



| System Automation for z/OS

Performance Driven Automation

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Agenda

§ Motivation

§ Resource / Exception Monitoring using OMEGAMON

§ Exception-based Automation

§ Monitor Resources

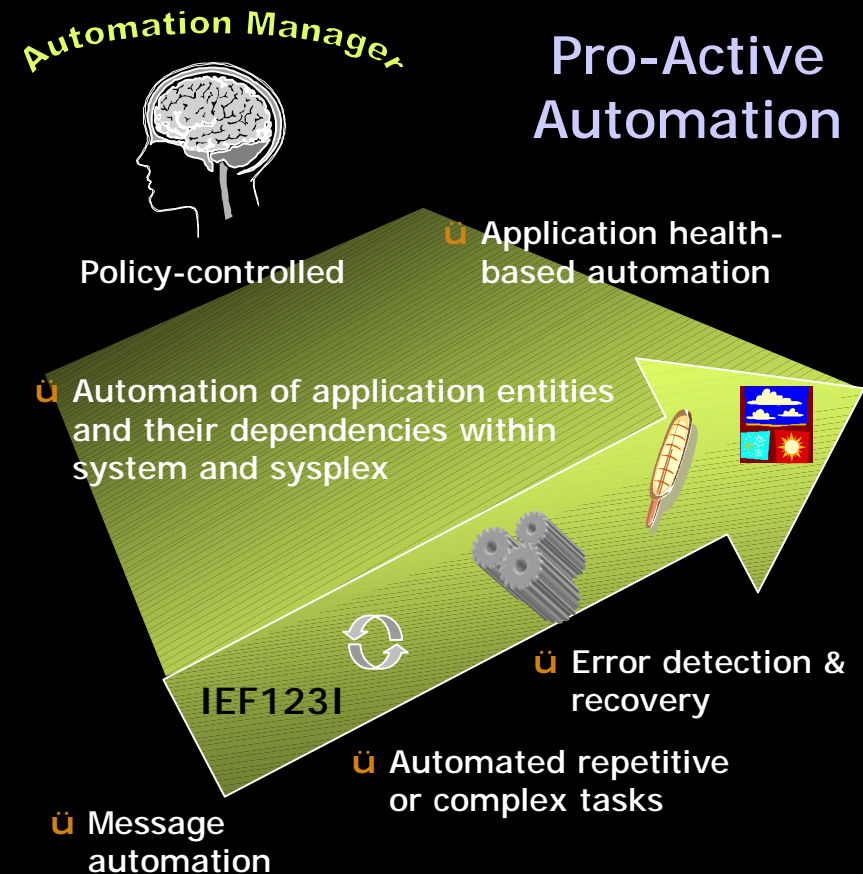
- Concepts
- Administration and Operation

§ Health-based Automation

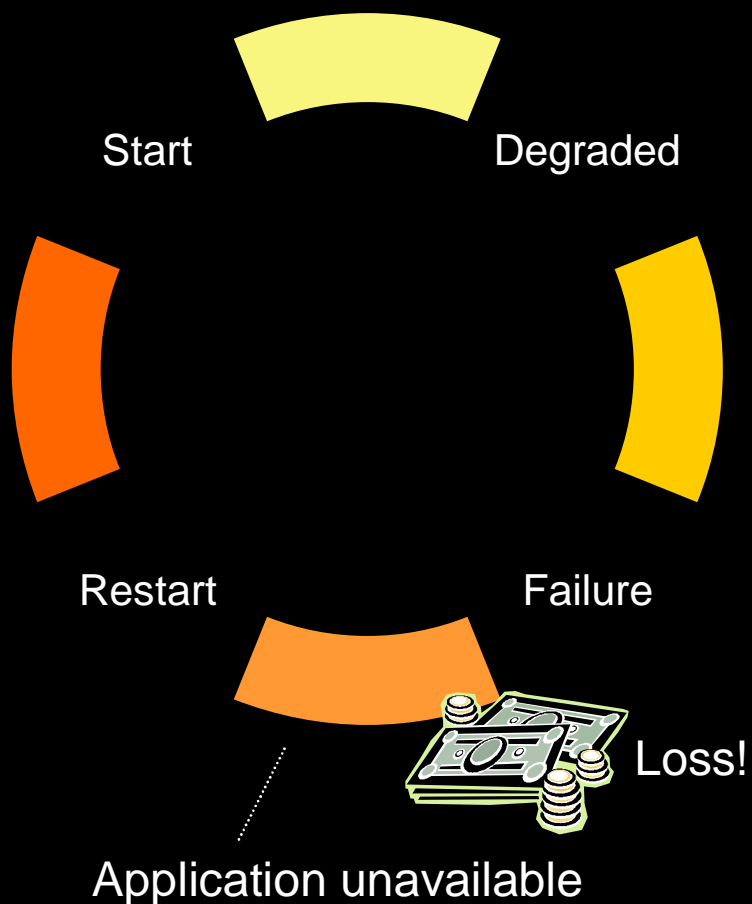
§ Summary

Automation Evolution

- § **Message filtering**
- § **Message automation**
- § **Error detection and recovery**
- § **Resource management**
 - Start, stop, recycle
 - Dependencies between resources
- § **High availability for business processes**
- § **Autonomic computing**
 - Understanding health of system and applications
 - Pro-active automation

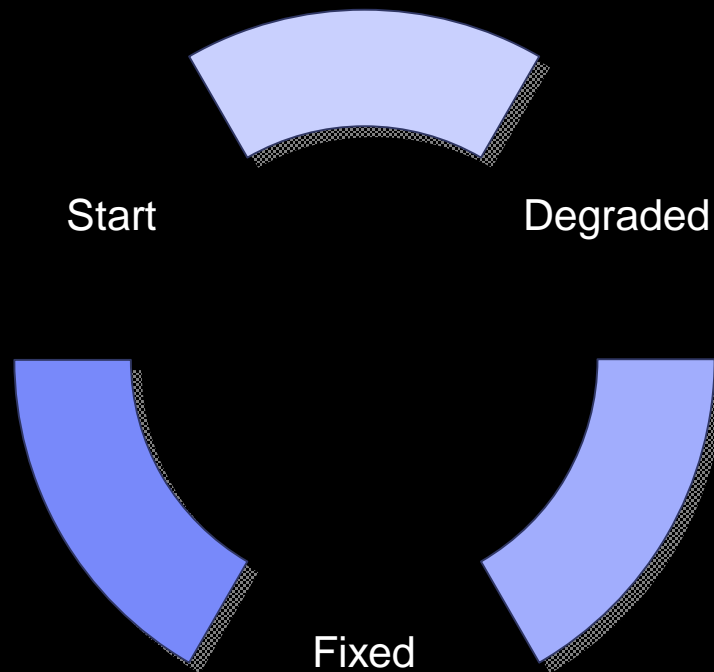


Application Life Cycle w/o Health Monitoring



- § Application state is either up or down
- § Gradients between up and down are unknown
- § An outage may occur when a degraded application is detected too late
- § Damage due to outages can be measured in '\$'s
- è It is important to avoid or at least reduce application repair time to achieve higher availability

Application Life Cycle with Health Monitoring



§ Ability to detect degraded health states

§ Possible reactions

- Elimination of bottlenecks
- Provisioning of additional resources
- Consider pro-active application move
- Prepare for “planned” outage

§ Goal: fix the problem before a failure occurs

How does this Relate to Automation?

§ System Automation for z/OS

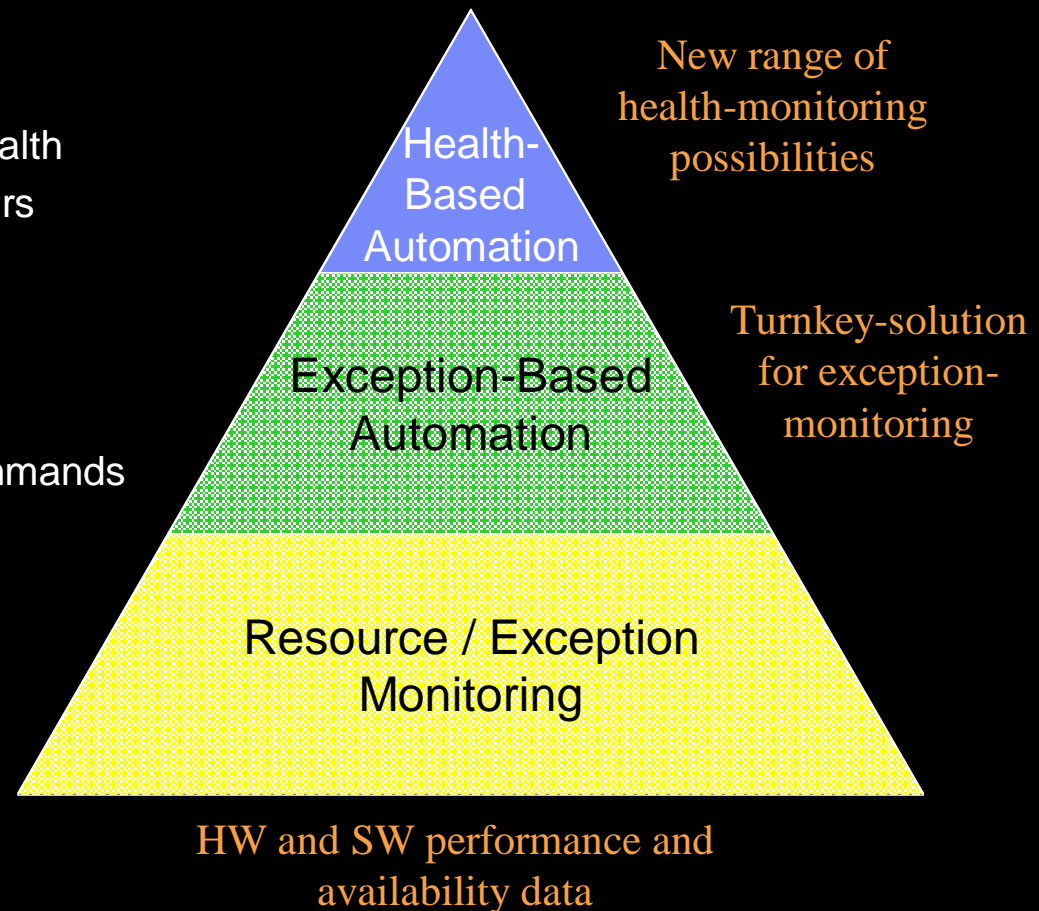
- Monitor Resource concept
- Determination of application health
- Ability to act before failure occurs

§ SA z/OS and AF/OPERATOR

- OMEGAMON Classic interface
- Exception Monitoring
- Execution of OMEGAMON commands

§ OMEGAMON Classics

- CICS
- DB2
- IMS
- MVS



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OMEGAMON Exception Monitoring ...

§ OMEGAMON LEXSY-command triggers exception analysis for

- System-wide exceptions, e.g. XCSA for common storage area utilization
- Address space exceptions, e.g. WAIT for address space wait times

§ Exceptional conditions are calculated based on internal OMEGAMON cycles

§ Example:

```

LEXSY      OMEGAMON/MVS Exception Analysis
+ XREP Number of Outstanding Replies = 6
+ FXFR STC *MASTER*      | Fixed Frames in use = 2937
+ WSHI      *MASTER*      | Working Set Size = 12592K (High)
+ FXFR STC PCAUTH         | Fixed Frames in use = 88
+ WAIT      PCAUTH         | Wait: 8:04 DY
  
```

OMEGAMON Exception Monitoring (*cont.*)

§ Exception thresholds can be set and displayed with the XACB command, e.g.

XACB LIST=XCSA

```

: XCSA
+   DISPLAY Parameters:   THRESHOLD Parameters:   XLF Parameters:
:       State=ON         Threshold=85           Auto=OFF
:       Group=OP         Display=CLR2           Log=OFF
:       Bell=OFF         Attribute=NONE        Limit=0 (0)
:       BOX Parameters:  CYCLE Parameters:       Repeat=NO
:       Boxchar='+'      ExNcyc=0               Persist=0
:       Boxclr=CLR2      Stop=0 (0)             SS=
:       Boxattr=NONE     Cumulative=0

```

§ In the example above, the setting for XCSA indicates that an exception is reported for CSA utilization > 85%

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Exception-Based Automation using AF/OPERATOR

§ Logon to particular OMEGAMON session(s)

```
LOGON OMMVS APPLID(ipspm2rc) NAME(omkey4)  
USERID(holtz) PASSWORD(mypw/cl3pw) INTERVAL(00:00:30)
```

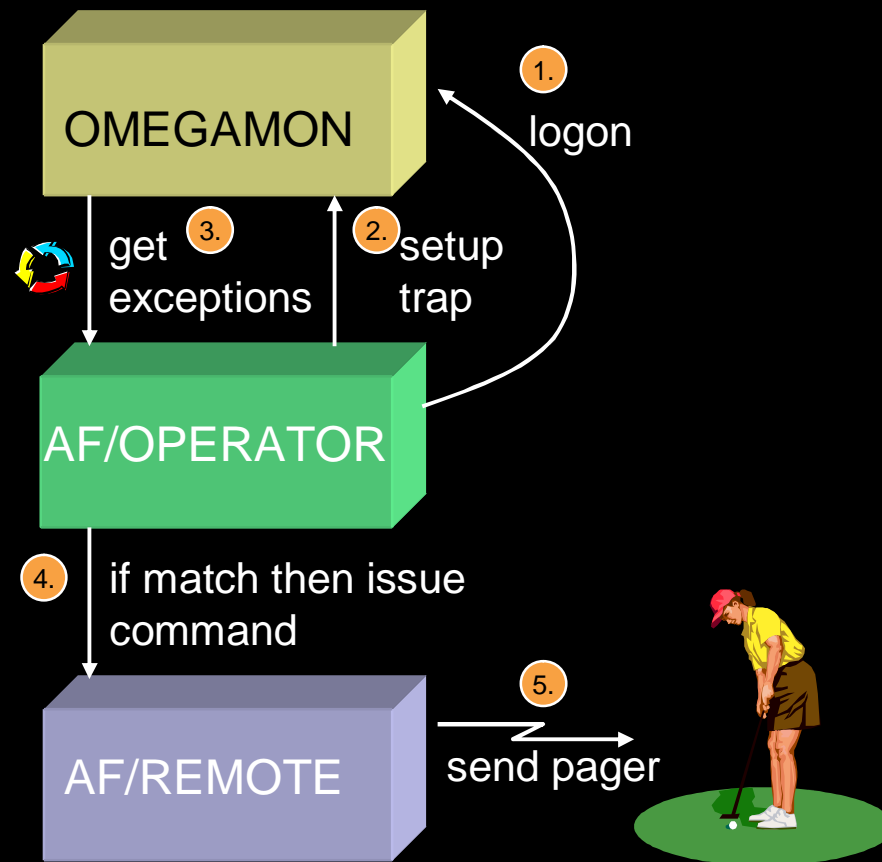
§ Setup one or more traps for exceptions of interest, for example

```
TRAP ADD(csatrap) XOM(' + XCSA *') ENABLE NOLOG  
ACTION('ex donotify')
```

§ Characteristics

- Above trap will poll the OMEGAMON sessions every 30 seconds
- When an exception occurs, the specified REXX script *donotify* is invoked
- Other options
 - Selection of particular OMEGAMON through SESSION-keyword
 - Specification of an alternate command ALTACT that is issued at every n-th occurrence of an exception using MATCHLIM(n)

Exception Alarming via AF/REMOTE



§ Scenario: Monitoring and Alarming

§ Components

- OMEGAMON exception thresholds are defined
- AF/OPERATOR establishes session with OMEGAMON to trap interesting exceptions
- AF/REMOTE script is defined to send a pager or an e-mail when triggered by automation

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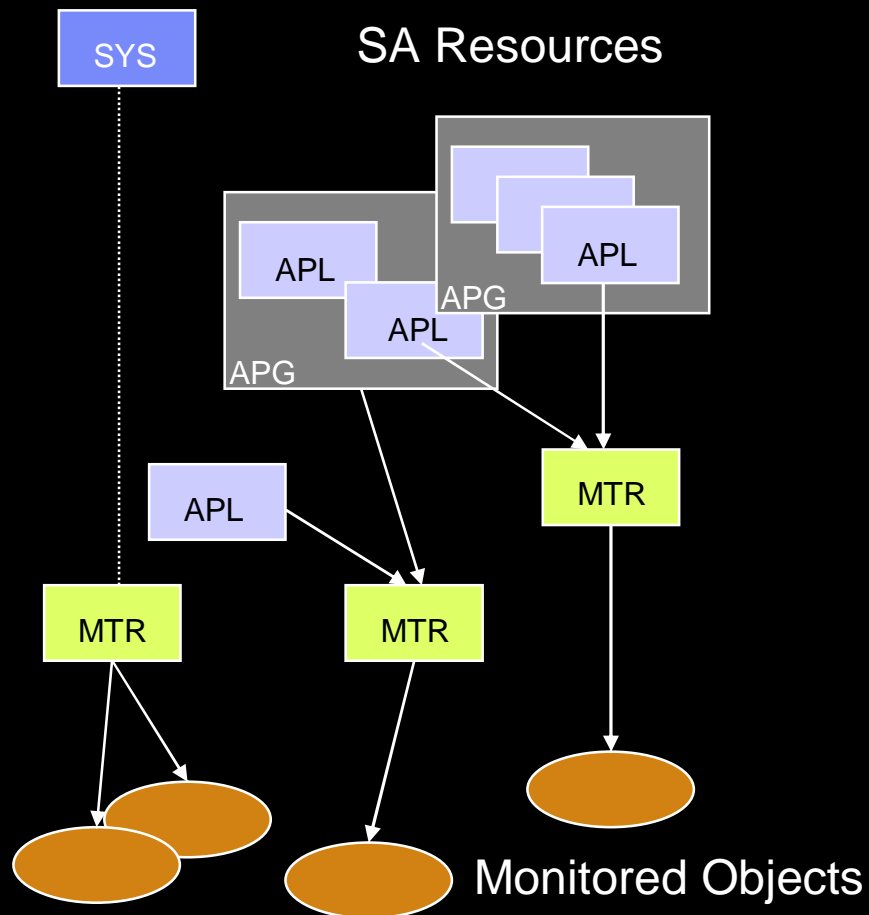
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Monitor Resources – At a Glance



§ Resource in the automation policy

Name: *monitor/MTR/system*

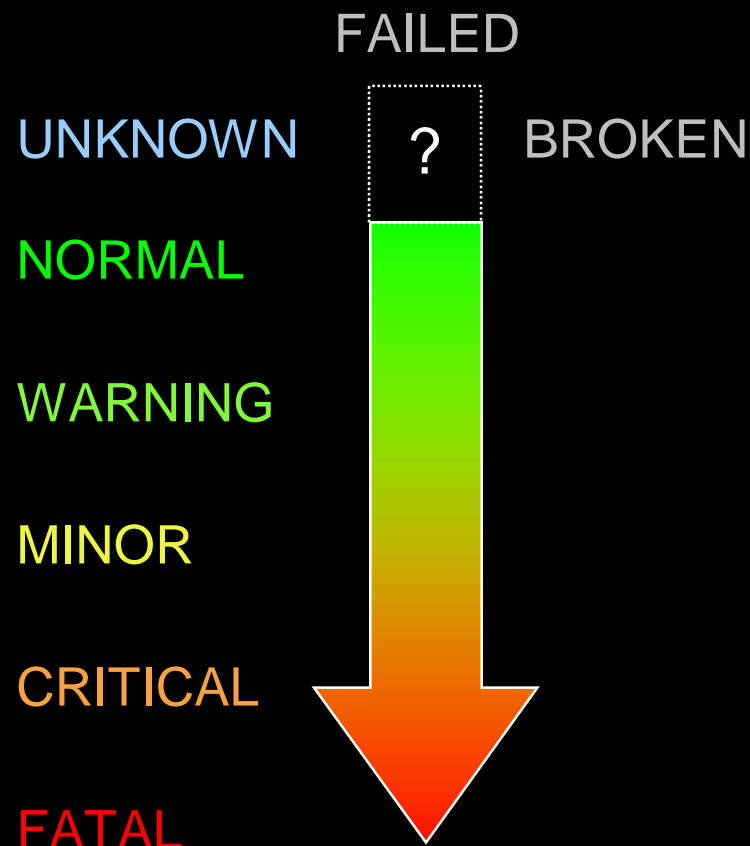
§ Obtains and holds health state of the object it monitors (job, device, file system, etc.)

§ Typically associated with an application (APL) or application group (APG)

§ Health state

- Obtained either periodically or based on an event
- Propagated to associated APL and APG

Health States



§ **The MTR determines a health state based on its observations**

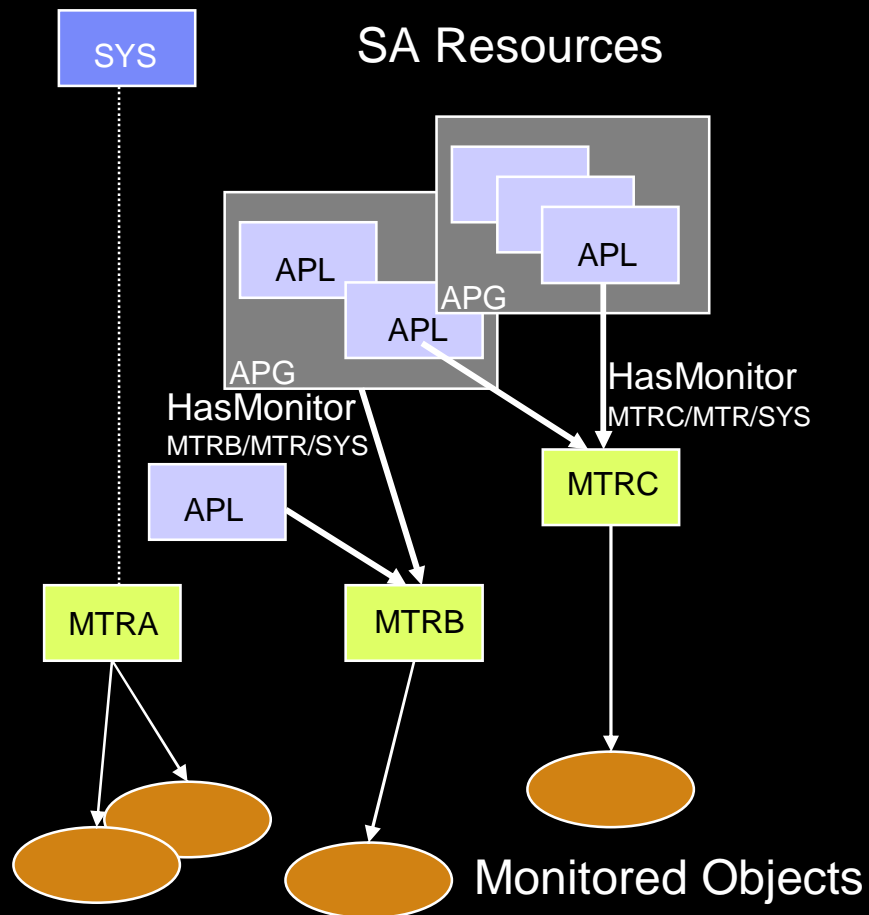
- 5 regular health states: NORMAL, WARNING, MINOR, CRITICAL, and FATAL
- UNKNOWN: health state has not yet been determined
- FAILED: MTR failed and will be rescheduled
- BROKEN: MTR failed and monitoring stopped

§ **The health state is tracked by the automation manager**

§ **The automation manager**

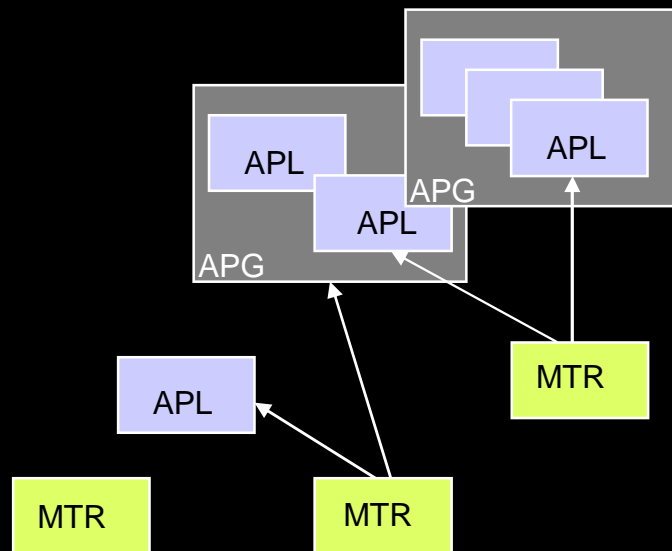
- Propagates the health state to resources related to the MTR
- Computes an accumulated health state
- Triggers actions, if specified in the automation policy based on individual health state

HasMonitor Relationship



- § MTR is connected from APL or APG via *HasMonitor* relationship
- § One MTR can be connected to zero or more APLs/APGs
- § One APL/APG can have zero or more MTRs connected
- § MTRs cannot be members of APGs and cannot have other MTRs

Health Status Accumulation



§ Health states are accumulated by the automation manager

- Over all MTRs
- Over all group members
- Over multiple group nesting levels, if required

§ General rule: most severe health state counts

§ Health status is 'N/A' for APLs or APGs without MTR

Compound State

- § The compound state is the result of the aggregation of the six resource states managed by the automation manager
- § A compound state **PROBLEM** propagated to an APG can trigger automation manager decisions for **MOVE** and **SERVER** groups

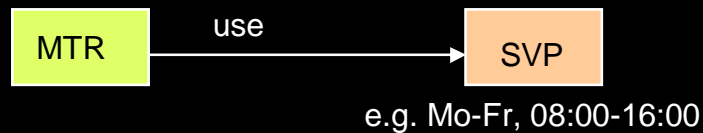
§ MTRs

Desired Status	Observed Status	Health Status	Compound Status
AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	UNKNOWN,NORMAL	SATISFACTORY
AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	WARNING,MINOR,CRITICAL	DEGRADED
AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	FATAL	PROBLEM
UNAVAILABLE	SOFTDOWN	N/A	SATISFACTORY

§ APLs/APGs

Desired Status	Observed Status	Health Status	Compound Status
AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	N/A (no MTRs)	SATISFACTORY
AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	UNKNOWN,NORMAL	SATISFACTORY
AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	WARNING,MINOR,CRITICAL	DEGRADED
AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	FATAL	PROBLEM
UNAVAILABLE	SOFTDOWN	N/A (no MTRs)	SATISFACTORY
UNAVAILABLE	SOFTDOWN	UNKNOWN,NORMAL	SATISFACTORY
UNAVAILABLE	SOFTDOWN	WARNING,MINOR,CRITICAL	SATISFACTORY
UNAVAILABLE	SOFTDOWN	FATAL	INHIBITED

Monitor Resource Life Cycle



1. *monitor*
2. *determine health state*
3. *capture message*

- § **Default: MTR is always active unless something else is specified**
- § **MTR can be connected to a service period defining the window of availability**
- § **An MTR can be activated or deactivated when the supporting resource is made available or unavailable, respectively**
- § **Upon activation, an optional activation command can be issued for setup**
- § **While the MTR is active**
 - Monitor command is issued
 - Health state is determined
 - Message explaining health state is captured
- § **Upon deactivation, an optional deactivation command can be issued for cleanup**

Active Monitor Resource

- § An active MTR runs periodically according to interval specified in customization dialog
- § Health state is determined based on polling the monitored object(s)
- § Simple example: Test of network connection to some TCP/IP host

```
/* REXX */  
parse arg ipHost  
Rc_Normal = 3  
Rc_Fatal = 7  
  
If CNMEPING('-q' ipHost) = 1 then  
  lrc = Rc_Normal  
else  
  lrc = Rc_Fatal  
  
return lrc
```

Passive Monitor Resource

- § An MTR is passive if no interval is specified in the customization dialog
- § A passive MTR determines health state based on events coming from the monitored object(s) → messages
- § Health state must be updated in response to such messages using the generic command INGMON
- § Simple example: MTR JES2MON is monitoring \$HASP9202 issued by JES2
 - Meaning: Potential JES2 main task loop
 - NetView automation table snippets created automatically based on policy definition:

New with
SA z/OS V3.1

```
NetView AT condition. . . . .
```

```
MSGID = '$HASP9202'
```

```
NetView AT action 1 . . . . .
```

```
EXEC(CMD('INGMON JES2MON STATUS=CRITICAL') ROUTE(ONE %AOFOPJESOPER%))
```

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Defining a Monitor Resource

MTRB/MTR/SYS

MTR attributes: commands, interval, related documentation

Relationships to applications or application groups

Recovery actions upon health state change

§ MTRs are defined in the customization dialog under policy entry MTR

§ A definition consists of

- Attributes such as commands, a polling interval, size of historical message log
- Relationships to other resources
- Recovery actions driven by SA upon detected change of health state

§ MTR may be assigned an optional service period (SVP)

§ One or more systems must be selected where the MTR is to be instantiated

Monitor and Activate / Deactivate Commands

- § All commands are executed in NetView PIPE with EXPOSE COMMAND stage
- § Command echo and any message produced are written to NETLOG
- § Return codes
 - Activate and deactivate commands: RC=0, otherwise MTR state is BROKEN
 - Monitor commands: (see table below)

Return Code	Health State	Monitor State	Meaning
1	UNKNOWN	BROKEN	Unrecoverable error. SA stops monitoring the object
2	UNKNOWN	FAILED	Temporary failure. SA continues monitoring the object
3	NORMAL	ACTIVE	Normal operation of the monitored object
4	WARNING	ACTIVE	Same as NORMAL but with some degradation
5	MINOR	ACTIVE	Same as WARNING but more severe
6	CRITICAL	ACTIVE	Same as MINOR but more severe
7	FATAL	ACTIVE	Same as CRITICAL but more severe
8	“DEFER”	ACTIVE	Deferred processing of health state within automation table

Recovery Activities

- § **MTR definitions can hold commands that are executed once**
 - When the health state changes (no health state specified)
 - When the health state changes to the specified value
- § **If there are multiple commands for one health status, the commands are executed in the sequence specified**
- § **Example: JES3 SPOOL monitoring using MTRs**

Healthstate	Automated Function/’ *’
Command Text	
FATAL	JESOPER
AOF RJ3RC JES3 SPOOLSHORT 00: 01	
NORMAL	JESOPER
AOF RJ3RC JES3 SPOOLSHORT RESET	

Change to FATAL: Issues commands grouped by PASSES specified in SPOOLSHORT policy within APL JES3. Increment PASS-count every minute.

Change to NORMAL: reset PASS count and stop SPOOL-recovery.

Operating MTRs from NCCF

§ INGLIST lists all resources including health state (scroll right)

```

INGKYSTO                SA z/OS - Command Dialogs           Line 1      of 5
Domain ID   = IPUN9      ----- INGLIST -----           Date = 03/23/05
Operator ID = BHOL       Sysplex = SYSPLEX1             Time = 08:44:09
CMD: A Update   B Start   C Stop     D INGRELS   E INGVOTE   F INGINFO
      G Members   H DISPTRG  I INGSCHED J INGGROUP M DISPMTR  / scroll
CMD Name       Type System  Compound    Desired    Observed    Nature
-----
_  APLGROUP     APG  AOC9      SATISFACTORY AVAILABLE   AVAILABLE   BASIC
M  APLMON1      MTR  AOC9      SATISFACTORY AVAILABLE   AVAILABLE
_  APLMON2      MTR  AOC9      SATISFACTORY AVAILABLE   AVAILABLE
  
```

§ DISPMTR displays detailed information about a monitor and the reason for the current health state

```

INGKYMOO                SA z/OS - Command Dialogs           Line 1      of 1
Domain ID   = IPUN9      ----- DISPMTR -----           Date = 03/23/05
Operator ID = BHOL       Sysplex = AOC9PLEX             Time = 08:40:38

CMD: A Reset    B Start   C Stop    D Details  E INGVOTE  F INGINFO  I INGSCHED

CMD Monitor     System    Status     Health     Last monitored
-----
_  APLMON1      AOC9     ACTIVE    NORMAL     2005-03-23 08:40:10
  
```

Operating MTRs from NMC

The screenshot shows the NMC - UDO (Network Monitoring Console - User Display Only) interface. On the left is a tree view of monitoring objects, including various application groups (AOCA, AOCC, AOCD, GUNNARS) and monitors. The main pane displays a hierarchical view of objects, with a callout bubble stating: "MTRs are shown linked to APLs/APGs via the HasMonitor relationship". The object SS9.AOC9.MTR.C is selected, and its details are shown in a lower pane, with another callout bubble stating: "More details available through NCCF commands". The status bar at the bottom shows system health indicators: "HSAL6299I CS: Degraded OS: Available DS: Available AS: Idle JS: Yes HS: Minor" and "Server: dyn-9-152-172-83".

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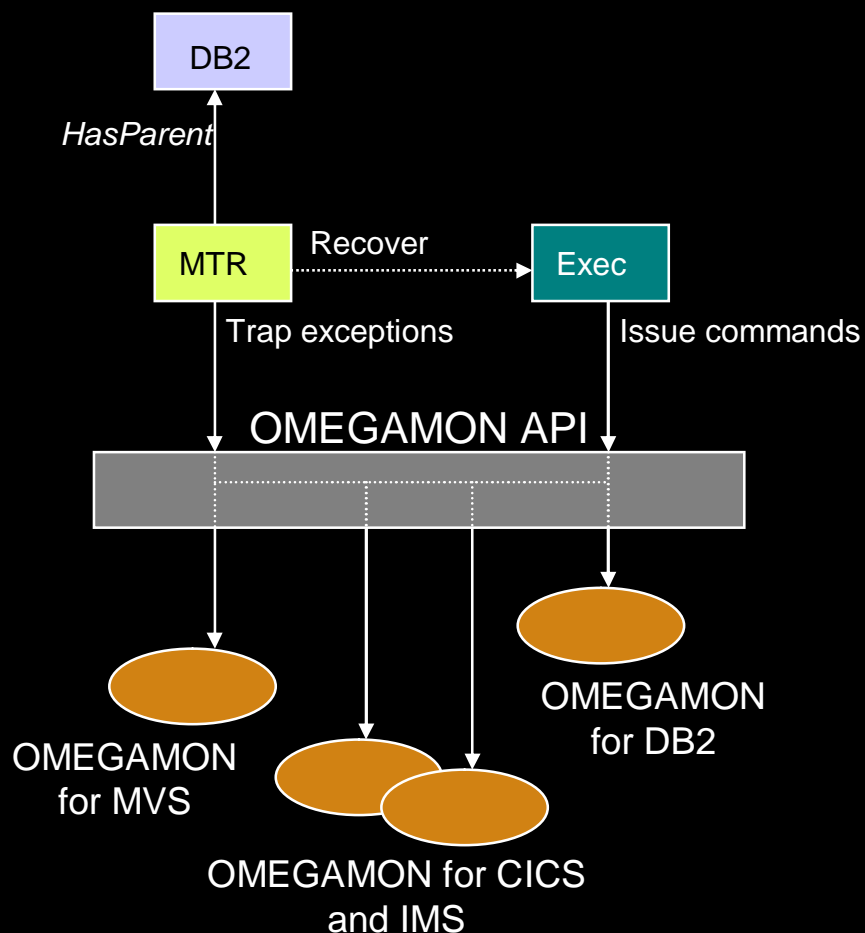
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SA OMEGAMON Interoperation – Value



§ Use of performance and availability information for application automation

- More facts, more accurate decisions
- Sources: MVS, DB2, CICS, IMS

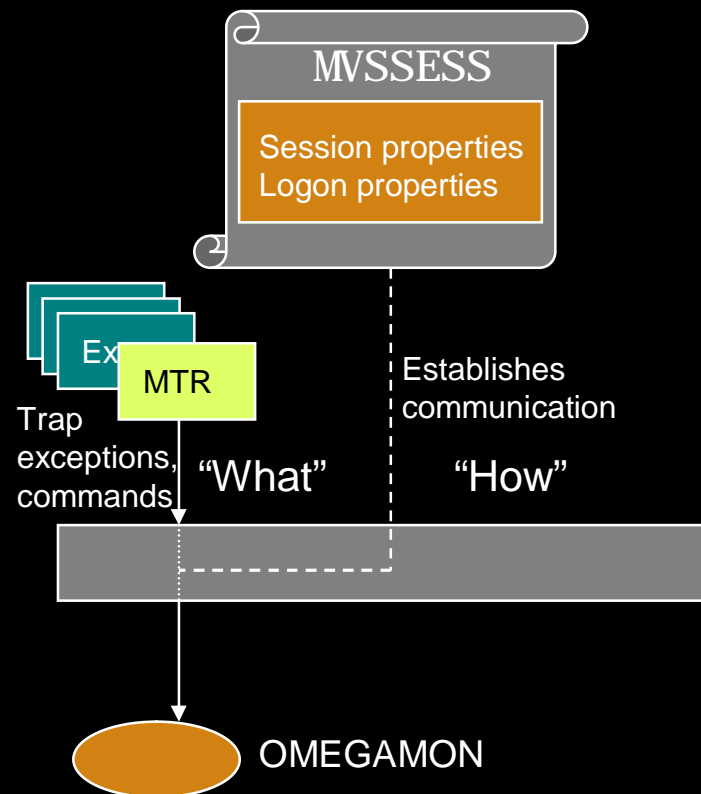
§ Provides API to communicate with OMEGAMON monitors to

- Obtains and filters installation-defined exceptional conditions
- Sends commands to OMEGAMON, for example to respond to such conditions

§ Provides exception monitor based on the Monitor Resource concept

- Monitors „interesting“ set of exceptions
- Sets application health state based on existence of such exceptions
- Provides means to react and resolve exceptional conditions

SA OMEGAMON Sessions



§ **OMEGAMON sessions are defined as policy items in the network policy (NTW)**

§ **A definition consists of**

- Session attributes to identify and control VTAM session
- User attributes to enable logon

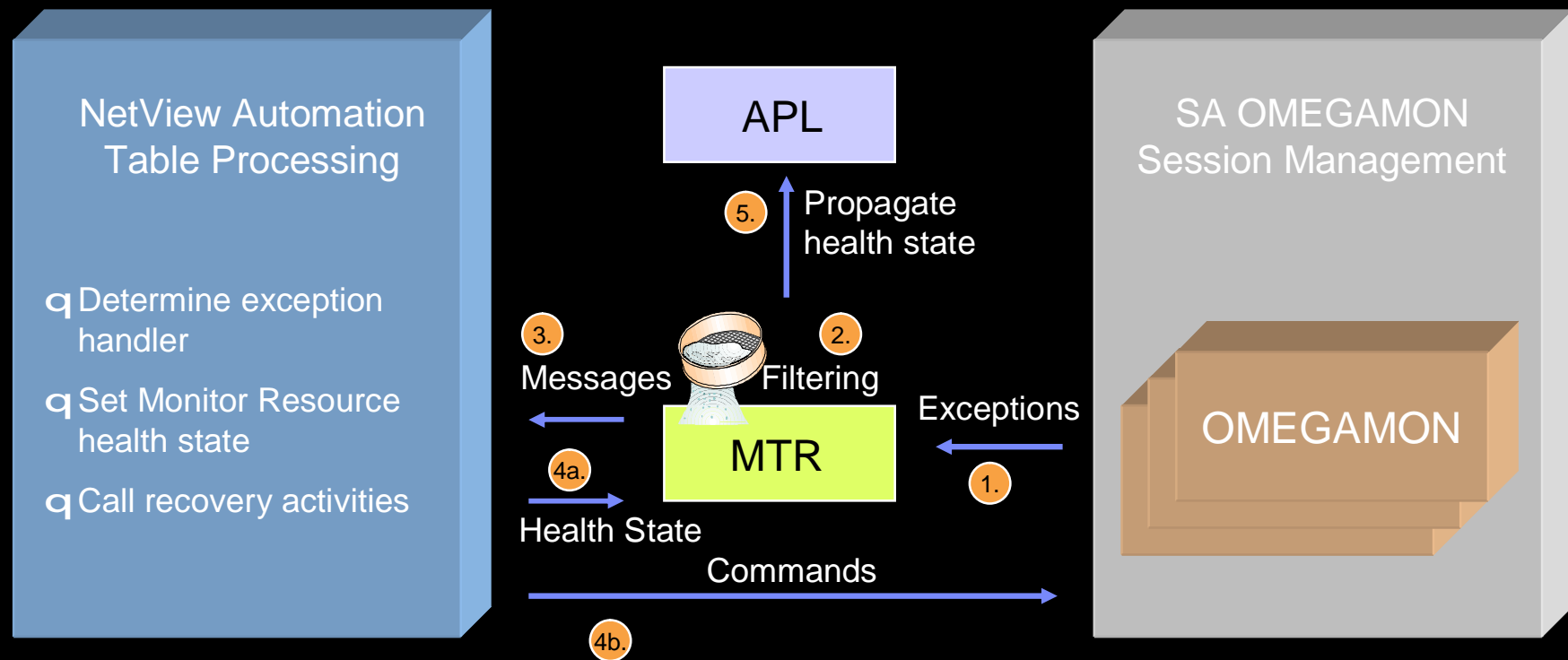
§ **A session can be used by multiple operators**

- Automation operators, for example running Monitor Resource commands
- Human operators

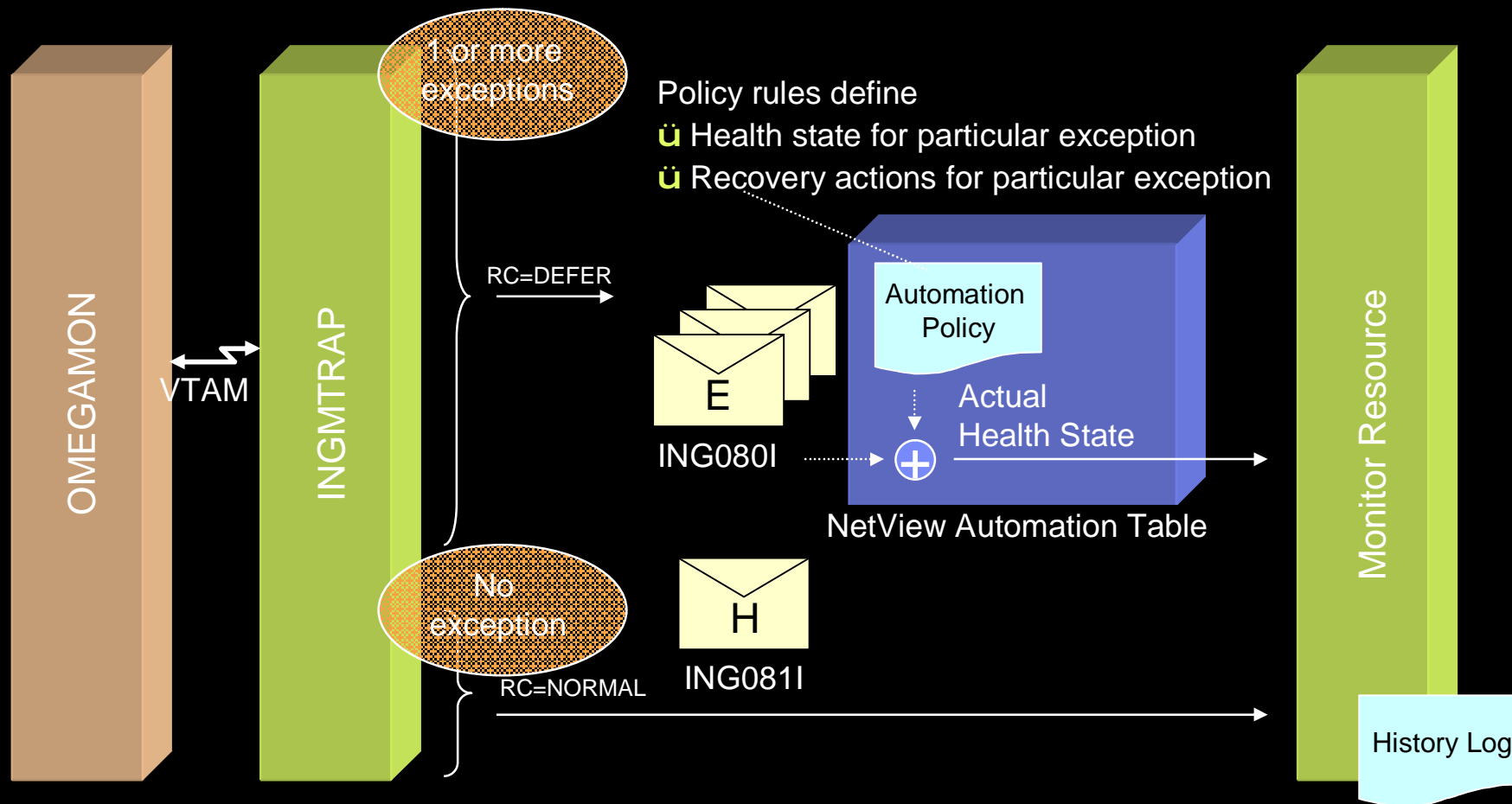
§ **Separate automation operators are reserved to control one or more sessions**

Exception Monitoring Architecture

- § Active MTR is used to periodically retrieve OMEGAMON exceptions
- § Health state processing and recovery will be driven via the NetView automation table created out of the SA policy



From an Exception to a Health State



System Automation OMEGAMON API

§ **Command INGOMX serves as interface between operators and a particular OMEGAMON session**

§ **Possible interactions**

- Call OMEGAMON exception analysis and find interesting exceptions
- Enter one or more OMEGAMON commands, for example to collect additional performance information or to remove a bottleneck

§ **Monitor command INGMTRAP serves as a customized interface to INGOMX primarily intended to**

- Find interesting exceptions in the context of a monitor command
- Drive NetView automation table processing to set application health state and for recovery

Exception-Monitoring using System Automation for z/OS

§ Define a Monitor Resource that periodically issues INGMTRAP, e.g.

```
INGMTRAP TRAP, NAME=omsy4mvs, XTYPE=XCSA
```

§ Define an exception entry within the MESSAGES/USER DATA policy for the Monitor Resource, e.g.

```
+ XCSA      à issue command donotify <parms>
```

§ When exception trips, a message like below is generated

```
ING080I MYMON/MTR/KEY4 OMSY4MVS OMI1MVS + XCSA  
Warning: Allocated CSA = 44% (1428K out of 3264K)
```

§ Characteristics

- Each time monitor command is executed, exception analysis is done
- Within the automation policy you can also set a health state and define a series of commands for escalation or define different sets of commands depending on exception text
- Exception handling can be disabled while recovery is in progress

Issue OMEGAMON Commands from NetView Console

§ OMEGAMON commands can be issued from the NetView console using INGOMX, e.g.

`I NGOMX EX, NAME=omsy4mvs, CMD=csaa`

CSAA	SUMMARY					
+						
+		System				
+		Maximum	Pre-CSAA	Orphan	Usage	
+		-----	-----	-----	-----	0 2 4 6 8 100
+	CSA	3264K	1287K	0	1287K	39.4% ----->
+	ECSA	307336K	76925K	0	76925K	25.0% ---->
+	SQA	1672K	604K	0	604K	36.1% ----->
+	ESQA	144892K	22834K	0	22834K	15.8% -->

OMEGAMON Session Management

§ INGSESS is the operator command to manage OMEGAMON sessions

- Start sessions manually to test connection and authorization
- Stop sessions to do maintenance
- Show additional session attributes, e.g. logon data, timeout, statistics

```

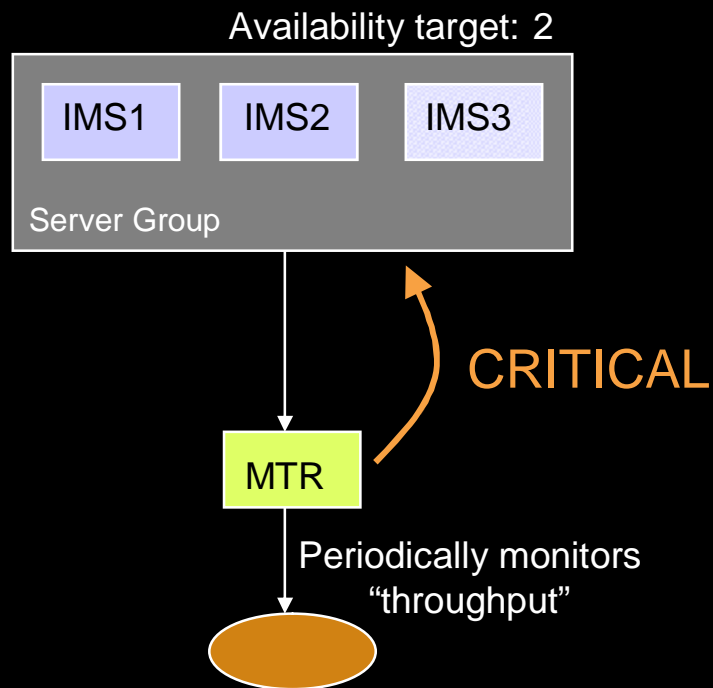
INGKYSSO                SA z/OS - Command Dialogs          Line 1      of 8
Domain ID   = IPUN9      ----- INGSESS -----          Date = 03/23/05
Operator ID = BHOL       System   = AOC9                    Time  = 08:08:56

CMD:  B Start session  C Stop session  D Details

CMD Session      System      Type      Status      Appl-id     User id     SessOper
-----
_  CI CSKY41      OMI I CI CS AOC9      ACTIVE      I PSPOC0    SAOM        AOFSES01
_  DB2SGG4        OMI I DB2   AOC9      INACTIVE    I PSPD2C    SAOM        AOFSES02
_  DB2SG14        OMI I DB2   AOC9      MAINT       I PSPD2C    SAOM        AOFSES03
_  IMS742CR       OMI I IMS   AOC9      INACTIVE    I PSPOI0    SAOM        AOFSES01
_  OMSY4MVS       OMI I MVS   AOC9      AUTHFAIL    I PSPM2RC   SAOM        AOFSES02

Command ==>
PF1=Help   PF2=End    PF3=Return PF6=Roll
PF9=Refresh PF12=Retrieve
  
```

Sample Scenario: Application Provisioning



§ Uses server group concept in SA with

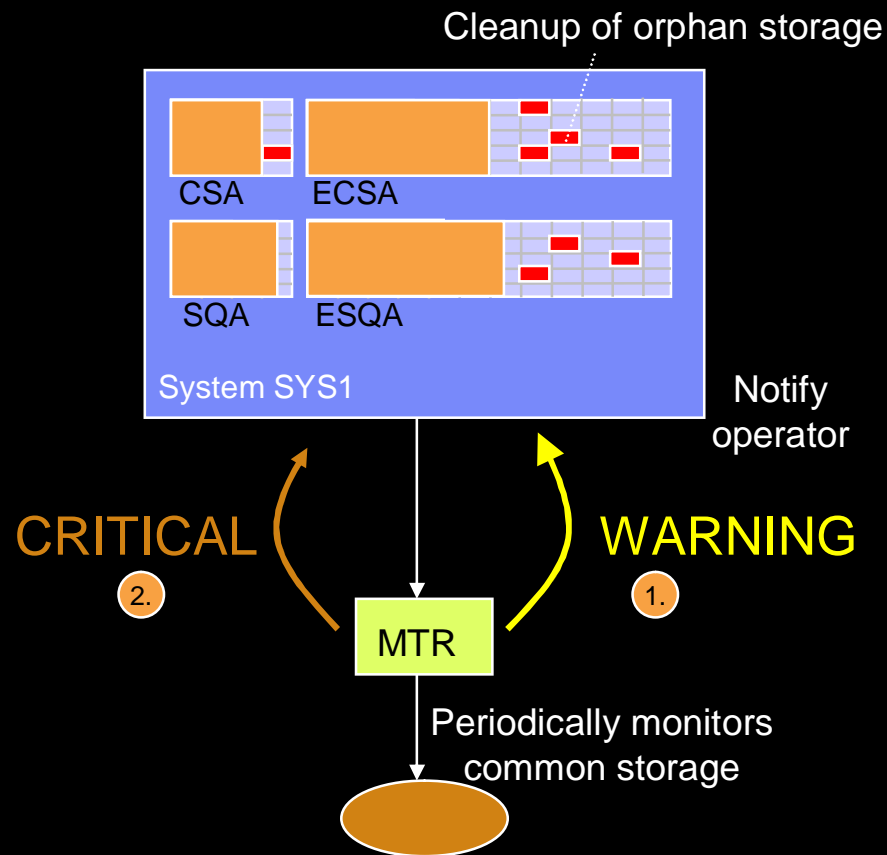
- Predefined instances
- Variable availability target based on business demand
- MTR monitoring transaction throughput and deriving health state

§ Intention: provide new application instance when throughput becomes CRITICAL

§ Results:

- Increase of availability target based on health state CRITICAL causes SA to start a new server instance
- Optionally other resources are terminated, if active

Other Scenarios: Common Storage Health

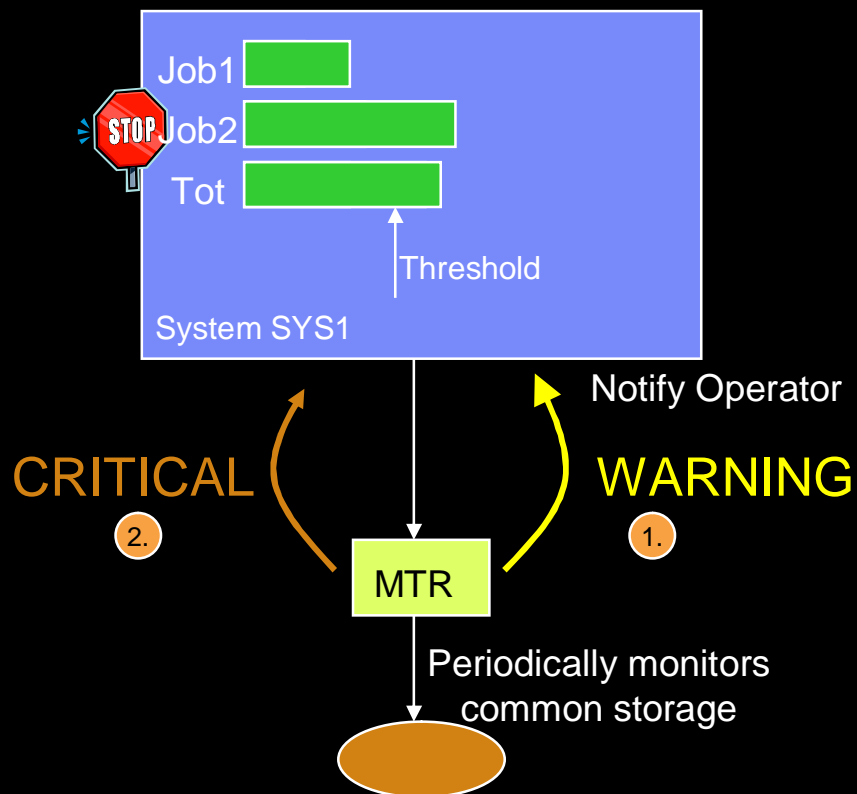


§ Common storage health

- Use of OMEGAMON common storage analyzer
- Determine overall usage of common storage areas
 - SQA below and above
 - CSA below and above
- Set health state and notify operator
- Optionally, determine orphan storage and release it

Other Scenarios: Looping Job Detection

Stop/Cancel Job



§ Processor health

- Use of OMEGAMON CPU-related commands and exceptions
- Determine exceptional utilization of overall system
- Determine exceptional utilization of single address spaces
- Set health state and notify operator
- Optionally, stop/cancel address space assumed to be looping

Other Scenarios (*cont.*)

- § **Monitoring CICS connections to other CICS, DB2 and/or IMS**
 - Automatic start of missing connection
- § **Monitoring transient CICS queues**
 - Increase priority of the update transaction for faster unload of queue
- § **DB2, MQ archive log management**
 - Assistance to increase archive logs
- § **Enqueue monitoring**
 - Automatic cancel of job holding enqueue resource for too long
 - Automatic detection of transactions holding CICS-enqueue
- § ...

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§ IBM automation products are tightly integrated with OMEGAMON

- System Automation and AF/OPERATOR utilize OMEGAMON monitors
- System Automation provides Monitor Resources to determine health state and for health-based automation based on OMEGAMON data

§ Understanding the application health can lead to

- Higher availability
- Higher efficiency
- Improved IT service management

Bibliography



§ Related Documentation

- SA z/OS V3.1 Defining Automation Policy (SC33-8262)
- SA z/OS V3.1 User's Guide (SC33-8263)
- SA z/OS V3.1 Programmer's Reference (SC33-8266)
- SA z/OS V3.1 Customizing and Programming (SC33-8260)
- Command Reference Manual AF/OPERATOR Version 340
- User's Guide AF/OPERATOR Version 340

§ White Paper

- IBM Tivoli System Automation for z/OS V2.3:
A Primer to Monitor Resources, Paul Quigley
- Checkout SA-homepage:
<http://www-1.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/software/sa/>