



IBM Software Group

Performance Automation Best Practices Using Policies and the Tivoli Enterprise Portal

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Tivoli software



@business on demand.

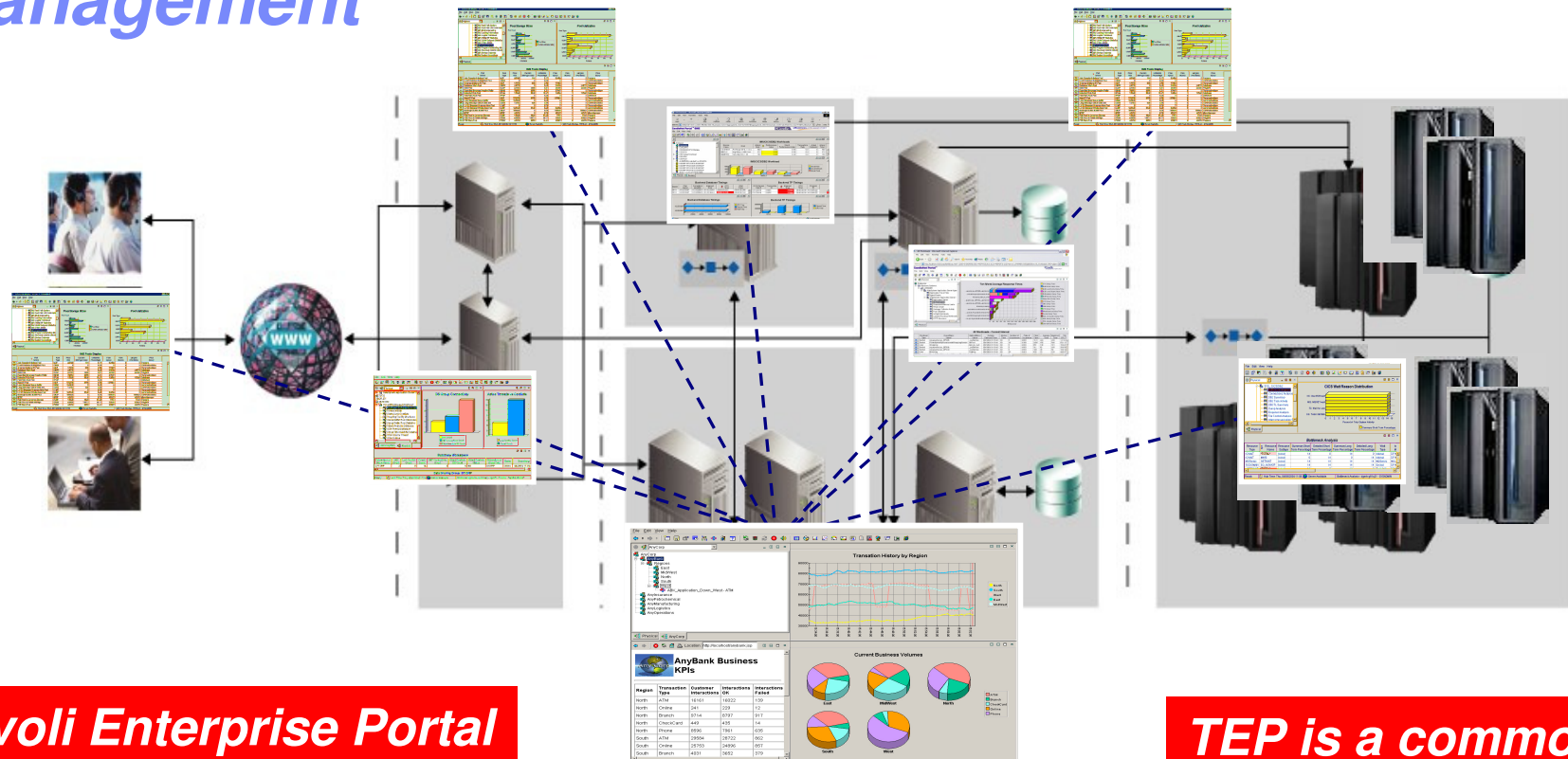
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Agenda

- The Tivoli Enterprise Portal And Integrated Performance And Availability Automation
- About Situations And Policies
- Situation Review
- Policies – Definition And Deployment
- Policy Usage Recommendations And Best Practices
- Summary And Questions



Tivoli Enterprise Portal (The TEP) Integrated Performance, Availability, And Systems Management



Tivoli Enterprise Portal enables integrated alert and automation capabilities

Tivoli Enterprise Portal (TEP)

TEP is a common user interface for a variety of Tivoli solutions

Tivoli Enterprise Portal Integrated Performance And Availability Automation

- The TEP provides manual commands and corrections
 - ▶ 'Take Action' provides for manual command capability
 - ▶ Commands may be predefined
- The TEP enables automated commands and corrections
 - ▶ Implement machine speed corrective actions, issue alerts, and allow for later human intervention
 - ▶ Use for automated commands for dynamic subsystem management and 'tweaks' as the workload and system changes
 - ▶ Situations - Use for simple "fire and forget" type of scenarios
 - ▶ Policies – Use for more sophisticated performance automation scenarios

***Note - Policy automation requires OMEGAMON Dashboard Edition (DE)
which is a separately licensable item on z/OS***



Tivoli Enterprise Portal Integrated Command And Automation Options

- The TEP provides multiple command options
 - ▶ Manual 'Take Action', Situations, Policies
- Take Action provides for manual command capability
 - ▶ Commands may be predefined
- Situations are the basic building blocks for alerts and notification
 - ▶ Situations drive alerts and notification
 - ▶ Situations offer automated reflex action command function
- Policies allow for multiple step commands, checks, and automated actions
 - ▶ Policies consist of a combination of situations, commands, and other checks
 - ▶ Policies provide added flexibility and power



About Situations And Policies

- Situations are the building blocks of systems management logic in the Tivoli Enterprise Portal (TEP)
 - ▶ Situations may be used to highlight performance and availability problems within key operating systems, subsystems, and mission critical resources
 - ▶ Situation logic may be distributed to the agent (IRA architecture)
 - Situations typically run at the level of the agent (TEMA)
- Policies extend concepts established with situations and add additional functionality to the TEP
 - ▶ Situations remain the essential starting point
 - ▶ Policies add additional function and flexibility
 - ▶ Policies run within the TEMS infrastructure



Understanding The Capabilities Of Situations Powerful, Flexible Alerts And Automation

- OMEGAMON XE situation capabilities allow for more intelligent alerts that integrate and correlate status and information
- Situations may incorporate Boolean logic
- Situations may be correlated with other situations
- Situations may in turn drive automated corrections
- Situations are the essential starting point for policy automation



Situations – The Starting Point Highlight Performance And Availability Issues

The screenshot shows the Tivoli Enterprise Portal interface. On the left, a tree view shows a hierarchy of nodes including DB2, DB2S, and DSNAMVSA. A red arrow points from the DB2 node to a flyover pop-up window. The flyover window displays a critical alert: **CRITICAL** EW_Thread_Alert DSNAMVSA:DB2 07/02/07 08:49:51. A red box highlights this pop-up with the text: "Flyover pop-up shows the name of the 'situation' alert".

The main Situation Event Console window displays a table of events. The table has columns for Severity, Status, Owner, Situation Name, Display Item, and Source. Several rows are highlighted in yellow, indicating warning-level alerts.

Severity	Status	Owner	Situation Name	Display Item	Source
Information...	Open		Kah_Oper_Requests_Exist_Info		DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:9
Information...	Open		Kah_Mtr_Health_Status_Info	DEMO_CPU	DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:9
Warning	Open		ZVM_Avail_Mean2G_Low		zdemoplxdemopkg.ibm
Warning	Open		N3T_Conn_Rnd_Trip_Variance		TCPIP:MVSA
Warning	Open		N3V_Pct_ECDSA_Allocated_Stg		VTAM:MVSA
Warning	Open		Kah_Resource_Health_Warn	DEMO_CBJ	DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:9

At the bottom left, a bar chart shows the count of various alerts. The Y-axis lists alerts like N3T_Appl_Retransmission_Count, Kah_Resource_Health_Warn, Kah_Mtr_Health_Status_Warn, and EW_Thread_Alert. The X-axis represents the count, ranging from 0 to 240. A legend indicates that the bars represent the 'Count'.

At the bottom right, another table shows a list of alerts with columns for Status, Name, Display Item, Origin Node, and Global Time.

Status	Name	Display Item	Origin Node	Global Time
Open	Kah_Resource_Health_Crit	DEMO_SRVR	DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:SA	07/02/07 13
Open	Kah_Resource_Health_Crit	SYSPLEX	DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:SA	07/02/07 13
Open	Kah_Resource_Health_Crit	DEMOMN2	DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:SA	07/02/07 13
Open	Kah_Rsrc_Not_Satisfactory_Crit	DEMO_SRVR	DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:SA	07/02/07 13
Open	Kah_Rsrc_Not_Satisfactory_Crit	DEMOMN2	DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:SA	07/02/07 13
Open	Kah_Mtr_Health_Status_Crit	DEMOMN2	DEMOPLX:DEMOPLX:SA	07/02/07 13

Two red callout boxes are present: "Click to see alert detail" pointing to the flyover window, and "Flyover pop-up shows the name of the 'situation' alert" pointing to the alert name in the flyover window.

Situations - A Basic Example

Alert On DB2 Threads With More Than 'n' Getpages

Start/stop situation

- Create New...
- Create Another...
- Start Situation**
- Stop Situation
- Delete Situation
- Associate
- Dissociate

Distribution tab to specify where situation runs. Expert advice is customizable. Action tab to execute command.

Specify alert criteria. This may include one or multiple attribute criteria.

Getpage Count
1 > 1000
2
3

Specify sampling interval

Situation Formula Capacity: 5%

Sampling interval: 0 / 0 : 1 : 30 (ddd hh mm ss)

Sound: Enable critical.wav

State: **Critical**

Specify severity and whether to run at Omegamon startup

Run at startup:

Buttons: OK, Cancel, Apply, Help

Situations

'Action' To Perform Commands And Corrections

Where command is executed

Attribute substitution in the command line

System commands may be executed when the situation is true

Examples of actions include:
 DB2 thread kill command
 Issuing messages to the console
 Any valid z/OS console command
 Issuing commands to drive notification

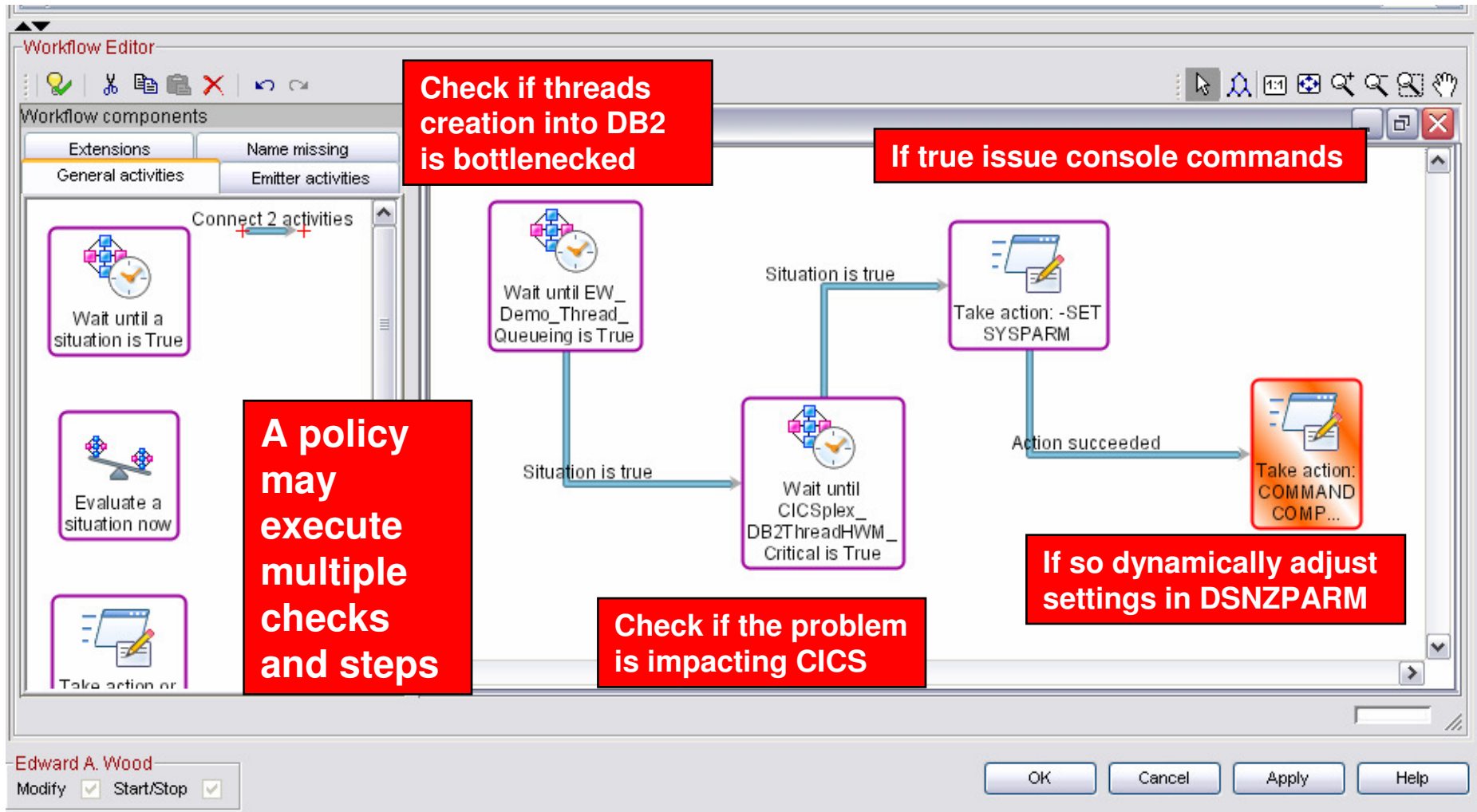
Situations

General Recommendations And Rules Of Thumb

- Make situations Meaningful, Actionable, and Useful
- Meaningful situations
 - ▶ Situation naming is flexible – make the names understandable
 - ▶ Adopt a situation naming convention
 - Makes it easier to identify customer created versus product provided situations
- Actionable situations
 - ▶ Have appropriate notification
 - A workspace with an alert icon, command/message notification
 - ▶ As a standard have expert advice
 - ▶ Have pre-defined take actions where appropriate
- Useful situations
 - ▶ Eliminate phony alert indicators – tune out the noise
 - ▶ If an alert situation fires it should indicate an actual issue
 - An alert, an owner, and a consequence



Policies Expand The Concept Of Integrated Performance Automation

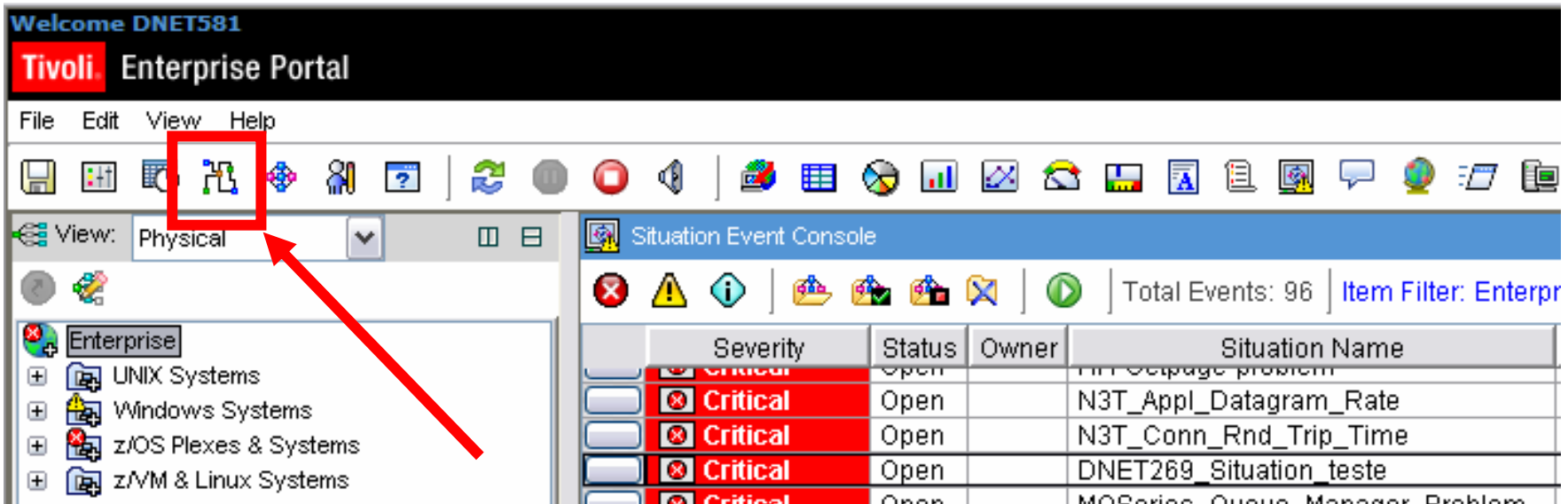


Policies And Performance Automation

- Policies allow for more sophisticated performance automation scenarios
 - ▶ Multiple situation checks, multiple commands
- Policies allow for the implementation of machine speed corrective actions and issuing alerts
- Potential uses of policies include
 - ▶ Basic alert correlation with corrective actions
 - ▶ Forwarding of alerts to other alert managers
 - ▶ Use as a mechanism to feed other automation technologies
 - ▶ Dynamic management of monitoring infrastructure



Tivoli Enterprise Portal – Policy Support Requirements And Pre-Requisites



Enterprise

- UNIX Systems
- Windows Systems
- z/OS Plexes & Systems
- z/VM & Linux Systems

Situation Event Console

Total Events: 96 | Item Filter: Enterpr

Severity	Status	Owner	Situation Name
Critical	Open		...
Critical	Open		N3T_Appl_Datagram_Rate
Critical	Open		N3T_Conn_Rnd_Trip_Time
Critical	Open		DNET269_Situation_teste
Critical	Open		MQSeries_Queue_Manager_Problem

- Policy support requires OMEGAMON DE (Dashboard Edition) enablement
- OMEGAMON DE is included for ITM 6.1 distributed monitoring customers
- OMEGAMON DE is a separate component with z/OS monitoring

To Launch The Policy Editor

The screenshot displays the Tivoli Enterprise Portal interface. At the top, a message box reads: "KFWITM107I Please wait while Workflow Dialog is constructed. 3:00:59 PM KFWITM110I : retrieving workflow definitions from server." The main interface is divided into several sections:

- Policy Details:** A table with columns for "Policy name", "Distributed", "Auto start", "Save results", "Correlate by", "Limit restarts", and "Restart". The "New_Policy" row is selected, and the "Correlate by" dropdown menu is open, showing options: "Host Name", "Host Address", "Logical Application Group", and "Uncorrelated".
- Workflow Editor:** A section for editing workflow components, including "Extensions", "Name missing", "General activities", and "Emitter activities".
- New_Policy - Grapher View:** A visual representation of the policy workflow, showing a "Wait until a situation is True" activity.

Red callout boxes provide instructions:

- Start/stop the policy:** Points to the "Start/stop" icon in the toolbar.
- Enter the policy name:** Points to the "Policy name" field in the table.
- Correlate by Host Name or Application:** Points to the "Correlate by" dropdown menu.
- Restart policy after it executes:** Points to the "Restart" checkbox in the table.
- Where does the policy run:** Points to the "Distributed" checkbox in the table.
- Policies start with a situation:** Points to the "Wait until a situation is True" activity in the Grapher View.

Policy Editor – Actions And Options

The screenshot displays the Policy Editor interface with several key components highlighted:

- Workflow Editor (Top Right):** Shows the 'Emitter activities' tab with four event types: TEC_Event, ITO_Event, NetView_Event, and SNMP Event. A red callout box states: **Emit alerts to TEC or SNMP**.
- Workflow Editor (Middle):** Shows the 'General activities' tab with seven options: Wait until a situation is True, Evaluate a situation now, Take action or Write message, Make a choice, Suspend execution, Start/Stop a policy, and Start/Stop a situation. A red callout box summarizes these as: **Evaluate situations, Take action, Start/stop situations & policies**.
- Workflow Editor (Bottom Right):** Shows the 'Extensions' tab with one option: Wait until a situation is False. A red callout box states: **Wait until situation is false to restart the policy**.

Red arrows indicate the flow of information from the main interface to the detailed callouts.

The policy editor provides multiple options to issue commands, emit alert info, control the flow of policy execution, and start/stop situations and policies.

Basic Policy - Example Scenario

Have A Situation Trigger Multiple Commands

The screenshot displays the 'Workflows' application window. At the top, the 'Policy Details' section shows the policy name 'dnet581_demo_basic_pol' and a 'Restart' checkbox that is checked. A red callout box labeled 'Policy executes & restarts' points to this checkbox. Below this is the 'Workflow Editor' with a 'Grapher View' of the workflow. The workflow starts with a 'Wait until Demo_DB2_Alert is True' activity, highlighted by a red callout box 'Check for DB2 Alert'. An arrow labeled 'Situation is true' leads to the first 'Take action: LOG' activity, highlighted by a red callout box 'Issue first command'. From there, an arrow labeled 'Action succeeded' leads to a second 'Take action: LOG' activity, highlighted by a red callout box 'Issue second command'. A red dashed line at the top of the grapher view indicates a loop back to the start of the workflow.

Take Action Options Within A Policy

The screenshot displays the Workflow Editor interface. On the left, the 'Workflow components' pane shows 'General activities' and 'Emitter activities'. The main workspace shows a policy named 'dnet581_demo_basic_pol' in 'Granber View'. A 'Wait until Demo_DB2_Alert is True' activity is connected to an 'Evaluate a situation now' activity. The 'Action Settings' dialog box is open, showing the 'System Command' field with the text: `LOG 'This is a test message - DB2 message &WaitOnSituation1:DB2_Thread_Exceptions.Plan_Name'`. A red box highlights this field, and a red callout points to it with the text 'Attribute substitution in the command line'. The 'Where should the action be executed' section has 'Execute the action at the TEMS' selected.

**Take the action at the agent
Which agent?
Where is the agent?**

**Take the action at the TEMS
Which TEMS?
Where is the TEMS?**

**Note - Where the action gets executed
dictates the appropriate type of action**

**Attribute substitution in
the command line**

Distribution Controls Where Policy Is Executed And How Situations Are Evaluated

The screenshot displays the 'Policy Details' window for a policy named 'dnet581_demo_basic_pol'. The 'Distributed' checkbox is checked. A red callout box points to this checkbox with the text: **Click 'Distributed' to specify policy distribution. Controls how/where the policy runs.**

Below the main window, a 'Change Policy Distribution' dialog box is open. The 'Assigned' list contains 'DSNC:MVSA:DB2'. A red callout box points to this entry with the text: **Specify a managed system for the situation – in this example DSNC:MVSA:DB2**

The dialog also shows a list of 'Available Managed Systems' including entries like '.OMEGLNX2:LZ', 'BWF0:MVSA:MGESA', and 'CNM16'. A red callout box at the bottom of the dialog states: **Remember policies run in a TEMS**

Another red callout box at the bottom of the dialog says: **At policy start the user will be prompted to select a TEMS**

On the left side of the main window, a red callout box points to the 'Start/stop the policy' button with the text: **Start/stop the policy**

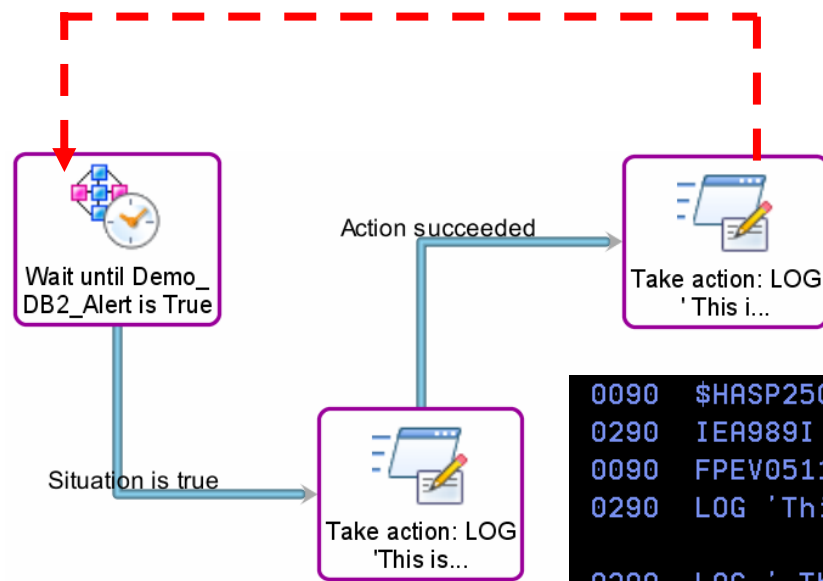
To See The Status Of Policy Distribution To A Managed System

Manage Policy at Managed System: DSNC:MVSA:DB2

Name	Version	Auto Start	Distributed	Limit restar...	Restart	Description
dnet581_demo_basic_pol	04.00.00		✓		✓	New Policy
dnet581_demo_pol2	03.50.00		✓		✓	New Policy
DNET581_DEMO_POLICY	03.50.00		✓		✓	New Policy

Close Select All Deselect All Help

Policy Command Execution



In the example the policy will:

- Check the situation status
- Execute the first command
- Execute the second command
- Restart

Note – The interval of the situation will have an impact on the duration of the policy

```

0090 $HASP250 DNET145 PURGED -- (JOB KEY WAS C1C5C854)
0290 IEA989I SLIP TRAP ID=X33E MATCHED. JOBNAME=UNSYSTL 0010 0151.
0090 FPEV0511I DSNB HISTORY DATA SET WRAPPED, 4272 INTERVALS STORED
0290 LOG 'This is a test message - DB2 message ADHPLAN3'
0290 LOG ' This is a second test message'
0290 Restart
0290 IEA989I SLIP TRAP ID=X33E MATCHED. JOBNAME=UNSYSTL 0010 0151.
0290 LOGON
0290 LOG 'This is a test message - DB2 message ADHPLAN3'
0290 LOG ' This is a second test message'
0281 $HASP100 DNET581 ON TSOINRDR
0090 $HASP373 DNET581 STARTED
0090 IEF125I DNET581 - LOGGED ON - TIME=10.06.27
    
```

First command

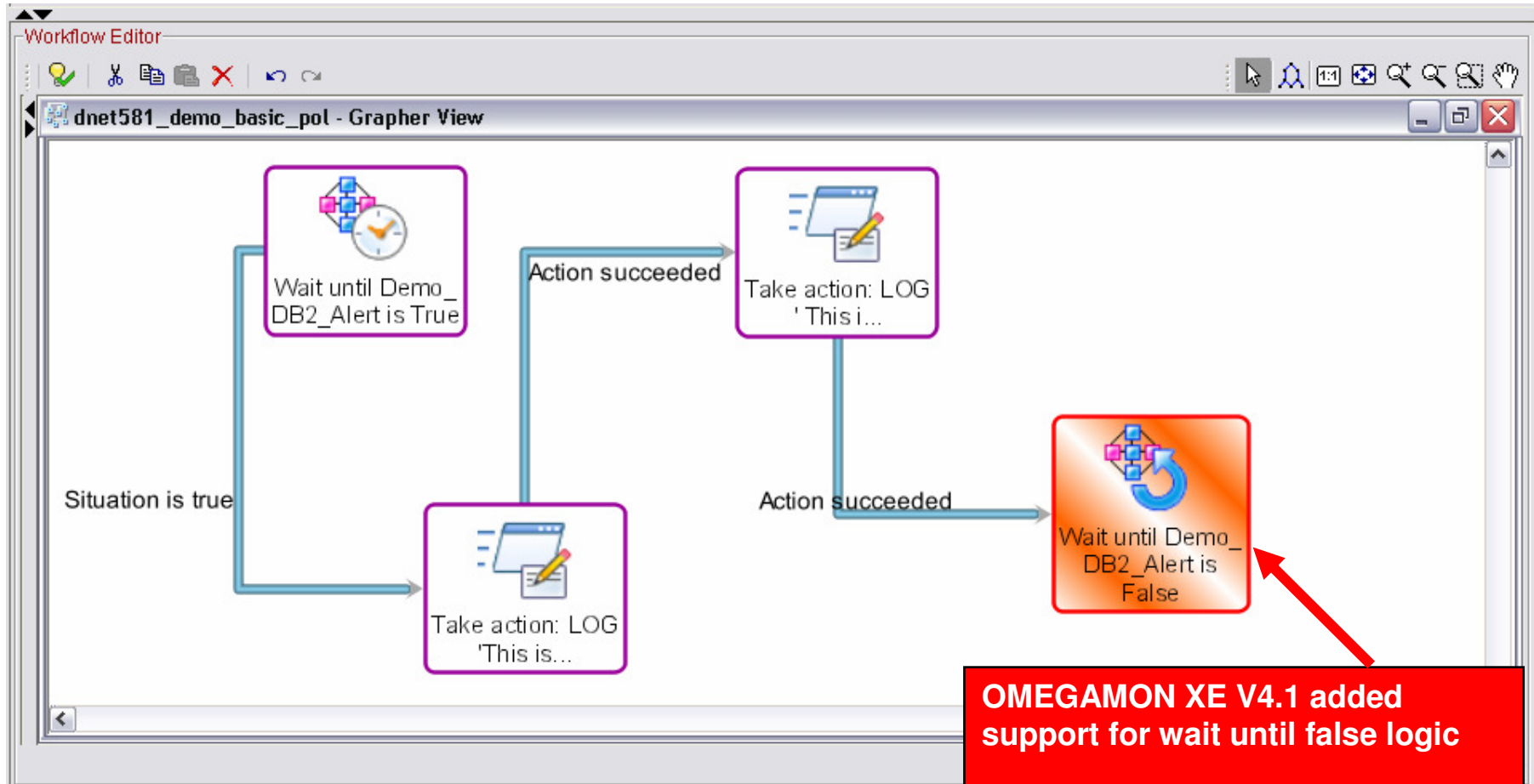
Second command

Restart

First command

Second command

Wait Until False Logic Expands The Flexibility Of Policies



OMEGAMON XE V4.1 added support for wait until false logic

Allows additional logic and flexibility in policy support

Policy Example

Multiple Situations, Multiple Commands

Policy Details

Compatibility levels

Undo Edit Workfl... Policy name Distributed Auto start Save results Correlate by

DNET581_DEMO_POLICY [checked] [unchecked] [unchecked] Host Name

Host Name
Host Address
Logical Application Group
Uncorrelated

Correlate by host name

Workflow Editor

Workflow components

Extensions Name missing
General activities Emitter activities

Wait until a situation is True

Wait until Demo_DB2_Alert is True

Check DB2 alert

Action succeeded

Wait until MQSeries_MQ_Channel_Stopped is True

Check MQ alert

Situation is true

Take action: LOG TEST ME...

Issue command

Situation is true

Take action: LOG TEST ME...

Issue command

Note – The DB2 alert and the MQ alert are independent events. The same would apply for two situations of the same agent type or managed system.

Distribution Of The Policy

The screenshot displays the 'Policy Details' window for 'DNET581_DEMO_POLICY'. The 'Distributed' checkbox is checked, and the 'Correlate by' field is set to 'Host Name'. A 'Change Policy Distribution' dialog box is open, showing the 'Assigned' list with 'DSNC:MVSA:DB2', 'WMQA:MVSA:MQESA', and 'WMQB:MVSA:MQESA'. The 'Available Managed System Lists' section shows a list of system names including '*ALL_CMS', '*CPIRA_MGR', '*CUSTOM_UAGENT00', '*CUSTOM_ZTWS00', '*EIB', '*GENERIC_CONFIG', '*HUB', and '*LINUX_SYSTEM'. A red callout box notes that the scenario works because the managed systems are on the same host (MVSA). Another red callout box explains that 'DSNC:MVSA:DB2' is specified for the DB2 situation and 'WMQA:MVSA:MQESA' and 'WMQB:MVSA:MQESA' are specified for the MQ situation.

Note – This scenario works because the managed systems involved are on the same host (MVSA)

Specify a managed system for the DB2 situation – in this example DSNC:MVSA:DB2

Specify managed systems for the MQ situation

Another Policy Example

Multiple Situations And Commands – Different Hosts

The screenshot displays the 'Workflows' application window. The 'Policy Details' section shows the policy name 'dnet581_demo_pol2' and its configuration, including 'Correlate by Logical Application Group'. A red arrow points to this setting with the text 'Correlate by Logical Application Group'. The 'Workflow Editor' section shows a 'Grapher View' of the policy workflow. The workflow consists of several steps: 'Wait until Demo_DB2_Alert is True' (labeled 'Check DB2 alert'), 'Take action: LOG TEST ME...' (labeled 'Issue command'), 'Wait until NT_Log_Space_Low is True' (labeled 'Check Windows alert'), and another 'Take action: LOG TEST ME...' (labeled 'Issue command'). The workflow is triggered when a situation is true, and it branches based on the success of the first action.

Distribution Of The Policy

The screenshot displays the 'Policy Details' window for a policy named 'dnet581_demo_pol2'. The 'Distributed' checkbox is checked, and the 'Correlate by' dropdown is set to 'Logical Application Group'. A red arrow points to the 'Compatibility levels' dropdown menu.

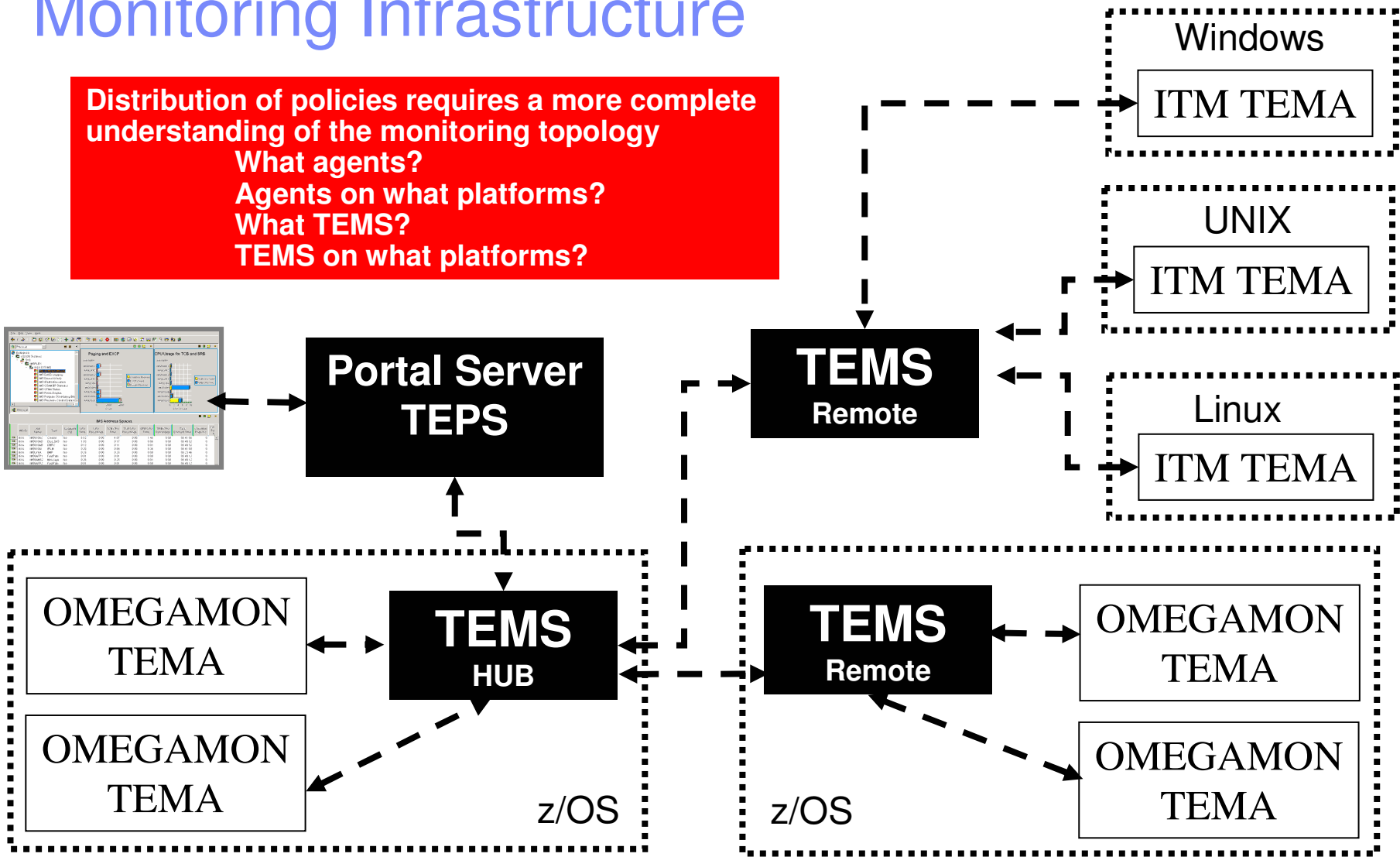
The 'Workflow Editor' is visible in the background, showing workflow components like 'Wait until a situation is True' and 'Evaluate a situation now'.

The 'Change Policy distribution' dialog box is open, showing the 'Assigned' list with 'TEST_LIST' and the 'Available Managed System Lists' list containing items like '*ALL_CMS', '*CPIRA_MGR', '*CUSTOM_UAGENT00', '*CUSTOM_ZTWS00', '*EIB', '*GENERIC_CONFIG', '*HUB', '*LINUX_SYSTEM', and '*MOIRA_MGR'. A red callout box with the text 'Distribution for this policy is to a Managed System List' points to the 'Assigned' list.

At the bottom of the dialog, there are buttons for 'Edit Managed System Lists', 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'. The main window also has 'Apply' and 'Help' buttons at the bottom right.

Policies Require An Understanding Of The Monitoring Infrastructure

Distribution of policies requires a more complete understanding of the monitoring topology
 What agents?
 Agents on what platforms?
 What TEMS?
 TEMS on what platforms?



A Common Scenario - Use Policies To Forward Alerts

The screenshot shows the Workflow Editor interface. On the left, the 'Workflow components' pane lists various emitter activities: TEC_Event, ITO_Event, NetView_Event, and SNMP Event. A red arrow points from the 'SNMP Event' component to the main workflow canvas. The main canvas, titled 'dnet581_SNMP - Grapher View', shows a flow starting with a 'Wait until Demo_DB2_Alert is True' activity. An arrow labeled 'Situation is true' points to an 'SNMP Event' emitter activity. A second red arrow points from this emitter activity to the 'Emitter Settings' dialog box. The 'Emitter Settings' dialog shows the 'Emitter Type' set to 'SNMP Event'. Under 'Parameters', the 'Attributes' field is populated with 'DB2 Thread Exceptions.Plan Name' and 'DB2 Thread Exceptions.DB2ID'. A red box highlights this text with the instruction 'Pass information attributes as part of SNMP alert'. The 'Operation Mode' section has 'Invoke emitter once for each data row' selected.

Policies may be used to forward alert information to TEC or to SNMP managers. This is one of the more common usages of policies.

Note – for z/OS hub TEMS a policy is needed to forward alerts to TEC. For non-z/OS hubs this limitation does not apply.

Pass information attributes as part of SNMP alert

Another Common Usage

Use Policies As An 'Overseer' For The Tivoli Monitoring Infrastructure

- Some situation alerts are sensitive to certain times of day or day of week considerations
 - ▶ This may be due to operational or off-hours processing concerns
 - ▶ Workloads will often vary during the day and during the week
 - ▶ Some issues are critical during prime time and not as critical off-hours
- 'Overseer' policies may be used to manage monitoring activity
 - ▶ Policies may be used to start/stop situations as needed based upon specified logic
 - Simplifies coding and maintenance in the underlying situations
 - ▶ Policies may be used to start/stop other policies as needed based upon specified logic
 - ▶ Optimize monitoring activity by running situations and policies on an 'as needed' basis



Example

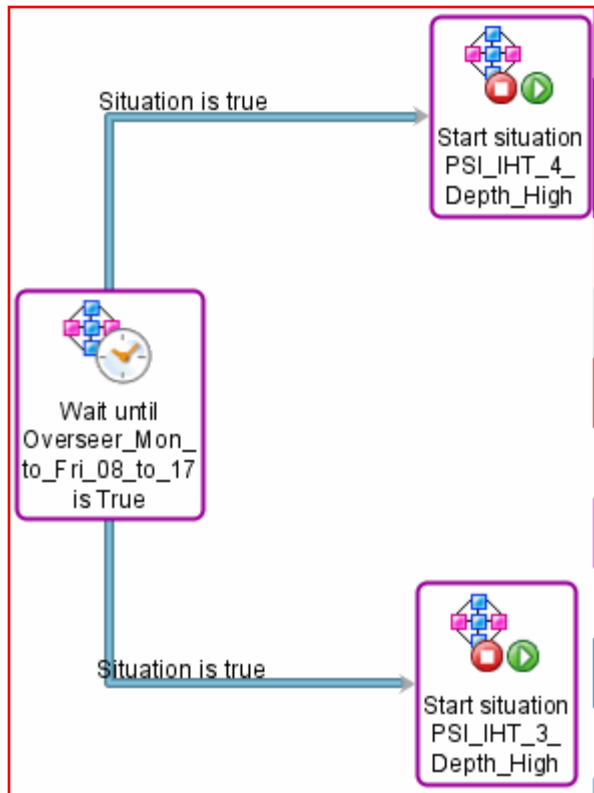
Using Policies To Manage Time Of Day Sensitive Situations

- Using policies to manage time of day sensitivity provides several advantages
 - ▶ Simplified situation formula (not cluttered with local_time predicates)
 - ▶ Increased space available for application attributes in the situation formula (Local_Time predicates can be complex and consume most of the formula)
 - ▶ Maintenance of the situations is greatly eased
 - ▶ Mixing application tables and LocalTime restricts certain features or situations
 - ▶ Reduced overhead: the situations are only running when needed

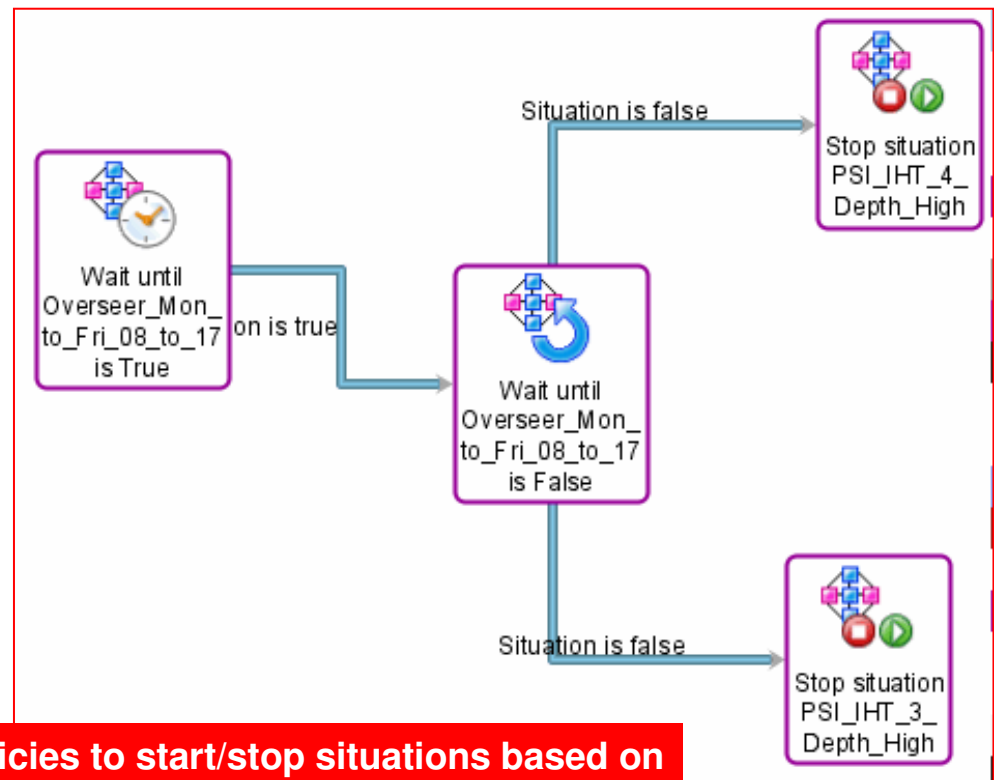


Using A Policy To Manage Situations Based Upon Time Of Day Requirements

Overseer policy to start situations



Overseer policy to stop situations



Use policies to start/stop situations based on a variety of criteria
Time of day
Start specific analysis situations and more.....

Policies Versus Situations - Recommendations

- Use situations as the primary alert/command mechanism when possible
 - ▶ Situations will typically be more efficient than using policies
 - Well crafted situations using appropriate sampling intervals and boolean logic will be highly effective
 - ▶ Situations can usually run at the level of the agent
 - Policies must be executed within the TEMS infrastructure
 - Situations may exploit agent intelligent remote architecture
 - ▶ Situations will typically be easier to deploy
 - Policies will require more working knowledge of the monitoring topology and infrastructure
- Use policies to expand the capabilities of situations
 - ▶ When multiple commands required
 - ▶ When alerts to TEC or SNMP required
 - ▶ Use policies to make situation management more efficient



Policies – Recommendations And Best Practices

- Policies provide an exciting and powerful command and control facility integrated directly within Tivoli Enterprise Portal (TEP)
- Use policies where it is the most appropriate
 - ▶ Use policies when the job cannot be accomplished by situations alone
 - Example – the scenario requires multiple commands be issued
 - ▶ Use policies to optimize the monitoring and alerting
 - Example – use policies to activate situations when needed
 - ▶ Use a keep it simple methodology. Consider carefully before deploying large multi-situation policies across large numbers of managed systems
 - Test to make sure desired outcome is achieved
- Have a clear understanding of the agent/TEMS topology and requirements when deploying policies
 - ▶ Understand the subtleties of how policies operate



Policies – Recommendations And Best Practices

- There are many excellent uses for policies
 - ▶ Scenarios where a situation alert requires multiple commands be executed
 - Example – policy issues a corrective command and then issues a notification command to alert the corrective action was taken
 - ▶ Scenarios where monitoring information from multiple situations needs to be fed to automation
 - Example – multi-situation policy where commands are issued to pass alert information to console automation
 - ▶ Situations that need to pass alert information to other alert technologies
 - Example – alerts to TEC (depending upon TEMS topology), SNMP alerts
 - ▶ Use policies to optimize situation and monitoring usage
 - Example – policies to start certain higher cost situations only as needed
 - Example – policies to manage situations based upon time of day requirements
 - The benefit is to save the cost of ongoing alerting and monitoring



Summary - And Thank You

- Policies are an important component of the Tivoli Enterprise Portal and OMEGAMON DE
- Policies expand the integrated automation capabilities of the TEP
- When used effectively policies truly expand the power of the portal

- Thank you to my IBM colleagues for their very valuable input to this presentation
 - ▶ Richard Roy, Ken Stroble, Bay Van Horne, Joe Means, Barry Lamkin, Don Zeunert, Mike Stevens, Lih Wang



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