutorial</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the examples in this tutorial</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 2: Define Your Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Define steps</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 1: Connect to the server using CA WA Desktop Client</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the default connection set at installation time</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2: Define an Application</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3: Schedule your Application using an Event</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding the relationship between Events and Applications</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defining the default Date-Time/Manual Event</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4: Define jobs in your Application</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding jobs to the workspace</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defining the relationships between jobs</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defining job details for each job</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5: Save the Application and upload it to the server</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6: Test what will run using Event simulation</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulate the Event’s next execution</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulate for Friday</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulate for the last workday of the month</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7: Test schedule criteria</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 3: Run Your Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triggering your Event manually</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 4: Monitor Your Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viewing your workload using subscription filters</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Controlling your Application .............................................................. 35
  Releasing your Application ............................................................. 35
Monitoring your Application ............................................................. 36
Controlling your jobs .............................................................. 37
  Displaying job details ................................................................. 37
  Handling submission errors ......................................................... 38
  Displaying job output ................................................................. 39
Using a custom view to monitor and control workload ..................... 39
  Creating a custom view ............................................................... 40
  Controlling jobs from a custom view ........................................... 41
  Controlling Applications from a custom view ................................ 42

Chapter 5: CA WA Desktop Client Tips 43
Using online help ............................................................................. 43
Adding a new server connection ...................................................... 44
Setting Application and job properties ............................................ 45
Moving perspective icons ................................................................. 46
Removing types of workload objects .............................................. 46
Moving views around ...................................................................... 47
Resetting your workspace .............................................................. 47

Index 49
Chapter 1: Introduction

CA WA provides distributed job scheduling and workload management across the enterprise. It is a simple, flexible, and powerful solution for enterprise application integration (EAI) and systems operations. Platform-independent as a result of its next-generation XML and JAVA architecture, CA WA functions across various server and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) platforms, including the following:

- UNIX
- Windows NT/2000/2003
- z/OS®
- IBM OS/400
- OpenVMS
- Compaq NSK
- SAP® R/3
- PeopleSoft
- Oracle

This guide is a tutorial for new users. It walks you through the process of defining, running, and monitoring your workload. Along the way, you will learn about key CA WA concepts.

About CA WA

Before you start this tutorial, ensure you have the following components.

CA WA Server

The CA WA server is installed on a Windows or UNIX server by your server administrator.

The server is the core of the CA WA system. It handles and directs all incoming communication from CA WA Desktop Client, agents, a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS), and a peer server in a high availability configuration.
CA WA Desktop Client

CA WA Desktop Client is installed on your personal computer.

CA WA Desktop Client is a graphical interface for defining, monitoring, and controlling enterprise workload. The interface lets you quickly drag-and-drop your way through workload definitions, manage calendars, and monitor and control batch workload, regardless of the operating system. A CA WA system can have many CA WA Desktop Clients.

CA WA Desktop Client also includes the administrator's tools for setting up security, configuring CA WA server parameters and agent parameters, monitoring messages sent from the server, and diagnosing problems with the CA WA solution.

**Note:** If CA WA Desktop Client is not installed on your computer, ask your server administrator for the CA WA DVD. You can also download the CA WA Desktop Client setup file from the CA Support Online website ([http://ca.com/support](http://ca.com/support)).

Agents

Agents are installed on various servers by your CA WA administrator or agent administrator.

Agents are applications that extend batch workload across multiple operating systems. Agents run batch workload and monitor its progress. They communicate with the CA WA server through TCP/IP.

When your administrator installs the server, a default CA WA System Agent automatically gets installed on the same computer as the server. For example, if your administrator installs the server on Windows 2000, a CA WA System Agent automatically gets installed on the same computer. The default agent is often used to verify the installation.

What you are going to do

In this tutorial, you will use CA WA to schedule and run six jobs on the same computer. All jobs will run the same batch file or script.
Scheduling Scenario

The following flowchart represents the jobs you will set up:

- The names of the jobs are A, B, C, D, E, and F.
- Arrows indicate relationships between jobs. For example, A is the predecessor for B and C. When A completes successfully, the CA WA server releases B and C.
- The run frequencies of each job are as follows: A, B, C, and D run daily; E runs on Friday and F runs on the last workday of the month.
What you are going to do

Scheduling steps

This tutorial guides you through the three steps you will use to schedule workload with CA WA.

Information you need to work through this tutorial

Before you connect to the CA WA server, obtain the following information from your server administrator:

- User Name — Your server user name.
- Password — The password for your server user name.
- The name of the default agent installed with the server. For this tutorial, you will use the default agent to run your jobs. The name of the default agent is AGENT. However, your server administrator may have changed the default name when installing the server.
  
You can use another agent instead of the default agent. Ensure that you have the name of the agent that is installed on the computer where you will run your jobs.

- The directory in which the server is installed. For this tutorial, you will use the test command file or script installed with the server.

  If you are using another agent to run your jobs, ensure that you have the full path to the command file, script, or command your jobs will run.

Using the examples in this tutorial

In this guide, we use the default agent to run sample workload. Ensure you know the directory in which the CA WA server is installed.
Windows examples

If the CA WA server and its default agent are running on a Windows computer, follow the Windows examples in this guide.

You will need the path to the sample Windows command file installed with the server. This command file displays the arguments entered for the echo command. The default path to the file is

`installDir\Resources\TestScripts\echo.bat`

where `installDir` is the directory in which the server is installed.

The command file is also on the Documentation CD. If you do not have the Documentation CD, using a text editor, create your own test file with

`echo %*`

and save the file in a directory you have access to on the agent computer.

UNIX examples

If the CA WA server and its default agent are running on a UNIX computer, follow the UNIX examples in this guide.

You will need the path to the sample UNIX script installed with the server. This script displays the arguments entered for the echo command. The default path to the script is

`installDir/Resources/TestScripts/echo.sh`

where `installDir` is the directory in which the server is installed.

The script is also on the Documentation CD. If you do not have the Documentation CD, using a text editor, create your own test script with

`echo $*`

and save the file in a directory you have access to on the agent computer.
Chapter 2: Define Your Workload

This section contains the following topics:

Define steps (see page 14)
Step 1: Connect to the server using CA WA Desktop Client (see page 15)
Step 2: Define an Application (see page 16)
Step 3: Schedule your Application using an Event (see page 17)
Step 4: Define jobs in your Application (see page 20)
Step 5: Save the Application and upload it to the server (see page 27)
Step 6: Test what will run using Event simulation (see page 28)
Step 7: Test schedule criteria (see page 30)
Define steps

1. Connect to ESP Server using ESP Desktop Client
2. Define an Application
3. Schedule your Application using an Event
4. Define jobs in your Application
5. Save the Application and upload it to ESP Server
6. Test what will run using Event simulation
7. Test schedule criteria

Run your workflow

Monitor your workflow
Step 1: Connect to the server using CA WA Desktop Client

You define, monitor, and control workload using CA WA Desktop Client. CA WA Desktop Client has four main components named perspectives: Define, Monitor, Services, and Admin. Other perspectives are SAP Tools and CLI. Depending on your account permissions, you may not have access to all of the perspectives.

Use the Define perspective to define your workload. The Define perspective lets you create graphical representations of jobs and their relationships and define detailed scheduling requirements for jobs.

Using the default connection set at installation time

1. Open CA WA Desktop Client in one of the following ways:
   - Select Start, Programs, CA, WA Desktop Client, CA WA Desktop Client.
   - Double-click the CA Workload Automation Desktop Client icon on your desktop.

2. In the Connect to Server dialog, enter your user name and password, and then click Connect.

3. In the Welcome Screen, click the Define icon.
   The Define perspective appears.
Step 2: Define an Application

To set up the scheduling scenario in this tutorial, you will first define an Application. When you have defined this Application, you will schedule an Event to run the Application at 4 p.m. daily. Then, you will define the six jobs in the Application.

An Application consists of one or more jobs. A job can be an executable file, a task representing a manual process, or a database query. Two examples of executable files are command files and UNIX scripts.

Usually, jobs in an Application are related. For example, all of your payroll jobs may be in one Application. An Application may contain jobs that run on the same platform or it may have jobs that run on different platforms.

To define a new Application

1. Open the Define perspective.
2. In the Application Workspace view, right-click the CA WA server you want to create the Application on, then select New.

   The Application properties dialog opens.
3. In the Name field, enter a name for your Application. For this tutorial, enter `quick_name` where `name` is your first name.

   Usually, you will choose a name to reflect the line of business, such as Payroll, Inventory, Housekeeping, or Order_Processing.

   There are few limitations on Application names. For security reasons, your server administrator can restrict the Application names you can use.

   - The name is not case sensitive; the name automatically enters in uppercase letters.
   - Do not use special characters (such as punctuation marks, brackets, and spaces). To enter a name with more than one word, you can use an underscore to separate the words.
   - You can choose a name with up to 128 characters.

   **Note:** Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory.
4. Select Wait for previous generation.

   Each time an Application runs, the server creates a unique instance named a generation and assigns the next sequential generation number for that Application. In many cases, you may want one generation to complete before the next one begins. For example, you may not want to process Tuesday’s payroll until Monday’s payroll is complete.

   In this tutorial, each time your Application is scheduled, it must wait for all previous generations of the Application to complete before it starts processing.
5. In the Agent field, select the agent that will run all jobs in the Application.
   For this tutorial, if you are using the default agent installed with the server, select AGENT. If your server administrator specified another name for the default agent, select that name instead.
   If you are using an agent other than the default, select that agent name.

6. Click OK.
   The Application properties dialog closes and your Application workspace appears.

More information:

Setting Application and job properties (see page 45)

Step 3: Schedule your Application using an Event

The CA WA server uses an Event to determine when and how often to run an Application. Most Events are scheduled Events. An Application with a scheduled Event runs according to a specified date and time. You can also run an Application by triggering the Event manually or triggering the Event by a particular condition (such as a file being created).

Understanding the relationship between Events and Applications

The following diagram shows the relationship between an Event, an Application definition, and an active Application. An Event named CYBER.PAYROLL is scheduled at 4 p.m. each day to run the Payroll Application. The Payroll Application definition includes six Windows jobs. Some of these jobs run daily, one job runs weekly, and one job runs monthly. When you schedule an Event, the CA WA server determines which jobs should be selected to run that day.
This diagram shows the four jobs that run daily in the active Payroll Application.

---

**Defining the default Date-Time/Manual Event**

When you define a new Application in the Define perspective, the CA WA server defines a default Date-Time/Manual Event that lets you schedule the Application or run the Application manually.

For this tutorial, you will schedule the Event to run the Application at 4 p.m. daily.

1. In your Application’s Event Triggers workspace, double-click the Event, or right-click the Event and select Edit.
   
   The Event Trigger Properties dialog opens.

   For this tutorial, we will use the default Event properties:

   - **Event Prefix (your server user ID)**
     
     An Event name has two parts: a prefix and a descriptive name.
     
     The prefix lets you group Events. You can list Events based on their prefix. For example, all of your production Events could have a PROD (or PRODUCTION) prefix and all of your test Events could have a TEST prefix.
     
     You can choose a prefix with up to 32 characters. CA WA Desktop Client converts the prefix to uppercase.
Step 3: Schedule your Application using an Event

- **Event Name** (your Application name)
  - The Event Name must be unique. Usually, this name will be the same as your Application name.
  - You can choose a name with up to 128 characters. The server converts this name to uppercase.

- **Specify Calendars**
  - This Event does not require a special calendar definition. If you do not specify a calendar, the server uses the SYSTEM calendar, which is the default calendar for storing scheduling terms unique to your installation.

- **Specify Application to run** (your Application name)
  - The Event runs the Application it is defined for.

2. From the left pane, click Schedule.
   - The Schedule dialog opens.

3. Click Add Schedule.
   - A new schedule criteria entry appears.

4. In the When field, type **4pm daily**.
   - **Note:** You can use uppercase or lowercase. Do not use periods (a.m. or p.m.).
   - You can also use the Schedule event dialog to specify your scheduling criteria.
     a. In the When field, click the ellipses (...).
        - The Schedule event dialog opens.
     b. If not already selected, select Use generated statement.
     c. Select the appropriate phrase or term in the order you want it to appear in your schedule statement.
     d. In the Schedule event dialog, click OK.
        - The Schedule event dialog closes and your schedule criteria appears in the Schedule dialog.

5. In the Schedule dialog, click OK.
   - Your Event is now defined to run the Application at 4 p.m. daily.

**Note:** For more information on scheduling criteria, see the *Define Perspective Help*. 
Step 4: Define jobs in your Application

The Application workspace in the Define perspective has a Workload Objects palette containing an icon for each job type you can define in an Application. Use the workspace to create a workload diagram, which is a graphical representation of the jobs in your Application.

For this tutorial, use one of the following icons to create your workload depending on the computer your agent is installed on.

![Windows](image)

![UNIX](image)

You can customize the Workload Objects palette to show only the workload objects you need.

**More information:**

[Removing types of workload objects](page 46)

Adding jobs to the workspace

1. Drag and drop the Windows or UNIX icon from the Workload Objects palette to the Application workspace.

   An icon representing the job appears in the Application workspace. The job is assigned a default job name (for example, UNIX_0).

2. Add another five Windows or UNIX jobs onto the workspace in positions similar to the diagram shown below.

   For example,
   - If a job must run after another job, place it below that job on the workspace.
   - If a job can run at the same time as another job, place it beside that job on the workspace.

   **Note:** You don’t need to click the icon on the job palette again. Simply click the mouse as many times as necessary on the workspace and CA WA Desktop Client will place the same icon there until you choose another type. When you select an item from the Workload Objects palette, it remains selected until you select another item.

   Don’t worry about the layout; you will use an icon later to tidy it.
Defining the relationships between jobs

The next step is to draw lines to represent the dependencies between the jobs in your Application.

1. Click the Dependencies icon in the toolbar.
   - Your cursor displays as a single link chain. You will use it to create relationships between jobs by connecting them with lines.

2. Click the Windows_0 or UNIX_0 job in your Application and hold the left mouse button.

3. Drag the mouse from the selected job to the second job (its successor) in your workload (for example, between Windows_0 and Windows_1).
   - A line appears indicating the job’s dependency.

4. Release the left mouse button.

5. Click and drag the mouse to draw lines from each of the jobs to their successors. Repeat this step until you have drawn all the dependencies.
Your diagram should look like one of the following diagrams:

6. Click the Layout icon in the toolbar.
   Your Application and its job dependencies are shown in an organized layout.

**Defining job details for each job**

Now you will specify details for each of the jobs in your Application. For each job, you will specify the following:

- The job name
- The job’s run frequency (when the job is to run)
- The command file or script to run

**Note:** You do not have to specify the agent name in the job definition because you set a default agent for all jobs in this Application when you defined the Application properties.

**Note:** The defaults you define in the Application properties apply to all jobs in the Application, regardless of job type. If you want to specify a default for a particular job type, use job defaults instead.

For this tutorial, you will start by specifying the job details for the first job.
Open the job definition dialog

Double-click the first job (Windows_0 in this example) in your workload diagram, or right-click the job and select Edit.

The job definition dialog opens.

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory. An error message appears at the top of the dialog until all required fields are filled in.

Name the job

In the Name field, type **A** as the name of the job you are defining. Job names are not case sensitive.

The job icon takes the name you enter here.

Usually, the job name reflects the command file or script you are running. Job names must be unique in an Application, although you can use a qualifier to distinguish same-named jobs. Job names are limited to 128 characters and qualifiers are limited to 64 characters.

Specify when a job is to run

In the Run frequency section, leave the default run statement.

By default, all jobs in the Application are set to run daily.

Later, you will specify different run frequencies for some of the jobs in the Application.
Step 4: Define jobs in your Application

Specify command file or script to run

To specify a command file for Windows workload

1. In the Command to run field, type

   \texttt{installDir\Resources\TestScripts\echo.bat}

   where \texttt{installDir} is the directory in which the CA WA server is installed.

   If the command file is located in another directory, type that path instead.

   \textbf{Note:} If your path has spaces, enclose the path with double quotes.

   You can also browse for the file using the Command Browser.

2. Click OK.

To specify a script for UNIX workload

By default, Run a script is selected in the Specify action to take section.

1. In the Script/command name field, type

   \texttt{installDir/Resources/TestScripts/echo.sh}

   where \texttt{installDir} is the directory in which the server is installed.

   If the file is located in another directory, type that path instead.

   You can also browse for the file using the Script/Command Browser.

2. Click OK.

Repeat steps for other jobs

When you have finished defining job A, repeat the steps for B, C, D, E, and F. Use the following chart as a guide when defining the job name and run frequency for each of your jobs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Name</th>
<th>Run Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>last workday of month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of the jobs in this Application will run the same batch or script file as A.
Specifying different run frequencies for jobs E and F

By default, jobs are set to run daily. In this tutorial, you will specify different run frequencies for jobs E and F.

**To specify the run frequency for E**

1. In the Run frequency section, clear Use Application-level defaults.
2. In the When field for the existing run frequency, type *friday*.
   - This information is not case sensitive. The CA WA server understands many common scheduling terms. For terms that are unique to your organization, you can create holiday and special-day definitions and add them to the server's vocabulary.
   - **Note:** For more information on scheduling criteria, see the Define Perspective Help.
3. Click OK.

**To specify the run frequency for F**

1. In the Run frequency section, clear Use Application-level defaults.
2. In the When field for the existing run frequency, click the ellipses (...).
   - The Run dialog opens.
3. Select the appropriate phrase or term in the order you want it to appear in your Run statement.
   - To specify last workday of month in the Run dialog, do the following:
     a. Select Use generated statement.
     b. In the Occurrences section, clear Every, then select Last.
     c. In the Type of Day section, select workday.
     d. In the Period section, select month.
     - *last workday of month* appears in the Use generated statement field.
     e. Click OK.
   - **Note:** You can also type the run frequency for the job in the When field. For example, if a job runs on the last workday of the month, type *last workday of month*

**Note:** Click Show in calendar and select a month and year to view when the job will run based on its run frequencies.
Later, you will learn how to test different criteria to see how the server interprets them. You can define a single condition or you can create a list of conditions under which a job should run or not run. Each run frequency appears as a RUN statement followed by the conditions under which the job runs.

**Passing arguments to job D**

The CA WA server gives you powerful substitution capabilities through symbolic variables. When the server encounters a symbolic variable, it substitutes the current value of that variable. For example, you can use symbolic variables to define date parameters, specify job names, define job dependencies, pass arguments to scripts, and so on. The server has several built-in symbolic variables you can use in your Applications. You can also define and use your own symbolic variables.

For this tutorial, you will pass three server built-in date variables as an argument string of positional parameters to a command file or script. When the command file or script runs, it simply echoes the resolved values of these three variables. Later, you will learn how you can view the resolved variables directly from CA WA Desktop Client.

**To specify arguments for job D**

1. Double-click D in your workload diagram, or right-click D and select Edit. The job definition dialog opens.
2. In the Arguments to pass field, enter the following in uppercase:
   \%APPL\_SMM\%APPL\_SDD\%APPL\_SYY
   
   This string consists of three variables. It passes as a single argument to the command file. Each variable begins with the percent sign (%). The following table describes the variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%APPL_SMM</td>
<td>Number of month (for example, 09 for September)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%APPL_SDD</td>
<td>Number of day of month (for example, 19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%APPL_SYY</td>
<td>Last two digits of the year (for example, 06)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Click OK.
Step 5: Save the Application and upload it to the server

When you have finished specifying details for all of the jobs, you can save a backup copy of your Application file locally.

**To save the Application**
1. In the Application Workspace view, right-click your Application name and select Save As.
   The Save As dialog opens.
2. Browse to the directory in which you want to save your Application.
   By default, the CA WA server stores your Applications in
   \`installDir\plugins\com.cybermation.workloadeditor_2.0.0\Resources\`
   where `installDir` is the directory in which the CA WA Desktop Client is installed.
3. Ensure the File name field has `QUICK_NAME` where `NAME` is your first name.
4. Click Save.

For the server to process your Application, you must upload the Application to the server.

**To upload your Application**
1. Ensure all of your jobs are defined.
   No job should have a red box around it. If a red box surrounds a job, you may have omitted its command file name. Open the job definition dialog to ensure all of the necessary information is there.
2. In the Application Workspace view, click the Upload icon, or right-click your Application name and select Upload.
   **Note:** If Upload is not accessible, you are not connected. Reconnect to the server.
   The Upload Application To Repository dialog opens.
3. Click OK.
   A confirmation message appears in the Console View, which displays messages sent from the server, indicating that the Application is defined. The Event trigger icon in your Application workspace has a green box around it indicating that the Event is uploaded to the server.
   The Application is now uploaded and you have finished defining your Application. Your Application is stored in the server’s database.
Step 6: Test what will run using Event simulation

Use the simulation feature to see a graphical representation of an Application for particular schedule criteria. You can simulate an Event’s next execution, future execution, or past execution. Simulation helps you identify problems before an Application runs.

The schedule criteria you use for simulation are similar to those you use when you define job schedule criteria. You can use absolute dates (Nov 6, 2006), terms based on holiday or special-day definitions (Christmas less 1 workday), or more general terms (last workday of May).

For this scenario, you will simulate the following criteria for the Event:
- The Event’s next execution
- Friday
- Last workday of month

Simulate the Event’s next execution

The default criteria for simulation is the Event’s next scheduled execution or now if the Event is not scheduled. To simulate the Event’s next execution, you do not have to fill in any of the fields on the Simulate Event dialog.

1. In your Application’s Event Triggers workspace, right-click the Event trigger and select Simulate.
   The Simulate Event dialog opens.
2. Leave the Schedule criteria field blank.
   Your Event will simulate for the next scheduled execution.
3. Click OK.
   A graphical representation and a text-based representation of the Application appear. If the time is before 4 p.m., you will see which jobs are selected today. Otherwise, you will see which jobs will be selected the next day. E appears if it is Friday and F appears if it is the last workday of the month.
4. Click OK to close the simulation.
Simulate for Friday

1. In your Application’s Event Triggers workspace, right-click the Event trigger and select Simulate.
   The Simulate Event dialog opens.
2. In the Schedule criteria field, type friday.
   Your Event will simulate for the next occurrence of Friday.
3. Click OK.
   A graphical representation and a text-based representation of the Application appear. If Friday is the last workday of the month, you will see job F as well.
4. Click OK to close the simulation.

Simulate for the last workday of the month

Jobs in an Application may not require the same run frequency. When the CA WA server selects jobs for submission, it automatically checks if the jobs should inherit any relationships from other jobs.

The last workday of month schedule criteria could result in two different graphical representations.

1. In your Application’s Event Triggers workspace, right-click the Event trigger and select Simulate.
   The Simulate Event dialog opens.
2. In the Schedule criteria field, type last workday of month.
   You can also click the ellipses (...) to use the Simulate dialog to specify the job’s schedule criteria.
   Your Event will simulate for the next occurrence of the last workday of the month.
3. Click OK.
   After a status message appears, you will see both a graphical representation and a text-based representation of the Application.
   If the last workday of the month is not a Friday, job F will wait for D to complete before it runs. Five jobs will appear in the simulation. As you can see, the server automatically inherits job relationships.
   If the last workday of the month is a Friday, F will wait for E to complete before it runs. Six jobs will appear in the simulation.
4. Click OK to close the simulation.
Step 7: Test schedule criteria

Testing is useful when you want to see how the CA WA server interprets different scheduling terms and phrases. When you simulated your Event for the scheduling scenario, you might have wanted to determine a date when the last workday of the month is a Friday and a date when the last workday of the month is not a Friday.

You can determine such dates by testing schedule criteria.

To test schedule criteria

1. Click the Test icon in the toolbar.
   The Test Schedule Criteria dialog opens.
2. In the Use free format statement field, type the schedule criteria you want to test, such as last workday of month.
3. Click Test.
   The dates for the next 10 times the job will run appear in the Test Results text box.
   
   **Note:** To change the number of results shown, enter the number of results you want to see in the Display field.
4. Verify that the results are those you expected.
   If they are not, change the criteria to achieve the desired results and test again.
   
   **Note:** If you want to simulate your Event for other criteria, you can choose dates or terms from the Test results list. For example, you can see which jobs are selected when the last workday of the month is not a Friday by simulating your Event for October 31, 2006 (the last workday of October, which occurs on a Tuesday). To see which jobs are selected when the last workday of the month is a Friday, simulate your Event for September 29, 2006 (the last workday of September, which occurs on a Friday).
5. Click Close to close the Test Schedule Criteria dialog.

Next you will learn how to run your Application.
Chapter 3: Run Your Workload

When you have defined an Event in an Application and uploaded the Application to the CA WA server, the Application runs automatically according to the scheduling criteria or trigger specified in the Event.

In this tutorial, you defined a Date-Time/Manual Event to run your Application at 4 p.m. each day.

You will now learn how to run the Event immediately by manually triggering the Event. You will use the Define perspective to run your workload.
Triggering your Event manually

When triggering an Event manually, you can add a new scheduled Event. In this tutorial, instead of waiting until 4 p.m., you will learn how to add an Event to run the Application now as well as at 4 p.m. today. You will manually trigger the Event without affecting what is already scheduled.

**To manually trigger an Event**

1. Ensure that your Application is open in the Define perspective.
2. In your Application's Event Triggers workspace, right-click the Event trigger and select Trigger.
   The Trigger Event dialog opens.
3. Leave the Schedule criteria field blank.
   The Event will be triggered immediately.
4. Leave Add new scheduled Event as selected.
   The Event will run now in addition to its 4 p.m. schedule.
5. Select Submit Application on hold.
   The Application will not run until it is manually released. In this tutorial, you are holding the Application before its jobs start to run so that you can view the different job states when you monitor the workload.
6. Click OK to trigger the Event.

**Note:** You can also list and control Events from the Events view in the Services perspective. For more information on listing and controlling Events from the Services perspective, see the *Services Perspective Help*.

Next, you will learn how to view your Application as it is running.
Chapter 4: Monitor Your Workload

When you have triggered the Event to run your Application, you can monitor your Application's state, view its details and jobs, and issue commands against your Application. You will monitor your workload in the Monitor perspective.

This section contains the following topics:

- Viewing your workload using subscription filters (see page 34)
- Controlling your Application (see page 35)
- Monitoring your Application (see page 36)
- Controlling your jobs (see page 37)
- Using a custom view to monitor and control workload (see page 39)
Viewing your workload using subscription filters

The Monitor perspective organizes and displays Applications and their generations. To view Applications and their generations, you must subscribe to the Applications to receive the data from the CA WA server.

For this tutorial, you will subscribe to all active Applications (Applications that are not complete) on the server.

To view generations of an Application

1. In CA WA Desktop Client, click the Monitor icon.
   The Monitor perspective appears.

2. In the Application Monitor view, right-click the server connection name that contains your Application and click Subscribe Active to see all active Applications you have access to.
   A plus sign (+) appears beside the server connection name.

3. Click the + or double-click the server connection name.
   A list of all active Applications you have access to appears. Each Application displays as a folder labeled with the Application name and the number of generations that Application has.

4. Click the + or double-click the QUICK_NAME folder (where NAME is your name).
   The Application folder expands and a folder for each generation of this Application appears. Each generation is color-coded based on the Application's state.

5. Double-click the Application generation you want to view.
   A graphical view of your Application appears.

Next, you will learn how to manually release the Application to run the workload.
Controlling your Application

You can issue commands against an active Application (Applications that are not complete). For example, you can do the following:

- Hold an Application while it is running and stop further job submission in that Application.
- Release an Application that was triggered on hold.
- Insert jobs into the Application.
- Complete the Application. When you complete an Application, all jobs in the Application are considered to have executed even if they have not been submitted, have failed, or are still running.

To view a list of commands that you can issue against an active Application, right-click the Application generation in the Monitor perspective.

In this tutorial, you will release your Application.

Releasing your Application

In this tutorial, you selected Submit Application on hold when you triggered your Event. To run the Application, you must release it.

1. In the Monitor perspective's Application View, right-click the Application generation and select Release.
   The Release dialog opens.
2. Click OK to release the Application.
   The Application is released.

**Note:** Applications can be defined with the Hold on submission option selected in the Application properties. To run Applications that are defined on hold, you must also release them.
Monitoring your Application

The following is an example of an Application that is processing, as it appears in the Monitor perspective.

As the jobs in the Application pass through different states, the text below the job name indicates the job's state and the border surrounding the job icon changes color.

In the preceding example

- A and B are in the COMPLETE state.
  - **Note:** If A remains in an AGENTDOWN state, it means the agent is not running. Speak with your administrator.

- C is in an EXEC state. This state means the job is executing.

- D is in a PREDWAIT state. This state means it is waiting for the predecessor jobs (both B and C) to complete.
  - **Note:** If a job goes into a SUBERROR state, it usually means the path to the command file, script, or command is wrong.
Controlling your jobs

In addition to viewing and controlling your Applications, you can issue commands against a job. For example, you may need to view comments about a job, resubmit a failed job, reset a time dependency for a job, view a job's details (such as its start and end times and the path to its command file) or cancel (bypass) a job from the schedule.

To view a list of commands you can issue against a job, right-click the job in the Monitor perspective.

**Note:** You require the appropriate security permissions to issue commands against jobs. The commands you can issue depend on the workload object and its state.

In this tutorial, you will learn how to display a job's details, handle submission errors, and display a job's output.

Displaying job details

In the Monitor perspective's Application View, double-click job A, or right-click A and select Details.

The Details dialog opens.
Handling submission errors

If a job goes into a SUBERROR state, this indicates a submission error. The path to the command file, script, or command might be wrong. In the Monitor perspective, double-click the job. The Details dialog opens. If the Status field says File not found or Command file not found, the CA WA server could not find the file to run.

To correct a submission error

1. Right-click the job and select Reset Definition.
   The Reset Definition dialog opens.
2. In the Command to run field (Windows) or Script/command name field (UNIX), type the correct location of the script or command file. You can also click the browser icon to browse for the script or command file.
3. Click OK to save your changes.
   These changes are temporary. You can make your changes permanent by returning to the Define perspective, changing the job’s details, and re-uploading the Application.
4. Right-click the job and select Resubmit.
   The Resubmit dialog opens.
5. Click OK to resubmit the job.
   The job completes successfully.
Displaying job output

In this tutorial, job D echoes the CA WA server built-in variables that were passed as arguments to the batch file or script. The job's output is stored in a spool file. You can display the spool file in the Monitor perspective.

Depending on the type and version of the agent that runs the job, you can view the entire spool file, selected lines, or a number of lines you specify.

To view the spool file for job D
1. Right-click D and select Retrieve Spool File.
   The Retrieve Spool File dialog opens.
2. Since the file for D is very small, click Retrieve All to retrieve the entire spool file.
   The server displays the job's output in the dialog.
3. Review the output to see the resolved variables.
   You should see three numbers, representing the two-digit month, day, and year. For example, for a scheduled date of February 14, 2006, you should see 021406.
4. Click Close to close the dialog.

Using a custom view to monitor and control workload

CA WA provides custom views for monitoring and controlling your workload. You can also create your own text-based custom views to display only the information you want, in the format you want.

A custom view looks like a table; it contains rows and columns of information. While an Application's graphical view focuses on a particular generation of an Application, a custom view can span many different Applications. For example, CA WA provides a custom view named Failed, which displays all failed jobs regardless of the Application they belong to.
Creating a custom view

This section walks you through the process of creating a custom view that shows only the QUICK_NAME Application.

1. In the Monitor perspective, click the Custom Views tab.
   
   A list of custom views appear.

2. Click the Create a New Custom View icon.
   
   The Custom View Configuration dialog opens.

3. In the Custom view name field of the Presentation dialog, enter a name for your custom view. For this tutorial, type My Quick Application.

4. Click the double right arrow (>>) to select all fields for your display.
   
   All the fields in the Available fields list box moves into the Selected fields list box.

   Note: You can shorten a field name by entering an alias for the field name in the Alias column. For example, you can type gen # for Generation Number.

Sorting the information in your custom view

In this tutorial, you will sort the information in your custom view by generation number, and then by job name.

1. In the Presentation dialog, for the Generation Number field name, click in the Sort column and select Ascending.
   
   The information in your custom view will be sorted from the lowest Application generation number to the highest Application number.

2. For the Job Name field name, click in the Sort column and select Ascending.

   When the information in your custom view is sorted by Application generation number, the information will be sorted by job name alphabetically (from A to Z).

3. Click Apply.

   Note: When you have created your custom view, you can also click the column heading in your custom view to sort by that column. Sorting the information this way temporarily overrides the sort defined in the Custom View Configuration.
Filtering the information in your custom view

You will set up a filter to display only the QUICK_NAME Application. You build a filter using different fields and operators.

1. From the left pane, click Filter to open the Filter dialog.
2. Click Add.
3. In the Field Name field, click the down arrow and select Application Name.
4. In the Relationship field, click the down arrow and select Is.
5. Click in the Value column and type quick_name, where name is your name.
   The Application name is not case sensitive.
6. Click Apply.
   The completed filter criteria appear in the Result text box.
   Note: You can also click any area in the Criteria table outside of the selected row to apply your filter criteria.
7. Click OK.
   The Custom View Configuration dialog closes and your custom view is added to the Custom Views view.

Controlling jobs from a custom view

You can use the custom view to control jobs in Applications. Controlling jobs using the custom view is similar to controlling jobs using the graphical view. From a custom view, you can also locate a job in the graphical view.

1. Double-click My Quick Application in the Custom Views view to open the custom view you created.
2. In the custom view, right-click the job you want to control and select a command.
Controlling Applications from a custom view

You can also control Applications in a custom view.

1. Double-click My Quick Application in the Custom Views view to open the custom view you created.

2. In the custom view, right-click a job in the Application generation you want to control and select Application commands.

3. From the drop-down menu, select a command.
   For example, select Details to see the Application details.

You have now completed the Getting Started tutorial.

Note: To learn more about scheduling and running workload, see the Define Perspective Help and the Monitor Perspective Help.

The next chapter provides tips on using CA WA Desktop Client.
Chapter 5: CA WA Desktop Client Tips

This chapter describes tips you can use to customize CA WA Desktop Client.

This section contains the following topics:

- Using online help (see page 43)
- Adding a new server connection (see page 44)
- Setting Application and job properties (see page 45)
- Moving perspective icons (see page 46)
- Removing types of workload objects (see page 46)
- Moving views around (see page 47)
- Resetting your workspace (see page 47)

Using online help

While you are using CA WA Desktop Client, you can access the following help:

**Context-sensitive help**

Click the help icon (?) or press F1 to get help about a dialog, view, or page. A description appears along with links to related help topics.

**Task-based help**

From the Help menu, click Help Contents. You can access the following help books:

- Define Perspective Help
- Monitor Perspective Help
- Services Perspective Help
- SAP Tools Perspective Help
- CLI Perspective Help
- Admin Perspective Help

To navigate the Help, expand the topics in the Contents pane on the left side of the page, then click an entry to display its information.

Click the Index tab at the bottom of the left pane to display the Help Index. Enter a term in the text box and click Display to display matching index entries; click an index entry to display associated information.

To search the Help, enter a keyword or phrase in the Search field, then click GO to locate the specified text in the Help and display search results in context in the left pane. Click a result link in the left pane to open a topic.
Adding a new server connection

If you are not using the default server connection and your server connection is not listed in the Connection name field, you can add a new connection for your server.

1. Open CA WA Desktop Client.
2. In the Connect to server dialog, click Work Offline.
3. In the Welcome Screen, click the Define icon.
   The Define perspective opens.
4. Click the Connections icon.
   The Connections view opens.
5. Click the new connection icon.
   The New Connection dialog opens.
6. In the New Connection dialog, complete the following fields:
   - Connection name — Name for the server connection
   - IP address — Domain name or IP address of the server you want to connect to
   - Port number — Client port number for the server you want to connect to. The default is 7500.
   - User name — Your server user name. Your user name is automatically converted to uppercase.
   - Password — Your server password. This password is case sensitive.
   - Retry count — Number of times you want to try connecting to the server
   - Server type — Type of server you are connecting to. For this tutorial, select CA Workload Automation.

If you do not know the connection information, talk to your server administrator.

**Note:** For servers in high availability installations, when the Primary fails over, CA WA Desktop Client automatically connects to the Standby. CA WA Desktop Client notifies you of the switch from the Primary to Standby through a message in its Console View. To prevent automatic reconnection, select Prevent auto-connection on failover. This feature is useful if, for example, you are using manual failback and want to switch to a specific server.

7. Click Save and Connect.
   The new connection name appears in the Application Workspace view.
Note: You can connect to multiple servers at one time. If you connect to multiple servers, you can view all workload on the different servers that you have access to.

Setting Application and job properties

You can set properties for the following:

- All Applications you define (Application defaults)
  For example, you can set up a global email notification that sends an email to an operator when any job in any Application fails.

- A specific Application and its jobs (Application properties)
  For example, in this tutorial, you selected a default agent in the Application properties. All jobs in the Application run on that agent's computer, unless specified differently in the job details. Job details override Application properties.

- All jobs of a particular type in a specific Application that run on the same platform (job defaults)
  For example, you can set up an email notification that sends an email to an operator whenever a UNIX job in a specific Application fails.

- A specific job (job details)
  For example, you can specify when a specific job runs (or does not run).

The property that applies to an Application or job depends on where you set the property. Defaults set at certain levels can be overridden by properties set at other levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Overridden by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Application defaults | Properties common to all Applications you define. Specify Application defaults prior to creating a new Application. | Application properties  
Job defaults  
Job details |
| Application properties | Properties that apply to a particular Application. Properties that apply to all jobs in the Application. | Job defaults  
Job details |
| Job defaults | Properties that apply to all jobs of a particular type in a specific Application that run on the same platform. | Job details |
## Moving perspective icons

You can move the perspective icons to other areas of your workspace.

1. Right-click the Open Perspective icon or one of the perspective icons.
2. Select Dock On > Top Right to display the perspective icons at the top-right corner of CA WA Desktop Client.
   
   You can also select Dock On > Left to display the perspective icons in a vertical menu.

## Removing types of workload objects

You may not need all of the workload objects in the Define perspective's Workload Objects palette. You can choose which workload objects to show.

1. In an Application's Workload Objects palette, right-click anywhere in the palette and select Filter.
   
   The Workload objects palette filter dialog opens.
2. Clear the types of workload objects you do not want to show in the Workload Objects palette. By default, all types of workload objects are selected.
3. Click OK.
   
   The Workload Objects palette is customized to your preferences.

### Properties Description Overridden by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Overridden by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job details</td>
<td>Properties that apply to a particular job.</td>
<td>None. Job details override all other defaults.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**More information:**

[Step 2: Define an Application](see page 16)
Moving views around

You can move views around in your workspace.

1. Click the view's title bar to select it.
   For example, if you have multiple custom views open in the Monitor perspective, select one of them. By default, custom views open as tabbed views.

2. Drag the view to the area where you want it placed.
   Depending on where you are moving your view, your cursor changes to a folder icon or an arrow icon. A gray outline of the view appears, indicating how your view will be placed.

3. Drop the view to the area where you want it placed.
   The view is moved to the new location.
   For example, you can move custom views around so that the views are tiled in your workspace.
   This setting is preserved. The next time you open the Monitor perspective, the custom views you moved are tiled in your workspace.

Resetting your workspace

At times, you may find your workspace cluttered with too many open or tiled views. To fix this, you can reset the perspective to its original settings.

1. Right-click the perspective icon and select Reset.
   The Reset Perspective dialog opens.

2. Click OK to reset the perspective to its defaults.
A
active Applications • 34, 35
AGENTDOWN state • 36
agents
  default • 10, 16
  defined • 8
  specify • 16
Applications
  active • 34, 35
  commands • 35
  controlling from custom view • 42
  default properties • 45
  defined • 16
  defining • 16
  details • 42
  generations • 16, 34
  monitoring • 36
  naming • 16
  on hold • 35
  properties • 16, 45
  relationship to Event • 17
  saving • 27
  uploading • 27
  using • 16
arguments, passing • 26
B
browsing, command file or script • 24, 38
built-in variables • 26
C
CA WA
  components of • 7
  overview • 7
CA WA Desktop Client
  customize • 43
  defined • 8
  perspectives • 15
  using • 15
CA WA Server
  connecting to • 15
  defined • 7
calendars
  calendars • 18, 25
customize CA WA Desktop Client • 43
date
commands
  Application • 35
  COMPLETE state • 36
connection
  adding • 44
  default • 15
  multiple servers • 44
Console View • 27
controlling
  Application from custom view • 42
  Application from graphical view • 35
  job from custom view • 41
  job from graphical view • 37
creating
  custom view • 40
  dependencies • 21
  Event • 18
  test file • 11
  workload diagram • 20
custom views
  controlling Application • 42
  controlling job • 41
  creating • 40
  defined • 39
  fields • 40
  filters • 41
  name • 40
  sorting • 40
Define perspective
  about • 15
  opening • 15
defining
  Application • 16
  Application on hold • 35
  Event • 18
  job • 20
  relationships between jobs • 21
  workflow • 13
definition, job • 22
dependency lines • 21
displaying
  Application details • 42
job details • 37
job output • 39
docking perspective icons • 46

E
Events
creating • 18
default Date-Time/Manual • 18
defined • 17
defining • 18
function • 17
naming • 18
prefix • 18
schedule criteria • 18
simulating • 28
specifying Application to run • 18
triggers • 18
using • 17
using to schedule an Application • 17
EXEC state • 36

F
fields
fields, custom view • 40
filter
custom view • 41
subscription • 34
frequency
Event • 18
job • 23, 25

G
generations
Application • 16, 34
graphical view
controlling Application • 35
controlling job • 37

H
help
help, using • 43

I
icons
for jobs • 20
for perspectives • 46
placing on workspace • 20

inheritance
defined • 29

J
jobs
controlling from custom view • 41
controlling from graphical view • 37
defaults • 45
defined • 23
defining • 20
details • 22, 37, 45
inheriting relationships • 29
naming • 23
output • 39
properties • 45
relationships • 21
resubmitting • 38
run frequency • 23, 25
states • 36, 38

L
layout, organizing • 21

M
manual trigger • 32
Monitor perspective
defined • 34
opening • 34
monitoring
Application • 36
workload • 33
moving
perspective icons • 46
views • 47

N
naming
Application • 16
Event • 18
job • 23

O
online help • 43
opening
Define perspective • 15
Monitor perspective • 34
output for job • 39
P
passing arguments • 26
perspectives
   defined • 15
   moving icons • 46
prefix, Event • 18
properties
   Application • 16, 45
   Event Trigger • 18
   job • 45

R
releasing
   Applications • 35
removing types of workload objects • 46
resetting
   workspace • 47
resubmitting failed jobs • 38
retrieving
   spool file • 39
run frequency
   specifying • 23, 25
running workload • 31

S
saving Application • 27
schedule criteria
   Event • 18
   simulation • 28
   testing • 30
   triggering Event • 32
scheduling
   Event • 18
   job • 23, 25
   steps • 10
setting
   Application properties • 45
   job properties • 45
   simulating • 28
sorting, custom view • 40
specifying
   agent • 16
   Applications • 18
   arguments • 26
   command file • 24
   job name • 23
   run frequency for job • 23, 25
script • 24
spool file
   spool file, retrieving • 39
state
   AGENTDOWN • 36
   COMPLETE • 36
   EXEC • 36
   PREDWAIT • 36
   SUBERROR • 36, 38
   SUBERROR state • 36, 38
   submission error • 38
   submitting Application on hold • 32, 34, 35
   subscribing to Applications • 34
   symbolic variables
      symbolic variables • 26
T
testing
   schedule criteria • 30
   what will run • 28
trigger Event
   manually • 32
U
uploading Applications • 27
V
variables
   built-in • 26
   symbolic • 26
viewing
   Application details • 42
   job details • 37
   job output • 39
   spool file • 39
   workload • 34
views, moving • 47
W
wait for previous generation • 16
workload
   defining • 13
   diagram • 20
   monitoring • 36
   objects • 20, 46
   running • 31
workspace, resetting • 47