IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Version 6 Release 2 Modification 1

Troubleshooting Guide



#### Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in <u>"Notices" on page 641</u>.

This edition applies to version 6, release 2, modification 1 of IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS (product number 5697-NV6) and to all subsequent versions, releases, and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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## About this publication

The IBM<sup>®</sup> Tivoli<sup>®</sup> NetView<sup>®</sup> for z/OS<sup>®</sup> product provides advanced capabilities that you can use to maintain the highest degree of availability of your complex, multi-platform, multi-vendor networks and systems from a single point of control. This publication, the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Troubleshooting Guide*, provides information for use in diagnosing and solving network problems that occur in the NetView product. This includes support for the following functions:

- NetView program
- Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS)
- NetView management console
- Resource Object Data Manager (RODM)
- Systems network architecture (SNA) topology manager
- MultiSystem Manager
- Automated Operations Network (AON)
- Event/Automation Service (E/AS)

## **Intended audience**

This publication is for system programmers and operators who need to diagnose, document, and report software and hardware problems.

## **Publications**

This section lists publications in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS library and related documents. It also describes how to access Tivoli publications online and how to order Tivoli publications.

#### IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS library

The following documents are available in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS library:

- Administration Reference, SC27-2869, describes the NetView program definition statements required for system administration.
- Application Programmer's Guide, SC27-2870, describes the NetView program-to-program interface (PPI) and how to use the NetView application programming interfaces (APIs).
- Automation Guide, SC27-2846, describes how to use automated operations to improve system and network efficiency and operator productivity.
- Command Reference Volume 1 (A-N), SC27-2847, and Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z), SC27-2848, describe the NetView commands, which can be used for network and system operation and in command lists and command procedures.
- *Customization Guide*, SC27-2849, describes how to customize the NetView product and points to sources of related information.
- *Data Model Reference*, SC27-2850, provides information about the Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS), SNA topology manager, and MultiSystem Manager data models.
- *Installation: Configuring Additional Components*, GC27-2851, describes how to configure NetView functions beyond the base functions.
- Installation: Configuring Graphical Components, GC27-2852, describes how to install and configure the NetView graphics components.
- Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent, GC27-2853, describes how to install and configure the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent.

- *Installation: Getting Started*, GI11-9443, describes how to install and configure the base NetView program.
- *Installation: Migration Guide*, GC27-2854, describes the new functions that are provided by the current release of the NetView product and the migration of the base functions from a previous release.
- IP Management, SC27-2855, describes how to use the NetView product to manage IP networks.
- *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)*, GC27-2856, and *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*, GC27-2857, describe the messages for the NetView product, the NetView abend codes, the sense codes that are included in NetView messages, and generic alert code points.
- *Programming: Assembler*, SC27-2858, describes how to write exit routines, command processors, and subtasks for the NetView product using assembler language.
- *Programming: Pipes*, SC27-2859, describes how to use the NetView pipelines to customize a NetView installation.
- *Programming: PL/I and C*, SC27-2860, describes how to write command processors and installation exit routines for the NetView product using PL/I or C.
- *Programming: REXX and the NetView Command List Language*, SC27-2861, describes how to write command lists for the NetView product using the Restructured Extended Executor language (REXX) or the NetView command list language.
- *Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*, SC27-2862, describes the NetView Resource Object Data Manager (RODM), including how to define your non-SNA network to RODM and use RODM for network automation and for application programming.
- Security Reference, SC27-2863, describes how to implement authorization checking for the NetView environment.
- SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide, SC27-2864, describes planning for and implementing the NetView SNA topology manager, which can be used to manage subarea, Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking, and TN3270 resources.
- *Troubleshooting Guide*, GC27-2865, provides information about documenting, diagnosing, and solving problems that occur in the NetView product.
- *Tuning Guide*, SC27-2874, provides tuning information to help achieve certain performance goals for the NetView product and the network environment.
- User's Guide: Automated Operations Network, SC27-2866, describes how to use the NetView Automated Operations Network (AON) component, which provides event-driven network automation, to improve system and network efficiency. It also describes how to tailor and extend the automated operations capabilities of the AON component.
- User's Guide: NetView, SC27-2867, describes how to use the NetView product to manage complex, multivendor networks and systems from a single point.
- User's Guide: NetView Enterprise Management Agent, SC27-2876, describes how to use the NetView Enterprise Management Agent.
- User's Guide: NetView Management Console, SC27-2868, provides information about the NetView management console interface of the NetView product.
- Licensed Program Specifications, GC31-8848, provides the license information for the NetView product.
- *Program Directory for IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS US English*, GI11-9444, contains information about the material and procedures that are associated with installing the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS product.
- Program Directory for IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Japanese, GI11-9445, contains information about the material and procedures that are associated with installing the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS product.
- Program Directory for IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent, GI11-9446, contains information about the material and procedures that are associated with installing the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent.

### **Related publications**

You can find additional product information on the NetView for z/OS web site at <u>http://www.ibm.com/</u>software/tivoli/products/netview-zos/.

For information about the NetView Bridge function, see *Tivoli NetView for OS/390 Bridge Implementation*, SC31-8238-03 (available only in the V1R4 library).

#### Accessing terminology online

The IBM Terminology web site consolidates the terminology from IBM product libraries in one convenient location. You can access the Terminology web site at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/software/globalization/terminology/">http://www.ibm.com/software/globalization/terminology/</a>.

For NetView for z/OS terms and definitions, see the IBM Terminology web site. The following terms are used in this library:

#### **NetView**

For the following products:

- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 6 release 2 modification 1
- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 6 release 2
- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 6 release 1
- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 5 release 4
- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 5 release 3
- Tivoli NetView for OS/390® version 1 release 4
- NetView releases that are no longer supported

#### CNMCMD

For the CNMCMD member and the members that are included in it using the %INCLUDE statement

#### CNMSTYLE

For the CNMSTYLE member and the members that are included in it using the %INCLUDE statement

#### DSIOPF

For the DSIOPF member and the members that are included in it using the %INCLUDE statement

#### PARMLIB

For SYS1.PARMLIB and other data sets in the concatenation sequence

#### MVS™

For z/OS operating systems

#### **MVS** element

For the base control program (BCP) element of the z/OS operating system

#### **VTAM**<sup>®</sup>

For Communications Server - SNA Services

#### **IBM Tivoli Network Manager**

For either of these products:

- IBM Tivoli Network Manager
- IBM Tivoli OMNIbus and Network Manager

#### IBM Tivoli Netcool®/OMNIbus

For either of these products:

- IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIbus
- IBM Tivoli OMNIbus and Network Manager

#### GDPS<sup>®</sup> Metro HyperSwap<sup>®</sup> Manager

For all the NetView for z/OS V6.2.1 books, NetView Monitoring for GDPS V6.2.1 book, and IBM Tivoli System Automation for GDPS/PPRC HyperSwap Manager with NetView book.

#### Note: The former name of GDPS Metro HyperSwap Manager is GDPS/PPRC HyperSwap Manager.

#### **GDPS Continuous Availability**

For all the NetView for z/OS V6.2.1 books, NetView Monitoring for GDPS V6.2.1 book, and IBM Tivoli System Automation for GDPS/PPRC HyperSwap Manager with NetView book.

#### Note: The former name of GDPS Continuous Availability is GDPS/Active-Active.

Unless otherwise indicated, topics to programs indicate the latest version and release of the programs. If only a version is indicated, the topic is to all releases within that version.

When a topic is made about using a personal computer or workstation, any programmable workstation can be used.

#### Using NetView for z/OS online help

The following types of NetView for z/OS mainframe online help are available, depending on your installation and configuration:

- · General help and component information
- Command help
- Message help
- · Sense code information
- Recommended actions

#### Accessing publications online

IBM posts publications for this and all other Tivoli products, as they become available and whenever they are updated, to the Tivoli Documentation Central website at <a href="https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/">https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/</a> mydeveloperworks/wikis/home/wiki/Tivoli%20Documentation%20Central

**Note:** If you print PDF documents on other than letter-sized paper, set the option in the **File > Print** window that enables Adobe Reader to print letter-sized pages on your local paper.

#### **Ordering publications**

You can order many Tivoli publications online at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/e-business/linkweb/publications/servlet/pbi.wss">http://www.ibm.com/e-business/linkweb/publications/servlet/pbi.wss</a>

You can also order by telephone by calling one of these numbers:

- In the United States: 800-879-2755
- In Canada: 800-426-4968

In other countries, contact your software account representative to order Tivoli publications. To locate the telephone number of your local representative, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to http://www.ibm.com/e-business/linkweb/publications/servlet/pbi.wss.
- 2. Select your country from the list and click Go.
- 3. Click **About this site** to see an information page that includes the telephone number of your local representative.

#### Accessibility

Accessibility features help users with a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully. Standard shortcut and accelerator keys are used by the product and are documented by the operating system. Refer to the documentation provided by your operating system for more information.

For additional information, see the Accessibility appendix in the User's Guide: NetView.

## **Service Management Connect**

Connect, learn, and share with Service Management professionals: product support technical experts who provide their perspectives and expertise.

Access Service Management Connect at <u>http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/servicemanagement/z/</u>. Use Service Management Connect in the following ways:

- Become involved with transparent development, an ongoing, open engagement between other users and IBM developers of Tivoli products. You can access early designs, sprint demonstrations, product roadmaps, and prerelease code.
- Connect one-on-one with the experts to collaborate and network about Tivoli and the NetView community.
- Read blogs to benefit from the expertise and experience of others.
- Use wikis and forums to collaborate with the broader user community.

## **Tivoli technical training**

For Tivoli technical training information, refer to the following IBM Tivoli Education website at <u>http://</u>www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/education.

## **Tivoli user groups**

Tivoli user groups are independent, user-run membership organizations that provide Tivoli users with information to assist them in the implementation of Tivoli Software solutions. Through these groups, members can share information and learn from the knowledge and experience of other Tivoli users.

## **Downloads**

Clients and agents, and several free NetView applications can be downloaded from the NetView for z/OS support web site:

http://www.ibm.com/software/sysmgmt/products/support/IBMTivoliNetViewforzOS.html

After you open the Support Portal page, perform the following steps:

- 1. Scroll down to the **Downloads** section and click the **view all** link.
- 2. On the Downloads for NetView for z/OS page, check the **Tool/Utility** box in the **Filter by topic** section on the left side.
- 3. Download the items based on your requirements.

These applications can help with the following tasks:

- Migrating customization parameters and initialization statements from earlier releases to the CNMSTUSR member and command definitions from earlier releases to the CNMCMDU member.
- Getting statistics for your automation table and merging the statistics with a listing of the automation table
- Displaying the status of a job entry subsystem (JES) job or canceling a specified JES job
- Sending alerts to the NetView program using the program-to-program interface (PPI)
- Sending and receiving MVS commands using the PPI
- Sending Time Sharing Option (TSO) commands and receiving responses

## **Support information**

If you have a problem with your IBM software, you want to resolve it quickly. IBM provides the following ways for you to obtain the support you need:

#### Online

Please follow the instructions located in the support guide entry: <u>https://www.ibm.com/support/</u>home/pages/support-guide/?product=4429363.

#### **Troubleshooting information**

For more information about resolving problems with the NetView for z/OS product, see the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Troubleshooting Guide*. You can also discuss technical issues about the NetView for z/OS product through the NetView user group located at <a href="https://groups.io/g/NetView">https://groups.io/g/NetView</a>. This user group is for NetView for z/OS customers only, and registration is required. This forum is also monitored by interested parties within IBM who answer questions and provide guidance about the NetView product. When a problem with the code is found, you are asked to open an official case to obtain resolution.

## **Conventions used in this publication**

This section describes the conventions that are used in this publication.

### **Revision codes**

This publication uses the following revision codes, which are located in the left margins:

L

The pipe character | is used to indicate changes made for the December, 2014 modifications to the document.

#### **Typeface conventions**

This publication uses the following typeface conventions:

#### Bold

- Lowercase commands and mixed case commands that are otherwise difficult to distinguish from surrounding text
- Interface controls (check boxes, push buttons, radio buttons, spin buttons, fields, folders, icons, list boxes, items inside list boxes, multicolumn lists, containers, menu choices, menu names, tabs, property sheets), labels (such as **Tip:**, and **Operating system considerations**:)
- Keywords and parameters in text

#### Italic

- Citations (examples: titles of publications, diskettes, and CDs
- Words defined in text (example: a nonswitched line is called a *point-to-point line*)
- Emphasis of words and letters (words as words example: "Use the word *that* to introduce a restrictive clause."; letters as letters example: "The LUN address must start with the letter *L*.")
- New terms in text (except in a definition list): a view is a frame in a workspace that contains data.
- Variables and values you must provide: ... where myname represents...

#### Monospace

- Examples and code examples
- File names, programming keywords, and other elements that are difficult to distinguish from surrounding text
- Message text and prompts addressed to the user
- Text that the user must type
- Values for arguments or command options

### **Operating system-dependent variables and paths**

For workstation components, this publication uses the UNIX convention for specifying environment variables and for directory notation.

When using the Windows command line, replace **\$***variable* with **%***variable***%** for environment variables and replace each forward slash (/) with a backslash (\) in directory paths. The names of environment variables are not always the same in the Windows and UNIX environments. For example, %TEMP% in Windows environments is equivalent to \$TMPDIR in UNIX environments.

Note: If you are using the bash shell on a Windows system, you can use the UNIX conventions.

#### Syntax diagrams

The following syntax elements are shown in syntax diagrams. Read syntax diagrams from left-to-right, top-to-bottom, following the horizontal line (the main path).

- "Symbols" on page xxvii
- "Parameters" on page xxvii
- "Punctuation and parentheses" on page xxviii
- "Abbreviations" on page xxviii

For examples of syntax, see "Syntax examples" on page xxviii.

#### Symbols

The following symbols are used in syntax diagrams:

肿

Marks the beginning of the command syntax.

#### -

Marks the end of the command syntax.

→

Indicates that the command syntax is continued on the next line.

►

Indicates that a statement is continued from the previous line.

L

Marks the beginning and end of a fragment or part of the command syntax.

#### **Parameters**

The following types of parameters are used in syntax diagrams:

#### Required

Required parameters are shown on the main path.

#### Optional

Optional parameters are shown below the main path.

#### Default

Default parameters are shown above the main path. In parameter descriptions, default parameters are underlined.

Syntax diagrams do not rely on highlighting, brackets, or braces. In syntax diagrams, the position of the elements relative to the main syntax line indicates whether an element is required, optional, or the default value.

When you issue a command, spaces are required between the parameters unless a different separator, such as a comma, is specified in the syntax.

Parameters are classified as keywords or variables. Keywords are shown in uppercase letters. Variables, which represent names or values that you supply, are shown in lowercase letters and are either italicized or, in NetView help, displayed in a differentiating color.

In the following example, the USER command is a keyword, the *user\_id* parameter is a required variable, and the *password* parameter is an optional variable.



#### **Punctuation and parentheses**

You must include all punctuation that is shown in the syntax diagram, such as colons, semicolons, commas, minus signs, and both single and double quotation marks.

When an operand can have more than one value, the values are typically enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas. For a single value, the parentheses typically can be omitted. For more information, see "Multiple operands or values" on page xxix.

If a command requires positional commas to separate keywords and variables, the commas are shown before the keywords or variables.

When examples of commands are shown, commas are also used to indicate the absence of a positional operand. For example, the second comma indicates that an optional operand is not being used:

COMMAND\_NAME opt\_variable\_1,,opt\_variable\_3

You do not need to specify the trailing positional commas. Trailing positional and non-positional commas either are ignored or cause a command to be rejected. Restrictions for each command state whether trailing commas cause the command to be rejected.

#### Abbreviations

Command and keyword abbreviations are listed in synonym tables after each command description.

#### Syntax examples

The following examples show the different uses of syntax elements:

- "Required syntax elements" on page xxviii
- "Optional syntax elements" on page xxix
- "Default keywords and values" on page xxix
- "Multiple operands or values" on page xxix
- "Syntax that is longer than one line" on page xxix
- "Syntax fragments" on page xxx

#### **Required syntax elements**

Required keywords and variables are shown on the main syntax line. You must code required keywords and variables.

► REQUIRED\_KEYWORD — required\_variable →

A required choice (two or more items) is shown in a vertical stack on the main path. The items are shown in alphanumeric order.

```
REQUIRED_OPERAND_OR_VALUE_1
```

#### **Optional syntax elements**

Optional keywords and variables are shown below the main syntax line. You can choose not to code optional keywords and variables.



A required choice (two or more items) is shown in a vertical stack below the main path. The items are shown in alphanumeric order.



#### Default keywords and values

Default keywords and values are shown above the main syntax line in one of the following ways:

- A default keyword is shown only above the main syntax line. You can specify this keyword or allow it to default. The following syntax example shows the default keyword KEYWORD1 above the main syntax line and the rest of the optional keywords below the main syntax line.
- If an operand has a default value, the operand is shown both above and below the main syntax line. A value below the main syntax line indicates that if you specify the operand, you must also specify either the default value or another value shown. If you do not specify the operand, the default value above the main syntax line is used. The following syntax example shows the default values for operand OPTION=\* above and below the main syntax line.



#### Multiple operands or values

An arrow returning to the left above a group of operands or values indicates that more than one can be selected or that a single one can be repeated.



#### Syntax that is longer than one line

If a diagram is longer than one line, each line that is to be continued ends with a single arrowhead and the following line begins with a single arrowhead.

▶ OPERAND1 — OPERAND2 — OPERAND3 — OPERAND4 — OPERAND5 — OPERAND6 →

► OPERAND7 — OPERAND8 →

#### Syntax fragments

Some syntax diagrams contain syntax fragments, which are used for lengthy, complex, or repeated sections of syntax. Syntax fragments follow the main diagram. Each syntax fragment name is mixed case and is shown in the main diagram and in the heading of the fragment. The following syntax example shows a syntax diagram with two fragments that are identified as Fragment1 and Fragment2.



#### Fragment1

► KEYWORD\_A= valueA — KEYWORD\_B — KEYWORD\_C →

#### Fragment2

► KEYWORD\_D — KEYWORD\_E= valueE — KEYWORD\_F →

Part 1. Getting started with troubleshooting

2 IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

## **Chapter 1. Diagnosing problems**

To begin diagnostic procedures for problems that might occur in the NetView program or any of its components, you must first understand the methods that can help you define and solve a problem or document and report the problem to IBM Software Support.

## **Finding solutions**

#### **RETAIN** database

If you have the IBM Information/Access program, you can search the RETAIN database, based on a keyword string, to find similar problems and their solutions.

#### **IBM Support Assistant**

The IBM Support Assistant is a free, stand-alone application that you can install on any workstation. You can then enhance the application by installing product-specific plug-in modules for the IBM products you use.

The IBM Support Assistant saves you time searching product, support, and educational resources. The IBM Support Assistant helps you gather support information when you must open a problem management record (PMR), which you can then use to track the problem.

The product-specific plug-in modules provide you with the following resources:

- Support links
- Education links
- · Ability to submit problem management reports

For more information, see the IBM Support Assistant website at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/software/support/isa/">http://www.ibm.com/software/support/isa/</a>. Go directly to the NetView for z/OS website at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/products/netview-zos/">http://www.ibm.com/software/support/isa/</a>. Go directly to the NetView for z/OS website at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/products/netview-zos/">http://www.ibm.com/software/support/isa/</a>. Go directly to the NetView for z/OS website at <a href="http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/products/netview-zos/">http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/</a> products/netview-zos/.

## **Contacting IBM Software Support**

IBM Software Support provides assistance with product defects.

Before contacting IBM Software Support, your company must have an active IBM software maintenance contract, and you must be authorized to submit problems to IBM. The type of software maintenance contract that you need depends on the type of product you have:

For IBM distributed software products (including, but not limited to, Tivoli, Lotus<sup>®</sup>, and Rational<sup>®</sup> products, as well as DB2<sup>®</sup> and WebSphere<sup>®</sup> products that run on Windows or UNIX operating systems), enroll in Passport Advantage<sup>®</sup> in one of the following ways:

#### Online

Go to the Passport Advantage website at http://www.ibm.com/software/howtobuy/ passportadvantage/pao\_customers.htm.

#### By phone

For the phone number to call in your country, go to the IBM Software Support website at http:// techsupport.services.ibm.com/guides/contacts.html and click the name of your geographic region.

- For customers with Subscription and Support (S & S) contracts, go to the Software Service Request website at https://www.ibm.com/support/servicerequest/.
- For customers with IBMLink, CATIA, Linux<sup>®</sup>, System/390<sup>®</sup>, iSeries, pSeries, zSeries, and other support agreements, go to the IBM Support Line website at http://www.ibm.com/services/us/index.wss/so/its/ a1000030/dt006.

 For IBM eServer<sup>™</sup> software products (including, but not limited to, DB2 and WebSphere products that run in zSeries, pSeries, and iSeries environments), you can purchase a software maintenance agreement by working directly with an IBM marketing representative or an IBM Business Partner. For more information about support for eServer software products, go to the IBM Technical Support Advantage website at http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/techsupport.html.

If you are not sure what type of software maintenance contract you need, call 1-800-IBMSERV (1-800-426-7378) in the United States. From other countries, go to the contacts page of the *IBM Software Support Handbook* on the web at http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/techsupport.html and click the name of your geographic region for phone numbers of people who provide support for your location.

To contact IBM Software Support, follow these steps:

- 1. "Determining the business impact" on page 4
- 2. "Describing problems and gathering information" on page 4
- 3. "Submitting problems" on page 5

Additional support for the NetView for z/OS product is available at http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/ products/netview-zos/.

#### Determining the business impact

When you report a problem to IBM, you are asked to supply a severity level. Therefore, you must understand and assess the business impact of the problem you are reporting. Use the following criteria:

#### Severity 1

The problem has a *critical* business impact. You are unable to use the program, resulting in a critical impact on operations. This condition requires an immediate solution.

#### **Severity 2**

The problem has a *significant* business impact. The program is usable, but it is severely limited.

#### **Severity 3**

The problem has *some* business impact. The program is usable, but less significant features (not critical to operations) are unavailable.

#### **Severity 4**

The problem has *minimal* business impact. The problem causes little impact on operations, or a reasonable circumvention to the problem was implemented.

#### Describing problems and gathering information

When describing a problem to IBM, be as specific as possible. Include all relevant background information so that IBM Software Support specialists can help you solve the problem efficiently. To save time, know the answers to these questions:

- What software versions were you running when the problem occurred?
- Do you have logs, traces, and messages that are related to the problem symptoms? IBM Software Support is likely to ask for this information.
- Can you re-create the problem? If so, what steps were performed to re-create the problem?
- Did you change the system? For example, did you change the hardware, operating system, or networking software?
- Are you currently using a workaround for the problem? If so, be prepared to explain the workaround when you report the problem.

## Working with IBM Software Support

If it is necessary to call IBM Software Support, first collect the appropriate information. See <u>"Collecting problem data" on page 23</u>. When you call IBM Software Support, a dispatcher asks for customer identification information, such as your account name, access code, and program license number. You

and the dispatcher determine the type of help that you need. The dispatcher assigns a problem number and places your call on a queue for an IBM Software Support representative.

The representative uses the information from the worksheet to form a keyword string and search a database containing symptoms and resolutions for problems. This database also contains information about problems currently under investigation. The representative might ask you for additional information to produce other keywords that can help locate and solve the problem.

If the representative finds a similar problem description in the database, a solution is probably available. The keyword string can be varied to widen or narrow the search for similar problems.

If the search does not produce a solution, the representative verifies that you have the necessary information to discuss the problem with a specialist. Your call is then placed in a queue accessed by IBM Software Support specialists.

An IBM Software Support specialist helps you refine keyword strings and conducts additional searches of the database.

An IBM Software Support representative can solve most problems, but in cases when no solution is found, the problem is sent to an IBM Software Support specialist. If the specialist cannot find a solution, and if the problem is a new one, the specialist can enter an authorized program analysis report (APAR) into the RETAIN database. An APAR is a request for a correction in the program.

A number is assigned to your APAR. If you are asked to send documentation about your problem to IBM Software Support, write this APAR number in the upper right corner of each piece of documentation.

The APAR and other types of documentation allow the program specialist to examine the problem in greater detail and develop a solution. If this solution is a coding change, it is put into a program temporary fix (PTF) and sent to you. All information about the solution is entered into the RETAIN database. This procedure keeps the database current with problem descriptions and solutions and makes the information available for future searches.

If you want information about:	See:
Building a keyword string	"Building a keyword string" on page 6

#### Submitting problems

You can submit your problem to IBM Software Support in one of two ways:

#### Online

Go to the IBM Software Support website at http://www.ibm.com/software/support/ and follow the instructions.

#### By phone

For the phone number to call in your country, go to the contacts page of the *IBM Software Support Handbook* at http://techsupport.services.ibm.com/guides/handbook.html and click the name of your geographic region.

If the problem you submit is for a software defect or for missing or inaccurate documentation, IBM Software Support creates an Authorized Program Analysis Report (APAR). The APAR describes the problem in detail. Whenever possible, IBM Software Support provides a workaround that you can implement until the APAR is resolved and a fix is delivered. IBM publishes resolved APARs on the Software Support website daily, so that other users who experience the same problem can benefit from the same resolution.

#### **Using keywords**

Each problem type has an associated keyword. The keyword is used as a general identifier and to search the RETAIN database. If you have access to the RETAIN database, you can search it. Otherwise, you can provide IBM Software Support with the keyword and they do the search. In searching the RETAIN database, you can determine whether:

· Your particular problem has already been reported

- There is a bypass for your problem
- Your problem has been solved
- A solution exists for your problem

An accurate and precise search string produces usable results. A string search contains the following:

- · The keyword that represents your problem type
- The level of the NetView product and, if applicable, the load level of the NetView management console you are using
- Additional symptoms of the problem

If you proceed through all seven classifications and cannot match your problem to any of those problems described, see "Documenting any problem" on page 23.

#### **Building a keyword string**

A *keyword string* is a set of descriptive words that you use to identify a problem. A *keyword* is a word or abbreviation that describes one part of a program failure. These keywords can be used to search for solutions in the RETAIN database. Use keywords in a string to completely describe the problem. A search string can contain any keyword that represents your problem type, information about the level of the NetView program you are using, and additional symptoms of the problem. For example, if the failure is an abnormal end (abend) of a task, the keyword used is ABEND. Other problems have the following keywords:

- DOC
- INCORROUT
- LOOP
- MSG
- PERFM
- WAIT

Table 1 on page 6 describes how to develop a keyword string:

Table 1. How to Develop a Keyword String					
Type of Keyword	Description or Value	Use This Type of Keyword to	Example of a Keyword String		
Component identification	The component identification number for the operating system. The component ID number for Tivoli NetView for z/OS V6.2.1 operating under z/OS is 5697NV6.	Find all reported problems with the NetView program or one of its components.	xxxxxxxx 5697NV6		
Failure	<ul> <li>ABEND</li> <li>DOC</li> <li>INCORROUT</li> <li>LOOP</li> <li>MSG</li> <li>PERFM</li> <li>WAIT</li> </ul>	Refine your search to just that type of failure for the NetView program or one of its components.	MSGDSI <i>xxxx</i> , where <i>xxxx</i> is the message number (for example, 172I).		
Table 1. How to Develop a Keyword String (continued)					
--	--	---	--		
Type of Keyword Description or Value		Use This Type of Keyword to	Example of a Keyword String		
Symptom	Details about the failure.	Refine your search gradually (combining the symptom keywords in various ways) so that you receive all problem descriptions that might match your problem.	BNJ <i>yyyyy</i> identifies the name of the NetView module that issued the abend.		
Dependency	Program or device- dependent keywords that define the environment in which the problem occurred.	Help reduce the number of problem descriptions you must examine.	APPN		

For example, if there is an abend in a DSI NetView module, enter the following keyword string:

5697NV6 ABENDnnn DSIyyyyy

#### Where:

5697NV6

Component ID for the program

## ABEND

Type of problem

#### nnn

Abend code number

#### DSIyyyyy

NetView module that issued the abend failure message.

# **Obtaining fixes**

A product fix might be available to resolve your problem. To determine what fixes are available for your IBM software product, follow these steps:

- 1. Go to the IBM Software Support website at http://www.ibm.com/software/support/.
- 2. Under Find product support, click All IBM software (A–Z). This opens a software product list.
- 3. In the software product list, click **IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS**. This opens the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS support site.
- 4. Under **Solve a problem**, click **APARs** to go to a list of fixes, fix packs, and other service updates for Tivoli NetView for z/OS.
- 5. Click the name of a fix to read the description and optionally download the fix. You can also search for a specific fix; for tips on refining your search, click **Search tips**.

For more information about the types of fixes that are available, see the *IBM Software Support Handbook* at http://techsupport.services.ibm.com/guides/handbook.html.

# Additional support information

# **Receiving weekly support updates**

To receive weekly email notifications about fixes and other software support news, follow these steps:

1. Go to the IBM Software Support website at http://www.ibm.com/software/support/.

- 2. Click My support in the upper-right corner of the page under Personalized support.
- 3. If you have already registered for **My support**, sign in and skip to the next step. If you have not registered, click **register now**. Complete the registration form using your email address as your IBM ID and click **Submit**.
- 4. Click Edit profile.
- 5. In the **Products** list, select **Software**. A second list is displayed.
- 6. In the second list, select a product segment, for example, **Systems Management**. A third list is displayed.
- 7. In the third list, select a product sub-segment, for example, **Network Management & Performance**. A list of applicable products is displayed.
- 8. Select one or more products for which you want to receive updates, for example, **IBM Tivoli NetView** for z/OS.
- 9. Click Add products.
- 10. After selecting all products that are of interest to you, click **Subscribe to email** on the **Edit profile** tab.
- 11. Select Please send these documents by weekly email.
- 12. Update your email address as needed.
- 13. In the **Documents** list, select **Software**.
- 14. Select the types of documents that you want to receive information about.
- 15. Click Update.

If you experience problems with the **My support** feature, you can obtain help in one of the following ways:

#### Online

Send an email message to erchelp@ca.ibm.com, describing your problem.

#### By phone

Call 1-800-IBM-4You (1-800-426-4968).

# Exchanging information with Tivoli NetView for z/OS Support

To reduce the time that it takes to resolve your problem, you can send trace and diagnostic information to Tivoli NetView for z/OS Support. To submit diagnostic information to Tivoli NetView for z/OS Support, follow these steps:

- 1. Open a problem management record (PMR). You can use the IBM Support Assistant, located at http:// www.ibm.com/software/support/isa/ or the Service Request tool, located at <u>http://www.ibm.com/</u> support/servicerequest.
- 2. Collect the diagnostic data that you need. Diagnostic data helps reduce the time that it takes to resolve your PMR. You can collect the diagnostic data automatically or manually. To collect the diagnostic data automatically, you can use the IBM Support Assistant.
- 3. Compress the files by using the ZIP or TAR format.
- 4. Transfer the files to Tivoli NetView for z/OS Support. Various methodologies for doing any sort of transfer are explained at http://www.ibm.com/software/support/exchangeinfo.html. All of these data exchange methods are explained on the IBM Support website, located at http://www.ibm.com/software/support/.

# Receiving information from Tivoli NetView for z/OS Support

In order to resolve a problem, a Tivoli NetView for z/OS technical support representative might ask you to download diagnostic tools or other files. You can use FTP to download these files.

#### Before you begin

Ensure that your Tivoli NetView for z/OS technical-support representative provided you with the preferred server to use for downloading the files and the exact directory and file names to access.

## Procedure

To download files from Tivoli NetView for z/OS Support:

- Use FTP to connect to the site that your Tivoli NetView for z/OS technical-support representative provided and log in as anonymous.
- Use your email address as the password.
- Change to the appropriate directory:

cd fromibm

• Change to the directory that your Tivoli NetView for z/OS technical-support representative provided.

cd nameofdirectory

• Enable binary mode for your session.

binary

• Use the get command to download the file that your Tivoli NetView for z/OS technical-support representative specified

get filename.extension

• End your FTP session.

# Subscribing to Tivoli NetView for z/OS support updates

To stay informed of important information about the Tivoli NetView for z/OS products that you use, you can subscribe to updates. By subscribing to receive updates, you can receive important technical information and updates for specific Tivoli NetView for z/OSsupport tools and resources.

For general information about RSS, including steps for getting started and a list of RSS-enabled IBM web pages, visit http://www.ibm.com/software/support/rss/.

#### **My Notifications**

With My Notifications, you can subscribe to Support updates for any IBM product. You can specify that you want to receive daily or weekly email announcements. You can specify what type of information you want to receive (such as publications, hints and tips, product flashes (also known as alerts), downloads, and drivers. My Notifications enables you to customize and categorize the products about which you want to be informed and the delivery methods that best suit your needs.

# Procedure

To subscribe to Support updates:

- 1. Subscribe to the Tivoli NetView for z/OS feed located at http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/ products/netview-zos/, which enables you to stay informed of regular updates to the information. To set up your RSS feed, go to link to information center RSS feed setup page.
- 2. To subscribe to My Notifications, begin by going to the IBM Support Portal at http://www.ibm.com/ software/support/ and clicking My Notifications in the Notifications portlet. If you have already registered for My support, sign in and skip to the next step. If you have not registered, click Register now. Complete the registration form using your email address as your IBM ID and click Submit.
- 3. Click Edit profile.
- 4. Click Add products and choose a product category; for example, Software. A second list is displayed.
- 5. In the second list, select a product segment; for example, Data & Information Management. A third list is displayed.
- 6. In the third list, select a product sub-segment, for example, Databases. A list of applicable products is displayed.
- 7. Select a product (for example, Tivoli NetView for z/OS) for which you want to receive updates.

- 8. Click Add products.
- 9. After selecting all products that are of interest to you, click Subscribe to email on the Edit profile tab.
- 10. Select Please send these documents by weekly email.
- 11. Update your email address as needed.
- 12. In the Documents list, select the product category; for example, Software.
- 13. Select the types of documents for which you want to receive information.
- 14. Click Update.

# **Results**

Until you modify your RSS feeds and My Notifications preferences, you receive notifications of updates that you have requested. You can modify your preferences when needed (for example, if you stop using one product and begin using another product).

# Following the diagnostic path

Figure 1 on page 11 illustrates the flow of work when you are classifying, gathering information, and solving problems. Take the following diagnostic path to simplify the task of solving program problems.



Figure 1. The Diagnostic Path for Classifying, Documenting, and Reporting Problems

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# **Chapter 2. Classifying problems**

When a problem occurs in a NetView component, look at the symptoms described in this chapter to decide which type of problem has occurred. The symptoms for each of seven problem types have a name that is synonymous with its keyword. Keywords are described in <u>Chapter 1, "Diagnosing problems," on page 3</u>.

When you decide what the problem keyword is, you can use it to develop a keyword string. See <u>Chapter 1</u>, "Diagnosing problems," on page 3 for information about the keyword string.

In the following topics, the symptoms are described for ABEND, DOC, INCORROUT, LOOP, MSG, PERFM, and WAIT problems.

# **Identifying symptoms**

The symptoms described in this section can apply to any NetView component.

Note: For problem determination, keep the internal NetView trace active or use the default size of 4000.

# ABEND

The ABEND symptoms apply to the NetView program, GMFHS, RODM, SNA topology manager, and Event/ Automation Service (E/AS).

If, after reading about abends, you categorize your problem as an abend, see <u>"Documenting ABEND</u> problems" on page 26.

#### **NetView program**

Choose the ABEND keyword when one or more of the following symptoms occur:

- An MVS ABEND message is displayed at the system operator console. The message that contains the abend code is found in the system console log.
- The DSI172I message is displayed.

Abend problems are classified as follows:

#### **User abend codes**

NetView user abend codes originate in the NetView program. Some abend failures can be caused by incorrect job control language (JCL) or definition statements, such as references to an incorrect library. An abend problem can also result from a VSAM or VTAM error. Check allocation of VSAM or VTAM parameters in this case. Some NetView user abend codes result from commands in which the abend is an intended form of error recovery.

#### System abend codes

System abend codes result from such actions as issuing a system supervisor call instruction (SVC) in a program with an incorrect event control block (ECB) address.

Program check abend problems are hardware-detected error conditions, such as a branch or store to an address that is incorrect, or an attempt to run an instruction that is incorrect (ABENDS0C4 or ABENDS0C1).

For information about:	Refer to:
NetView user abend codes	Online help facility (type HELP ABEND and use the scroll function to locate the abend code).
MVS system abend codes	MVS System Codes, SA22-7626

#### GMFHS

For GMFHS, choose the ABEND keyword when the following messages are written to the system console:

```
GMFHS IS DUMPING FOR TASK taskname, COMPLETION CODE = completioncode
GMFHS SDUMP FOR TASK taskname COMPLETED, RETURN CODE = returncode,
REASON CODE = reasoncode
```

#### where

#### taskname

Name of the GMFHS task that caused the abend

#### completioncode

Abend completion code

#### returncode

SDUMP return code

#### reasoncode

SDUMP reason code

Additional diagnostic information, including the function traceback is available in the GMFHS job output under the CEEDUMP data set.

#### RODM

If RODM, one of its components, or an application fails, RODM writes a return code and reason code to the RODM log. The return code and reason code might also be returned to your application. You might not see an external symptom of the failure (unless the return code with reason code is returned to the application to signal the failure).

For RODM, choose the ABEND keyword when one or more of the following symptoms occur:

- An MVS ABEND message for the RODM address space is displayed at the system operator console.
- One of the following RODM messages is received:
  - EKG5010E
  - EKG1981E
  - EKG1982E
  - EKG1983E
  - EKG1984I
  - EKG1985I
  - EKG1986I
  - EKG1987E
  - EKG1988E
  - EKG1989E
  - EKG1996E
- The user application receives a return code of 12 and a reason code of either 20 or 194.
- The RODM log contains a type 7 log record.

For information about:	See:	
RODM return code and reason code combinations	Chapter 15, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for RODM," on page 229	
The contents of the RODM log	Chapter 16, "Diagnostic tools for the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM)," on page 245	

# **SNA Topology Manager**

Choose the ABEND keyword for the following symptom for SNA topology manager:

• An MVS abend message is displayed at the system operator console or NetView issues the DSI819I message. The message that contains the abend code is found in the system console log.

The following is an example of the abend message that is generated if the SNA topology manager abends:

```
DSI819I NETVIEW IS DUMPING FOR TASK FLBTOPO.
COMPLETION CODE= X'hhhhhh', DOMAIN=domainid.
```

For information about:	See:		
Abend codes	Online help facility (type HELP ABEND and use the scroll function to locate the abend code).		
Troubleshooting scenarios	"Abend during initialization" on page 315 and "Abend after initialization" on page 316.		
	Use the diagnosis procedures described in the z/OS Communications Server library to gather information about problems with VTAM CMIP services.		

# DOC

Choose the DOC keyword when one or more of the following symptoms is true for the documentation or online help panels:

- They contain incomplete or inaccurate information about installation, operation, customization, messages, or diagnosis.
- They are inconsistent in describing the use of a program function.

Report these problems to IBM Software Support only if the documentation problem affects the operation or use of the NetView program.

If you have categorized your problem as a documentation problem, see <u>"Documenting DOC problems" on</u> page 33.

# INCORROUT

Choose the INCORROUT keyword when you receive one of the following symptoms:

- You receive unexpected output such as a garbled message, and the problem does not seem to be a loop.
- When displaying the view, the resource information contains strange or garbled characters.
- The view displayed does not show a resource that is part of your network.
- The view displayed does not show the expected relationships between resources.
- The view displayed does not show the expected status of resources.
- Incorrect data is written to the NetView database, RODM checkpoint data sets, the RODM log, or the RODM job input.
- You issue a NetView command and receive unexpected results.
- The data received by your RODM application is not what you expect.
- You receive a reason code that is not expected.

If you suspect that the SNA topology manager component is producing incorrect output, verify that all required functions are working. For example, if the status of an object is not being updated, verify that the following items are true:

• NetView management console is active and communicating with your mainframe server system.

- GMFHS is active and processing data in the RODM data cache.
- RODM is active and processing requests.
- The SNA topology manager is active, storing any received information in the RODM data cache, and monitoring the required agent nodes.
- The agent nodes are sending the correct SNA topology information.

If you have categorized your problem as an incorrect output problem, see <u>"Documenting INCORROUT</u> problems" on page 33.

For information about:	Refer to:	
The reason codes that RODM sends in response to a particular RODM function request	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide	
The contents of the NetView management console views created by the SNA topology manager	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console	
The contents of the objects created in the RODM data cache by the SNA topology manager	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference	
Troubleshooting scenarios	Chapter 18, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the SNA Topology Manager," on page 307.	
	Use the diagnosis procedures described in the z/OS Communications Server library to gather information about problems with VTAM CMIP services.	

# LOOP

Choose the LOOP keyword when one or more of the following symptoms occur:

- Part of the program repeats itself as seen in a system or NetView trace. A repeating program is indicated when the same message or set of messages is being repeatedly displayed or logged.
- The same message or set of messages is being repeatedly displayed on the workstation.
- A command has not completed after the expected time period, and the processor is used more frequently than usual.
- There is high processor use, console (operator terminal) lockout, or high channel activity to a NetView database.
- System commands are not accepted after issuing a RODM subsystem command or a NetView RODM component command.
- The TASKUTIL, TASKMON, or TASKURPT command display shows increased processor use by a particular NetView task that cannot be explained.

Loops have two forms:

#### **Enabled** loop

A loop is enabled if system commands can be run and responses are returned to the console.

#### **Disabled** loop

Disabled loop symptoms are similar to symptoms of an enabled loop, but system commands are not accepted. You cannot interrupt the system from the operator console.

The SNA topology manager has a command (TOPOSNA QUERYDEF) that queries local settings and does not require a significant amount of time to process. You can use this command to determine whether the manager task is looping.

**Note:** Consider the current workload on the SNA topology manager. Sometimes, the manager must process a large amount of incoming data; therefore, increased processor usage is not necessarily a sign of a loop. A loop is probably occurring if the increased usage is sustained for an excessive period.

To determine if the SNA topology manager task is looping, do the following tasks:

- 1. Issue the TASKUTIL, TASKMON, or TASKURPT command for the SNA topology manager autotask (FLBTOPO). If the results indicate that processor use has increased, the task might be looping.
- 2. Issue the TOPOSNA QUERYDEF command to determine whether the task is in an enabled loop or a disabled loop.
- 3. If the response to the command is received within a short amount of time, chances are the tasks are not looping, but are currently processing a large amount of received data.
- 4. If the response to the command is received, but it takes an unusually long time, the task is probably in an enabled loop.
- 5. If no response is received after waiting for an unusual amount of time, the task is probably in a disabled loop.

If you have categorized your problem as a loop problem, see <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page</u> 35.

For information about:	Refer to:
The TASKUTIL, TASKMON, TASKURPT, or TOPOSNA QUERYDEF command	The IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Command Reference Volume 1 (A-N) or the NetView online help

# MSG

A problem can cause a message to be displayed at the system console or at an operator terminal. Choose the MSG keyword when one or more of the following symptoms occur:

- The message received is not the expected response or indicates an error condition.
- The message is issued with an incorrect format (misspelled words or unprintable characters in the message), or the message is not displayed as it is documented in the NetView online help.

Use the HELP command for an online explanation of a message. For example, for more information about RODM message EKG3100E, enter the following:

#### HELP EKG3100E

When you are using NetView management console and a problem originates at the mainframe server, a message is displayed at the system console or at the workstation.

RODM messages can be issued from any of following sources:

- NetView messages issued while accessing RODM
- The RODM data cache manager
- The RODM load utility

Each source has a range of messages:

Message Range	Component
DWO651 to DWO752	The NetView program when you are accessing RODM
EKG0001 to EKG7005	RODM data cache manager
EKG8001 to EKG8593	RODM load utility
FLB400 to FLB599	SNA topology manager
FLB600 to FLB604	SNA topology manager issues these messages to create log entries in the network log. See <u>"SNA Topology Manager log record formats" on page 360</u> for a description of these messages.
FLB605 to FLB619	SNA topology manager

Each message issued by the NetView program is displayed in the form xxxn...ny, where:

ххх

Is a prefix identifier, such as DSI, BNJ, AAU.

## Notes:

- If the message associated with your problem does not have a prefix of AAU, AQN, BNH, BNJ, CNM, DFI, DSI, DUI, DWO, EZL, FKV, FKX, FLB, FLC, and IHS, the problem is probably not with the NetView program.
- IHS and EGV prefixed messages are issued from the NetView management console for programmable workstations.
- EKG prefixed messages are from RODM.
- FLB prefixed messages are from the SNA topology manager.

#### n...n

Is a message number. The message number is component-unique. For informational messages displayed at the workstation, the prefix and message number might not be displayed. However, for Presentation Manager type messages, online help is available by pressing the **F1** key.

y

Is a suffix defining the type. This suffix is not displayed for VIO pop-up messages. The types are as follows:

Ι

Is an information message

Α

Signals that an action must be taken

D

Signals that a decision is required immediately

W

Is a warning message

Е

Indicates an error condition

S

Indicates a severe error condition

Figure 2 on page 18 is an example of a message.



Figure 2. NetView Error Message Format

Informational messages do not require user response or interaction. Decision messages require a response from the operator for the program to continue processing. Warning messages inform you of a possible problem. Investigate warning messages to ensure that the operation of the product is not affected. Eventual action or error messages indicate that an error condition exists. An error message must be corrected before the processing of operator or RODM application requests can continue.

If one of the following situations occurs, see "Documenting INCORROUT problems" on page 33:

- A message contains incorrect data.
- A message is issued under conditions that normally does not cause the message to be issued.
- The message indicates missing data.

If the message describes an abend, see "Documenting ABEND problems" on page 26.

For information about:	Refer to:
Specific messages	NetView online help

# PERFM

Choose the PERFM keyword if performance is not as expected. Performance problems can occur because one or more of the following conditions exist:

- NetView commands (including VTAM commands and system commands entered from a terminal logged on to the NetView program) take an excessive time to complete.
- NetView performance characteristics are below expectations.
- System response is slow.
- CPU initialization is increased.

Use the TASKUTIL or TASKMON command to measure CPU utilization.

- Many status updates are being forwarded to the graphic data server.
- Resource definitions at the mainframe server or workstation, or both, are not correct.
- Communication errors exist between the mainframe server and the workstation.
- RODM API requests take an excessive amount of time or CPU resources to complete.
- Updates to the NetView external log take an excessive amount of time or CPU resources to complete.
- Updates to NetView management console views take an excessive amount of time to be displayed.

The multitasking features of the workstation operating system enable you to process many tasks at the same time. A virtual memory management technique in the workstation operating system, called swapping, enables more active program code and data to be stored concurrently than the amount of memory that is physically installed on your system. The workstation operating system places inactive portions of running programs in a swap file on a disk when a program does not fit into available memory. If there is not enough storage available on the disk, the program that is running cannot continue.

If all available disk storage is used, the workstation cannot perform the specified request and you receive an error message. You can receive either of the following:

• A message stating that no disk storage is available.

This message includes the cause of the error, the time the error occurred, and instructions on how to increase your storage space.

• A message stating that a resource cannot be allocated.

This message is received when the specified maximum number of resource definitions is reached. Determine whether the number of resource definition specifications can be increased.

The SNA topology manager at times must process a large amount of incoming data. There can be periods of peak activity where the performance of the topology manager is degraded. This is usually a temporary condition, depending on the frequency and amount of data being received from the agent nodes.

Performance can be adversely affected by enabling certain trace functions. Examples of these TOPOSNA TRACE categories are:

- SIGNALS
- RODM
- RODMDUMP

If you have categorized your problem as a performance problem, see <u>"Documenting PERFM problems" on page 36</u>. If the symptoms of the problem do not match this classification, proceed to the next problem classification.

For information about:	Refer to:		
Resource definitions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide		
Host and workstation methods for controlling and improving the performance of NetView management console	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide		
The TRACE, TASKUTIL, and TASKMON commands	The IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Command Reference Volume 1 (A-N) or the NetView online help		

# WAIT

Use the WAIT keyword when processing stops for a NetView task with no abnormal completion (ABEND) codes and no increased processor use. For example, use WAIT if you enter a NetView command and receive no response, but the processor and all other jobs start and end normally.

Choose the WAIT keyword when one or more of the following symptoms occur:

- The operator cannot enter commands or communicate with the NetView program, and the system does not seem to be in a loop. Using several TASKUTIL commands from another task should not show an increase in the CPU time for the operator task in question.
- There is no response to commands.
- The workstation does not respond to keyboard or mouse commands, and the system does not seem to be in a loop.
- There is no response from a graphical workstation.
- RODM has not ended abnormally.
- The SNA topology manager-related views at the graphical workstation are not receiving the expected updates.
- There is no excessive processor use.
- The processor and all other jobs are starting and ending normally.

A message from the NetView program that indicates you are waiting for some data, such as one of the following messages, is not necessarily evidence of a problem:

```
BNJ913I HARDWARE MONITOR WAITING FOR DATA,
ENTER 'NPDA END' TO CANCEL REQUEST
AAU913I SESSION MONITOR WAITING FOR DATA,
ENTER 'NLDM END' TO CANCEL REQUEST
```

#### Workstation specifics:

When there is no response from NetView management console at the workstation, the workstation operating system might be swapping because of the increased demand on the memory resources for the workstation operating system. This condition is indicated to you by increased disk light activity on your system disk drive.

#### SNA topology manager specifics:

The SNA topology manager has a command (TOPOSNA QUERYDEF) that queries local settings, and does not require a significant amount of time to process. You can use this command to determine whether the manager task is suspended.

- 1. Issue the TASKUTIL command for the SNA topology manager autotask (FLBTOPO). If the results indicate little or no processor usage by the task, the task might be suspended.
- 2. Issue the TOPOSNA QUERYDEF command to determine whether the task is suspended.
- 3. If the response to the command is received, the manager task is not suspended.

- If you are experiencing slow response time to local commands (such as QUERYDEF), the rest of your system might be overloaded.
- If you are not receiving any information or responses, and it does not seem that newly issued requests (such as TOPOSNA MONITOR requests) are being sent, one of the VTAM CMIP services tasks might be suspended.
- If you are not receiving information or responses, but it seems that newly issued requests are being sent, your agent nodes might have ended because of an abend or stop processing.
- 4. If no response is received after waiting for an unusual amount of time, the task is probably suspended.

**Note:** The TOPOSNA TRACE command is processed by the appropriate command processors. The SNA topology manager task does not perform any processing related to these commands. These commands can still be processed if the topology manager task is suspended.

If you have categorized your problem as a wait problem, see <u>"Documenting WAIT problems" on page</u> 37.

For information about:	Refer to:
The TASKUTIL and TOPOSNA commands	The <i>IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Command</i> <i>Reference Volume 1 (A-N)</i> or the NetView online help

# Finding problem types

If the symptoms do not match any of the problem types described in this chapter, see <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 to describe the problem.

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# Chapter 3. Documenting and reporting problems

IBM Software Support is the first point of contact for NetView customers who need help with a program problem after installation is complete. Contact the local marketing systems engineer for assistance on problems encountered during installation.

# **Collecting problem data**

Each type of problem requires specific documentation. Although you might not know your problem type, gather the basic information described in <u>"Documenting any problem" on page 23</u> before calling IBM Software Support.

# **Documenting any problem**

For all problems, including those for which you cannot identify the type, you must include information for the following items:

• The NetView component ID number, FMID, release number, and RSU level.

Record the NetView component ID number, the function modifier identification (FMID), and maintenance level of the current service upgrade (RSU) level. The component ID number is 5697NV600.

• Recently applied NetView maintenance, such as a program temporary fix (PTF) or an authorized program analysis report (APAR).

Record any recently applied NetView maintenance, such as PTFs or APAR fixes. Use the DISPMOD command to obtain PTF levels online. The PTF level is in the memory dump, following the module identifier.

To report a problem, refer to the IBM Software Support website at http://www.ibm.com/software/ support/. Click Submit/Track Problems and then follow the instructions to report the problem to IBM Software Support.

# • A scenario leading to the problem (gathered from the network log)

Research the scenario leading to the problem, including the commands entered before the problem occurred. You can obtain this information in the network log from the operator who has the problem.

Record the commands exactly as they were entered. Consider the following items:

- What was the first indication of the problem?
- What were you trying to do?
- What should have happened?
- What actually did happen?
- Has the function worked before?
- Can you recreate the problem?
- Memory dump of NetView address space

Use one of the following commands:

- NVINFO with the DUMP keyword.
- MVS DUMP and use the JOBNAME keyword to specify the NetView job name. If NetView trace is running internally, also specify the DSPNAME keyword using CNMTRACE as the data space name.
- The NetView trace

Unless otherwise requested, keep the internal NetView trace active at all times with SIZE=4000 or more. If you have specified MODE=EXT, see "Description of NetView trace records (MODE=EXT)" on

page 100. If you have specified MODE=GTF, see <u>"Generalized Trace Facility (GTF) Output Files" on page</u> 153.

Some problems might require different trace options.

• The message log

Copy message log data as described in "Capturing Message Log Data" on page 39.

• CNMSTYLE

Use one of the following methods:

- Use the NVINFO command to save a formatted copy of the CNMSTYLE settings as well as other data associated with the NetView program. NVINFO can also capture Canzlog data like PRINT. See the online help of the NVINFO command for details.
- Locate and save a copy of the CNMSTYLE file (and any member that it includes) used to start the NetView program.
- The output from the status monitor preprocessor job (if applicable)

The output from the status monitor preprocessor job contains status monitor preprocessor messages.

• The application trace log (if applicable)

Save the application trace log for traces created by the graphic service facility.

# • The NetView management console IHSERROR.LOG and IHSERROR.BAK (if applicable)

The IMSERROR.LOG file resides in the path %BINDIR%/TDS/server/log. The IHSERROR.LOG is a binary formatted file that must be reformatted before the log can be read by the IBM Software Support representative.

• The RODM START JCL (if applicable)

Locate and save a copy of the JCL used to start RODM.

• RODM log records (if applicable)

While RODM is running:

- 1. Use the MODIFY command to move all the RODM log records into the log file.
- 2. Use the RODM log formatter to format the log file and print it.
- The customization file (EKGCUST) used to start RODM (if applicable)

Locate and save a copy of the customization file (EKGCUST) used to start RODM.

# • An unformatted RODM address space memory dump (if applicable)

If your problem is related to a failure in accessing data, dump the RODM address space. Otherwise, most RODM diagnosis is accomplished without a memory dump of the RODM address space.

# • A copy of the NetView High-level Language (HLL) remote interactive debugger (RID) and first failure data capture (FFDC) trace logs (if applicable).

- The NetView HLL API service routines maintain an eight-entry, continuously wrapping trace area. This 48-byte area is referred to as the first failure data capture area (FFDCA). Its name is HLBFFDCA and it is located in the DSIPHLB control block (for PL/I), and the DSICHLB control block (for C).
- You can print the contents of this trace area during job execution by including the appropriate PL/I or C print statements in your service routines. If a failure occurs, this area identifies the server support API module that was running at the time of the failure.
- The remote interactive debugger (RID) can be used to trace all high-level language (HLL) calls and their results. RID can be used on any SNA topology manager task and command processor, except for the LOGOFF command processors.

# • An unformatted user address space memory dump (if applicable)

Locate and save an unformatted user address space memory dump if you are using a user-written program that uses RODM API or a PPI task.

# • The GMFHS data model and resource definition file

Locate and save a copy of the files used to load the GMFHS data model and resource definition files into the RODM data cache. These files are not necessary if you have not modified the GMFHS data model and you are not creating any user-defined objects in the RODM data cache. These files are documented in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

# • The GMFHS trace print data set or GTF (if applicable)

Locate and save a copy of the GTF or the GMFHS printed trace data sets that include entries from the time before and during the problem. These procedures are documented in <u>Chapter 13</u>, "Diagnostic tools for NetView Management Console and GMFHS," on page 211.

#### • VTAM or NCP traces to the agent nodes (if applicable)

Locate and save a copy of the GTF trace data set that includes the VTAM buffer trace information or NCP line trace information captured before and during the problem. Only trace information related to the agent nodes being used are needed. The procedures used to create this information are documented in the z/OS Communications Server library. (These traces are needed for SNA topology manager problems associated with VTAM CMIP services.)

# • Copy of VTAM CMIP services trace information (if applicable)

Use the diagnosis procedures described in the z/OS Communications Server library to gather information about problems with VTAM CMIP services.

## The SNA topology data model and resource definition files (if applicable)

Locate and save a copy of the files used to load the SNA topology data model and resource definition files into the RODM data cache. You do not have to provide these files if you have not modified the SNA topology data model or the definitions of the objects created by these files.

## • The initialization files used to start SNA topology manager (if applicable)

Locate and save a copy of the initialization file FLBSYSD used to start the SNA topology manager.

#### • The customization files used to customize SNA topology manager (if applicable)

Locate and save a copy of the following customization files containing the tables used to customize the mapping of OSI status to display status, the solved status for resources created in RODM, and the resources in exception views:

#### **FLBOSIDS**

**OSI-Display Status** 

#### FLBSRT

Status Resolution

FLBEXV

**Exception View** 

#### • Copy of TOPOSNA trace information (if applicable)

Locate and save a copy of the GTF trace data set that includes SNA topology manager trace entries from the time before and during the problem. You probably must create the problem again to obtain this trace information. The topology manager traces are usually not active because some of the trace categories can significantly affect performance.

Use the TOPOSNA TRACE command to enable all trace categories; then, create the problem again. When creating a problem again, ensure that all the information that is provided is obtained from the same occurrence of the problem.

**Note:** It is difficult to create problems that depend on timing (such as trace conditions). It is also difficult to obtain trace information for intermittent problems.

#### Managing your data collection

The information you collect about a problem helps you create a keyword string. You might find it easier to track the information you gather if you record it on one of the following worksheets:

- Chapter 4, "NetView program problem worksheet," on page 45

- Chapter 10, "NetView Management Console problem worksheet," on page 169
- Chapter 11, "Graphic Monitor Facility Host Subsystem problem worksheet," on page 173
- Chapter 14, "RODM problem worksheet," on page 223
- Chapter 17, "SNA Topology Manager problem worksheet," on page 301
- Chapter 20, "MultiSystem Manager worksheet," on page 417
- Chapter 22, "AON problem worksheet," on page 431
- Chapter 24, "Event/Automation Service problem worksheet," on page 443
- Chapter 29, "Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent worksheet," on page 491

For information about:	Refer to:		
Trace options	"Using NetView trace" on page 97		
The network log	"Network log" on page 94		
How to use the IHSERROR.LOG file	"The NetView management console IHSERROR.LOG and IHSERROR.BAK (if applicable)" in <u>"Documenting any problem" on</u> page 23		
How to obtain and format the RODM log	"The RODM log" on page 245		
Dumping the RODM data spaces allocated by RODM	"Dumping dataspaces allocated by RODM" on page 286		
The RID function	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C		
The FFDCT function	"First failure data capture trace" on page 147		
VTAM and NCP trace information	z/OS Communications Server library		
The SNA topology data model	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference		
The GMFHS data model	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide		
The GMFHS trace	"GMFHS Trace" on page 215		
The DISPMOD, DEFAULTS, and OVERRIDE commands	NetView online help		
Dumping the NetView Address Space	"Dump of NetView address space" in "Documenting any problem" on page 23 and z/OS library		
Dumping the NetView External Log	z/OS library		
The TOPOSNA trace command	"SNA topology manager traces" on page 399		
The SNA topology data model	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference		
The CNMTRACE function	"Using the CNMTRACE function for NetView host components of the NetView agent function" on page 509		

# **Documenting ABEND problems**

To obtain the information you need before reporting abend problems to IBM Software Support, gather the information indicated in the following list:

# "Any Problem Checklist" information

All applicable information in the list under "Documenting any problem" on page 23.

# • The abend code

The abend code can be located in the following places:

- In the ABEND message that is displayed at the system console or a display screen (DSI172I)
- In a message in the system or network log

## An unformatted memory dump of the abend

If a memory dump occurs, save the memory dump data set (such as SYS1.DUMP) onto a tape or cartridge. The terms *dump data set* and *unformatted memory dump* refer to the unchanged data set of the memory dump. The unformatted memory dump is the data required by IBM Software Support.

If there is a RODM problem and a memory dump does not occur, use MVS commands to create a memory dump of the RODM address and a memory dump of the user application.

You can view or print the memory dump data set, without altering it, by using an interactive memory dump viewing utility such as the Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS).

**Note:** You can use a formatting utility on the unformatted memory dump to create a formatted file for printing out the memory dump. The formatted files contain printer control characters, making these files unusable by IBM Software Support; therefore, keep a copy of the original source.

# • The program status word (PSW) at the time of the abend failure

In the memory dump, find the instruction to which the address in the program status word (PSW) points. To help you locate the PSW instruction in a memory dump, use a memory dump formatting utility to find the work area labeled RTM2WA SUMMARY. The summary shows the completion code, the registers at the time of the error, and the PSW.

**Note:** Use the VERBX CNMIPCS SUMMARY command or the IPCS STATUS command to view the memory dump data set.

In most cases, the instruction address in the PSW points to the instruction in error. If the last word of the PSW has the high order (far left) bit on, the address is the remaining 31 bits of that word. If the high-order bit is off in the last word of the PSW, the address is the last 3 bytes of the word.

For system ABEND 0C4 with a reason code 10 (segment translation exceptions) or 11 (page translation exceptions), the PSW points to the instruction that failed. After finding the PSW address in the memory dump, record the name of the module containing the PSW address by scanning from the right margin of the memory dump printout backward to the module name. You can then record the program temporary fix (PTF) level and entry point of the module.

For any type of NetView problem, keep a copy of the unformatted memory dump that is used by the IBM Software Support representative to create an authorized program analysis report (APAR). Also, save the network log and the MVS system log to use for reference.

If the module begins with a DSI, BNJ, AAU, DUI, DWO, EKG, or CNM prefix, it is a NetView module. If the module does not begin with one of these prefixes, the problem is probably not in the NetView program.

#### • The contents of the general registers at the time of the abend failure

#### • Information about the location of the abend

See "Dump of a NetView ABEND" on page 28. This information consists of:

- The name of the module containing the failing instruction
- The compilation date and the PTF level of the module
- If any maintenance has been applied to the module containing the failing instruction, the latest PTF level displays just after the module name.

The offset into the module of the instruction pointed to by the PSW

**Note:** The procedure used to locate abend information is different for the SNA topology manager component. This procedure is described in <u>"Dump of an FLBTOPO ABEND" on page 31</u>.

## The RODM applications and methods involved

A list of the RODM applications and methods involved in the failure.

# **Dump of a NetView ABEND**

The NetView program creates a complete address-space memory dump. Use this memory dump to help IBM Software Support diagnose your problem.

Figure 3 on page 28 is an example of a complete address-space dump showing the type of information to record for abend failures.

All memory dumps taken by the NetView program contain a title. The title format is: *xxxx* ABEND IN NETVIEW, ERRMOD=*yyyy*, RCYMOD=DSIMSX, DOMAIN=*zzzz*.

#### Where:

хххх

Specifies a system or user abend code.

#### ERRMOD=yyyy

Specifies the name of the load module that abended.

The NetView program uses the CSVQUERY macro to try to determine the actual name of the module where the error occurred. Failing that, it uses the program module name in the SDWA. The ERRMOD field is blank if the SDWA is blank.

If you receive:

DUMP BY DSIMSX, NO SDWA PROVIDED

At the time the abend occurred, the NetView program did not have addressability to the SDWA. The NetView program is unable to provide any information concerning the reason for the memory dump or the load module that contains the error.

#### **RCYMOD=DSIMSX**

Specifies the name of the error recovery module.

#### DOMAIN=zzzz

Specifies the NetView domain where the abend occurred.

Figure 3 on page 28 shows a sample NetView memory dump:

1 0DAC30B8		I	2 47F0F01E	19C4E2C9	3   .00DSI   5
0DAC30C0 0DAC30D0 0DAC30E0 0DAC30F0 0DAC3100 0DAC3110 0DAC3120 0DAC3130	C5D5C440 C9E5D5E5 40404040 400841B0 700058A0 50B040F4 008040A0 406A4DE0	4040F2F0 F6E990EC 40404040 0008187D 405C5820 1F775070 40669260 C3F01277	F1F44BF2 D00C18CF 00000000 1E7B4130 A0045020 40F04070 406941E0 4770C21A	F1F140E3 47F0C034 184150D0 40045030 400418D3 406441A0 001840E0 1F551F66	END 2014.150 T IVNV6Z}0{. &} k. kk. &. 4&.0 k k
0DAC35F0 0DAC3600	41000003 58A0405C	50001158 5870A004	417040FC 58A07010	5070115C 5870A034	&     *
0DAC3610 0DAC3620 0DAC3630 0DAC3640 0DAC3650	58F070B8 D501700E 4770C586 01C050A0 C72C19FB	6 7 05EF19FB C9924770 D2074114 40F04170 4780C652	4780C59A C59AD507 C9A047F0 00045070 D207410C	58704050 40FCC9A0 C72C41A0 40F447F0 40FC9240	.0E&    NIkE.NI.  EfKI.0G   .{&.0&.4.0   GF.Kk

Figure 3. Sample memory dump of a NetView ABEND

Notice the following information in Figure 3 on page 28:

• The name of the module containing the failing instruction is DSIEND, which you can verify in the following way:

- 1. Find the location in storage to which the PSW points.
- 2. Scan backward until you see a module name (3) that is followed by a date and PTF level. The PTF level, in this case, is TIVNV6Z (5).
- The date (4) is the compilation date of the module, which, in this case, is the 150th day of 2014.
- The instruction at which the PSW points (7) is X'19FB'.
- The hexadecimal offset to the instruction to which the PSW points is X'55E'.
- The module begins at location X'DAC30B8' (1).
- The module begins with instruction X'47F0F0nn' (2).
- The failing instruction, X'05EF' (6) is located just before the instruction at which the PSW points (7).

If REGF was found to contain zeros, the following example is the keyword string used to perform a database search for this abend:

5697NV600 ABEND0C1 DSIEND

#### Where:

#### 5697NV600

Specifies the NetView component ID number

# ABEND

Specifies the type of problem

#### 0C1

Specifies the abend code

#### DSIEND

Specifies the module containing the ABEND

If the abend is from a failure, the keyword is ABEND*xxx*, where *xxx* is the abend code in hexadecimal (such as ABEND0C4, ABEND604 or ABEND13E).

Typical user abends are documented by ABENDU*xxxx*, where *xxxx* is the abend code in decimal. Refer to the NetView abend codes. A NetView user abend can be caused by circumstances in the system. If you have no information about how to recover from or prevent the abend, continue gathering documentation.

#### Determining which task failed

To determine the task that abended in GMFHS, look at the console log.

To determine the task where an abend occurred in the NetView program, locate the task name and associated MVS TCB.

#### Notes:

- You can use the IPCS verb exit to determine the task name and associated MVS TCB. The information is in the task vector block (TVB). Each task within the NetView program is represented by a TVB. Except for the autotask TVBs, all TVBs are built at initialization and are in contiguous storage.
- The first TVB in the chain is pointed to by the main vector table (MVT). The MVT is the main control block in the NetView program. You can find the MVT in the memory dump in one of the following ways:
  - Use the contents directory entry (CDE) for DSIMNTEX. This CDE is under the TCB for the main task.
     When looking at the formatted TCBs, the main task TCB, DSIMNT, is the TCB with the formatted CDE for the subtask module DSIMNT. You can scan the CDE entries for DSIMNTEX.
  - Use the following commands to search the memory dump for the module name DSIMTM:
    - VERBX CNMIPCS IPCS 'FIND'
    - VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPMOD'
    - VERBX CNMIPCS 'SUM'

The characters MVT follow the module name. The next word contains the address of the MVT.

# When you have located the MVT:

- 1. Verify that you are at the correct MVT by looking for NV62. The word before NV62 indicates the start of the MVT. The word begins with X'F1'.
- 2. Look for the TVB chain pointer at offset X'48'. The first TVB indicates the primary program operator interface task (PPT). The TVBs are chained together at X'4'. The TVB for the main task is not part of this chain and is pointed to by the MVT +X'1AC'. The TVB +X'C' contains the TCB address.
- 3. Search the TVB chain until you find the TVB containing the address of the abending TCB. This is the task that abended. The task name is found at offset X'44' within the TVB.

You can use the VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY' or IPCS RUNCHAIN command to display and search the TVB chain. Table 2 on page 30 shows the commonly used fields within the TVB.

Table 2. Commonly Used Fields within the TVB	
Location	Explanation
X'4'	Pointer to the next TVB (TVBNEXT)
X'8'	Address of the TIB control block (TVBTIB)
X'C'	Address of the MVS TCB (TVBTCB)
X'30'	4 bytes of indicator flags with status of the task (TVBIND1, TVBIND2, TVBIND3, and TVBIND4)
X'3C'	8 bytes for the LU name (TVBLUNAM)
X'44'	8 bytes for the task name (TVBOPID)

## **Out-of-storage condition leading to an ABEND**

If this is the first time you have initialized the NetView program, storage might be insufficient. Use the formulas from the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide* to ensure that storage is adequate.

#### Notes:

- A NetView internal trace is always necessary for these out-of-storage conditions. Run the NetView internal trace with its default options.
- The DSI124I message indicates that the NetView program is running out of storage. You can automate this message to create a console memory dump of the NetView program before it abends.
- The BNH160I message indicates storage loss or problems with the storage accounting in NetView for global storage.
- Messages in the range BNH161I—BNH163I give you warnings about storage shortages before they occur. The DSI124I message indicates a more severe storage condition. If you see DSI124I messages, you might be ignoring important early warning messages or have disabled storage limits using the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE commands. The SMF record 38 subtype 2 data can help you review the storage history for NetView. You can use the NetView TASKURPT sample to retrieve this data, or use TASKURPT as a guide to writing other SMF reports.

If your system is running successfully and the NetView program begins to run out of storage, you may receive multiple abends. Save the memory dump data set from the first abend. In the system log, look for a message that indicates that a partial memory dump was created. If only a partial memory dump was created, you can re-create the problem with a larger memory dump data set to get a complete memory dump. A complete memory dump is usually required by IBM Software Support to solve short-of-storage problems.

If your storage calculations are correct, but you still have short-of-storage problems, run the NetView internal trace and gather the following:

- Storage calculations from IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide for your operating system.
- The network log after several TASKUTIL or TASKMON, RESOURCE, and SESSMDIS command invocations.

• The first memory dump of the abend, or a console memory dump if you are getting messages indicating an out-of-storage condition. Dump the entire NetView address space.

#### Out-of-storage memory dump:

Look for queues in an out-of-storage memory dump. Use IPCS to obtain a list of these queues:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'QUE(ALL)'

• Each task has a public and private message queue that can build up if you do not process the message event control block (ECB). This might happen if you have AUTOWRAP turned off. You can use the IPCS RUNCHAIN command to find out how many elements exist. The message queues point to an internal function request (IFR) that contains a normal BUFHDR and are chained together at X'18'. To determine how many messages are queued, run the entire chain.

The NetView program monitors the message queue, counts the number of messages, and places the count in the public queue. You can determine the number of messages on the public queue by checking the TVB X'CC' for 4 bytes. The TVB characters begin with X'F2'.

The operator station task (OST), NetView-to-NetView task (NNT), and the primary POI task (PPT) have three public and three private queues, as follows:

- The normal public and private message queues are chained off the TVB, TVB X'24', and X'28'.
- The high private and public message queues are chained off the TVB, TVB X'DC', and X'D4'.
- The low private and public message queues are chained off the TVB, TVB X'D8', and X'D0'.

The optional task (OPT) has one public and one private message queue. The normal public and private message queues are chained off the TVB, TVB X'24', and X'28'.

The data services task (DST) has one public message queue, one private message queue, and two internal queues. The normal public and private message queues are chained off the TVB, TVB X'24', and X'28'. For DSTs, you can check two internal queues to determine if they are backed up and possibly using more storage. You can find the internal queues in the TID control block. The TID is pointed to by TIB X'70' and begins with F4.

In the TID, check queues X'AFO' and X'AF8'. These two queues point to a NetView buffer that has a BUFHDR. The chain pointer is at X'18' in the BUFHDR. These two queues represent requests to be processed by the DST. For example, the BNJDSERV task represents hardware events to be recorded to VSAM. The amount of storage used for these buffers is variable, but 400 bytes is the average size.

If the hardware monitor TID queues are backed up, you might receive abend 778 in VTAM because of a shortage in CSA SP229. This happens because VTAM expands the buffers into the CSA SP229 subpool.

- Coding the RATE statement allows you to detect an excessive rate of hardware events and set a blocking filter when the excessive rate is detected.
- In the session monitor, check a VSAM record queue to determine whether it is backed up. Find the TVB for AAUTSKLP and the TIB pointer at X'8'. The TIB X'6C' points to the AAUTSCT control block. Scan the AAUTSCT, looking for the name AAUTSTRR. The word that follows AAUTSTRR is the address of the AAUTSTRR. The AAUTSTRR X'24' is a pointer to the AAUTSTAT control block. The AAUTSTAT X'84' is a count of the number of records waiting to be written to the session monitor database. The amount of storage used by each of these requests varies, but an average size is 400 bytes.

# **Dump of an FLBTOPO ABEND**

Note: This section is for C modules.

The procedure used to obtain information about the location of an abend for the SNA topology manager is different from NetView dumps described previously.

0E29E6C8 0E29E6D0 0E29E6E0 0E29E6F0 0E29E700 0E29E710 0E29E720	00000120 C31C184E D00C58E0 F01458F0 E00418DE 48604000	00000E46 05EF0000 D04C4100 C28090F0 05301851 18164910	47F0F026 47F0F001 000047F0 E1205500 E0489210 58405004 3D844720	01C3C5C5 183F58F0 303A90EB C3144720 E00050D0 58505000 30844170	00CEE    000   C+0   3\3 <c   00B0\.k.\.&amp;}   \&amp;&amp;.  dd</c 
1 0E29E870 0E29E880 0E29E890 0E29E8A0 0E29E8B0 0E29E8C0	D2035040 47803278 3DBC4780 196A4780 1B88BF81 31FE4860	40104860 4180044E 3278196B 32784180 50384780 60061266	40004190 19684780 47803278 05881968 31FEBF6F 478031FE	044D1969 32784960 41A005E4 47803278 503C4780 58A0C1F4	K.&(      U   .h.a&?&   .h.a&A4
0E2A3F80 0E2A3F90 0E2A3FA0	00000000 976DC393 A8405000	90000000 81A2A2C9 0064FFFF	0040001B C46DA396 FF343825	00139481 6D9996A3 00004007	ma     p_ClassID_to_rot     y &
0E2A3FB0	005D0000	00000000	C6D3C2E3	D9C6C540	.)FLBTRFE
0E2A3FC0 0E2A3FD0	40C3D6D4 40F1F140	D7C9D3C5 F2F0F1F4	C440D6D5 40C1E340	40C1A487 F1F47AF4	3 COMPILED ON Aug     11 2014 AT 14:4
0E2A3FE0 0E2A3FF0	F57AF3F4 E5D5E5F6	40C6C9E7 E9000000	D3C5E5C5 47F0F026	D37EE3C9 01C3C5C5	5:34 FIXLEVEL=TI     VNV6Z00CEE

Figure 4. Sample memory dump Data of an FLBTOPO ABEND

Using the sample memory dump data shown in Figure 4 on page 32 as an illustration, use the following procedure to collect information for an SNA topology manager abend:

1. Locate the address of the failed instruction in the PSW.

Use the existing NetView procedures to locate the value of the PSW and the address of the instruction that failed.

The contents of the second word of the PSW (not shown in the sample data) is X'8E29E870'. Ignoring the high-order bit gives the address of the failed instruction: X'0E29E870' (1).

2. Find the name of the failing module.

After finding the PSW address in the memory dump, scan *forward* from that location until you find the module name: FLBTRFE (2) in the right margin of the memory dump printout. You can identify it as a module name because it has a compilation date and possibly a PTF level (COMPILED ON...).

3. Record the compilation data of the module

After recording the name of the module, you can also record the compilation data of the module: August 11, 2014 at 2:45 p.m. (3).

4. Obtain and record the level of the module

Obtain the PTF level of the module: TIVNV6Z (4). TIVNV6Z indicates that this is the base V6R2M1 version of this module to which no PTFs have been applied.

## Notes:

- Remember that character data can be split when the memory dump is printed or browsed. This is especially important when visually searching for character data, such as COMPILED ON when trying to locate module names. This is not a concern when using the IPCS tool (FIND command).
- If the module does not begin with an FLB prefix, the problem is probably not with the SNA topology manager.
- The module name and other module information is at the end of the module for the SNA topology manager.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using IPCS and the IPCS verb exit	"Interactive Problem Control System" on page 73
Generating a memory dump	MVS library
Task vector blocks (TVBs)	"Determining which task failed" on page 29
Coding the RATE statement	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference
Reporting a problem to IBM Software Support	Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23

# **Documenting DOC problems**

If you have encountered a problem with NetView documentation, gather the information indicated in the following list before calling IBM Software Support:

# "Any Problem Checklist" information

All applicable information in the list under "Documenting any problem" on page 23.

# • The order number and revision level of the manual or the number of the online help panel

Identify the order number and revision level of the manual or the number of the online help facility panel involved. The manual numbers display on the back cover in the form *xxxx-xxxx-y*, where *xxxx-xxxx* is the order number and *y* is a 1- or 2-digit revision number. The panel number is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen.

## • The location of the error in the manual or panel

Locate the pages in the document or the panels that contain incorrect or incomplete information, and prepare a description of the problem.

Report a documentation problem to IBM Software Support only if the problem affects the operation of NetView, or if the problem involves online help panels.

# **Documenting INCORROUT problems**

If your system is encountering incorrect output problems, gather the information indicated in the following list before calling IBM Software Support:

# "Any Problem Checklist" information

All applicable information in the list under "Documenting any problem" on page 23.

• The specific output that is incorrect

Record the output that is incorrect.

The expected output

Record how the output differs from what was expected. Answer the following questions:

- Is all or part of the output missing?
- Is the output duplicated?
- Is there more output than expected?
- Is the information inaccurate?

If you are having problems with the output from:

- NetView automation not occurring properly, see <u>"NetView Automation not properly occurring" on page 64</u>.
- EP/local errors not being recorded, see "EP/Local errors not being recorded" on page 68.

- Unsolicited remote errors or distributed mainframe server errors not being recorded, see "Unsolicited remote errors or distributed mainframe server errors not recorded" on page 69.
- Solicited remote data or distributed mainframe server data not being recorded, see <u>"Solicited data</u> not recorded" on page 69.

#### • The NetView trace

Examine the internal trace and isolate the problem to a specific operation or module.

Sometimes incorrect output can be caused by problems in an installation exit or other customization problems. For example, a problem in exit DSIEX04 can cause incorrect output at the network log.

If the problem is a database recording failure, a recording filter might not be set appropriately, or an installation parameter can be causing the problem.

# • A listing of the NetView automation table, the MVS message processing facility (MPF) member, and the message revision table, if applicable

The message processing facility can filter out some messages that are routed to the NetView program. Check the message entries in the MPF table.

If your problem is related to automation, see <u>"NetView Automation not properly occurring" on page</u> 64.

The message revision table can affect message text, color, route codes, descriptor codes, display, and logging attributes for messages to be written on MVS consoles.

#### • A copy of the command procedure or user-written command processor

If a command might be related to the incorrect output, include a copy of the command procedure or command processor.

#### • Copy of your VTAM resource definitions (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager VTAM CMIP services problems.

Locate and save a copy of the VTAM and NCP definitions being used when the problem occurred. Only provide the definitions used to establish the communications path between the NetView program, VTAM, and the agent nodes. These definitions are documented in the z/OS Communications Server library.

#### • Copies of the agent node configurations (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager problems.

Locate and save a copy of the configuration of the agent nodes that are involved in the problem. This information can be obtained by saving a copy of the configuration files being used by the communications manager. In addition, the communications manager provides the DISPLAY command, which can be used to capture the current configuration information:

DISPLAY > file.out

#### • Copies of the agent node topology data (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager problems.

Locate and save a copy of the configuration and topology databases of the agent nodes that are involved in the problem. The communications manager provides the DISPLAY command, which can be used to capture the current configuration and topology information:

DISPLAY > file.out

# • Copies of related views from the NetView management console workstation (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager problems.

Capture NetView management console views that are related to the problem. Explain the information in the view that relates to the problem.

Also include views that are incorrect, describing in detail objects that are missing or are incorrect in the view.

# **Documenting LOOP problems**

If your system has looping problems, gather the information and perform the diagnosis indicated in the following list before calling IBM Software Support:

## "Any Problem Checklist" information

All applicable information in the list under "Documenting any problem" on page 23.

• The network log

Print and save a copy of the network log containing several TASKUTIL or TASKMON command outputs for the time period preceding and during the loop.

## • The NetView trace log

If the NetView trace is not already running, use the NetView TRACE command to turn it on while the system is still running. Code the TRACE command as follows:

'TRACE ON, MODE=INT, SIZE=4000'

After the trace has run at least one minute, request a console memory dump of the NetView address space and the NetView internal trace address space (see <u>"Locating the trace when MODE=INT is</u> specified" on page 98 for additional information about the trace records).

Check the following in the NetView trace:

- Examine the MVS trace entry types to determine whether there is a pattern. The PSW address always
  points to service routine modules DSIGMN and DSIFMN because they process these requests. These
  entries do not necessarily indicate a loop and do not prevent you from searching for more
  information.
- After locating the loop, record some of the PSW addresses within the loop, and use the memory dump to determine what modules and offsets are involved. If the addresses are for VSAM or VTAM modules, you might need a map of the link pack area (LPAMAP).
- Compare the TCB address found in the MVS trace with a NetView TVB. You can do this by scanning the TVB chain and checking the TVB X'C' for the TCB address. Use IPCS to scan the TVB chain.
- The field MVTITDSI (at offset X'AA8' in the MVT) contains the address of a control block that contains Internal Trace Dataspace Information (ITDSI). The ITDSI contains the name, token, and ALET of the data space, as well as the size of the starting address of the trace table in the data space. If this address is zero (0), the NetView trace is not active or you specified something other than MODE=INT on the TRACE command. See <u>"NetView trace" on page 97</u> for a layout of the trace table header and the entries in the trace table.
- After you determine the TVB address, you can examine the NetView trace to see the type of entries made by the task. All NetView trace entries contain the TVB address at X'8'.
- You can use the network log to determine whether a command or command list is involved in the loop. After you determine the task name, search the log for entries related to the task.

#### The SMF Log: NetView Task Utilization Records

Print and save NetView SMF record 38 subtype 2 data. The TASKURPT sample can be used to write this data to the NetView network log.

#### Messages associated with the loop

Write down any messages that are displayed on the terminal at the time of the loop.

#### • A console memory dump

Obtain a memory dump to use in determining what modules are in the loop.

Use the MVS DUMP command to dump the entire NetView address space and, if you requested it, the NetView internal trace dataspace CNMTRACE. Look for repetitive entries for NetView tasks in the trace

tables to determine what NetView modules are in the loop. NetView modules begin with the AAU, BNJ, CNM, DSI, DUI, or DWO identifiers. If the module you locate does not begin with DSI, BNJ, AAU, DUI, or CNM, the problem is probably not with the NetView program.

# • A copy of the command list or user-written code

If a command list or user-written command processor was running at the time the loop occurred, include a copy of the command list or command processor. Retain a copy of all applicable command lists and command processors that were processing at the time of the loop.

# • Module name, compilation date, PTF level, and offset into module of the loop (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager problems.

Use the procedure documented in <u>"Dump of an FLBTOPO ABEND" on page 31</u> to locate the addresses of the loop instruction that failed and the name of the module or modules containing the instructions. The referenced procedure demonstrates computing the offset of a failed instruction in an SNA topology manager module using sample memory dump data.

After collecting all of the required documentation, report the problem to IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using IPCS	"Interactive Problem Control System" on page 73
The MVS DUMP command	z/OS MVS library
The TASKUTIL, TASKMON, and TRACE commands	NetView online help
Reporting a problem to IBM Software Support	Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23

# **Documenting PERFM problems**

If your system is encountering performance problems, gather the information indicated in the following list before calling IBM Software Support:

# "Any Problem Checklist" information

All applicable information in the list under "Documenting any problem" on page 23.

#### • Local conditions, modifications, and user code

Record any modifications to your system or your network. Do you have installation exits, command lists, or command procedures running, and does the performance degradation relate to any user-installed code? Performance problems can be related to system and networking constraints. Your marketing division representative can help you identify possible causes of a performance problem.

# • Description of the operation attempted, the results expected, and the results received

Record the actual performance, the expected performance, and the source of information for the expected performance. Obtain a network log showing messages without a command or command response. If a document is the source of expected performance information, note the order number and page number of the document.

# • The size and type of operating environment, and the number of devices being monitored

Record information describing your NetView operating environment. Include the following:

- The number and type of active NetView tasks (use the NetView LIST command to obtain this information)
- The type of operating system, access method, and other programs in your network environment
- The number of devices being monitored, if you are using the status monitor
- A listing of the NetView automation table, the MVS message processing facility (MPF), if being used for automation, and the message revision table
- NetView SMF Type 38 Subtype 2 Resource Allocation Records

Print these records to see a performance history for tasks in the NetView program. The TASKURPT sample can display statistics for a single task or all tasks in the NetView program. Archived SMF data might provide information about resource usage trends leading up to a failure.

# • Several TASKUTIL or TASKMON command outputs in a network log

If possible, supply old TASKUTIL or TASKMON command outputs for comparison.

Output of the RODM cell-pool data, using the MODIFY command

## • Copy of your VTAM resource definitions (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager VTAM CMIP services problems.

Locate and save a copy of the VTAM and NCP definitions being used when the problem occurred. Provide the definitions used to establish the communications path between the NetView program, VTAM, and the agent nodes. These definitions are documented in the z/OS Communications Server library.

## • Copies of the agent node configurations (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager problems.

Locate and save a copy of the configuration of the agent nodes that are involved in the problem. This information can be obtained by saving a copy of the configuration files being used by the communications manager. In addition, the communications manager provides the DISPLAY command, which can be used to capture the current configuration information:

DISPLAY > file.out

## • The number of outstanding operations (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager problems.

Record information describing your SNA topology manager operating environment. Include the number and type of topology monitor operations (use the TOPOSNA LISTREQS command to obtain this information).

After collecting all of the required documentation, report the problem to IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Performance	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide
NetView automation	"NetView Automation not properly occurring" on page 64
The output of the RODM cell-pool data, using the MODIFY command	"Unformatted Log Record Type 8" on page 271
z/OS Communications Server resource definitions	z/OS Communications Server library
The TASKUTIL, TASKMON, LIST, and TOPOSNA commands	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)
Reporting a problem to IBM Software Support	Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23

# **Documenting WAIT problems**

If your system is encountering WAIT problems, gather the information indicated in the following list before calling IBM Software Support:

# "Any Problem Checklist" information

All applicable information in the list under "Documenting any problem" on page 23.

# • The NetView trace and the activities leading up to the wait

To identify which task is in the wait state, examine the trace record, and research the activity that took place before the wait.

For RODM and GMFHS, also obtain the RODM log and GMFHS trace information.

• A console memory dump, to determine the name of the module and hexadecimal offset into the module issuing the wait in the task that seems to be suspended

Obtain a console memory dump.

For RODM and GMFHS, use the MVS DUMP command to dump both the RODM and GMFHS address spaces. The DUMP command is described in MVS library.

For the NetView program, you can dump the data using the MVS DUMP command with the CSA, NUC, RGN, SQA, and TRT options. Use IPCS to search the memory dump as follows:

1. Find the TVB that was having the problem.

After you locate the TVB, get the TCB address from the TVB and examine the TCB/RB structure. Normally, the first request block is in a wait state from DSIWAIT. This is normal because NetView tasks wait on a list of event control blocks (ECBs) until one or more ECBs are posted. The posting of one or more ECBs signals the NetView task that there is work to process.

To determine whether a task is in a normal wait state, use the save areas to determine what called DSIWAIT. DSIWAIT is a service routine that is started by the DSIWAT macro. For an operator task, DSIOST is the dispatching module. This means if DSIOST called DSIWAIT, the task is in its normal wait state waiting for work.

- 2. DSIWAIT is called with a four-word parameter list. The first word is the ECB address or a pointer to the ECB list. The parameter list can be pointed to by register 1 in the current save area or register 1 in the previous save area. The previous save area is pointed to by the current save area plus 4. Determine whether the task is waiting on only one ECB. The parameter list X'C' indicates whether the wait is on a single ECB or a list of ECBs. If X'C' is X'80', the first word of the parameter list is pointing to an ECB list. This can be causing the problem, because the task waits on the entire ECB list rather than on one ECB.
- 3. The TIB control block contains a standard parameter list and save area. This parameter list and save area are often used by DSIGMN and DSIFMN, and by DSIWAIT and DSIPOST.

The TIB control block is pointed to by the TVB and is built when the task is initialized. The TIB contains a parameter list and save area for mainline processing and exit processing.

**Note:** This exit processing applies to an immediate request block (IRB) exit and not NetView installation exit processing.

Examine the following parameter lists and save areas to determine the last GET, FREE, WAIT, or POST:

#### TIB X'3BC'

Contains the mainline parameter list.

X'3CC'

Contains the mainline save area.

#### X'414'

Contains the first exit parameter list.

#### X'424'

Contains the first exit save area.

The save areas follow standard save area conventions. <u>Table 3 on page 39</u> describes fields of interest in the TIB.

Table 3. Fields of Interest in the TIB		
Location	Explanation	
X'2C'	Pointer to the normal CWB. The CWB contains a save area at X'4' that is for the current command processor or the last one run (TIBNCCWB).	
X'328'	Pointer to a command list block (CLB) that contains the current command list name (TIBCLBWK).	

Determine the module in which the wait occurred by locating the address of the last instruction run under the problem task. The last instruction run is WAIT SVC (0A01). If this is not true, do further analysis to determine whether the program is in a loop or the code is running as expected.

If the module issuing the wait is DSIWAIT, you can find the issuer of the wait routine (command facility DSIWAT macro) by finding register 13 in the current save area (the save area at the time of the SVC 1) and backing up one save area. This save area is that of the issuer of the NetView DSIWAT macro. Record the following:

1. The name and the compilation date of the module.

2. The hexadecimal offset into the module.

A wait state has many external symptoms, including a locked keyboard and no response to commands. If this happens, request a console memory dump while the system is in the wait state.

Note: Request a console memory dump and not a cancel memory dump.

It is important that you request the console memory dump before issuing any commands or trying to clear up the wait state. The memory dump indicates what the task was doing and why it is in a wait state.

#### • A copy of the command procedure or user-written command processor

If a command procedure or user-written command processor was running at the time the wait occurred, include a copy of the command procedure or command processor. Retain a copy of all applicable command procedures and command processors that were processing at the time of the wait.

## • Module name, compilation date, PTF level, and offset into module (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager problems.

Use the procedure documented in <u>"Dump of an FLBTOPO ABEND" on page 31</u> to locate the address of the instruction that failed and the name of the module containing the instruction. The referenced procedure demonstrates computing the offset of a failed instruction in an SNA topology manager module using sample memory dump data.

## • Copy of your VTAM resource definitions (if applicable)

This information is necessary for SNA topology manager VTAM CMIP services problems.

Locate and save a copy of the VTAM and NCP definitions being used when the problem occurred. Provide the definitions used to establish the communications path between NetView, VTAM, and the agent nodes. These definitions are documented in the z/OS Communications Server library.

After collecting all of the required documentation, report the problem to IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:		
The DUMP command	z/OS MVS library		
VTAM resource definitions	z/OS Communications Server library		

# **Capturing Message Log Data**

If you have entered an **NVINFO** command together with a Canzlog filter specification, relevant log data is already captured along with other important information. Otherwise, your first step is to determine a time

range when you suspect the messages relevant to your event might have been issued. Even if you know the exact time of events, always extend the time for a few seconds before and after to capture messages that may have clues for causes and effects.

If problem determination is not to be done on the same system where the problem has occurred, Canzlog data can be copied to send to IBM Service or to any other z/OS system where the NetView program can be run.

To effect such a copy, take note of the time (or time range) where you suspect the error occurred. Convert time values to Universal Time (UT) by subtracting any adjustment for daylight saving time and also removing the adjustment for local time zone. The result of these operations is sometimes called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). All references in this section to year, month, day, hour, minute, and second use Universal Time (UT).

Do LIST STATUS=CANZLOG and look in this display for the high-level qualifier (HLQ):

\* D01NV LIST STATUS=CANZLOG ' D01NV CNM600I CANZLOG STATUS: Active Total messages, this IPL: 3903 Average Message Rate, prior minute: 50 Buffering available for about 480 thousand messages Max storage: 512 megabytes Current storage: 128 megabytes Stress level: 0 Skip level: 5 Skip gap: 1 Data available from 08/19/18 06:20:32 at HLQ=XYZ01ABC For system ABDEF7 archiving running at subsystem ABCD

Find the file whose name (suffix to the HLQ) is NV.CANZLOG.INDEX. Always copy this file.

Further files are named after the oldest record referred to in that file. You can determine the most recent record (for practical purposes) by looking at the name of the next sequential file of the same type.

If the incident is in the recent past (consider 800,000 messages as "recent"), then the data for the event might not have been archived yet. You can force most of this recent data to be written earlier than normal by issuing the CANZLOG CUE command.

Information about the data set naming convention can be found in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Additional Components* in a section entitled "Defining Canzlog Archive Data Sets."

All this data can be packaged, compressed, or encrypted (or any combination of these actions) by any of the common procedures that can be reversed when received. The recipient of the data can choose a new HLQ, then install the data under that name, make the local (non-archiving) NetView program use the new HLQ, and can then browse the data exactly as if it were produced locally.

In case you do not archive Canzlog data, substitute the following two steps:

- Locate and save a copy of the network log that includes entries recorded before and during the problem. The network log is a sequential record of operator station activity, including commands entered and messages received. For automation command execution problems, the CNM493I parameter on the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command has been set to YES, so that indications of automation are included in the network log.
- Locate and save a copy of the system log that was generated from the time before and during the error. The system log is the data set that stores job-related information, operational data, descriptions of unusual occurrences, commands, and messages.

# **Using PRINT to Capture Canzlog Data**

Use the **BROWSE** command and specify TO and FROM times as you have determined. It is best to use the Canzlog filter NVMVS unless you are certain that only one type of message is relevant to your problem. Verify that the time range that you selected covers all relevant events.

You can issue the **PRINT** command directly from the browse panel or, independently, from anywhere NetView regular commands are supported. Use the option DETAIL=SUPPORT on this command, unless a

strong reason exists to use another option. Be sure to specify the time range that you selected by using FROM and TO keywords, or TO and FOR keywords. If you want to specify a different output dataset from that is recorded by the **CZ.PRINT.OUTPUT** style statement, see the online help for the **PRINT** command.

#### **Using NVINFO to capture Canzlog Data**

Like PRINT, you can issue NVINFO commands to capture Canzlog Data. For example, issue the following command:

NVINFO OUTDSN=hlq.mlq.NVINFO filter\_spec

or if CZ.PRINT.OUTPUT is specified in CNMSTYLE, issue the following command:

#### NVINFO filter\_spec

The Canzlog messages requested together with other information will be stored in the OUTDSN data set if both OUTDSN and CZ.PRINT.OUTPUT in CNMSTYLE are specified. They will be stored in the data set that is specified by CZ.PRINT.OUTPUT in CNMSTYLE when OUTDSN is not specified. See the online help for details.

#### **Using the Canzlog Browse Facility Remotely**

It is possible to browse archived Canzlog data from a site with no access to your system. To be sure that all relevant data is in the archive, either shut down the NetView program by using the **CLOSE STOP** command or issue the **CANZLOG CUE** command.

Then Canzlog data can be copied for relaying to IBM Service or to any other z/OS system where the NetView program can be run.

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## Chapter 4. NetView program problem worksheet

This chapter contains the worksheet you can use to gather the information required in determining the cause of failures within the NetView licensed program.

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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The following information is required for all problems.

## **General information**

Record the following general information:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Component ID:
- 4. Recommended service update (RSU) level:
- 5. Installation Option:

## System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. Operating system and RSU level:
- 2. Access method and maintenance level:
- 3. Other products and their maintenance levels:

## **Installation exits and Command Lists**

- 1. Are you running any installation exits with the NetView program? If so, which ones?
- 2. Can you remove or bypass the exit and re-create the problem?
- 3. Is there any other user-written code (command processors, command lists) running in this environment?
- 4. Can you bypass these and successfully run the function you are attempting?

## **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

- 1. What are the symptoms of the problem?
- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?
- 6. Have you made any recent changes to the system?
  - Changed or added hardware
  - Applied software maintenance

• Other:

7. Can you re-create the problem with the NetView trace running default options?

## **Problem classification**

Check one of the appropriate problem categories below that matches the symptoms associated with your problem:

## **Abend problems**

For abends or processor exception problems, complete the following:

- 1. What is the abend code?
- 2. What processes were taking place at the time of the abend?
- 3. Online help facility (type HELP ABEND and use the scroll function to locate the abend code).
- 4. Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - A copy of the trace log. See "NetView trace" on page 97.
  - The first unformatted memory dump of the abend.
  - A completed NetView problem worksheet.
- 5. Gather the following information from the memory dump:
  - a. What is the program status word (PSW) at the time of the abend?
  - b. In what module did the abend occur?
  - c. What was the module compiled?
  - d. What is the PTF level of the module pointed to by the abend?
  - e. What is the offset into the module pointed to by the PSW at the time of the abend?
  - f. List the registers at the time of the abend.

## **Message problems**

For message problems, complete the following:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - Does the message contain any return codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Check the message in the NetView online help to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
  - Commands:
  - Other:
- 4. If the message was unexpected and cannot be corrected by following the actions in the NetView online help, gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A hardcopy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - The message ID:
  - The exact text of the message on the log.
  - A completed NetView problem worksheet.
- 5. Did you follow the actions in the NetView online help? If so:

- What occurred?
- Is this what was expected?
- If not, what was expected?
- 6. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Has local modification been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

## Loop problems

For loop problems, complete the following:

- 1. What events led up to the loop?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. If this is an enabled loop (see <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page 35</u>), obtain the following documentation:
  - After obtaining a console memory dump, cancel the NetView program with a memory dump.

**Note:** If the loop is still occurring after the NetView program has been canceled, look for a problem with a different program.

- 5. If this is a disabled loop (see <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page 35</u>), obtain the following documentation:
  - A document describing the scenario leading to the problem.
  - A hardcopy of the system log.
  - A hardcopy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - A hardcopy of the trace log. See "NetView trace" on page 97.
  - The addresses of instructions within the loop.
  - A memory dump obtained by using the CPU RESTART function.

**Note:** If ABEND071 does not occur in the NetView program and normal processing resumes, this is not a NetView problem.

- 6. What are the modules involved in the loop?
- 7. What are the dates that the modules were compiled?
- 8. What are the PTF levels of the modules involved in the loop?

## Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the system console log.
  - A copy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - A copy of the trace log. See "NetView trace" on page 97.
  - A copy of the system console memory dump.
  - A completed NetView problem worksheet.

- 5. What is the name of the module in which the wait occurred?
- 6. What is the date that the module was compiled?
- 7. What is the PTF level of the module involved?
- 8. What is the offset into the module where the wait occurred?

## Incorrect output problems

For incorrect output problems, complete the following:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What data (for example, a message or display) is in error?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - The NetView trace. See "NetView trace" on page 97.
  - A description of the events leading to the failure.
- 5. How does the output differ from what is expected?
- 6. If expected messages do not display, have messages been filtered out:
  - From the message processing facility (MPF)?
  - Using the message revision table?
  - Through the automation table?
  - Through installation exits?

## **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - A copy of the NetView trace. See "NetView trace" on page 97.
  - Information describing your NetView operating environment:
  - Descriptions of any modifications to your system:

## **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual or the number of the online help panel involved.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the NetView program, call IBM Software Support.
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, call IBM Software Support.

# Chapter 5. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the NetView program

Use Table 4 on page 49 to locate examples of problems you might encounter when using the NetView program. To use the table:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario using the first two columns.
- 2. Go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 3. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you cannot solve your problem by using the examples, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

The following table indicates where to find information about a particular problem (category):

Table 4. Problem Categories and Scenarios		
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Abend	NetView subtask ends abnormally.	<u>"NetView subtask ends abnormally"</u> on page 51
	Abend A78 is received at task or NetView termination.	"Abend A78 received at task or NetView termination" on page 52
	Abend U0258, U0268, or U0269 is received.	"Abend U0258, U0268, or U0269 is received" on page 52
	Abend 301 is received.	"Abend 301 is received" on page 54
	Abend code (0C4 or other) or unexpected results occurred during control block linearization processing.	Abend code (0C4 or other) or unexpected results occurred during delinearization" on page 54
Archive	The NetView program is not attempting to archive Canzlog data.	"The NetView program is not attempting to archive Canzlog data" on page 67
	A NetView operator cannot browse archived data.	"A NetView operator cannot browse archived data" on page 68
Automation	NetView Automation unexpectedly driven.	"NetView Automation unexpectedly driven" on page 64
	NetView Automation not driven when expected.	"NetView Automation not driven when expected" on page 65
Commands	Logon/Bind problems with Command Facility.	"Logon/Bind problems with Command Facility" on page 50
	RMTCMD RUNCMD command response is displayed on the MVS console.	"RMTCMD RUNCMD command response is displayed on MVS console" on page 70
Logon	Logon/Bind problems with Command Facility.	"Logon/Bind problems with Command Facility" on page 50

Table 4. Problem Categories and Scenarios (continued)		
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Messages	BNH160I-BNH163I messages.	"BNH160I–BNH163I messages" on page 55
	CNM983E, CNM998E, or CNM999E message is received.	<u>"CNM983E, CNM998E, or CNM999E</u> message is received" on page 56
	DSI124I message is received.	"DSI124I message is received" on page 57
	DSI1625I message is received.	"DSI625I message" on page 53
	DWO049W message is received for a DSIFRE request.	"DWO049W message is received for a DSIFRE request" on page 57
	DWO049W message is received for a DSIGET request.	"DWO049W message is received for a DSIGET request" on page 59
	DWO090A message is received.	"DWO090A message is received" on page 61
	DWO158W message is received.	"DWO158W message is received" on page 62
	DWO627E message is received (MS Transport cancels).	"DWO627E message is received (MS Transport cancels)" on page 64
MS Transport	MS Transport cancels (a DWO627E message is received).	"DWO627E message is received (MS Transport cancels)" on page 64
NetView Automation	NetView Automation not properly occurring.	"NetView Automation not properly occurring" on page 64
Recording	EP/Local errors are not being recorded.	"EP/Local errors not being recorded" on page 68
	Unsolicited remote errors or distributed mainframe server errors not recorded.	"Unsolicited remote errors or distributed mainframe server errors not recorded" on page 69
	Solicited data not recorded.	"Solicited data not recorded" on page 69
	Unsolicited remote errors or distributed mainframe server errors not recorded.	"Unsolicited remote errors or distributed mainframe server errors not recorded" on page 69
Security	Diagnosing NetView security problems.	"Diagnosing NetView security problems" on page 70

## Logon/Bind problems with Command Facility

If you cannot log on to a command facility terminal:

- 1. Verify whether VTAM is active.
- 2. Verify whether the following VTAM definitions are correct:
  - LU
  - Terminal
  - Local statements

- 3. Verify whether logon mode table entries are correct:
  - Do these values correspond to the correct BIND parameters for the appropriate devices?
  - Have you entered all commas in multiple MODEENT cards?
- 4. Verify whether the operator is defined correctly. Use another operator to take the following actions:
  - Use the QOS command to determine whether an operator is currently defined to the NetView program.
  - Use the LIST SECOPTS command to determine the value of the OPERSEC keyword, which indicates the method of operator security definitions in effect.
  - If necessary, redefine the operator in DSIOPF and an SAF product.
- 5. Verify whether no hardware problems exist with local or remote hardware.
- 6. Verify whether sufficient VTAM APPL statements are defined:
  - Use the LIST STATUS=OPS command to determine if all VTAM APPLs are in use. Hexadecimal notation is used.
- 7. Verify that the LU (terminal) is not defined in the CNMSTYLE member using the HARDCOPY statement.

## **Reference:**

For information about:	Refer to:
Defining the operator to the NetView program	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference
The logmode table	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Additional Components
The QOS, LIST, and DEFAULTS commands	NetView online help

## NetView subtask ends abnormally

If a NetView subtask ends abnormally, the DSI819I message or the DSI172I message is issued. These messages contain the abend code and the name of the subtask that failed.

The DSI172I message is issued:

DSI172I SUBTASK luname/operatorid ABENDED WITH CODE X'code'

## Where:

## luname

Is the name of the logical unit.

## operatorid

Is the operator identifier.

## code

Is the code used for problem classification. The abend code has 6 alphanumeric characters, *yyyzzz*, where:

## ууу

Is the system completion code.

## ZZZ

Is the application program (the NetView program and your application) completion code.

The subtask identified by *luname/operatorid* has ended with the indicated abend code. If the subtask is an operator station task (OST), this message is displayed on the screen when the task is reinstated. For any other type of task, this message is queued to the authorized receiver.

The DSI819I message is issued:

## Where:

task

Is the name of the task for which the NetView ESTAE/ESTAI exit (DSIMSX) is driven.

- For the NetView main task, it is SYSOP.
- For an operator station task (OST), it is the ID of the operator that is logged on.
- For a data services task (DST), it is the task name defined in CNMSTASK.
- For any task name that cannot be determined, UNKNOWN is used.

#### hhhhhh

Is the hexadecimal completion code. The first three digits are the system completion code and the last three digits are the user completion code.

If the first three digits are non-zero, this is a system completion code. If the last three digits are non-zero, this is a user completion code.

If *both* sets of three digits are non-zero, it usually means that a subtask module ended and passed trash in register 15.

An abend occurred. The NetView ESTAE/ESTAI exit gets control and performs a supervisor call (SVC) dump. The routing code for this message is 2 (master console information), 10 (system error/maintenance), or 11 (programmer information).

1. Save the memory dump data set.

2. See "Documenting ABEND problems" on page 26.

## Abend A78 received at task or NetView termination

If you receive system abend A78 at task termination, code running under that task might have initiated a DSIGET with the Q=YES keyword specified and freed the storage with DSIFRE Q=NO.

To determine if this coding error occurred, use the diagnostic aids described for return code 20 in the documentation for the DSIFRE macro.

For information about:	Refer to:
The DSIFRE macro	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler

## Abend U0258, U0268, or U0269 is received

If there is an interface problem between the NetView and VTAM programs, you receive abend code U0258 (X'102'), U0268 (X'10C'), or U0269 (X'10D'). Use the following information to solve the problem (which can be a VTAM definition or an installation problem) before pursuing the problem with IBM Software Support.

Each time a command facility subtask issues a VTAM request parameter list-based macro and an error occurs, the NetView program enters the command facility or terminal access facility (TAF) SYNAD/LERAD exit routine. In a TAF environment, if the request parameter list (RPL) is valid, register 10 contains the address of the RPL. In a non-TAF environment, if the RPL is valid, register 3 contains the address. VTAM passes major and minor return codes to SYNAD/LERAD in register 0. If VTAM receives an RPL that is not valid (return code = X'18'), the subtask abends. The termination code in a non-TAF environment is abend code U0258 (X'102'). The termination code in a TAF environment is U0269 (X'10D').

VTAM passes a return code (register 0=X'102') indicating that the RPL is not valid for one of the following reasons:

- The RPL is already in use.
- A check is issued before the RPL exit routine is scheduled.

• The RPL has been overlaid.

## DSI625I message

The DSI625I message is not issued when the RPL is not valid because the contents of the RPL are not reliable or do not pertain to the request causing the abend.

At the time of the abend, register 0 does not contain the return code passed to DSISYN or DSISYNX because register 0 is used as an abend work register.

In either a TAF or non-TAF environment, if a valid RPL is received (register 0 is not X'018') and a shouldnot-occur (SNO) logic error is encountered, you receive abend U0269 or abend U0258, and the following message:

```
DSI625I UNEXPECTED SYNAD OR LERAD ERROR FOR
taskid(sourcelu), macroname FAILED
RTNCD = X'code' FDBK2 = X'code'
SYSTEM/USER SENSE = X'code'
SNOCODE = snocode
```

Figure 5. Example of the DSI625I message

## Where:

## taskid

Specifies the ID of the task issuing the macro

#### sourcelu

Specifies the LU issuing the macro

#### macroname

Specifies the name of the macro

#### snocode

Specifies the should-not-occur code

## Return Codes for U0258 and U0269 abend codes

In Table 5 on page 53, the return codes are found in the DSI625I message for user abend U0258 (X'102') or U0269 (X'10D').

Table 5. Return Codes for User Abend U0258 (X'102') and U0269 ('10D')		
Return Code	Explanation	
2	The request type (RPLREQ) field is outside the range expected by DSISYN, or the macro is not issued by the command facility. Some macros have request type codes within the numeric range of DSISYN tables, but the command facility does not use them.	
6	The communication identifier (CID) in the receive-any RPL does not match any CID in RPLs pointed to by DSINAT. The command facility does not recognize the session.	
7	A CID that is not valid was passed to or received from VTAM (no abend occurs in the TAF environment).	

In a non-TAF environment, if a valid RPL is received and an SNO physical error is encountered, no memory dump occurs, but you receive user abend U0268 (X'10C') and the DSI625I message.

## **Return Codes for U0268 abend code**

In Table 6 on page 54, the return codes are found in the DSI625I message for user abend U0268 (X'10C').

Table 6. Return Codes for User Abend U0268 (X'10C')		
Return Code	Explanation	
3	The VTAM return codes in RPLRTNCD and RPLFDB2 fields are not in DSISYN tables.	
4	A sense value is indicated in DSISYN return code tables, but a match is not found in DSISYN SNA sense table.	
5	No match is found for user sense in DSISYN user or BSC sense table.	
8	An operation check on a remote BSC device has occurred. The operation has been retried six times.	
9	Both the SNA and BSC sense values are zero (0); the device is not a local 3270. This sense value is valid only for local 3270s.	

Any error messages and applicable return codes that are issued are listed in the network log. In the NetView memory dump, register 13 points to the save area of the module that issued the RPL CHECK macro before the abend occurred. In the memory dump, use register 14 from the save area to find the module that called module DSISYN or DSISYNX.

For information about:	Refer to:
Messages issued by the NetView program	NetView online help

## Abend 301 is received

You receive abend 301 because of a double-wait error. Double-wait errors occur if O SECSTAT is not coded in DSICNM and two NetView programs are running under one VTAM.

For information about:	Refer to:
Coding the O SECSTAT statement	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference

## Abend code (OC4 or other) or unexpected results occurred during delinearization

When multiple NetView buffers need to be transferred to a destination together, such as in RMTCMD processing, the NetView program combines buffers and related structures (linearization) and splits them into their constituent parts (delinearization). The DSIADLIN module performs delinearization. If the DSIADLIN module detects inconsistencies in the linearized data, it issues the following message and creates a dump of the NetView address space that you can use in diagnosing the problem:

```
DW0050E FOR PROBLEM DEBUG: COMPONENT: RMTCMD MODULE: DSIADLIN RC: 4 Badly formatted UADSB vectors
```

This type of problem might be caused by the transmission of the buffer across the network, such as in RMTCMD processing. To diagnose transmission problems if you use LU 6.2 sessions, consult with the VTAM support group to determine what documentation to gather, such as buffer traces and a VTAM internal trace. To diagnose transmission problems if you use TCP/IP sessions, consult with the TCP/IP support group to determine what documentation to gather, such as an IP packet trace and a SYSTCPIP component trace.

**Note:** The task under which DSIADLIN is running when it dumps storage (for RMTCMD, this is the DSIUDST task) suppresses the creation of dumps for subsequent errors detected by DSIADLIN while the task is active. Thus, to create another dump for this type of problem, restart the task.

## BNH160I-BNH163I messages

BNH160I–BNH163I messages indicate storage loss or problems with the storage accounting in the NetView program for global storage. The IBM Software Support specialist might suggest using the following diagnostic command DSIDIAGG to monitor and report storage discrepancies:

## DSIDIAGG



Where:

## STORAGE

Required keyword that starts or stops a diagnostic storage accounting mechanism for all tasks or the tasks whose names match the task name, LU name, or opid pattern.

#### ON

Turns on the specified accounting.

#### OFF

Turns off the specified accounting.

\*

Enables or disables the accounting for all tasks.

## task/LU or name/opid

Identifier of up to 8 characters which can include "?" or "\*" wildcard characters.

#### Note:

- 1. Using an asterisk (\*) or other general task name patterns causes higher than normal CPU utilization. Use these only when the severity of the problem requires them.
- 2. Commands are cumulative, and more than one pattern can be used by using the command over to add more patterns.
- 3. DSIDIAGG STORAGE with no other operands causes the active settings to be displayed.
- 4. If you want to diagnose a BNH160I message condition, enter a DSIDIAGG command using the LU name, task ID, or operator ID for the task named in the BNH160I message. Then, start the task and rerun the scenario that causes BNH160I. BNH160I contains additional data about the storage in question. The DSIFRE service also issues diagnostic messages if discrepancies are found in the use of DSIGET and DSIFRE for the specified task.
- 5. When BNH160I messages are being diagnosed, it is best to issue the DSIDIAGG command to set ON each task indicated by a BNH160I message. This command provides information about which program issued DSIGET and which program issued DSIFRE.
- 6. Diagnostics are issued by DSIFRE using the message IDs TRACEFMN, TRACEGMN, and TRACEDIA.
- 7. While a task is running, you can use the RID stop command to stop a task during a storage discrepancy. The RID stop command is shown here:

RID TASK=opid,ID=DSIGMN

RID stop provides additional information and stops a task during various DSIGET and DSIFRE discrepancies. If it does not stop, information is written to the log and the operator. These diagnostics are useful for testing new applications running on the NetView program.

- 8. DSIDIAGG STORAGE OFF \* removes the diagnostic command, and eliminates the diagnostic CPU utilization.
- 9. Take note of the additional data produced by the BNH160I messages produced when a task ends, and any TRACEFMN data. IBM Software Support might ask you to send a NetView log containing the data if the modules seem to be Tivoli programs.
- 10. The DSIDIAGG command uses message DSI633I to indicate that the command was processed. Numeric return codes are used to indicate problems with the operands. To display the return codes,

use PIPE NETV MOE DSIDIAGG STORAGE ON/OFF luname | CONS. The return code has the following values:

## Return Code Meaning

## 100\_

Too few operands

## 104

Command name (token 1) too long

## 108

Fourth operand missing

## 112

Second operand length error

## 116

Second operand name error

## 120

Third operand length error

## 124

Third operand name error

## 128

Fourth operand length error

## 200

No working storage for tables left

## BNH161I

This message is issued when a task exceeds criteria based on the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command settings. You can review the cause of BNH161I messages and take the following actions:

- Add automation to suppress the BNH161I messages that are a result of limits you want to enforce.
- Add automation to take corrective action in the event of excessive CPU, storage, or other excessive activity.

## **BNH162I**

This message indicates that the NetView region below the 16 MB line is depleted. This can be caused by the following situations:

- Starting the NetView program with a region that is too small. MVS starts using storage below the 16 MB line after the above 16 MB area is depleted.
- Problems in programs using below-the-line storage. Use the TASKMON command to review task storage use.

## BNH163I

This message indicates that the NetView region above the 16 MB line is depleted. This can mean that the region is too small for the workload, or a task is looping or has other storage management problems. Use the TASKMON and TASKURPT commands to review the storage usage. Consider increasing the NetView region size the next time the NetView program is started. Use the OVERRIDE command to set limits for the storage a task uses if a loop is suspected.

## CNM983E, CNM998E, or CNM999E message is received

If an abend occurs while you are using a high-level language (HLL), a CNM983E, CNM998E, or CNM999E message is issued.

- 1. See <u>"First failure data capture trace" on page 147</u> to gather first failure data capture (FFDC) information.
- 2. To re-create the abend, use the remote interactive debugger (RID) function.
- 3. The HLL API also provides a 48-byte user trace area called HLBFFDCA. This user trace area is provided for recording diagnosis information at key points in your code. Declare an overlay structure to format HLBFFDCA according to the type of debugging information you must record.
- 4. After an abend of an operator station task (OST), NetView-NetView task (NNT), or primary program operator interface task (PPT) command processor, you receive NetView CNM998E, CNM983E, and CNM999E message. The user trace area and HLL trace area are displayed at the NetView operator console and recorded in the network log (NETLOG), using the CNM998E, CNM983E, and CNM999E message. The CNM998E message provides the name and the entry point address of the HLL command processor in control at the time of the abend. The CNM983E message dumps the user trace area. The CNM999E message dumps the NetView HLL trace area.

For information about:	Refer to:
Gathering first failure data capture information	"First failure data capture trace" on page 147
The RID function	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C
The HLL API trace area output	See Figure 34 on page 147

## **DSI124I** message is received

The DSI124I message indicates that the NetView program is running out of storage. You can automate this message to perform a console memory dump of the NetView program before the ABEND.

- 1. Monitor storage using the following NetView commands:
  - RESOURCE
  - TASKMON
  - TASKUTIL
  - SESSMDIS
- 2. If the NetView program detects a GETMAIN failure, the DSI124I message is issued. If MVS detects a problem while processing a GETMAIN request, an abend such as ABEND 878 occurs. In either situation, a memory dump is necessary for solving the out-of-storage problem. Verify that your memory dump data sets are large enough to hold a complete memory dump for out-of-storage problems. Determining the memory dump data set size for NetView dumps depends on your operating system. Also, when you dump the data, ensure that a partial memory dump message is not issued.

For information about:	Refer to:
Automating the DSI124I message	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide
Determining if your memory dump data sets are large enough to hold a complete memory dump for out-of-storage problems	The appropriate information for your operating system
The RESOURCE, TASKUTIL, TASKMON, and SESSMDIS commands	NetView online help

## DWO049W message is received for a DSIFRE request

A program writes beyond the end of the storage it had obtained with a NetView DSIGET service macro. When the program issues a DSIFRE request, message DW0049W is sent to the MVS console.

If the maximum number of memory dumps specified by the STORDUMP initialization parameter and the DEFAULTS STORDUMP command have not been taken, the NetView program issues an MVS SDUMPX macro to cause MVS to dump the NetView address space to a SYS1.DUMPxx data set.

If the memory dump has successfully completed, use the following resolution steps to debug the storage overlay problem.

- 1. Use the IPCS dump-formatting utility to format the memory dump.
- 2. From the IPCS Browse Option Pointer panel or IPCS Storage panel, issue the IPCS STATUS subcommand to verify that the Dump Title indicates the error occurred during a DSIFRE service request. For example, enter:

IPCS STATUS

If the Dump Title indicates the error occurred during a DSIGET service request, see <u>"DWO049W</u> message is received for a DSIGET request" on page 59.

3. From the IPCS Browse Option Pointer panel or IPCS Storage panel, issue the IPCS SUMMARY subcommand to display the general purpose registers at the time the data was dumped. For example, enter the following command:

IPCS SUMMARY REGISTERS

The SUMMARY subcommand displays the summary output panel.

4. Issue the FIND command from the summary output command line to find the registers at the time the data was dumped in the summary output. For example, enter the following command:

FIND 0033

The FIND subcommand displays the problem request block (PRB) with WLIC field 0033. See reference 1 in Figure 6 on page 59.

The general purpose registers at the time the data was dumped are pointed to by the supervisor request block (SVRB), the request block before the problem request block in the chain. See reference **2** in Figure 6 on page 59.

5. Use the general purpose registers pointed to by the SVRB to find the program that caused the storage overlay. Record the contents of these registers by writing them down or printing the IPCS panel.

The following list shows the general-purpose registers that contain diagnostic information; they are circled in Figure 6 on page 59 for easy reference:

#### **Register 2**

The return address of the program that issued the NetView DSIFRE service macro to free the storage.

## **Register 3**

The length of the storage specified on the DSIFRE macro.

#### **Register 4**

The address of the storage being freed by the NetView DSIFRE service macro.

#### **Register 5**

A pointer to the return address of the program that issued the NetView service macro DSIGET to get the storage.

This return address might be incorrect if the program overlaid more than 4 bytes of storage. In this case, use the NetView internal trace entry for this storage address and find the return address after the DSIGET call.

If the program did not issue a DSIGET macro, it might have called a common service routine that called DSIGET on behalf of the program.

## **Register 7**

The return code from the DSIFRE macro, reported as an odd number less than 100. This return code is also put into the return code field of the DSIFRE trace record to identify the trace request that failed.

## **Register 8**

The address of the task vector block (TVB) of the program that issued the NetView DSIFRE service macro to free the storage.



Figure 6. Diagnosing a Storage Overlay Problem Using IPCS

6. From the IPCS Browse Option Pointer panel, select the pointer to see the IPCS Storage Panel.

Locate the program that issued the NetView service macro DSIGET and DSIFRE.

- If the program that issued the NetView DSIGET/DSIFRE service macro is a NetView module, contact IBM Software Support.
- If the program that issued the NetView DSIGET/DSIFRE service macro is not a NetView module, try to determine why the storage freed by the DSIFRE macro has overlaid the storage. To do this, look at the program that issued the DSIGET and DSIFRE macro, the length of the storage, and the storage address.

For information about:	Refer to:
The DEFAULTS STORDUMP command	NetView online help

## DWO049W message is received for a DSIGET request

You receive the DWO049W message (without a DWO115W message) when a program attempts to get storage using the NetView DSIGET service macro, and the NetView program detects one of the following situations:

- The storage pooling structures in memory are damaged.
- NetView internal storage maps are inconsistent.
- A possible storage overlay was detected while attempting to get storage.

The caller of the DSIGET macro gets a zero return code in register 15 if the NetView program can get the storage after detecting the error. The caller gets a non-zero return code in register 15 if the NetView program did not obtain the storage.

If the maximum number of memory dumps specified by the STORDUMP initialization parameter and the DEFAULTS STORDUMP command have not been taken, the NetView program issues an MVS SDUMPX macro to cause MVS to dump the NetView address space to a SYS1.DUMPxx data set.

If the memory dump has been successfully completed, use the following resolution steps to debug the problem.

- 1. Use the IPCS dump-formatting utility to format the memory dump.
- 2. From the IPCS Browse Option Pointer panel or IPCS Storage panel, issue the IPCS STATUS subcommand to verify that the Dump Title indicates the error occurred during a DSIGET service request. For example, enter the following command:

IPCS STATUS

- 3. If the Dump Title indicates the error occurred during a DSIFRE service request, see <u>"DWO049W</u> message is received for a DSIFRE request" on page 57.
- 4. If the Dump Title indicates that the error occurred during DSIGET, perform the following steps:
  - a. Review the sequence of events before the failure.
  - b. Review the NetView log to determine the active commands and tasks.
  - c. Review the NetView trace data for DSIGET/DSIFRE activity that might point out the failing program.
  - d. Review any recently changed user-written programs for storage overlay problems. The problem detected during DSIGET generally indicates that NetView Storage Management control blocks and maps were overlaid. For example, a program owns an area of storage adjacent to NetView storage. The program writes beyond the end of its storage and overlays NetView storage.
- 5. From the IPCS Browse Option Pointer panel or IPCS Storage panel, issue the IPCS SUMMARY REGISTERS subcommand to display the general purpose registers at the time the data was dumped. The SUMMARY subcommand displays the summary output panel. Capture the contents of these registers by writing them down or by printing the IPCS panel.

The following list shows the general purpose registers containing diagnostic information for a NetView DSIGET service macro failure:

## **Register 2**

The return address (GPR 14) of the program that issued the NetView DSIGET service macro to get the storage.

If the program did not issue a DSIGET macro, it might have called a common service routine that issued a DSIGET on its behalf.

## **Register 3**

The length of the storage requested by the DSIGET macro.

## **Register 4**

The address of the fullword that the beginning address of the obtained storage is returned.

## **Register 5**

Zero.

## **Register 7**

NetView internal failure code, reported as an odd number greater than 100. This return code is also put into the return code field of the DSIGET trace record to identify the trace request that failed.

## **Register 8**

The address of the task vector block (TVB) of the program that issued the NetView DSIGET service macro to get the storage.

6. Contact IBM Software Support if the error is persistent or seems to be caused by the NetView program.

For information about:	Refer to:
The DEFAULTS STORDUMP command	NetView online help

## **DWO090A** message is received

When the Canzlog archive feature is enabled, an instance of the NetView program attempts to save Canzlog data to sequential data sets, adding one or more data sets to the archive as needed. If an error occurs when allocating a new data set or writing data to a data set, then the NetView program issues the DWO090A message to alert operators to the problem. The DWO090A message issued by the Canzlog archive function is usually one of these:

DW0090A ALLOCATE error for Canzlog. Maintenance required.

or

DW0090A WRITE error for Canzlog. Maintenance required.

Additional messages can be issued by the NetView program or other components, such as DFSMSdfp or a security product (such as RACF<sup>®</sup>), to provide more information about the nature of the problem, as well as the type of Canzlog archive data set (index or message) to which the error applies.

Reasons for which the NetView program would issue message DWO090A, along with some actions that can be taken, include the following:

• Insufficient available space on the volume on which a data set is being allocated or extended. Check the volume(s) upon which allocation was requested and either supply another volume with sufficient space or delete data from a volume so that there is sufficient space for the data set the next time that the NetView program attempts to allocate a Canzlog archive data set. If the data sets created by the Canzlog archive function are managed by the Storage Management Subsystem (SMS), then it may be necessary to examine and change a storage class or storage group selected when the Canzlog archive data sets are allocated. If statements that can affect volume selection are changed in the NetView style sheet, then a NetView operator can run the RESTYLE ARCHIVE command to put the changes into effect.

Examples of statements that can affect volume selection include:

- For index data sets:
  - ARCHIVE.INDEX.VOLUME
  - ARCHIVE.INDEX.UNIT
  - ARCHIVE.INDEX.STORCLAS
- For message data sets:
  - ARCHIVE.MESSAGE.VOLUMES
  - ARCHIVE.MESSAGE.UNIT
  - ARCHIVE.MESSAGE.STORCLAS

These and other statements related to the Canzlog archive function are described in the sample NetView style sheet, CNMSTYLE, as well as in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.

• Insufficient space defined for the data set to which the NetView program attempted to write data. The NetView program writes up to 4096 80-byte records to an archive index data set (other than the primary archive index data set) and writes 8192 1024-byte records to an archive message data set. Consider the characteristics of the devices upon which the data sets are written (primary and secondary allocation sizes, space units, and block sizes) and determine whether these devices can accommodate these amounts of data.

If SMS is used to provide the characteristics of the data sets created by the Canzlog archive function, then it might be necessary to change a data class or management class selected when the Canzlog archive data sets are allocated. If a data management configuration results in the release of unused space from the primary extent of a data set (for example, the partial release setting in an SMS management class), an archive data set could be left with less space than is necessary to hold the amounts of data described above. In that event, provide a secondary allocation that allows the archive data sets to grow large enough to accommodate the amounts of data described above. If statements that can affect space allocation are changed in the NetView style sheet, then a NetView operator can

run the RESTYLE ARCHIVE command to put the changes into effect. Examples of statements that can affect space allocation include:

- For index data sets:
  - ARCHIVE.INDEX.SPACE
  - ARCHIVE.INDEX.BLOCKSIZE
  - ARCHIVE.INDEX.DATACLAS
  - ARCHIVE.INDEX.MGMTCLAS
- For message data sets:
  - ARCHIVE.MESSAGE.SPACE
  - ARCHIVE.MESSAGE.BLOCKSIZE
  - ARCHIVE.MESSAGE.SPACE
  - ARCHIVE.MESSAGE.MGMTCLAS

These and other statements related to the Canzlog archive function are described in the sample NetView style sheet, CNMSTYLE, and in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.

- No authorization to create new archive data sets. For an instance of the NetView program to successfully write data to a Canzlog archive, the following must be permitted.
  - A virtual operator station task (VOST), attached by the primary program operator interface task (PPT) and with PPT's authority, allocates an archive data set (which can be a primary index data set, an index data set, or a message data set) and writes a first record to the archive data set. The VOST also requests that any allocated data set is cataloged.
  - Task DSILOGMT reads data from index data sets (the primary index data set and any index data set indicated by records within the primary index data set). Task DSILOGMT also can write to an index data set and/or the primary index data set. Note that DSILOGMT's access to the Canzlog archive data sets is not restricted by NetView command (READSEC, WRITESEC) security.
- I/O errors allocating or writing data sets. If the device(s) upon which Canzlog archive data sets are being written experience I/O errors, the NetView program might not be able to save Canzlog data. One possible reason for an I/O error is that the system does not have write access to the volume on which the I/O is being attempted. Another possible reason is that there is a defect in the device (possibly a disk or control unit). The actions described for insufficient space on a volume can be applied here to circumvent the problem.

## **DW0158W** message is received

If you receive a DWO158W message, a command work block (CWB) or service work block (SWB) was inadvertently overwritten.

If the maximum number of memory dumps specified by the STORDUMP initialization parameter and the DEFAULTS STORDUMP command have not been taken, the NetView program issues an MVS SDUMPX macro to cause MVS to dump the NetView address space to a SYS1.DUMPxx data set.

If the memory dump has been successfully completed, use the following resolution steps to diagnose the control block overwrite condition:

1. Use the IPCS dump-formatting utility to format the memory dump.

From the IPCS Browse Option Pointer panel or the IPCS Storage panel, issue the IPCS SUMMARY subcommand to display the general purpose registers at the time the data was dumped. For example, enter the following command:

IPCS SUMMARY REGISTERS

The SUMMARY subcommand displays the summary output panel.

2. Issue the FIND command from the summary output command line to find the registers at the time the data was dumped in the summary output. For example, enter the following command:

The FIND subcommand displays the Problem Request Block (PRB) with WLIC field 0033. See Figure 7 on page 64 for an example of the display.

The general purpose registers at the time the data was dumped are pointed to by the supervisor request block (SVRB). The SVRB is the request block before the problem request block in the chain. To display the SVRB, use the UP PF key.

- 3. Use the following general purpose registers pointed to by the SVRB to find the program that caused the control block overwrite condition.
  - Register 2 contains the base register (GPR 12) of the caller of the program that issued the NetView service macro DSILCS to free the command work block (CWB) or service work block (SWB).
  - Register 6 points to the work block being freed by the NetView service macro DSILCS.
  - Record the contents of these registers.
- 4. From the IPCS Browse Option Pointer panel, select the pointer to see the IPCS Storage panel.
- 5. Locate the program that issued the NetView service macro DSILCS to free the work block.
  - If the program that issued the NetView service macro DSILCS is a NetView module, contact IBM Software Support.
  - If the program that issued the NetView service macro DSILCS is not a NetView module, determine why the work block freed by the DSILCS macro has been overwritten. Do this by looking at the program that freed the work block.
    - a. Locate the work block that DSILCS was trying to free.
      - 1) Look at the first word at the work block address. It is structured in the following way:

Byte 0 = CBH ID of work block (X'D1' for SWB, X'C9' for CWB) Byte 1 = In-use block (X'FF') Byte 2-3 = Work block length (X'0258' = SWBEND-DSISWB for SWB and X'0170' = CWBEND-DSICWB for CWB)

If it is not, see whether the values are recognizable as user data.

- 2) Look at the storage preceding the work block address, and, if possible, determine whether it is recognizable user data.
- b. If the data is user data, look at the programs that create or manipulate the user data structures; otherwise, contact IBM Software Support.

IPCS OUTPUT STREAM------LINE 436 COLS 1 78 COMMAND ===> SCROLL ===> 0010 SVRB: 00AFD780 2 WLIC ... 00020000 FLCDE ... 00000000 0PSW ... 070C0000 80FED580 LINK... 00AB2140 3 GPR0-3... 00000000 0291A70C 02B7A0AD 02FB3080 4 GPR4-7... 029115C0 00000001 02A34E90 00008780 GPR8-11., 00008648 00000001 00007AA0 02A34E90 GPR12-15. 8291A05E 02EE09A8 8291A058 00000000 PRB: 00AB2140 • 61 WLIC ... 00020033 LCDE ... 00AEE398 0PSW ... 070C1000 8291A45C LINK ... 00AB4200 GPR0-3... 029FF088 00047968 000479C8 02987800 GPR4-7... FFFFFFC 0291ACD0 00047968 00000000 GPR8-11., 00007AA0 0290D204 0000000 0290D698 GPR12-15. 02905450 00029038 02905840 0290D62C

Figure 7. Diagnosing a Control Block Overwrite Problem Using IPCS

1

Problem Request Block (PRB) with WLIC field 0033

2

Supervisor Request Block (SVRB) points to the save area

3

Base Register (GPR 12) of the program issued the NV DSILCS free macro

4

Address of the NV control block DSISWB or DSICWB being freed

## DWO627E message is received (MS Transport cancels)

If you receive a DWO627E message, the MS transport layer has encountered an error that has caused it to cancel outstanding transactions and reinitialize its interface with VTAM.

If you code VTAMCP.USE=YES in the CNMSTYLE member, ensure that any partner host can receive MDS-MUs with the VTAM control point (CP) name specified as the destination.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using the VTAMCP statement	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference

## **NetView Automation not properly occurring**

Use the following sections to solve problems when NetView automation is unexpectedly driven or NetView automation is not driven when expected.

## NetView Automation unexpectedly driven

Use the following resolution steps when NetView automation is unexpectedly driven.

- 1. See which automation table is active and try to determine which automation statement was unexpectedly driven. Use the AUTOTBL command to check the status.
- 2. If a command list or command processor was processed as a result of this unexpected automation, look for a CNM493I message in the network log. A CNM493I message identifies which automation statement caused the command processor to be run.

**Note:** If the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands were used to suppress the CNM493I message, the message is not shown in the network log.

- 3. Try to determine which message or management services unit (MSU) caused the automation to be driven. If you find that this is a new or changed message or MSU, you might need to alter your automation statement to avoid automating this message or MSU (your automation statement might be too general).
- 4. If it seems that automation is being driven multiple times for the same message, use the Canzlog log to check the attributes of the message. Note especially the routing codes and destination console. Check the EMCS attributes for the NetView tasks that are automating the message. It is possible that multiple tasks are specifying routing criteria with the extended console attributes, causing the message to be delivered to more than one console. To correct this, adjust the extended console attributes, or make a corrective automation statement to eliminate automation for certain messages by task.

Also, check whether the message is logged twice with different time stamps. If a second instance of the message is logged after automation completion of the first instance, the automation action might have produced the second message. To correct this, review the automation to prevent the reissuing of the message.

For information about:	Refer to:
Corrective automation statements	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide
Information about using the CNM493I message with the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands, and the AUTOTBL command	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide
The DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands	NetView online help

## **NetView Automation not driven when expected**

Use the following resolution steps when NetView automation is not driven when expected.

- 1. Check the appropriate system log, network log, or Canzlog log to determine whether you received the message or MSU that you expected to drive automation.
- 2. If you believe the NetView program received the message or MSU:
  - a. Determine which automation table is active.
  - b. Check the automation table entry that you expected to be driven and compare each part of the automation statement to the message or MSU it was intended to match. If the message has changed in any way, your automation statement might no longer match as expected.
  - c. Check the automation statements that precede the statement you expected to be driven. Did the message or MSU match the conditions on a preceding statement?
  - d. If the automation statement you expected to be driven is within a BEGIN-END pair, did the message or MSU you expected to match qualify to enter the BEGIN-END pair?

You can use the AUTOCNT report with an automation listing to determine whether parts of your table are not being reached. This might occur as the result of a BEGIN-END pair or an ALWAYS that occurs before the intended statement.

- e. If the automation statement called a command procedure, did the command procedure run without errors?
- 3. If you believe that the message was issued by z/OS, take the following actions:
  - Check for Message Revision Table (MRT) entries that apply to the message. In order for a solicited message to be automated, it must be displayable. This restriction does not apply to unsolicited messages.
  - Check for Message Processing Facility (MPF) entries that apply to the message. If you are using the AUTO and SUPPRESS keywords in the MVS MPF table for the message in question, see the

explanation in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide* for more information about the special considerations for these keywords when using EMCS consoles.

- If the message was not found in the Canzlog log, try viewing the log with fewer filters. In particular, view all automatable messages and all trace messages. If the message still cannot be found in the Canzlog log, determine whether MRT action suppressed the message from being logged and marked it non-automatable.
- If the message is found in the Canzlog log, display the message attributes using DISPMSG. Check whether the message is automatable. If a console name is given, use DISCONID to determine whether the message was destined for a console owned by a NetView task. Check whether the time interval for automation has a reasonable value.
- Use a NetView internal trace to determine what the CNMCSSIR task did with the message. The NetView trace also indicates whether the message was sent to another operator or whether a command or command list was scheduled to run. For example, if the message was sent to another operator, or if a command was scheduled to run, an MQS entry exists.
- Search for DWO201I and DWO202I messages in the network log. If either of these messages is found, an error occurred in the MVS dataspace for EMCS console messages. When this occurs, system message queuing to some or all of the extended consoles in use by the NetView program, is temporarily stopped. The messages that were destined for the EMCS consoles in use the NetView program during this time are lost. To alleviate this problem, ensure that the extended console attributes and dataspace size are set appropriately for your installation.
- 4. If you did not receive the message or MSU:
  - a. Verify that the component issuing the message is operational.
  - b. For messages, determine whether an ASSIGN command setting or a command procedure WAIT or &WAIT suppressed or misrouted the message.
  - c. Ensure that the message or MSU has not been deleted or changed by an installation exit before automation.
  - d. If the message should have been issued by MVS and you are using the subsystem interface for MVS messages, take the following actions:

Ensure that the message passed through the subsystem interface. Use the following information to determine the location of the message:

• Messages are found in a wraparound table within the message buffers in the CNMCANZO data space. Use a memory dump of the CNMCANZO data space to examine all of the write-to-operator (WTO) messages that are to be automated.

**Note:** The CNMCANZO data space is owned by \*MASTER\*. In order to obtain a memory dump of CNMCANZO, specify a value such as '\*MASTER\*'. CNMCANZO or 1. CNMCANZO (when the ASID of \*MASTER\* is 1). You specify this value for the DSPNAME keyword when you reply to the WTOR that is issued as a response to the z/OS DUMP command.

- If the message is not found in the subsystem interface address space, check the MVS message processing facility (MPF) table entries that apply to that message.
- Check the message revision table entries that apply to the message.
- Use a NetView internal trace to determine what the CNMCSSIR task did with the message. The NetView trace also indicates whether the message was sent to another operator or whether a command or command list was scheduled to run. For example, if the message was sent to another operator, or if a command was scheduled to run, an MQS entry exists.
- e. If the message should have been issued by MVS and you are using the EMCS consoles to receive MVS messages:
  - 1) Determine which EMCS console should have received the message. Ensure that this extended console is active. You can use the DISCONID command to display the MVS consoles in use by the NetView program.

- 2) If you are using the AUTO and SUPPRESS keywords in the MVS MPF table for the message in question, see the explanation in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide* for more information about the special considerations for these keywords when using EMCS consoles.
- 3) Check the message revision table entries that apply to the message.
- 4) Search for DWO201I and DWO202I messages in the network log.

If either of these messages is found, an error occurred in the MVS dataspace for EMCS console messages. When this occurs, system message queuing to some or all of the extended consoles in use by the NetView program, is temporarily stopped. The messages that were destined for the EMCS consoles in use the NetView program during this time are lost. To alleviate this problem, ensure that the extended console attributes and dataspace size are set appropriately for your installation.

For information about:	Refer to:
EMCS console attributes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide
The DISCONID command	NetView online help

## The NetView program is not attempting to archive Canzlog data

This section describes steps to take when an instance of the NetView program does not attempt to save Canzlog data to an archive although such an attempt was expected.

• Check the definitions in the NetView style sheet.

For the NetView program to save Canzlog data to an archive, a valid high-level qualifier must have been supplied with the ARCHIVE.HLQ statement, and ARCHIVE.WRITE must have the value YES. If ARCHIVE.WRITE = YES is coded, then look for a message like this:

BNH803I VALUE \*NONE\* FOR KEYWORD ARCHIVE.HLQ CONFLICTS WITH VALUE YES FOR KEYWORD ARCHIVE.WRITE

and possibly

which would indicate that the ARCHIVE.HLQ statement does not have a valid value. Note that the sample CNMSTYLE shipped with the NetView program specifies ARCHIVE.WRITE = YES and has no (uncommented) ARCHIVE.HLQ statement.

• Determine whether this instance of the NetView program was able to access the Canzlog.

When an instance of the NetView program gains access to the Canzlog, it issues this message:

DW0854I Canzlog is active.

If this message was not issued, the most likely reason is that there was no subsystem initialized for that instance of the NetView program. Ensure that a statement like this:

```
SUBSYS SUBNAME(xxxx) INITRTN(DSI4LSIT)
```

appears in the IEFSSN*xx* member of PARMLIB, where *xxxx* is the subsystem name and matches the corresponding characters at the beginning of the name of the start procedure for that instance of the NetView program.

• If there was another instance of the NetView program running in the same logical partition, check its configuration.

Only one instance of the NetView program in a logical partition can write Canzlog data to an archive. The instance of the NetView program that has the Canzlog archive function enabled gets access to the Canzlog and obtains exclusive control of a SYSTEM-scope resource representing archiving, becoming

the instance of the NetView program that attempts to archive Canzlog data. The LIST STATUS=CANZLOG command can be used to show whether archiving is taking place and which subsystem (and associated instance of the NetView program) is attempting to archive Canzlog data. Another way to identify the instance of the NetView program that can archive Canzlog data is to display information about the SYSTEM-scope resource that represents archiving.

If no MVS installation exit (for example, ISGNQXIT) altered the resource name, the MVS command D GRS, RES=(SYSZCNM, CANZLOG.ARCHIVE) shows whether the resource representing archiving is held. The following display indicates that the instance of the NetView program with jobname NVPROC is the one that attempts to archive Canzlog data:

ISG343I 16.57.	00 GRS STA	TUS 018			
S=SYSTEM	SYSZCNM	CANZLOG	.ARCHIVE		
SYSNAME	JOBNAME	ASID	TCBADDR	EXC/SHR	STATUS
NMPIPL28	NVPROC	0036	006AE538	EXCLUSIVE	OWN

The following display indicates that no instance of the NetView program on the logical partition can be archiving Canzlog data:

ISG343I 16.58.49 GRS STATUS 901 NO REQUESTORS FOR RESOURCE SYSZCNM CANZLOG.ARCHIVE

If an MVS installation exit (for example, ISGNQXIT) changes the name of the resource that represents archiving, specify that resource name in the RES keyword on the **D GRS** command.

## A NetView operator cannot browse archived data

If a NetView operator can browse data in the active Canzlog, but cannot browse Canzlog data known to have been saved in an archive, even if explicitly requested by date, then do the following:

- Ensure that there is an ARCHIVE.HLQ statement in the NetView style sheet that provides the correct high-level data set qualifier for the archive
- Ensure that the users attempting to browse archived data have permission to access the archive data sets, including all index data sets and message data sets The access may need to be granted in either or both of (1) a security product (such as RACF), or (2) though READSEC command security in the NetView program.

## **EP/Local errors not being recorded**

EP/local errors are not being recorded at the hardware monitor database.

If EP/local errors are not being recorded at the hardware monitor database, take the following actions:

- 1. Use the NetView command LIST STATUS=TASKS to ensure that BNJMNPDA is an active task. Start the task if it is not active. Also, determine whether a task abend was recorded at the time the error should have been recorded.
- 2. Ensure that recording filters have not been set to block these records from being recorded.
- 3. Determine whether any errors are being recorded.
- 4. Check SYS1.LOGREC to determine if the error is recorded there. If the error is not recorded, this is not a hardware monitor defect.

If you follow the preceding steps and do not identify your problem, document it in the following way:

- 1. Obtain the following documentation:
  - Listings of the CNMSTYLE member for NetView installation.
  - Data from SYS1.LOGREC for the error in question.
  - The network log and the NetView trace from the time of the failure.
- 2. Follow the instructions in Chapter 2, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Task statement	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring
	Additional Components

## Unsolicited remote errors or distributed mainframe server errors not recorded

Unsolicited remote errors or distributed mainframe server errors are not being recorded.

If remote device errors are not being recorded and you are using focal point alerting, check each step at the focal point and the distributed mainframe server in the following way:

- Ensure that DSICRTR, BNJDSERV, and xxxxxLUC (where xxxxx is a 1-5 character domain name such as CNM01) are active tasks for the correct NetView domain, using the NetView command LIST STATUS=TASKS. Start the tasks at both the focal point and distributed servers if the tasks are not active. Also determine whether a task abend was recorded at the time of the error.
- 2. Ensure that recording filters have not been set to block these records at the focal point or the distributed mainframe server.
- 3. Determine whether any errors are being recorded.
- 4. Check SYS1.LOGREC to determine whether the error is recorded there. If the error is not recorded, this is not a NetView defect.
- 5. Ensure that VTAM CSECT ISTMGC00 is link-edited as reusable in NETVIEW.V621USER.VTAMLIB. Also, be sure that there are no concatenated libraries containing versions of ISTMGC00.
- 6. If you change the APPLID of the NetView hardware monitor, ensure that you specify it in ISTMGC00 and code ACBNAME=BNJHWMON.

If you followed the preceding steps and do not identify your problem, use the following steps:

- 1. Obtain the following information:
  - Listings of the CNMSTYLE member for NetView installation (focal point and the distributed mainframe server).
  - From SYS1.LOGREC, data for the error in question
  - A memory dump of CSECT ISTMGC00
  - A VTAM buffer trace of task DSICRTR, or user-defined APPLID
  - The network log and the NetView trace at the time of the failure
- 2. Follow the instructions in Chapter 2, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Coding the task statement in the CNMSTYLE member	Sample CNMSTYLE

## Solicited data not recorded

If solicited data is not being recorded, take the following actions at the focal point and the distributed mainframe servers:

- Ensure that DSICRTR, BNJDSERV, and xxxxxLUC (where xxxxx is a 1-5 character domain name such as CNM01) are active tasks for the correct NetView domain, using the NetView command LIST STATUS=TASKS. Start the tasks at both the focal point and distributed servers if the tasks are not active. Also, check that a task abend was recorded at the time of the error.
- 2. Determine whether errors are being recorded. If not, document the problem.

- 3. Ensure that for VTAM, ISTMGC00 is link-edited as reusable in NETVIEW.V621USER.VTAMLIB. Also, be sure that there are no concatenated libraries containing versions of ISTMGC00.
- 4. If you change the APPLID of the NetView hardware monitor, ensure that you specify it in ISTMGC00 and code ACBNAME=BNJHWMON with AUTH=CNM.
- 5. Check any error messages issued in response to the solicitation command. If error messages are present, give this information to IBM Software Support when discussing this failure.

If the responses for a NetView command are not returning to the originating console, check the NetView automation table at the focal point and the distributed mainframe server. The responses might be suppressed or routed to another task by the NetView automation table.

If you followed the preceding steps and do not identify your problem, document the problem in the following way:

- 1. Obtain the following documentation:
  - Listings of the CNMSTYLE member for NetView installation from the focal point and the distributed mainframe server
  - A VTAM buffer trace of BNJHWMON and DSICRTR, or of the user-defined APPLID, from the focal point and the distributed mainframe server
  - A VTAM path information unit (PIU) trace of the unit for which the solicitation was performed
  - The complete text for any message issued because of the solicitation
  - The network log and the NetView trace from the time of the failure
- 2. Follow the instructions in Chapter 2, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:		
Coding the task statement in CNMSTYLE member	Sample CNMSTYLE member		

## **RMTCMD RUNCMD command response is displayed on MVS console**

RMTCMD RUNCMD commands are sent to a service point from a distributed NetView program. The responses from the service point for the RUNCMD are sent to the MVS console of the mainframe server where the service point resides, instead of being returned to the distributed NetView program where the remote RUNCMD was issued. For example, you issue the following command from network A01NV:

RMTCMD LU=B01NV, RUNCMD SP=B0488LAA, APPL=APPLNAME, LOG OPER1

If the service point B0488LAA resides under LU B02NV instead of under B01NV, the RUNCMD can get to B0488LAA but the response might not be returned to A01NV. The RMTCMD logs on the operator issuing the command. If OPER1 is logged on to A01NV and sends the RMTCMD to B01NV, OPER1 is logged on to B01NV. If the RMTCMD finds B0488LAA on B02NV, OPER1 might not be logged on to B02NV. Therefore, if the NetView program does not have an authorized receiver, the response is returned to its MVS console.

This problem might occur when you issue log commands that direct the responses of the commands to a service point.

If responses are not being returned to the NetView program that issued the command, verify that the service point specified in the RUNCMD is under the LU specified in the RMTCMD.

For information about:	Refer to:
RMTCMD and RUNCMD commands	NetView online help

## **Diagnosing NetView security problems**

If you experience security problems where the authorization does not match your expectations, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Security Reference*.

If you use a system authorization facility (SAF) product such as Resource Access Control Facility (RACF), and you experience performance problems, a possible cause might be excessive security authorization calls. To enhance performance of security within the NetView environment, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide*.

If you cannot solve the problem, gather detailed information about your security setup and processing by using an SAF TRACE record, as described in <u>"NetView trace" on page 97</u> and in <u>"Security Authorization</u> Facility trace record" on page 137, and contact IBM Software Support.

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## Chapter 6. Diagnostic tools for the NetView program

This chapter contains information about the following diagnostic tools:

- Interactive problem control system (IPCS)
- Network log with TASKUTIL or TASKMON command output
- SMF Log, Record 38, Subtype 2, NetView task utilization data
- NetView trace
- Session monitor trace
- First failure data capture trace
- NetView program-to-program interface (PPI) trace facility which includes:
  - Understanding the PPI trace anchor block and the PPI trace table
  - Understanding the PPI trace record
  - Locating the PPI trace table
  - Locating the oldest PPI trace record
  - Generalized trace facility (GTF) output files

Use these tools to diagnose problems with the NetView program and its components.

## **Interactive Problem Control System**

The interactive problem control system (IPCS) is a component of MVS that is used for diagnosing software failures. You can use the IPCS to perform the following tasks:

- · Format and display memory dump data
- Locate modules and control blocks
- Validate control blocks
- Check certain system components

IPCS also provides a verb exit interface so that you can write a verb exit routine to generate a unique diagnostic report that is not available in IPCS.

The NetView program provides an IPCS verb exit routine for analyzing NetView dumps from an MVS system. Use the routine with NetView Version 2 Release 4 or later. The routine assists you in analyzing a NetView dump before you contact IBM Software Support and during the analysis of a problem while you are in contact with IBM Software Support.

The IPCS verb exit routine that is provided with the NetView program has both a command-line interface and a panel interface. The panel interface is available if the environment is set up under TSO to allow ISPF panels to be displayed. The panel interface provides more powerful functions than the command-line interface, such as the ability to select multiple tasks or the ability to specify an IPCS symbol wherever a storage address is required. It also provides help text through the ISPF help interface.

For information about:	Refer to:
IPCS	IPCS library

## Installation

The NetView IPCS code is installed in the data set defined with the CNMLINK qualifier. The default for this is NETVIEW.V6R2M1.CNMLINK; however, your data set can be different.

The ISPF panels used with the NetView IPCS code are installed in the data set defined with the SCNMPLIB qualifier. The default for this is NETVIEW.V6R2M1.SCNMPLIB; however, your data set can be different.

For information about how to enable the NetView IPCS code to run in a TSO IPCS environment, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

## Operation

The NetView program provides a verb exit routine, CNMIPCS, that functions similarly to any standard IPCS verb exit routine. The output from CNMIPCS is written to both the terminal and the IPCS print file. All numeric values displayed in error messages are in hexadecimal.

When you run the CNMIPCS verb exit routine, the routine reads the IPCS symbols CNMASID and MVT.

If CNMASID is found, CNMIPCS uses this variable as the address space identifier (ASID) for running the command entered.

If the MVT symbol is found and contains the same ASID as CNMASID, the symbol MVT is used as the pointer to the NetView main vector table (MVT) control block. If CNMASID is not found, the ASID portion of CNMASID is set to the MVT ASID.

If both symbols are not found, CNMIPCS searches for the NetView MVT control block in the default ASID passed from IPCS. If this search is unsuccessful, CNMIPCS continues searching for the control block in the remaining ASIDs.

If the NetView MVT control block is found, the IPCS symbol CNMASID and MVT are set and CNMIPCS runs the requested command. Otherwise, CNMASID is set to the default ASID, a message is issued indicating the MVT was not found, and (if it is a non-NetView specific command) the command is run.

If CNMIPCS cannot find the NetView MVT control block and you are able to locate it, you can set the MVT symbol manually using the IPCS LITERAL command.

**Note:** You can modify the address space against which CNMIPCS runs (including a non-NetView address space) by specifying the ASID verb.

By default or if you specify MENU, CNMIPCS runs the panel interface. The actions on the main panel correspond to the verbs listed in the syntax. Some verbs do not have a corresponding selection in the panel interface, and some functions that are available in the panel interface are not available in the verb interface.

## Note:

- 1. If you start CNMIPCS either with the MENU option or without any options and if an ISPF environment is not active or the main panel is not available to TSO, CNMIPCS runs using the SUMMARY verb.
- 2. If you specify a verb other than MENU, the output for the specified verb is displayed and the menu is not displayed.
- 3. When you specify the MENU option, a single formatting action is performed, after which CNMIPCS ends. To perform another formatting action, run CNMIPCS again.

The syntax for the CNMIPCS routine is shown in Figure 8 on page 75.



TraceOp







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## Summary of VERBX CNMIPCS verbs

The following list shows the verbs that can be specified on the CNMIPCS command. Unless indicated otherwise, a selection on the main menu in the panel interface provides the same information as the verb.

## MENU

Displays the main menu for the panel interface if CNMIPCS is run in an ISPF environment and the CNMIPCS panels are available to TSO. From the main menu, you can select an action to perform. The selections on the main menu correspond to other verbs that are available. Any information that can be retrieved using a verb other than MENU can be retrieved using the panel interface. MENU is the default verb.

Note: If ISPF panels cannot be displayed, SUMMARY is used as the default verb.

## ASID(asid\_number)

Changes the address space identifier (ASID) number. The CNMASID symbol is set to this address space. If the MVT is found, the MVT symbol is also set to point to the main vector table.

For either the panel or the command-line interface, CNMIPCS formatting is performed on the specified ASID number, until the ASID number is changed again with the ASID verb.

#### **CPOOL**(options)

Displays the CPOOL storage allocation by task, subpool, and CPOOL size. This command is specific to the NetView program.

#### D(address)

Displays storage with offsets. As an alternative to the D verb, the panel interface provides a more powerful storage display facility. It enables multiple storage area definitions (each with its own static or dynamic length) and chaining of similar and dissimilar blocks of storage.

#### **DISPLAY**(options)

Displays summary information about task vector blocks (TVBs). This command is specific to the NetView program.

### DISPMOD

Displays LMOD and CSECT information.

#### DTCB(address)

Displays the TCB and RB structure.

#### LEVEL

Displays the NetView IPCS verb exit level. The panel interface does not provide a selection that corresponds to this verb; instead, the NetView IPCS verb exit level is always displayed near the top of the main menu.

## LRCE(options)

Displays the LRCE chain for TVBs. This command is specific to the NetView program.

#### MAP(sum)

Displays storage usage.

## NLDM

Displays status information for the session monitor. This command is specific to the NetView program.

## NPDA

Displays status information for hardware monitor. This command is specific to the NetView program.

## **QUE**(options)

Displays the number of messages on the queues for TVBs, and others. This command is specific to the NetView program.

#### SAVEAREA(address)

Displays the SAVEAREA trace.

#### **STORE**(*options*)

Displays storage counters for TVBs. This command is specific to the NetView program.

## SUMMARY

Displays summary information about the memory dump, including CSECT information.

## TBLUSECT

Displays the counters for the automation table. This command is specific to the NetView program.

## **TRACE**(options)

Displays the NetView internal trace header and formatted trace records. This command is specific to the NetView program.

## WHO(address)

Attempts to determine if the address is a module or a control block.

## **Options for some CNMIPCS verbs**

The following *option* variables are valid only with the CPOOL, DISPLAY, LRCE, QUE, and STORE verbs and with the TRTVB trace option. The panel interface provides corresponding selections (and multiple task selections) for main menu items that require task selection.

## ABEND

Selects all abending TVBs.

## ACTIVE

Selects only active TVBs. This is the default option.

#### ALL

Selects all TVBs.

## LU(*lu\_name*)

Selects a specific logical unit (LU) name.

#### **OP**(operator\_id)

Selects a specific operator ID or task name.

#### TCB(address)

Selects a specific task control block (TCB). If you do not specify an *address* or if you enter zero for the *address*, the TVB symbol is used.

#### TIB(address)

Selects a specific task information block (TIB). If you do not specify an *address* or if you enter zero for the *address*, the TVB symbol is used.

## TVB(address)

Selects a specific TVB. If you do not specify an *address* or if you enter zero for the *address*, the TVB symbol is used.

#### Note:

- 1. If a TVB is found for options ABEND, TVB, TIB, TCB, OP, or LU, the IPCS symbols TVB, TIB, and TCB are set for the task found. For the ABEND option TVB, TIB, and TCB are set to the last abending task found.
- If you are entering a variable that contains single quotation marks, preserve the single quotation marks by enclosing them in another set of quotation marks. For example the *address* variable for a TVB can be entered as a blank, null, zero, decimal value, or a hexadecimal value. When specified as a hexadecimal value, the following quotation mark rule is observed:

...'DISPLAY(TVB)' Blank ...'DISPLAY(TVB())' Null ...'DISPLAY(TVB(0))' Zero ...'DISPLAY(TVB(100))' Decimal value ...'DISPLAY(TVB(X''64''))' Hexadecimal value

## **Options for the CNMIPCS TRACE verb**

The following *option* variables are valid only with the TRACE verb. When you select trace formatting from the panel interface, you can select one or more trace record types.

## ALL

Display all records. This is the default.

## DISP

Displays only DISPs.

#### FRE

Display only FREs.

#### GET

Displays only GETs.

## LOST

Display only LOSTs.

## MENT

Displays only MENTs.

## MENTMXIT

Display only MENTs and MXITs.

#### MQS

Displays only MQSs.

#### MXIT

Displays only MXITs.

POS

Display only POSs.

## PSS

Displays only PSSs.

## SAF

Displays only SAFs.

### STOR Display only GETs and FREs.

## SUM

Displays a summary by TVB.

#### TCP

Displays only TCP entries.

## **TRTVB**(options)

Displays a specific TRTVB internal trace header and formatted trace records.

## WAT

Display only WATs.

## **Examples of option selections**

The following examples show option selection when using the DISPLAY command:

#### Example 1

Displaying a summary of all TVBs found:

```
VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY(ALL)'
```

## Example 2

Displaying a summary of a task with a task name of BNJDSERV:

```
VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY(OP(BNJDSERV))'
```

## Example 3

Using DISPLAY to read the TVB symbol and display a summary of the task with one of the following examples:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY(TVB)' VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY(TVB())' VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY(TVB(0))'
## Example 4

Using DISPLAY to find X'64' and display a summary of the task with one of the following examples:

```
VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY(TVB(100))'
VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY(TVB(X''64''))'
```

## **IPCS** command output

The following are examples of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine.

## **Summary Output**

а

b

С

d

е

f

Figure 9 on page 80 shows an example of the IPCS output when you issue the SUMMARY command (VERBX CNMIPCS 'SUMMARY') or select Summary on the main menu. In the example, the IPCS symbol MVT is defined if the main vector table (MVT) is found. IPCS symbols TVB, TIB, and TCB are defined for the last abending NetView task found.

The following list shows the field descriptions:

Field Description Control block name Offset of address into control block CSECT name Date of CSECT Offset of address into CSECT PTF level of CSECT

CNMIPCS SUMMARY			
ASID in hex = 00000021	Job name	= NVPROC	
MVT address in hex = 00008190	NetView version	= NV62	
TVB 40250 IND1-4 00008100 TIB	1179A0 TCB 8D5BB0	OPT 5 DSIQTSK	DSIQTSK
ABENDING TASK DSIQTSK TCB 8D5BB	0 RTM 7F70A090 TC	B CC 940C4000	
Registers at time of abend from	RTM2		
REG       0       06BA2610       a         REG       1       00000000       a         REG       2       0000AB90       DSIMVT         REG       3       FFFFFFF       DSIMVT         REG       5       06BDE030       a         REG       6       00114F74       a         REG       7       00114F74       a         REG       8       06BA2100       a         REG       9       00114F74       c         REG       8       06560D7E       DSIQTSKI         REG       8       0655ED80       DSIQTSKI         REG       0       06BA2580       DSIQTSKI         REG       E       8655FBC8       DSIQTSKI	<b>b</b> +0000 2009.096 2009.096 +1FFE 2009.096 +0000 2009.096 +0E48	£ TIVNV6Z TIVNV6Z TIVNV6Z TIVNV6Z	
PSW at time of abend from RTM2 PSW 078D2000 8655FCE4 00040	7F70A090 011 00115070 DSIQ	TSKI 2009.096	+0F64 TIVNV6Z
NetView IPCS version NV62 PTF	level TIVNV6Z T	ime-Date 08.32	05/18/09

Figure 9. Example of Summary Output

#### **ASID Command Output**

Figure 10 on page 80 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the ASID command. The following ASID commands search ASID X'64':

VERBX CNMIPCS 'ASID(X''64'')' VERBX CNMIPCS 'ASID(100)'

If the MVT is found in the specified ASID, the SUMMARY command is run. If the MVT is not found in the specified ASID, a warning message is issued and the SUMMARY command is run.

Could not find MVT in ASID 64 CNMIPCS SUMMARY ASID in hex = 00000064 Job name = SSIPROC NetView IPCS version NV62 PTF level TIVNV6Z Time-Date 17.41 03/20/14

Figure 10. Example of Output from the ASID Command

## **CPOOL** output

Issuing the CPOOL command or selecting **Task CPOOL information** on the main menu displays CPOOL storage allocation by task, subpool, and CPOOL size.

Figure 11 on page 81 shows an example of the output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the CPOOL command using the default option of ACTIVE:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'CPOOL'

See <u>"Options for some CNMIPCS verbs" on page 77</u> for other options that can be specified. The following list shows the field descriptions:

Fi	ield Description	
a	TVB address - if zero, then this is for non-queued storage	
b	Subpool	
С	Size of individual cells	
C	Total number of cells in use	
e	Total number of cells allocated	
t	Maximum number of cells ever allocated	
g	Amount of above the line storage in use	
h	Amount of above the line storage allocated but not in use	
ĺ	Amount of below the line storage in use	
j	Amount of below the line storage allocated but not in use	
	(a)         (b)         (c)         (d)         (e)         (f)         (g)         (h)         (i)         (j)           CELLS         TOTAL         HIGH         ABOVE         ABOVE         ABOVE         STG         BELOW         BELOW         STG           TVB         SP         SIZE         USED         CELLS         WATER         STG         USED         NOT         USED	

NOTE: All numbers are in hexadecimal

Figure 11. Example of Output from the CPOOL Command

## Display storage output

Figure 12 on page 82 shows an example of the output when you run the CNMIPCS routine using the D command. The D command displays storage from a memory dump. For a more powerful display facility, you can select Storage at address or symbol below on the main menu. If you use the D command, the default is 24 lines, but it can be overridden by the SHOWLEN option. The following example illustrates the D command with the SHOWLEN option:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'D(X''60C8'') SHOWLEN(X''33'')'

Note: The D command displays storage only in 4-word multiples; therefore, it truncates X"33" to X"30".

The following list shows the field descriptions:

Field Description а Storage address b Offset С Storage in hexadecimal d

Storage in EBCDIC

a	b		С		d	
00007CD0 -	0000 -	F1000D90	D5E5F6F2	00000000	05845230	1NV62d
00007CE0 -	0010 -	858B3610	858B86B0	05720150	05720158	ee.f&
00007CF0 -	0020 -	000419F8	00000000	00000000	00000000	8

Figure 12. Example of Output from the D Command

#### **Display task output**

Figure 13 on page 83 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with this DISPLAY command:

```
VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY'
VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPLAY(ACTIVE)'
```

Instead, you can select **Task summary** on the main menu; when you do that, the Task Selection panel is displayed so that you can select the active TVBs or any subset of tasks.

The example shows the output produced when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the DISPLAY command using the default option of ACTIVE. See <u>"Options for some CNMIPCS verbs" on page 77</u> for other options that can be specified. The following list shows the field descriptions:

## Field

Description

## а

The TVB address.

#### b

Flags from TVB (TVBIND1 – TVBIND4).

#### С

The TIB address.

## d

The TCB address.

#### е

The task type.

## f

The TVB task priority. For MVS dispatching priority, subtract this number from 255.

## g

The LU name of the task.

## h

The operator ID or task name of the task.

	а		b		С		d	е	f	g	h
TVB	5 <u>941</u> 8	IND1-4	00000000	TIB	1A338	тсв	AED330	MNT	0	SYSOP	SYS0P
TVB	4B1A8	IND1-4	80088400	TIB	1E030	тсв	AD5840	PPT	0	CNM03PPT	CNM03PPT
TVB	4B328	IND1-4	0008000	TIB	1F018	тсв	AD5610	0PT	9	NATASK	
TVB	4B4A8	IND1-4	0008000	TIB	21018	тсв	AD4880	DST	3	DSI6DST	DSI6DST
TVB	4B628	IND1-4	0008000	TIB	23018	тсв	AD5460	DST	3	DSIHPDST	DSIHPDST
TVB	4B7A8	IND1-4	0008000	TIB	25018	тсв	AD2D18	DST	5	DSIUDST	DSIUDST
TVB	4B928	IND1-4	0008000	TIB	27018	тсв	AD4D18	DST	4	DSIROVS	DSIROVS
TVB	4BC28	IND1-4	0008000	TIB	29018	тсв	AD4B68	DST	1	DSILOG	DSILOG
TVB	4BDA8	IND1-4	0008000	TIB	2B018	тсв	AD29F8	DST	6	DSICRTR	DSICRTR
TVB	4C0A8	IND1-4	00008000	TIB	2D018	тсв	AD2848	OPT	5	CNMCSSIR	CNMCSSIR
TVB	4C228	IND1-4	00008000	TIB	2F018	тсв	AD2528	OPT	5	CNMCALRT	CNMCALRT
TVB	4C3A8	IND1-4	0008000	TIB	31018	тсв	AD2378	DST	2	DSISVRT	DSISVRT
TVB	4C528	IND1-4	00008000	TIB	34018	тсв	AD4460	DST	1	DSIGDS	DSIGDS
TVB	4C6A8	IND1-4	00008000	TIB	36018	TCB	AD3E88	DST	2	DSIELTSK	DSIELTSK
IVB	40828	IND1-4	00008100	ITR	DE018	ICB	AC5C18	DST	5	AAUTSKLP	AAUTSKLP
ABEN	DING TA	ASK AAU	ISKLP ICB	AC5C	ts kim	766	04090 10	B CC	5	94004000	
<b>D</b>				<b>-</b>	DTMO						
Regi	sters a	at time	or abend	ITOM	RIM2						
	RU U3E4		R1 03E4A	LBO	R2 000		90 R3	0000	900		
	R4 03D2	24108	R5 FFFFF		R6 031	-4AB		0000	901		
	R8 0302	20658	R9 03024.	108				03E4		.50	
	RC 83DF	-4EE0	RD 03E4A	600	RE 000	00000	94 RF	0000	900	000	
DCM	_+ +:	of ob	and from I	отмо							
гэW		SUSOUO C	2005765 (	TINZ		5000	00				
TVP	10000	TND1_4	00008000	TTR	71010	TCP	VD3060	DST	6	AAUTONMT	AAUTONMT
TVB	409A0	TND1-4	00008000	TTR	73019	TCR	VD3808	DST	7		
IVD	40020	1101-4	000000000	I T D	12010	ICD	AD2000	031	'	DOTAPILOT	DOTAILUI

Figure 13. Example for Output from the IPCS DISPLAY Command

## **DISPMOD** output

Figure 14 on page 84 shows an example of the LMOD and CSECT information displayed when you run CNMIPCS with the DISPMOD command:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'DISPMOD'

Instead, you can select Load module/CSECT (DISPMOD) on the main menu.

The following list shows the field descriptions:

## Field

Description

Load module name

b

а

Starting address of load module

## С

Ending address of load module

# d

CSECT name.

## е

Starting address of CSECT

## f

g

Offset of CSECT into load module

Date in CSECT

## h

PTF level in CSECT.

а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h
LMOD	LMOD ENT	LMOD END	CSECT	ADDRESS	OFFSET	DATE	PTF LEVEL
DSIDCAMS	000060C8	00006637	DSIDCAMS	000060C8	+0000	05/15/09	
DSIEX14	00007C38	00007C3F	DSIEX14	00000000	+0000	LMOD	
DSIDTEND	00007C90	00007E5F	DSIDTEND	00007C90	+0000	09.093	TIVNV6Z

Figure 14. Example of Output from IPCS DISPMOD Command

#### Note:

- 1. If no CSECT name is found in the load module, the CSECT column entry contains the load module name; the ADDRESS column entry is zero and the DATE column entry contains LMOD.
- 2. The DISPMOD command uses a best guess algorithm and therefore might display erroneous information for some CSECTs or load modules.

#### **Display TCB output**

Figure 15 on page 84 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the following DTCB command:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'DTCB(X''8D5BB0'')'

Instead, you can select **TCB and RB structure** on the main menu. If you do that, the Task Selection panel is displayed so that you can select the active TVBs or any subset of tasks, as long as the NetView program is the target address space. If the NetView program is not the target address space, you must specify the address of a TCB on the Task Selection panel.

TCB ADDRESS: 008D5BB0 COMP CODE 940C4000 RTM2 7F70A090 REGS 0 - 15 FROM TCB R0 01A21158 R1 01A21158 R2 01383D28 R3 0138462C R4 00000004 R5 01381018 R6 02506F93 R7 01383650 R8 02507F92 R9 82505F94 R10 00000004 R11 01679FFF R12 01384CAC R13 01383E28 R14 00000200 R15 00000000 RB ADDRESS:008D5868 PSW 078D2000 8655FCE4 INT CODE 00040011 PRB REGS 0 - 15 FROM RB R0 0655A8E8 R1 00040250 R2 000402B0 R3 06191800 R4 FFFFFFB R5 06B42400 R6 00040250 R7 861BDF18 R8 000060C8 R9 0610C220 R10 00000000 R11 0610C6E0 R12 06100CA0 R13 000372B0 R14 0610110C R15 0610C674 RB ADDRESS:008DF600 PSW 070C1000 8260920E INT CODE 0002000C SVRB REGS 0 - 15 FROM RB R0 06BA2610 R1 00000000 R2 00000000 R3 R4 06D10030 R5 06BDE030 R6 00114F74 R7 FFFFFFF 00114F74 R8 06BA2100 R9 00114F74 R10 06560D7E R11 0655FD7F R12 0655ED80 R13 06BA2580 R14 8655FBC8 R15 00000001

Figure 15. Example of Output Produced Using the DTCB Command

#### **LEVEL** command output

The LEVEL command displays the NetView IPCS verb exit level. Enter the following command:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'LEVEL'

The following example shows the output when you use the LEVEL command to run the CNMIPCS routine:

NetView IPCS version NV62 PTF level TIVNV6Z Time-Date 08.32 8/18/14

**Note:** Because the level information is displayed on the main menu, a corresponding selection is not available on the main menu.

## **LRCE** output

Figure 16 on page 85 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the following LRCE command with the *operator\_id* option:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'LRCE(OP(KATIEF))'

Instead, you can select **Task LRCE information** on the main menu. If you do that, the Task Selection panel is displayed so that you can select the active TVBs or any subset of tasks.

See <u>"Options for some CNMIPCS verbs" on page 77</u> for other options that can be specified on the LRCE command. The following list shows the field descriptions:

#### Field

Description а The TVB address b The flags from TVB (TVBIND1 - TVBIND4) С The TIB address d The TCB address е The task type f The task priority g The LU name of the task h The operator ID or task name of the task i The LRCE address j The name associated with LRCE k The command list block address l The address of the first of a chain of blocks containing the command procedure in storage m The name of the procedure represented by this CLIST block (CLB) n The type (CLIST or REXX) 0 The load mode (LOCAL if loaded for this execution, or GLOBAL if loaded with LOADCL) a **b** 39440<u>IN</u>D1-4 80089400 TIB h KATIEF c d e f g CB338 TCB BC6510 OST 0 ALEXF TVB i j LRCE name DSICLIST LRCE 4EF0108 1 k m n 0 IPB: 4EF0228 MAINMENU CLIST LOCAL CLB: 4FF77A8 CLB: IPB: 4EF0168 LOGPROF1 CLIST LOCAL 4FEEBF8 4EF00A8 LRCE LRCE name DSIAPPCC LRCE 4EF0048 LRCE name DSINCCF LRCE 4EF0CA8 LRCE name DSIVIEW

Figure 16. Example of Output from the IPCS LRCE Command

#### **MAP** output

The MAP command and the **Storage map** and **Storage map summary** selections on the main menu display the storage usage. To use the MAP command, enter the following command:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'MAP'

Figure 17 on page 86 shows an example of the output when you run the CNMIPCS routine using the MAP command:

Figure 17. Example of Output from the MAP Command

Figure 18 on page 86 is an example of the output when you run the CNMIPCS routine using the MAP(sum) command:

8 8 8

VERBX CNMIPCS 'MAP'(sum) MVS LEVEL SP7.1.2 HBB7770 ASID 50 REGION SIZE REQUESTED < 16M 7FB000 > 16M 4800000 REGION SIZE ALLOCATED 7D000 < 16M > 16M 1507000 \*\*\*\* SUBPOOL SUMMARY \*\*\*\* FREE D0 FREE 960 SP 0 ALLOCATED ABOVE 16M 198000 BELOW 16M 1E000 49000 0 FREE FREE 2 ALLOCATED ABOVE 16M SP 0 BELOW 16M Θ 0 SP 6 ALLOCATED ABOVE 16M 11D000 FREE 0 BELOW 16M 1B000 FREE 2298 2AE000 ALLOCATED ABOVE 16M FREE SP 9 380 BELOW 16M 0 FREE 0

Figure 18. Example of Output Produced Using the MAP(sum) Command

## **NLDM** output

Figure 19 on page 88 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the NLDM command:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'NLDM'

Instead, you can select **NLDM information** on the main menu.

The following symbols are set if they are found:

## SKTVB

Contains the address of the TVB for task AAUTSKLP

## SKTIB

Contains the address of the TIB for task AAUTSKLP

## SKTID

Contains the address of the TID for task AAUTSKLP

## SKSTRR

Contains the address of control block AAUTSTRR for task AAUTSKLP

## SKGLOB

Contains the address of control block AAUTGLOB for task AAUTSKLP

## SKSCT

Contains the address of control block AAUTSCT for task AAUTSKLP

# SKCTL

Contains the address of control block AAUTCTL for task AAUTSKLP

## CNTVB

Contains the address of the TVB for task AAUTCNMI

## CNTIB

Contains the address of the TIB for task AAUTCNMI

## CNTID

Contains the address of the TIB for task AAUTCNMI

## CNSCT

Contains the address of control block AAUTSCT for task AAUTCNMI

## CNCTL

Contains the address of control block AAUTCTL for task AAUTCNMI

Figure 19 on page 88 is an example of the output when you run the CNMIPCS routine using the NLDM command.

No of No of No of	f PIU buffers p: f SAW buffers p: f SESS ENDS prod	* roc-ed roc-ed cessed	*** EVENT ( 1F5D9 482C 23CB	COUNTERS *** NO of PIUs p No of SESS S No of SESS S	* processed STARTS proc-ed rec-ed to VSAM	2082C1 2E95 1495
No 01 No 02 No 03 No 03 No 03 No 03 No 03 No 03 No 03	f ASB control b f SESS being fi f SESS with hos f SESS keep-g XI f SSCP-SSCP ses f SSCP-PU ses f SSCP-LU ses f LU-LU ses f LU-LU ses f SESS wait-g fo f SESS KEEP-G au	locks ltered t endpt NET dat sions sions sions sions or VSAM cnt dat	** SESSION AD0 0 AC9 0 4 5 F3 9CD 6 AD0	N COUNTERS ** ASB cnt blk SESS filter No SESS keep No of SESS F SSCP-SSCP F SSCP-PU F SSCP-PU F SSCP-LU F LU-LU F Record queue	* highwater mark highwater mark oing RTM data keep-g DOM dat nighwater mark nighwater mark nighwater mark nighwater mark	AE 6 1F 950 2 5 950 2 17
No of No of No of No of No of	f ARB control b f SSCP ARBS f PU ARBS f LU ARBS f LINK ARBS f LINK ARBS	**   locks	RESOURCE C( 88C 5 5 869 19	DUNTERS ** ARB cnt blk SSCP ARB PU ARB LU ARB LINK ARB	highwater mark highwater mark highwater mark highwater mark highwater mark	884 5 881 19
No of No of No of	f bytes for RTM f bytes for TRA f bytes ASB cnt	data CE data blk	** STOR/ 9B0 6758C2 B6000	AGE COUNTERS No of bytes No of bytes No of bytes	** for SESS parms for ACCT data ARB cnt blk	3C8C/ 22000 3D000
AAUTS	SKLP has 2	19 ADXs a	llocated a	nd	0 ADXs in use	
AAUTS	SKLP has	0 transa	ctions wait	ting		
AAUTS	SKLP has	5 unsoli	cited DSRBS	S and	0 are in use	
AAUTS	SKLP has	A solici	ted DSRBS a	and	0 are in use	
AAUTO	CNMI has	B ADXs a	llocated a	nd	0 ADXs in use	
AAUTO	CNMI has	0 transa	ctions wait	ting		
AAUTO	CNMI has	1 unsoli	cited DSRBS	S and	0 are in use	
AAUTO	CNMI has	A solici	ted DSRBS a	and	0 are in use	

Figure 19. Example of Output from the NLDM Command

## **NPDA** output

Figure 20 on page 89 shows an example of the hardware monitor output from IPCS when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the NPDA command:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'NPDA'

Instead, you can select **NPDA information** on the main menu.

The following symbols are set if they are found:

## BNTVB

Contains the address of BNJDSERV's TVB

## BNTIB

Contains the address of BNJDSERV's TIB

## **BNJTACR**

Contains the address of control block BNJTACR for task BNJDSERV

## BNJTDIR

Contains the address of control block BNJTDIR for task BNJDSERV

## BNJTDSTF

Contains the address of control block BNJTDSTF for task BNJDSERV

Figure 20 on page 89 shows an example of the output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the NPDA command.

			Hardware M	onitor				
BNJTDIR a	ddress 93	6F030	BNJTDS	TF address	5 93	6F134		
PURGE NOT IN PROGRESS REPORTS FUNCTION ON RATE VALUE IN SECONDS: 1 DBFULL VALUE: 0 DBFULL COUNTER: 0								
		Al	ert Contro	l Records				
0PER C45108	DOMAIN NRAM5	REL FLAG 64 10	LAST 773461B2	ACK 773461B3	USE 01	SENT 00001DCE	FILT 00000000	
DSRB 0010C158	HEAD 0D7BF850	P COUNT 0000000D	RIMARY ALE PROCESSIN 0D7BF030	RT QUEUE G SEQUEM 773461	NCE LB1	WRAP 00C8		
DSRB 00000000	HEAD 00000000	S COUNT 00000000	ECONDARY A PROCESSIN 00000000	LERT QUEUE G SEQUEN 000000	E NCE 000	WRAP 0000		
TIDOST pointer 0 TIDPPT pointer 0								
BNJDSERV has 5 unsolicited DSRBS and 0 are in use						e		
BNJDSERV	has	5 solicit	ed DSRBS a	nd	3	are in us	e	

Figure 20. Example of Output from the NPDA Command

## Message queue output

Figure 21 on page 90 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with the QUE command with the default option of ACTIVE:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'QUE' VERBX CNMIPCS 'QUE(ACTIVE)'

Instead, you can select **Task message queue information** on the main menu. If you do that, the Task Selection panel is displayed so that you can select the active TVBs or any subset of tasks.

See <u>"Options for some CNMIPCS verbs" on page 77</u> for other options that can be specified. The following list shows the field descriptions:

## Field

Description

## а

The TVB address.

## b

The operator ID (task name) of the task.

## С

TVBMPUBQ - The number of messages on the TVB public message queue.

## d

TVBMPUBH - The number of messages on the TVB high priority public queue. The data services tasks (DSTs) high priority message queue is the TIDOSTQ. TVBMPUBH is not used by DSTs.

## е

TVBMPUBL - The number of messages on the TVB low priority public queue. The data services tasks (DSTs) low priority message queue is the TIDPPTQ. TVBMPUBL is not used by DSTs.

## f

TVBMPRIQ - The number of messages on the TVB private message queue.

TVBMPRQH - The number of messages on the TVB high priority private queue.

## h

g

TVBMPRQL - The number of messages on the TVB low priority private queue.

a	b	С	d TIDOSTQ	e TIDPPTQ	f	g	h
TVB	OPID	TVBMPUBQ	TVBMPUBH	TVBMPUBL	TVBMPRIQ	TVBMPRQH	TVBMPRQL
1B6E0	NTV90PPT	Ō	Θ	Θ	Õ	0	0
25E00	DSIMONIT	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
25C00	DSITIMMT	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
97080	NETOP1	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
76E00	CNMTAMEL	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ

Figure 21. Example of Output from the IPCS QUE Command

**Note:** Some queues apply only to certain tasks. These special queues are displayed under the task to which they apply if they have any items on the queues.

#### Save area output

The SAVEAREA command and the **SAVEAREA trace** selection on the main menu run the SAVEAREA chain backward, forward, and then forward again using the initial SAVEAREA. Figure 22 on page 90 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with this SAVEAREA command:

```
VERBX CNMIPCS 'SAVEAREA(X''06BA2580'')'
  FOLLOWING +4 POINTER BACKWARDS
  S/A 06BA2580
  R14= DSIQTSKI 2009.096
                            +0E48 TIVNV6Z R15=
      00000000 BAC 06BA2060 FOR 06A54938 R14 8655FBC8
  R15 00000000 R0 06BA2610 R1 06A548F8 R2 00000000
  R3 00000000 R4 06A54A4C R5 00114F08 R6 00040250
R7 00006DC8 R8 06BA2100 R9 000060C8 R10 06560D7E
 R11 0655FD7F R12 0655ED80
  S/A 06BA2060
  R14= DSIQTSK 2009.096
                            +0258 TIVNV6Z R15=DSIQTSKI 2009.096 +0000 TIVNV6Z
      00000000 BAC 000372B0 FOR 06BA2580 R14 8655AB40
  R15 0655ED80 R0 06BA2466 R1 06BA20F0 R2 00000001
 R3 00040250 R4 00000000 R5
R7 00006DC8 R8 00000000 R9
                                   000060C8 R6 00040250
                                   06BA2100 R10 06BA2108
  R11 0655B8E7 R12 8655A8E8
```

Figure 22. Example of Output from the SAVEAREA Command

## Storage counter output

Figure 23 on page 91 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with this STORE command using the default option of ACTIVE:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'STORE' VERBX CNMIPCS 'STORE(ACTIVE)'

Instead, you can select **Task storage counters** on the main menu. If you do that, the Task Selection panel is displayed so that you can select the active TVBs or any subset of tasks.

See <u>"Options for some CNMIPCS verbs" on page 77</u> for other options that can be specified. The following list shows the field descriptions:

## Field

#### Description

## а

The TVB address.

## b

The operator ID or task name of the task.

С

TVBCUPOL is the amount of queued cell-pool storage in use by this task.

d

The amount of queued non-cell pool storage in use by this task.

## е

The amount of non-queued storage in use by this task. This value is directly affected by the storage management techniques for this task, and might be inaccurate (or even negative). This value is not to be used as an indication of an error, but can be of value when viewed in the light of other storage values. The sum of all the TVBGUSTR values for all the active tasks does not reflect the total of all non-queued storage in use by the NetView program.

## f

The number of items on the public message queues for this task.

	а			d TVBCUSTR		Í TVBOCNT
TVB	5968	SYSOP	6FFA	0	10A20D	0
TVB	4B918 21E00	CO1NVPPT DSTDCBMT	10FF3	E828	B9C0	1
TVB	21000	DSIHLLMT	õ	õ	C00	õ
TVB	21A00	DSISTMMT	0	0	C00	0
TVB	21800	COLNV	0	0	2760	0
TVB	21400	DSILOGMT	õ	9Č	CA8	õ
TVB	4BB10	DSILOG	4FFB	1F28	1800	0
I VB	4BD08 4BE00	DSICRIR	3FFC 2EED	284A 1528	1808	0
TVB	4C0F8	CNMCSSIR	2FFE	0	23E0	0
TVB	4C2F0	CNMCALRT	Θ	Θ	EA6	Θ
TVB	4C4E8	DSISVRT	7FF9	12DE6	1800	0
TVB	4C8D8	DSIGDS DSTAMLIIT	3FF8	284A 1D3C	1800 1880	0
TVB	4CAD0	BNJDSERV	DFF5	FA92	3210	õ
TVB	40008	BNJMNPDA	0	6000	C00	0
			4FFB	2ED4	9281	0
TVB	4D0B8 4D2B0		0FF9 1FFF	3355	17419 C00	0
TVB	4D4A8	DSIUDST	2FFD	2E12	1800	Õ
TVB	4D6A0	CNMTAMEL	31FE3	54A04	1E566	В
	4D898		6FF9 2550	4E12	5FE0	0
TVB	4DA90 4F270	DSTROVS	1FFF	4612 247A	1800	0
TVB	4E468	DSIELTSK	FFF	2C2A	1800	õ
TVB	4E660	AAUTSKLP	14FF3	13523A	8214	0
	4E858		7669	1F3A6 2056	1800	0
TVB	4EC48 4F038	DSIOTSK	4FFC	1000	2A00	0
TVB	4F230	DUIFSSCO	2FFD	0	3146	Õ
TVB	74010	KATHI2	19FF1	10038	CA51	0
TVB	21200		13FF3 7EE0	E848	4934 D24	0
TVB	22080	DUIFEAUT	6FFA	0	9282	0
TVB	25080	DUIFCSGW	BFF5	Ō	F53	Ō
TVB	5B080	DBAUT01	FFF4	E828	4AD8	0
TVB	50010	DBAUIU2 SSMMON	13663	E828 28850	47F4 2994	0
TVB	60010	AUTONET	17FF2	FFB8	2504	0
TVB	646D0	KATIE	EFF5	E828	D24	0
TVB	644D0	ALEX	7FF9	0	D24	0
TVB	642D0 640D0	RUB MARYANNE	7FF9 7FF9	0	D24	0
TVB	67010	SADIE	7FF9	0	D24	õ
TVB	736D0	THOMAS	AFF6	E828	D24	Ō
TOTA	LS		1A0EC1	29AA6F	1BA243	С

Figure 23. Example of Output from the IPCS STORE Command

## Automation table use count output

Figure 24 on page 92 shows an example of the automation table use count information you receive from the CNMIPCS routine when you run IPCS with the following TBLUSECT command:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'TBLUSECT'

Instead, you can select Auto table usage on the main menu.

#### AUTOMATION TABLE

		MESSAGE TABLE
SEQ#	HIT COUNT	COMPARE COUNT
PN10969	00000000	00000076
PN10969	00000000	00000076
04410IMS	00000000	00000076
PN10969	00000000	00000076

Figure 24. Example of Output from IPCS TBLUSECT Command

#### **Trace output**

The following symbols are set if the NetView internal trace is found:

#### TRACHEAD

Contains the address of the trace table header.

## TRACETOP

Contains the address of the first trace table entry.

#### TRACENXT

Contains the address of the next available entry in the trace table.

#### TRACEBOT

Contains the address of the last trace table entry.

Figure 25 on page 92 shows an example of the output you receive from the CNMIPCS routine when you run IPCS with a select option as in the following TRACE command, which can narrow your selection to a specific TVB:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'TRACE trtvb(x"7F080")'

Instead, you can select **NetView Internal Trace** on the main menu. If you do that, the Trace Option Selection panel is displayed where you must choose one or more trace options, and then the Task Selection panel is displayed so that you can select the active TVBs or any subset of tasks.

Trace table is in data	space : CNMTRACE
Address of trace table	header : 1000
Address of TOP of trace	e table : 1040
Address of NEXT availad	ble entry : 6EC160
Address of BOTTOM of tr	race table: FA0FE0
Time of LAST ENTRY	16:41:00
Time of LAST WRAP	00:00:00
Time of PREVIOUS WRAP	00:00:00
Number of trace pages:	4000
00001040 GET RC00 DSII	TMSG 09.093 +01E8 TIVNV6Z RET=8DB0DE40 TVB=0007F080
STOR 0DE204B0	0 AMT 000000E6 SP 0 MQ
00001060 TIME DA	ATE=April 10, 2009
00001080 GET RC00 DSIMO	OM 09.093 +1026 TIVNV6Z RET=8D86A23E TVB=0007F080
STOR 0DB63850	0 AMT 000000C5 SP 0 M
000010A0 GET RC00 DSIMO	OM 09.093 +1D9C TIVNV6Z RET=8D86AFB4 TVB=0007F080
STOR 0DB54DA8	8 AMT 00000100 SP 0 M

Figure 25. Example of Output from IPCS TRACE Command Using a Select Option

Figure 26 on page 93 shows the output from the CNMIPCS routine when you run IPCS with this TRACE command using a trace option:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'TRACE (SUM)'

Trace table is in data Address of trace table Address of TOP of trace Address of NEXT availal Address of BOTTOM of t	space : header : e table : ble entry : race table:	CNMTRACE 1000 1040 6EC160 FA0FE0
Time of LAST ENTRY Time of LAST WRAP Time of PREVIOUS WRAP	16:41:00 00:00:00 00:00:00	
Number of trace pages:	4000	
TVB         ADDR         COUNT         OPID           1A6E0         2ED1         NTVI           24E00         673         DSII           24C00         1EE2         DSI           24A00         266         DSII           6BCA0         BFC         DSI           7E080         194         OPE	LU D1PPT NTVD1PP MONIT DSIMONI TIMMT DSITIMM DCBMT DSIDCBM LOG DSILOG P1 NTD1/70	T T T 7

Figure 26. Example of Output from IPCS TRACE Command Using a Trace Option

## Identify storage output

The WHO command determines if a specified address is a module or control block. Figure 27 on page 93 shows an example of the IPCS output when you run the CNMIPCS routine with this WHO command:

VERBX CNMIPCS 'WHO(X''11A68'')'

Instead, you can select the Find module/control block name on the main menu.



Figure 27. Example of Output from the WHO Command

The following list shows the field descriptions:



**Note:** If no CSECT name is found in the load module, the CSECT column entry contains the load module name, the ADDRESS column entry contains zeros, and the DATE column entry contains the abbreviation LMOD.

#### **Common global variables output**

Figure 28 on page 94 shows an example of the IPCS output when you select **Common global variables** on the main menu. This function, which displays all the common global variables and their values, is not available with a command-line verb.

```
Variable name: CNMSTYLE.NLDM.SESSMAX
Variable value: 999
Variable name: CNMSTYLE.NLDM.SAWSIZE
Variable name: CNMSTYLE.NLDM.SAWNUM
Variable name: CNMSTYLE.NLDM.SAWNUM
Variable name: CNMSTYLE.NLDM.MAXEND
Variable name: CNMSTYLE.NLDM.MAXEND
Variable name: CNMSTYLE.LUC.PERSIST
Variable name: YES
...
```

Figure 28. Example of Common Global Variables Output

#### Task global variables output

Figure 29 on page 94 shows an example of the IPCS output when you select **Task global variables** on the main menu. This selection, which displays all the global variables and their values for one or more tasks, is not available with a command-line verb. When you select this item, the Task Selection panel is displayed so that you can select the active TVBs or any subset of tasks. In the example, an operator ID of AUTO1 was specified on the Task Selection panel.

```
Global variables for opid AUTO1 TVB=00079080
Variable name: EXCEPTOP.2
Variable value: AUTO1
Variable name: EXCEPTOP.1
Variable name: EXCEPTOP.0
Variable name: EXCEPTOP.0
Variable value: 2
Variable name: EXCEPTAUTO
Variable name: CNMIDLETID
Variable name: CNMIDLETID
Variable value: IDLEOFF
```

Figure 29. Example of Task Global Variables Output

## **Network** log

Except for some full-screen activities, the network log is a record of all operator station activity, including commands entered and messages received. The network log can also record the output of the TASKUTIL or TASKMON command. Use the network log to correlate operator console activities with other events in the network. Figure 30 on page 95 is an example of the printed network log.

02/12/0	00	N 1	ЕΤ	VIEW		PRINT	LOG/	TRACE	UTILITY				
******* NETOP1	** 08/18/09	NTV90	N	13:11:54 13:11:55	* -	N E DSI556I I RETURN (	T V I DSILO(	EW G:VS = X'00	DISK LOG SAM DATASET	'OPEN'	COMPLET	FED, DDNAM	ME = 'DSILOGS'
				13:11:55	-	DSI547I	DSILO	G : SE	CONDARY VSA	M DATA	SET IS	NOW ACTI	/E
'DSILO	GP'			13:11:55	-	D212201 1		a : V:	DAM DATASET				AME =
'DSILO	GP'			13:11:55	-	DW0520I I	CODE DSILO	= x · 6 G : VS	SAM DATASET	CLOSE	LD = X'G	ETED, DDN/	AME =
LU32700 NETOP1	6	NTV90	%	13:12:20 13:12:20	-	RETURN DSI022A DSI029I	CODE INVALI INVALI	= X'0 ID PAS ID LO0	00', ACB ERF SSWORD, REEN GON ATTEMPT	ROR FIEL NTER FROM TE	_D = X'0 ERMINAL	LU32706,	ERROR IN
LU32700 NETOP1	6	NTV90 NTV90	%	13:12:25 13:12:25	-	DSI022A DSI029I	INVALI	ID PAS	SSWORD, REEN	NTER FROM TE	ERMINAL	LU32706,	ERROR IN
0PER2		NTV90		13:12:34	-	DSI020I (	OPERA	TOR OF	PER2 LOGGED	ON FROM	1 TERMIN	NAL LU3270	96
				13:12:45	*	USING AUTOWRAP	PROF:	ILE (I	DSIPROFA), H	HCL ()			
				13:12:45 13:13:12 13:13:14	*	DSI082I / TASKUTIL DW0022I	AUTOWF	RAP ST	TARTED				
CMD				13:13:14	'	TASKNAME	TYPE	DPR	CPU-TIME	N-CPU%	S-CPU%	MESSAGEQ	STORAGE-K
				13:13:14	'								
	b-b			13:13:14	'	0PER2	0ST	251	0.04	66.83	0.13	0	73
	NI / A			13:13:14	ı	DSITIMMT	0PT	255	0.01	9.77	0.02	N/A	
4	N/A			13:13:14	ı	DSILOG	DST	254	0.10	6.86	0.01	Θ	
26	N/A			13:13:14	ı	CNMCSSIR	OPT	250	0.01	3.99	0.01	Θ	
11	N/A			13:13:14	ŀ	DSIDCBMT	OPT	255	0.18	0.00	0.00	N/A	
3	N/A			13:13:14	ı	DSIHLLMT	OPT	255	0.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	
7	N/A			13:13:14		DSISTMMT	0PT	255	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	
7	N/A			13:13:14	,	SYSOP	0PT	255	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	
7	N/A			13:13:14	,	NTV90	OPT	255	0.01	0.00	0.00	N/A	
9	N/A			13:13:14		DSILOGMT	OPT	255	0.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	
8	N/A			13:13:14		NTV90PPT	РРТ	255	0.05	0.00	0.00	0	122
**NONE	**			13.13.14		DSTORTR	DST	249	0.01	0.00	0.00	0	
33	N/A			12.12.14		DSTONTT	OPT	255	0.01	0.00	0.00	N / A	
4	N/A			12.12.14				235	0.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	
3	N/A			12.12.14				249	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	
84	N/A			13.13.14		NTVOODDW	0.00T	249	0.04	0.00	0.00	0	
11	N/A			13:13:14	·	NTV90BRW	OPT	250	0.00	0.00	0.00	U	• • •
**NONE	**			13:13:14	÷	NETOP1	051	251	0.60	0.00	0.00	U	166
4752	N/A			13:13:14		MNI	MNI	255	0.00	0.00	0.00	Θ	
**NONE:	**			13:13:14	'	AUT01	AUTO	250	0.02	0.00	0.00	0	39
**NONE:	**			13:13:14	'	AUT02	AUTO	250	0.04	0.00	0.00	Θ	102
N/A	N/A			13:13:14	'	NETVIEW	OTHR	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	N/A	
N/A	N/A			13:13:14	'	NETVIEW	SRB	N/A	0.45	12.56	0.02	N/A	
5471	N/A			13:13:14	1	NETVIEW	TOTL	33	2.75	100.00	0.20	Θ	
N/A	N/A			13:13:14	1	SYSTEM	TOTL	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.28	N/A	
,	,			13:13:14 13:13:17 13:13:19	' *	END DISPI	LAY	N	SESSION	ΟΜΑΤΝ·	ΝΤΥΘΩ	OPER2	08/18/09
13:13:2	17			12.12.10			^	-	SESSION L	МГ	Ш <b>ч</b>		
DOMAIN	: NTV90			12.12.10			ייוסספ			* 1111	NU *		NUS I
13:13:19 " SEL# PRODUCES: 13:13:19 " ( 1) ALERTS-DYNAMIC DISPLAY 13:13:19 " ( 2) TOTAL EVENTS DISPLAY 13:13:19 " ( 3) TOTAL STATISTICAL DATA DISPLAY													

Figure 30. Example of a Printed Network Log

## Network log data format

Figure 31 on page 96 shows the format of the network log data in the DSILOGP or DSILOGS file.



Figure 31. Format of a Network Log in Storage

For information about:	Refer to:
The TASKUTIL or TASKMON command	NetView online help

## Using MSGMODID to identify message origin

If additional diagnostic information is needed, the MSGMODID option enables you to gather additional information from six messages:

- DSI000I
- DSI030I
- DSI064A
- DSI065I
- DSI121I

• DSI476I

Do not suppress these messages with NetView automation.

Turn on the MSGMODID option using the DEFAULTS command with MSGMODID=YES. The message DSI799I is written to the network log using DSIWLS. This message provides the following:

- The original error message number
- The name of the module that issued the original message
- The occurrence within the module (necessary when the module issues a message more than once)

The following example shows the format of message DSI799I:

DSI799I DSI030I DSISHPCL 03

For information about:	Refer to:
Message DSI799I	Online message help
The DEFAULTS command	NetView online help

## Identifying message origin when printing Canzlog data

Many NetView messages carry information that identifies the code location where the message originated. To see this information, add the detail ID MOD to a class statement in your NetView style definitions. Detail classes are defined by a **CZ.DETAIL** statement. For more information about detail classes, see the *Administration Reference*. For supported messages, this setting causes the printed detail to include a module name and a number that is useful when a module issues messages from multiple points.

# SMF Log Record 38 Subtype 2 task utilization data

The NetView program writes these records when a task ends, at other events, and at user request (for example, the LOGTSTAT command).

These records can be viewed using TASKURPT, or you can use a standard SMF reporting tool to format the records. These records give you many NetView task resource usage statistics, such as CPU, I/O, storage, message queueing rates, and amount of penalty time assessed. Use these statistics when a loop condition, storage outage, or other performance problems are evident.

# **NetView trace**

NetView trace captures the sequence of internal processing. The trace provides information you can use in resolving NetView problems and user errors. The trace also provides records of key problem determination data such as parameter values, addresses, return codes, and flag settings. Trace output can be recorded internally in virtual storage, externally in the DSITRACE data sets, or to the generalized trace facility (GTF).

Keep the NetView internal trace active at all times. This can slightly degrade system performance, but having the trace on at all times is important in diagnosis. Use the default options as shown in the following example:

OPTIONS=(DISP,PSS,QUE,STOR,UEXIT)

You can dynamically specify the events to be traced using the TRACE command. Use the trace with available service aids, such as the network log and a memory dump, to assist in resolving a problem.

## **Using NetView trace**

The TRACE command initiates a sequence trace that records a sequence of NetView processing steps, either in virtual storage, on DSITRACE, or to GTF. This can help you solve problems you might encounter using the NetView program.

Use NetView trace to identify the source of command facility problems or user errors, and to provide information useful for resolving these problems.

You can also set up the trace function to pursue a specific problem. If you suspect trouble with an installation exit, be sure to specify the UEXIT option in the TRACE command. If you suspect that you are in a loop or a wait, or if an abend occurs, be sure to specify the MOD and DISP options in the TRACE command.

The MOD option usually results in many trace entries. If you run the MOD trace option, use it only for a short time to trap specific data.

- When you run the trace internally (MODE=INT), entries wrap quickly if you specify a small storage size. INT is the default.
- When you run the trace externally (MODE=EXT), it can use additional storage. Also, the DSITRACE data sets (primary and secondary) must be large enough to provide adequate storage.
- When you run the trace to the generalized trace facility (MODE=GTF), trace record formats might be different.

You can restrict use of the TRACE command by limiting which operators can use it.

For information about:	Refer to:
Defining command authorization	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference
The NetView TRACE command	NetView online help
The generalized trace facility (GTF)	z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids
Location of GTF trace information	"Generalized Trace Facility (GTF) Output Files" on page 153

## Locating the trace when MODE=INT is specified

Specifying MODE=INT on the TRACE command, TRACE.MODE=INT in the CNMSTYLE member, or having trace start at early initialization means that the trace records are written in an internal trace table in a dataspace named CNMTRACE. If the CNMTRACE dataspace was dumped, you can examine the records by displaying or dumping the storage locations of the trace table from the dataspace.

You can use IPCS to view the internal trace table online.

The internal trace table is a wraparound table. The SIZE operand of the TRACE command specifies the number of pages in storage to be allocated for the table. The default setting is SIZE=4000, although you can increase this value to the maximum value of 524286, the limit for a dataspace.

Dump system data to locate the in-storage trace table. To locate the trace table in the memory dump, find the command facility main vector table (MVT) control block. To locate the MVT in a memory dump, use the following DISPMOD command to locate the entry point of load module DSIMNTEX:

DISPMOD DSIMNTEX

The entry point displayed is the MVT address.

The field MVTITDSI (at offset X'AA8' in the MVT) contains the address of a control block that contains Internal Trace Dataspace Information (ITDSI). The ITDSI contains the name, token, and ALET of the dataspace, as well as the size and starting address of the trace table in the dataspace. If this address is zero (0), the NetView trace is not active or you specified something other than MODE=INT on the TRACE command.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using IPCS to view the internal trace table online	"Interactive Problem Control System" on page 73
The NetView TRACE command	NetView online help

## Describing NetView trace records (MODE=INT)

This section contains a description of the entries illustrated in Figure 32 on page 100. Match each of the entries identified by a letter in the figure to the following corresponding explanations.

# Α

This is the ITDSI. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher ITD.

## В

This is the NetView trace table header. This must be the first non-zero area of storage in the CNMTRACE dataspace. It must begin with the eye-catcher NIT, for the NetView internal trace table.

## С

This is a module entry trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher MENT. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=MOD on the TRACE command.

## D

This is a wait trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher WAT. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=DISP on the TRACE command.

## Е

This record traces the getting of storage. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher GET. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=STOR on the TRACE command.

## F

This is a module exit trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher MXIT. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=MOD on the TRACE command.

## G

This is an installation exit trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher UX. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=UEXIT on the TRACE command.

## Η

This record traces the freeing of storage. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher FRE. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=STOR on the TRACE command.

## Ι

This is a presentation services trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher PSS. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=PSS on the TRACE command.

## J

This record traces the intertask queuing of buffers using DSIMQS. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher MQS. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=QUE on the TRACE command.

## Κ

Indicates that DSIPOS was run to post an ECB. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eyecatcher POS. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=DISP on the TRACE command.

For information about:	Refer to:
The NetView TRACE command	NetView online help
NetView trace records	"Trace record descriptions" on page 105

## NetView trace record example (MODE=INT)

Figure 32 on page 100 is an example of trace output printed from virtual storage.

0D8CBEA0 0D8CBEB0 0D8CBEC0	C9E3C400 80000B02 00000FA0	0000002F 0000003D 04F4F0F0	0101001E C3D5D4E3 F0404040	00001000 D9C1C3C5 404040F0	ITD   CNMTRACE    4000 0	Α
00001000 00001010 00001020 00001030 00001040 00001050 00001060	D5C9E300 1450400C 00FA0FE0 D4E7C9E3 000AB924 D4C5D5E3 000A8774	00FA0000 1438590C 00000000 82A6D6F2 8000E70E 8275F640 8283CFAE	00000000 00000000 00000000 00037610 C4E2C9C5 00037610 C4E2C9C6	1558400C 00DA05A0 00000000 00000000 D3E2D4C6 000A8764 D4D54040	NIT   .&   .0   MXITBW02  X.DSIELSMF   MENTB.6G.  G.BC. DSIFMN	В
		•				
000020B0 000020C0 000020D0 000020E0 000020F0 00002100	D4C5D5E3 00064774 E6C1E340 00000000 D4C5D5E3 0001A704	827493D0 82834324 82834324 00000000 82760208 80051678	000379B8 C4E2C9E6 000379B8 C4E2C9C1 00036C50 C4E2C9C7	00064764 C1C9E340 00099380 D4D3E4E3 0001A6F4 D4D54040	MENTB.L    BCDSIWAIT     WAT BCL.    DSIAMLUT     MENTB%&;.W4   XDSIGMN	D
00002110 00002130 00002130 00002130 00002150 00002160 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002180 00002200 00002200 00002230 00007240 00007250 00007260	C7C5E300 02AF8080 D4E7C9E3 0001A704 E4E7000B 82AD94F8 003E009C F9404040 40D9C5C1 C3D5D4F0 D4C5D5E3 02AF8080 D4E7C9E3 0001A704 C6D9C500 04AF8080 D4E7C9E3 0001A704 D7E2E240 02000800	80051678 00000064 82760614 80051678 827A9C26 02AF80C8 007D0018 00400558 D34040D6 F1D3E4C3 82AD94F8 80051B12 82AD987A 80051B12 8275F640 80051E30 80051E30 80051E30 8275F826 80051E30	00036C50 0000000 00036C50 C4E2C9C7 00036C50 C3D5D4F1 1450410C C9E2E3F6 D3E47ED5 40404040 00036C50 C3D5D4E7 00036C50 C4E2C9C6 00036C50 C4E2C9C6 00036C50 C4E2C9C6 00036C50 C4E2C9C6 00036C50 C4E2C9C6 00036C50 C4E2C9C6	00000000 C200D4D8 00000000 D4D54040 027E7E00 F9D7D7E3 C3D5D4F1 F6F4C940 C5E3C34B 404040D9 02AF80C8 D2E5D4E2 00000000 D2E5D4E2 0001A6F4 D4D54040 00000000 8000D4D8 00000000 D4D54040 027E7E00 F9D7D7E3	GET%&; 	E
		•				
00002690 000026A0 000026B0 000026D0 000026D0 000026E0 000026F0 00002700 00002710 00002720	D4D8E240 C4E2C9C1 003800D0 F9404040 E2D2D3D7 02010000 D4C5D5E3 02F1444C D7D6E240 00000000	82EE718A D4D3E4E3 00C90024 00000000 0003C4E2 00000000 8276E098 82729DFC 82729DFC 00000000	00037748 C1C1E4E3 00000000 C9D3E4C9 00000000 00037748 C4E2C9D7 00037748 C1C1E4E3	02FB03A0 E2D2D3D7 C3D5D4F1 C1C1E4E3 E3C64040 C9E2E3D7 02F14544 D6E2E340 000379D8 E2D2D3D7	MQS B   DSIAMLUTAAUTSKLP    ICNM1   9AAUT     SKLPDSILUITF    ISTP     MENTB.Q1   .1. <bdsipost  <br="">  POS BQ    AAUTSKLP  </bdsipost>	J

Figure 32. NetView Trace Records in memory dump output (MODE=INT)

# Printing the trace when MODE=EXT is specified

NetView trace records can be recorded externally in the DSITRACE data sets (MODE=EXT). The trace records written to the trace log contain the same information as records written in internal storage.

You can use the command facility utility program DSIPRT to print the trace data from the trace log. You can also use CNMPRT, which contains the job control language (JCL), to print the trace log.

## Description of NetView trace records (MODE=EXT)

This section contains a description of the entries illustrated in Figure 33 on page 102. Match each of the entries identified by a letter in the figure to the following corresponding explanations.

L

This record traces the getting of storage. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher GET. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=STOR on the TRACE command.

## Μ

This record traces the intertask queuing of buffers using DSIMQS. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher MQS. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=QUE on the TRACE command. If the buffer entry represents a chain of buffers, the trace entry is repeated for each buffer in the chain.

## Ν

This is a module entry trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher MENT. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=MOD on the TRACE command.

## 0

This record traces the freeing of storage. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher FRE. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=STOR on the TRACE command.

## Ρ

This is a wait trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher WAT. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=DISP on the TRACE command.

## Q

This is a module exit trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher MXIT. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=MOD on the TRACE command.

## R

This is a presentation services trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher PSS. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=PSS on the TRACE command. If the buffer entry represents a chain of buffers, the trace entry is repeated for each buffer in the chain.

## S

This is an installation exit trace record. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eye-catcher UX. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=UEXIT on the TRACE command. If the buffer entry represents a chain of buffers, the trace entry is repeated for each buffer in the chain.

## Т

Indicates that DSIPOS was run to post an ECB. You can locate it in the memory dump by the eyecatcher POS. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=DISP on the TRACE command.

For information about:	Refer to:
The NetView TRACE command	NetView online help
NetView trace records	"Trace record descriptions" on page 105

## **NetView Trace record example (MODE=EXT)**

Figure 33 on page 102 is an example of trace output printed in the trace log.

	Ν	ETVIEW	F	RINT LOG/TRACE UTILI	ТҮ	08/18/09
DSILOG 08/18/09	NCAB	12:48:55 L	MENT	MXITTA2.*Q D4C5D5E3 81F216C8 00	DSIFMN 0069BD8 0009ED14	0009ED24 81F2B3FE C4E2C9C7
41000440	L	12:48:55 L GE	г. с	MENTA2.HQ 7C5E300 81F2B3FE 000	.A2DSIGMN 69BD8 00000000 02	297410 00000070 00000000
41000440		12:48:55 L	NXIT	GET.A2Q D4E7C9E3 81F21CA4 00	M 0069BD8 00000000	0009ED24 81F2B3FE C4E2C9C7
04054040	М	12:48:55 L MQ	5 C	MXITA2.UQ 4D8E240 81F04EEC 0000	.A2DSIGMN 69BD8 02297410 C4	E2C9D3 D6C74040 E5C1D340
40404040				MQS A0+QDSI 004C0070 00C90024 1:	LOG VAL 248550C D5C3C1C2	40404040 0000000 00000000
E5C1D340				. <incap 40404040 00100086 00</incap 	VAL 86F1248 550C0000	00000000 0000032 404ED5C3
C1C2F0F0	N	12:48:55 L ME	NT C	F.? 4C5D5E3 81F32518 000	+NCAB00 69BD8 0009ED14 00	09ED24 81F28FD8 C4E2C9D7
D6E2E340		12.48.55	םסדר	MENTA3Q	.A2.QDSIPOST	
D6C74040		12.40.55 L		DISPB	DSILOG	
C1C9E340		12:48:55 L	1X1 I	MXITA4R00QP	*BDSIWAIT	00010750 82080618 0420926
D4054040		12:48:55 L	MENT	D4C5D5E3 81F21058 00	0067270 0001D74C *DSIFMN	0001075C 80072EDE C4E2C9C6
8000D4D8	0	12:48:55 L FR	≣. C	6D9C500 80072EDE 0000	67270 00000000 00	05F8B0 000000F4 8007299C
D4054040		12:48:55 L	1XIT	D4E7C9E3 81F2165C 00	0067270 00000000	0001D75C 80072EDE C4E2C9C6
D3D4D7E3		12:48:55 L	NXIT	D4E7C9E3 82084854 00	0067270 00000000	0001D40C 82080AB8 C4E2C9E6
C1C9E340		12:48:55 L	1ENT	D4C5D5E3 81F497B0 00	0067270 0001D74C	0001D75C 82080618 C4E2C9E6
D6C74040	Р	12:48:55 L WA	ΓE	MENTA4PP <p 6C1E340 82080618 000</p 	*BDSIWAIT 67270 00016A70 00	0000000 00000000 C4E2C9D3
D6C74040		12:48:55 L	DISP	WAT B C4C9E2D7 82080618 00	DSILOG 0067270 000169D0	40000000 00000000 C4E2C9D3
				DISP	DSILOG	
C1C9E340	Q	12:48:55 L MX	IT C	4E7C9E3 81F49906 000	67270 00019080 00	01D75C 82080618 C4E2C9E6
D3D4C3E3		12:48:55 L	1ENT	D4C5D5E3 020848D8 00	*BDSIWAIT 0067270 01F6EA40	0001D40C 82080AA6 C4E2C9E6
40404040	R	12:48:55 L PS	5 C	MENTQ6M 7E2E240 81F585AA 0000	.BWDSIWLMCT 67D60 0225F9AC 02	0000000 00000000 D4C1D9D2
0208A1F0				PSS A5E'9 00500168 004E0068 13	MARK 248550C D5C3C1C2	40404040 00000001 0208A080
0225E048				.&;+NCAB 00000000 00000000 02	208A080 00021320	00067D60 00019080 00019C60
D4DE4040		12:48:55 L	MENT	D4C5D5E3 81F216C8 0	9Y 0067D60 000216DC	000216EC 8007299C C4E2C9C7
	S	12:48:55 L UX	E	MENTA2.H' 4E700EC 81F4C38C 000	DSIGMN 67270 0005F930 D5	D6D5C5 0005F8F8 C4E2C4D3
D6C74040				UXA4C9.NON 004A0070 004E0026 1	E88DSILOG 248550C D5C3C1C2	40404040 00000000 00000000
D4C1D902				+NCAB 40404040 00100086 08	MARK 86F1248 550C0000	01220000 00000032 404ED3F4
F4F14040		12:48:55	MENT	F.?	+L441 0067270 00010740	0001D75C 80072EDE C4E2C9C6
D4D54040		12.40.55 L		MENTA2P <p< td=""><td>*DSIFMN</td><td></td></p<>	*DSIFMN	
40404040		12.40.55 L PU	JL	POS A2.Q'	MARK	0000000 00000000 D4C1D902

Figure 33. NetView Trace Records in Trace Log (MODE=EXT)

# Describing NetView trace records displayed with the TRACE command MONOPER keyword

The TRACE command supports a MONOPER keyword that, when specified, directs the NetView program to display the trace entries at the specified operator task in real time. Refer to the TRACE (NCCF) description in NetView Command Reference Volume 1 for more information regarding the MONOPER keyword. Specify the MONOPER keyword only when asked to do so by NetView Service. If used incorrectly, the MONOPER keyword can cause the NetView program to run out of storage and end because of too many messages being queued to the monitoring operator task. Therefore, use the MONOPER keyword with extreme caution. It is a debugging aid, and even when used correctly, its use can degrade performance.

This section describes some of the entries that can be displayed at the operator task when the MONOPER keyword has been specified.

## Module entry and exit trace entries

The following module entry and exit trace entries are shown as they are displayed at a MONOPER monitoring operator task. The tokens displayed on each 2-line entry are described in <u>Table 15 on page</u> 110.

' NTVD5 DW0083I MENT BNJDSRBD R1 0EB008C8 TASK BNJDSERV TVB 000766D0 ENT 0D646160 DW0083I R13 0EB00748 R14 8D95C608 ' NTVD5 DW0083I MXIT BNJDSRBD RC 00000000 TASK BNJDSERV TVB 000766D0 RET 8D6463CC DW0083I R13 0EB00748 R14 8D95C608

For comparison, here are module entry and exit trace entries as they are displayed when formatted in a memory dump by the NetView CNMIPCS IPCS verb exit routine.

 0E5E4040
 MENT
 DSIFMN
 09.093
 +0000
 TIVNV6Z
 RET=8D63B8C8
 TVB=001410D0

 R1/R15
 0014355C
 R13
 0014356C
 R14
 8D4B860C
 DSIFMSGM
 09.093

 0E5E4080
 MXIT
 DSIFMN
 09.093
 +03D6
 TIVNV6Z
 RET=8D63BC9E
 TVB=001410D0

 R1/R15
 00000000
 R13
 0014356C
 R14
 8D4B860C
 DSIFMSGM
 09.093

Comparison notes:

- The address preceding the MENT and MXIT in the CNMIPCS verb exit trace entries is the address of the NetView internal trace entry in the internal trace table. The MONOPER tracing is independent of the type of trace (MODE=INT, EXT, or GTF) that is active, so this address is not displayed in the MONOPER trace entries.
- The CNMIPCS verb exit trace entries often display a module name, compilation date, and offset that are not displayed in the MONOPER trace entries.

## **DSIGET and DSIFRE trace entries**

The following DSIGET and DSIFRE trace entries are shown as they are displayed at a MONOPER monitoring operator task. The tokens displayed on each 2-line entry are described in <u>Table 17 on page</u> 111.

```
' NTVD5
DW0083I GET RC 00 STOR 0EAFA3A8 AMT 00000169 SP 00 QUE N EXIT M
DW0083I TASK BNJDSERV TVB 000766D0 RET 8D968DA8
' NTVD5
DW0083I FRE RC 00 STOR 0EAFB8A8 AMT 00000128 SP 00 QUE N EXIT M
DW0083I TASK BNJDSERV TVB 000766D0 RET 8D69D782
```

#### **DSIWAT/DSIPOS/DISPATCH** trace entries

The following DSIWAT, DSIPOS, and DISPATCH trace entries are shown as they are displayed at a MONOPER monitoring operator task. The tokens displayed on each 2-line entry are described in Table 18 on page 112.

' NTVD5								
DW0083I	POS	ECB 000766F0	COMP	00000000	RET	8D59BD04	TVB	0007C080
DW0083I		OPERATOR NETOR	21					
	MAT	ECR 05510150	COMP	00000000	DET	90500CD9		00070090
DW00831	WA I	OPERATOR NETOR	201	00000000	KL I	00000000		00070000
'NTVD5								
DW0083I	DISP	ECB 800766F0	COMP	4000000	RET	8EB35292	TVB	000766D0
DW0083I		OPERATOR BNJDS	SERV					

#### Message Queuing Service (MQS) trace entries

The following MQS trace entry is shown as it is displayed at a MONOPER monitoring operator task. The tokens displayed for the first two lines of the entry are described in <u>Table 12 on page 108</u>. The remaining four lines are the first 64 bytes of the buffer being sent.

' NTVD5	
DWO083I MQS	RET 8D91C4EE TVB 0007C080 FROM NETOP1 TO BNJDSERV
DW0083I	BFR 0DD38568 First 64 bytes of buffer:
DW0083I	0000 - 01010128 00C90024 1612280C D5E3E5C4  **** I ****NTVD
DW0083I	0010 - F5404040 00000000 00000000 D5C5E3D6  5 NETO
DW0083I	0020 - D7F14040 0003C2D5 D1E4D5E2 D6D34069  P1 *BNJUNSOL
DW0083I	0030 - 03003E26 D9E50000 0000C2D5 D1C3D5D7  * **RV BNJCNP

#### **DSIPSS trace entries**

The following DSIPSS trace entry is shown as it is displayed at a MONOPER monitoring operator task. The tokens displayed for the first two lines of the entry are described in <u>"DSIPSS trace record" on page 112</u>. The remaining four lines are the first 64 bytes of the buffer being sent.

NTVD5							
DW0083I PSS	BFR 0DA66268	TYPE 0200000	00 REPLY (	000000 (	OPER NE	TOP1	
DW0083I	RET 8D773AD4	TVB 0007C080	0 First 64	4 bytes o	of buff	er:	
DW0083I	0000 - 00DC010	00 00090024 1	1613570C DS	5E3E5C4	*	I ***	*NTVD
DW0083I	0010 - F540404	10 00000000 0	00000000 DS	5C5E3D6	5		NETO
DW0083I	0020 - D7F1404	lo 00170000 (	00000000 00	0000000	P1	*	
DW0083I	0030 - 0000000	00 0DA6B5C8 0	0DA6B5C8 00	0000000	*	w H*w	H

## Installation Exit (UX) trace entries

The following installation exit trace entry is shown as it is displayed at a MONOPER monitoring operator task. The tokens displayed for the first two lines of the entry are described in <u>Table 14 on page 110</u>. The remaining four lines are the first 64 bytes of the buffer.

' NTVD5				
DW0083I UX0	2 BFR 0DA6A6E8 XIT	NONE DSIUSE	E 0EF15D68 OPE	R NETOP1
DW0083I	RET 0D7A2108 TVB	3 0007C080 First	64 bytes of bu	ffer:
DW0083I	0000 - 00540082 0	00D8002E 1623440C	D5E3É5C4	b Q *** *NTVD
DW0083I	0010 - F5404040 0	000000E 0000000	D5E3E5C4  5	* NTVD
DW0083I	0020 - F5D7D7E3 0	0000000 0000000	0000C9E2 5PP	T IS
DW0083I	0030 - E3F5F2F6 C	04040D9 D6E4E3C5	40C6C1C9   T52	6I ROUTE FAI

#### Trace entries not currently decoded

Not all trace records are currently recognized and formatted by the MONOPER processing. Trace entries that are not currently recognized are displayed as shown in the following example:

' NIVD5											
DW0089I	TASL	not d	cui	rently d	ecoded. 🛛	The trace	record f	ollows:			
DW0083I		0000	-	E3C1E2D3	8D6A586C	000706D0	00000001	TASL	%	**}	*
DW0083I		0010	-	00000000	0DDD396C	00000000	00000000	*	*%		
DW0083I		0020	-	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000				1
DW0083I		0030	-	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000				

DW0083I	0040 -	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
DW0083I	0050 -	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	

## **Trace record descriptions**

The following sections contain tables describing the ITDSI, the NetView trace header, and each event record. These tables show the trace record fields and their offsets. Each trace event entry is in the range of 32–96 bytes. The trace records can have more than one buffer recorded for message queuing service (MQS), installation exit (UX), and DSIPSS. Using PSS, QUE, or UEXIT options, you can trace command buffers, data buffers, and the automation internal function request (AIFR).

The following table is a cross-reference to the various trace record descriptions:

Description:	See:
DISPATCH trace record	"DSIWAT/DSIPOS/DISPATCH trace record" on page 111
DSIFRE trace record	"DSIGET/DSIFRE trace record" on page 111
DSIGET trace record	"DSIGET/DSIFRE trace record" on page 111
DSIMQS trace record	"Message Queuing Service (MQS) trace record" on page 108
DSIPOS trace record	"DSIWAT/DSIPOS/DISPATCH trace record" on page 111
DSIPSS trace record	"DSIPSS trace record" on page 112
DSIWAT trace record	"DSIWAT/DSIPOS/DISPATCH trace record" on page
Installation exit trace record	"Installation Exit (UX) trace record" on page 109
Internal trace dataspace information	"Internal trace dataspace information" on page 106
LUC macro invocation trace record	"LUC macro invocation trace record" on page 107
LUC receive exit trace record	"LUC receive exit trace records" on page 107
Module entry trace record	"Module entry and module exit trace record" on page 110
Module exit trace record	"Module entry and module exit trace record" on page 110
NetView trace table header record	"NetView trace table header record" on page 106
SAF trace record	"Security Authorization Facility trace record" on page 137
SNA topology storage request trace record	"SNA Topology Manager NetView trace entries" on page 145
Status monitor internal trace record	"Status Monitor internal trace records" on page
TCP/IP related trace record	"IP Services trace records" on page 114
TIME trace record	"TIME trace record" on page 114
VPDTASK trace record	"VPDTASK trace record" on page 109

## Internal trace dataspace information

The main vector table (MVT) field MVTITDSI offset X'AA8' (decimal 2728) into the MVT points to the Internal Trace Dataspace Information control block. This control block contains information about the dataspace in which the trace resides.

Table 7. NetView Internal Trace Dataspace Information Control Block		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Meaning	
X'00'	ITDSI control block eye-catcher = 'ITD'	
X'03'	Not used (1 byte)	
X'04'	Length of control block	
X'08'	ALET of dataspace (4 bytes)	
X'0C'	Starting address of trace table in dataspace	
X'10'	Dataspace token (8 bytes)	
X'18'	Dataspace name (8 bytes)	
X'20'	Numeric number of pages in trace table	
X'24'	Number of EBCDIC characters for size (1 byte)	
X'25'	Number of pages in table, left-aligned EBCDIC	

## NetView trace table header record

The ITDSI contains information about the name of the trace dataspace and the starting address of the trace table in the dataspace. The Trace Table Header Record is the first record in the trace table.

The trace table header record contains status information about the trace records. The information includes the time that the current record was entered, the last two times that the table wrapped, and the addresses of the current and last entries in the table.

Table 8. NetView Trace Table Header Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	NetView trace table control block header = NIT	
X'03'	NetView trace table control block type = X'00'	
X'04'	Trace table length	
X'08'	Reserved	
X'0C'	Time stamp of most recent entry	
X'10'	Time stamp of most recent wrap	
X'14'	Time stamp of previous wrap	
X'18'	Reserved (4 bytes)	
X'1C'	Address of the next available entry; prior entry is latest entry	
X'20'	Address of the last entry in trace table	
X'24'	Reserved 12 characters	

## LUC macro invocation trace record

The trace record contains the Logical Unit Coverage (LUC) macro invocations. This record also contains the trace points that are written by DSILCREQ for LUC macro invocations such as Allocate, Deallocate, Send, or Receive.

Table 9. LUC Macro Invocation Trace Record			
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field		
X'00'	LUC macro trace record ID = "LUC"		
X'03'	LUC macro trace type:		
	"A"		
	= Allocate		
	"D"		
	= Deallocate		
	"S"		
	= Send		
	"R"		
	= Receive		
X'04'	Resource ID		
X'08'	Return address of invoking module		
	8-byte target transaction program name if request is ALLOCATE		
X'0C'	Request type		
X'10'	Send options		
X'11'	Deallocate options		
X'12'	Send buffer length		
	8-byte target LU name if request is ALLOCATE		
X'14'	Send buffer pointer		
X'18'	Receive buffer pointer		
X'1C'	Receive buffer length		
X'20'	First 30 bytes of send data		

## LUC receive exit trace records

These trace records contain the LUC receive exit invocations. This record also contains the records that are generated when the LUC receive exit calls DSILCRAS with data that will be returned to an application.

Table 10. LUC VTAM Exit Completion Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	LUC exit trace record ID = "LUCX"	
X'04'	Resource ID	
X'08'	Completion type flags	
Х'0В'	Return code	
X'0C'	Completion sense codes	
X'10'	Resource allocation state flags	

Table 10. LUC VTAM Exit Completion Trace Record (continued)		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'11'	Resource conversation state flags	
X'12'	Allocation error RPL return code	
X'14'	Allocation RPL sense codes	
X'18'	Abend reason codes	
X'1C'	Receive data buffer length	
X'1E'	Length of received data	
X'20'	Receive data buffer pointer	
X'24'	Address of LUC session control block	
X'30'	First 24 bytes of data received	

Table 11. LUC Receive Exit Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	LUC receive exit trace record ID = "LUCZ"	
X'04'	Address of LUC session control block	
X'08'	Access method status flags in session control block	
X'0A'	DCF status flags in session control block	
X'0C'	Request/response header	
X'0F'	Not used	
X'10'	RPL record length	
X'12'	RPL buffer length	
X'14'	First 30 bytes of data received	

## Message Queuing Service (MQS) trace record

The Message Queuing Service trace record contains the intertask queuing of buffers using DSIMQS. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=QUE on the TRACE command. Refer to NetView online help for information about the NetView TRACE command.

For hexadecimal offset X'20', if the buffer is an automation internal function request (AIFR), the trace record field represents a chain of buffers and the trace entry is repeated for each DATA buffer in the chain. In case of a nonzero return code, a trace entry is generated if the trace is on.

Table 12. Message Queuing Service (MQS) Trace Record			
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field		
X'00'	MQS trace table identifier = MQS return code		
X'04'	Return address to the DSIMQM caller		
X'08'	TVB address of DSIMQS issuer		
X'0C'	Address of buffer to be queued		
X'10'	Operator ID of the receiver of the buffer, which can also be SYSOP, SYSLOG, or AUTH RCV		

 Table 12. Message Queuing Service (MQS) Trace Record (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'18'	Operator ID of the sender of the buffer. Can also contain MQS FAIL if the NetView program was unable to pass the buffer to the target task.
X'20'	Buffer header, followed by first section of the buffer text starting at header TDISP. Refer to <i>IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler</i> for more information about BUFHDR.

## **VPDTASK** trace record

You obtain the VPDTASK trace record by specifying SNAP ON using the VPDCMD command. To collect data, specify TRACE ON TASK=VPDTASK before turning the snap trace on.

Table 13. VPDTASK Snap Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	VPDS = First snap VPDX = Additional snaps	
X'04'	SRCD = Receive async completed SBSA = Before sending SSAF = Send async failed SRAF = Receive async failed SCSF = Check for send failed SCRF = Check for receive failed	
X'08'	RPL = An RPL is being snapped RU = An RU is being snapped	
X'0C'	Total length of the RU or RPL	
X'0E'	Number of bytes being snapped in this request	
X'10'	Trace data, up to X'50' bytes	

## Installation Exit (UX) trace record

This trace record shows the installation exit calls for various exit routines. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=UEXIT on the TRACE command. Refer to NetView online help for information about the NetView TRACE command.

For hexadecimal offset X'20', if the buffer is an AIFR, the trace record field represents a chain of buffers and the trace entry is repeated for each buffer in the chain.

Table 14. Installation Exit Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	Installation exit record ID = UX Reserved Exit number in hexadecimal
X'04'	Return address to installation exit caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	Message buffer address
X'10'	Installation exit address None if installation exit not coded
X'14'	DSIUSE address
X'18'	TVB operator identifier
X'20'	Buffer header, followed by first section of the buffer text starting at header TDISP. Refer to <i>IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler</i> for more information about BUFHDR.

The exit number is designated in hexadecimal X'01' to X'15' for DSIEX01 through DSIEX21 (DSIEX02A is traced with X'02'). For data services task (DST) exits, this field is designated in hexadecimal as follows:

- XITDI (DST initialization exit)=X'E9'
- XITVN (VSAM initialization exit)=X'EA'
- XITVI (VSAM input exit)=X'EB'
- XITVO (VSAM output exit)=X'EC'
- XITCI (CNM interface input exit)=X'ED'
- XITCO (CNM interface output exit)=X'EE'
- XITXL (External log exit)=X'F0'
- XITBN (Sequential log initialization installation exit)=X'F1'
- XITBO (Sequential log output installation exit)=X'F2'

## Module entry and module exit trace record

This trace record shows module entry and exit for a subset of the NetView modules. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=MOD on the TRACE command. Refer to NetView online help for information about the NetView TRACE command.

Table 15. Module Entry and Exit Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	Module entry trace record ID = MENT Module exit trace record ID = MXIT
X'04'	Module entry address or trace routine return address
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	Register 1 on entry or register 15 on exit
X'10'	Register 13 on entry
X'14'	Register 14 return address
X'18'	Module name

## Lost trace record

The lost trace record prevents the trace function from using an excessive amount of storage. A limited number of trace records are queued to be printed. If the queue limit is exceeded, the records are replaced with the lost trace record. This limits the amount of storage used by the trace function.

Table 16. Lost Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	Lost trace record ID = LOST
X'04'	Return address to caller of DSIITM
X'08'	TVB address of caller
X'C'	QUE LIMIT EXCEEDED OBTAINED BFR FAILED (this record field is 20 bytes long)

## **DSIGET/DSIFRE** trace record

The DSIGET/DSIFRE trace record shows the getting and freeing of storage. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=STOR on the TRACE command. Refer to NetView online help for information about the NetView TRACE command.

In case of a nonzero return code, a trace entry is generated if the trace is on.

When this trace entry is for DSIFRE Q=YES, the length shown at offset X'14' in the trace entry is zero.

When the caller of DSIGET is a NetView common service routine, such as DSICLONE or DSIGTBUF, the trace entry at offset X'04' contains the return address of program that called the common service routine which called DSIGET on behalf of the program.

Table 17. DSIGET/DSIFRE Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	DSIGET trace record ID = GET DSIFRE trace record ID = FRE Return code. See Note.
X'04'	Return address to caller of DSIGET or DSIFRE
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	Reserved
X'10'	Address of storage obtained or freed
X'14'	Length of storage obtained or freed. If DSIFRE Q=YES, value is zero.
X'18'	DSIFRE only; address of module that got storage (Q=YES ONLY)
X'1C'	Reserved Subpool value EXIT(async)=X EXIT(mainline)=M Q(YES)=Q Q(NO)=" "

**Note:** The last byte in this group indicates the DSIGET or DSIFRE reason code. If the value is an odd number greater than 100, it indicates an internal failure code for a DSIGET. If the value is an odd number less than 100, it indicates an internal failure code for a DSIFRE.

## DSIWAT/DSIPOS/DISPATCH trace record

This trace record shows dispatching of tasks including waiting, posting, and dispatching from a wait. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=DISP on the TRACE command. Refer to NetView online help for information about the NetView TRACE command.

Table 18. DSIWAT/DSIPOS/DISPATCH Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	DSIWAT trace record ID = WAT DSIPOS trace record ID = POS DISPATCH trace record ID = DISP
X'04'	Return address to caller of DSIWAT or DSIPOS
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	ECB/ECBLIST address
X'10'	ECB completion code, POS/WAT=0 DISP=ECB itself
X'14'	Reserved
X'18'	TVB operator identifier

## **DSIPSS** trace record

This trace record shows presentation services that involve input from and output to the terminal screen using DSIPSS. You obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=PSS on the TRACE command. Refer to NetView online help for information about the NetView TRACE command.

For hexadecimal offset X'20', if the buffer is an AIFR, the trace record field represents a chain of buffers and the trace entry is repeated for each buffer in the chain.

For trace entries with a NetView buffer, the buffer has a NetView buffer header followed by the first section of the buffer text starting at the offset given by HDRTDISP. Refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler* for more information about BUFHDR.

## Constants for option bytes

Table 19 on page 112 and Table 20 on page 112 list the constants for option byte 1 and option byte 2 of the DSIPSS trace record shown in Table 21 on page 112.

Table 19. Constants for Option Byte 1		
Constants	Hexadecimal	Description
PSMSEGMT	X'40'	Data message segment has no message header
PSMNOOP	X'00'	Do not change ready message
PSMFRSTF	X'06'	Begin full-line mode
PSMMIDF	X'04'	Continue full-line mode
PSMLASTF	X'05'	End full-line mode
PSMONLYF	X'07'	One full-line message

Table 20. Constants for Option Byte 2		
Constants	Hexadecimal	Description
PSMCMDLF	X'80'	Command-line option

Table 21. DSIPSS Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	DSIPSS trace record ID = PSS
X'04'	Return address to caller of DSIPSS

Table 21. DSIPSS Trace Record (continued)		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Buffer address or PLIST address if ASYPANEL	
X'10'	Type code	
	X'01' = INPUT	
	X'02' = OUTPUT	
	X'05' = CMDLINE	
	X'05' = IMMEDIATE	
	X'0F' = ASYPANEL	
	X'10' = CANCEL	
	X'11' = PSSWAIT	
	X'15' = XSEND	
	X'17' = XINIT	
X'11'	Option byte 1 (See <u>Table 19 on page 112</u> for description.)	
X'12'	Option byte 2 (See <u>Table 20 on page 112</u> for description.)	
X'13'	Reserved	
X'14'	Reply ID   Reserved	
X'18'	TVB operator identifier	

Additional Data (64 bytes) that varies according to the type code:

## Type Code

## Additional Data Description

## INPUT (X'01')

64 bytes of data formatted as follows:

## X'20'

4-byte length of input area

## X'24'

4-byte length of input received

## X'28'

1-56 bytes of input data

## OUTPUT (X'02')

First 64 bytes of NetView buffer.

## CMDLINE (X'05')

First 64 bytes of NetView buffer.

## **IMMEDIATE (X'05')**

First 64 bytes of NetView buffer.

## ASYPANEL (X'OF')

64 bytes of data formatted as follows:

## X'20'

First 20 bytes of ASYPANEL parameter list

## X'34'

4 bytes of data that have no meaning

## X'38'

0-40 bytes of the data to be sent to the terminal

## CANCEL (X'10')

Non meaningful data

#### PSSWAIT (X'11')

Non-meaningful data

## XSEND (X'15')

First 64 bytes of NetView buffer.

## XINIT (X'17')

First 64 bytes of NetView buffer.

## **TIME trace record**

When MODE=INT, the time trace record is written approximately each second, as long as other trace records are being written.

Table 22. TIME Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	TIME trace record ID = "TIME"
X'04'	Julian date in packed decimal
X'08'	Time in packed decimal
X'0C'	Not used
X'10'	Current® STCK value

## **IP Services trace records**

The IP Services trace records are obtained by specifying OPTION=TCP on the NCCF TRACE command. IP Services trace records can be generated for the CNMTAMEL, DSIRTTR, and DSIWBTSK tasks and for tasks that issue the NCCF SOCKET command.

These are some, but not all, of the tasks for which the trace record is generated on completion of an IP Service request:

CNMTAMEL DSIIPLOG DSIREXEC DSIRSH DSIRTTR DSIUDST (when RMTCMD over IP is enabled) DSIWBTSK DUIDGHB

These trace records have eye-catchers of TCxx. Tasks issuing the NCCF SOCKET command might generate two trace records. If the IP Service request is asynchronous, a trace record is generated following the invocation of the IP Service request (eye-catcher TCxx) and a trace record is generated on completion of the IP Service request (eye-catcher TAxx). If the NCCF SOCKET command request is synchronous, only one trace record is generated (TCxxx). In addition, these are some, but not all, commands that use NetView IP services:

IPLOG REXEC RSH TN3270

**Note:** For asynchronous IP Service requests, the TAxx completion records contain information returned by TCP/IP. Consult the *z/OS Communications Server: IP Sockets Application Programming Interface Guide and Reference* in the section "Using the Macro Application Programming Interface (API)" to identify the
corresponding EZASMI macro invocation. For example, TCGH and TAGH are described as being trace entries for the GETHOSTNAME request, so the corresponding EZASMI macro invocation is EZASMI TYPE=GETHOSTNAME.

The **Field Type** column indicates whether a particular field is input, output, or both. For the NCCF SOCKET command trace entries, only input fields will be displayed in the trace entries. The **Field Type** is not specified for the header section of each trace record (X'00'–X'17').

Note: This does not trace interfaces using the REXX SOCKET function.

Except for the Select Exit (SE) trace record, the record types correspond to the types of IP Services calls. The SE trace record is generated to indicate SELECT request completion.

Refer to the z/OS Communications Server library for more information.

### **IP Services TC***xx* trace entries

Following are the TC*xx* trace entries:

Table 23. ACCEPT Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		ACCEPT trace record ID = TCAC
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return Code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	Input	New Socket Descriptor number
X'1C'	Output	Addressing Family
X'1E'	Output	Client's Port Number
X'20'	Output	Flow Info (IPv6 only)
X'24'	Output	Scope ID (IPv6 only)
X'28'	Output	IP address of client's host computer

Table 24. BIND Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		BIND trace record ID = TCBD
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return Code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	N/A	0

Table 24. BIND Trace Record (continued)		
X'1C'	Input	Addressing family
X'1E'	Input	Client's Port Number
X'20'	Input	Flow Info (IPv6 only)
X'24'	Input	Scope ID (IPv6 only)
X'28'	Input	IP address of client's host computer

Table 25. CANCEL Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		CANCEL trace record ID = TCCL
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	CALAREA

Table 26. CLOSE Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		CLOSE trace record ID = TCCS
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor

Table 27. CONNECT Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		CONNECT trace record ID = TCCN
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return Code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket Descriptor
X'1A'	N/A	0

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Table 27. CONNECT Trace Record (continued)		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'1C'	Input/Output	Addressing Family
X'1E'	Input/Output	Client's Port Number
X'20'	Output	Flow Info (IPv6 only)
X'24'	Output	Scope ID (IPv6 only)
X'28'	Input/Output	IP address of client's host computer

Table 28. FREEADDRINFO Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		FREEADDRINFO trace record ID = TCFR
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'	N/A	0
X'18'	Input	ADDRINFO

Table 29. GETADDRINFO Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETADDRINFO trace record ID = TCAI
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return Code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'	N/A	0
X'18'	Input	NODE Length
X'1C'	Input	NODE
X'34'	Input	SERVICE Length
X'38'	Input	SERVICE
X'4A'	Input	Family
X'4C'	Input	Flags
X'50'	Input	Socket Type
X'54'	Input	Protocol
X'58'	Output	Canonical Name Length

Table 29. GETADDRINFO Trace Record (continued)		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'5C'	Input	Pointer to ADDRINFO structures

Table 30. GETADDRINFO Output Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETADDRINFO output trace record ID = TCIS
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return Code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'	N/A	0
X'18'	Output	AF
X'1C'	Output	Socket Type
X'20'	Output	Protocol
X'24'	Output	Address of returned socket address structure
X'28'	Output	Flow Info (IPv6 only)
X'2C'	Output	Scope ID (IPv6 only)
X'30'	Output	IP address
X'40'	Output	Port
X'42'	Output	Length of Canonical Name
X'46'	Output	Canonical Name

Table 31. GETCLIENTID Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETCLIENTID trace record ID = TCGC
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Output	Domain of the client
X'1C'	Output	Client address space identifier
X'24'	Output	Client task identifier

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Table 32. GETHOSTBYADDR Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETHOSTBYADDR trace record ID = TCGA
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'	N/A	0
X'14'	N/A	0
X'18'	Input	HOSTADR - IP address of the host whose name you want to find
X'1C'	Output	HOSTENT structure address

Table 33. GETHOSTBYNAME Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETHOSTBYNAME trace record ID = TCGB
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'	N/A	0
X'14'	N/A	0
X'18'	Input	Length of host name
X'1C'	Output	HOSTENT structure address
X'20'	Input	Host name, up to 24 bytes

Table 34. GETHOSTID Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETHOSTID trace record ID = TCGI
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'	N/A	0
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address

Table 35. GETHOSTNAME Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETHOSTNAME trace record ID = TCGH

Table 35. GETHOSTNAME Trace Record (continued)			
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field	
X'04'		Return address of caller	
X'08'		TVB address	
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services	
X'10'		errno from IP Services	
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address	
X'18'	Input	Length of host name	
X'1C'	N/A	0	
X'20'	Output	Host name, up to 24 bytes	

Table 36. GETNAMEINFO Trace Record			
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field	
X'00'		GETNAMEINFO trace record ID = TCNI	
X'04'		Return address of caller	
X'08'		TVB address	
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services	
X'10'		errno from IP Services	
X'14'	N/A	0	
X'18'	Input	Flags	
X'1C'	Input	Addressing Family	
X'1E'	Input	Port	
X'20'	Input	Flow Info (IPv6 only)	
X'24'	Input	Scope ID (IPv6 only)	
X'28'	Input	IP address	

Table 37. GETNAMEINFO Output Trace Record			
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field	
X'00'		GETNAMEINFO Output trace record ID = TCNO	
X'04'		Return address of caller	
X'08'		TVB address	
X'0C'		Return Code from IP Services	
X'10'		errno from IP Services	
X'14'	N/A	0	
X'18'	Output	Host Length	
X'1C'	Output	Host Name	

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Table 37. GETNAMEINFO Output Trace Record (continued)			
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field	
X'34'	Output	Length of Service Storage	
X'38'	Output	Service Name	

Table 38. GETPEERNAME Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETPEERNAME trace record ID = TCGP
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket Descriptor
X'1A'	N/A	0
X'1C'	Output	Addressing Family
X'1E'	Output	Connection Peer Port Number
X'20'	Output	Flow Info (IPv6 only)
X'24'	Output	Scope ID (IPv6 only)
X'28'	Output	IP address of the connection peer host

Table 39. GETSOCKNAME Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETSOCKNAME trace record ID = TCGN
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor

Table 40. GETSOCKOPT Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GETSOCKOPT trace record ID = TCGO
X'04'		Return address of caller

Table 40. GETSOCKOPT Trace Record (continued)			
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field	
X'08'		TVB address	
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services	
X'10'		errno from IP Services	
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address	
X'18'	Input	Socket Descriptor	
X'1C'	Input	Option Name	
X'30'	Input	Option Length	

Table 41. GIVESOCKET Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		GIVESOCKET trace record ID = TCGS
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Client domain
X'1C'	Input	Client address space identifier
X'24'	Input	Client task identifier
X'2C'	Input	Socket descriptor

Table 42. INITAPI, INITAPIX Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		INITAPI trace record ID = TCIN
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'	N/A	0
X'18'	Input	ASYNC type
X'1C'	Input	Subtask
X'24'	Input	TCP/IP address space name
X'2C'	Input	Address space name of calling program

Table 42. INITAPI, INITAPIX Trace Record (continued)		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Output	Largest socket descriptor number assigned to application
X'38'	Input	Maximum number of sockets supported by the application

Table 43. IOCTL Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		IOCTL trace record ID = TCIO
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket Descriptor
X'1A'	Input	REQARG
X'1E'	Output	RETARG
X'22'	Input	Command
X'34'	Input	REQARG Details

The following IOCTL REQARG tables map to the REQARG Details entry (offset X'34') in the IOCTL Trace record.

Table 44 on page 123 is the REQARG mapping for SIOCGHOMEIF6:

Table 44. IOCTL REQARG Mapping 1		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	Buffer Length
X'38'	Input	Buffer Pointer
X'3C'	Output	Number of Entries Returned

Table 45 on page 123 is the REQARG mapping for FIONBIO:

Table 45. IOCTL REQARG Mapping 2		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	Blocking Mode

Table 46 on page 123 is the REQARG mapping for SIOCGIFADDR, SIOCGIFBRDADDR, and SIOCGIFDSTADDR:

Table 46. IOCTL REQARG Mapping 3		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	Interface Name

Table 47 on page 124 is the REQARG mapping for SIOCGIFCONF:

Table 47. IOCTL REQARG Mapping 4		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	Size of return buffer

Table 48 on page 124 is the REQARG mapping for SIOCGIFNAMEINDEX:

Table 48. IOCTL REQARG Mapping 5		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	Size of return buffer

Table 49 on page 124 is the REQARG mapping for SIOCTTLSCTL:

Table 49. IOCTL REQARG Mapping 6		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Output	TTLS version
X'35'	Output	Policy status
X'36'	Output	Connection status
X'37'	Output	Security type
X'38'	Output	Protocol (first byte is version, second byte is modification)

Table 50. LISTEN Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		LISTEN trace record ID = TCLN
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	Input	Backlog

Table 51. RECV Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		RECV trace record ID = TCRV
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address

Table 51. RECV Trace Record (continued)		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	Input	Buffer size
X'1E'	Input	Buffer address
X'22'	Input	Flags

Table 52. RECVFROM Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		RECVFROM trace record ID = TCRF
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	Input	Buffer size
X'1E'	Input	Buffer address
X'22'	Input	Flags
X'26'	Input	Addressing Family
X'28'	Input	Port Number
X'2A'	Filler	0
X'2C'	Input	Flow Info (IPv6 only)
X'30'	Input	Scope ID (IPv6 only)
X'34'	Input	IP address of the socket

Table 53. SELECT Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		SELECT trace record ID = TCSL
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Largest socket descriptor to be checked plus 1
X'1C'	Input	Timeout value

Table 54. SELECT Exit Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		SELECT exit trace record ID = TCSE
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address

Table 55. SEND Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		SEND trace record ID = TCSD
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	Input	Number of bytes to send
X'1E'	Input	Buffer address
X'22'	Input	Flags

Table 56. SENDTO Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		SENDTO trace record ID = TCST
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Output	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	Input	Number of bytes to send
X'1E'	Input	Buffer Address
X'22'	Input	Flags
X'26'	Input	Addressing Family
X'28'	Input	Port Number
X'2A'	Filler	0
X'2C'	Input	Flow Info (IPv6 only)
X'30'	Input	Scope ID (IPv6 only)
X'34'	Input	IP address of the socket

Table 57. SETSOCKOPT Trace Record			
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field	
X'00'		SETSOCKOPT trace record ID = TCSS	
X'04'		Return address of caller	
X'08'		TVB address	
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services	
X'10'		errno from IP Services	
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address	
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor	
X'1A'	Input	Option Name	
X'2E'	Input	Length of Option Value	
X'32'	Filler	Filler	
X'34'	Input	Option Value	

The following SETSOCKOPT option value tables map to the option value entry (X'34') in the SETSOCKOPT trace record.

The following SETSOCKOPT option value mapping is for the following options:

- IP\_ADD\_MEMBERSHIP
- IP\_DROP\_MEMBEFRSHIP

Table 58. SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 1		
Hexadecimal Offset         Field Type         Trace Record Field		
X'34'	Input	IPv4 multicast address
X'38'	Input	IPv4 interface address

The following SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

- IP\_MULTICAST\_IF
- IPV6\_MULTICAST\_IF

Table 59. SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 2		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	IPv4 interface address or IPv6 interface index number

The following SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

- IP\_MULTICAST\_LOOP
- IPV6\_MULTICAST\_LOOP
- IPV6\_V6ONLY
- SO\_BROADCAST
- SO\_KEEPALIVE
- SO\_OOBINLINE
- SO\_RCVBUF

- SO\_REUSEADDR
- SO\_SNDBUF
- TCP\_KEEPALIVE
- TCP\_NODELAY

Table 60. SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 3		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	Enable/Disable Field (see request for details), Buffer Data size, or timeout value

The following SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

- IPV6\_JOIN\_GROUP
- IPV6\_LEAVE\_GROUP

 Table 61. SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 4
 Image: Comparison of Com

Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	IPv6 Multicast Address
X'44'	Input	IPv6 Interface Index

The following SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

- IPV6\_MULTICAST\_HOPS
- IPV6\_UNICAST\_HOPS

Table 62. SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 5			
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field	
X'34'	Input	Number of hops	

The following SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

• IP\_MULTICAST\_TTL

Table 63. SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 6		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	Time-to-live value

The following SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

• SO\_LINGER

Table 64. SETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 7		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'34'	Input	Enabling Field
X'38'	Input	Seconds to Linger

Table 65. SHUTDOWN Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		SHUTDOWN trace record ID = TCSH

Table 65. SHUTDOWN Trace Record (continued)		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	Input	How to shut down

Table 66. SOCKET Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		SOCKET trace record ID = TCSK
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return Code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Socket descriptor
X'1A'	Input	Socket Type(length of 6 except when RW)
X'1C'	Input	Protocol (present only when socket type is RW)
X'20'	Input	Addressing Family

Table 67. TAKESOCKET Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		TAKESOCKET trace record ID = TCTS
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address
X'0C'		Return code from IP Services
X'10'		errno from IP Services
X'14'		ECB address or REQAREA address
X'18'	Input	Client domain
X'1C'	Input	Client address space identifier
X'24'	Input	Client task identifier
X'2C'	Input	Socket descriptor assigned by GIVESOCKET

Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'2E'	Input	Socket descriptor for new socket

# Table 68. TERMAPI Trace Record

Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'00'		TERMAPI trace record ID = TCTM
X'04'		Return address of caller
X'08'		TVB address

# **IP Services Asynchronous TAxx Trace Records**

The following trace records are generated upon completion of a call to IP Services for an NCCF SOCKET command asynchronous request.

Trace records are generated for IP Service requests of the following:

- BIND
- CANCEL
- CLOSE
- GIVESOCKET
- LISTEN
- RECV
- SELECT
- SEND
- SENDTO
- SETSOCKOPT
- SHUTDOWN
- SOCKET
- TAKESOCKET

Table 69. Common IP Service Asynchronous Trace Record - Type 1 **Hexadecimal Offset** Trace Record Field X'00' Trace record ID - part one = TA X'02' Trace record ID - part two = BD,CL,CS,GS,LN,RV,SL,SD,SS,ST,SH,SK, or TS X'04' Return address of caller X'08' TVB address X'0C' Return code from IP Services X'10' errno from IP Services X'14' ECB address or REQAREA address

Trace records are generated for IP Service requests of the following:

- ACCEPT
- CONNECT

- GETPEERNAME
- GETSOCKNAME
- RECVFROM

Table 70. Common IP Service Asynchronous Trace Record - Type 2		
Hex Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	Trace record ID - part one = TA	
X'02'	Trace record ID - part two = AC,CN,GP,GN, or RF	
X'04'	Return address of caller	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Return code from IP Services	
X'10'	errno from IP Services	
X'14'	ECB address or REQAREA address	
X'18'	Addressing Family	
X'1A'	Port Number	
X'1C'	Flow Info (IPv6 only)	
X'20'	Scope ID (IPv6 only)	
X'24'	IP address	

Table 71. GETCLIENTID Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	GETCLIENTID Trace record ID = TAGC	
X'04'	Return address of caller	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Return code from IP Services	
X'10'	errno from IP Services	
X'14'	ECB address or REQAREA address	
X'18'	Client domain	
X'1C'	Client address space identifier	
X'20'	Client task identifier	

Table 72. GETHOSTID Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	GETHOSTID trace record ID = TAGI	
X'04'	Return address of caller	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Return code from IP Services	
X'10'	N/A	

Table 72. GETHOSTID Trace Record (continued)	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'14'	ECB address or REQAREA address

Table 73. GETHOSTNAME Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	GETHOSTNAME trace record ID = TAGH	
X'04'	Return address of caller	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Return code from IP Services	
X'10'	<i>errno</i> from IP Services	
X'14'	ECB address or REQAREA address	
X'18'	Host name, up to 24 bytes	

Table 74. GETSOCKOPT Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	GETSOCKOPT Trace record ID = TAGO	
X'04'	Return address of caller	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Return code from IP Services	
X'10'	errno from IP Services	
X'14'	ECB address or REQAREA address	
X'18'	Option value	

The following GETSOCKOPT option value tables map to the Option Value entry (offset X'18') in the GETSOCKOPT trace record.

The following GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

- IP\_MULTICAST\_IF
- IPV6\_MULTICAST\_IF

Table 75. GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 1		
Hexadecimal Offset         Field Type         Trace Record Field		
X'18'	Output	IPv4 interface address or IPv6 interface index number

The following GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

- IP\_MULTICAST\_LOOP
- IPV6\_MULTICAST\_LOOP
- IPV6\_V6ONLY
- SO\_BROADCAST
- SO\_KEEPALIVE

- SO\_OOBINLINE
- SO\_RCVBUF
- SO\_REUSEADDR
- SO\_SNDBUF
- TCP\_NODELAY

Table 76. GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 2		
Hexadecimal Offset         Field Type         Trace Record Field		Trace Record Field
X'18'	Output	Enable/Disable Field (see request for details), Buffer Data size, or timeout value

The following GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

- IPV6\_MULTICAST\_HOPS
- IPV6\_UNICAST\_HOPS

Table 77. GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 3

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Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'18'	Output	Number of hops

The following GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

• IP\_MULTICAST\_TTL

Table 78. GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 4		
Hexadecimal Offset         Field Type         Trace Record Field		Trace Record Field
X'18'	Output	Time-to-live value

The following GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

• SO\_LINGER

Table 79. GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 5		
Hexadecimal Offset         Field Type         Trace Record Field		Trace Record Field
X'18'	Output	Enabling Field
X'1C'	Input	Seconds to Linger

The following GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

• SO\_ERROR

Table 80. GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 6		
Hexadecimal Offset         Field Type         Trace Record Field		
X'18'	Output	Most recent errno for socket

The following GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping is for the following options:

• SO\_TYPE

Table 81. GETSOCKOPT Option Value Mapping 7		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'18'	Output	Socket Type

Table 82. IOCTL Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	Trace record ID = TAIO	
X'04'	Return address of caller	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Return Code from IP Services	
X'10'	<i>errno</i> from IP Services	
X'14'	ECB address or REQAREA address	
X'18'	RETARG	
X'1C'	RETARG Details	

The following IOCTL RETARG tables map to the RETARG Details entry (offset X'1C') in the IOCTL trace record.

The following table shows the RETARG Mapping for FIONREAD:

Table 83. IOCTL RETARG Mapping 1		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'1C'	Output	Number of characters available for read

The following table shows the RETARG Mapping for SIOCGIFADDR, SIOCGIFBRDADDR, and SIOCGIFDSTADDR:

Table 84. IOCTL RETARG Mapping 2		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'1C'	Output	Family
X'1E'	Output	Port
X'20'	Output	IPv4 Address

The following table shows the RETARG mapping for SIOCGIFNAMEINDEX:

Table 85. IOCTL RETARG Mapping 3		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'1C'	Output	Total Active Interfaces
X'20'	Output	Number of entries returned
X'24'	Output	Name Index entry table pointer

The following table shows the RETARG mapping for SIOCGHOMEIF6:

Table 86. IOCTL RETARG Mapping 4		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'1C'	Input	Buffer Length
X'20'	Input	Buffer Pointer
X'24'	Output	Number of Entries Required

The following table shows the RETARG mapping for SIOCTTLSCTL:

Table 87. IOCTL RETARG Mapping 5		
Hexadecimal Offset	Field Type	Trace Record Field
X'1C'		Zeros
X'22'	Input	IOCTL command name (SIOCTTLSCTL padded with trailing blanks)
X'34'	Input	IOCTL version (x'01')
X'35'	Output	TTLSi_Stat_Policy
X'36'	Output	TTLSi_Stat_Conn
X'37'	Output	TTLSi_Sec_Type
X'38'	Output	TTLSi_SSL_Prot

The output trace record field names for this mapping are the field names defined by the EZBZTLSP macro. For more information, see the z/OS Communications Server library.

# NetView IP trace exit record

This trace record is generated when a NetView module is driven as an exit for an IP-related service flow. To obtain this trace, specify OPTION=TCP on the NCCF TRACE command.

Table 88. TCPX Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	TCP exit trace record ID = TCPX	
X'04'	Base register of exit module	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Parameter list address on entry to the exit	
X'10'	Return address of caller	
X'14' -X'1C'	For Service Use Only	

# **Status Monitor internal trace records**

The module CNMTARCA issues trace records whenever any option of the NetView trace is turned on and the VTAM status monitor optional subtask has not been excluded from tracing with the use of the TASK keyword on the TRACE command. Refer to NetView online help for information about the NetView TRACE command.

These records document certain internal flows in status monitor processing. They can be useful in solving status monitor problems.

You can identify these records by a V, or an O, at hexadecimal offset X'0'. These records are 96 bytes long.

# **Operator Command (OC) trace record**

This trace record shows an operator command that has been sent to the status monitor main task from the OST.

Table 89. Operator Command (OC) Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	Trace record ID = OC
X'02'	Operator command

# Activity (VY) trace record

When the status monitor receives information that a resource has gone inactive, it sends an activity response back to the operator station task (OST). Several 96-byte trace records can be required.

Table 90. Activity (VY) Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	Trace record ID = VY
X'02'	Data passed back from CNMTARCA to the OST in response to an activity request by the operator

# MONIT (VMON) trace record

When the status monitor receives information that a resource has gone inactive, it attempts to put the node and all its lower nodes into MONIT state. This trace record is issued when one of the nodes cannot be put into MONIT state.

Table 91. MONIT (VMON) Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	Trace record ID = VMON
X'04'	CNMDRDAT entry of the lower node that cannot be monitored

#### Resource status change processed (CE) trace record

This trace record is produced after CNMTARCA processes an entry off the changed resource list (CRL) chain. This chain contains a list of resources that have changed states.

Table 92. Resource Status Change Processed (CE) Trace Record		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	Trace record ID = CE	
X'04'	CNMDRDAT entry of the resource that was processed	

# Force INACT (FINA) trace record

The Force INACT trace record is issued when a failing resource does not enter the MONIT state. Normally, a failing resource enters the MONIT state, but this might not be the case if an operator forced the resource to an inactive state.

Table 93. Force INACT (FINA) Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	Trace record ID = FINA
X'04'	Resource name

Table 93. Force INACT (FINA) Trace Record (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset Trace Record Field

X'12' Because of FORCE INACT command

# Correlation identifiers between VTAM messages and the status monitor

Correlation identifiers are used to identify each VTAM message processed by the status monitor.

Table 94. Correlation Identifiers		
Hexadecimal Value	VTAM Command Generating the VTAM Message If Applicable	
X'0000'	Unsolicited message	
X'0001'	D NET,APPLS	
X'0002'	D NET,PENDING	
X'0003'	D NET,ID=nodename	
X'0004'	D NET,ID=applname,E	
X'0006'	D NET,ID=linename,E	
X'0007'	V NET,ACT,SCOPE=ONLY,ID=nodename	
X'0014'	Solicited message	
X'1388' to X'176F'	D NET,ID=NODENAME,E	

# **Security Authorization Facility trace record**

The SAF trace record is an audit of calls made to your security authorization facility (SAF) product, such as RACF (Resource Access Control Facility), by the NetView program. You can obtain this trace record by specifying OPTION=SAF on the NetView TRACE command. When OPTION=SAF is used with the SAFA keyword, all calls to SAF cause an entry to be generated. When OPTION=SAF is used with the SAF keyword, only SAF failures (non-zero return codes) cause an entry to be generated.

The SAF trace record is generated if the NetView program is using an SAF product for operator verification, command authorization, or span authority checking.

For more information about the SAF return and reason codes for RACF V2R1, refer to the *External Security Interface (RACROUTE) Macro Reference for MVS.* 

# SAF trace record descriptions

Each SAF trace record is described here. The following list shows the SAF trace records with examples of when they are generated:

- AUTH record
  - During NetView operator logon when an SAF product is used for passwords or password phrases, logon attributes, or both
  - Starting optional (OPT) tasks
  - Starting spans
  - When the NetView RMTCMD command is received
  - Starting autotasks
  - For commands that involve operators, such as ASSIGN, QOS, QRS, LIST, REFRESH, and AUTOTBL
  - For any command when FASTAUTH is not available and GLOBAL=YES is not active for the NETCMDS class

- Each time an attempt to run a command audited by RACF for a specific condition meets that condition
- Signing on to an NetView management console operator
- Issuing ENDTASK of the RMTCMD session for another task
- EXTRACT record
  - During NetView operator logon when an SAF product is used for both passwords or password phrases and logon attributes, such as when OPERSEC=SAFDEF
- FASTAUTH record
  - When command authorization checking is done through an SAF product and GLOBAL=YES is active for the NETCMDS class
- STAT record
  - Issuing the NetView REFRESH command
    - OPSPAN from NETV to SAF
    - CMDAUTH from the TABLE to SAF
- TOKENMAP record
  - Issuing a NetView command from an MVS console
  - When a UTOKEN is decrypted for a FASTAUTH, AUTH or EXTRACT trace record
- TOKENXTR record
  - During NetView operator logon when an SAF product is used for passwords or password phrases, logon attributes, or both
- VERIFY record
  - During NetView operator logon when an SAF product is used for passwords or password phrases, logon attributes, or both
  - When a NetView operator station task (OST) abends or logs off
  - Starting or stopping the DSIUDST task when RMTCMD security is in SAF
  - Signing on to an NetView management console operator
  - Starting or stopping the CNMCSSIR and PPT tasks

# Trace record for SAF REQUEST = AUTH

Table 95. Security Authorization Facility AUTH Trace Record - Type 1		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	SAF AUTH Trace Record ID = "ATH1"	
X'04'	Return address of caller	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"	
X'10'	TIME (first 4 bytes of STCK)	
X'14'	SAF return code	
X'18'	RACF return code	
X'1C'	RACF reason code	
X'20'	User ID	
X'28'	Class name	

Table 95. Security Authorization Facility AUTH Trace Record - Type 1 (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'30'	ACEE address (value of zero is normal)
X'34'	Authority level requested
X'3C'	Return address of callers caller (if available)
X'40'	SAF parameter list pointer

**Note:** Multiple type-3 records might be required if the value is greater than 80 bytes. For the RMTOPS class, the POST record does not contain profile information.

Table 96. Security Authorization Facility AUTH Trace Record - Type 2	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF AUTH Trace Record ID = "ATH2"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	UTOKEN

Table 97. Security Authorization Facility AUTH Trace Record - Type 3	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF AUTH Trace Record ID = "ATH3"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	For PRE, the resource to be checked. For POST, the profile that protects the resource.

# Trace record for SAF REQUEST = EXTRACT

Table 98. Security Authorization Facility EXTRACT Trace Record - Type 1	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF EXTRACT Trace Record ID = "EXT1"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	TIME (first 4 bytes of STCK)
X'14'	SAF return code
X'18'	RACF return code
X'1C'	RACF reason code

Table 98. Security Authorization Facility EXTRACT Trace Record - Type 1 (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'20'	Class name
X'28'	Segment name
X'30'	Return address of caller's caller (if available)
X'34'	SAF parameter list pointer

Note: Multiple type-2 records might be required if the value is greater than 80 bytes.

Table 99. Security Authorization Facility EXTRACT Trace Record - Type 2	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF EXTRACT Trace Record ID = "EXT2"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	Resource for which information is extracted

**Note:** Multiple type-3 records might be required if the value is greater than 80 bytes.

Table 100. Security Authorization Facility EXTRACT Trace Record - Type 3	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF EXTRACT Trace Record ID = "EXT3"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	For PRE, the list of field names whose values are to be extracted
	For POST, this value contains pairs of 4-byte length fields followed by their related data. If the length field is zero, the next field is a subfield length.
	Subfield Data
	IC initial command name
	CTL X'00'=specific, X'40'=general, X'80'=global
	MSGRECVR X'00'=no, X'80'=yes
	DOMAINS domain name
	CONSNAME console name
	NGMFADMN X'00'=no, X'80'=yes

# Trace record for SAF REQUEST = FASTAUTH

Table 101. Security Authorization Facility FASTAUTH Trace Record - Type 1	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF FASTAUTH Trace Record ID = "FST1"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	TIME (first 4 bytes of STCK)
X'14'	SAF return code
X'18'	RACF return code
X'1C'	RACF reason code
X'20'	User ID
X'28'	Class name
X'30'	ACEE address (value of zero is normal)
X'34'	Authority level requested
X'3C'	Authority request type used
X'44'	Return address of callers caller (if available)
X'48'	SAF parameter list pointer

Table 102. Security Authorization Facility FASTAUTH Trace Record - Type 2	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF FASTAUTH Trace Record ID = "FST2"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	UTOKEN

**Note:** Multiple type-3 records might be required if the value is greater than 80 bytes.

Table 103. Security Authorization Facility FASTAUTH Trace Record - Type 3	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF FASTAUTH Trace Record ID = "FST3"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	For PRE only, the resource to be checked

# Trace record for SAF REQUEST = LIST

Table 104. Security Authorization Facility LIST Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF STAT Trace Record ID = "LIST"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	TIME (first 4 bytes of STCK)
X'14'	SAF return code
X'18'	RACF return code
X'1C'	RACF reason code
X'20'	Class name
X'28'	ACEE address (value of zero is normal)
X'2C'	SAF Global flag
X'30'	SAF environment
X'38'	Return address of callers caller (if available)
X'3C'	SAF parameter list pointer

# Trace record for SAF REQUEST = STAT

Table 105. Security Authorization Facility STAT Trace Record	
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF STAT Trace Record ID = "STAT"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	TIME (first 4 bytes of STCK)
X'14'	SAF return code
X'18'	RACF return code
X'1C'	RACF reason code
X'20'	Class name
X'28'	Return address of callers caller (if available)
X'2C'	SAF parameter list pointer

# Trace record for SAF REQUEST = TOKENMAP

Table 106. Security Authorization Facility TOKENMAP Trace Record - Type 1			
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field		
X'00'	SAF TOKENMAP Trace Record ID = "TKM1"		
X'04'	Return address of caller		
X'08'	TVB address		
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"		
X'10'	TIME (first 4 bytes of STCK)		
X'14'	SAF return code		
X'18'	RACF return code		
X'1C'	RACF reason code		
X'20'	Format of UTOKEN (external or internal)		
X'28'	Address of input token		
X'2C'	Address of output token		
X'30'	Return address of callers caller (if available)		
X'34'	SAF parameter list pointer		

Table 107. Security Authorization Facility TOKENMAP Trace Record - Type 2		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	SAF TOKENMAP Trace Record ID = "TKM2"	
X'04'	Return address of caller	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"	
X'10'	UTOKEN	

# Trace record for SAF REQUEST = TOKENXTR

Table 108. Security Authorization Facility TOKENXTR Trace Record - Type 1			
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field		
X'00'	SAF TOKENXTR Trace Record ID = "TKX1"		
X'04'	Return address of caller		
X'08'	TVB address		
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"		
X'10'	TIME (first 4 bytes of STCK)		
X'14'	SAF return code		
X'18'	RACF return code		

Table 108. Security Authorization Facility TOKENXTR Trace Record - Type 1 (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'1C'	RACF reason code
X'20'	ACEE address (value of zero is normal)
X'24'	Return address of callers caller (if available)
X'28'	SAF parameter list pointer

 Table 109. Security Authorization Facility TOKENXTR Trace Record - Type 2

Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	SAF TOKENXTR Trace Record ID = "TKX2"
X'04'	Return address of caller
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"
X'10'	UTOKEN

# Trace record for SAF REQUEST = VERIFY

**Note:** The ACEE address is usually zero.

Table 110. Security Authorization Facility VERIFY Trace Record			
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field		
X'00'	SAF VERIFY Trace Record ID = "VRFY"		
X'04'	Return address of caller		
X'08'	TVB address		
X'0C'	PRE RACROUTE trace record ID = "PRE" POST RACROUTE trace record ID = "POST"		
X'10'	TIME (first 4 bytes of STCK)		
X'14'	SAF return code		
X'18'	RACF return code		
X'1C'	RACF reason code		
X'20'	Environment		
X'28'	User ID		
X'30'	APPL name		
X'38'	Terminal ID		
X'40'	ACEE address (Normal value is zero.)		
X'44'	Password or password phrase check requested		
X'48'	New password or password phrase requested		
X'4C'	Return address of callers caller (if available)		
X'50'	SAF parameter list pointer		

# SNA Topology Manager NetView trace entries

The following description shows the NetView trace entries written for storage requests by the SNA topology manager. These trace entries are written whenever a module in the topology manager requests storage while the NetView trace is active for the task. The trace entries are written for each of the following z/OS storage requests:

- Allocate storage
- Allocate storage for an array
- Reallocate storage
- Free storage

#### Allocate storage request

The following sample trace entry is written for an allocate storage request. The fields of this trace sample are described in Table 111 on page 145.

C6D3C2D4	83E5E7BE	00025080	046D5538	FLBMcVX&;
000001F4	00000000	00000000	00000000	4

Table 111. Allocate Storage Request		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'00'	Record identifier = "FLBM"	
X'04'	Return address to requestor of storage	
X'08'	TVB address	
X'0C'	Address of storage obtained for caller or 0, if the request failed	
X'10'	Length of storage caller requested	
X'14'	Reserved	
X'18'	Reserved	
X'1C'	Reserved	

#### Allocate storage for an array request

The following sample trace entry is written for an allocate storage for an array request. The fields of this trace sample are described in Table 112 on page 145.

C6D3C2C3	83E5E880	00025080	03E50038	FLBCcVY&;.V
00000032	00000010	00000000	00000000	

Table 112.	Allocate	Storage	for (	an Array	Request
------------	----------	---------	-------	----------	---------

Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field
X'00'	Record identifier = "FLBC"
X'04'	Return address to requestor of storage
X'08'	TVB address
X'0C'	Address of storage obtained for caller or 0, if the request failed
X'10'	Number of elements in the array for which storage was requested
X'14'	Length of an element in the array for which storage was requested
X'18'	Reserved

Table 112. Allocate Storage for an Array Request (continued)		
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field	
X'1C'	Reserved	

# Reallocate storage request

The following sample trace entry is written for a reallocate storage request. The fields of this trace sample are described in Table 113 on page 146.

Table 113. Reallocate Storage Request					
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field				
X'00'	Record identifier = "FLBR"				
X'04'	Return address to requestor of storage				
X'08'	TVB address				
X'0C'	Address of a new storage area obtained for caller, or zero if the request failed				
X'10'	Length of the new storage area requested by the caller				
X'14'	Address of an old storage area to be reallocated, or zero if there was no old storage area				
X'18'	Return address to module that obtained the old storage area, or zero if there was no old storage area				
X'1C'	Reserved				

# Free storage request

The following sample trace entry is written for a free storage request. The fields of this trace sample are described in Table 114 on page 146.

C6D3C2C6	83E5EA22	00025080	03E50038	FLBFcV&;.V
83E5E880	00000000	00000000	00000000	cVY

Table 114. Free Storage Request				
Hexadecimal Offset	Trace Record Field			
X'00'	Record identifier = "FLBF"			
X'04'	Return address to module that wanted storage freed			
X'08'	TVB address			
X'0C'	Address of storage to be freed			
X'10'	Return address to the module that obtained the storage area originally or zero if the address of the storage area to be freed was zero			
X'14'	Reserved			
X'18'	Reserved			
X'1C'	Reserved			

# First failure data capture trace

First failure data capture stores problem determination data to help determine the cause of an abend in an HLL command processor or installation exit.

The NetView HLL application programming interface (API) always stores debugging information in the HLL trace area, which wraps continuously. This trace area holds information recorded at key points in HLL API code. This HLL trace area can help you determine what happened before an abend.

The HLL trace area has eight entries, each of which is 6 bytes, for a total 48 bytes. Each trace point is identified by a unique 16-bit ID. The first 12 bits of each trace entry represent the module ID. The next 4 bits are the location ID within the module. By convention, X'O' is the location ID value for the module entry and X'F' is the location ID value for the module exit. The module ID value corresponds to the HLL service routine. See Table 115 on page 148 for module ID values.

The next 4 bytes of each trace entry contain useful diagnostic information captured at a diagnostic point. Use the trace entries that are recorded at entry to and exit from HLL service routines to determine the location of the error. The diagnostic information recorded at entry is the return address of the caller of the service, from register 14 of the caller. The information recorded at exit is the return code from the HLL service routine. The information recorded at other location IDs is only for use by IBM Software Support.

For example, consider the HLL command procedure TEST, which consists of four subroutines: SR01, SR02, SR03, and SR04. The command procedure records a 4-character subroutine name entry in HLBFFDCA at entry to, and exit from, these routines. SRE1 is the value at the entry of the first subroutine (SR01) and SRX1 is the value at the exit of SR01. If the TEST command procedure abends, a panel similar to the panel in Figure 34 on page 147 is displayed at the NetView operator console.

CIMPO1
998E         ABEND/LOGOFF         WHILE         RUNNING         COMMAND         PROCEDURE         TEST         EP=02522BA8         983E         0000         E2D9C5F1         E2D9E7F1         E2D9C5F3         00000000         SRE1SRX1SRE3         983E         0010         00000000         00000000         00000000         983E         0020         00000000         00000000         00000000         983E         0020         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         000000000
999E 0010 8252284A 001F 00000000 0020 82522F4E 002F 00000000 999E 0010 82522954 001F 00000000 0010 82522F4E 0000 00000000
?

Figure 34. Example of HLL API Trace Area Output on Abend

In <u>Figure 34 on page 147</u>, message CNM998E indicates that the abend occurred in the command procedure TEST that has an entry point address 02522BA8. Message CNM983E indicates that the command procedure successfully entered and exited subroutine SR01 and then entered subroutine SR03, but did not exit it. This indicates that the abend occurred in subroutine SR03.

Message CNM999E indicates that the ID of the last HLL service routine entered is X'001'. The final entry in the last CNM999E message is only for use by IBM Software Support. See <u>Table 115 on page 148</u> to correlate the ID (X'001') with the service routine CNMCMD. This is the service routine that the TEST command procedure was running at the time of the abend. The return address from the service routine is 82522F4E. From the return address, you can compute the offset in the user code from which the service was run.

Table 115. Module ID Used by FFDC Trace							
Module ID	HLL Service Routines	Module ID	HLL Service Routines				
001	CNMCMD	015	CNMALTD				
002	CNMSMSG	016	CNMCELL				
003	CNMNAMS	019	CNMC2T				
004	CNMGETD	020	CNMSMU				
005	TIMEP (see note)	021	CNMRGS				
006	WAIT command	022	CNMAUTO				
007	CNMINFC	023	CNMQAPI				
008	CNMINFI	024	CNMPMDB				
009	CNMGETA	026	CNMIPXL				
00A	CNMVARS	051	CNMETIN				
00B	CNMMEMO	052	CNMETRM				
00C	CNMMEMR	053	CNMEWAT				
00D	CNMMEMC	054	CNMEGTP				
00E	CNMSCAN	055	CNMENTR				
00F	CNMCNMI	056	CNMETQU				
010	CNMKEYIO	057	CNMERTR				
011	CNMSCOP	058	CNMESTR				
012	CNMCPYS	059	CNMHREGS				
013	CNMLK	05A	CNMHSMU				
014	CNMPOOL						

Note: HLL service routine TIMEP is for IBM Software Support use only.

# Program-to-Program Interface (PPI) trace facility

You can use the program-to-program interface (PPI) trace facility to diagnose problems in applications that use the PPI by generating trace records that can be interpreted. The records are stored in the PPI trace table or, when using the generalized trace facility (GTF), the records are logged in an external data set.

The PPI trace table and the GTF trace record chain are anchored by the PPI trace anchor block.

# Understanding the PPI Trace Anchor Block and the PPI Trace Table

The PPI trace table resides in the subsystem interface (SSI) address space and is anchored by the PPI trace anchor block. The PPI trace anchor block:

- Resides in the common storage area in MVS
- Contains the following pointers:
  - The first pointer points to the address of the PPI trace table.
  - The second pointer points to the last PPI trace record written to the trace table.
- · Contains information about the status of the PPI trace

The PPI trace table:

- Resides in the SSI address space in MVS
- Contains a 12-byte header followed by the trace entries (shown in Figure 35 on page 149). The header contains:
  - A 4-byte eye-catcher (PITT)
  - A 4-byte pointer to the last PPI trace record written to the trace table
  - A 4-byte field containing the length of the PPI trace table

The PPI trace records follow the 12-byte header. The trace records are variable length and are linked with backward and forward pointers. If a trace record is longer than the space available after the most current record in the trace table, the new entry is written at the beginning of the table, overwriting any records that are already there. Figure 35 on page 149 shows the format of each trace record.

Eye- catcher	Backward Pointer	Forward Pointer	Length of the Trace	Time Stamp TOD Format	Unused	Receiver ID	Unused	Receiver ASID	Receiver ASCB	Receiver TCB	
4 bytes	4 bytes	4 bytes	Record 4 bytes	6 bytes	2 bytes	8 bytes	2 bytes	2 bytes	address 4 bytes	address 4 bytes	

	Sender ID	Unused	Sender ASID	Sender ASCB	Sender TCB	Frame Number	Buffer Length	Buffer
)	8 bytes	2 bytes	2 bytes	4 bytes	address 4 bytes	4 bytes	4 bytes	Data

Figure 35. Data Structure: Program-to-Program Interface Trace Record

# **Understanding the Program-to-Program Interface Trace Record**

A PPI trace record is created for PPI request types 4, 9, 10, 12, 14, 22, and 23. Request types 1, 2, 3, and 24 run in the user address space. As a result, it is not possible for the PPI to trace these request types. To trace these request types, implement your own trace. The request types that are traced are grouped under various eye-catchers, including:

#### INIT

Request type 4 is traced under the INIT eye-catcher. The following fields are written for this trace record:

- The eye-catcher (INIT)
- · The backward and forward pointers
- The length of the trace record
- A time stamp that indicates the time of the request
- The receiver ID, including:
  - Receiver name
  - ASID
  - Address space control block (ASCB) address
  - TCB address

#### DISC

Request type 9 is traced under the DISC eye-catcher. The following fields are written for this trace record:

- The eye-catcher (DISC)
- The backward and forward pointers
- The length of the trace record
- · A time stamp that indicates the time of the request
- The receiver ID, including:

- Receiver name
- ASID
- ASCB address
- TCB address

## ABND

The ABND eye-catcher indicates an abnormal end (abend) of a receiver with respect to the PPI. That is, the receiver disconnected from the PPI without issuing a request type 9 or 10. This can occur for several reasons. For example, this can happen if a user abended, the task ended without issuing a request type 9 or 10, or the SSI ended. The following fields are written for this trace record:

- The eye-catcher (ABND)
- The backward and forward pointers
- The length of the trace record
- A time stamp that indicates the time when the abend occurred
- The receiver ID, including:
  - Receiver name
  - ASID
  - ASCB address
  - TCB address

# DELT

Request type 10 is traced under the DELT eye-catcher. The following fields are written for this trace record:

- The eye-catcher (DELT)
- The backward and forward pointers
- The length of the trace record
- A time stamp that indicates the time the abend occurred
- The receiver ID, including:
  - Receiver name
  - ASID
  - ASCB address
  - TCB address

#### SEND

Request types 12 and 14 are traced under the SEND eye-catcher. The following fields are written for this trace record:

- The eye-catcher (SEND)
- The backward and forward pointers
- The length of the trace record
- A time stamp that indicates the time of the request
- The receiver ID, Including:
  - Receiver name
  - ASID
  - ASCB address
  - TCB address
- Sender ID, including
  - Sender name
- ASID
- ASCB address
- TCB address
- Frame Number
- The length of the buffer that was sent

The amount of buffer data copied from the buffer and sent is determined by the receiver's trace buffer size value.

#### RECV

Request type 22 is traced under the RECV eye-catcher. The following fields are written for this trace record:

- The eye-catcher (RECV)
- The backward and forward pointers
- The length of the trace record
- A time stamp that indicates the time of the request
- The receiver ID, including:
  - Receiver name
  - ASID
  - ASCB address
  - TCB address
- Sender ID, including:
  - Sender name
  - ASID
  - ASCB address
  - TCB address
- Frame Number
- The length of the buffer that was received

The frame number matches the frame number of the SEND trace record created when the buffer is sent. The amount of buffer data copied from the buffer received is determined by the receiver's trace buffer size value.

#### PURG

Request type 23 is traced under the PURG eye-catcher. The following fields are written for this trace record:

- The eye-catcher (PURG)
- The backward and forward pointers
- The length of the trace record
- A time stamp that indicates the time of the request
- The receiver ID, including:
  - Receiver name
  - ASID
  - ASCB address
  - TCB address
- Sender ID, including:
  - Sender name
  - ASID

- ASCB address
- TCB address
- Frame Number
- The length of the buffer that was purged

The frame number matches the frame number of the SEND trace record that is created when the buffer is sent. The amount of buffer data copied from the buffer that is purged is determined by the receiver's trace buffer size value.

#### ERR

This PPI trace record is written only when an error occurs while the PPI is allocating a trace record for a GTF trace or, if the GTF becomes disabled. The following fields are written for this trace record:

- The eye-catcher (ERR)
- The length of the trace record
- · A time stamp that indicates the time of the error
- The frame number

The frame number contains the number of trace records lost.

#### Locating the Program-to-Program Interface (PPI) Trace Table

You can find the trace table by using one of the following methods:

- Search the memory dump for the PITT eye-catcher.
- Use the address supplied by the DISPPI command processor.

To find the trace table:

- 1. Dump the common storage area and the subsystem interface address area.
- 2. Find the pointer to the communication vector table (CVT) in X'10'.
- 3. Find the CVT. Offset X'128' of the CVT contains the CVTJESCT field which points to the JES Control Table (IEFJESCT).
- 4. Find the IEFJESCT field. Offset X'18' in the IEFJESCT field contains the JESSSCT field. JESSSCT points to the head of the subsystem communication vector table (IEFJSCVT) chain.
- 5. In the IEFJSCVT chain, search for the pointer to the NetView subsystem DSISST.
  - a. In offset X'1C' of the IEFJSCVT pointing to the NetView subsystem DSISST, there is a 4 byte eyecatcher, NETV.
  - b. If the eye-catcher in the IEFJSCVT is not NETV, locate the next IEFJSCVT. In offset X'04' of the IEFJSCVT there is a pointer to the next IEFJSCVT.
  - c. If the eye-catcher is NETV, then in offset X'14' of the IEFJSCVT is the pointer to the NetView subsystem DSISST.
- 6. After you find DSISST, locate offset X'F0'. This field is SSTTABPT, the pointer to the PPI trace anchor block.
- 7. In offset X'2C' of the trace anchor block there is a pointer to the PPI trace table. In offset X'30' is a pointer to the most current PPI trace record written to the trace table. The pointer points into the SSI address space.

#### Locating the Oldest Program-to-Program Interface Trace Record

To locate the oldest trace record in the PPI trace table:

- 1. Use the pointer in the PPI trace anchor block or the pointer in the 12 byte header of the PPI trace table to locate the most-current record written.
- 2. Scan backwards through the trace table, using the pointer field in the PPI trace record.

3. Stop when you find a record that does not point to the beginning of the previous trace record or that points to a trace record that has a time stamp that is newer than the trace record at which you are currently looking.

#### **Generalized Trace Facility (GTF) Output Files**

When you start GTF with an external option, the PPI trace records are written to a data set. The data set is defined by the IEFRDER DD statement in the cataloged procedure that starts GTF. If IEFRDER is not defined, the default output data set is SYS1.TRACE. Allocate the output data set before you start GTF. If you create a new data set to be used by GTF, that data set must have a record length of at least 4096 bytes.

When using the Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS) to read the GTF trace records, you can use the CNMS4501 sample supplied with the NetView product to format the PPI trace records. Sample CNMS4501 can be run either as an IPCS GTF filter exit or an IPCS GTF formatter exit. To run CNMS4501 as an IPCS GTF filter exit, go to the IPCS command line and enter the following command:

GTF EXIT(CNMS4501) DSNAME(gtf\_data\_set\_name)

To run CNMS4501 as an IPCS GTF formatter exit, link edit the CNMS4501 sample as IMDUSRDB into the system link library, then go to the IPCS command line and enter the following command:

GTF DSNAME(gtf\_data\_set\_name)

Figure 36 on page 153 is an example of the output from the CNMS4501 installation exit.

EYE	CATCHER: ER NUMBER OF B	R SUFFER	S LOST:	000000	003	TIME	STAMP: 1	1:12:10	0.290249	9
EYE	CATCHER: IN RECEIVER	IIT ID: R	ECVR001	ASID:	001A	TIME ASCB:	STAMP: 00FA1880	14:12:1 TCB:	L0.29024 007B1B	49 E0
EYE	CATCHER: SE RECEIVER SENDER BUFFER LENG BUFFER DATA	ND ID: R ID: R TH: 0	ECVR001 ECVR002	ASID: ASID: FRAME	001A 0019 E NUMBI	TIME ASCB: ASCB: ER: 000	STAMP: 00FA1880 00FB7180 000042	14:12:2 TCB: TCB:	27.8868 007B1B 007B82	79 E0 70
	C4C1E3C 40C2E4C	1 40 6 C6	0C2E4C6	C640604	10 C40	C1E3C1	DATA   BUF	BUFF - F	- DATA	 
EYE	CATCHER: RE RECEIVER SENDER BUFFER LENG	CV ID: R ID: R TH: 0	ECVR001 ECVR002	ASID: ASID: FRAM	001A 0019 E NUMBI	TIME ASCB: ASCB: ER: 000	STAMP: 00FA1880 00FB7180 000042	14:12:2 TCB: TCB:	28.01897 007B1BB 007B827	74 E0 70
	C4C1E3C 40C2E4C	1 40 6 C6	0C2E4C6	C640604	10 C40	C1E3C1	DATA   BUF	BUFF - F	• DATA	 
EYE	CATCHER: PU RECEIVER SENDER BUFFER LENG BUFFER DATA	IRG ID: R ID: R TH: 0	ECVR001 ECVR002	ASID: ASID: FRAME	001A 0019 E NUMBI	TIME ASCB: ASCB: ER: 000	STAMP: 00FA1880 00FB7180 000043	14:12:3 TCB: TCB:	87.88680 007B1B 007B821	91 E0 70
	C4C1E3C 40C2E4C	1 40 6 C6	0C2E4C6	C640604	10 C40	C1E3C1	DATA   BUF	BUFF - F	- DATA	 
EYE	CATCHER: DE RECEIVER	LT ID: R	ECVR001	ASID:	001A	TIME ASCB:	STAMP: 00FA1880	14:12:4 TCB:	46.36369 007B1B	92 E0
EYE	CATCHER: DI RECEIVER	SC ID: R	ECVR002	ASID:	0019	TIME ASCB:	STAMP: 00FB7180	14:12:4 TCB:	17.32470 007B822	90 70
EYE	CATCHER: AB RECEIVER	ND ID: R	ECVR003	ASID:	001B	TIME ASCB:	STAMP: 00FA1990	14:12:4 TCB:	19.36569 007A2BI	99 E0

Figure 36. Example of the Output from the CNMS4501 Installation Exit

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# Chapter 7. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for IP Management

Use <u>Table 116 on page 155</u> to locate examples of problems you might encounter in the sysplex. To use the table, do the following steps:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario using the first two columns.
  - Problem Category
    - Arranged alphabetically
  - Problem Scenario
    - Arranged (first) according to where the symptom shows
    - (Then) arranged alphabetically
- 2. Go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 3. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you are unable to solve your problem by using the examples, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, <u>"Classifying problems," on page 13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

Table 116. Sysplex Problem Scenarios				
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page		
DVIPA management	No DVIPA configuration changes received	"No DVIPA configuration changes received" on page 156		
DVIPA management	No DVIPA statistics recorded	"No distributed DVIPA statistics recorded" on page 157		
DVIPA management	No data is returned from a DVIPA 3270 command or its associated sample	"No data is returned from a DVIPA 3270 command or its associated sample" on page 157		
DVIPA management	A command issued with DOMAIN=ALL from a master NetView program returns incomplete data	"A command issued with DOMAIN=ALL from a sysplex master NetView program returns incomplete data" on page 157		
DVIPA management	Distributed DVIPA Connection Routing data is incomplete in the workspace	"Distributed DVIPA Connection Routing data is incomplete in the workspace" on page 157		
OSA or HiperSockets management	OSA or HiperSockets data is not returned at a NetView management console client.	"OSA or HiperSockets data is not returned" on page 158		
Stack and Interface Management	Data is not returned	"IP interface data is not returned" on page 158		
Telnet management	The Telnet server port active connections count is 0	"The Telnet server port active connections count is 0" on page 158		

Table 116. Sysplex Problem Scenarios (continued)				
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page		
XCF services	No data returned using LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS command	"No data returned using LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS command" on page 158		
XCF services	BNH638I message issued per stack for Discovery Manager Resource	"BNH638I message issued per stack for Discovery Manager Resource" on page 159		
XCF services	BNH587I message is received	BNH587I message is received during NetView initialization" on page 159		
XCF services	PLEXCTL command fails	<u>"PLEXCTL command fails" on page</u> <u>159</u>		
XCF services	START XCFGROUP problems	"START XCFGROUP problems" on page 159		
XCF services	Discovery commands fail	"Discovery commands fail" on page 159		
XCF services	BNH067I message is received; unexpected switch of master NetView program	<u>"BNH067I message is received;</u> unexpected switch of master NetView" on page 159		
XCF services	BNH558E message is received; master NetView program unable to contact enterprise system	"BNH558E message is received; master NetView unable to contact enterprise system" on page 160		

# No DVIPA configuration changes received

The NetView program can receive DVIPA configuration updates from z/OS Communication Server when the TCP/IP profile is changed and when real-time sysplex updates occur.

If you do not receive DVIPA configuration changes from the z/OS Communications Server, do the following steps:

- 1. If profile updates are not being received, check the following configuration statements:
  - Make sure the z/OS Communications Server NETMONITOR SMFSERVICE PROFILE statement is configured in the TCP/IP profile.
  - Make sure CNMSTYLE is configured for automating z/OS Communications Server profile updates using the following statement:

function.autotask.TCPSM.stackname=AUTOTCPS

Make sure that the z/OS Communications Server profile includes the NETMONITOR statement so that profile updates are sent to the NetView program.

2. If real-time sysplex updates are not being received, make sure the z/OS Communications Server NETMONITOR SMFSERVICE DVIPA statement is configured in the TCP/IP profile.

For information about configuring the NetView program to receive and process configuration updates from the z/OS Communications Server, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Additional Components*. For more information about the NETMONITOR TCP/IP profile statement, see the *z/OS Communications Server IP Configuration Reference*.

# No distributed DVIPA statistics recorded

If no distributed DVIPA (DDVIPA) statistics are recorded, make sure that the NetView program is configured to record statistics. Confirm the following:

- The CNMDVIPP and CNMDVIPS datasets are allocated (see the CNMSJ002 sample).
- The NetView startup procedure has the CNMDVIPP and CNMDVIPS DD statements coded (see the CNMSJ009 sample).
- The NetView DVIPA tower and DVIPA.DVTAD subtower are enabled.
- DDVIPA statistics have been started using one of the following methods:
  - Coding the Init.DVIPASTATS=Yes CNMSTYLE statement
  - Issuing the DVIPALOG START command

For information about configuring the NetView program to record DDVIPA statistics, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

## No data is returned from a DVIPA 3270 command or its associated sample

If a particular DVIPA 3270 command (DVIPSTAT, DVIPPLEX, DVIPTARG, DVIPHLTH, DVIPCONN, DVIPDDCR, or VIPAROUT) or its associated sample does not return data, first look for any error messages returned for reasons for the failure. If there are no error messages, or if they do not suggest a resolution, perform the following steps:

1. Make sure that the DVIPA tower and applicable subtower are active.

2. Use the applicable **MVS D TCPIP, tcpip, NETSTAT** command to verify that data is present.

# A command issued with DOMAIN=ALL from a sysplex master NetView program returns incomplete data

If a discovery manager or DVIPA command is issued with DOMAIN=ALL from a sysplex master NetView program, and data is not returned from one or more domains that are not the sysplex master NetView domain, perform these steps:

- 1. Issue a LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS command and make sure that the other systems in the sysplex are active.
- 2. Issue a RMTCMD QUERY LCLAUTOS command from the NetView program for which no data is returned.
- 3. Check the logs on both the master NetView program and the target NetView programs for error messages and timeouts (by default a timeout can be as long as 5 minutes).

# Distributed DVIPA Connection Routing data is incomplete in the workspace

If Distributed DVIPA Connection Routing data is incomplete in the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent (NetView agent) workspace, note these items:

- Identifying a connection as a sysplex distributor is dependent on the DVTAD subtower; therefore, make sure that this tower is active and that sysplex distributor data is present. You can use a DVIPPLEX command to help verify this.
- Some connections might not be identified until after the next data collection interval. Issue a **COLLCTL LISTINFO** command and note the status of the DVIPA Connections and Distributed DVIPAs functions. If possible, wait until after the next interval to see if the problem still exists. If it does, or if it is not possible to wait, recycle both functions. Recycle Distributed DVIPAs before DVIPA Connections, with a few seconds interval between the recycling of the Distributed DVIPAs and the recycling of the DVIPA Connections.

# OSA or HiperSockets data is not returned

If OSA data is not returned after you issue the OSAPORT command or the CNMSOSAP sample or if HiperSockets data is not returned after you issue the HIPERSOC command or the CNMSHIPR sample, check the following items:

- Verify that RODM is started.
- Ensure that the SNMP agent is configured and running.
- For OSA data, ensure that the OSA SNMP subagent is configured and running.
- Ensure that DISCOVERY.SNMP=YES is specified in CNMSTYLE.
- Look for the CNM249E or DSI047E message in the NetView log.
  - If the CNM249E message is present, check the command to make sure that valid parameters and values are specified.
  - If the DSI047E message is present, ensure that the appropriate towers and subtowers are enabled in the CNMSTYLE member. For more information about the towers and subtowers, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.
- Issue the IFSTAT command or run the CNMSIFST sample and check to see if your OSA or HiperSockets interface is displayed.

## IP interface data is not returned

If data is not returned for the IFSTAT command or the CNMSIFST sample, check the following items:

- If you do not receive interface data or stack data:
  - Ensure that the SNMP Agent is started
  - Ensure that DISCOVERY.SNMP=YES is specified in CNMSTYLE.
  - Look for the CNM249E message or the DSI047E message in the NetView log. If the CMM249E message is present, check the command to make sure that valid parameters and values are specified. If the DSI047E message is present, ensure that the appropriate towers and subtowers are enabled in the CNMSTYLE member. For more information about towers and subtowers, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.

# The Telnet server port active connections count is 0

If your Telnet server port active connections count is 0, perform these actions:

- Verify that the port is not quiesced. If the port is quiesced, restart it.
- If the port was previously quiesced and then resumed, verify that the new connections were established. If applicable, establish new connections.
- Issue a z/OS Communications Server DISPLAY TCP, tnproc, TELNET command to see all the connections for the port. If applicable, enable any connections that were not established.

For more information about this **DISPLAY** command, see *z/OS* Communications Server IP System Administrator's Commands.

# No data returned using LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS command

If you do not receive any data when you issue the LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS command, or if the local NetView is not listed as a member of a DSIPLX*nn* group, do the following steps:

- 1. Check the status of the DSIXCFMT task.
- 2. Issue the following command:

START XCFGROUP=DSIPLXnn,MEM=member\_name

- 3. Check the log during NetView initialization for errors relating to the DSIXCFMT task or the START XCFGROUP command.
- 4. Make sure the XCF.RANK CNMSTYLE statement is set to a value other than -1.

# BNH587I message is received during NetView initialization

If you receive the BNH587I message when NetView initializes, do the following steps:

- 1. Check the XCF.RANK settings in the other group members.
- 2. Check the logs for errors relating to the existing master NetView.
- 3. Operator intervention (the PLEXCTL command) can be used to change the master NetView program.

# BNH638I message issued per stack for Discovery Manager Resource

If you have enabled TEMA subtowers SYSPLEX, TELNET, OSA, or HIPERSOCKETS and

- The NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent is not active
- There is a problem writing to the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent data space

You receive the BNH638I message and the corresponding DWO050E message per stack per interval.

**Note:** This is not the case with DVIPA discovery. You receive message BNH638I and the corresponding DWO050E message once per interval.

There is a problem writing to the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent data space.

# **PLEXCTL command fails**

If the PLEXCTL command fails, do the following:

- 1. Review the message help for BNH559E , checking the reason code values.
- 2. Check the XCF.RANK settings in the other group members.
- 3. Check the logs for errors relating to the existing master NetView.

# **START XCFGROUP** problems

If the START XCFGROUP command is hanging during NetView initialization, do the following steps:

- 1. Check the log for error messages about any GETADDRINFO failures.
- 2. Check the TCP/IP configuration.
- 3. Check for any TCP requests to obtain local IP address information, which can take a long time to complete if the TCP configuration is in error.
- 4. Check for any DSIXCFMT issues.

# **Discovery commands fail**

If discovery commands are not flowing to sysplex members after a master NetView changes, use the QRYGLOBL command to check that the master NetView has dynamically defined the required RMTCMD synonyms and aliases for the other sysplex members. The synonyms have the form CNMSTYLE.RMTSYN.domain\$\$P.domain. The aliases have the form CNMSTYLE.RMTALIAS.domainP\$X, where *domain* is the NetView domain name at the non-Master sysplex member. If the variables are not present, check the netlog at the master NetView program for DWO050E error messages for the XCF component and DSIXCFPM module. Also check the netlogs on the remote system for DWO025I and BNH167I error messages.

# **BNH067I** message is received; unexpected switch of master NetView

If you received the BNH067I message, do the following steps:

- 1. Check the XCF.RANK statement for the sysplex members.
- 2. Check the logs on the NetView system of the new master to see if a PLEXCTL command was issued.
- 3. Issue LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS to find the Master.

# BNH558E message is received; master NetView unable to contact enterprise system

In an enterprise environment, the master NetView program attempts to contact the systems defined in ENT.SYSTEMS statements in CNMSTYLE. If there is a connectivity problem, the BNH558E message is issued. There should be related messages in the log pertaining to the underlying TCP/IP and SNA failure. By default, the master NetView program attempts to contact the member periodically, so there might be a number of these messages and any associated messages. (The default check interval is 1 minute; you can configure this interval using the ENT.CONNCHECK.INT CNMSTYLE statement.) When the problem is corrected, RESTYLE ENT can be issued to contact the system immediately.

# **Chapter 8. Diagnostic tools for IP Management**

This chapter provides information about the various tools and commands available to assist the diagnosis and debugging of problems with sysplex and IP management commands and functions.

## CNMTRACE

CNMTRACE provides tracing information for host commands that are related to NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent (NetView agent) functions, for 3270 DVIPA commands, and for some sysplex data processing execs.

To see the DVIPA event (z/OS Communications Server DVIPA SNMP trap, DVIPA TCP/IP profile update, or sysplex monitoring message) that you received and for which the NetView program is to rediscover DVIPA information, enable the CNMTRACE.DVIPEVNT or CNMTRACE.DVIPEVNT.opid DEBUG option.

The following REXX exec can be used to control the CNMTRACE function:

```
/*
rexx
*/
/* This exec starts debug tracing for EMA-related and DVIPA host
commands.
                     */
/* Input is as
follows:
                                                                          */
/* command , option,
opid
                                                                   */
/* The following commands are currently
supported:
/* NACMD, DVIPSTAT, DVIPPLEX, DVIPTARG, DVIPCONN,
DVIPHLTH
/* DVIPDDCR, VIPAROUT, DVIPEVNT, COLLCTL, and
DVIPA.
                                          */
/* The following options are
valid:
                                                           */
/* YES or ON : provides information upon entry and exit of the
exec
/* DEBUG : provides YES-level information plus additional
debugging
                            */
                      information such as data returned from data collector
/*
execs.
           */
/* OFF or NO : turns off
tracing
/* The opid parameter is optional; if omitted, all operator IDs will be traced.
If */
/* provided, only the opid provided will be
traced.
arg input
parse var input cmd ',' debugopt ',' operid
if operid <> '' then
operid = '.'||strip(operid)
'pipe lit /'debugopt'/ | var (common) cnmtrace.'cmd||operid
exit 0
```

# RXTRACE

RXTRACE provides entry/exit and program trace capability for REXX execs and command lists. This support is shipped in most IP management commands, as well as in other base NetView commands. Tracing can be set for a single operator, all operators, or for a series of operators.

Use the RXTRACE command for control; note that by default this function is shipped with a setting of NONE. To use the trace, a user must first choose option 3 on the RXTRACE panel to change the setting. RXTRACE sends its output to the netlog using EZL260I messages.

# Workspace issues

There are log and trace functions available on the workstation for issues related to the workspace. For additional diagnostic commands, see <u>Appendix A</u>, "Diagnostic command summary," on page 529.

# Chapter 9. Diagnosing NetView problems related to the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution

This section provides information that you can use to diagnose and debug problems related to the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution.

# Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution

Use <u>Table 117 on page 163</u> to locate examples of problems when using the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution. To use the table, do these steps:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario in the first column and go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 2. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

Table 117. NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent Problem Scenarios		
Problem Scenario	Page	
Workspace problems	Chapter 30, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent," on page 497	
Event receiver task (EVENTRCV) problems	<u>"Multi-site Workload Lifeline product not</u> receiving EIF updates" on page 163	
Enterprise master processing problems	"Enterprise master processing problems" on page 164	
Problems related to automation	"Problems related to automation" on page 165	

#### Multi-site Workload Lifeline product not receiving EIF updates

If the Multi-site Workload Lifeline product is not receiving EIF updates from the NetView program, follow these steps:

- 1. Verify that the Event/Automation Service (E/AS) event receiver task (EVENTRCV) is running and has completed initialization.
  - The program to program interface (PPI) and E/AS must be active. See the CNMSJ010 sample for an example of the PPI procedure. See the IHSAEVNT sample for an example of the E/AS procedure.
  - On a z/OS operator console, enter the **MODIFY xxx**, **DISPLAY STATUS** command, where *xxx* is the job identifier assigned to E/AS.
  - Review the IHS0143I message. Make sure that the status of the EVENTRCV task is UP and that a NetView alert receiver and a port number are specified.
  - If there are problems with the EVENTRCV task, see Part 8, "Diagnosing Event/Automation Service problems," on page 441.
- 2. Verify that the hardware monitor (NPDA tower) is active.

From the NetView operator command line, enter the **LIST BNJDSERV** command and make sure that the status for the BNJDSERV task is active.

3. Verify that the NetView alert receiver task is active.

From a NetView operator command line, enter the **DISPPI** command. Verify that there is a DWO951I message for the NetView alert receiver and that the status is ACTIVE. The default receiver name in the IHSAECFG sample is NETVALRT. For information on configuring the NetView alert receiver, see the CNMSTYLE member (*Alert Receiver Name* section).

- 4. Verify that the AQNCDS sample class definition statement member is included before any other class definition statements defined for the EVENTRCV task.
  - From a z/OS operator console, enter the **MODIFY xxx**, **SETTINGS TASK=EVENTRCV** command, where *xxx* is the job identifier assigned to E/AS.
  - Review the IHS0185I message and find the value of the AdapterCdsFile keyword. In the file indicated by the IHS0185I message, make sure that the %INCLUDE AQNCDS statement is not commented out. Make sure that the AQNCDS statement is located before any other class definition statements. If not, then other class definition statements might be catching the EIF events and discarding them, or mapping them to alert or resolve NMVTs that differ from those expected by the NetView Active/Active functions.
- 5. Verify that the NetView MSU automation is correct for the NMVT alerts that the EVENTRCV task produces.

Make sure that the applicable automation table statement or statements are present (see the DSITBL01 sample and its included members). Then make sure that no automation table statement coded or included before the statement or statements shown match the MSU and specify (or default to) CONTINUE(N).

- 6. Verify that the autotask defined for the function name coded in the automation table statement or statements is active. The default autotask name is AUTOAEVT, and the function name is ACTTSKEV. For more information, see the function.autotask.ACTTSKEV statement in the CNMSTLIF CNMSTYLE member.
- 7. Verify that the AQN047I message is not present in the Canzlog log.
- 8. Enable the CNMTRACE.ACTVEVNT option to see what information, if any, was sent to the Multi-Site Workload Lifeline product. For more information, see <u>"Diagnostic tools to use with the GDPS Active/</u> Active Continuous Availability solution" on page 165.

#### **Enterprise master processing problems**

You might encounter problems when the enterprise master function used by the NetView program acts as a controller system NetView program in the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution. The NetView program might be unable to become the enterprise master, or it might be unable to connect to all of the systems that need to forward data to it.

If the NetView program is unable to become the enterprise master for Active/Active data, it logs message AQN015E. This problem is typically caused by configuration errors, but can also occur when the NetView program is not in the master role in its XCF group, or when another NetView instance has taken over as enterprise master. These errors occur during NetView initialization or processing of a RESTYLE ENT command.

To verify that the NetView program is in the master role, issue the LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS command, and confirm that the ROLE column in the command output specifies M or EM.

If another NetView program is the enterprise master, BNH907I messages appear in the log.

The AQN015E message is typically caused by configuration errors. If the ACTIVEACTIVE tower and the ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE subtower are not enabled, the DSI047E message appears in the log. Configuration errors can occur when the ACTIVEACTIVE tower and ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE are coded, but the required ENT statements are not valid or are missing.

Conversely, configuration errors can result if the ENT statements used by the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution are coded, but the ACTIVEACTIVE tower and ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE subtower are not enabled. In this situation, the possible configuration errors include the following:

- Missing or invalid ENT.TYPE statement
- Missing or invalid ENT.ACTIVEACTIVE.ROLE statement
- Missing ENT.ALT.CONTROLLER statement
- Missing ENT.SYSTEMS statements

Connectivity problems can generate messages in the log. Common messages related to RMTCMD include the following:

- BNH604
- BNH695
- BNH719
- BNH741

If there are problems communicating with a system specified on an ENT.SYSTEMS statement, BNH558 is also generated. Use troubleshooting procedures for TCP and RMTCMD to resolve these problems, including investigation on the remote system if necessary.

You can use the output of the LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS command to identify the remote systems that are forwarding data to the NetView program. In the case of severe connectivity problems, there might be no systems forwarding data. If the NetView program is configured correctly and cannot detect another enterprise master, the LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS output shows the NetView program as enterprise master.

#### **Problems related to automation**

Some functions for the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution can fail if the automation provided by the NetView program is not enabled.

Affected functions include the following:

- Automatic data collection for the Multi-Site Workload Lifeline product and replication products.
- Forwarding of replication EIF event information to the Multi-Site Workload Lifeline product and the GDPS component.
- Monitoring of production system information.
- Automatic starting of the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring server and NetView agent.
- Enterprise master remote communication between controller and production systems.

If a function related to automation is failing, verify the following:

- The DWO093W message has not been issued.
- The DSITBL01 automation sample is specified in the AUTOCMD list in CNMSTYLE.
- The NetView automation sample statements in the AQNSACTA sample are included in the automation table.
- Cross-domain messages are allowed to flow from the production systems to the controller system.

# Diagnostic tools to use with the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution

You can use the CNMTRACE command to display information about alert automation processing of EIF events that are received by the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution. To enable or disable tracing, issue the following PIPE command:

'PIPE LIT /option/ | VAR (COMMON) CNMTRACE.ACTVEVNT'

where option can be one of the following keywords:

#### DEBUG\_1

Displays information that was sent to the Multi-site Workload Lifeline product from an EIF event. The EIF event was sent from a replication product.

#### DEBUG\_2

Displays information that was sent to the Multi-site Workload Lifeline product and to the GDPS product from an EIF event. The EIF event was sent from a replication product.

OFF

Turns off debug tracing

Part 3. Diagnosing NetView Management Console and GMFHS problems

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

# Chapter 10. NetView Management Console problem worksheet

Use the worksheet in this chapter to collect the information required to determine the cause of failures within the NetView management console topology server and console.

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If more information is required, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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# **General information**

The following information is required for all problems:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Host
  - Component ID:
  - Recommended service update (RSU) level:
- 4. Workstation Service Level:

#### Note:

- a. To determine the service level for NetView management console, see *Environment Information* in the NetView management console online help.
- b. To determine the service level for the topology console, refer to file TDS\client\bin \duimnt01.gen
- c. To determine the service level for the topology server, refer to file TDS\server\bin \duimnt02.gen

# System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. The platform and level you are using:
- 2. The personal computer you are using:
- 3. How much memory is installed on your personal computer?
- 4. How many bytes of free disk space do you have for each drive being used?
- 5. Have you recently changed the system? If so, have you:
  - · Changed or added hardware?
  - Applied software maintenance?
  - Added user written code (plug-ins or Java<sup>™</sup> applications)?
  - Other changes?
- 6. The speed of the computer you are using:

Rename and save available workstation log files for later diagnosis.

# **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

- 1. What are the symptoms of the problem?
- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?

6. If you have more than one workstation, does the problem occur consistently on all workstations?

### **Problem classification**

This section addresses the following problem classifications:

- Processor traps
- Message problems
- Loop problems
- Wait problems
- Incorrect output problems
- Performance problems
- Documentation problems

Look at the problem classification that matches the symptoms associated with your problem.

#### **Processor traps**

For abends or processor exception problems, respond to the following questions or tasks and, if appropriate, record the answers:

- 1. What is the trap code?
- 2. What processes were taking place at the time of the abend or trap?
- 3. For the topology console, what is the Java stack trace for exceptions? Recreate the problem by setting the TCONSOLE\_JAVAOPTS environment variable to -Djava.compiler=NONE.

#### **Message problems**

For message problems, respond to the following questions and, if appropriate, record the answers:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - Error codes:
- 2. Review the message in the NetView management console online help to determine user action.
  - · What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
    - Commands:
    - Other:
  - If the message was unexpected and cannot be corrected by following the actions in the NetView management console online help, collect the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
    - A copy of the appropriate workstation error logs. For the server, these files are in the %BINDIR %/TDS/Server/log directory.
    - The message ID:

- The exact text of the message as it is written in the log:
- A completed NetView management console problem worksheet
- 3. Did you follow the actions in the NetView management console online help? If so, document the following information:
  - What occurred?
  - Is this what was expected?
  - If not, what was expected?
- 4. If the message was unexpected and cannot be corrected by following the actions in the NetView management console online help, collect the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the appropriate workstation error logs.
  - For the server, these files are in the %BINDIR%/TDS/Server/log directory.
  - The message ID:
  - The exact text of the message as it is written in the log:
  - A completed NetView management console problem worksheet.
- 5. Did the message text differ from what was published?

If so, has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

#### Loop problems (hang/lockup)

For loop or wait problems, respond to the following questions and, if appropriate, record the answers:

- 1. What events led up to the loop?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Obtain the following documentation:
  - The scenario leading to the problem.
  - A copy of the appropriate workstation error logs.
- 5. If something hangs, proceed as follows:
  - Topology console

For a topology console hang, obtain a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) thread memory dump.

• Windows

If Windows hangs, press CTRL-Break at a command prompt.

• UNIX

If UNIX hangs, issue kill -3 processid at a command prompt.

Topology server

For a topology server hang, issue the following command:

```
tserver utility -f
```

6. What tasks were involved in the loop?

#### Wait problems

For wait problems, respond to the following questions and, if appropriate, record the answers:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?

- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Collect the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the appropriate workstation error logs
  - A completed NetView management console problem worksheet
- 5. What task was running when the wait occurred?

#### **Incorrect Output problems**

For incorrect output problems, respond to the following questions and, if appropriate, record the answers:

- 1. What data (for example, a message or display) is in error?
- 2. How does the output differ from what is expected?

#### **Performance problems**

For performance problems, respond to the following questions and, if appropriate, record the answers:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. Obtain a copy of the appropriate workstation error logs.

#### **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, respond to the following questions and, if appropriate, record the answers:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual.
- 2. Identify the location (chapter and section name) of the error in the manual.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the NetView program, call IBM Software Support.

For help panel problems, perform the following tasks:

- 1. Identify the location of the panel.
- 2. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 3. If the problem affects the operation or use of the NetView management console, call IBM Software Support.

# Chapter 11. Graphic Monitor Facility Host Subsystem problem worksheet

This chapter contains the worksheet you can use to collect the information required to determine the cause of failures within the Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS).

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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# **General information**

The following information is required for all problems:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Component ID:
- 4. Recommended service update (RSU) level:

# System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. Operating system and RSU level:
- 2. Access method and maintenance level:
- 3. Other products and their maintenance level:

# **GMFHS** information

- 1. Did the GMFHS data model load successfully?
- 2. Have you modified the GMFHS data model? If so, what was added or changed?
- 3. Did you receive a GMFHS message at the system console?

GMFHS messages are in the range between DUI3900-DUI4099 and DUI4200-DUI4499.

### **RODM** applications

- 1. Are you running any other RODM applications?
- 2. Can you remove one or more RODM applications and re-create the problem?

### **RODM** methods

- 1. Are you running any user-written methods with RODM? If so, which ones?
- 2. Can you bypass these and successfully run the function you are attempting?

# **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

1. What are the symptoms of the problem?

- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?
- 6. Have you made any recent changes to the system?
  - Changed or added hardware:
  - Applied software maintenance:
  - Other:

7. Can you recreate the problem with GMFHS tracing enabled?

### **Problem classification**

This section addresses the following problem classifications:

- Abend problems (processor exception/trap/fault)
- Message Problems
- Loop Problems
- Wait Problems
- Incorrect Output Problems
- Performance Problems
- Documentation Problems

Look at the problem classification that matches the symptoms associated with your problem:

#### Abend problems (processor exception/trap/fault)

For abends or processor exception problems, complete the following:

- 1. What is the abend code?
- 2. What processes were taking place at the time of the abend?
- 3. Collect the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - The first unformatted memory dump of the abend
  - A completed GMFHS problem worksheet
  - A copy of the GMFHS job output
  - The GMFHS initialization member (DSIPARM member DUIGINIT)
  - A copy of the RODM log
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
  - The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
  - The customization member (EKGCUST)
  - The GMFHS data model and resource definition files
- 4. Collect the following information from the memory dump:
  - a. What was the program status word (PSW) at the time of the abend?
  - b. In what module did the abend occur?
  - c. What date was the module compiled?
  - d. What is the PTF level of the module pointed to by the abend?
  - e. What is the offset into the module pointed to by the PSW at the time of the abend?
  - f. List the registers at the time of the abend.

#### **Message problems**

For message problems, complete the following:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - Does the message contain any return codes, reason codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Check the message in the online help to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
  - Methods:
  - RODM Load Utility:
  - Other:
- 4. If the message was unexpected and cannot be corrected by following the actions in the online help, collect the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A hardcopy of the network log
  - The message ID:
  - The exact text of the message on the log
  - A completed GMFHS problem worksheet
  - A copy of the GMFHS job output
  - The GMFHS initialization member (DSIPARM member DUIGINIT)
  - A copy of the RODM log
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
  - The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
  - The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 5. Did you follow the actions in the NetView online help? If so:
  - What occurred?
  - Is this what was expected?
  - If not, what was expected?
- 6. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Has local modification been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

#### Loop problems

For loop problems, complete the following:

- 1. What events led up to the loop?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. If this is a method loop (see <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page 35</u>), obtain the following documentation:
  - A document describing the scenario leading to the problem
  - A hardcopy of the system log
  - The addresses of instructions within the loop:
  - A memory dump obtained by using the CPU RESTART function
  - The GMFHS initialization member (DSIPARM member DUIGINIT)

- A copy of the RODM log
- The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
- The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
- The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 5. What are the modules involved in the loop?
- 6. What are the dates that the modules were compiled?
- 7. What are the PTF levels of the modules involved in the loop?

#### Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Collect the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the system console log
  - A copy of the system console memory dump
  - A completed GMFHS problem worksheet
  - A copy of the GMFHS job output
  - The GMFHS initialization member (DSIPARM member DUIGINIT)
  - A copy of any GMFHS trace output
  - A copy of the RODM log
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
  - The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
  - The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 5. What is the name of the module in which the wait occurred?
- 6. What is the date that the module was compiled?
- 7. What is the PTF level of the module involved?
- 8. What is the offset into the module where the wait occurred?

#### Incorrect output problems

For incorrect output problems, complete the following:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What data (for example, a message or panel) is in error?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Collect the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A description of the events leading to the failure
  - A completed GMFHS problem worksheet
  - A copy of the GMFHS job output
  - A copy of any GMFHS trace output
  - The GMFHS initialization member (DSIPARM member DUIGINIT)
  - A copy of the RODM log
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
  - The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)

- The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 5. How does the output differ from what is expected?
- 6. If expected messages do not display, have messages been filtered out:
  - From MVS?
  - Through the automation table?
  - Through installation exits?

#### **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. Collect the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the GMFHS job output
  - The GMFHS initialization member (DSIPARM member DUIGINIT)
  - A copy of the RODM trace
  - The customization member (EKGCUST)
  - A copy of the RODM log containing log record type 8 lock and storage statistics
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
  - The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
  - · Information describing your RODM operating environment
  - Descriptions of any modifications to your system

#### **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual or the number of the online help panel involved.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the NetView program, call IBM Software Support.
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, call IBM Software Support.

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# Chapter 12. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for NetView management console and GMFHS

This section provides problem scenarios and resolutions that you can use to locate examples of problems you might encounter when using the NetView management console.

To use Table 118 on page 179, perform the following steps:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario by using the first two columns.
  - Problem Category Arranged alphabetically
  - Problem Scenario Arranged (first) according to where the symptom shows (then) arranged alphabetically
- 2. Go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 3. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you are unable to solve your problem by using the examples, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, <u>"Classifying problems," on page 13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, <u>"Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

Table 118. NetView management console and GMFHS Problem Scenarios				
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page		
Alerts	Alerts are not listed in the Event Viewer at the NetView management console workstation.	"Alerts are not listed in the Event Viewer at the NetView Management Console Workstation" on page 182		
	Alerts are not listed in the hardware monitor alerts history panel.	"Alerts are not listed in the Hardware Monitor Alerts History panel" on page 182		
	Alerts do not change status.	"Alerts do not change status" on page 182		
Commands	Cannot initiate an IP session when using the NETCONV command.	Cannot initiate an IP Session using NETCONV" on page 184		
	Cannot initiate an LU 6.2 session when using the NETCONV command.	"Cannot initiate an LU 6.2 Session using NETCONV" on page 185		
	Command results are unexpected.	"Command results are unexpected from Network Management Gateways" on page 186		
	Commands failed to run because of common operation services (COS) gateway errors.	"Commands failed to run because of COS Gateway errors" on page 186		
	Commands failed to run because of operator station task (OST) errors.	"Commands failed to run because of OST errors" on page 186		
	Commands failed to run because of program-to-program interface (PPI) errors.	"Commands failed to run because of PPI Gateway errors" on page 187		
	Commands failed to run because of RODM attribute errors.	"Commands failed to run because of RODM Attribute errors" on page 187		

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Table 118. NetView management console and GMFHS Problem Scenarios (continued)				
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page		
	Commands failed to run because of service point errors.	<u>"Commands failed to run because of Service Point</u> errors" on page 187		
	Commands failed to run because of time-out errors.	"Commands failed to run because of Time-out errors" on page 187		
GMFHS	Errors are received during GMFHS configuration initialization.	"Errors are received during GMFHS Configuration initialization" on page 188		
	GMFHS Status solicitation fails.	"GMFHS Status Solicitation fails" on page 189		
Instrumentatio n (z/OS-based only)	Component or connection status is not properly reflected on the topology console.	"Component or Connection Status is not properly reflected on the Topology Console" on page 190		
	Events are not received from z/OS instrumentation when using the NETCONV.	"Events are not received from z/OS Instrumentation" on page 189		
Status	Resource Status is incorrect.	"Resource status is incorrect" on page 190		
	The resource exists but the status is not updated.	" The resource exists but the status is not updated" on page 191		
	Multiple Init_Accept flows were received.	"Multiple Init_Accept Flows received" on page 191		
	Status update performance decreases.	<u>" Status Update performance decreases" on page</u>		
	Status Changes to Resources Are Not Reflected in Views.	<u>" Status changes to resources are not reflected in</u> views" on page 192		
	Alerts Do Not Change Status.	"Alerts do not change status" on page 182		
	GMFHS Status Solicitation Fails.	"GMFHS Status Solicitation fails" on page 189		
Topology Console	Cannot open the topology console on the Tivoli desktop or operating system desktop.	"Unable to connect to the Topology Server from the Topology Console" on page 193		
	Cannot navigate between correlated aggregate object and contained resources.	"Cannot navigate between Correlated Aggregate object and Contained Resources" on page 208		
	Connectivity is not correct.	"View does not show correct connectivity" on page 203		
	Duplicate GMFHS resource.	"There Is a duplicate GMFHS resource on the Topology Console" on page 194		
	Information displayed for correlated aggregate object changes.	"Information displayed for Correlated Aggregate object changes" on page 207		
	Missing resource.	"View does not contain resource" on page 203		
	Missing resource icon.	"Resource icon is missing from view" on page 200		
	Multiple correlated aggregate objects contain the same object.	"Multiple correlated aggregate objects contain the same object" on page 206		

Table 118. NetView management console and GMFHS Problem Scenarios (continued)				
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page		
	Pop-up menu in business tree is not displayed on AIX®.	"Pop-up Menu in the Business Tree is not displayed on AIX platform" on page 208		
	Problems occur with minimized windows.	"Problems occur with minimized Windows" on page 194		
	Property changes are lost.	"Property changes are lost" on page 194		
	Real resource is not shown as a member of a correlated aggregate object.	"Real resource is not shown as a member of a Correlated Aggregate object" on page 206		
	Topology console hangs during sign- on.	"Topology Console hangs during Sign-on" on page 193		
	Topology console hangs when accessing a view.	"Topology Console hangs when accessing a view" on page 194		
	Unable to connect to the topology server from the topology console.	"Unable to connect to the Topology Server from the Topology Console" on page 193		
	Unable to monitor views of your network.	"Unable to monitor views of your network" on page 202		
Topology Server	Incorrect timestamps when the topology server is on Windows.	"Incorrect timestamps if the Topology Server is on the Windows platform" on page 196		
	Topology server does not complete initialization on AIX.	"Topology Server does not complete initialization on AIX" on page 196		
	Topology server windows disappear on AIX.	"Server windows disappear on AIX platform" on page 196		
View	If your problem does not show in this section, see the Topology Console problem category.			
	Expected configuration or more Detail View does not exist.	"Expected configuration or more detail view is missing" on page 198		
	Resource icon is missing from view.	"Resource icon is missing from view" on page 200		
	Tree view list is incorrect.	"Tree View list is incorrect" on page 200		
	View layout is incorrect.	"View Layout is incorrect" on page 201		
	Unable to open view.	"Unable to open view" on page 202		
	Unable to monitor views of your network.	"Unable to monitor views of your network" on page 202		
	View does not show correct connectivity.	"View does not show correct connectivity" on page 203		
	View does not contain resource.	"View does not contain resource" on page 203		
	Multiple correlated aggregate objects contain the same object.	"Multiple correlated aggregate objects contain the same object" on page 206		
	Real resource is not shown as a member of a correlated aggregate object.	"Real resource is not shown as a member of a Correlated Aggregate object" on page 206		

Table 118. NetView management console and GMFHS Problem Scenarios (continued)

Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
	Information displayed for correlated aggregate object changes.	"Information displayed for Correlated Aggregate object changes" on page 207
	Cannot navigate between correlated aggregate object and contained resources.	<u>"Cannot navigate between Correlated Aggregate</u> object and Contained Resources" on page 208

# **Alert and Alert History problems**

The following sections describe problem scenarios and their resolutions for alert and alert history problems. These are some potential problems:

- <u>"Alerts are not listed in the Event Viewer at the NetView Management Console Workstation" on page</u> <u>182</u>
- "Alerts are not listed in the Hardware Monitor Alerts History panel" on page 182
- "Alerts do not change status" on page 182

# Alerts are not listed in the Event Viewer at the NetView Management Console Workstation

If alerts are not listed in the Event Viewer at the NetView management console workstation, perform the following steps:

1. Check the hardware monitor Alerts History panel to determine whether the alerts are logged.

If the alerts are logged, verify that the resource hierarchy correctly maps to an ObjectID in RODM.

- 2. If the alerts correctly map to an ObjectID in RODM:
  - Look to see if alerts might have been lost because of a high volume of alert traffic.

See "Alerts do not change status" on page 182.

- Look at the GMFALERT wrap count in the BNJMBDST DSIPARM member.
- 3. Ensure that the scope checker (DUIFSSCO) and hardware monitor (BNJDSERV) tasks are active.

Check the NetView log for messages related to these tasks.

#### Alerts are not listed in the Hardware Monitor Alerts History panel

Alerts are not listed in hardware monitor Alerts History panel.

- 1. Use the DFILTER (DF) command to display the hardware monitor alert recording filters. Alerts might be filtered from being saved in the standard alert database. The alert filter table probably contains this group of alerts.
- 2. Examine these filters to determine which alerts are being blocked. If necessary, you can use the SRFILTER command to change the alert recording filters.

For information about:	Refer to:
The DFILTER (DF) and SRFILTER commands	NetView online help

#### Alerts do not change status

If the alerts that are displayed do not change status, one of the following conditions might be present:

• The alert does not properly identify the domain containing the alerted resource.

A domain in GMFHS is any valid combination of a service point, transaction program, and element management system. The domain in GMFHS functions as the interface between the NetView program and the network.

- The alert does not properly identify the resource.
- The alert processor module defined for the domain does not properly identify the resource in the alert.

The name of the alert processor module defined for the domain is in the AlertProc attribute of the RODM Non\_SNA\_Domain\_Class.

- Translation tables DUIFEIBM and DUIFEUSR were not loaded into GMFHS correctly, or they did not contain a translation value corresponding to the alert type.
- The time stamp on the alert is earlier than the last reported update for a previous status change.

This situation can happen if the clock on the network management gateway is not synchronized with the clock on the mainframe server. Console message DUI4218E or DUI4225E is generated indicating that a status change has been rejected for a particular resource or RODM object identifier. Additional information relating to this message is also sent to the active GMFHS output logs.

• The GMFHS component that manages status changes (VSTATMGR) cannot deliver the status update, but the alert is available through an alert history request.

This situation is possible because these two processes are asynchronous.

• The system is receiving a high volume of alert traffic that exceeds the maximum number of messages that are valid for a subtask queue.

If a high volume of alert traffic exceeds the valid maximum number of messages on a subtask queue, GMFHS discards the excess messages to keep the queue from growing indefinitely. The discarding of alerts by GMFHS is controlled by several GMFHS initialization parameters described in the resolution steps. You can use these parameters to place limits on the size of the input queue on all GMFHS subtasks.

• If the interprocess communications (IPC) component of GMFHS is unable to read the alerts from the program-to-program interface (PPI) for the NetView program as quickly as the hardware monitor alert automation command processor sends alerts to the PPI, the buffer queue in the PPI might become full.

If the PPI buffer queue is full, the command processor issues message DUI378I and does not attempt to resend the alert, causing the status information in the alert to be lost.

To solve this problem, perform the following steps:

1. Check for message DUI4220E at the operator console.

This message indicates that the element manager cannot resolve the alert type to a status.

- 2. Determine whether there is an internal error or message for the VIEWMGR.
- 3. Ensure that the clock for the network management gateway (NMG) sending the alert is synchronized with the mainframe server clock.
- 4. Verify that your RODM objects are named to correspond with the names in alerts.
- 5. If the domain is non-SNA, verify that you specified the correct alert processor modules for the domain.
- 6. Check for message DUI4253E at the operator console.

This message is generated when GMFHS discards messages because of the volume of traffic on the system. The maximum volume GMFHS can handle is defined by the following initialization parameters:

- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-DBSERVER
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-EVENTMGR
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-IPC
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-IRMGR
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-MAINTASK
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-NETCMD
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-NETCON

- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-RCMGR
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-RTMGR
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-OPERIF
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-VIEWMGR
- LCON-MAX-QUEUE-VSTATMGR

Use the GMFHS TASK command to determine which GMFHS task is causing the problem (the one with the high queue depth). Use the GMFHS LISTINIT command to determine the current maximum queue value for that task. Adjust the corresponding DUIGINIT parameter and recycle GMFHS.

7. Verify that dispatching priorities for the NetView program, GMFHS, and RODM address spaces are defined so that the GMFHS address space has adequate processor cycles.

For information about:	Refer to:
The DomainCharacteristics field	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference
Remote operations services	Service Point Application Router and Remote Operations Service Guide
How GMFHS identifies RODM objects using alerts	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
How GMFHS identifies RODM objects using the alert processor module	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
The GMFHS initialization parameters	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference
Setting dispatching priorities	MVS/ESA Installation and Tuning Guide
The RUNCMD and GMFHS TASK commands	NetView online help

# **Command problems**

The following sections describe problem scenarios and their resolutions for command problems. Potential problems can include the following:

- "Cannot initiate an IP Session using NETCONV" on page 184
- "Cannot initiate an LU 6.2 Session using NETCONV" on page 185
- "Command results are unexpected from Network Management Gateways" on page 186
- "Commands failed to run because of Service Point errors" on page 187
- "Commands failed to run because of RODM Attribute errors" on page 187
- "Commands failed to run because of COS Gateway errors" on page 186
- "Commands failed to run because of OST errors" on page 186
- "Commands failed to run because of PPI Gateway errors" on page 187
- "Commands failed to run because of Time-out errors" on page 187

#### **Cannot initiate an IP Session using NETCONV**

If you are unable to initiate an IP session with the NetView management console server workstation using the NETCONV command, do the following:

- 1. Use NetView online help to determine the meaning of messages received after you issued the NETCONV command. Follow the corrective action listed.
- 2. Verify that the *ipid* address or TCP host name entered on the NETCONV command or on the TAMEL statement in the CNMSTYLE member is that of an attached server workstation.

- 3. If you specified the STARTCON keyword on the NETCONV command, verify that the *ip\_sysdef* is properly defined in the CNMSTYLE member.
- 4. Verify that the *portnum* on the PORT keyword entered in the NETCONV command is accurate.
- 5. Verify that all necessary tasks are active.
- 6. Verify that all physical and logical connections are established.
- 7. Verify that NetView management console communication server (for the workstation) is operational.
- 8. Verify that there is no problem with the IP connection between the workstation and the mainframe. To verify, issue the PING command to the mainframe IP address or host name.
- 9. On the mainframe, verify these items:
  - The DSIPARM member DUIFPMEM has the statement USETCPIP=YES
  - In the CNMSTYLE member, the TAMEL.TCPANAME and GHB.TCPANAME definitions are set to the MVS job name or identifier of the TCP/IP job
  - The DSIPARM member DUIIGHB has TCPANAME= set to the MVS job name or to the identifier of the TCP/IP job
- 10. Verify that the DSIPARM member DUIFPMEM statement PORT= matches the port number on the tserver\_390 statement in /etc/services on the workstation. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console* for more information.
- 11. Verify that the port number coded in DUIFPMEM is *not* within the range of ports described by the INADDRANYPORT and INADDRANYCOUNT parameters in the BPXPRMxx member of SYS1.PARMLIB.

The typical symptom (when the port number coded in DUIFPMEM is within that range) is a bind failure with error=48 for the CNMTAMEL in the network log.

For information about:	Refer to:
The NETCONV and START commands	NetView online help
Configuring TCP/IP	Refer to the appropriate TCP/IP manual

#### Cannot initiate an LU 6.2 Session using NETCONV

If you are unable to initiate an LU 6.2 session with the server workstation using the NETCONV command, perform the following steps:

- 1. Use NetView online help to determine the meaning of messages received after you issued the NETCONV command. Follow the corrective action listed.
- 2. Verify that the *luname* entered in the NETCONV command is that of an attached server workstation.

To create dynamic logical units, specify DYNLU=YES in the start options member for this mainframe server or on the START command for VTAM.

- 3. If you specified the STARTCON keyword on the NETCONV command, verify that the *lu\_sysdef* is properly defined in the CNMSTYLE member.
- 4. Verify that all necessary tasks are active.
- 5. Verify that all physical and logical connections are established.
- 6. Ensure that the connection to the mainframe server can support type 2.1.
- 7. Verify that the workstation topology communication server is operational.
- 8. Verify that there is no problem with the SNA Communications Server or SNA services configuration and that an LU 6.2 session can be established with the mainframe server.
- 9. Verify that the logmode table in VTAM was updated or replaced to include support for LU 6.2 sessions.

If you replace the logmode table, replace it on the mainframe server that owns the physical unit. The mainframe server that owns the physical unit is not necessarily the mainframe server issuing the

NETCONV command. If you updated the logmode table, ensure that VTAM has been restarted to include the changes that were made.

10. If you are using an NCP to establish an LU 6.2 session, verify that you have a sufficient number of independent logical units defined in the logical unit pool.

To define the number of independent logical units, use the NUMILU keyword on the LUDRPOOL macro.

To create an LU 6.2 session, you might need to change the VTAM and NCP definitions. Verify that these changes were made correctly.

#### 11. See "INCORROUT" on page 15.

For information about:	Refer to:
Updating the logmode table	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Additional Components
The NETCONV and START commands	NetView online help

#### **Command results are unexpected from Network Management Gateways**

If you issue a command or if a command is sent that is not effective, perform the following steps:

- 1. Verify the NMG and domain definitions for the service point.
- 2. Verify that the NMG and the domain are active by issuing the following GMFHS commands:
  - SHOW NMG
  - SHOW DOMAIN
- 3. Verify definitions for the command profile editor.
- 4. If the domain uses presentation protocol DOMP020, verify that the command text is written.
  - The command text can be written on the real resource object or the domain object.
- 5. Ensure that the transport protocol is consistent with presentation and session protocols.
- 6. Verify the scope and span of the resource.

For information about:	Refer to:
The SHOW NMG and SHOW DOMAIN commands	NetView online help

#### Commands failed to run because of COS Gateway errors

You receive a message indicating that there are common operation service (COS) errors.

- 1. Verify that the COS gateway autotask is active and DUIFCSGW is appropriately initialized on each NetView the command passes through.
- 2. Verify that the RUNCMD processor DSIGDS task is active on each mainframe server that has an NMG that the command goes through.
- 3. Verify that the COS gateway has not received errors from the DSIGDS task and that the DSIGDS task can correspond with the service point application on the NMG.
- 4. Verify that the PU and LU are active on the destination NetView where the service point application resides.

#### Commands failed to run because of OST errors

If you receive a message indicating that there are operator station task (OST) errors, perform the following steps:

1. Verify that the operator is logged on to the NetView program.
2. Verify that the NetView operator console is active and available.

### Commands failed to run because of PPI Gateway errors

If you receive a message indicating that there are NetView program-to-program interface (PPI) errors, perform the following steps:

- 1. Verify that the PPI is active and available.
- 2. Verify that the address space in which the PPI gateway runs is active.
- 3. Ensure that the PPI gateway is activated as a PPI receiver with the name of the NMG\_Class in RODM.

4. Use the GMFHS STATUS command to ensure that the PPI gateway is activated.

For information about:	Refer to:
The GMFHS STATUS command	NetView online help

### **Commands failed to run because of RODM Attribute errors**

If you receive a message indicating that there are RODM attribute errors, perform the following steps:

- 1. Verify that RODM is started and the definition files loaded into RODM without errors.
- 2. Verify that GMFHS started without configuration errors.

If there are configuration errors, message DUI4004E is displayed at the operator console. Additional information describing these errors is sent to the active GMFHS output logs.

3. Verify that the NMG and domain are correctly initialized for the command that was issued.

See the help panel for the message you received.

### **Commands failed to run because of Service Point errors**

If you receive an error message because of a service point error, perform the following steps:

- 1. Verify that:
  - The service point application is active.
  - The service point has the same name specified under the TransactionProgram attribute of the object of the Non\_SNA\_Domain\_Class in RODM.
- 2. Determine that a session is established for the network management gateway (NMG) and domain where that service point application resides.

# Commands failed to run because of Time-out errors

If you receive a message that commands have timed out and are not being issued, perform the following steps:

- 1. Verify that the time-out value specified in SERVER.PROPERTIES at the workstation is correct.
- 2. Verify that the CommandTimeoutInterval in RODM for the domain which the command was issued to, is correct. If the CommandTimeoutInterval is not specified, the default is sent to the COS gateway (if the COS gateway is the transport protocol) and used internally in the network command manager.
- 3. Verify that the service point application time-out value is correct (if it exists).

For information about:	Refer to:
Timeout values specified in SERVER.PROPERTIES	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console

# Commands failed with IHS2069W message, Command Exit not installed

If you right click a command in the context menu on the NetView management console console and the NetView management console console log window shows that the command fails with a message similar to the following:

```
IHS2069W: An error has occurred while processing a command request.
The command exit was not installed.
Command: NetView390 Command Line...
Resource: None
Exit RC: X'8001'
Exit Parms: command name=NetView390 Command Line...;
command_string=list_khbude;
exit_name=IHSXTHCE;
exit_executable_name=;
exit_timeout=60;
wait_for_cmd_response=0;
want_corr_of_cmd_rsps=0;
correlation_id=0 1 14;
client_handle=X'050018';
client_ip_addr=X'FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;;
server_ip_addr=X'2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A2A;
signon_username=khbude;
op_id=KHBUDE
user_data_length=0;
user_ctrl_data_length=0;
IBM_menu_id=X'12';
extended_reason_code=X'00';
nv390_hostname=mvs1.ulm.tc;
nv390_ip_addr=10.62.40.247;
IBM_data_length=0
```

Perform the following steps:

- Verify that the NetView management console server was installed correctly and that the NetView management console server is running.
- The problem might be that the NetView management console server is running on a workstation that has multiple IP addresses. This can be because of Network Address Translation (NAT) or that you have multiple network adapter cards installed on the NetView management console server workstation.
  - When the NetView management console server is started, verify that the IP address is correct for this workstation. You can do this by checking the first line in the command prompt window for the NetView management console topology communications server. The first line contains the IP address that the NetView management console server associates with the workstation.
  - Check if there is another IP address associated with this workstation. If there is another IP address, use the NetView management console server command **tserver config -f x.x.x.x** to notify the NetView management console server of this alternate IP address. After executing this command, recycle your NetView management console server. This enables the NetView management console server to route the commands within the same NetView management console server workstation.

# **GMFHS** problems

The following sections describe problem scenarios and their resolutions for command problems. Potential problems can include the following:

- "Errors are received during GMFHS Configuration initialization" on page 188
- "GMFHS Status Solicitation fails" on page 189

# Errors are received during GMFHS Configuration initialization

Errors received during GMFHS configuration initialization might be an indication that you have unusable RODM attributes defined for GMFHS. Error messages and additional error information are logged to one or more GMFHS output logs, depending on which logs have been enabled. The GMFHS internal trace log is the default GMFHS output log.

Misconceptions about which RODM attribute values are being loaded for GMFHS can occur if attributes are defined at both the class level and object level.

If the attributes are defined at the class level, the values are used in GMFHS only if no object is defined for that specific attribute. For example, the definitions shown in Figure 37 on page 189 are coded correctly.

Class level definition:

OP 'NMG\_Class'..'TransportProtocolName' HAS\_VALUE 'COS'

Object level definition:

OP 'NMG\_Class'.'NMG\_INST'.'TransportProtocolName' HAS\_VALUE 'COS'

Figure 37. Examples for Correctly Defining RODM Attributes

Verify that RODM attributes are defined correctly.

For information about:	Refer to:
Coding attribute options	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference

### **GMFHS Status Solicitation fails**

If you receive message DUI4023E, which indicates a status solicitation failure for a particular domain, the reason can be one of the following:

- The network management gateway (NMG) is not accessible.
- The domain capabilities, as defined in the RODM object representing the domain, do not match with the real domain capabilities.

For example, the object is coded as having a session protocol of PASSTHRU and the real domain supports protocol DOMS010.

• The RODM CommandTimeoutInterval field for the domain has a value that is too small to enable the status solicitation response to be received before timing out.

To solve this problem, perform the following steps:

1. Verify that the NMG managing the domain is active and capable of receiving GMFHS commands.

Even though a session might have been established with the domain (in the case of a DOMS010 session protocol), the domain might not have become inactive before the status solicitation was completed.

- 2. Verify that the RODM definition for the domain entity correctly matches the actual domain.
- 3. If the preceding steps have been verified and the problem persists, increase the value of the CommandTimeoutInterval field.

# Instrumentation (z/OS-based only) problems

The following sections describe problem scenarios and their resolutions for command problems. Potential problems can include the following:

- "Events are not received from z/OS Instrumentation" on page 189
- "Component or Connection Status is not properly reflected on the Topology Console" on page 190

# Events are not received from z/OS Instrumentation

The topology server does not receive events from instrumentation forwarded through the NETCONV connection for the Topology Display Subsystem view. This can happen when the NETCONV connection is not active or the Event/Automation Service is not configured.

To resolve this problem:

1. Verify that the NETCONV connection is active. Enter the following command at the NetView command prompt:

NETCONV ACTION=LIST, OPID=ALL

Refer to the NetView online help for more information.

- 2. Verify that the correct automation table is active. Automation table DSIAMIAT must include member DSIAMIN and member CNMSTDAT.
- 3. Verify the %INCLUDE DSIAMIN statement that is acting as the focal point.

To include the DSIAMIN member, uncomment the %INCLUDE DSIAMIN statement.

### Component or Connection Status is not properly reflected on the Topology Console

The topology console does not properly reflect the component or connection status in the Topology Display Subsystem view. This can occur if:

- The event connection between NetView and the topology server is not active.
- The APM\_THRESHOLD event was not issued.
- The APM\_THRESHOLD event did not match the business system definition.

To resolve this problem:

- 1. Look in the netlog for message BNH352I (component monitor) or BNH353I (connection monitor) that contains monitor name, subsource, origin, and suborigin values for the appropriate component instance.
- 2. If the message is in the netlog, verify that the server is receiving the APM\_THRESHOLD event. To do this, see the ihsmessage.log for one of the following:
  - The server is not receiving the APM\_THRESHOLD event.
  - The server is receiving the APM\_THRESHOLD event.
  - Either Message BNH352I or BNH353I is not in the netlog.

# **Status problems**

The following sections describe problem scenarios and their resolutions for status problems:

- "Resource status is incorrect" on page 190
- "The resource exists but the status is not updated" on page 191
- "Multiple Init\_Accept Flows received" on page 191
- "Status Update performance decreases" on page 192
- "Status changes to resources are not reflected in views" on page 192
- "Alerts do not change status" on page 182
- "GMFHS Status Solicitation fails" on page 189

# **Resource status is incorrect**

If the status is incorrect, perform one of more of the following steps:

- 1. Where is the status coming from?
  - a. Verify that the resource is not a generic null link or generic null node.

These resources always have a status of unknown in a view.

- b. Determine the origin of the status.
  - If the status comes from alerts, ensure that the hardware monitor is active.
  - If a GMFHS-managed real resource has an incorrect status, verify that the hardware monitor is active on the focal point.

The hardware monitor must be active on every distributed system that supports service points used to collect status for GMFHS-managed real resources.

- If the status comes from commands, perform one or more of the following steps:
  - 1) Check the command response window to determine that command responses were received.
  - 2) Ensure that the domain definitions for the service point are coded to accept DisplayAbnormalStatus or DisplayStatus.
  - 3) Check the RODM definitions file.
    - Verify that you coded the initial status for the requested resources.
    - Verify that the resource hierarchy of the alert received matches the RODM definitions.
- 2. Verify that applications that change fields used by GMFHS to determine status and parent relationships are modified at the field level.

If these fields are modified at the subfield level, status changes or parent ownerships changes are not known to GMFHS.

- 3. Verify that the following are active:
  - Graphics task (CNMTAMEL)
  - GMFHS
  - RODM
- 4. Verify that a short-of-storage condition has not occurred at any of the central or distributed mainframe servers involved for this resource.
- 5. Look at the NetView management console status area to verify that there was no communication failure between the NetView program and the NetView management console server.
- 6. See "INCORROUT" on page 15 for information about classifying this problem.

For information about:	Refer to:
The fields used by GMFHS	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

### The resource exists but the status is not updated

If a resource is displayed in a view, but its status is not updated, perform one of more of the following steps:

1. Does this resource get its status from alerts?

If so, verify that the hardware monitor is active.

- 2. Check the NetView management console status area and verify that there was no communication failure between the NetView program and the NetView management console server.
- 3. If a message is received that indicates GMFHS has discarded internal message buffers, it is possible that the affected task queue is too small for the number of resources that must be processed.
- 4. Is the aggregation suspended?
- 5. See "INCORROUT" on page 15 for information about classifying this problem.

For information about:	Refer to:
Adjusting subtask queue sizes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference

### Multiple Init\_Accept Flows received

It is possible for multiple Init\_Alert flows to be queued at an NMG for a particular domain. This can happen if the session protocol is DOMS010 and the domain has not received a focal point alert authorization command from the mainframe server NetView program.

Alerts cannot flow to the NetView program (and through to GMFHS) until the domain receives this authorization, but GMFHS continues (based on a timer) to attempt to establish a session with any domain under the NMG. The alerts generated as a result of these requests stack up and flow to the mainframe server when the domain receives the focal point alert authorization.

Although GMFHS ignores an Init\_Alert flow for a particular domain if it is attempting to establish a session with that domain, it is possible that Init\_Alert flows are still arriving after the session is established. This results in repeated attempts to establish a session, until there are no more Init\_Alert flows to process.

This is not an error, but you can avoid the situation by following these steps:

- 1. Initialize the NMG.
- 2. *Before* you start GMFHS, issue a NetView FOCALPT authorization command for all domains that have a DOMS010 session protocol.

For information about:	Refer to:
The DOMS010 session protocol	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
The FOCALPT command	NetView online help

### **Status Update performance decreases**

If the status is not being updated often enough with GMFHS-managed resources, the LCON-STATUS-DELAY-TIME and the LCON-STATUS-DELAY-MAX initialization parameters are set too low or too high.

Use the LCON-STATUS-DELAY-TIME initialization parameter to control how often status updates are sent to servers, and use the LCON-STATUS-DELAY-MAX initialization parameter to control the number of status intervals a status update can be delayed for a resource whose status is changing multiple times.

These parameters are specified in DSIPARM member DUIGINIT.

To solve this problem, perform the following steps:

1. If the status of resources is changing frequently, reduce the value of the LCON-STATUS-DELAY-MAX parameter. This enables updates to occur more often.

**Note:** Recycle GMFHS for the change to take effect.

2. Monitor system performance and adjust these values as needed. This reduces the amount of time the status updates are delayed.

For information about:	Refer to:
GMFHS initialization parameters	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference

# Status changes to resources are not reflected in views

If you activate a resource using the right-click context menu, the console's log window shows that the resource is now active; however, the object representing that resource in the view from which it was selected does not show the status change.

This error can occur if the time in the command response received by GMFHS is earlier than the time kept by the mainframe server on which GMFHS is running.

GMFHS initializes the DisplayStatus of the objects in RODM that represent resources using the mainframe server time. If an alert or command response is received with an earlier time, the attempt to change the DisplayStatus of the object to reflect the status reported in the command response or alert is rejected.

To solve this problem, ensure that the workstation clock corresponds to the focal point mainframe server clock, not including the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) offset.

For information about:	Refer to:
Setting the GMTOFFSET statement in DUIGINIT.	IBM Tivoli NetView for

z/OS Administration Reference

# **Topology Console problems**

The following sections describe problem scenarios and their resolutions for command problems. Potential problems can include the following:

- "Unable to connect to the Topology Server from the Topology Console" on page 193
- "Topology Console hangs during Sign-on" on page 193
- "Topology Console hangs when accessing a view" on page 194
- "There Is a duplicate GMFHS resource on the Topology Console" on page 194
- "Problems occur with minimized Windows" on page 194
- "Property changes are lost" on page 194

# Unable to connect to the Topology Server from the Topology Console

The following message is received:

IHS1000W: Unable to connect to the server at host hostname

This message indicates one of the following problems:

- · Incorrect host name
- No named server
- Named server is down
- IP socket port numbers for TCP/IP used by the topology server conflict with values specified in *hostname*.

To resolve this problem:

- 1. Ensure that you entered the correct host name and port number for the topology server to which you are connecting.
- 2. Ensure that you can ping the topology server by host name.
- 3. Verify that the topology server started successfully.

Look in the ihsmessage.log file on the topology server for the following message:

The topology server version.release.point\_release.fixlevel is initialized.

- 4. Verify the server port used for topology console communication. Look in the services file in one of the following directories:
  - Windows: %windir%\system32\drivers\etc
  - UNIX: /etc

If the port number for topology console communication has been changed from the default setting, 4000, you must specify the port number on the NetView management console Sign On window each time you sign on. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console* for more information.

# **Topology Console hangs during Sign-on**

The topology console hangs when you attempt to sign on. This can happen when downloading files that are greater than the maximum packets size of the token ring adapter. To resolve the problem change the file packet size to 4096K.

# Topology Console hangs when accessing a view

The console hangs when you attempt to open a view. This can happen if animated .gif files are used. Verify that animated .gif files were not added to the ../client/icons directory. The topology console does not support the use of animated .gif icons.

# There Is a duplicate GMFHS resource on the Topology Console

A duplicate Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS) resource named CNM01 is shown on the topology console. If the topology server is connected to NetView through a NETCONV connection, the Topology Display Subsystem view of the Systems Management Business System contains a resource representing GMFHS.

If you did not perform the following steps, an additional GMFHS resource is shown:

- 1. Code a NetView domain name in the DUIGINIT initialization file.
- 2. Select the GMFHS resource.

### 3. Select Start GMFHS.

This occurs because GMFHS does not know the NetView domain name, so a default value of CNM01 is used. Therefore, this resource has a different name from the original GMFHS resource.

To resolve this problem:

- 1. Stop GMFHS on the MVS console and then restart it using the appropriate value for the **DOMAIN=** keyword.
- 2. Modify the NetView Application Management interface initialization member DSIAMII to include the appropriate NetView domain name. This is the value used by the NetView CLIST CNMETDTK. CNMETDTK is invoked when GMFHS is started by the Start GMFHS menu option, for example:

INIT=CNMETDIN(GPARM,DOMAIN=domain\_name)

where *domain\_name* is the NetView domain name.

3. To remove the extra GMFHS resource from the Topology Display Subsystem view, right-click the **CNM01** version of GMFHS and RODM, and select **Delete From All Views**.

### **Problems occur with minimized Windows**

The following problems occur when minimizing windows:

- Minimized windows are not restored when you click the window title in the Windows menu.
- Space is reserved for the windows when they are tiled or cascaded, but the minimized windows are not restored to full size. This creates spaces in tiling or cascading.
- Minimizing the topology console window can make the system hang if something occurs that causes a message to display.

These problems occur because of problems with the Java environment. Avoid minimizing the topology console window for extended periods of time. Secondary windows that are minimized can be restored by using the operating system mechanism for doing so. For example, in Windows, use the task bar.

### **Property changes are lost**

If you close the topology console when Properties windows are open, property changes are lost. This is a topology console limitation. Close all Properties windows before closing the topology console.

# **Topology Server problems**

The following sections describe problem scenarios and their resolutions for command problems. Potential problems can include the following:

• "Server does not start and setup\_env.sh is not found" on page 195

- "Setup\_sh.cmd is found but BINDIR is not set" on page 195
- "Topology Server starts but then closes (Windows) " on page 195
- "Topology Server does not complete initialization on AIX" on page 196
- "Server windows disappear on AIX platform" on page 196
- "Incorrect timestamps if the Topology Server is on the Windows platform" on page 196

### Server does not start and setup\_env.sh is not found

If the setup\_env.sh file is not found, you see the following message and no updates are placed into the ihsmessage.log:

rc(5902) setup\_env\_sh not found

To resolve this problem, perform the following steps:

- 1. Copy the setup\_sh files from the \bin or /bin directory to the correct location for Windows, Linux, or AIX:
  - Windows: %WINDIR%\system32\drivers\etc\Tivoli
  - Linux or AIX: /etc/Tivoli
- 2. Edit the file to ensure that the correct information is in place for the BINDIR environment variable.

\$BINDIR\TDS\server\bin

3. If steps 1 and 2 do not resolve the problem, reinstall the server.

# Setup\_sh.cmd is found but BINDIR is not set

If the setup\_sh file is found but the BINDIR is not set, the following conditions occur:

• The following messages are issued:

Tivoli environment variables configured.

The system cannot find the path specified.

- Neither of the server DOS, AIX, or Linux command prompt boxes is displayed
- · No updates are placed into ihsmessage.log

To resolve this problem, make sure that the path is correct in the BINDIR variable

### **Topology Server starts but then closes (Windows)**

If the "Act as part of the operating system" user rights are not set correctly, the following conditions occur:

- The Communications Server starts.
- The topology server starts and then closes.
- The following message is placed in the ihsmessage.log file:

<code>IHS2133I:</code> The server must be run under a user ID that has 'Act as part of the operating system' user right. The server is ending.

To resolve this problem, set the user rights correctly.

### **Topology Server starts but then closes (all platforms)**

If the IHSX topology server process starts and then ends almost immediately, and no messages in the ihsmessage.log file identify a problem, then the cause might be because of corrupted NetView management console server databases. See the section about corrupted topology server databases in the

*IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console* for information about recovering from this situation. If the problem persists, contact IBM Software Support.

### **Topology Server does not complete initialization on AIX**

The following message is displayed in the server window, but the server does not start:

IHS2105I: Topology Server Starting

This can happen if interprocess communications (IPC) resources have not been cleaned up.

To resolve this problem:

1. Stop the server processes.

Enter the following in a command prompt in the \$BINDIR\TDS\server\bin directory:

tserver stop

2. Clean up any remaining IPC resources.

Enter the following sequence of commands:

tserver stop -f tserver stop -f

3. Start the server.

Enter the following:

tserver start

4. If the server still fails to complete initialization, stop the server processes.

Enter the following:

tserver stop

5. Restart your workstation.

### Server windows disappear on AIX platform

The server windows disappear right after starting the topology server. This can happen if you have an incorrect level of the C runtime environment.

# Incorrect timestamps if the Topology Server is on the Windows platform

If you are using Windows, and are in a timezone other than Eastern Standard Time (US), and the timestamps that originate from RODM (such as the status timestamp) are incorrect, set the TZ environment variable. This ensures that the timestamps are converted to the topology server's timezone. This overrides the timezone to which Windows system is set.

To set the TZ environment variable, define the TZ environment variable:

- Select System from the control panel on the topology server workstation
- Select the Environment tab

The syntax of the time zone parameter is as follows:

SET TZ

► SET TZ — = — xxxyyzzz →

Where:

ХХХ

Is any three-letter time zone acronym (for example, EST for Eastern Standard Time, CST for Central Standard Time, or PST for Pacific Standard Time).

уу

Is a one- or two-digit number that is the difference in hours between Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and the local time. If the local time is west of GMT, this number is unsigned. For example, the following statement sets the time zone variable, TZ, for central standard time (CST), which is 6 hours west of GMT.

### Example for setting TZ to central standard time:

SET TZ=CST6

If the local time is east of GMT, this number has a preceding minus (-) sign. For example, the following statement sets the time zone variable, TZ, for Germany, 1 hour east of GMT.

### Example for setting the TZ variable for Germany:

SET TZ=CET-1

Use a negative (-) sign for the negative numbers, but do not use a positive (+) sign for the positive numbers.

When you set this field, remember to take into account the setting of the time and time zone offset on your NetView host. If you run your NetView host using the local time (instead of GMT) and a time zone offset of 0, code a 0 for the offset on the workstation. If you do not code 0, the status timestamps are correct. Set this value to the offset from GMT on your workstation only if you use GMT and a time zone offset on your host.

To check the GMT setting on your host (and whether the local time is different) enter the MVS display time command from a NetView operator screen, as shown below.

### Example for checking the GMT setting on the host:

MVS D T

You receive a response similar to the following example.

### Example of response from issuing the display time command:

```
IEE136I LOCAL: TIME=07.39.14 DATE=2009.181 GMT: TIME=12.39.14 DATE=2009.181
```

In the preceding example, the host is set for local time and the GMT time is 5 hours ahead of the local time. You are on the East Coast of the United States and have your host set to local time with a time zone offset of 0 (instead of using GMT with a time zone offset of 5). If you enter SET TZ=EST5 on the workstation, to match GMT, your status timestamps are off by 5 hours because your host is set to local time.

### ZZZ

Is any 3-letter daylight saving time acronym. For example, Pacific Daylight Time is PDT. This is an optional parameter. If you enter *zzz*, daylight saving time is calculated. If you are in a location that does not have daylight saving time, do not use this parameter.

**Note:** When you set this field, remember to take into account whether your NetView host is always set to the local time (with a time zone offset of 0), or if you are using GMT. If you do not use GMT (with a time zone offset) on your host, do not use the daylight saving time acronym (if you adjust your host time to take into account daylight saving time). For example, you are on the East Coast of the United States and have your host set to local time with a time zone offset of 0 (instead of using GMT with a time zone offset of 5). If you use SET TZ=EST0EDT, the status timestamps are off by 1 hour during daylight saving time because the EDT setting causes an additional adjustment for daylight saving time. In this situation, use SET TZ=EST0.

# **View problems**

The following sections describe problem scenarios and their resolutions for problems with views:

- "Expected configuration or more detail view is missing" on page 198
- "Resource icon is missing from view" on page 200
- "Tree View list is incorrect" on page 200
- "View Layout is incorrect" on page 201
- <u>"Unable to open view" on page 202</u>
- "Unable to monitor views of your network" on page 202
- "View does not show correct connectivity" on page 203
- "View does not contain resource" on page 203
- "Multiple correlated aggregate objects contain the same object" on page 206
- "Real resource is not shown as a member of a Correlated Aggregate object" on page 206
- "Information displayed for Correlated Aggregate object changes" on page 207
- "Cannot navigate between Correlated Aggregate object and Contained Resources" on page 208
- "Pop-up Menu in the Business Tree is not displayed on AIX platform" on page 208
- <u>"View problems" on page 197</u>
- "The Topology Display Subsystem view is not complete" on page 209

The status area can indicate a change in the view without an actual change occurring. This can occur for one of the following reasons:

• A customized view in the NetView management console server is customized and saved without any actual changes occurring.

All consoles monitoring this view receive a message in their status area indicating the view definition has changed.

• A change is made in RODM to alter a view followed by a change which restores the view to its previous state.

If this occurs, the status area indicates that multiple changes have been made to the view. The view remains the same when refreshed.

• A session between the mainframe and NetView management console server is temporarily disconnected while non-customized views are opened.

When the session is restored, the status area of each non-customized view indicates a change whether the view has changed.

• A change is made in RODM to a GMFHS presentation data model attribute which changes the definition of a view without modifying the view display.

# Expected configuration or more detail view is missing

The requested configuration or more detail view is missing. To determine if this might occur, ask the following questions:

- Was this view generated by GMFHS? If so, one of the following conditions might exist:
  - You have not correctly defined the view in the RODM view definition file.
  - The RODM view definition file did not load with a return code of 0.
  - The operator is not authorized to display the view.

In this case, the operator receives an error message.

- Was the view created in RODM by a topology manager? If so, one of the following conditions might exist:
  - SNA topology manager
    - The SNA topology manager autotask named FLBTOPO is not started.
    - The SNA topology manager is not monitoring sufficient topology in your network.

- The following monitoring problems occurred:
  - The SNA topology manager was previously monitoring the relevant topology in your network.
  - The monitoring was stopped.
  - A TOPOSNA PURGE command was run that deleted the relevant resources from RODM.
- The operator is not authorized to display the view. In this case, the operator receives an error message.
- MultiSystem Manager

The following monitoring problems occurred:

- The MultiSystem Manager was previously monitoring the relevant topology in your network.
- The monitoring was stopped.
- Because monitoring stopped, updates to resources in your network did not occur.

The operator is not authorized to display the view. In this case, the operator receives an error message.

These are the steps for all views:

Ensure that the span-of-control definitions for NetView management console views are correctly defined by reviewing the following items:

- 1. Does the SPANAUTH keyword specify to use the NetView span table?
- 2. Does the CTL attribute for the operator give the operator authority to control resources and views?
- 3. Does the NGMFVSPN attribute for the operator specify to apply span-of-control for view names, resource names, or both?
- 4. Do the spans that are active for the operator include the view names, the resource names, or both? View and resource names are specified with SPANDEF statements.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using the SPANAUTH keyword, the SPANDEF statement, and the CTL and NGMFVSPN attributes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Security Reference

These are the resolution steps for views generated by GMFHS:

- 1. Ensure that the RODM definition file loaded with a return code of 0.
- 2. Determine that you have correctly defined the view in the RODM definition file. Review the following fields in the RODM definition file:
- For more detail views:
  - ComposedOfLogical
  - ComposedOfPhysical
- For configuration views:
  - ParentAccess
  - ChildAccess
  - PhysicalConnPP
  - PhysicalConnUpstream
  - PhysicalConnDownstream
  - LogicalConnPP
  - LogicalConnUpstream
  - LogicalConnDownstream

Finding the exact field to check depends on the exact view type requested. However, you must define at least one of these fields for the resource. These are the resolution steps for views created in RODM by the SNA topology manager:

1. Verify that the SNA topology manager autotask named FLBTOPO has started.

2. Verify that the SNA topology manager is monitoring the relevant topology in your network.

For information about:	Refer to:
Tuning procedures	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide.
Loading RODM view definitions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

### **Resource icon is missing from view**

The resource icon is missing from the view but is represented by a red *X* icon. This can happen when you specify an unusable DisplayResourceType for a resource of a particular class.

Ensure that the RODM definition file loaded with a return code of 0. If RODM view definitions did not load with a return code of 0, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

For information about:	Refer to:
Loading RODM view definitions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

# **Tree View list is incorrect**

The tree view list can be incorrect because:

- RODM is not loaded properly.
- Span-of-control limits the view list of the operator.
- GMFHS is not available.
- There is a problem with a network view collection definition object that you created for use by the RODM Collection Manager facility of GMFHS.
- 1. Ensure that the RODM view definitions are correct and loaded with a return code of 0.

If RODM view definitions did not load with a return code of 0, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide.* 

- 2. Ensure that all of the following are true:
  - The NetView management console session is active
  - GMFHS is available
  - Any manager you are communicating with is still available
- 3. Ensure that the span-of-control definitions for NetView management console views are correctly defined by checking the following:
  - a. Does the SPANAUTH keyword specify to use the NetView span table?
  - b. Does the CTL attribute for the operator give the operator authority to control resources and views?
  - c. Does the NGMFVSPN attribute for the operator specify to apply span-of-control for view names, resource names, or both?
  - d. Do the spans that are active for the operator include the view names, the resource names, or both?

View and resource names are specified with SPANDEF statements.

4. Verify that the view name (MyName field of the view object) of the missing view is not greater than 32 characters.

If the view name is greater than 32 characters, it is omitted from the tree view. An entry is written to the RODM log that specifies which view or views were omitted from the tree view and why they were omitted.

5. For Exception Views, look for duplicate ExceptionViewNames.

If more than one view object has the same ExceptionViewName, only one of the views is displayed in the graphical list. An entry, which specifies the view or views that were omitted from the tree view, is written to the RODM log. If the view was omitted because of a duplicate ExceptionViewName, an entry is written to the RODM log indicating the value of the ExceptionViewName field of the view omitted from the tree view.

- 6. For network view collection-definition objects, look for the following situations and take action if appropriate:
  - If the collection definition object was loaded after GMFHS was started, the Trigger field of the object must be set to any value in order for GMFHS to process the object.

This is not a problem if the object was created by the RODM Collection Manager wizard of the NetView management console.

• Check for errors that the RODM Collection Manager facility might have encountered while processing the collection definition object.

If there is an error that prevents the network view from being created, system console messages are logged. If the collection definition object was created by the RODM Collection Manager wizard of the NetView management console, a pop-up message displays if there is a problem creating the network view.

• If the collection definition object was created by the RODM Collection Manager wizard of the NetView management console and saved to a file for use by the RODM loader, make sure that the RODM loader was used to load the object definition into RODM.

This is a problem only if RODM was recycled after the collection definition object was created by NetView management console wizard.

For information about:	Refer to:
Loading RODM view definitions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Using the SPANAUTH keyword, the SPANDEF statement, and the CTL and NGMFVSPN attributes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Security Reference

### **View Layout is incorrect**

If the requested view layout is incorrect, you receive error messages at the NetView management console console informing you that you omitted or incorrectly specified layout parameters.

For example, you might have specified a layout parameter list that contains the correct layout parameters for the resource in question, but you might have linked the layout parameter list to the wrong view object. If this happens, RODM loads with a return code of 0, but the layout parameters apply to the wrong view.

Note: A displayable object might be linked to several layout objects.

GMFHS uses only the one layout object that is common between the layout object list associated with the displayable object and the layout object list associated with the view. In general, a displayable object might link to any layout object as long as only one of the layout objects are linked to any given view object. Default layout parameters are used if more than one layout object is found.

If you follow the resolution steps and both of the following statements are true, you might have incorrectly specified optional layout parameters:

- The view still does not lay out correctly.
- There are no additional error messages.

To resolve the situation,

- 1. Perform the action specified by the error panels.
- 2. Ensure that the layout parameters are coded correctly.
- 3. Ensure that layout parameters are correctly linked to the view object.

For information about:	Refer to:
Optional layout parameters	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

### Unable to open view

If NetView management console issues an error message (for example: GC\_BAD\_HEADER\_VIEWSIZE) when you attempt to open a view, the view cannot be displayed. This can happen if any of the following conditions exist:

- Your view is too complex to be displayed by NetView management console.
- You are not authorized to display the view.
- You are not authorized to display any of the resources in the view.
- You selected the Locate Resource option for a resource you are not authorized to display.
- You selected the More Detail option for a resource you are not authorized to display.

To resolve the problem, perform the following steps:

- 1. Use the message to determine the cause of the error.
- 2. If the view is too large for your screen, perform the following steps:
  - a. Reduce the number of nodes in your view.
  - b. Reopen the view.
- 3. Ensure that the span-of-control definitions for NetView management console views are correctly defined by looking for the following situations:
  - a. Does the SPANAUTH keyword specify to use the NetView span table?
  - b. Does the CTL attribute for the operator give the operator authority to control resources and views?
  - c. Does the NGMFVSPN attribute for the operator specify to apply span-of-control for view names, resource names, or both?
  - d. Do the spans that are active for the operator include the view names, the resource names, or both?

View and resource names are specified with SPANDEF statements.

4. If the problem persists, call IBM Software Support for programming assistance.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using the SPANAUTH keyword, the SPANDEF statement, and the CTL and NGMFVSPN attributes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Security Reference

### Unable to monitor views of your network

If you are unable to monitor views of your network, perform the following steps:

- 1. Ensure that GMFHS is active.
- 2. Ensure that RODM is active.
- 3. Ensure that the RODM definition file was loaded into RODM without errors.
- 4. Ensure that the span-of-control definitions for NetView management console views are correctly defined by checking the following:

a. Does the SPANAUTH keyword specify to use the NetView span table?

- b. Does the CTL attribute for the operator give the operator authority to control resources and views?
- c. Does the NGMFVSPN attribute for the operator specify to apply span-of-control for view names, resource names, or both?
- d. Do the spans that are active for the operator include the view names, the resource names, or both?

View and resource names are specified with SPANDEF statements.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using the SPANAUTH keyword, the SPANDEF statement, and the CTL and NGMFVSPN attributes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Security Reference
Loading RODM view definitions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

To resolve problems with views generated by GMFHS, perform the following steps:

- 1. Did the RODM definition file load with a return code of 0?
- 2. See "Incorrect output problems" on page 48.

For information about:	Refer to:
Loading RODM view definitions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

### View does not show correct connectivity

The view displayed does not contain a resource that is part of your network.

Ensure that the span-of-control definitions for NetView management console views are correctly defined by checking the following:

- 1. Does the SPANAUTH keyword specify to use the NetView span table?
- 2. Does the CTL attribute for the operator give the operator authority to control resources and views?
- 3. Does the NGMFVSPN attribute for the operator specify to apply span-of-control for view names, resource names, or both?
- 4. Do the spans that are active for the operator include the view names, the resource names, or both?

View and resource names are specified with SPANDEF statements.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using the SPANAUTH keyword, the SPANDEF statement, and the CTL and NGMFVSPN attributes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Security Reference
Loading RODM view definitions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

To resolve problems with views generated by GMFHS, perform the following steps:

1. Did the RODM definition file load with a return code of 0?

2. See "Incorrect output problems" on page 48.

For information about:	Refer to:
Loading RODM view definitions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

# View does not contain resource

The view displayed does not contain a resource that is part of your network.

Ensure that the span-of-control definitions for NetView management console views are correctly defined by checking the following items:

- 1. Does the SPANAUTH keyword specify to use the NetView span table?
- 2. Does the CTL attribute for the operator give the operator authority to control resources and views?
- 3. Does the NGMFVSPN attribute for the operator specify to apply span-of-control for view names, resource names, or both?
- 4. Do the spans that are active for the operator include the view names, the resource names, or both?

View and resource names are specified with SPANDEF statements.

For information about:	Refer to:
Using the SPANAUTH keyword, the SPANDEF statement, and the CTL and NGMFVSPN attributes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Security Reference

To solve problems with GMFHS views, including views that were created with the RODM Collection Manager facility of GMFHS, follow these steps:

- 1. Verify that all required tasks are active.
- 2. Did the RODM definition file load with a return code of 0?

If RODM view definitions did not load with a return code of 0, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide.* 

3. Determine whether you have correctly defined the view in the RODM definition file.

Look at the following fields in the RODM definition file:

- For More Detail views, review the following:
  - ComposedOfLogical
  - ComposedOfPhysical
- For configuration views, review the following:
  - ParentAccess
  - ChildAccess
  - PhysicalConnPP
  - PhysicalConnUpstream
  - PhysicalConnDownstream
  - LogicalConnPP
  - LogicalConnUpstream
  - LogicalConnDownstream
- For network views, perform one of more of the following steps:
  - Determine whether the view object is defined.
  - Ensure that the ContainsObjects field is present with the list of resources in the view.
- 4. Check the RODM log for error messages.
- 5. For network view collection-definition objects, look for the following situations:
  - Check the collection specification that you gave for the collection definition object.

The collection specification was either created from information that you selected from the RODM Collection Manager wizard of the NetView management console or if you specified it directly (if you did not use the NetView management console wizard).

- The object in question might not have been created in RODM or it has been deleted from RODM.
- 6. If the object that is missing is a GMFHS\_Aggregate\_Objects\_Class that was created from a collection definition object, look for the following situations and perform any of these actions::

• If the collection definition object was loaded after GMFHS was started, the Trigger field of the object must be set to any value in order for GMFHS to process the object.

This is not a problem if the object was created by the RODM Collection Manager wizard of the NetView management console.

• Check for errors that the RODM Collection Manager facility might have encountered while processing the collection definition object.

If there is an error that prevents the network view from being created, system console messages are logged. If the collection definition object was created by the RODM Collection Manager wizard of the NetView management console, a pop-up message displays if there is a problem creating the network view.

• If the collection definition object was created by the RODM Collection Manager wizard of the NetView management console and saved to a file for use by the RODM loader, make sure that the RODM loader was used to load the object definition into RODM.

This is a problem only if RODM was recycled after the collection definition object was created by NetView management console wizard.

• The aggregate object can be part of an aggregation hierarchy loop. This error might not be detected until after the aggregate object has been successfully created and is dependent on collection specification. Messages are placed in the RODM log if a hierarchy loop error is encountered on any aggregate object.

To resolve problems with SNA Topology Manager views:

- 1. Verify that the SNA topology manager autotask named FLBTOPO is started.
- 2. Verify that the SNA topology manager is monitoring the relevant topology in your network. See <u>Chapter</u> 18, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the SNA Topology Manager," on page 307 for additional diagnostic information relative to SNA topology manager resource monitoring.

For information about:	Refer to:
Loading RODM view definitions or fields in the RODM view definition file	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

To solve problems with Exception views, perform the following steps:

1. Verify that the view is current.

If necessary, refresh the view.

2. Ensure that the NetView management console session is active.

If communicating with a topology manager, ensure that the manager is available.

- 3. Look for the following conditions:
  - The ExceptionViewList field on the resource object matches the ExceptionViewName field on the view object.
  - The ResourceTraits field on the resource object contains values that map to the ExceptionViewFilter field on the view object.

To determine if either the ExceptionViewList or the ExceptionViewFilter field is incorrect, change the ExceptionViewFilter field on the view object to X'0000'.

• If the resource object is now displayed in the view, your previous ExceptionViewFilter field was filtering the object out of the view.

Ensure that the DisplayStatus, UserStatus, and ResourceTraits fields of the resource object are as you expected.

• If the resource object is still not displayed in the view, compare the values in the ExceptionViewList field on the resource object to the ExceptionViewName field on the view object.

Most likely, there is not a match.

4. Changing the ExceptionViewList at the class level does not trigger updates to exception views, even though the change is made.

A message is written to the RODM log to inform you of this situation. Close and reopen the view to see if a class level change caused any updates.

5. Ensure that the DisplayResourceType field for this resource object is defined correctly.

If the DisplayResourceType field is incorrect, the resource object cannot be displayed in the view. Different results are received, depending on the view being open or closed.

For example, assume that you have an exception view with an ExceptionViewName value of *FAILURE*. You create a resource object and change the ExceptionViewList field of the resource object to *FAILURE*, but the DisplayResourceType of this resource object is defined incorrectly and cannot be displayed in the view:

- If the exception view is open, a message is written to the RODM log indicating the failure of the update.
- If the exception view is closed when the view is opened, a message is written to the RODM log and the workstation issues message DUI1700I stating the view is not complete.

### Multiple correlated aggregate objects contain the same object

Multiple correlated aggregate objects contain the same object. The most common cause is that nonunique or incomplete data was sent from the agent and, depending upon the causes of the multiple aggregate, you might be able to change the sequence of topology reporting or topology acquisition (GETTOPO and TOPOSNA commands) to eliminate this situation, which might be caused by the following conditions:

1. Multiple agents monitoring the same resource

This can be resolved if the correlated aggregate was created by the Tivoli management region in the MultiSystem Manager components. See the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console* for more information.

This problem can be resolved by making changes at a distributed topology agent (for example, an IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent).

2. A managed resource that contains multiple LAN adapter cards (multiple MAC addresses) or multiple IP addresses.

To prevent these conditions, ensure that every distributed manager specifies the same primary MAC address and IP address for a managed resource.

3. A situation where some agents report incomplete information about network addresses for a real object.

You might be able to reduce the number of correlated aggregates for the same object by changing the sequence of topology acquisition. See the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console* for more information about this process.

### Real resource is not shown as a member of a Correlated Aggregate object

A real resource is not shown as a member of a correlated aggregate object in which it is installed.

This problem is usually encountered when the agent provided a limited set of network addresses for the real resource.

To display the resource, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure that the topology correlation function is running.

This can be accomplished by ensuring that the FLCSDM8 file is loaded during the RODM structure load. If the topology correlation function is not running, real resources are not contained in the correlated aggregate objects

- 2. Determine if the real resource was correlated to a different aggregate by performing the following steps:
  - Select the real resource.
  - Select Configuration -> Parents.
  - Examine Resource Properties, Data2 fields for the correlated aggregate.
  - If a network address is displayed that matches a network address (that was displayed in the original correlated aggregate), you might be able to contain the real resource in the correlated aggregate where you want it to show.

To do this, change the sequence in which GETTOPO and TOPOSNA commands are issued. See the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console* for more information about the topology correlation function.

- 3. Determine whether the agent provides a network address for the real resource by performing the following steps:
  - Select the real resource
  - Select Resource Properties
  - Examine the Data2 fields.

If no MAC address or IP address is shown, the agent probably did not provide sufficient information for the real resource to be correlated.

• If a MAC address or IP address is shown and the Configuration-Parents navigation did not display a correlated aggregate, report the problem to IBM Software Support.

**Note:** The correlation is not based in the Data2 field (DisplayResourceOtherData) in RODM. It is based upon the aIndMACaddress and the IP address fields in RODM. If the feature that discovered the real resource did not fill in either of those two fields, but it did fill in the Data2 field, topology correlation does not work on the real resource.

This situation might occur when you are using a custom application, such as an application provided by a Tivoli partner. If so, ask the application developer to enable support for the topology correlation function as described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

# Information displayed for Correlated Aggregate object changes

The name, type, or Data2 (DisplayResourceOtherData) for correlated aggregate object changes after the object is created. If another resource object is correlated to the aggregate, information displayed for correlated aggregate objects can change. The aggregate object *learns* more about its contained resources and connectivity with each additional correlation.

This new or learned information can add to the information displayed in the Data2 field. Based upon default settings, it can also change the name or type of the aggregate objects. You can change some of these defaults.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide* for more information.

Changes to this data occur in the following manner:

1. New information is appended as it is discovered.

The displayed Data2 does not lose information. Even if a newly correlated resource provides a different value, initial values for a text field (for example, Address=2.78.326.73) do not change.

**Note:** The only way to alter the displayed additional information in Data2 is to have your systems administrator stop loading the topology correlation function.

2. The Resource Type of the correlated aggregate can change, based upon the field used to correlate objects to the aggregate.

- If the first field used for correlation is LAN MAC address, the initial Type is LAN workstation aggregate.
- If the field used is IP address, the initial Type is IP System Aggregate.
- If correlation is by the (free-form) Correlator field, the Type is Open System Aggregate.
- If resources that are monitored by different agents are correlated (a cross-correlation), the Type is Open System Aggregate.
- To alter the Resource Type displayed, change the sequence in which GETTOPO or TOPOSNA commands are issued. For more information, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Graphical Components*.
- 3. The Resource Name (on-screen name) of the correlated aggregate can change as new objects are correlated to it.

Name changes are determined in one of the following ways:

- Based upon naming preference
- · Defined by your systems administrator
- Left to the default preferences

This behavior can be customized to meet your needs.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide* or the FLCSDM8 customization file for more information.

# **Cannot navigate between Correlated Aggregate object and Contained Resources**

Resource Information for the aggregate shows more resources than are displayed as you navigate through More Detail or Configuration Child views. This problem can occur if multiple objects have correlated to an aggregate.

To solve the problem, perform the following steps:

- 1. If More Detail navigation from the aggregate does not show all expected resources, use Configuration Child navigation instead.
- 2. If Configuration Child navigation from the aggregate does not show all expected resources, use More Detail navigation instead.
- 3. If neither of these solutions meets your needs, ensure that all PTFs that affect Topology correlation have been applied.
- 4. If step 3 does not meet your needs, report the problem to IBM Software Support.

Be sure to indicate the following information:

- The view navigation that was missing
- · Resource types related to this problem
- The SEQUENCE of GETTOPO or TOPOSNA commands issued

**Note:** For more information about topology correlation operations and how you can customize them, see the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console* and the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide.* 

# Pop-up Menu in the Business Tree is not displayed on AIX platform

The business tree is displayed in white text on a white background. This can occur if the color scheme is set to white on the desktop. To correct this, select a color scheme other than white.

# **Preview Image partially painted in View Properties Notebook**

When selecting a background image from the View Properties notebook, the preview area paints only half of the image. This is a topology console limitation. To paint the full image, select another background image and then return to the original one.

# The Topology Display Subsystem view is not complete

The topology display subsystem view does not show the NETCONV connection, GMFHS, RODM, and the RODM managers. This can happen when the instrumentation on IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS has not been enabled. To resolve this problem, enable the instrumentation on IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS that populates this view. For more information, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Customization Guide*.

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

# Chapter 13. Diagnostic tools for NetView Management Console and GMFHS

# Diagnostic tools for the NetView Management Console

The NetView management console provides various log files that capture processing information and can help you identify where a problem occurred. Other sources of information, such as the Environment Information window on the topology console can also help you determine the cause of a problem. This chapter summarizes these problem determination aids.

# Log files

The following table lists where to look for messages related to the:

- Topology server
- Topology console

Table 119. Network Management Console Log Files	
Problem Area	Where to Look
topology server	The ihserror.log, ihsmessage.log, and the ihsecped.log files are located in one of the following directories:
	<ul> <li>For Windows: %BINDIR%\TDS\server\log</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>For UNIX: \$BINDIR/TDS/server/log</li> </ul>
	The ihserror.log file contains messages that provide diagnostic information. If you want to contact IBM Software Support for help, you might need to provide the ihserror.log file. The ihsecped.log file contains messages from the CPEBATCH utility.
	Start the topology server with the -b option to write additional information to the ihsmessage.log file. You can obtain help for messages logged in the ihsmessage.log file.
	To interactively control the logging of additional instrumentation information, use the TSERVER utility from a command prompt on the topology server workstation (enter <b>-b on off</b> ). Refer to the <i>IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView</i> <i>Management Console.</i>
	<b>Note:</b> You might find it useful to delete the ihsmessage.log before logging additional information so that you look only at the most current messages pertaining to the topology server.
topology console	The topology console log displays the messages received, the commands that have been entered, and the responses to the commands. To display the log in the topology console window, from the topology console menu bar, select <b>Options – Show Log</b> . The log can be saved in a file at the server or on the console. For more information, refer to the online help or to the <i>IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console</i> .

# Access to Online Help without the console

You are experiencing a problem with the NetView management console Console and must access the online help for a message, but one of the following situations occurs:

• The NetView management console Console does not start.

• The NetView management console Console cannot sign on to an NetView management console Server.

Because most of the NetView management console online help is in HTML, you can use any browser to view NetView management console help.

Note: The online help for the Command Profile Editor (CPE) is not available as HTML.

- 1. Go to the appropriate directory on the NetView management console Console workstation to locate the message:
  - For Windows: \usr\local\Tivoli\bin\generic\_unix\TDS\client\help
  - For UNIX: /usr/local/Tivoli/bin/generic\_unix/TDS/client/help
- 2. Use a tool such as grep to locate the message number.
  - For Windows: Type grep IHS1006 \*.html
  - For UNIX: Type cat \*.html | grep IHS006
- 3. Use a browser to display the located file.

### **Topology Console Environment Information Window**

The Environment Information window displays useful diagnostic information for the topology console. When you select **Help** -> **Environment Information** from the topology console, you can view environment information, such as the NetView management console version, Java version, Java path, and the version of the operating system.

Select Log to place all information in the log window. The log can be saved in a file on the topology server.

Select **Print** to print all the information to STDOUT. This is usually a separate command prompt window.

### Message help for the Topology Server

To obtain message help for the topology server, select **Help —> Help Index** from the topology console menu bar. Then select **server, messages** or **messages, topology server** from the list of help topics.

# **Diagnostic tools for GMFHS**

This chapter describes the diagnostic tools that are used to isolate and identify the source of a problem for the NetView Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS). This chapter also describes how to access error logs and run traces using the following tools:

- "GMFHS message logs" on page 212
- Online help support
- Command Response window
- GMFHS trace

# **GMFHS** message logs

Both the mainframe server and the workstation environments produce messages for errors, warnings, and information. Error messages and other types of messages are written to several log files. The message files provide information that is helpful in resolving problems.

The following log files provide information about messages:

• GMFHS output logs

# **GMFHS** output logs

GMFHS can log information to the following types of output logs:

- Internal trace log
- · Output data sets

### • GTF trace facility

GMFHS logs information to these output logs in the form of protocol data units (PDUs). The only PDU logged by GMFHS is a PDU38, which is also referred to as a system error synopsis PDU. This PDU carries error message and trace information if tracing has been enabled. Note that trace information can be optionally logged, but error information is always logged. By default, trace information is not logged. Remember this distinction when you determine which type of output log to use.

### Determining which GMFHS output log to use

By default, GMFHS sends all PDU38 information to the internal trace log. GMFHS can be configured to send PDU38 information to any type of output log. Any combination of output logs can be active at the same time, but at least one must be active at all times. If GMFHS is configured to disable all output logs, or one of the active logs cannot be reached because of system or log definition problems, GMFHS logs PDU38 information to the internal trace log.

GMFHS PDU38 logging is controlled by the PRINTPDU38 parameter in DUIGINIT, and by the TRACE command.

If you want information about:	Refer to:
The PRINTPDU38 parameter in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference	Graphic Monitor Facility Host Subsystem (GMFHS) Statements
The TRACE command	NetView online help

### Internal Trace Log

By default, PDU38 information is sent to the internal trace log. Logging of data to this output log can be disabled by specifying the FILE, YES, or GTF option of the PRINTPDU38 parameter and not additionally specifying the NO or INTERNAL option of this statement. Similarly, it can be disabled by specifying the FILE, YES, or GTF option of the PRINT keyword on the TRACE command and not additionally specifying the NO or INTERNAL option.

If the logging of PDU38 information to the internal trace log is disabled, it is temporarily enabled, automatically, if none of the other output logs are enabled because of system or definition errors. The internal trace log is automatically disabled again when at least one of the other output logs are reenabled.

The internal trace log is a wrapping log. This means that if the log is full, additional entries overwrite the oldest entries in the log and the log has wrapped. The internal trace log has a default size of 100 pages of storage, where a page is 4 KB of data.

You can control both the overall size of this log and the number of bytes for each entry written to the log. The TRACEPAGES initialization parameter controls the number of 4 KB pages in the log; the default value is 100. The TRACEBYTES initialization parameter controls the number of bytes for each entry logged.

When GMFHS is stopped, the data in the internal trace log is automatically flushed to an output data set (unless the TRACEPAGES value is set to a value other than the default of 100). The output data set is defined by the CNMT DD statement in the GMFHS startup procedure (sample CNMSJH10). By default, this data set is the job SYSOUT data set CNMT.

To flush the internal trace log before GMFHS stops, use the FLUSH option of the GMFHS TRACE command. This command flushes the data to the output data set defined by the CNMT DD statement and clears the PDU38 information from the internal trace log.

If you want information about:	Refer to:
TRACEPAGES and TRACEBYTES parameters	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference
FLUSH option of the TRACE command	NetView online help

### **Output Data Sets**

Logging of PDU38 data to an output data set can be enabled by specifying the FILE or YES option on the PRINTPDU38 parameter, or by specifying the FILE or YES option on the PRINT keyword on the TRACE command. The log data sets used with this type of logging are defined by DD statements in the GMFHS startup procedure (CNMSJH10). Each GMFHS component uses its own DD statement to specify the data set. The GMFHS components and corresponding DD statements are as follows:

### CNMC

Network command manager (NETCMD)

### CNMD

Database server (DBSERVER)

### CNME

Event manager (EVENTMGR)

### CNMF

Network configuration manager (NETCON)

### CNMI

Inter-processor communication (IPC)

### CNMM

GMFHS main (control) task (MAINTASK)

### CNMN

RODM Collection Manager (RCMGR)

### CNMO

Operator interface manager (OPERIF)

# CNMP

IPC-RODM event manager (IRMGR)

### CNMR

Resource traits manager (RTMGR)

#### CNMS

View status manager (VSTATMGR)

### CNMT

CNMT trace data set

### CNMV

View manager (VIEWMGR)

By default, each of these DD statements uses a job SYSOUT data set. Unlike the internal trace log, output data sets are not wrapped. They continue to grow until GMFHS is stopped. When GMFHS is started, the output data sets are cleared of previous data and logging begins at the beginning of the data set.

If you are using this type of output logging to the default SYSOUT data set, be aware that you are using spool space for each of the PDU38s logged. PDU38 error information cannot be disabled, and over an extended period of execution GMFHS can log many error messages (including informational messages). If tracing is enabled, the amount of PDU38 information that is logged in a short amount of time can be large. In general, do not enable output data set logging to SYSOUT data sets with tracing enabled.

The internal trace log uses the SYSOUT data set CNMT, and the GMFHS automatically flushes data to this data set when stopping. The TRACEPAGES value is set to a default of 100. If you do not have tracing enabled, the internal trace log does not fill up unless many console messages are issued by GMFHS. Only console messages are sent to the internal trace log if tracing is not enabled. To keep GMFHS from automatically flushing the internal trace log to the CNMT data set when GMFHS stops, set the TRACEPAGES value to a value other than 100.

Instead of changing the component DD statements in the GMFHS startup procedure to point to data sets other than the job SYSOUT data set, you can substitute sequential data set names for any combination of the GMFHS components. If you do specify a sequential data set name for any component, ensure that it is being used only by that component. Do not specify the same sequential data set name for more than one

GMFHS component. In general, specify only a sequential data set name if requested to do so by a Tivoli Service representative.

If a sequential data set fills up with PDU38 information, output logging for that component switches to the internal trace log if the internal trace log was not previously enabled.

This type of output logging enables PDU38 information to be organized by GMFHS component, rather than being intermixed in a single log with all components. This is especially useful for tracing, which you should not enable unless requested to do so by a Tivoli service representative.

If you are using the SYSOUT data sets and are using JES2, you can view output data while GMFHS is executing with ISPF as follows:

- 1. From ISPF, select System Display and Search Facility (SDSF).
- 2. Select the Display Active (DA) jobs option to display active jobs on your system. Find your GMFHS job.
- 3. Type a question mark (?) next to the GMFHS job. The panel displays the active SYSOUT files for that job.

Note: This methodology works only with JES2; it does not work with JES3.

### **Generalized Trace Facility**

The Generalized Trace Facility (GTF) can be used as an output log for PDU38 data. To enable logging of PDU38 data to GTF, specify the GTF option on the PRINTPDU38 parameter in member DUIGINIT, or specify the GTF option on the TRACE command (PRINT parameter).

GMFHS uses GTF event ID X'5E2' for logging PDU38 data. If GTF output logging is enabled, the GTF must be started. If it is not started, GMFHS issues error messages DUI3985I and DUI3986E and routes any succeeding PDU38 information to the internal trace log (if no other logging facility is active). When the GTF starts, GMFHS issues error message DUI3987I and begins logging PDU38 information to the GTF.

If you want information about:	Refer to:
Sending information to the GTF	NetView online help

# **Console log window**

Use the Console Log window to verify that commands, which you issued, were successful. If the commands failed, use the Console Log window to obtain help.

The Console Log window contains responses to commands. All responses are displayed at the NetView operator console.

The Console Log window can hold only 500 lines; so if many commands are sent, some responses eventually wrap off the top of the Console Log window. This number can be customized on the Console Properties window.

The Console Log window does not have to be active or visible for responses to be inserted. All command responses are kept in a repository as they are received, and are visible when you invoke the Console Log window from the NetView management console Console.

# **GMFHS** Trace

The GMFHS TRACE command controls the type and level of tracing done by GMFHS subtasks. Trace entries are written to the task trace-print data sets or to the generalized trace facility (GTF), depending on the setting of the PRINTPDU38 parameter in DUIGINIT.

If trace entries are being issued to the task trace-print data sets, they are written to each subtask output DD member. The entries are written in time sequence within each DD member.

If trace entries are being issued to the GTF, the trace entries are written in time sequence.

Use the GMFHS TRACE command PRINT parameter to control whether trace entries are made to the internal trace log, the task trace-print data sets, or to the generalized trace facility (GTF). Although the

PRINT parameter is listed as a trace parameter, it also controls where error information is written for a specific subtask, regardless of whether tracing for the subtask is enabled. Both error and trace information flows to the location indicated by the PRINT parameter. The difference is that you cannot stop the flow of error messages, but you can stop the tracing.

For example, if you set tracing off for the interprocess communication (IPC) subtask and specify PRINT=FILE, and if console message DUI4024A is issued for the IPC subtask, the error information associated with that message is written to the task trace-print data set. Specify PRINT=GTF to send the error information to the GTF, if it is active. To see the output, browse the GTF data set. You can also format the GTF data set with the event identifier (EID) X'5E2'. Specify PRINT=INTERNAL to send the information to the internal trace log.

See "Viewing the GMFHS trace online" on page 217 for more information about the GMFHS TRACE command PRINT parameter and subtask output DD member names.

# Starting and stopping the GMFHS trace

The GMFHS TRACE command initiates a sequence trace that records the steps of any given flow. You can use the GMFHS TRACE command to control the level and content of the tracing performed by GMFHS tasks as follows:

• To set the parameters for tracing the NETCMD and IPC tasks, and to start tracing, enter the commands:

```
GMFHS TRACE ON TASK=(NETCMD, IPC), LEVEL=30 GMFHS TRACE ON
```

The LEVEL parameter specifies the level of tracing detail to be performed on the specified tasks. A valid level is in the range of 0–99, where 99 provides the highest and most-detailed trace.

• To stop tracing of all tasks, enter the command:

GMFHS TRACE OFF

• To display current trace settings, enter the command:

### GMFHS TRACE

Figure 38 on page 217 is an example of the output produced if you enter the GMFHS TRACE command.

**Note:** Tracing the view manager task (VIEWMGR) with a LEVEL value greater than 50 generates large amounts of data and can severely degrade system performance.

DUI4060I	CURRENT TRACE SETTINGS	
DUI4090I	TRACING IS ON	
DUI4091I	MAIN 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	E 0
IPCAPI	<pre>= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)</pre>	
DUI4091I	IPC 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	Ξ0
IPCAPI	<pre>= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)</pre>	
DUI4091I	OPERIF 1 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	Ξ0
IPCAPI	<pre>= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)</pre>	
DUI4091I	VIEWMGR 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	Ξ0
IPCAPI	<pre>= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)</pre>	
DUI4091I	VSTATMGR 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	Ξ 0
IPCAPI	= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)	
DUI4091I	RTMGR 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	Ξ 0
IPCAPI	= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)	
DUI4091I	IRMGR 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	E 0
IPCAPI	= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)	
DUI4091I	DBSERVER 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	E 0
IPCAPI	= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)	
DUI4091I	EVENTMGR 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	E 0
IPCAPI	= (PDU,SCO,PPI,GDS,CNMTAMEL,NOTIFY)	
DUI4091I	NETCMD 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	E 0
IPCAPI	= (PDU, SCO, PP1, GDS, CNMIAMEL, NOIIFY)	
DUI4091I	NETCON 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	E 0
IPCAPI	= (PDU, SCO, PP1, GDS, CNMIAMEL, NOIIFY)	
DU140911	RCMGR 0 LEVEL 99 PRINT F RODM 1 IPC 1 PPI 1 STORAGE	- 0
IPCAPI	= (PDU, SCO, PP1, GDS, CNMTAMEL, NOTIFY)	
DU140371	END	

Figure 38. Example of Current Trace Settings Displayed by the GMFHS TRACE Command

If you want information about:	Refer to:
The GMFHS TRACE command and GMFHS TRACE levels	NetView online help

### Viewing the GMFHS trace online

If you issue the GMFHS TRACE command with PRINT=FILE specified, you can use the interactive system productivity facility (ISPF) to view trace information while GMFHS is running online. Specify PRINT=GTF to write the trace data to GTF, and then use IPCS to view or print it.

**Note:** If you want to save the trace information internally to the in-storage trace table, see <u>"Using the</u> GMFHS internal trace" on page 218.

To view the trace online with ISPF, do the following:

Note: This methodology works only with JES2; it does not work with JES3.

- 1. From ISPF, select System Display and Search Facility (SDSF).
- 2. Select the Display Active (DA) jobs option to display the active jobs on your system. You are looking for your GMFHS job.
- 3. Enter a question mark (?) next to the GMFHS job. The panel displays the active SYSOUT files for that job.
- If you are tracing GMFHS with PRINT=YES or PRINT=FILE, depending on which components you are tracing, GMFHS puts the component traces in the following DD statements that are defined in the GMFHS JCL or PROC:

CNMC

Network command manager (NETCMD)

### CNMD

Database server (DBSERVER)

### CNME

Event manager (EVENTMGR)

### CNMF

Network configuration manager (NETCON)

### CNMI

Interprocess communication (IPC)

### CNMM

Main task (MAINTASK)

### CNMN

RODM Collection Manager (RCMGR)

### СММО

Operator interface (OPERIF)

### CNMP

IPC-RODM manager subtask (IRMGR)

### CNMR

Resource traits manager

CNMS

CNMS status manager (VSTATMGR)

### CNMT

CNMT trace data set

### CNMV

View manager (VIEWMGR)

For example, if you are tracing NETCON and NETCMD, and CNMC and CNMF are displayed after you enter a question mark next to the GMFHS job, you can browse the CNMC and CNMF files.

If you want information about:	Refer to:
The GMFHS TRACE command PRINT parameter	NetView online help
Sending trace information to the GTF	NetView online help

# Using the GMFHS internal trace

You can trace information to the internal trace log. The TRACEPAGES and TRACEBYTES parameters in the GMFHS initialization member DUIGINIT control the size of the internal trace and the size of a trace record. The default values are:

TRACEPAGES=100 TRACEBYTES=64

The TRACEPAGES parameter indicates the number of 4 KB pages to be allocated for the in-storage trace table. The TRACEBYTES parameter indicates the number of bytes from each trace entry that is to be written to the in-storage trace table.

The number of TRACEPAGES allocated depends on the amount of tracing you expect to do. If you are tracing at high levels, the in-storage trace table fills up more quickly and the entries eventually wrap.

To dump the contents of the in-storage trace table, issue the GMFHS TRACE FLUSH command. The GMFHS TRACE FLUSH command writes the contents of the trace table in the data set specified in the CNMT DDNAME in the GMFHS JCL and reinitializes the in-storage trace table. To prevent data loss when you issue a GMFHS TRACE FLUSH command, a new in-storage trace table of *n* pages is allocated before printing and releasing the current table.

If you want information about:	Refer to:
TRACEPAGES and TRACEBYTES	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference
The GMFHS TRACE FLUSH command	NetView online help

# **IPC** task tracing

If tracing is enabled, set tracing of the IPC task to active, because all messages exchanged between GMFHS and other address spaces, excluding calls to the RODM user API, flow through the IPC API. To start IPC task tracing, issue one of the following commands:

- GMFHS TRACE ON, API=IPC, TASK=IPC, LEVEL=20
- GMFHS TRACE ON, API=ALL, TASK=IPC, LEVEL=20

You can also include the corresponding parameters in the GMFHS initialization member DUIGINIT and recycle GMFHS, for example:

```
API=IPC
TASK=IPC...
LEVEL=20
TRACE=ON
```

### **Event Manager task tracing**

Set tracing of the event manager to active when you are testing alerts, generic commands, session establishment with non-SNA domains, or NMG PU status changes. To start event manager task tracing, issue one of the following commands:

- GMFHS TRACE ON, API=RODM, IPC, TASK=EVENTMGR, LEVEL=90
- GMFHS TRACE ON, API=ALL, TASK=EVENTMGR, LEVEL=90

You can also include the corresponding parameters in the GMFHS initialization member DUIGINIT and recycle GMFHS, for example:

```
API=ALL
TASK=EVENTMGR...
LEVEL=90
TRACE=ON
```

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

Part 4. Diagnosing RODM problems

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide
# Chapter 14. RODM problem worksheet

This chapter contains the worksheet you can use to gather the information required in determining the cause of failures within the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM).

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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# **General information**

The following information is required for all problems:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Component ID:
- 4. Recommended service update (RSU) level:

# System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. Operating system and RSU level:
- 2. Access method and maintenance level:
- 3. Other products and their maintenance level:

# **RODM** applications

Record the following information:

- 1. Are you running GMFHS with RODM?
- 2. Are you running any other RODM applications?
- 3. Can you remove one or more RODM applications and re-create the problem?

## **RODM** methods

- 1. Are you running any user-written methods with RODM? If so, which ones?
- 2. Can you bypass these and successfully run the function you are attempting?

# **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

- 1. What are the symptoms of the problem?
- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?
- 6. Have you made any recent changes to the system?
  - Changed or added hardware:

- Applied software maintenance:
- Other:
- 7. Can you re-create the problem with the NetView trace running default options?
- 8. Can you re-create the problem with the RODM internal trace running with the ALL option?

# **Problem classification**

Complete the following problem category that matches the symptoms associated with your problem:

## **Abend problems**

For abends or processor exception problems, complete the following:

- 1. What is the abend code?
- 2. What processes were taking place at the time of the abend?
- 3. Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log
  - A copy of the trace log
  - The first unformatted memory dump of the abend
  - A completed RODM problem worksheet
  - A copy of the RODM log
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
  - The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
  - The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 4. Gather the following information from the memory dump:
  - a. What was the program status word (PSW) at the time of the abend?
  - b. In what module did the abend occur?
  - c. What date was the module compiled?
  - d. What is the PTF level of the module pointed to by the abend?
  - e. What is the offset into the module pointed to by the PSW at the time of the abend?
  - f. List the registers at the time of the abend.

## Message problems

For message problems, complete the following:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - Does the message contain any return codes, reason codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Use NetView online help for the message to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
  - Methods:
  - RODM Load Utility:
  - Other:
- 4. If the message was unexpected and cannot be corrected by following the actions in NetView online help, gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A hardcopy of the network log

- The message ID
- The exact text of the message as it is written in the log
- A completed RODM problem worksheet
- A copy of the RODM log
- The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
- The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
- The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 5. Did you follow the actions in NetView online help? If so:
  - What occurred?
  - Is this what was expected?
  - If not, what was expected?
- 6. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Has local modification been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

## Loop problems

For loop problems, complete the following:

- 1. What events led up to the loop?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. If this is a method loop (see <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page 35</u>), obtain the following documentation:
  - A document describing the scenario leading to the problem
  - A hardcopy of the system log
  - A hardcopy of the network log
  - A hardcopy of the trace log
  - The addresses of instructions within the loop
  - A memory dump obtained by using the processor RESTART function
  - A copy of the RODM log
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
  - The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
  - The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 5. What are the modules involved in the loop?
- 6. What are the dates that the modules were compiled?
- 7. What are the PTF levels of the modules involved in the loop?

## Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the system console log

- A copy of the network log
- A copy of the trace log
- A copy of the system console memory dump
- A completed RODM problem worksheet
- A copy of the RODM log
- The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
- The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
- The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 5. What is the name of the module in which the wait occurred?
- 6. What is the date that the module was compiled?
- 7. What is the PTF level of the module involved?
- 8. What is the offset into the module where the wait occurred?

## **Incorrect output problems**

For incorrect output problems, complete the following:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What data (for example, a message or panel) is in error?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log
  - The NetView trace
  - A description of the events leading to the failure
  - A copy of the RODM log
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)
  - The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
  - The customization member (EKGCUST)
- 5. How does the output differ from what is expected?
- 6. If expected messages do not show, have messages been filtered out:
  - From MVS?
  - Through the automation table?
  - Through installation exits?

## **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log
  - A copy of the RODM trace
  - The customization member (EKGCUST)
  - A copy of the RODM log containing log record type 8 lock and storage statistics
  - The RODM checkpoint data sets (if applicable)

- The RODM loader input data sets and output listing (if applicable)
- Information describing your RODM operating environment
- · Descriptions of any modifications to your system

## **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual or the number of the online help panel involved.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the NetView program, call IBM Software Support.
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, call IBM Software Support.

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

# Chapter 15. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for RODM

Before proceeding with Resource Object Data Manager (RODM) tasks, ensure that you have applied all authorized problem analysis report (APAR) fixes and all program temporary fixes (PTFs) that are listed in the program directory.

If RODM or one of its components abends, or if an application fails, RODM sends a return code with the reason code to the application. This return code with the reason code can also be written to the RODM log, depending on log-level settings. You might not see an external symptom of the failure, unless the application that receives the error displays the return code and reason code, the application displays an appropriate error message, or the application reacts unexpectedly.

The return code with the reason codes that are described in this chapter are provided on the assumption that you know that the application failed and at least one of the following problems has occurred:

- The application issues an error message.
- You receive incorrect output.
- The application abends.
- You discover a return code with reason code in the RODM log.
- The application reacts unexpectedly.

**Note:** The method return/reason codes (set using EKG\_SETRETURNCODE) might not display the success or failure of the API call initiated by the application program. Usually, the success or failure of the processing performed by the methods triggered as a result of that call is displayed. For example, if multiple notification methods exist for a specific field, the method return/reason codes display the highest return code, and the corresponding reason code, that was set by all of the methods that were triggered.

If you cannot solve an abend problem, or if your abend code is not addressed in this chapter, follow the general abends guideline for system abends.

To use <u>Table 120 on page 230</u> to locate examples of problems you might encounter when using RODM, take the following steps:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario using the first two columns.
  - Problem Category
    - Arranged alphabetically
  - Problem Scenario
    - Arranged (first) according to where the symptom shows
    - (Then) arranged alphabetically
- 2. Go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem. These steps might include the use of specific RODM diagnostic tools or might refer you to other documentation.
- 3. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you are unable to solve your problem by using the examples, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, <u>"Classifying problems," on page 13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, <u>"Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

Use the following table to locate examples of problems:

Table 120. RODM Problem Scenarios		
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Abend	A user-written method abends.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 194 received" on page 236
	Abend 0C1 or 0C4 is received (indicated by the type 7 log record).	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 194 received" on page 236
	Abend 0C8 is received at RODM initialization.	"Abend 0C8 is received at RODM initialization" on page 239
	Abend 9C5 is received.	"Abend 9C5 is received" on page 240
	Abnormal reaction is received from RODM.	"Abnormal reaction from RODM" on page 243
	All transactions abend.	"Abnormal reaction from RODM" on page 243
	Application abends.	"Application failure" on page 233
	Return code 12, reason code 20 received because of an abend.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 20 received" on page 234
	Return code 12, reason code 213 received because of an abend.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 213 received" on page 238
	RODM abends when SNA topology manager is starting.	"RODM abends when SNA Topology Manager is starting" on page 240
Checkpoint processing	A checkpoint was requested, but the checkpoint data sets cannot write all windows.	"RODM fails to complete Checkpoint Processing" on page 242
	RODM fails to complete checkpoint processing.	"RODM fails to complete Checkpoint Processing" on page 242
Processor utilization	Processor utilization for a RODM application is very high, regardless of transaction activity.	"Asynchronous method looping" on page 241
	Processor utilization for a user application is very high; transactions are not completing.	"User application looping" on page 241
Ending RODM	RODM does not end.	"Abnormal reaction from RODM" on page 243
Incorrect output	Incorrect data is returned from RODM.	"Abnormal reaction from RODM" on page 243
	Incorrect output is in the EKGPRINT data set (message is present, but text is not meaningful).	"Incorrect output is in the EKGPRINT Data Set" on page 242
	Incorrect output is received from an application.	"Application failure" on page 233
Looping	An asynchronous method is looping.	"Asynchronous method looping" on page 241
	User application is looping.	"User application looping" on page 241
Messages	An application error message is received.	"Application failure" on page 233

Table 120. ROI	DM Problem Scenarios (continued)	
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
	EKG1101E	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 121 received" on page 235
	EKG1104E, EKG1105E, or EKG1106E	"RODM fails to complete Checkpoint Processing" on page 242
	EKG1111I	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 122 received" on page 235
	EKG1112E	"RODM fails to complete Checkpoint Processing" on page 242
	EKG1113I is received at RODM initialization.	"RODM fails to complete Checkpoint Processing" on page 242
	EKG1116I or EKG1117I	"Slow response from RODM" on page 244
	MVS issues message IEC340I when RODM is stopped.	"RODM fails to complete Checkpoint Processing" on page 242
	MVS message IEC161I 203-204	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 122 received" on page 235
Language Environment <sup>®</sup> for z/OS storage	Language Environment for z/OS storage is exhausted.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 211 received" on page 238
	Storage fragmentation limit is reached for Language Environment for z/OS storage.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 212 received" on page 238
Return code, application failure	Return code 8 with reason code 202.	"RODM fails to complete Checkpoint Processing" on page 242
	Return code 12 with reason code 20.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 20 received" on page 234
	Return code 12 with reason code 121.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 121 received" on page 235
	Return code 12 with reason code 122.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 122 received" on page 235
	Return code 12 with reason code 194.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 194 received" on page 236
	Return code 12 with reason code 211.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 211 received" on page 238
	Return code 12 with reason code 212.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 212 received" on page 238
	Return code 12 with reason code 213.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 213 received" on page 238
Slow processing	RODM is stopped and warm-started; RODM runs slowly.	"Slow response from RODM" on page 244
	Slow response from RODM.	"Slow response from RODM" on page 244

Table 120. RO	DM Problem Scenarios (continued)	
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
	Transactions process slowly.	"Slow response from RODM" on page 244
Storage	Language Environment for z/OS storage is exhausted.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 211 received" on page 238
	RODM frequently runs out of window storage.	"Slow response from RODM" on page 244
	Storage fragmentation limit is reached for Language Environment for z/OS.	"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 212 received" on page 238
User written method	Debugging procedure for methods.	"Debugging methods" on page 232
Wait	User API does not return from EKGWAIT.	User API does not return from EKGWAIT" on page 241

For information about:	Refer to:
General abends guideline for system abends	MVS library
Information about RODM diagnostic tools	Chapter 16, "Diagnostic tools for the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM)," on page 245
Information about setting log levels to write return codes with reason codes to the RODM log	"Log-Level values" on page 246
For more information about RODM	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

# **Debugging methods**

If you know that you have a problem with a user-written method, follow these steps:

- 1. Unit-test the method. Create a dummy PL/I or C main procedure to call the method and a dummy EKGMAPI module to dump all of the data that is passed to RODM. Verify that the data you received or passed is correct.
- 2. If the method is intended to run synchronously, ensure that it does not violate MVS cross-memory restrictions by issuing supervisor calls (SVCs).
- 3. If the method is intended to run asynchronously, use WTO instructions by way of an assembler routine to examine program flow in the method.
- 4. Use the Output to Log (2008) MAPI function to write user-provided data to the RODM log file. You can use log record types 1, 9, and 10 in the RODM log file to trace your method execution.
- 5. Enable method tracing by setting log-level values as described under "Log-Level values" on page 246.
- 6. Code the method to set return and reason codes that indicate the execution result.

If you receive messages that indicate a method (that you know is installed correctly) is not installed, ensure that all methods, that the indicated method invokes, are also installed.

For information about:	Refer to:
Cross-memory restriction (SVCs)	MVS library
The RODM log and log record types	"The RODM log" on page 245
Setting log-level values	"Log-Level values" on page 246

# **Application failure**

Use this section for troubleshooting when you are running an application and the application fails. For example, if you receive an error message or incorrect output, or the application abends, RODM writes a return code and reason code to the RODM log.

To solve this problem, follow these steps:

- 1. Take corrective action provided by the error message (if any).
- 2. Check the RODM log file for records with non-zero return codes with reason codes. If the transaction ID (transID) of the failing transaction is known, locate those log records containing that transaction ID. If there is a return code with the reason code written to the RODM log record, use <u>Table 121 on page</u> 233 to locate the appropriate scenario and follow the resolution steps provided.
- 3. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page <u>23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

Table 121. RODM Return Codes with Reason Codes Troubleshooting Reference	
Return code with reason code	Page
Return code 12 with reason code 20	<u>"Return Code</u> <u>12 with</u> <u>Reason Code</u> <u>20 received"</u> on page 234
Return code 12 with reason code 121	"Return Code <u>12 with</u> Reason Code <u>121</u> received" on page 235
Return code 12 with reason code 122	"Return Code <u>12 with</u> Reason Code <u>122</u> received" on page 235
Return code 12 with reason code 194	<u>"Return Code</u> <u>12 with</u> <u>Reason Code</u> <u>194</u> <u>received</u> " on <u>page 236</u>
Return code 12 with reason code 211	<u>"Return Code</u> <u>12 with</u> <u>Reason Code</u> <u>211</u> <u>received</u> " on page 238

Table 121. RODM Return Codes with Reason Codes Troubleshooting Reference (continued)	
Return code with reason code	Page
Return code 12 with reason code 212	<u>"Return Code</u> <u>12 with</u> <u>Reason Code</u> <u>212</u> received" on page 238
Return code 12 with reason code 213	<u>"Return Code</u> <u>12 with</u> <u>Reason Code</u> <u>213</u> received" on page 238
For information about: Refer to:	

For information about:	Refer to:
Reading the RODM log record	"The RODM log" on page 245

## Return Code 12 with Reason Code 20 received

If the RODM log indicates a return code 12 with reason code 20 because of an abend, do the following:

- 1. Obtain the RODM log listing and format it using the RODM log formatter.
- 2. Note the transaction ID from the RODM log record. The transaction ID is shown as an 8-byte hexadecimal field.

If you discovered the return code 12 with reason code 20 in more than one type of log record for the same transaction ID, use the type 7 log record, if it is available, for problem determination. Log record type 7 contains specific information about the conditions under which RODM issued the return code 12 with reason code 20.

- 3. Ensure that you have used a valid interface block for API calls, because one of the pointers in the interface control blocks might not be valid.
- 4. Ensure that your event control block (ECB) addresses are valid.
- 5. Ensure that the AMODE for EKGUAPI is the same as the AMODE for your application program.
- 6. If the RODM type 5 or type 7 log record indicates a storage macro failure, ensure that you have sufficient main storage:
  - a. Increase the region size for the RODM program.
  - b. Decrease the total number for the concurrent users and asynchronous tasks specified in the customization member (EKGCUST).
- 7. If the entry point is not specified correctly for your method, ensure that you have specified the PL/I method name on the ENTRY and NAME link-edit statements in the link JCL.
- 8. If the method calls EKGMAPI, ensure that you have properly linked EKGMAPI with the method.
- 9. For PL/I methods, ensure that:
  - a. The PL/I method was compiled without the MAIN option.
  - b. The method name is less than or equal to 7 bytes.
  - c. The method calls EKGMAPI with the correct parameters.
  - d. EKGMAPI was declared with the correct attributes. You can use EKG1IEEP to declare EKGMAPI correctly.
- 10. For C methods, ensure that:
  - a. The method is declared as an external function and is not declared as a main routine.

- b. The method calls EKGMAPI with the correct parameters.
- c. EKGMAPI was declared with the correct attributes. You can use EKG3CEEP to declare EKGMAPI correctly.
- 11. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
The RODM log formatter	"The RODM log formatter" on page 249
RODM log record type 7	"Formatted Log Record Type 7" on page 270

## Return Code 12 with Reason Code 121 received

You receive a RODM return code 12 with reason code 121 because the system rejected a request because of a lack of translation window storage. All of the following symptoms occur with this condition:

- MVS issues message IEC161I 203-204.
- RODM issues message EKG1101E.
- A type 2 log record is written if the value of EKG\_LogLevel in customization member EKGCUST is less than or equal to 12.

This problem can occur if the translation-window, checkpoint data set is too small. To solve the problem, do the following:

- 1. If you have defined checkpoint data sets:
  - a. Take a checkpoint of RODM and end RODM.
  - b. Copy the data in the existing translation-window data set to a larger data set and warm start RODM using the new translation-window data set.
- 2. If the checkpoint data sets you have defined are NOT large enough, or if you have not defined checkpoint data sets, use the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide* to compute the size of the translation-window data set.
- 3. Warm start RODM.
- 4. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page <u>23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

## **Return Code 12 with Reason Code 122 received**

You receive a RODM return code 12 with reason code 122 because the system rejected a request because of a lack of data-window storage. All of the following symptoms are associated with this problem:

- User applications or methods issue RODM requests and RODM issues return code 12 with reason code 122.
- MVS issues one or more messages IEC161I 203-204.
- RODM issues message EKG1111I before the last IEC161I message.
- A type 2 log record is written if the value of EKG\_LogLevel in the customization member EKGCUST is less than or equal to 12.

This problem can occur if the total size of the data-window checkpoint data set is too small.

- 1. If you have defined checkpoint data sets:
  - a. Take a checkpoint of RODM and end RODM.
  - b. Add an additional checkpoint data set to the RODM start JCL and warm start RODM using the new data-window data set.

- 2. If the checkpoint data sets you have defined are *not* large enough, use the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide* to compute the size of the data-window data set.
- 3. If you have not defined checkpoint data sets, use the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Graphical Components* to size the data-window data set.
- 4. Add data-window data sets (to a maximum of 512) and warm start RODM.
- 5. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page <u>23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

#### **Return Code 12 with Reason Code 194 received**

You receive return code 12 with reason code 194 from RODM because a method has abended.

- 1. Obtain the RODM log listing and format it using the RODM log formatter.
- 2. Note the transaction ID from the RODM log record. The transaction ID is shown as an 8-byte hexadecimal field.

If you discovered the return code 12 with reason code 194 in more than one type of log record for the same transaction ID, use the type 7 log record, if it is available, for problem determination. Log record type 7 contains specific information about the conditions under which RODM issued the return code 12 with reason code 194. See <u>"Formatted Log Record Type 7" on page 270</u> for more information.

- 3. Determine the name of the method that abended, as follows:
  - Search the log file for a log record type 2 that contains the same transaction ID that you recorded in step 2. Locate the following in the type 2 log record:
    - The return code
    - The reason code
    - The API function being run
    - The name of the method being invoked
  - If a type 2 log record has not been written to the RODM log, check one of the following for the method name:
    - The RODM memory dump.

You can find the method name by going to the area where the base register points and searching backwards in the memory dump until you find the eye-catcher (method name) with a date and time stamp.

- The type 9 or type 10 log record that has the same transaction ID you recorded in Step 2.
- 4. Verify that your method code is running correctly.

Use the information under "Debugging methods" on page 232 to troubleshoot your method code.

- 5. Ensure that you have used a valid interface block for EKGMAPI calls.
- 6. Verify that you have link-edited the method with the latest maintenance level of the module EKGMAPI.
- 7. Verify that you do not call EKGUAPI from within the method.
- 8. Verify that you have used the correct compiler and link options to create the method load module.
- 9. Verify that the method does not use any C, PL/I, or Language Environment for z/OS functions that are restricted from within RODM methods.
- 10. Search the log file output for a log record type 7 that contains the same transaction ID that you recorded in Step 2. Locate the following in the type 7 log record:
  - The abend return code
  - The abend reason code

- The system diagnostic work area (SDWA). Locate the following information in the SDWA:
  - The program status word (PSW) at the time of the error
  - The registers at the time of the error

Note: You can also find this information in the RODM memory dump.

11. If the type 7 log record indicates the following abends, perform the steps listed:

#### Abend 0C1

- a. Subtract the value in the base register from the value in register 14 to find the offset of the instruction following the branch and link register (BALR) instruction.
- b. Add this to the offset of the control section (CSECT) entry point as determined from the compiled listing to determine the effective offset of the instruction following the BALR instruction.
- c. Locate the BALR offset in the compiled listing to find the location of the abend.
- d. Determine whether register 15 is set to zero (BALR 14,15).

If register 15 is set to zero, the method is trying to call a procedure that has not been link-edited with the method object module.

- e. Determine the cause of the abend by analyzing the failing instruction, and correct the problem.
- f. If a user-written method is causing the problem, follow the steps for troubleshooting a method as shown in <u>"Debugging methods" on page 232</u>.
- g. If these steps do not correct your problem, refer to the MVS library for more information.

#### 12. Abend OC4 or any other abend

- a. Subtract the value in the base register from the PSW.
- b. Add this to the offset of the control section (CSECT) within the load module to determine the effective offset of the failing instruction.

The failing instruction is the instruction at the offset or the instruction that immediately precedes the offset. You can use the instruction length code (ILC) to help determine if the failing instruction is the one at or preceding the offset.

- c. Locate the effe0ctive offset in the compiled listing to find the location of the failing instruction.
- d. Determine the cause of the abend by analyzing the abending instruction.
- 13. Verify that the method does not violate cross-memory restrictions by issuing SVCs.
- 14. Verify that the method does not use restricted functions such as the built-in TIME or DATE functions.
- 15. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support .

For information about:	Refer to:
The RODM log formatter	"The RODM log formatter" on page 249
Troubleshooting method code	"Debugging methods" on page 232
Conditions under which RODM issues return code 12 with reason code 194	"Formatted Log Record Type 7" on page 270
Verifying that you are using the correct compiler and link options to create the method load module	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Verifying that the method does not use any C, PL/I, Language Environment for z/OS functions that are restricted from within RODM methods	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Using a memory dump to diagnose abends	MVS library
Cross-memory restriction (SVCs)	MVS library

## Return Code 12 with Reason Code 211 received

RODM issues return code 12 with reason code 211 when Language Environment for z/OS storage is exhausted. RODM does not write a log record type 2 because it can cause the STACK storage area size to be extended.

To solve this problem, do the following:

- 1. Prevent methods from repeatedly getting large amounts of storage.
- 2. Reduce the number of nested method calls.
- 3. Increase the size of the ISA specified in RODM customization member EKGCUST.

(EKGCUST is a file of customer parameters for RODM.)

For information about:	Refer to:
Coding member EKGCUST	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference

## **Return Code 12 with Reason Code 212 received**

RODM issues return code 12 with reason code 212 when the Language Environment for z/OS storage fragmentation limit is reached. RODM writes a log record type 2 to the RODM log.

To solve this problem, do the following:

- 1. See "Formatted Log Record Type 2" on page 259 for information about the transaction that abended.
- 2. Reduce the vertical depth of the classes by removing descendant subclasses.

You can use the Delete Class API function to delete classes or loader primitives. Reduce the depth in increments of 10% until the problem is solved.

- 3. Reduce the number of nested method calls.
- 4. Increase the size of the initial storage area (ISA) specified in member EKGCUST.
- 5. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, <u>"Classifying problems," on page</u> <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, <u>"Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Class hierarchy structures	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Coding member EKGCUST	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference

#### **Return Code 12 with Reason Code 213 received**

If you receive return code 12 and reason code 213 because an abend occurred when RODM accessed the interface blocks of the application or method, do the following:

1. Note the transaction ID from the RODM log record. The transaction ID is shown as an 8-byte hexadecimal field.

If you discovered the return code 12 with reason code 213 in more than one type of log record for the same transaction ID, use the type 7 log record, if it is available, for problem determination. Log record type 7 contains specific information about the conditions under which RODM issued the return code 12 with reason code 213.

See <u>"Formatted Log Record Type 7" on page 270</u> for additional information.

- 2. Ensure that you used a correctly set interface block for EKGMAPI calls.
- 3. Determine whether a restricted function was called in the C method.

Remove restricted functions from the method.

4. The application might have passed a pointer that is not valid or an incorrect data length to RODM, causing the abend.

#### Note:

If you pass an FAIB, EAIB, FIELD NAME, CLASS NAME, or OBJECT NAME pointer that is not valid, the pointer that is not valid is often logged as X'FFFFFFF', and the API receives a return/reason code of 12/213. If this occurs, subsequent pointers are also logged as X'FFFFFFFF' because RODM discontinues validating pointers.

If you receive a return/reason code of 12/213, look for the first pointer that was logged as X'FFFFFFF', or look for an address that is not valid.

- 5. Correct your application using the corrective action information listed for that return code and reason code.
- 6. Review the RODM log listing for error records associated with the transaction in error.

Depending on the severity of the error, you might need to modify the value of the EKG\_LogLevel parameter to ensure that all transactions get logged.

7. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Restricted functions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
RODM return codes and reason codes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Log-level values	"Log-Level values" on page 246
Conditions under which RODM issued a return code 12 with reason code 213	"Formatted Log Record Type 7" on page 270

# Abend 0C8 is received at RODM initialization

Abend 0C8 is issued if the storage you specify using parameters in member EKGCUST exceeds the region size. Other abend codes can be issued for this reason, but usually, you receive abend 0C8.

To solve this problem, do the following:

1. Verify that you have not specified more storage than is valid for the region.

You can calculate the amount of storage used as follows:

((ASYNC\_TASKS + CONCURRENT\_USERS) \* PLI\_ISA)

- 2. If you have specified more than the valid amount of storage, specify a larger region size.
- 3. If you must reduce the amount of storage specified in member EKGCUST, reduce the PLI\_ISA value first.
- 4. If you cannot solve your problem, go to "Documenting ABEND problems" on page 26.

For information about:	Refer to:
Coding EKGCUST	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference

# Abend 9C5 is received

A RODM X'9C5' abend can result from different error conditions. Check the reason code to determine which error it represents.

## Abend 9C5 with Reason Code 0

If you receive an X'9C5' abend with a reason code of 0, one of the following might have occurred:

• RODM canceled a transaction based on the reply from message EKG1326D.

The task control block (TCB) might be:

- A user TCB for an application connected to RODM
- A TCB representing one of the user defined asynchronous tasks in RODM (these tasks are defined in EKGCUST - RODM customization)
- The transaction has exhausted all Language Environment for z/OS storage (stack or heap).

To solve this problem, replace the method that is exhausting the Language Environment for z/OS storage.

## Abend 9C5 with Reason Code 33

A X'9C5' abend with a reason code of 33 is a RODM internal abend. RODM has detected an error, and has stopped.

To solve this problem, gather the dump (and all other associated problem information) and contact IBM Software Support .

# **RODM** abends when SNA Topology Manager is starting

If you end RODM when the SNA topology manager is in the process of starting, the following messages are sent:

EKG1325I jobname: THE WAIT PERIOD HAS EXPIRED FOR THE TERMINATE REQUEST, BUT THERE ARE STILL ACTIVE TRANSACTIONS. EKG1326D jobname: ENTER '1' TO PERFORM WAIT AGAIN, '2' TO END TRANSACTIONS AND PROCEED, '3' TO CANCEL REQUEST.

Even though you choose '3' to cancel the request, RODM and possibly the SNA topology manager and GMFHS abend.

If an application triggers RODM methods supplied by the NetView product, these methods might access storage in the GMFHS address space. It is important that you do not end GMFHS or RODM while these methods are running. If GMFHS or RODM is ended while the methods are accessing this storage, unpredictable results might occur, such as an abend.

As an example, during a SNA topology manager warm start, the ExceptionViewList field is changed, which triggers a NetView RODM change method. If GMFHS is active, the change method attempts to access storage in the GMFHS address space. If GMFHS has ended, the access is no longer valid.

- 1. Check the RODM log for errors.
- 2. Start RODM again if necessary.
- 3. Start GMFHS again if necessary.

For information about:	Refer to:
The RODM log	"The RODM log" on page 245

# **User application looping**

A user application is looping. You might have a looping problem when the CPU utilization for a user application is high, but your transactions are not completing, or if the displayed panel is in a continuous wait state. This can happen when the user application invokes a synchronous method and the method code becomes caught in a loop.

- 1. Check the method code. See "Debugging methods" on page 232.
- 2. Ensure that you have applied all PTFs and APAR fixes that are listed in the program directory.
- 3. If you suspect that a transaction is in a loop and it is a user application, end the transaction.

For example, if a time sharing option (TSO) session initiated the transaction, end the TSO session.

4. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page <u>23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Debugging method code	"Debugging methods" on page 232

# Asynchronous method looping

An asynchronous method is looping because a RODM application is using a large amount of the processor regardless of user application transaction activity.

To solve this problem, do the following:

- 1. Initiate a checkpoint to force a quiesce that ends all transactions, including asynchronous transactions and methods.
- 2. Correct the method code. See "Debugging methods" on page 232.
- 3. Ensure that you have applied all PTFs and APAR fixes that are listed in the RODM program directory.
- 4. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page <u>23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Debugging method code	"Debugging methods" on page 232

# **User API does not return from EKGWAIT**

The user API invokes EKGWAIT to wait on an event and does not regain control from EKGWAIT. This problem occurs if any of the following conditions are true:

- You did not specify the correct event control block (ECB) address when you invoked EKGWAIT.
- The user application did not update the ECB address associated with a notification queue when the user application reconnected to RODM.
- Your application was linked with the wrong version of EKGWAIT.

Processor utilization does not change, except for the task in the wait state, which does not use the processor.

To solve this problem, do the following:

- 1. Cancel the user application.
- 2. Verify that the correct ECB address was passed to EKGWAIT.
- 3. When reconnecting to RODM, always update the notification queue ECB addresses owned by your user application.
- 4. Link your user application program with the correct version of EKGWAIT.

5. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

# Incorrect output is in the EKGPRINT Data Set

If incorrect output is written in the RODM load function EKGPRINT data set, a message is received, but the text output is not meaningful.

To solve this problem, do the following:

- 1. If there is an error in EKGLMENU of the EKGLANG DD statement in the loader JCL, correct EKGLMENU using one of the following:
  - If a message is missing from EKGLMENU, restore the missing message.
  - If the text of the message is not meaningful, correct the message or restore the message file shipped with NetView.
- If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

# **RODM fails to complete Checkpoint Processing**

Three different sets of symptoms are associated with RODM failing to complete checkpoint processing:

- Symptom set one:
  - Message EKG1113I is displayed on the console at RODM initialization.
  - MVS issues message IEC161I 227-229 or IEC161I 052-084.
  - RODM issues return code 8 with reason code 202.

The EKG\_LastCheckpointID field of object EKG\_System is set to zero if the checkpoint fails. When the value of the EKG\_LastCheckpointID field is set to zero, a user application program that subscribes to the EKG\_LastCheckpointID field in the EKG\_System object is notified that the checkpoint has failed. The user application can then take appropriate action.

- Message EKG1112E is displayed on the console.
- Symptom set two:
  - RODM issues return code 12 with reason code 211 to a user application.
  - MVS issues message IEC340I.
- Symptom set three:
  - A checkpoint was requested, but the checkpoint data sets cannot write all windows as indicated by message EKG1104E, EKG1105E, or EKG1106E.

These symptoms can occur if:

- You did not specify the DD names of the checkpoint data sets.
- Some of the data sets were used by another user.
- No storage was available for the VSAM catalog work area.
- The checkpoint data sets are damaged.

The following resolution steps apply to all of the symptom sets described above.

1. End RODM.

Note: All data is lost because the checkpoint function is disabled because of the checkpoint error.

- 2. Correctly specify all DD names and data set names of the checkpoint data sets in the start JCL.
- 3. Change the suspect checkpoint data sets in the start JCL, or ensure that all checkpoint data sets specified in the start JCL are error-free.

- 4. Increase the region size of the RODM program.
- 5. Replace the damaged checkpoint data sets.
- 6. If a set of checkpoint data sets from a previous successful checkpoint exists, warm start RODM using those checkpoint data sets.

Otherwise, cold-start RODM.



**Attention:** When you cold-start RODM, the checkpoint data sets are reinitialized and RODM starts with an empty data cache.

7. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

# **Abnormal reaction from RODM**

You might receive one of the following abnormal reactions from RODM:

- Data that is not valid is returned to a user application program or method.
- All transactions abend.
- RODM does not end when the operator enters a terminate request.

This can occur if VSAM is very active. RODM does not end until VSAM completes this activity.

Before taking the resolution steps in this section, determine if there is any further VSAM activity for the current RODM log. If there is VSAM activity, wait until the activity finishes before trying to end RODM.

• RODM ends with an abend.

These reactions can happen if a method destroys RODM control blocks by using incorrect pointers or by passing function blocks that are not valid.



Attention: Methods that run in the RODM address space are APF-authorized.

To solve this problem, do the following:

- 1. If possible, take a checkpoint of RODM.
- 2. Use the MVS FORCE *jobname*, ARM command to end RODM if it does not end normally.

Refer to the caution for using the MVS FORCE *jobname*, ARM command in the IBM z/OS library.

- 3. Check the RODM log for any method abend.
- 4. Verify the method code that abended.
- 5. If a set of checkpoint data sets from a previous successful checkpoint exists, warm start RODM using those checkpoint data sets.

Otherwise, cold-start RODM. Whether you warm-start or cold-start RODM, be sure to specify CLRSSB=YES in the start JCL.



**Attention:** When you cold-start RODM, the checkpoint data sets are reinitialized and RODM starts with an empty data cache.

 If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
The RODM log	"The RODM log" on page 245
Debugging method code	"Debugging methods" on page 232

# Slow response from RODM

RODM processes transactions slowly, frequently runs out of window storage (you received messages EKG1116I or EKG1117I), or if you end and warm start, RODM runs slowly. The degraded performance is because of the large amount of paging that occurs.

This problem can occur if the following conditions are true:

- Cell size and pool size are specified too large or too small.
- Too many notification queue objects were created.
- The log level in the customization member is too low, causing excessive logging.
- The ISA size in the customization member is too small.
- The lock parameters in the customization member are not specified optimally.
- The vertical class depth is too deep.
- You are invoking the RODM load function with a PL/I or C module (entry point EKGLJOB) and the ISA size or heap size of application program is too small.

Allow enough time for paging to complete before doing the following:

- 1. Reduce the number of notification queues, as follows:
  - a. Remove all notification subscriptions that reference the notification queue you want to delete.
  - b. Delete these queues using the Delete Object API function.
- 2. Increase the log level.
- 3. Adjust the lock parameters and reload the customization member using the RELOAD command.
- 4. Use API calls at run time to reduce the depth of the vertical classes using the Delete Class API function to delete classes.
- 5. If you cannot solve your problem, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying problems," on page <u>13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page <u>23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

For information about:	Refer to:
Class hierarchy structures	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Setting log levels	"Log-Level values" on page 246
The RELOAD command	NetView online help

# Chapter 16. Diagnostic tools for the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM)

This chapter describes the following tools you can use to diagnose problems with the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM):

- The RODM log, including:
  - Components that output data to RODM log files
  - Log-level values
  - The RODM log formatter
  - Individual log records including unformatted and formatted log records and their field descriptions
- The RODM internal trace
- Dumping dataspaces allocated by RODM
- The memory dump utility, including sample reports and their field descriptions
- The RODM load function listing

For information about:	Refer to:
Information about RODM	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

# The RODM log

RODM writes 11 types of log records (types 0-10). You can use the data contained in these logs to assist in problem determination and diagnosis. For example, you can use log record types 9 and 10 for method debugging.

User-supplied information can be written to the RODM log through the Output to Log Method Application Programming Interface (MAPI) function.

You can customize member EKGCUST to specify which log records to write to the RODM log, or you can start an MAPI call from a RODM method to write records to the RODM log. After customizing EKGCUST, you can use the MVS MODIFY command to reload member EKGCUST or to query the current RODM log file.

For information about:	Refer to:
Starting an MAPI call from a RODM method to write records to the RODM log	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Customizing member EKGCUST	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference

## Defining the RODM log (EKGSI101)

The RODM VSAM clusters are allocated in the NetView job CNMSJ004. Job CNMSJ004 calls access method services, passing the EKGSI101 member as input for defining the VSAM clusters for the RODM log. Within CNMSJ004, access method services are started with the input from other samples for defining other VSAM clusters for NetView.

If you need to allocate VSAM clusters for a second RODM, you can edit CNMSJ004 and run EKGSI101 to allocate the data sets used for the RODM logs as defined in EKGSI101.

**Note:** Use SHAREOPTIONS(2) for performance reasons.

Read integrity is not guaranteed when using VSAM SHAREOPTIONS 2, 3, and 4 during cross-region sharing. The control interval you receive might be updated and written back to the data set without updating your copy.

To provide integrity when reading an entry-sequenced data set, do not allow secondary allocation without an explicit communication mechanism to the read-only task when extents are increased.

Also, loss of read integrity results in down-level records and erroneous "no record found" conditions.

The MVS MODIFY command with the LOGF option clears the local buffers and forces a CLOSE TYPE=T. This provides read integrity that is current up to the time the MODIFY command is issued.

The MVS MODIFY command enables you to specify RODM logging options.

## Components that output data to RODM log files

RODM log files can be appended by components as follows:

- User application programs that use User Application Program Interface (UAPI) functions cannot explicitly write data to the RODM log. User APIs issued by the applications might be implicitly logged by RODM depending on the return code of that UAPI and the setting of the EKG\_LogLevel field.
- A user method can write data through an MAPI function request by issuing an Output to Log (2008) MAPI function from within a method.

Note: Numbers enclosed in parentheses signify the function number of the named function.

• You can use the MAPI log tracing capability to trace methods and API calls to the RODM log. The MAPI log tracing capability writes to log record types 9 and 10 to the RODM log.

For information about:	Refer to:
RODM functions, including the Output to Log MAPI function	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
The MAPI log tracing capability	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Data contained in the log records	"Log Record formats" on page 254
Setting log levels	"Log-Level values" on page 246

#### **Log-Level values**

When an error occurs within RODM, you can review the RODM log for records associated with the transaction in error. Depending on the severity of the error, you might need to modify the value of the log-level parameters in the RODM customization member EKGCUST to specify when RODM is to generate a log record.

**Note:** If you pass a FAIB, EAIB, FIELD NAME, CLASS NAME, or OBJECT NAME pointer that is not valid, the pointer that is not valid is often logged as X'FFFFFFF' and the API receives a return/reason code of 12/213.

If this occurs, subsequent pointers are also logged as X'FFFFFFFF' because RODM discontinues validating pointers.

If you receive a return/reason code of 12/213, look for the first pointer that was logged as X'FFFFFFF', or look for an address that is not valid.

Your application can also update log-level values. The default values are the values of the log-level parameters specified in RODM customization member EKGCUST.

If the transaction return code is greater than or equal to the value of a log-level parameter, RODM writes a log record. You can specify the following values:

#### Log Level Log Record Written for Transaction Codes

0–3

All **4-7** 

Warning, error, or severe

8–11

Error or severe

12-999

Severe only

The default value is 8.

**Note:** Do not use a log-level of zero (0). Log-level zero (0) logs all RODM API requests. There is a potential for an auxiliary storage shortage to occur if log-level zero (0) is used in a high-stress environment.

The rules for method tracing also determine which log records are written to the RODM log and when they are output. The following fields are used as input to RODM method tracing:

- EKG\_MLogLevel in the associated user object initially set from MLOG\_LEVEL in customization member EKGCUST
- EKG\_MTraceFlag in each method object
- EKG\_MTraceType in the associated user object initially set from MTRACE\_TYPE in customization member EKGCUST
- EKG\_LogLevel in the associated user object initially set from LOG\_LEVEL in customization member EKGCUST

Use these parameters with the type of method that is triggered, as well as the type of API request, to determine the log record that is to be written to the RODM log.

The following log records are sent to the RODM log regardless of log-level settings:

• Log record type 0 (Log Version Record) is the log version record.

This is the first record written to the log file when you start RODM.

- Log record type 1 (Output to Log MAPI request) is sent to the RODM log when a method starts the Output to Log (2008) MAPI request.
- Log record type 5 (RODM system services failure) is sent to the RODM log when RODM encounters a system services error.
- Log record type 6 (operator request) is sent to the RODM log when you enter specific RODM MODIFY commands.
- Log record type 7 (abend) is sent to the RODM log when a method or RODM abend is detected.
- Log record type 8 (statistics) is sent to the RODM log when you request RODM statistics using the RODM MODIFY command.

The following log records are sent to the RODM log based on the value of EKG\_LogLevel:

- Log record type 2 (UAPI transaction request) is sent to the RODM log when the return code from a UAPI function is greater than or equal to EKG\_LogLevel
- Log record type 3 (object-specific method) and log record type 4 (object-independent method) are sent to the RODM log when the following conditions exist:
  - The Set Return/Reason Code (2006) API function is called from an object-specific or objectindependent method.
  - The return code is successfully set in the MAPI function call.
  - The return code is greater than or equal to EKG\_LogLevel.

Log record type 9 (MAPI transaction request) is sent to the RODM log based on EKG\_MLogLevel. Log record type 9 is sent to the RODM log when the return code from a method MAPI request is greater than or equal to EKG\_MLogLevel and one of the following conditions exists:

- EKG\_MTraceFlag in the associated method object is ON.
- One of the following bits corresponding to the method type is ON in EKG\_MTraceType:

Bit

#### Method Type

24

Object-deletion

25

Object-independent

26

Named

27

Notification

28

Change

29

Query

**Note:** For the EKG\_MTraceType field, bits are numbered 0-31 from left to right, where bit 0 is the leftmost bit and bit 31 is the rightmost bit.

EKG\_MTraceType is a field on each user object. Its default value is the value of the MTRACE\_TYPE parameter specified in the RODM customization member EKGCUST. EKG\_MTraceFlag is a field on each method object. Its default is 0 (method tracing disabled).

Log record type 10 (method entry and exit) is sent to the RODM log when a method is entered, the entry trace bit (bit 31) in EKG\_MTraceType is ON, and one of the following conditions exists:

- EKG\_MTraceFlag in the associated method object is ON.
- One of the following bits corresponding to the method type is ON in EKG\_MTraceType:

#### Bit

#### **Method Type**

25

Object-independent

26

Named

27

Notification

28

Change

29

Query

Log record type 10 (method entry and exit) is also sent to the RODM log when a method is exited, the exit trace bit (bit 30) in EKG\_MTraceType is ON, and one of the following conditions exists:

• EKG\_MTraceFlag in the associated method object is ON.

• One of the following bits corresponding to the method type is ON in EKG\_MTraceType:

Bit

#### Method Type

25

Object-independent

26

Named

```
27
Notification
28
Change
29
```

Query

## The RODM log formatter

Use the RODM log formatter to format the RODM log data set. The RODM log formatter produces formatted log records that contain a header with common data, log-type specific data, and a hexadecimal memory dump of any additional log data. Except for hexadecimal memory dumps, an x follows hexadecimal data that is produced by the RODM log formatter.

All examples of formatted log record entries are shown in uppercase letters, but MVS output for the RODM program is originally in mixed case.

#### Using the RODM log formatter

The RODM log formatter program is supplied as sample EKGLG000, and is started using sample job EKGRLOG. See "Starting the RODM log formatter" on page 251 for more information.

Samples EKGLG000 and EKGRLOG are installed with RODM through SMP/E.

Two versions of sample EKGLG000 are provided:

- A compiled C program. See <u>"Customizing the RODM log formatter output" on page 249</u> and <u>"Starting the RODM log formatter" on page 251</u> for more information.
- As source code. To enable its use, perform the following tasks:
- 1. Compile sample EKGLG000.
- 2. Pre-link and link-edit EKGLG000, and save as EKGLG000 with entry point CEESTART.
- 3. Ensure that the appropriate runtime-library is installed.
- 4. Customize sample EKGRLOG to create the type of output you want. See <u>"Customizing the RODM log</u> formatter output" on page 249 for more information.

#### **Customizing the RODM log formatter output**

Use the PARM keyword in the EXEC statement of the EKGRLOG JCL to customize the output that the RODM log formatter produces. See Figure 39 on page 251 for an example of coding the PARM keyword.

If you specify any values on the PARM keyword, only those log types are formatted and output. If you do not specify any values, the default is to format all log types.

You can use the following operands with the PARM keyword:

#### TYPE

Specifies the entry types that are to be printed.

You can specify any digits in the range of 1–10. You cannot specify TYPE 0 because type 0 is always printed. If you omit this operand, all entries are printed.

#### METHODN

Specifies the name of the method for which type 1 log entries are printed.

Only the entries for the specified methods are printed. The asterisk (\*) wildcard character is valid only at the start and end of the string. The exclamation mark (!) wildcard character is not valid. You can specify a maximum of 10 names.

If you specify METHODN and TYPE without specifying type 1 for TYPE, type 1 printing is assumed.

#### NOHEADER

Specifies that the log entry headers are not included in the formatted log output.

#### STIME

Specifies the start date and time of log records.

Records logged at and after this time are included in the formatted log output. The time the records are logged is local time.

The operands of the STIME keyword are specified using the following format:

%STIME MM//DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS

where:

#### MM

Starting month

#### DD

Starting day

## YYYY

Starting year. The short form of YY is also supported.

#### HH

Starting hour

#### MM

Starting minute

#### SS

Starting second

If the STIME keyword is not specified, all log records are formatted based on the keywords that are specified.

Some operands of the STIME keyword can be omitted. See <u>Table 122 on page 251</u> for a list of operands that can be omitted and the default value used.

#### ETIME

Specifies the end date and time of log records.

Records logged at and before this time are included in the formatted log output. The time the records are logged is local time.

The operands of the ETIME keyword are specified using the following format:

```
%ETIME MM//DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS
```

where:

#### MM

Ending month

#### DD

Ending day

YYYY

Starting year. The short form of YY is also supported.

#### ΗH

Ending hour

MM

Ending minute

SS

Ending second

If the ETIME keyword is omitted, all log records are formatted based on the keywords that are specified. Some operands of the ETIME keyword can be omitted. <u>Table 122 on page 251</u> lists the operands that can be omitted and the default values:

Table 122. Default Values for STIME and ETIME Keyword Operands	
Operand	Default Value Used
ΜΜ/ΣΕΥΥΥΥ	The current date
YYYY	The current year
YY	The current year
HH:MM:SS (for STIME)	00:00:00
HH:MM:SS (for ETIME)	23:59:59
SS	00

#### Example of coding the PARM keyword

For this example of coding the PARM keyword, assume that you want log records that meet the following criteria:

- Type 1, 3, and 9
- Method ABCDE and all methods that begin with FGH
- Entries from 1 P.M. on 05/02/2009 to 5 P.M. on 05/05/2009

Based on this criteria, code the PARM keyword as follows:

```
PARM='%TYPE 1 3 9 %METHODN ABCDE FGH* STIME 05/02/2009 13:00 ETIME 05/05/2009 17:00'
```

Figure 39. PARM Keyword Example

#### Starting the RODM log formatter

You can start the RODM log formatter using a sample job, EKGRLOG, that starts EKGLG000 as shown in Figure 40 on page 251.

```
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=EKGLG000,PARM='/%TYPE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10'
//STEPLIB DD DSN=NETVIEW.V6R2M1.CNMLINK,DISP=SHR
// DD DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,DISP=SHR
//EKGLOG DD DSN=NETVIEW.CNM01.EKGLOGP,AMP=AMORG,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSTERM DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
* * * End of file * * *
```

Figure 40. Example of JCL for EKGRLOG

EKGLG000 is the load module for the log formatter program. The STEPLIB data sets contain EKGLG000 and the necessary runtime libraries that are related to Language Environment for z/OS. The EKGLOG data set contains the unformatted RODM log used as input to this program.

The SYSPRINT data set contains the formatted log along with the program output (messages, return codes, and so on). This data set defaults to the DCB operands of LRECL=132 and RECFM=FBA.

When you have the required data sets, do the following steps:

- 1. Specify your input parameters under the STEP1 EXEC statement.
- 2. Specify the input log file under the EKGLOG DD name in the JCL.
- 3. Specify the output file under the SYSPRINT DD name in the JCL.

#### **RODM Log Formatter return codes and messages**

The return code from the log formatter job step indicates the success or failure of the formatting operation. If a VSAM error occurs in which VSAM is able to issue a return code, the program output

contains error messages that might contain VSAM return and reason codes, C runtime messages, or both. For some errors, MVS issues a system message to the console.

The log formatter issues the following return codes:

## **Return Code**

Meaning

0

Format was successful.

4

No log records printed that match the PARMs specified.

Log type 0 is still printed out in this case.

8

Closing of the RODM log failed.

The following messages are issued. (\_amrc is defined at the bottom of the section.)

Close error for EKGLOG \_amrc.\_code.\_feedback.\_rc = RETURN CODE \_amrc.\_code.\_feedback.\_fdbk = FEEDBACK

#### 12

Opening of the RODM log failed.

The following messages are issued. (\_amrc is defined at the bottom of the section.)

```
Open error for EKGLOG
_amrc._code._feedback._rc = RETURN CODE
_amrc._code._feedback._fdbk = FEEDBACK
```

#### 16

Reading of the RODM log failed.

The following messages are issued. (\_amrc is defined at the bottom of the section.)

```
Read error for EKGLOG
_amrc._code._feedback._rc = RETURN CODE
_amrc._code._feedback._fdbk = FEEDBACK
```

#### 32

The specified PARM is not valid.

#### 36

The date or time specified by the ETIME operand is earlier than the date or time specified by the STIME operand.

When failing return codes are received from VSAM I/O functions, the \_amrc structure is accessed to help diagnose these errors. The \_amrc structure, defined in the C standard I/O header file, contains diagnostic information returned by VSAM. Some important fields are \_amrc.\_code.\_rc and

\_amrc.\_code.\_feedback. The \_rc field contains the VSAM R15, and the \_fdbk field contains the VSAM error code or reason code.

The following messages are issued when an unrecognized log type is encountered:

UNKNOWN TYPE OF LOG RECORD CANNOT FORMAT LOG SPECIFIC DATA

The following messages are issued when an unrecognized Log\_type\_flag in log type 8 is encountered:

CANNOT FORMAT LOG DATA UNKNOWN TYPE OF STATISTICS RECORD

For information about:	Refer to:
Return code and reason code definitions	VSAM Administration Macro Instruction Reference and Debugging and Run-Time Messages Guide
IECxxxx messages issued to the MVS console	MVS System Messages

#### The formatted Log Record header

Figure 41 on page 253 is an example of a formatted log record header. The fields in this header are common to all of the formatted log records described in this chapter.

You can prevent this header from printing by specifying the NOHEADER parameter on the PARM keyword in the EXEC statement:

PARM='%NOHEADER'

Figure 41. Formatted Log Record Header

Following are descriptions of the fields in the formatted log record header:

#### **RECORD NUMBER**

Specifies the record number in the log file.

RECORD NUMBER is generated by the RODM log formatter and does not map to an unformatted log record.

#### RBA

Specifies the relative byte address (RBA) of the unformatted log type in VSAM.

RBA is generated by the RODM log formatter and does not map to an unformatted log record.

#### LOG\_TYPE

Specifies the log record type, as follows:

#### Log Type

#### Log Record Name

0

Log version record

# 1

Write-to-log MAPI log record

#### 2

UAPI trace log record

#### 3

Object-specific method log record

4

Object-independent method log record

#### 5

RODM system services (SS) log record

#### 6

Operator request log record

#### 7

Abend log record

#### 8

Statistics log record

9

MAPI trace log record

#### 10

Method entry and exit log record

#### **RECORD LENGTH**

Specifies the length of the log entry.

#### TRANSACTION ID

Specifies the hexadecimal transaction ID generating this log record.

#### TIMESTAMP

Specifies when the log record was written to the RODM log.

#### **USER APPL ID**

Specifies the user application ID used to connect to RODM.

This field can be blank for log record types 0, 6, and 8.

#### **API VERSION**

Specifies the RODM application programming interface (API) version level.

If the log type record is generated on behalf of a transaction, the API version in log type records 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, and 10 is set by the application. For log records type 0, 5, 7, and 8, RODM provides the highest valid API version.

#### Log Record formats

The following sections describe each log record written by RODM. The unformatted log record sections contain examples of each log record and tables that describe the primary fields in each log record.

The Data Type field in the tables contains RODM abstract data types (for example, Integer, Smallint, and TimeStamp).

The formatted log record sections contain examples of each log record after they are formatted by the RODM log formatter. Each formatted log record contains a primary header with data that is common to all of the log records. The log-type specific fields are described following each example of the formatted log record.

For information about:	Refer to:
Abstract data types	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
The fields in the common header	"The formatted Log Record header" on page 253

#### Unformatted Log Record Type 0

Log record type 0 is the log version record. This is the first record written to the log file when you start RODM. Log-level values do not determine when RODM generates this log record.

Figure 42 on page 254 is an example of an unformatted log record type 0.

Figure 42. Unformatted RODM Log Record Type 0

For information about:	Refer to:
An example of a log record type 0 that has been	"Formatted Log Record Type 0" on page 255
formatted by the RODM log formatter	

Table 123 on page 255 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 0.

Table 123.	Information	in Unformatted	Log Record	Type 0

, , , ,	51		
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Offset
Primary Header:			
Total record length Log type Reserved Time stamp Transaction ID User application ID API version Reserved	Integer Smallint Smallint TimeStamp TransID ApplicationID Integer Integer	000 004 006 008 016 024 032 036	X'0' X'4' X'6' X'8' X'10' X'18' X'20' X'24'
RODM name	Char(8)	040	X'28'
RODM version level	Integer	048	X'30'
RODM release level	Integer	052	X'34'
RODM point release level	Integer	056	X'38'
Log file DD name	Char(8)	060	X'3C'
Name of data set containing log file	Char(44)	068	X'44'
Time conversion in hours	Integer	112	X'70'
Time conversion in seconds	Integer	116	X'74'

#### Note:

- 1. The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.
- 2. The time conversion fields indicate the time difference between local time and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). For example, for a time zone 4 hours west of GMT, the time conversion in hours value is X'FFFFFFC' and the time conversion in seconds value is X'FFFFC7C0'

Each time field is a 4-byte signed integer. A positive value indicates a local time zone east of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), while a negative value indicates a local time zone west of GMT.

#### Formatted Log Record Type 0

Log record type 0 is the log version record. This is the first record written to the log file when you start RODM.

Figure 43 on page 256 shows an example of log record type 0 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter.

```
DATE: 08/07/2009
                                                                  NetView
TIME: 17:31
                                                            Resource Object Data Manager
                                                            Log Print Utility
                                                            RBĂ : 0
Record Length : 120
Timestamp : Fri Aug 08 17:30:42 2014
Log_type : 0
Record number : 1
                             (Log Version Record)
Transaction ID: 0000000000000000
User Appl ID :
API Version
RODM Name
                  : RODMNAME
RODM Version : 6
RODM Release : 2
RODM Point Rel: 1
RODM Log DD : EKGLOGS
RODM Log DSN : VSAMC610.EKGLOGS
RODM GMT Value: -4
```

Figure 43. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 0

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 0:

#### RODM NAME

Specifies the RODM name.

#### **RODM VERSION**

Specifies the RODM version level.

#### **RODM RELEASE**

Specifies the RODM release level.

#### **RODM POINT REL**

Specifies the RODM point release level.

#### **RODM LOG DD**

Specifies the member DDNAME in the VSAM log data set.

For example, the primary DDNAME is EKGLOGP. The secondary DDNAME is EKGLOGS.

#### **RODM LOG DSN**

Specifies the VSAM data set name of the log file.

#### RODM GMT VALUE

Specifies the RODM GMT value.

This field is the difference between local time and GMT. The unit of this field is hours and, if applicable, minutes and seconds. A positive value indicates a time zone east of GMT and a negative value indicates a time zone west of GMT.

#### **Unformatted Log Record Type 1**

Log record type 1 is the write-to-log MAPI log record. It records information about RODM that you can use to help debug methods. To debug methods, you can issue an MAPI call to send the output from the method to the RODM log. Ensure that enough information is provided in this type of log record so that problems in methods can be isolated and diagnosed.

Log record types 9 and 10 also have information for diagnosing methods.

Log-level values do not determine when RODM generates this log record.

Figure 44 on page 256 is an example of an unformatted log record type 1:

```
      RBA OF RECORD - 3827

      000000
      0000005A 00010000 4BBC358E 1EB4B000 0000000 000001B E4E2C5D9 F4404040

      *......USER4
      *

      000020
      00000001 00000000 D4E3C8C4 C3F0F0F1 00000026 F1F4F0F2 406040E2 D3D78199

      *......MTHDC001...1402 - SLP...*
      *

      000040
      94A24DF1 5DD4E3C8 C4C3F0F0 F1406040 D3D3D781 9994A24D F15D
      *...(1)MTHDC001 - LLP....

      (1)
      *
```

Figure 44. Unformatted RODM Log Record Type 1

For information about:	Refer to:
Information about log record types 9 and 10	"Unformatted Log Record Type 9" on page 280 and "Unformatted Log Record Type 10" on page 282
An example of a log record type 1 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	"Formatted Log Record Type 1" on page 257

Table 124 on page 257 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 1:

Table 124. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 1			
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Offset
Primary Header:			
Total record length Log type Reserved Time stamp Transaction ID User application ID API version Reserved	Integer Smallint Smallint TimeStamp TransID ApplicationID Integer Integer	000 004 006 008 016 024 032 036	X'0' X'4' X'6' X'8' X'10' X'18' X'20' X'24'
Method name	MethodName	040	X'28'
Message CCSID	Smallint	048	X'30'
User supplied data	AnonymousVar	050	X'32'

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

#### Formatted Log Record Type 1

Log record type 1 is the write-to-log MAPI log record. It records information about RODM that you can use to help debug methods.

Log record type 1 also records GMFHS non-console error messages. Each message describes the following items:

- Message number
- The message text
- · An explanation of the message
- Whether a memory dump was taken:

#### None

No memory dump was taken.

#### RODM

A memory dump of the RODM address space was taken.

#### GMFHS

A memory dump of GMFHS was taken.

#### Both

A memory dump of the RODM address space and GMFHS was taken.

- The type of message issued, as follows:
  - Informational
  - Internal error

- User error

Figure 45 on page 258 is an example of log record type 1 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter:

```
RECORD NUMBER : 30
LOG_TYPE
                          (WRITE TO LOG API)
                                                                  : 3827
                                                   RBA
                                                   RECORD LENGTH : 90
TRANSACTION ID: 0000000000001Bx
                                                                   : WED APR 15 17:07:49 2009
                                                   TIMESTAMP
USER APPL ID : USER4
API VERSION : 1
METHOD NAME : MTHDCO
               : 1
: MTHDC001
CCSID
                 0
USER SUPPLIED DATA
 0000 | 0026F1F4 F0F24060 40E2D3D7 819994A2 4DF15DD4 E3C8C4C3 F0F0F140 6040D3D3 * ..1402 -
SLPARMS(1)MTHDC001 - LL
 0020 | D7819994 A24DF15D
PARMS(1)
```



The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 1:

#### METHOD NAME

Specifies the name of the method issuing the Output to Log API function.

#### CCSID

Specifies the coded character set ID (CCSID) that identifies the code page and character set definition used for the string that processes the RODM log data set.

#### **USER SUPPLIED DATA**

Specifies a user-supplied varying character string. This data is specified in the method code using an MAPI call. The preceding example is a message in hexadecimal format, followed by the text of the message, as follows:

```
*..1402 - SLPARMS(1)MTHDC001 - LL *
```

For information about:	Refer to:
Debugging a method	"Debugging methods" on page 232
CCSID	Character Data Representation Architecture Reference

#### **Unformatted Log Record Type 2**

Log record type 2 is the UAPI trace log record. You can use log record type 2 to help debug applications. If the return code of a UAPI transaction is greater than or equal to EKG\_LogLevel, the related information is written to the RODM log file.

After you set the proper log-level (the default for EKG\_LogLevel is 8), the selected type 2 log records (output from RODM) are written to the RODM log after each transaction. You can check the return code, the reason code, and the function block contents in the log record.

The Function\_Block portion of the RODM log record is dependent on the type of function being run. Any data being pointed to is resolved if RODM already knows the value of the data. If the length value for data being pointed to is zero or if a field pointer is zero, no field data is contained in the log record. The following restrictions also apply:

- The maximum length of SelfDefiningData shown in the log record is 256 bytes.
- The maximum length of Class\_Name shown in the log record is 64 bytes.
- The maximum length of Object\_Name shown in the log record is 254 bytes.
- The maximum length of Field\_Name shown in the log record is 64 bytes.
- For an EKG\_ExecuteFunctionList API request (1600), each single list request is treated as a single user API request.

Figure 46 on page 259 is an example of an unformatted log record type 2:
RBA OF RECORD - 402					
000000 000009D 00020000 4BBC358	B 44690000 *	00000000	00000003	C5D2C7F6	F1404040
000020 0000001 0000000 000000	0 000008F	000005DD	00063618	00063640	00000000
000040 0000000 0000000 0000000	2 00000005	0000000A	0001720B	00010005	3B5A14D2
*k 000060 0000000A 0001720B C5D2C76	* D E2A8A2A3	8594C5D2	C76DE2A8	A2A38594	00000000
*EKG_SEKG_S	* D 000171E2	C5D2C76D	D0850385	81428509	C4
*2EKG_RID	*	00020700	5,00,000	01/2000	07

Figure 46. Unformatted RODM Log Record Type 2

Table 125 on page 259 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 2.

Table 125. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 2					
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset		
Primary Header:					
Total record length Log type Reserved Time stamp Transaction ID User application ID API version Reserved	Integer Smallint Smallint TimeStamp TransID ApplicationID Integer Integer	000 004 006 008 016 024 032 036	X'0' X'4' X'6' X'8' X'10' X'18' X'20' X'24'		
Secondary Header: Return code Reason code	Integer Integer	040 044	X'28' X'2C'		
Function block	Anonymous	048	X'30'		

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

For information about:	Refer to:
Setting log levels	"Log-Level values" on page 246
Information about RODM return codes and reason codes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
Information about the formatting of each function block	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
An example of a log record type 2 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	Figure 47 on page 260

## Formatted Log Record Type 2

Log record type 2 is the UAPI trace log record. You can use log record type 2 to help debug applications. Figure 47 on page 260 is an example of log record type 2 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter.

```
RBA
RECORD LENGTH : 157
: WED
LOG_TYPE : 2
RECORD NUMBER : 5
                 (UAPI TRACE)
TRANSACTION ID: 00000000000003x
                                        : WED APR 14 16:17:57 2009
USER APPL ID : EKG41
API VERSION : 1
RETURN CODE
         : 0
REASON CODE
          : 143
FUNCTION_BLOCK
  FUNCTION ID: 1501 (QUERY A FIELD)
  DATA
G_SYSTEM.....2EKG_ *
0060 | D9859385 81A285C9 C4
RELEASEID
```

Figure 47. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 2

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 2:

## **RETURN CODE**

Specifies the return code for the transaction generating this log record.

## **REASON CODE**

Specifies the reason code for the transaction generating this log record.

## FUNCTION\_BLOCK

Specifies the function block information of the transaction generating this log record. Function block information includes the function ID and data for the function.

The output for the function block is based on the expansion of the function block. Initially, the function block contains

:

- Function block ID
- Entity access information block (EAIB) pointer and an EAIB
- Field access information block (FAIB) pointer and an FAIB. If FAIB is X'FFFFFFFF', see step <u>"4" on</u> page 239 for <u>"Return Code 12 with Reason Code 213 received" on page 238.</u>
- Other data

The EAIB pointer points to the EAIB which contains pointers to data such as class name and object name. The EAIB can also contain pointers to other data.

When RODM formats the output for a function block, it expands the function block by adding the data (for example, class name and object name) pointed to.

The same process occurs for the FAIB. The FAIB pointer points to the FAIB which contains a pointer to the field ID and pointers to other data. The function block is then expanded to include this data.

See Figure 48 on page 261 for a description of the expanded data in the function block.

The data for the function is dependent on the function for which RODM created this log record.



Figure 48. Expanded Function Block

For information about:	Refer to:
The format of each function block	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

## **Unformatted Log Record Type 3**

Log Record Type 3 is the object-specific method log record. You can use log record type 3 to trace an object-specific method.

An object-specific method can issue a MAPI call to set return and reason codes. This causes the program to pass the return and reason codes back to the caller. If the specified return code is greater than or equal to the value of EKG\_LogLevel, a record is placed in the RODM Log.

Figure 49 on page 262 is an example of an unformatted log record type 3.

RBA OF	RECORD - 3	3697									
000000	00000082	00030000	4BBC3630	8E292000	00000000	0000001B	E4E2C5D9	F4404040			
*			JSER4 *								
000020	00000001	00000000	00000000	0000C3DE	000007D6	00000009	00010009	A342FCAD			
*	C		*								
000040	00000028	0003D4E3	C8C4C3F0	F0F10016	00040011	F1F4F0F2	406040E2	D3D78199			
*	MTHDC001.	1402	- SLP*								
000060	94A24DF1	5D00001A	00040015	D4E3C8C4	C3F0F0F1	406040D3	D3D78199	94A24DF1	*(1)	MTHDC001	-
LLP	(1*										
000080	5D00										
*).			*								

Figure 49. Unformatted Log Record Type 3

Table 126 on page 262 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 3:

Table 126. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 3						
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset			
Primary Header:						
Total record length Log type Reserved Time stamp Transaction ID User application ID API version Reserved	Integer Smallint Smallint TimeStamp TransID ApplicationID Integer Integer	000 004 006 008 016 024 032 036	X'0' X'4' X'6' X'8' X'10' X'18' X'20' X'24'			
Return code	Integer	040	X'28'			
Reason code	Integer	044	X'2C'			
Function	Integer	048	X'30'			
Class	ClassID	052	X'34'			
Object	ObjectID	056	X'38'			
Field	FieldID	064	X'40'			
Subfield	Smallint	068	X'44'			
Method name	MethodName	070	X'46'			
Short lived parm	SelfDefining	078	X'4E'			
Long lived parm	SelfDefining	078+n	X'4E'+n			

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

For information about:	Refer to:
Setting log levels	"Log-Level values" on page 246
An example of a log record type 3 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	Figure 50 on page 263

### Formatted Log Record Type 3

Log Record Type 3 is the object-specific method log record. You can use log record type 3 to trace an object-specific method. Figure 50 on page 263 is an example of log record type 3 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter:

LOG_TYPE : RECORD NUMBER : TRANSACTION ID: USER APPL ID : API VERSION : RETURN CODE : FUNCTION ID : CLASS : 0BJECT : FIELD : SUBFIELD : METHOD_NAME : SHORT LIVED PARI	3 29 0000000 USER4 1 0 50142 2006 000000 0001000 0000002 3 MTHDC00 M	(OBJECT S 00000001B (SET RETU 9 9A342FCAD 8 1	PECIFIC METH x RN/REASON CO x	OD) R R T	BA ECORD LENGTH IMESTAMP	: : :	3697 130 FRI	7 APR 1	16 16:26:34	2009		
DATA LENGTI	H : 22											
0000   0004001	1 F1F4F0	F2 406040	E2 D3D78199	94A2	4DF1 5D00			* .	1402 - S	LPARMS(1).		*
LONG LIVED PARM DATA LENGT	H : 26											
0000   00040015	D4E3C8C	4 C3F0F0F	1 406040D3	D3D78	199 94A24DF1	. 51	D00	* .	MTHDC001	- LLPARMS(	1).	*

Figure 50. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 3

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 3:

### **RETURN CODE**

Specifies the return code set by an object-specific method.

### **REASON CODE**

Specifies the reason code set by an object-specific method.

### **FUNCTION ID**

Specifies the function ID of the transaction causing this object-specific method to be started.

### CLASS

Specifies the hexadecimal class ID associated by the object-specific method.

### OBJECT

Specifies the hexadecimal object ID associated by the object-specific method.

### FIELD

Specifies the hexadecimal field ID associated by the object-specific method.

### SUBFIELD

Specifies the subfield ID to indicate the type of object-specific method.

## METHOD\_NAME

Specifies the object-specific method name.

### SHORT LIVED PARM

Specifies the self-defining, short-lived parameters passed to the object-specific method.

#### DATA LENGTH

Specifies the size of the short-lived parameter text.

## DATA

Specifies the short-lived parameter text.

### LONG LIVED PARM

Specifies the self-defining, long-lived parameters passed to the object-specific method.

### DATA LENGTH

Specifies the size of the long-lived parameter text.

### DATA

Specifies the long-lived parameter text.

#### **Unformatted Log Record Type 4**

Log Record Type 4 is the object-independent method log record. You can use log record type 4 to trace an object-independent method.

An object-independent method can issue an MAPI call to set return and reason codes. This causes the program to pass the return and reason codes back to the caller. If the specified return code is greater than or equal to EKG\_LogLevel, a record is placed in the RODM Log.

Figure 51 on page 264 is an example of an unformatted log record type 4.

RBA OF RECORD - 1069 000000 0000003E 00040000 4BBC3622 A8580000 00000000 00000007 C5D2C7F6 F1404040 \*.....EKG61 \*\*\*\* 000020 00000001 00000000 00000008 00000063 000007D6 C5D9C6C3 D3D6D6D7 0000 \*.....OERFCLOOP..\*

Figure 51. Unformatted Log Record Type 4

m = d = 0/1 m $m = 1$					waa a waltu waa Au
$n_{200} / h_{10} n_{10} n_{10}$	a decrintione		iata tvneci ar		racora tvna /!*
page 20+ provide					
		,	<i><i><i>i i i</i></i></i>	<u> </u>	21

Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Offset
Primary Header:			
Total record length Log type Reserved Time stamp Transaction ID User application ID API version Reserved	Integer Smallint Smallint TimeStamp TransID ApplicationID Integer Integer	000 004 006 008 016 024 032 036	X'0' X'4' X'6' X'8' X'10' X'18' X'20' X'24'
Return code	Integer	040	X'28'
Reason code	Integer	044	X'2C'
Function	Integer	048	X'30'
Method name	MethodName	052	X'34'
Short lived parm	SelfDefining	060	X'3C'

Table 127. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 4

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

For information about:	Refer to:
A description of log-level settings	"Log-Level values" on page 246
An example of a log record type 4 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	Figure 52 on page 265

## Formatted Log Record Type 4

Log Record Type 4 is the object-independent method log record. You can use log record type 4 to trace an object-independent method.

Figure 52 on page 265 is an example of log record type 4 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter.

```
LOG_TYPE : 4 (OBJECT INDEF
RECORD NUMBER : 11
TRANSACTION ID: 0000000000000007x
                                                                  RBA : 1069
RECORD LENGTH : 62
                           (OBJECT INDEPENDENT METHOD)
                                                                  TIMESTAMP
                                                                                    : FRI APR 14 12:23:42 2009
USER APPL ID : EKG41
API VERSION : 1
RETURN CODE
                  : 8
REASON CODE
                 : 99
                : 2006 (
: ERFCLOOP
FUNCTION ID
                              (SET RETURN/REASON CODE)
METHOD NAME
SHORT LIVED PARM
      DATA LENGTH : 0
      DATA CONTENT:
```

Figure 52. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 4

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 4:

### **RETURN CODE**

Specifies the return code set by an object-independent method.

### **REASON CODE**

Specifies the reason code set by an object-independent method.

### **FUNCTION ID**

Specifies the function ID of the function causing this object-independent method to be started.

### METHOD NAME

Specifies the object-independent method name.

### SHORT LIVED PARM

Specifies the self-defining short-lived parameters passed to the object-independent method.

### DATA LENGTH

Specifies the size of the short-lived parameter data.

### DATA CONTENT

Specifies the short-lived parameter text.

### **Unformatted Log Record Type 5**

Log record type 5 is the RODM system services (SS) log record. You can use log record RODM type 5 to track operating system macros.

If an operating system macro fails to complete a request, log record type 5 is written in the log file to record the error condition. Log-level values do not determine when RODM generates this log record.

Log record type 5 contains information for the operating system macros that fail during the transactions shown in the Transaction ID field.

Figure 53 on page 265 is an example of an unformatted log record type 5:

```
      RBA OF RECORD - 672

      000000 0000004C 00050000 4BBC3583 B357E000 00000000 00000005 C5D2C7F6 F1404040

      *...

      000020 00000001 00000000 D3D6C1C4 40404040 C5D7D3D6 C3404040 00000008 00000008 *....LOAD

      EPLOC
      *

      000040 C5D2C7D4 D2F1F0F6 00000001

      *EKGMK106....
      *
```

```
Figure 53. Unformatted Log Record Type 5
```

Table 128 on page 266 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 5:

Table 128. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 5							
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset				
Primary Header:							
Total record length Log type Reserved Time stamp Transaction ID User application ID API version Reserved	Integer Smallint Smallint TimeStamp TransID ApplicationID Integer Integer	000 004 006 008 016 024 032 036	X'0' X'4' X'6' X'8' X'10' X'18' X'20' X'24'				
Operating system macro name	Char(8)	040	X'28'				
Operating system macro parameter (keyword)	Char(8)	048	X'30'				
Operating system return code	Integer	056	X'38'				
Operating system reason code	Integer	060	X'3C'				
SS caller module name	Char(8)	064	X'40'				
Location ID	Integer	072	X'48'				

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

For information about:	Refer to:
An example of a log record type 5 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	Figure 54 on page 266

### Formatted Log Record Type 5

Log record type 5 is the RODM system services (SS) log record. You can use log record type 5 to track operating system macros.

Figure 54 on page 266 is an example of log record type 5 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter:

LOG_TYPE : RECORD_NUMBER :	5 (RODM 7	SYSTEM	SERVICES)	RBA RECORD LENGTH	:	672 76				
TRANSACTION ID:	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0005x		TIMESTAMP	:	THU	APR	16	14:05:43	2009
USER APPL ID :	EKG61									
API VERSION :	1									
0/S MACRO NAME:	LOAD									
0/S MACRO PARM:	EPLOC									
RETURN CODE :	8									
REASON CODE :	8									
SYS SRV CALLER:	EKGMK106									
LOCATION ID :	1									

Figure 54. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 5

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 5:

### **O/S MACRO NAME**

Specifies the name of the failed operating system macro. For example, the macro is LOAD.

## O/S MACRO PARM

Specifies the major parameter of the failed operating system macro.

### **RETURN CODE**

Specifies the return code from the failed macro.

### **REASON CODE**

Specifies the reason code from the failed macro.

### SYS SRV CALLER

Specifies the name of the RODM module that called the failing macro.

### LOCATION ID

Specifies the location ID within the calling module. You can use the location ID to search the calling module for a specific location.

### **Unformatted Log Record Type 6**

Log Record Type 6 is the operator request log record. It is written to the log file after the operator has completed a successful action, such as starting RODM or using the MVS MODIFY command.

A bit setting for the type of operator action is on if the condition is true.

Figure 55 on page 267 shows an example of an unformatted log record type 6.

Log-level values do not determine when RODM generates this log record.



Figure 55. Unformatted Log Record Type 6

Table 129 on page 267 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 6.

Table 129. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 6			
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset
Primary Header:			
Total record length	Integer	000	X'0'
Log type	Smallint	004	X'4'
Reserved	Smallint	006	X'6'
Time stamp	TimeStamp	008	X'8'
Transaction ID	TransID	016	X'10'
User application ID	ApplicationID	024	X'18'
API version	Integer	032	X'20'
Reserved	Integer	036	X'24'
Last checkpoint transaction ID	TransID	040	X'28'
Bit settings:	Char(1)	048	X'30'
<ul> <li>MVS START command warm start: X'80'</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>MVS START command cold start: X'40'</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>MVS MODIFY command checkpoint request: X'20'</li> </ul>			
MVS MODIFY command termination request: X'10'			
The lower 4 bits are reserved			

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

For information about:	Refer to:
An example of a log record type 6 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	Figure 56 on page 268

## Formatted Log Record Type 6

Log Record Type 6 is the operator request log record. It is written to the log file after the operator has completed a successful action, such as starting RODM or using the MODIFY command.

Figure 56 on page 268 shows an example of log record type 6 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter:

Figure 56. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 6

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 6:

## LAST CHECKPT

Specifies the hexadecimal transaction ID issuing the last checkpoint request.

## **STATE INFO**

Specifies the bit flags to indicate which requests were issued. Bits are numbered 0–7 from left to right, where bit 0 is the leftmost bit and bit 7 is the rightmost bit.

## Bit

## Meaning

0

Warm start using the MVS START command

1

Cold-start using the MVS START command

2

3

Terminate RODM using the MVS MODIFY command

Checkpoint for RODM using the MVS MODIFY command

4-7

Reserved

## **Unformatted Log Record Type 7**

Log record type 7 is the abend log record.

During operation, RODM might encounter error conditions that are recorded. If an abend condition occurs, a type 7 log record (abend log record) is written to the RODM log. The type 7 log record indicates the name of the abend module and system diagnostic work area (SDWA) information.

Note: Only the first 56 bytes of data are described in the log record header.

Figure 57 on page 269 is an example of an unformatted log record type 7:

RECORD - 2 000002D0	1692 00070000	4BBC3625	B3DD7000	00000000	00000000	40404040	40404040
00000001	00000000	* 000C9000	00000009	C5D9C6C3	D3D6D6D7	0338BD54	840C9000
FF840009	00000000	FF840009	00000000	000B2978	000B2848	00000001	833CAFEA
000B2750	00000000	00000000	000B2750	000B2598	000B2614	00000000	00000000
000B1010	000B2880	82A94162	000B1608	009F7A68	00000000	00000000	00000000
078C2400	833CB00E	00020009	02A03828	078C2400	833CB00E	00020009	02A03828
000B2978	000B2848	00000001	833CAFEA	000B2750	00000000	00000000	000B2750
000B2598	000B2614	00000000	00000000	000B1010	000B2880	82A94162	000B1608
FA0006C8	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
40040001	00001000	00000000	0338BAB0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	002B0000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	0338BA60	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	FFFF0005	0338BD98	FFFF002B	0001002A	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00FF0000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000 SDWA	00000000	000000E2	C4E6C140				
	RECORD - 000002D0 00000001 FF840009 00082750 00081010 078C2400 078C2400 078C2400 00082978 7A0006C8 40040001 000600000 000600000 000600000 000600000 000600000 000600000 000000	RECORD - 1692 000002D0 00070000 00000001 00000000 FF840009 00000000 00082750 00000000 00082750 000082880 078C2400 833CB00E 00082978 00082848 00082598 00082614 FA0006C8 0000000 40040001 00001000 00000000 00000000 00000000	RECORD - 1692 000002D0 00070000 4BBC3625 * 00000001 0000000 00000000 * FF840009 0000000 FF840009 * 000B2750 0000000 0000000 000B2750 0000000 0000000 * 000B2978 000B2880 82A94162 078C2400 833CB00E 0002009 * 000B2978 000B2848 0000000 * 000B2598 000B2614 00000000 * 00000000 0000000 00000000 * 00000000 0000000 00000000 * 00000000 0000000 00000000 * 00000000 0000000 0000000 * 00000000 0000000 0000000 * 00000000 0000000 0000000 * 00000000 0000000 0000000 * 00000000 0000000 0000000 * 00000000 0000000 0000000 *	RECORD - 1692           000002D0         00070000         4BBC3625         B3DD7000           00000000         ERFCL00P         00000000         00000000           FF840009         00000000         FF840009         00000000           00082750         00000000         FF840009         00000000           00082750         00000000         FF840009         000082750           00082750         00000000         FF840009         020082750           00081010         00082880         82A94162         00081608           07852400         833CB00E         00020000         02A03828           00082598         00082614         00000000         00000000           40640001         00001000         00000000         00000000           40640001         00001000         00000000         00000000           00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           000000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           000000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           000000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           000000000         00000000         000000000         00000000 <t< td=""><td>RECORD - 1692         000002D0 00070000 4BBC3625 B3DD7000         00000000           00000001 0000000 FF840009         00000000         C5D9C6C3           FF840009 0000000 FF840009         00002750         000B2978           000B1010 000B2880 82A94162         000B1608         009F7A68           078C2400 833CB00E 00020009         02A03828         078C2400           000B2978 000B2848 0000001         833CAFEA         000B2750           000B2978 000B2614 00000000         00000000         00000000           000B2000 00000000 00000000         00000000         00000000           000B2000 0000000 00000000         00000000         00000000           000B2598 000B2614 00000000         00000000         00000000           00000000 00000000000000000000         00000000         00000000           00000000 0000000000000000000000000000</td><td>RECORD - 1692         000070000         4BBC3625         B3DD7000         00000000         00000000           *         00000001         00000000         00000000         00000000         C5D9C6C3         D3D6D6D7           *         FF840009         00000000         FF840009         00000000         000B2978         000B2848           000B2750         000B2880         82A94162         000B1608         009F7A68         00000000           078C2400         833CB00E         00000000         00000000         00000000         000B2750         000B2880           060B2978         000B2848         00000000         00000000         000B2750         00000000           078C2400         833CB00E         00020009         02A03828         078C2400         833CB00E           060B2978         000B2644         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           060B2598         000B2644         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           60000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           60000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           600000000         0</td><td>RECORD - 1692         90000000         4BBC3625         B3DD7000         00000000         4040404           00000001         00000000         60000000         00000000         C5D9C6C3         D3D6D6D7         0338BD54           FF8400000         00000000         FF8400000         00008288         000082750         00082978         00082614         00000000           00082770         00082880         82A94162         00081608         009F7A68         0000000         00000000           00082978         00082848         00000000         60000000         00082750         00000000         00000000           00082978         00082848         00000000         00082750         00000000         00000000         00000000           00082978         00082614         00000000         00000000         00082888         82A94162           00082598         00082614         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           40040001         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           40040001         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         000000000         <td< td=""></td<></td></t<>	RECORD - 1692         000002D0 00070000 4BBC3625 B3DD7000         00000000           00000001 0000000 FF840009         00000000         C5D9C6C3           FF840009 0000000 FF840009         00002750         000B2978           000B1010 000B2880 82A94162         000B1608         009F7A68           078C2400 833CB00E 00020009         02A03828         078C2400           000B2978 000B2848 0000001         833CAFEA         000B2750           000B2978 000B2614 00000000         00000000         00000000           000B2000 00000000 00000000         00000000         00000000           000B2000 0000000 00000000         00000000         00000000           000B2598 000B2614 00000000         00000000         00000000           00000000 00000000000000000000         00000000         00000000           00000000 0000000000000000000000000000	RECORD - 1692         000070000         4BBC3625         B3DD7000         00000000         00000000           *         00000001         00000000         00000000         00000000         C5D9C6C3         D3D6D6D7           *         FF840009         00000000         FF840009         00000000         000B2978         000B2848           000B2750         000B2880         82A94162         000B1608         009F7A68         00000000           078C2400         833CB00E         00000000         00000000         00000000         000B2750         000B2880           060B2978         000B2848         00000000         00000000         000B2750         00000000           078C2400         833CB00E         00020009         02A03828         078C2400         833CB00E           060B2978         000B2644         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           060B2598         000B2644         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           60000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           60000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           600000000         0	RECORD - 1692         90000000         4BBC3625         B3DD7000         00000000         4040404           00000001         00000000         60000000         00000000         C5D9C6C3         D3D6D6D7         0338BD54           FF8400000         00000000         FF8400000         00008288         000082750         00082978         00082614         00000000           00082770         00082880         82A94162         00081608         009F7A68         0000000         00000000           00082978         00082848         00000000         60000000         00082750         00000000         00000000           00082978         00082848         00000000         00082750         00000000         00000000         00000000           00082978         00082614         00000000         00000000         00082888         82A94162           00082598         00082614         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           40040001         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000           40040001         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         00000000         000000000 <td< td=""></td<>

Figure 57. Unformatted Log Record Type 7

	Table 130 on page 26	9 provides descri	ptions of the fie	elds, data types,	and offsets in lo	g record type 7.
--	----------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	------------------

Table 130. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 7							
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset				
Primary Header:							
Total record length Log type Reserved Time stamp Transaction ID User application ID API version Reserved	Integer Smallint Smallint TimeStamp TransID ApplicationID Integer Integer	000 004 006 008 016 024 032 036	X'0' X'4' X'6' X'8' X'10' X'18' X'20' X'24'				
Return code set by MVS at abend	Integer	040	X'28'				
Reason code set by MVS at abend	Integer	044	X'2C'				
Abend module name	Char(8)	048	X'30'				
SDWA INFO	DATAAREA	056	X'38'				

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

For information about:	Refer to:
An example of a log record type 7 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	Figure 58 on page 270

### Formatted Log Record Type 7

Log record type 7 is the abend log record.

During operation, RODM might encounter error conditions that are recorded. If an abend condition occurs, a type 7 log record (abend log record) is written to the RODM log.

Figure 58 on page 270 is an example of log record type 7 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter:

LOG_TYPE : RECORD NUMBER : TRANSACTION ID: USER APPL ID : API VERSION : RETURN CODE : REASON CODE : MODULE NAME :	7 (AB 15 00000000000 1 00000000 ERFCL00P	3END) 000000Cx	RBA RECORD TIMESTA	: LENGTH : MP :	1692 720 FRI APR 14	13:16:5	5 2009	
SDWA         DATA           0000         0338BD5           0020         0000000           0040         0000000           0060         0000000           0060         0000000           0060         0000000           0060         0000000           0060         0000000           0060         0000000           0120         0000000           0140         0000000           0180         0000000           0140         0000000           0140         0000000           0180         0000000           0120         0000000           0120         0000000           0120         0000000           0120         0000000           0120         0000000           0120         0000000           0120         0000000           0200         0000000           0200         0000000           0200         0000000           0240         0000000           0280         0000000	4 840C9000 1 833CAFEA 0 00000000 0 00000000 9 02A03828 0 00082750 0 00000000 0 00000000 0 00000000 0 00000000	FF84009 000B2750 000B1010 078C2400 000B2978 000B2598 4004001 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	0000000 0002280 333CB00E 00022848 00082614 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 FFFF0005 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 000000	FF840009 0000000 82A94162 00020009 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	0000000 000B2750 000B1608 832CAFEA 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000	00082978 00082598 078C2400 00082750 00081010 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	000B2848 000B2614 0000000 833CB00E 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0338BA60 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 000000	*DDD. * * * * BZ* *
PSW : REGISTERS : REG 0 - REG 4 - REG 8 - REG 12 -	078C2400 000B2978 000B2848 00000001 833CAFEA	833CB000 REG 1 - REG 5 - REG 9 - REG 13 -	- 0B297800 - 0B284800 - 00000183 - 3CAFEA00	REG 2 REG 6 REG 10 REG 14	- 2978000 - 2848000 - 0001833 - AFEA000	0B REG 00 REG 3C REG 0B REG	3 - 7800 7 - 4800 11 - 0183 15 - EA00	0B28 0000 3CAF 0B27

Figure 58. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 7

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 7:

#### **RETURN CODE**

Specifies the return code from an abend.

#### **REASON CODE**

Specifies the reason code from an abend.

#### MODULE NAME

Specifies the name of the module where the abend was detected.

### **SDWA INFO**

Specifies the MVS control block information about the abend.

#### PSW

Specifies the program status word (PSW) that points to the instruction that caused the abend. The PSW starts at X'78' in the SDWA field.

## REGISTERS

Specifies the registers in the SDWA field. The registers start at X'88' in the SDWA field.

For information about:	Refer to:
MVS control block data for the abend	z/OS MVS Data Areas

## **Unformatted Log Record Type 8**

Log record type 8 is the statistics log record. The type 8 log record is a table with statistical information about each RODM cell pool stored as an entry in that table. The table can have multiple RODM cell pool entries.

This log record is written to the RODM log when you issue the MVS MODIFY command with the STATCELL parameter. Log-level values do not determine when RODM generates this log record.

The table header contains:

- Current pocket count
- Available pocket active count
- Number of entries

The statistics log record lists the status of cell pool usage for segments or windows, and the lock word usage. The format of the log record is different for each log\_type\_flag as follows:

## Flag

## Meaning

0

For cell pool usage information for segments. <u>Table 132 on page 273</u> describes the cell pool usage information for segments.

1

For cell pool usage information for windows. <u>Table 132 on page 273</u> describes the cell pool usage information for windows.

5

For API statistics. <u>Table 133 on page 274</u> describes API statistics.

Figure 59 on page 272 shows an example of an unformatted log record type 8.

	RBA OF	RECORD -								
	120 000000	00000D58	00080000	4BC40028	72F4F000	00000000	00000000	40404040	40404040	
	* 000020	00000001	00000000	* 00000000	00000001	00000001	00000038	00000008	00000001	
	*	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000060	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000001	00000000	
	000080	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	0000A0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000010	00000001	00000000	00000000	
	000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	0000E0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000014	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000100	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000120	00000000	00000000	00000018	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000140	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000160	00000000	00000010	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000180	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	0001A0	00000020	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000100	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000024	
	0001E0	00000002	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000200	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000028	00000002	
	000220	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000240	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000030	00000002	00000000	
	000260	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000280	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000034	00000002	00000000	00000000	
	0002A0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	0002C0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000038	00000002	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	0002E0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000300	00000000	00000000	0000003C	00000002	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000320	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000340 *	00000000	00000040	00000002	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000360 *	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000380 *	00000044	00000003	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	0003A0 *	00000000	00000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000048	
	0003C0 *	00000003	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	0003E0 *	00000000	00000000	00000000000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000050	00000003	
	000400 *	00000000	00000000	00000000000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000420 *	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000058	00000003	00000000	
	000440	00000000	00000000	00000000	000000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	000460	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000064	00000003	00000015	00000000	
	000480	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000002	00000002	
	0004A0	80000000	00000003	00000006	00000068	00000003	00000030	00000000	00000002	
	0004C0 *	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000002	00000000	00000004	00000000	00000017	
	0004E0	00000000	00000013	00000070	00000003	000001B2	00000000	00000012	0000000E	
	000500 *••••	00000000	0000000A	00000012 	00000029	00000027	00000021	00000072	0000005F	
	: 000C00	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
	* 000C20	00000000	00000000	00000000	00004000	00000080	00000004	00000000	00000000	
	* 000C40	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
272	IBŊOTIO	li adoladoa	/ \$0002/08	:	shooting	G <b>Q¢d@</b> 0000	00000000	00000000	00000000	*
	0000080	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	

Table 131 on page 273 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 8.

Table 131. Information in Unforma	itted Log Record Type 8			
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset	
Primary Header:				
Total record length	Integer	000	X'0'	
Log type	Smallint	004	X'4'	
Reserved	Smallint	006	X'6'	
Time stamp	TimeStamp	008	X'8'	
Transaction ID	TransID	016	X'10'	
User application ID	ApplicationID	024	X'18'	
API version	Integer	032	X'20'	
Reserved	Integer	036	X'24'	
Log type flag	Integer:	040 044	X'28' X'2C'	

The log type flags follow:

**0** = Cell pool usage information for segments. <u>Table 132 on page 273</u> provides descriptions of cell pool usage information for segments.

**1** = Cell pool usage information for windows. <u>Table 132 on page 273</u> provides descriptions of cell pool usage information for windows found in log record type 8.

**5** = API statistics. Table 133 on page 274 describes information for API statistics.

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

The number of entries in log record type 8 specifies how many cell pools are printed in the type 8 log record. Statistical information for each cell pool contains:

- Cell size
- Pool size
- Number of cells in use
- High water mark
- Percentage of cells in use
- Total percentage of cells in use
- Percentage of high water
- Segment histogram counter (eight integer fields)

Table 132. Log\_type\_flag=0 or 1: Cell Pool Usage Information for Segments and Windows

		5	
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset
Current pocket count	Integer	044	X'2C'
Available pocket active count	Integer	048	X'30'

Table 132. Log_type_flag=0 or 1: Cell Pool Usage Information for Segments and Windows (continued)						
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset			
Number of entries						
Cell pool array Cell size Pool size Number of cells in use High water mark Percentage of cells in use Total percent of cells in use Percentage of high water Segment histogram counter(8)	Integer Integer Integer Integer Integer Integer Integer Integer Integer	052 056 060 064 068 072 076 080 084	X'34' X'38' X'3C' X'40' X'44' X'48' X'48' X'4C' X'50' X'54'			

Table 133 on page 274 provides descriptions of API statistics found in the unformatted log record type 8.

Table 133. Log_type_flag=5: API Statistics			
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset
Last Clear Time stamp	TimeStamp	044	X'2C'
Output Time stamp	TimeStamp	052	X'34'
Number of query methods triggered	Integer	056	X'38'
Number of change methods triggered	Integer	060	X'3C'
Number of notification methods triggered	Integer	064	X'40'
Number of object deletion methods triggered	Integer	068	X'44'
Number of permanent entries (N <sub>1</sub> )	Integer	072	X'48'
Number of regular entries (N <sub>2</sub> )	Integer	076	X'4C'
Permanent function call identifier	Integer	20 <sup>*</sup> (N <sub>1</sub> -1)+4+76 (See note 1)	See note 2
Total successful calls for permanent function ID through user API	Floating	20 <sup>*</sup> (N <sub>1</sub> -1)+12+76 (See note 1)	See note 2
Total successful calls for permanent function ID through method API	Floating	20 <sup>*</sup> (N <sub>1</sub> -1)+20+76=x (See note 1)	See note 2
Regular function call identifier	Integer	20 <sup>*</sup> (N <sub>2</sub> -1)+4+x (See note 1)	See note 2
Total successful calls for regular function ID through user API	Integer	20 <sup>*</sup> (N <sub>2</sub> -1)+8+x (See note 1)	See note 2
Total unsuccessful calls for regular function ID through user API	Integer	20 <sup>*</sup> (N <sub>2</sub> -1)+12+ <i>x</i> (See note 1)	See note 2
Total successful calls for regular function ID through method API	Integer	20 <sup>*</sup> (N <sub>2</sub> -1)+16+ <i>x</i> (See note 1)	See note 2
Total unsuccessful calls for regular function ID through method API	Integer	20 <sup>*</sup> (N <sub>2</sub> -1)+20+ <i>x</i> (See note 1)	See note 2

## Note:

1. Calculating Decimal Offsets for API Statistics:

 $N_1$  is equal to the value of the Number of Permanent Entries field.  $N_2$  is equal to the value of the Number of Regular Entries field. x is equal to the value of the Total Successful calls for the permanent function ID through the user API field.

For example, to determine the decimal offset for the Permanent function call identifier field where the value of  $N_1$  is 4, calculate:

20\*(4-1)+4+72=136

To determine the value of the Regular function call identifier field (and other regular function ID fields with the  $N_2$  and x values):

- a. Calculate the decimal offset of the Successful calls for the permanent function ID through the user API field. This value is *x* in the equation.
- b. If N<sub>2</sub> is 4 and x is 152, calculate the decimal offset as shown in this example: 20\*(4-1)+4+152=216.
- 2. To determine the hexadecimal offset for this field, calculate the decimal offset and convert the value to hexadecimal.

### Formatted Log Record Type 8

Log record type 8 is the statistics log record. The type 8 log record is a table with statistical information about each RODM cell pool stored as an entry in that table. It supplies segment and window statistics as well as lock level statistics.

For information about:	Refer to:
Formatted log record type 8 for segment and window statistics	"Segment and Window Statistics" on page 275
Formatted log record type 8 for API statistics	"API Statistics" on page 277

Segment and Window Statistics

Figure 60 on page 276 is an example of the output from the RODM log formatter for log record type 8 segment and window statistics:

Log_type : 8		(Statistics)			RBA	:
Record number : 2					Record Length	:
Transaction ID: 0 2009 User Appl ID :	000000	000000000x			Timestamp	: Fri Aug 07 17:30:54
API Version : 1						
Stat Type : 0 Statistics) Current pocket: 1		(Segment				
Avail. pocket : 1						
No. of Entries: 56						
Cell Size ( 0): 1		8			Pool Size	:
No. in Use :		Θ			High Water	Mrk:
In Use Percent:		0			Total Inuse	% :
High Water % :						
Histogram						
(0)	0	( 1)	Θ	(2)	0 (	3)
(4)	0	(5)	Θ	(6)	0 (	7)
Cell Size (1):		12			Pool Size	:
No. in Use :		Θ			High Water	Mrk:
In Use Percent:		Θ			Total Inuse	% :
High Water % :						
Histogram Data (0)	: 0	(1)	Θ	(2)	0 (	3)
( 4) 0	0	(5)	0	(6)	0 (	7)

Figure 60. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 8 for Segment and Window Statistics

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 8:

## STAT TYPE

Specifies the type of statistics gathered:

## Entry

## Meaning

0

Segment statistics

1

Window statistics

## **CURRENT POCKET**

Specifies the current number of dedicated reserved windows. This is the number of windows that you want to maintain in reserve for use as needed.

The initial value for this field is specified in member EKGCUST but the RODM can increase the value if needed.

### **AVAIL. POCKET**

Specifies the current number of available reserved windows. This is the number of windows that are available.

### **NO. OF ENTRIES**

Specifies the number of entries in the cell pool array.

### **CELL SIZE**

Specifies the cell size in bytes as defined in member EKGCUST.

### POOL SIZE

Specifies the pool size in multiples of 4 K pages as defined in member EKGCUST.

### NO. IN USE

Specifies the number of cells that are unavailable.

### **HIGH WATER MRK**

Specifies the maximum number of retries to obtain a lock.

### **IN USE PERCENT**

Specifies the percentage of in-use cells.

# TOTAL INUSE %

Specifies the percentage of total cells in use.

### **HIGH WATER %**

Specifies the percentage for the high water mark.

### **HISTOGRAM DATA**

Specifies the counter for histograms. The histogram is the frequency of counts of data ranges over a time. The histogram data field provides a count of the number of occurrences in a given range.

### **API Statistics**

Figure 61 on page 278 is an example of the output from the RODM log formatter for log record type 8 API statistics:

DATE: 04/12/2009 NETVIEW RESOURCE OBJECT DATA MANAGER LOG PRINT UTILITY TIME: 17:55 RBA : 299 RECORD LENGTH : 1284 LOG\_TYPE : 8 RECORD NUMBER : 4 (STATISTICS) TRANSACTION ID: 000000000000000 TIMESTAMP : WED APR 12 17:50:28 2009 USER APPL ID API VERSION STAT TYPE 5 (API STATISTICS ) LAST CLEAR TIMESTAMP : WED APR 12 17:49:28 2009 OUTPUT TIMESTAMP NO. OF QUERY TRIGGERED WED APR 12 17:50:28 2009 Θ NO. OF CHANGE TRIGGERED : NO. OF NOTIFY TRIGGERED : 99 0 NO. OF OBJDEL TRIGGERED 0 NO. OF PERMANENT ENTRIES: 14 PERMANENT COUNT DATA FUNCTION ID 1302 (CREATE A CLASS) PERM UAPI COUNT 000000000000001EX FUNCTION ID 1304 (CREATE A FIELD) PERM UAPI COUNT 000000000000078X (CREATE A SUBFIELD) FUNCTION ID 1306 PERM UAPI COUNT FUNCTION ID (LINK 2 OBJECTS - METHODS NOT TRIGGERED) 1406 PERM UAPI COUNT 0000000000000C78X FUNCTION ID (CREATE AN OBJECT) 1409 PERM UAPI COUNT 0000000000000205X NO. OF REGULAR ENTRIES 46 REGULAR COUNT DATA FUNCTION ID 1101 (CONNECT TO RODM) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: FAIL UAPI COUNT : 1 1 FUNCTION ID (DISCONNECT FROM RODM) 1102 SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 2 1302 FUNCTION ID (CREATE A CLASS) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 30 FUNCTION ID 1304 (CREATE A FIELD) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 120 FUNCTION ID 1306 (CREATE A SUBFIELD) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: FUNCTION ID 523 1401 (CHANGE A FIELD) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 663 FUNCTION ID 1403 (CHANGE A SUBFIELD) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 11 SUCCESS MAPI COUNT: 99 FUNCTION ID 1406 (LINK 2 OBJECTS - METHODS NOT TRIGGERED) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 3192 FUNCTION ID 1409 (CREATE AN OBJECT) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 517 1416 (TRIGGER AN OBJECT INDEPENDENT METHOD) FUNCTION ID SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 84 FUNCTION ID (ADD OBJECT DELETION NOTIFICATION SUBS) 1417 SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 9 FAIL UAPI COUNT 2 FUNCTION ID (DELETE OBJECT DELETION NOTIFICATION SUBS) 1418 SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: FUNCTION ID 1501 (QUERY A FIELD) SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 60 SUCCESS MAPI COUNT: 282 FUNCTION ID (QUERY A SUBFIELD) 1502 SUCCESS UAPI COUNT: 2 SUCCESS MAPI COUNT: 99 FUNCTION ID (MESSAGE TRIGGERED ACTION) 2009 SUCCESS MAPI COUNT: 84 TOTAL RECORDS READ TOTAL RECORDS PRINTED: 4

Figure 61. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 8 for API Statistics

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 8:

#### **STAT TYPE**

Specifies that API statistics be gathered.

#### LAST CLEAR TIMESTAMP

Specifies the time when the regular data was cleared. The time displayed in this field is one of the following times:

- The last time the MODIFY STATAPI CLEAR command was issued
- The last time RODM was cold-started
- · The last time a checkpoint was taken, if that checkpoint was followed by a warm start

### **OUTPUT TIMESTAMP**

Specifies the time when the API statistics were output.

### **NO. OF QUERY TRIGGERED**

Specifies the number of calls for query the methods triggered.

### **NO. OF CHANGE TRIGGERED**

Specifies the number of calls for change the methods triggered.

### **NO. OF NOTIFY TRIGGERED**

Specifies the number of calls for notification the methods triggered.

### **NO. OF PERMANENT ENTRIES**

Specifies the number of different function identifiers that RODM tracks and reports in the "Permanent Count Data" section of the formatted log record.

All the function identifiers and their counts are listed in the unformatted log record.

However, in the formatted log record, any function identifiers that have a total count of zero are not displayed.

### PERMANENT COUNT DATA

Array of permanent data kept by RODM.

#### **FUNCTION ID**

Specifies the function ID of permanent data.

### **PERM UAPI COUNT**

Specifies the number of calls through the user API with a return code of zero (0) for the function ID.

### PERM MAPI COUNT

Specifies the number of calls through the method API with a return code of 0 for the function ID.

### **NO. OF REGULAR ENTRIES**

Specifies the number of function identifiers that RODMtracks and reports on in the "Regular Count Data" section of the formatted log record.

All the function identifiers and their counts are listed in the unformatted log record.

However, in the formatted log record, any function identifiers that have a total count of zero are not displayed.

### **REGULAR COUNT DATA**

Array of regular data kept by RODM.

The data counters for the regular entries are cleared when:

- The MODIFY STATAPI CLEAR command is issued.
- RODM is cold-started.

**Note:** After a warm start, the counters for the API statistics are restored from the last checkpoint before the warm start.

To ensure that the counters are correct, either perform a checkpoint immediately before a warm start or use the MODIFY STATAPI CLEAR command to clear the counters after a warm start.

Overflow for API statistics counters is possible but can be avoided using the MODIFY STATAPI CLEAR command. Multiple overflows can occur over long periods of time and can cause peaks and valleys of activity to be lost. Therefore, rates over long periods of time might not be meaningful.

### **FUNCTION ID**

Specifies the function ID of regular data.

### SUCCESS UAPI COUNT

Specifies the number of calls through the user API with a return code of zero (0) for the function ID.

### FAIL UAPI COUNT

Specifies the number of calls through the user API with a return code greater than zero (0) for the function ID. Unauthorized calls to functions are not counted.

### SUCCESSFUL MAPI COUNT

Specifies the number of calls through the method API with a return code of zero (0) for the function ID.

### FAIL MAPI COUNT

Specifies the number of calls through the method API with a return code greater than zero (0) for the function ID. Unauthorized calls to functions are not counted.

### **Unformatted Log Record Type 9**

Log record type 9 is the MAPI trace log record. You can use this log record to help debug a method.

If one of the two fields (EKG\_MTraceType or EKG\_MTraceFlag) indicates the method is traced, a type 9 log record is written to the RODM log.

- EKG\_MTraceType is a field on each user object. Its default value is the value of the EKG\_MTraceType parameter specified in the RODM customization member EKGCUST.
- EKG\_MTraceFlag is a field on each method object. Its default is 0 (method tracing disabled).

Log record type 9 is written to the RODM log only if the return code of the method API function is greater than or equal to EKG\_MLogLevel.

After you set the proper EKG\_LogLevel, EKG\_MTracetype, and EKG\_MTraceflag, the selected type 9 log records are written to the RODM log after each method API function in the selected methods.

Figure 62 on page 280 shows an example of an unformatted log record type 9.

```
      RBA OF RECORD - 1692
      000000
      00000046
      00090000
      4BBC358B
      448DA000
      00000000
      00000000
      C5D2C7F6
      F1404040

      *......
      EKG61 *
      *
      0000000
      00000000
      C5D9C6C3
      D3D6D6D7
      00000008
      00000001
      D5000002
      000007D8

      *......
      ERFCLOOP......N
      N
      Q*
      000040
      FFFFFFF 0IF4
      *
```

|--|

Table 134 on page 280 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 9.

Table 134. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 9						
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset			
Primary Header:						
Total record length	Integer	000	X'0'			
Log type	Smallint	004	X'4'			
Reserved	Smallint	006	X'6'			
Time stamp	TimeStamp	008	X'8'			
Transaction ID	TransID	016	X'10'			
User application ID	ApplicationID	024	X'18'			
API version	Integer	032	X'20'			
Reserved	Integer	036	X'24'			
Method name	MethodName	040	X'28'			
Return code	Integer	048	X'30'			
Reason code	Integer	052	X'34'			

Table 134. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 9

Table 134. Information in Unformatted Log Record Type 9 (continued)				
Field Description	Data Type	Decimal Offset	Hex Offset	
Method type	Char: C, I, N, O, Q, or X	056	X'38'	
	<b>C</b> Specifies change method			
	I Specifies object- independent metho	d		
	N Specifies named me	ethod		
	Specifies object-del method	etion		
	<b>Q</b> Specifies query met	hod		
	X Specifies notificatio method	n		
* Three reserved bytes	Three bytes	057	X'39'	
Function block		060	X'3C'	

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

For information about:	Refer to:
Debugging a method	"Debugging methods" on page 232
Information about the MAPI tracing capability	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide
An example of a log record type 9 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	Figure 63 on page 281

## Formatted Log Record Type 9

Log record type 9 is the MAPI trace log record. You can use this log record to help debug a method. Figure 63 on page 281 is an example of log record type 9 that was formatted by the RODM log formatter:

LOG_TYPE : RECORD NUMBER :	9 15	(MAPI TRACE)	RBA RECOR	D LENGTH	:	1692 70		44 45 50	
TRANSACTION ID:	00000	000000000Cx	TIMES	TAMP	:	WED APR	12	16:17:58	2009
USER APPL ID :	EKG41								
API VERSION :	1								
METHOD NAME :	ERFCL	.00P							
RETURN CODE :	8								
REASON CODE :	23								
METHOD TYPE :	N	(NAMED METHOD)							
FUNCTION BLOCK									
FUNCTION ID :	2008	(OUTPUT TO LOG)							
DATA :									
0000   FFFFFF	F 01F4					*		4 *	

Figure 63. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 9

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 9:

### **METHOD NAME**

Specifies the name of the method issuing the MAPI call.

## **RETURN CODE**

Specifies the return code of the MAPI call.

### **REASON CODE**

Specifies the reason code of the MAPI call.

## METHOD TYPE

Specifies the type of method, as follows:

## Entry

Meaning

С

Change method

Ι

Object-independent method

Object-deletion method

Ν

Named method

0

Q

Query method

Х

Notification method

## **FUNCTION BLOCK**

Specifies the function block information of the transaction generating this log record. Function block information includes the function ID and data for the function.

The output for the function block is based on the expansion of the function block. Figure 48 on page 261 shows how the data in the function block is expanded.

The data for the function is dependent on the function for which RODM created this log record.

For information about:	Refer to:			
Debugging a method	"Debugging methods" on page 232			
The format of each function block	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide			

## Unformatted Log Record Type 10

Log record type 10 is the method entry and exit log record. You can use this log record to diagnose a method.

If one of the two fields (EKG\_MTraceType or EKG\_MTraceFlag) indicates the method is traced, a type 10 log record is written to the RODM log. This entry is written to the RODM log according to the method entry and exit bit in EKG\_MTraceType.

## Note:

- 1. EKG\_MTraceType is a field on each user object. Its default value is the value of the EKG\_MTraceType parameter specified in the RODM customization member EKGCUST.
- 2. EKG\_MTraceFlag is a field on each method object. Its default is 0 (method tracing disabled).

Figure 64 on page 283 shows an example of an unformatted log record type 10.

```
      RBA OF RECORD - 1626
      000000
      00000042
      0000000
      4BBC358B
      448DA000
      00000000
      C5D2C7F6
      F1404040

      *......EKG61
      *
      0000000
      00000000
      C5D9C6C3
      D3D6D6D7
      00000000
      D5000000
      00000000

      *.....ERFCLOOP.....N.
      *
      *
      *
      *
      *
```

Figure 64. Unformatted Log Record Type 10

Table 135 on page 283 provides descriptions of the fields, data types, and offsets in log record type 10:

Field Description	Desimal			
Field Description	Data Type	Offset	Hex Offset	
Primary Header:				
Total record length	Integer	000	X'0'	
Log type	Smallint	004	X'4'	
Reserved	Smallint	006	X'6'	
Time stamp	TimeStamp	008	X'8'	
Transaction ID	TransID	016	X'10'	
User application ID	ApplicationID	024	X'18'	
API version	Integer	032	X'20'	
Reserved	Integer	036	X'24'	
Method name	MethodName	040	X'28'	
Return code	Integer	048	X'30'	
Reason code	Integer	052	X'34'	
Method type	Char: C, I, N, Q, or X	056	X'38'	
	<b>C</b> Specifies change method			
	I Specifies object- independent method			
	N Specifies named method	d		
	<b>Q</b> Specifies query method			
	Specifies notification method			
* Three reserved bytes	Three bytes	057	X'39'	
Entry/Exit	Integer: 1 or 2 1=Entry log record 2=Exit log record	060	X'3C'	
Short lived parm	SelfDefining	064	X'40'	

**Note:** The time stamp is in modified Lilian time format. It is a 64-bit floating point number that is the number of milliseconds since midnight October 14, 1582.

For information about:	Refer to:	
Debugging a method	"Debugging methods" on page 232	
Setting log-levels, EKG_MTraceType, and EKG_MTraceFlag	"Log-Level values" on page 246	
An example of a log record type 10 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter	Figure 65 on page 284	

## Formatted Log Record Type 10

Log record type 10 is the method entry and exit log record. You can use this log record to help debug a method.

Figure 65 on page 284 shows an example of log record type 10 that has been formatted by the RODM log formatter.

```
LOG_TYPE : 10 (METHOD ENTRY/EXIT TRACE) RBA : 1626

RECORD NUMBER : 14 RECORD LENGTH : 66

TRANSACTION ID: 000000000000000 TIMESTAMP : WED APR 12 16:17:58 2009

USER APPL ID : EKG41

API VERSION : 1

METHOD NAME : ERFCLOOP

RETURN CODE : 0

REASON CODE : 0

METHOD TYPE : N (NAMED METHOD)

ENTRY_EXIT : 1 (ENTRY)

SHORT LIVED PARM

0000 | 0000

* ...*
```

Figure 65. Formatted RODM Log Record Type 10

The following are descriptions of the fields in log record type 10:

### METHOD NAME

Specifies the name of the method issuing the MAPI.

#### **RETURN CODE**

Specifies the return code of the MAPI.

### **REASON CODE**

Specifies the reason code of the MAPI.

#### **METHOD TYPE**

Specifies the type of method, as follows:

Entry

## Meaning

С

Change method

Ι

Object-independent method

Ν

Q

Query method

Named method

Х

Notification method

### ENTRY EXIT

For entry and exit, this record was written when the method entered or exited. You can use this field to determine when the method began and when it completed.

For storage, this record indicates that a method acquired storage, but did not release the storage when the method ended.

Possible values for this record are:

# Туре

## Meaning

1

Specifies entry

2

Specifies exit

3

Specifies method storage

For type 1 or 2, the SHORT LIVED PARM field is included in the formatted log record type 10.

## SHORT LIVED PARM

Specifies the self-defining, short-lived parameters passed to the method.

## DATA LENGTH

Specifies the size of short-lived parameter text.

## DATA CONTENT

Specifies the short-lived parameter text.

For information about:	Refer to:		
Debugging a method	"Debugging methods" on page 232		

# **The RODM Internal Trace**

The RODM internal trace can be activated to provide more detailed documentation of internal RODM activity. The trace data is used by IBM Software Support to assist in diagnosis of RODM problems.

This internal trace uses the MVS Component Trace facility and is controlled by the MVS TRACE command. The trace is written to a wrap around table in a trace dataspace (EKGTRDSP).

The general syntax of the TRACE command is:

TRACE CT, ON, COMP=rodmname

Where *rodmname* is the name of the RODM to be traced, as determined by the PARM string in the RODM JCL procedure.

By default, the amount of virtual storage which is used to contain the trace data is 256K. More storage can be allocated (up to 1 gigabyte) by specifying the size on the TRACE command in place of the ON operand. For example, to allocate one megabyte for the trace data, enter:

TRACE CT, 1M, COMP=rodmname

The size of the trace area cannot be altered when the trace has been started. You must stop and restart the trace in order to change the size of the trace area.

After issuing the TRACE command to start the RODM internal trace, MVS will issue a write-to-operator with reply (WTOR) message ITT006A to solicit trace parameters:

\*nn ITT006A SPECIFY OPERAND(S) FOR TRACE CT COMMAND.

Where: nn is the WTOR number to use when replying to the message.

Use the OPTIONS operand to designate which of several RODM trace events are to be recorded. The events and their codes are:

Code

### Event

СС

Console communications (commands received from the console and messages issued to the console)

### CF

RODM module flow

### ALL

All implemented trace events

For example, if all trace events are to be enabled, enter:

R nn,OPTIONS=(ALL),END

**Note:** The CF trace option has a severe performance impact on RODM and RODM applications. Avoid activating a CF trace on a production RODM unless necessary for problem diagnosis.

To deactivate the RODM internal trace, use the TRACE command with the OFF operand:

```
TRACE CT, OFF, COMP=rodmname
```

When the trace is stopped, all recorded trace data is discarded. The trace is automatically stopped when RODM ends.

The trace dataspace (EKGTRDSP) is automatically included in any memory dumps which are taken by RODM, providing the trace is active at the time of the memory dump.

If the MVS DUMP command is used to dump RODM and the trace data is required, you must include the name of the trace dataspace in the list of dataspaces to be dumped. You can spool the trace data to a data set.

For information about:	Refer to:
MVS TRACE command	MVS library
Spooling component trace data	MVS library
Dumping RODM dataspaces	"Dumping dataspaces allocated by RODM" on page 286

# **Dumping dataspaces allocated by RODM**

Use the following steps if you must dump the dataspaces allocated by RODM:

1. Use the MVS DISPLAY command to determine the names of the dataspaces to be dumped.

The listing from the MVS DISPLAY command shows the dataspace name in the DSPNAME field. The dataspace name always begins with 00000RDM and is incremented by one when RODM allocates a new dataspace, for example: 00000RDM, 00001RDM

If the RODM internal trace is active, the trace dataspace (EKGTRDSP) is also in the dataspace list.

2. Use the names of the dataspaces with the MVS DUMP command to take a memory dump of the dataspaces in use by RODM.

For information about:	Refer to:		
Using the MVS DISPLAY and DUMP commands	MVS library		

# **RODM** memory dump utility

The RODM memory dump utility is a service program that enables you to print data that resides in the RODM data cache. The memory dump utility provides multiple formats for printing this information.

You can use the RODM dump utility to generate five types of reports to print the contents and structure of classes and objects. The reports include the following items:

- Class listing
- Class index

- Object listing
- · Object index
- Statistical report

The contents of the output depend on the input parameters. The input parameters follow the SYSIN DD \* control statement. You can provide the SYSIN DD statement as instream values or in a data set.

If you provide a class name, the reports begin at the requested class. Otherwise, the reports begin at the highest class level, which is the universal class. If you enter an object name, only the object and class are printed. It is implied that the requested object belongs to the requested class. If the requested object does not belong to the requested class, an error is indicated.

If you do not enter an object name, the utility prints all objects and classes subordinate to the requested or default class. The statistical report is generated to show the types and numbers of user API queries issued against RODM when running the memory dump utility.

If you do not specify a particular RODM entity, the system default is to output the information of all RODM classes and their associated fields.

## Starting the memory dump utility

You start the memory dump utility using a submit JCL, EKGRDUMP, that starts EKGDUMP. Figure 66 on page 287 is an example of instream JCL for generating a Charts report.

```
//EKGRDUMP JOB 'DUMP UTILITY', CLASS=A,
                    MSGCLASS=A, MSGLEVEL=(1,1), REGION=2048K
// MSGCLASS=A
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=EKGDUMP
//STEPLIB DD DSN=NETVIEW.V6R2M1.CNMLINK,DISP=SHR
//SYSIN
               DD *
  RODM(rodmname)
  CLASS(classid)
  APPLID(applid)
  PASSWORD(password)
  REPORT(yes/no)
//CLASSES DD SYSOUT=*
//CLASSNDX DD SYSOUT=*
//OBJECTS
               DD SYSOUT=*
//OBJECTJS DD STSOUT=*
//OBJECNDX DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSABEND DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSTERM DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
```

Figure 66. Example of Instream JCL for Generating a Charts Report.

EKGDUMP is the compiled and link-edited memory dump utility program. The STEPLIB data set contains the load modules of the RODM memory dump utility and the EKGUAPI module. The SYSIN data set contains the control statement input.

The CLASSES, CLASSNDX, OBJECTS, and OBJECNDX data sets are the reports produced by the utility. These data sets contain the DCB operands of LRECL=133 and RECFM=FBA. BLKSIZE can be provided on the DD statements or in the SYSOUT data sets and is handled by JES.

The SYSPRINT data set contains a statistical report indicating the number and type of user API calls made while the memory dump utility is running. This data set contains the DCB operands of LRECL=80 and RECFM=FBA.

When you have the required data sets, do the following actions:

- Specify your input parameters under the SYSIN DD \* in the JCL.
- Specify the output report files.
- Specify your message output file under the SYSPRINT DD name in the JCL.
  - If you do not specify this DD name, the messages are written to the JES log in your MVS system.

- If you use a SYSOUT file under this DD name, the SYSOUT file is kept in the held output queue in the MVS system where RODM is active.

## **Coding the control parameters**

This section contains information for coding the control parameters for the memory dump utility. You can code the SYSIN DD as instream values or as a data set.

You can also use the following formats to enter control parameters:

- PARAMETER(value)
- PARAMETER=value

The control parameters are:

### **RODM**=rodmname

Indicates the name of the RODM. This is a required parameter.

If you code a name greater than 8 characters, an error results and the memory dump utility ends.

### APPLID=*applid*

Indicates the application ID the utility assumes when connecting to RODM. This parameter is required if the system on which RODM is running has no security system installed, and optional if the system has a security system installed.

If you code an application ID greater than 8 characters, an error results and the memory dump utility ends.

### **PASSWORD**=password

Indicates the password the utility must use to gain access to the RODM. This parameter is optional unless you specified the APPLID parameter.

### CLASS=classname

Indicates the starting class for the utility.

### Note:

- 1. If you do not specify this parameter, the memory dump utility starts at the UniversalClass. *classname* is limited to 1 line. CLASS is an optional parameter.
- 2. You can specify only one *classname* each time you run the memory dump utility.

#### **OBJECT**=objectname

Indicates that only the specified object is to be printed.

If the requested object is not part of the indicated class, or if you do not specify CLASS, you receive an error. *objectname* is limited to 1 line.

#### REPORT=YES|NO

Indicates whether to print the individual reports written to the CLASSES, CLASSNDX, OBJECTS, and OBJECNDX output files.

REPORT=NO suppresses the printing of the reports. However, the statistical summary is generated. REPORT=YES is the default and generates only the statistical summary.

Usage : You can enter control parameters in any of the following formats:

- PARAMETER=value PARAMETER(value) PARAMETER value
- Blanks, equal signs, and parentheses are delimiters. The first non-delimiter is the parameter and the next non-delimiter after the parameter is the *value*. Anything after the delimiter ending the *value* is ignored.
- Each of the control parameters is intended to be entered one time. If you enter any parameter more than once, the last occurrence is used.

Figure 67 on page 289 is an example of writing the control parameters in a SYSIN data set. Comments can be added between /\* and \*/.

```
/* control file example */
```

RODMNAME=RODM1 APPLID=USER1 PASSWORD=USERPW CLASS=CLASS1 OBJECT=OBJ REPORT=NO

Figure 67. Coding Control Parameters in a SYSIN Data Set

## **Class listing report**

The Class Listing report provides information about the fields and subfields in classes. Figure 68 on page 289 is the expected output from the RODM dump utility when you request a Class Listing report:

YYDDD CLASS LISTING PAGE 1 HH:MM:SS 00000001 UNIVERSAL CLASS (class name) FIELD NAME: 0011D4A8 D7998994 8199A8D7 81998595 A3C9C4 \* ..MYPRIMARYPARENTID FIELD ID: 0 00000001 FLAGS: 0000 INHERITANCE STATE: 0001 SUBFIELD MAP: C0000000 LOCAL COPY MAP: C0000000 VALUE: 0001 00000000 QUERY: 000D 00010003 BC221196 0000 ..0.. \* ....0.. PREV\_VALUE NOTIFY: 0019 00000000 FIELD NAME: 001B 4BBC2F18 9EA29000 4BBC2F18 9EA29000 (15:31:48.393) 0013D4A8 D7998994 8199A8D7 81998595 A3D58194 85 \* ..MYPRIMARYPARENTNAME FIELD ID: 000 \* 00000002 FLAGS: 0000

## Figure 68. Class Listing Report

Following each of the subfield types is a 2-byte value. This value specifies the data type in a hexadecimal format. To determine the data type, convert the hexadecimal value to decimal.

Following are descriptions of the fields in the Class Listing report:

### YYDDD

Specifies the year and the day of the year, where YY is the last two digits of the year and DDD is a count of the number of days past.

### HH:MM:SS

Specifies the time the report was generated, where:

ΗН

Specifies the hour

### MM

Specifies minutes

SS

Specifies seconds

### **CLASS ID**

Specifies the class identification number.

### **CLASS NAME**

Specifies the class name (for example, UniversalClass).

### **FIELD NAME**

Specifies the name of the field. This user-supplied name is provided in the name field for create name.

### FIELD ID

Specifies the field identifier. The ID is assigned by RODM and returned in the response block on a create field (X'1304').

## FLAGS

Specifies a 2-byte Smallint to indicate whether the field is public or private and whether locally defined or inherited. Only the first two high-order bits are used. The remaining 14 bits are reserved. The first bit is the private/public flag and indicates the following information:

# Bit Value

## Meaning

## 0

Specifies that the field is public

1

Specifies that the field is private

The second bit is the local/inherited flag and indicates the following information:

# Bit Value

Meaning

0

Specifies that the field is locally defined

1

Specifies that the field is inherited

## **INHERITANCE STATE**

Specifies a 2-byte field to indicate whether a value is defined locally or inherited from a parent class. The only valid value is X'0001', indicating that the field is inherited from a parent class.

## SUBFIELD MAP

Specifies a bitmap of subfields that are created for this field. Valid values for the bitmap are as follows:

Bit

## Meaning

0

Specifies the value subfield

1

Specifies the query subfield

2

Specifies the change subfield

3

Specifies the notification subfield

4

Specifies the previous value subfield

5

Specifies the TimeStamp subfield

## 6-31

Not used

Only the first 6 bits of the subfield map are used.

## LOCAL COPY MAP

Specifies a bitmap that indicates which of the subfields in the SUBFIELD bitmap have been locally defined and which have not.

RODM sets a local copy map bit in an output block to 1. This indicates that the corresponding subfield contains locally defined data.

Bits that do not have a value of 0 indicate subfields that have values or contents inherited from a parent class.

Valid values for the bitmap are:

### Bit

Meaning

## 0

Specifies the value subfield

## 1

Specifies the query subfield

2

Specifies the change subfield

3

Specifies the notification subfield

4

Specifies the previous value subfield

5

Specifies the TimeStamp subfield

6-31

Not used

## VALUE

A subfield that specifies the actual data associated with the field. The value is defined as RODM abstract data types such as Integer, CharVar, or Floating.

## QUERY

A subfield that specifies a method specification for a query method. This field contains the name of a method that is started before the field contents are returned to the caller in response to a field query.

## PREV\_VAL

A subfield that specifies data that, when defined, is a copy of the previous contents of the VALUE subfield.

## CHANGE

A subfield that specifies a method specification for a changed method. The change subfield is a method that is started to change the contents of a field when requested by a user outside of RODM. If this subfield has value, changing a field starts a change method.

## NOTIFY

A subfield that specifies a method specification for a notification or a list of notifications. This subfield contains a list of methods and associated parameters. Each method in the list is started after every change in the value of a field as requested by a user.

### TIMESTAMP

A subfield that specifies the local time at which the VALUE subfield was last changed. This field specifies local time in the following format:

HH:MM:SS.SSS

### Where:

### HH

Specifies the hour.

### MM

Specifies the minutes.

## SS.SSS

Specifies the number of seconds followed by decimal fractions of a second.

This field is converted from modified Lilian time by the RODM log formatter.

For information about:	Refer to:
Decimal values, the corresponding data types, and their descriptions	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

## **Class Index report**

The Class Index report provides a reference to the class IDs described in the Class Listing report. The report provides the class ID, the class name, and the Class Listing report page number on which the class is reported. Figure 69 on page 292 shows the expected output from the RODM dump utility when you request a Class Index report.

YYDDD HH:MM:SS	CLASS I	INDEX	PAGE	1	
(Class	ID)	(Class name)			
000000	01	UNIVERSALCLASS	1		
000000	02	EKG_SYSTEMDATAPARENT	3		
000000	96	EKG_USER	5		
000000	05	EKG_SYSTEM	9		
000000	04	EKG_NOTIFICATIONQUEU	E 14		
000000	03	EKG_METHOD	18		
•		•	•		
•		•	•		
•		•	•		

### Figure 69. Class Index Report

Following are descriptions of the fields in the Class Index report:

### YYDDD

Specifies the year and the day of the year, where YY is the last two digits of the year and DDD is a count of the number of days past.

### HH:MM:SS

Specifies the time the report was generated, where:

#### ΗH

Specifies the hour

#### MM

Specifies minutes

#### SS

Specifies seconds

### (Class ID)

Specifies the class identification number.

### (Class name)

Specifies the class name (for example, UniversalClass).

### PAGE

Specifies the Class Listing report page number where this class is described.

## **Object Listing report**

The Object Listing report describes the values in the fields and subfields for objects. Figure 70 on page 293 shows the expected output from the RODM dump utility when you request an Object Listing report.

YYDDD OBJECT LISTING PAGE 1 HH:MM:SS 00020006 F007B9B9 USER1 000CC5D2 C76DD396 87D385A5 8593 FIELD NAME: \* ..EKG\_LOGLEVEL \* FIELD ID: 00000021 FLAGS 4000 INHERITANCE STATE: 0001 SUBFIELD MAP: 80000000 LOCAL COPY MAP: 00000000 000A 0000008 VALUE: FIELD NAME: 0011D4A8 D7998994 8199A8D7 81998595 A3C9C4 \* ..MYPRIMARYPARENTID FIELD ID: 0 \* 00000001 FLAGS: 4000 INHERITANCE STATE: 0001 SUBFIELD MAP: C0000000 LOCAL COPY MAP: 80000000 0001 00000006 VALUE: QUERY: 000D 00010003 BC221196 0000 ..0.. \* ....0. FIELD NAME: 000AC5D2 C76DE2A3 81A3A4A2 \* ..EKG\_STATUS \* 00000000 FIELD ID: FLAGS: 4000 INHERITANCE STATE: 0001 SUBFIELD MAP: 94000000 LOCAL COPY MAP: 94000000 000A 00000001 0019 00000000 VALUE: NOTIFY: 001B 4BBC2F61 A3580000 TIMESTAMP: (12:47:53.728)FIELD NAME: 000CC5D2 C76DE2A3 9697D496 8485 \* .. EKG\_STOPMODE FIELD ID: 00000022 FLAGS: 4000 INHERITANCE STATE: 0001 SUBFIELD MAP: 90000000 LOCAL COPY MAP: 10000000 000A 00000001 0019 00000000 VALUE: NOTIFY: FIELD NAME: 0013D4A8 D7998994 8199A8D7 81998595 A3D58194 85 \* .. MYPRIMARYPARENTNAME . .

Figure 70. Object Listing Report

For information about:	Refer to:
Fields in the Object Listing Report	"Class listing report" on page 289

## **Object Index report**

The Object Index report provides a reference to the objects described in the Object Listing report. The report provides the object ID, the object name, and the Object Listing report page number on which the object is reported. Figure 71 on page 293 shows the expected output from the RODM dump utility when you request an Object Index report.

YYDDD HH:MM:SS	OBJECT INDEX		PAGE	1	
(Obje 0002000 0001000 0001000	ct ID) 6 F007B9B9 5 3B5A14D2 3 BC221196	(Object Name) USER1 EKG_SYSTEM NULLMETH •		1 4 8 •	

Figure 71. Object Index Report

Following are descriptions of the fields in the Object Index Report:

### YYDDD

Specifies the year and the day of the year, where YY is the last two digits of the year and DDD is a count of the number of days past.

### HH:MM:SS

Specifies the time the report was generated, where:

### HH

Specifies the hour

### MM

Specifies minutes

## SS

Specifies seconds

## (Object ID)

Specifies the object identification number.

### (Object Name)

Specifies the object name (for example, EKG\_SYSTEM).

## PAGE

Specifies the Object Listing report page number where this object is described.

## **Statistical report**

The statistical report describes the types and number of user API queries issued against RODM during execution of the memory dump utility. Figure 72 on page 294 is the expected output from the RODM memory dump utility each time you request a report:

YYD	DD	
HH:	MM	:SS

API CALLS

CONNECT	1
DISCONNECT	1
QUERY FIELD	.22
QUERY SUBFIELD	222
QUERY STRUCTURE OF AN ENTITY	9
QUERY STRUCTURE OF A FIELD	113
NUMBER OF CLASSES PROCESSED	6
NUMBER OF OBJECTS PROCESSED	3

### Figure 72. Statistical Report

Following are descriptions of the fields in the Statistical Report:

### YYDDD

Specifies the year and the day of the year, where YY is the last two digits of the year and DDD is a count of the number of days past.

### HH:MM:SS

Specifies the time the report was generated, where:

### HH

Specifies the hour

MM

Specifies minutes

### SS

Specifies seconds

## CONNECT

Specifies the number of times the user connected to RODM.

### DISCONNECT

Specifies the number of times the user disconnected from RODM.

### **QUERY FIELD**

Specifies the number of times a field has been queried.

### **QUERY SUBFIELD**

Specifies the number of times a subfield has been queried.

### QUERY STRUCTURE OF AN ENTITY

Specifies the number of times a structure of an entity was queried.

## **QUERY STRUCTURE OF A FIELD**

Specifies the number of times a structure of a field was queried.
#### NUMBER OF CLASSES PROCESSED

Specifies the number of classes processed.

#### NUMBER OF OBJECTS PROCESSED

Specifies the number of objects processed.

## Informational messages for the RODM memory dump utility

#### **EKGDP001 REQUIRED PARAMETER APPLID MISSING**

The APPLID parameter is required to connect to RODM. APPLID is entered as a parameter after the SYSIN DD \* statement.

This message is issued from module EKGDP000.

#### **EKGDP002 REQUIRED PARAMETER PASSWORD MISSING**

If you are using RACF, you need to use the PASSWORD parameter with the APPLID.

This message is issued from module EKGDP000.

#### **EKGDP003 REQUIRED PARAMETER RODM MISSING**

The *rodmname* parameter is required to specify the particular RODM from which the data cache is to be dumped.

This message is issued from module EKGDP000.

#### **EKGDP004 UNRECOGNIZED INPUT RECORD**

Check the input specified after the SYSIN DD \* statement for parameters or values that are not valid.

This message is issued from module EKGDP000.

#### **EKGDP006 ERROR ON CONNECT TO RODM**

An error was detected by RODM on the connect request from the memory dump utility. This message is followed by message EKGDP009 which reflects the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP000.

#### EKGDP007 DISCONNECT FROM RODM FAILED

An error was detected by RODM on the disconnect request from the memory dump utility. This message is followed by message EKGDP009 which reflects the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP000.

#### **EKGDP008 REQUIRED MODULE NOT AVAILABLE**

The memory dump utility attempted to dynamically load another memory dump utility module and the load failed. Verify that the module is available in the LOADLIB that you specified in the STEPLIB of the start JCL and that the name of the module has not been changed.

This message is issued from module EKGDP000.

#### **EKGDP009 RETURN/REASON CODE**

This message supplies return and reason codes from RODM to further identify an error when running the memory dump utility.

This message is issued from module EKGDP000, EKGDP110, or EKGDP120.

#### **EKGDP010 REQUESTED CLASS NOT AVAILABLE**

The memory dump utility attempted to find, through a RODM API request, a class that was specified on the input parameter. Message EKGDP009 follows this message with the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP110.

#### **EKGDP111 REQUESTED OBJECT NOT AVAILABLE**

The memory dump utility attempted to find, through a RODM API request, an object you specified on the input parameter. EKGDP009 follows this message with the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP110.

#### **EKGDP112 QUERY STRUCTURE OF AN ENTITY FAILED**

The memory dump utility attempted a RODM API Query Structure of Entity request and failed. Message EKGDP009 follows this message with the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP110.

#### EKGDP113 QUERY FIELD FOR CLASS CHILDREN FAILED

The memory dump utility attempted a RODM API Query Field for Class Children request and failed. EKGDP009 follows this message with the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP110.

#### **EKGDP114 QUERY FIELD FOR OBJECT CHILDREN FAILED**

The memory dump utility attempted a RODM API Query Field for Object Children request and failed. Message EKGDP009 follows this message with the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP110.

#### EKGDP215 QUERY FIELD FOR NAME OF ENTITY FAILED

The memory dump utility attempted a RODM API Query Field for Name of Entity request and failed. Message EKGDP009 follows this message with the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP120.

#### **EKGDP216 QUERY STRUCTURE OF A FIELD FAILED**

The memory dump utility attempted a RODM API Query Structure of a Field request and failed. Message EKGDP009 follows this message with the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP120.

#### **EKGDP217 QUERY SUBFIELD FAILED**

The memory dump utility attempted a RODM API Query Subfield request and failed. Message EKGDP009 follows this message with the return and reason codes from RODM.

This message is issued from module EKGDP120.

For information about:	Refer to:
RODM return codes and reason codes	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

## **RODM load function error listing**

The data set that contains the error list is identified by the EKGPRINT DD statement in the JCL that starts the RODM load function. This is a list of the errors the load function detected when it ran.

The error list contains the following information:

- The name of the utility and its current level.
- The date and time the utility was run.
- A list of the options used on the invocation.
- Messages that indicate informational, warning, or error conditions detected by the load function.
- The syntax entered. The LISTLEVEL parameter specifies whether the list contains all lines that were entered, or just those lines that are in error, as follows:
  - If LISTLEVEL=ALLSYNTAX, all syntax is shown.

- If LISTLEVEL=ERRORSYNTAX, only syntax in error is shown.
- Additional messages, including the following messages:
  - Messages indicating the success or failure of each primitive processed.
  - Error messages interleaved with the syntax, indicating that there is a syntax error.
  - An END OF JOB message and overall return code, indicating the success of processing.

Online help is available for each message through the NetView program.

Figure 73 on page 297 shows a sample error listing.

RODM LOAD FUNCTION LEVEL Tivoli NetView V6R2M1 05/06/10 10:47:15 OPTIONS USED OPERATION: LOAD NAME: RODMA SEVERITY:WARNING LISTLEVEL: ALLSYNTAX CODEPAGE: EKGCP500 LOAD:STRUCTURE ROUTECODE:1 STRUCTURE ELEMENTS PROCESSED EKG8568W - METHOD EKGNOTF WAS NOT INSTALLED AS IT ALREADY EXISTS. OP SUPERCLASS\_2 HAS\_PARENT UNIVERSALCLASS; EKG8258I - RODM LOAD FUNCTION PRIMITIVE HAS\_PARENT EXECUTED SUCCESSFULLY. OP SUPERCLASS\_2 HAS\_FIELD (CHARVAR) FIELD\_CHARVAR; EKG8258I - RODM LOAD FUNCTION PRIMITIVE HAS\_FIELD EXECUTED SUCCESSFULLY. OP SUPERCLASS\_2..FIELD\_CHARVAR HAS\_s.VALUE (CHARVAR) 'xyz'; EKG8258I - RODM LOAD FUNCTION PRIMITIVE HAS\_VALUE EXECUTED SUCCESSFULLY. OP SUPERCLASS\_2..FIELD\_CHARVAR HAS\_VALUE (CHARVAR) X'ABCD'; EKG8253E - RODM LOAD FUNCTION PRIMITIVE HAS\_VALUE CONTAINS SYNTAX ERROR(s). EKG8253E - SEE ASSOCIATED MESSAGES FOR DETAILS. EKG8256W - VALUE X'ABCD' IS NOT VALID FOR DATA TYPE CHARVAR. OP !!!CLASS\_1 HAS\_PARENT SUPERCLASS; EKG8253E - RODM LOAD FUNCTION PRIMITIVE HAS\_PARENT CONTAINS SYNTAX ERROR(s). EKG8253E - SEE ASSOCIATED MESSAGES FOR DETAILS. EKG8254W - !!!CLASS\_IS\_NOT\_VALID\_FOR A TOKEN OF TYPE CLASS\_NAME. EKG8356E - CLOSE FAILURE ON DATASET EKGIN1. OVERALL RETURN CODE: 08 END OF JOB 10:50:11

Figure 73. Sample RODM Load Function Error Listing

For information about:Refer to:The syntax and delimiters displayed in Figure 73 on<br/>page 297IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data<br/>Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

Part 5. Diagnosing SNA Topology Manager problems

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

# Chapter 17. SNA Topology Manager problem worksheet

This section contains information that you can use in determining the cause of failures within the SNA topology manager.

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions. Some SNA topology manager problems can be caused by communications problems. Use the diagnosis procedures described in the VTAM library to gather information about problems with VTAM CMIP services.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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## **General information**

The following information is required for all problems:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Component ID:
- 4. NetView Version and Release:
- 5. Recommended service update (RSU) level:
- 6. NetView function modifier ID (FMID):

## System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. Operating system and RSU level:
- 2. Access method and maintenance level:
- 3. Other products and their maintenance levels:

## Installation exits and command lists

- 1. Are you running any installation exits with the NetView program? If so, which ones?
- 2. Can you remove or bypass the exit and create the problem again?
- 3. Is there any other user-written code (command processors, command lists) running in this environment?
- 4. Can you bypass the user-written code and successfully run the function you are attempting?

## **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

- 1. What are the symptoms of the problem?
- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?

- 6. Have you made any recent changes to the system?
  - · Changed or added hardware
  - Applied software maintenance
  - Other:

# **Problem information**

Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support. Use the diagnosis procedures described in the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Diagnosis* manuals to gather information about problems with VTAM CMIP services. For information about VTAM CMIP services, see the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide*.

- A copy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See Chapter 6, "Diagnostic tools for the NetView program," on page 73.
- A copy of the system log.
- A copy of the NetView HLL remote interactive debugger (RID) trace logs. See the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C* for more information about using RID.
- A completed SNA topology manager problem worksheet.
- The RODM START job control language.
- The customization file used to start RODM.
- The GMFHS data model and resource definition files. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide* for information about the definitions and their associated files.
- The SNA topology manager data model and resource definition files. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for information about the definitions and their associated files.
- The customization file used to start the SNA topology manager.
- The IHSERROR.LOG and IHSERROR.BAK files. See <u>Chapter 13</u>, "Diagnostic tools for NetView Management Console and GMFHS," on page 211.
- The application trace log.
- RODM log records. See Chapter 16, "Diagnostic tools for the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM)," on page 245 on how to capture this data.
- A memory dump of the RODM dataspaces. See <u>Chapter 16</u>, "Diagnostic tools for the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM)," on page 245 for information about capturing this data.
- The GMFHS output log and trace print data set. See <u>Chapter 12, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis</u> for NetView management console and GMFHS," on page 179.
- Copy of any trace information created using the TOPOSNA TRACE command. See <u>"SNA topology</u> <u>manager traces" on page 399</u> for more information about the trace information provided by the SNA topology manager.

For many SNA topology manager problems, especially problems related to incorrect output, gathering NetView management console, GMFHS, and RODM information helps in locating and resolving problems. Some of this information is already listed on this worksheet. You might want to fill out the problem worksheets for these components and provide the information requested by the worksheets.

# **Problem classification**

Check one of the following appropriate problem categories that matches the symptoms associated with your problem.

## **Abend problems**

For abends or processor exception problems, complete the following questions:

- 1. What is the abend code?
- 2. What processes were taking place at the time of the abend?
- 3. The user abend codes are described in the online help facility (type HELP ABEND and use the scroll function to locate the abend code). The system abend codes are documented in the IBM z/OS library.
- 4. Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - The first unformatted memory dump of the abend.
- 5. Gather the following information from the memory dump:
  - a. What is the program status word (PSW) at the time of the abend?
  - b. In which module did the abend occur? See "SNA Topology Manager" on page 15.
  - c. When was the module compiled?
  - d. What is the PTF level of the module pointed to by the abend?
  - e. What is the offset into the module pointed to by the PSW at the time of the abend?
  - f. List the registers at the time of the abend.

#### **Message problems**

For message problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - The exact text of the message on the log.
  - Does the message contain any return codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Check the message in the NetView online help to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
  - Commands:
  - NetView management console commands:
  - Other:
- 4. Did you follow the actions in the NetView online help? If so:
  - What occurred?
  - Is this what was expected?
  - If not, what was expected?
- 5. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Has local modification been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

#### Loop problems

For loop problems, complete the following questions:

- 1. What events led up to the loop?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. If this is an enabled loop, collect the information discussed in <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page</u> <u>35</u>.
  - After obtaining a console memory dump, close the NetView program with a dump (use the NetView CLOSE DUMP command).

**Note:** If the loop is still occurring after the NetView program has been canceled, this is not an SNA topology manager problem.

- 5. If this is a disabled loop, collect the information discussed in <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page</u> <u>35</u>.
  - A scenario describing the events leading to the problem.
  - The addresses of instructions within the loop.
  - A memory dump obtained by using the processor RESTART function.
- 6. What are the modules involved in the loop?
- 7. What are the dates that the modules were compiled?
- 8. What are the PTF levels of the modules involved in the loop?

## Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following questions:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of your VTAM resource definitions. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Resource Definition Reference* for information about where these definitions are located.
  - A copy of the system console memory dump.
- 5. What is the name of the module in which the wait occurred?
- 6. What is the date that the module was compiled?
- 7. What is the PTF level of the module involved?
- 8. What is the offset into the module where the wait occurred?

## **Incorrect output problems**

For incorrect output problems, complete the following questions:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What data (for example, a message or display) is in error?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of your VTAM resource definitions. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Resource Definition Reference* for information about the location of these definitions.
  - Copies of the agent node configurations.
  - Copies of the agent node topology data.
  - Copies of related views from the NetView management console workstation.
- 5. How does the output differ from what is expected?
- 6. If expected messages do not show, have messages been filtered out:
  - From the message processing facility (MPF)?
  - Using the message revision table?
  - Through the automation table?
  - Through installation exits?

## **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following questions:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of your VTAM resource definitions. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Resource Definition Reference* for information about the location of these definitions.
  - Copies of the agent node configurations.
  - Copies of the agent node topology data.
  - Descriptions of any modifications to your system.

## **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual or the number of the online help panel involved.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the SNA topology manager, call IBM Software Support
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, call IBM Software Support.

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

# Chapter 18. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the SNA Topology Manager

Use Table 136 on page 307 to locate examples of problems you might encounter when using the SNA topology manager. To use the table:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario using the first two columns.
  - Problem Category

Arranged alphabetically

- Problem Scenario
  - Arranged (first) according to where the symptom shows
  - (Then) arranged alphabetically
- 2. Go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 3. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you are unable to solve your problem by using the examples in this chapter, refer to the examples in the following documents:

- For the NetView program, some examples are described in <u>Chapter 5</u>, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the NetView program," on page 49.
- For the Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS), some examples are described in <u>Chapter 12</u>, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for NetView management console and GMFHS," on page 179.
- For the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM), some examples are described in <u>Chapter 15</u>, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for RODM," on page 229.

For additional reference information about topology manager, see the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

If you are still unable to solve your problem by using the references previously listed, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "<u>Classifying problems</u>," on page 13 and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "<u>Documenting and reporting</u> problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

Table 136. SNA Topology Manager Problem Scenarios		
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Abend	FLBTOPO task abends (message DSI819I).	"FLBTOPO task abends" on page 315
Hang	Topology manager seems to be suspended (message FLB486I).	"Topology Manager seems to be suspended" on page 319
Initialization	Cannot connect to RODM (messages FLB482E, FLB483W, and FLB485E).	"Cannot connect to RODM" on page 313
	Cannot connect to VTAM CMIP services (message FLB677E or FLB678E).	"Cannot connect to VTAM CMIP services" on page 312
	Error reading or processing customization table FLBOSIDS, FLBSRT, or FLBEXV.	"Error reading customization table FLBOSIDS, FLBSRT, or FLBEXV" on page 311
	Topology manager reinitializes unexpectedly.	"Topology Manager reinitializes unexpectedly" on page 319

Table 136. SNA Topology Manager Problem Scenarios (continued)		
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
	Error reading or processing initialization file FLBSYSD.	<u>"Error reading initialization file</u> FLBSYSD" on page 310
	Not enough storage (message FLB480E).	"Insufficient storage for Topology Manager initialization" on page 310
	Wrong autotask (message FLB446E).	"Wrong autotask error" on page 310
Monitor	Automatic monitoring does not work.	<u>"Automatic Monitoring is failing"</u> on page 320
	Cannot obtain topology data from agent node.	"SNA Topology Manager cannot receive Agent Node Topology Data" on page 321
	Monitor operation stops.	"Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP Services was ended by an operator" on page 329
	Monitor operation unexpectedly stops (message FLB404I, FLB405W, FLB408W, FLB421I, FLB422W, or FLB425W).	"Monitor Operation unexpectedly ends" on page 326
	Resources are not shown in the views.	"Resources are not shown in the Views" on page 324
	RODM object is missing some attribute values (attributes missing or log entry 78-25 is created).	"RODM Object missing some attribute values" on page 323
Purge	Objects are not purged.	"Objects are not purged" on page 331
	Objects are unexpectedly purged.	"Objects unexpectedly purged" on page 334
	Cannot activate, deactivate, or recycle a resource.	"Cannot activate, deactivate, or recycle a resource" on page 330
	Locate resource with Discover SNA LU checked does not find resource.	<u>"A Locate Resource request does</u> not find the resource" on page 330
Shutdown	Topology manager unexpectedly shuts down (message FLB442E).	"Topology Manager unexpectedly shuts down" on page 317
Status	Aggregate resource status is incorrect or not being updated.	<u>Aggregate resource status incorrect or not being updated</u> <u>on page 344</u>
	Blank status history for a topology manager resource.	Blank status history for a <u>"Blank status history</u> for a <u>Topology Manager resource</u> " on page 330
	Resource has unknown status.	"The resource status is unknown" on page 337
	Resource status is incorrect or not being updated.	"Resource status incorrect or not being updated" on page 341

Table 136. SNA Topology Manager Problem Scenarios (continued)		
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Views	Class of node object does not match actual node type.	"Class of Node Object does not match node type" on page 351
	Exception view resource displays are incorrect.	<u>"Exception view resource</u> displays are incorrect" on page 356
	Subnetworks are shown in the same nnDomainNetwork view.	"Subnetworks shown in the same nnDomainNetwork view" on page 349
	Unexpected resources are displayed in views.	"Unexpected resources are displayed" on page 352
	Views of topology manager objects no longer display.	<u>"View of Topology Objects is not</u> available for display" on page 346

# **Problems during initialization**

This section contains descriptions and resolution steps for problems that might occur during SNA topology manager initialization. The following are reasons for initialization failure:

Table 137. Topology Manager Problems	
Initialization Problem	Page
Wrong autotask error	<u>"Wrong</u> autotask error" on page 310
Not enough storage	"Insufficient storage for Topology <u>Manager</u> initialization" on page 310
Error reading initialization file FLBSYSD	<u>"Error reading</u> initialization file <u>FLBSYSD" on</u> page 310
Error reading customization table FLBOSIDS, FLBSRT, or FLBEXV	"Error reading customization table FLBOSIDS, FLBSRT, or FLBEXV" on page 311
Cannot connect to VTAM CMIP services	"Cannot connect to VTAM CMIP services" on page 312

Table 137. Topology Manager Problems (continued)

**Initialization Problem** 

Cannot connect to RODM

<u>"Cannot</u> connect to RODM" on page 313

Page

#### Wrong autotask error

If the topology manager autotask is not started using the FLBTOPO task name, the following message is sent to the operator that started the FLBTOPO task:

FLB446E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CANNOT BE EXECUTED UNDER TASK taskname

To solve the problem, correct the autotask start-up procedure, or if initializing the autotask from the command line, re-specify the commands using the required name of FLBTOPO.

#### **Insufficient storage for Topology Manager initialization**

If the topology manager cannot obtain enough storage to connect to RODM during initialization, the SNA topology manager shuts down, and the following message is sent to the operator that started the FLBTOPO task:

FLB480E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER FAILED TO CONNECT TO RODM *rodmname* BECAUSE OF A LACK OF STORAGE

Followed by the messages:

FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

- 1. Use the NetView online help facility for this message and correct the problem.
- 2. Restart the FLBTOPO task.

## **Error reading initialization file FLBSYSD**

If an error occurs when reading or processing the FLBSYSD initialization file, one of the following messages is issued:

 FLB413E
 SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CANNOT PROCESS OR

 READ INITIALIZATION MEMBER 'FLBSYSD'

 FLB416E
 SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER INITIALIZATION FILE CONTAINS A KEYWORD

 'keyword' WITH A NULL VALUE

 FLB417E
 SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER INITIALIZATION FILE CONTAINS KEYWORDS

 'keyword1' AND 'keyword2'

 WITH PREFIX VALUES THAT ARE EQUAL

 FLB427E
 SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER INITIALIZATION FILE CONTAINS A KEYWORD

 'keyword' WITH AN INCORRECT VALUE

Followed by messages:

FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE

If a keyword is missing, a log entry is created with a major code of 78 and a minor code of 36. A common reason for this is that FLBSYSD is down-level and therefore can be missing new required keywords.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

- 1. Use the NetView online help facility for the message or the help for the log entry to determine how to correct the initialization file error.
- 2. Correct the initialization file error.
- 3. Restart the SNA topology manager autotask.

#### Error reading customization table FLBOSIDS, FLBSRT, or FLBEXV

There are two types of errors: severe and warning. The SNA topology manager ends with a severe error, but continues initialization with a warning error.

Type of Error	Page
Severe error	<u>"Severe Error: Topology Manager ends" on page 311</u>
Warning error	Warning Error: Topology <u></u> Manager initialization completes" on page 311

#### Severe Error: Topology Manager ends

If an error occurs when attempting to read the customization table, one of the following messages is issued:

FLB681E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR 'code' READING A RECORD FROM CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table

FLB682E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR 'code' ATTEMPTING TO OPEN CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table

Followed by messages:

```
FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE
```

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

- 1. Use the NetView online help facility for the message to find information about what to correct in the customization table.
- 2. Correct the customization table error.
- 3. Restart the SNA topology manager autotask.

#### Warning Error: Topology Manager initialization completes

If a syntax error, keyword, or data error is discovered when processing customization tables, warning messages are issued but SNA topology manager completes initialization.

One or more of the following messages are issued:

FLB660W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN INCLUDE ERROR 'code' IN CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table WITH ENTRY 'record'
FLB661W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS A KEYWORD 'keyword' WITH A NULL VALUE
FLB662W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS A KEYWORD 'keyword' WITH AN INCORRECT VALUE 'value'
FLB663W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS THE KEYWORD 'keyword' MULTIPLE TIMES WITH THE SAME VALUE 'value' FOR OBJECT CLASS class
FLB664W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS A SYNTAX ERROR, DATA 'entry'

FLB665W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS AN INVALID KEYWORD 'keyword'
FLB666W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL REQUIRED OBJECT CLASSES
FLB667W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT SET OF OSI/DISPLAY STATUS MAPPINGS FOR OBJECT CLASS <i>class</i>
FLB668W	AN OSI STATUS OF 'status' WAS RECEIVED FOR RESOURCE resource CLASS class BUT WAS NOT FOUND IN THE CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername (statesIn-statesOut)
FLB671W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT STATUS HIERARCHY FOR OBJECT CLASS class
FLB672W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT EXCEPTION VIEW NAME FOR OBJECT CLASS <i>class</i>
FLB679W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE <i>table</i> SPECIFIES EXVWNAME <i>name</i> WHICH WAS NOT FOUND IN RODM
FLB680W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table SPECIFIES EXVWNAME name WHICH CONTAINS AN INVALID VALUE IN RODM FOR FIELD <i>ExceptionViewName</i>

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

- 1. Use the NetView online help facility for the message to find information about what to correct in the customization table.
- 2. Correct the customization table.
- 3. Issue the TOPOSNA REFRESH command to re-create the customization table without terminating SNA topology manager.

For information about the command and the correct syntax, refer to the NetView online help facility.

#### **Cannot connect to VTAM CMIP services**

The SNA topology manager must be able to use VTAM CMIP services to exchange messages with its agents in the network. The SNA topology manager attempts to establish a connection with VTAM CMIP services during initialization. VTAM CMIP services connection retry attempts are according to the CMIP\_RETRY\_INTERVAL and the CMIP\_RETRY\_LIMIT keyword values set in the FLBSYSD initialization file. When initialized, the SNA topology manager uses the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, CMPRETRY values for retry attempts when VTAM CMIP services end.

If CMIP\_RETRY\_INTERVAL is set to zero (0) or NORETRY, the following messages are logged when the VTAM CMIP services are not active:

```
FLB678E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER FAILED TO CONNECT TO CMIP SERVICES,
CMIP SERVICES IS NOT ACTIVE
FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR
FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE
```

The following messages are logged when the VTAM CMIP services are active, but the attempt to connect fails:

FLB677E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER FAILED TO CONNECT TO CMIP SERVICES retcode retflag Where: retcode = The return code from a call to MIBConnect retflag = The return flag from a call to MIBConnect FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE

Log entries are also created that provide more information about the exact error.

When message FLB677E is received, do the following steps:

1. Verify that the specifications in the FLBSYSD initialization file match the TOPOMGR VTAM APPL definition statement.

The FLBSYSD specification for APPLNAME and APPLPASS must match the TOPOMGR VTAM APPL specifications for ACBNAME and PRTCT, respectively. For example:

```
TOPOMGR VTAM APPL statement:
TOPOMGR APPL ACBNAME=TOPOMGR,PRTCT=TOPOPASS
FLBSYSD VTAM specifications:
VTAM: APPLNAME="TOPOMGR"
APPLPASS="TOPOPASS"
```

- 2. Correct specifications to match (if required).
- 3. Restart the SNA topology manager.

Refer to the z/OS Communications Server library for more information about diagnosing VTAM CMIP services problems.

#### **Cannot connect to RODM**

The SNA topology manager must be able to use RODM to store the topology information it receives from the agents in the network. The SNA topology manager attempts to establish a connection with RODM during initialization.

During initialization, retry attempts are made according to the RODM\_RETRY\_INTERVAL and the RODM\_RETRY\_LIMIT keyword values set in the FLBSYSD initialization file. When initialized, the SNA topology manager uses the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, RDMRETRY values for retry attempts when RODM ends.

The following messages are logged when the attempt fails:

FLB483W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER FAILED TO CONNECT TO RODM 'rodmname' AND WILL RETRY FLB485E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER FAILED ALL RETRIES WHEN CONNECTING TO OR CALLING RODM 'rodmname' FLB482E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN UNRECOVERABLE ERROR ON A CALL TO RODM 'rodmname' FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE FLB610I TASK FLBTOPO IS STARTING LOGOFF PROCESSING FLB611I TASK FLBTOPO HAS COMPLETED ITS LOGOFF PROCESSING

Log entries are also created that provide more detail on the exact error.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

1. Verify that RODM is started and is active as follows:

• Use TSO ISPF to check the system log to determine whether RODM was started, successfully.

For example, if RODM was started using the job EKGXRODM and the name RODMNAME, the following message is issued:

EKG1900I EKGXRODM : RODM RODMNAME INITIALIZATION IS COMPLETE WITH LE/370

 Use TSO ISPF to determine whether the RODM job (address space) is still active. For example, if RODM was started using the job EKGXRODM and the name RODMNAME, you see the following message:

NPJOBNAMESTEPNAMEPROCSTEPJOBIDOWNERCPOSDP...EKGXRODMEKGXRODMSTARTSTC00256!!!!!!!!N/S21...

• Use the MVS D command to verify that RODM is active.

If RODM is active, proceed to step "3" on page 314, if not continue to step 2.

2. Start RODM.

The sample procedure, which is supplied with NetView, that starts RODM is EKGXRODM.

- If you cold-start RODM, proceed to step <u>"3" on page 314</u> to verify that the SNA topology manager has authorization to use RODM, and then proceed to step "4" on page 314.
- If you warm-start RODM using a checkpoint data set that *does not* include GMFHS class definitions, proceed to step <u>"3" on page 314</u> to verify that the SNA topology manager has authorization to use RODM, and then proceed to step "4" on page 314.
- If you warm-start RODM using a checkpoint data set that includes GMFHS class definitions, *but not* the SNA topology data model, proceed to step <u>"3" on page 314</u> to verify that the SNA topology manager has authorization to use RODM, and then proceed to step "5" on page 314.
- If you warm-start RODM using a checkpoint data set that includes GMFHS class definitions *and* the SNA topology data model, proceed to step <u>"3" on page 314</u> to verify that the SNA topology manager has authorization to use RODM, and then proceed to step <u>"6</u>" on page 314.
- 3. Verify that you have authorized the SNA topology manager to use RODM.

If you have a software security system, such as RACF, active on your system you must define the topology manager user ID APPNTM and authorize that ID to use RODM with an access authority level of 5.

If the SNA topology manager is not authorized to use RODM, issue the commands necessary to authorize access to RODM and restart the topology manager.

4. Verify that the GMFHS data model has been loaded into the RODM data cache.

The sample procedure, which is supplied with NetView, that loads the data model is EKGLOADP.

If you cold-started RODM, or warm-started RODM using a checkpoint data set that *does not* include GMFHS class definitions, load the GMFHS data model. After loading the GMFHS data model, proceed to step <u>"5" on page 314</u> to load the SNA topology data model.

- 5. Verify that the SNA topology data model has been loaded into the RODM data cache.
  - If the entire data model has not been loaded, the SNA topology manager goes into retry and the following messages are issued:

FLB686I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER DATA MODEL IS NOT COMPLETELY LOADED FLB483W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER FAILED TO CONNECT TO RODM 'rodmname' AND WILL RETRY

The SNA topology manager checks for the existence of the Topology\_Manager class in the RODM data cache to determine whether the entire data model has been loaded. This class is defined in loader file FLBTRDMZ, which is loaded last.

When the entire data model has been loaded, the topology manager continues with its initialization.

• If you started RODM and reloaded the GMFHS data model, you must load the SNA topology data model.

In addition, if you warm-started RODM using a checkpoint data set that included GMFHS class definitions, but not the SNA topology data model, load the SNA topology data model.

The sample procedure, which is supplied with the SNA topology manager, that loads the SNA topology data model is CNMSJH12.

6. Verify that the name of the Network\_View\_Class object is correct.

This object is created in the RODM data cache by the SNA topology manager loader file FLBTRDMA. The default name is *SuperclusterView*. The SNA topology manager uses the name defined by the SUPER\_CLUSTER\_VIEW\_NAME keyword in the FLBSYSD initialization file to reference this object.

The name in the FLBSYSD file must match the name of the object in the RODM data cache.

If the names do not match, change the names defined in files FLBTRDMA and FLBSYSD so that they match.

- To use the Network\_View\_Class object that is already defined in the RODM data cache, verify that the name used in both files matches this name and proceed to step "7" on page 315.
- If you do not want to use the object that is already defined in the RODM data cache, perform the following steps:
  - a. Create the object in the RODM data cache again using the new name.
  - b. Stop RODM and proceed to step "2" on page 313 to restart RODM and reload the data models.
  - c. Cold-start RODM to delete the existing Network\_View\_Class object, or warm-start RODM using a checkpoint file that does not have a definition for the object.

You can use the RODMView tool to verify that an object of the class Network\_View\_Class object exists in the RODM data cache with the name defined in the FLBSYSD file. Defining and customizing these values is described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

7. Restart the SNA topology manager.

## **FLBTOPO** task abends

If the SNA topology manager abends, the following message is issued:

DSI819I NETVIEW IS DUMPING FOR TASK FLBTOPO. COMPLETION CODE= X'hhhhhh', DOMAIN=domainid

An abend occurred in the SNA topology manager. The NetView program performs an SVC memory dump. Usually, this indicates a software problem within the SNA topology manager or an interface problem between the SNA topology manager and another task.

There can be incorrect (or incomplete) objects in the RODM data cache. The SNA topology manager is dependent on the objects that it references in the RODM data cache and related objects being created correctly.

Abends	Page
Abend during initialization	"Abend during initialization" on page 315
Abend after initialization	"Abend after initialization" on page 316
User abend	"User abend" on page 316
Abend error conditions	"Abend error conditions" on page 316

## Abend during initialization

If the FLBTOPO task abend occurred while the SNA topology manager was reading the objects in the RODM data cache during the SNA topology manager warm-start processing, data in the RODM data cache can violate the SNA topology data model rules.

These rules and restrictions are described in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference.

To determine whether the abend occurred during warm-start processing, check the network log and determine whether message DSI819I follows message FLB402I, and that message FLB440I is not logged. The following messages are issued, in the order shown, if the abend occurred while working with the objects in the RODM data cache:

FLB402I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER HAS BEGUN WARM-START PROCESSING DSI819I NETVIEW IS DUMPING FOR TASK FLBTOPO. COMPLETION CODE= X'hhhhhh', DOMAIN=domainid

## Abend after initialization

If the FLBTOPO task abend occurs after the SNA topology manager initializes, the customer-defined SNA topology manager objects added to the RODM data cache violate the SNA topology data model rules.

These rules and restrictions are described in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference.

To determine whether the abend occurred after the SNA topology manager initialized, check the network log and determine whether message DSI819I follows message FLB440I. The following messages are issued, in the order shown, if the abend occurred after the SNA topology manager was initialized:

```
FLB440I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER INITIALIZATION IS COMPLETE
DSI819I NETVIEW IS DUMPING FOR TASK FLBTOPO. COMPLETION CODE= X'hhhhhh',
DOMAIN=domainid
```

#### **User abend**

For enhanced serviceability of the SNA topology manager, a user abend can be initiated to dump the FLBTOPO autotask for diagnostic purposes. Whether this user abend is taken depends on the setting of the ABEND\_AND\_DUMP parameter in the FLBSYSD initialization file. The default setting is YES.

When the SNA topology manager detects a severe processing error condition, it checks the setting of the ABEND\_AND\_DUMP parameter in FLBSYSD:

• If it is set to YES, the following message is issued:

```
FLB694E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER DETECTED A SEVERE ERROR CONDITION,
ABEND X'abendcode' TAKEN FOR FLBTOPO TASK, PROBE probeid
```

The NetView address space is dumped and the SNA topology manager abends with a user abend. Use the online help facility (type HELP ABEND and use the scroll function to locate the abend code).

• If set to NO, the following message is issued:

```
FLB693E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER DETECTED A SEVERE ERROR CONDITION,
BUT A STORAGE DUMP WAS NOT REQUESTED, PROBE probeid
ABEND CODE X'abendcode'
```

The user abend is not initiated; the SNA topology manager initiates shutdown and logoff.

## **Abend error conditions**

Most incorrect object data, such as incorrect attribute values, do not cause the SNA topology manager to abend. However, if SNA topology manager objects are linked to incorrect objects, or if some of the objects and links required by an object are not created, the SNA topology manager can abend, depending on the severity of the problem. These error conditions can be caused by the following conditions:

- The SNA topology manager abended while it was creating an object in the RODM data cache, and the SNA topology manager was restarted without restarting RODM.
- The SNA topology manager was stopped by an operator issuing a command other than TOPOSNA STOPMGR, while the SNA topology manager was creating an object in the RODM data cache, and the SNA topology manager was restarted without restarting RODM.
- An operator took a checkpoint of RODM while the SNA topology manager was creating an object in the RODM data cache, and the SNA topology manager was warm-started after warm-starting RODM with the checkpoint data.
- A user created a SNA topology manager object in the RODM data cache without setting the correct links to other objects or without creating the other required objects.

To solve the problem, do the following

- 1. Save the memory dump data set and the RODM dataspaces.
- 2. Try to determine if the cause of the SNA topology manager failure might be incorrect data within the RODM data cache.

The following procedures can be tried:

• Restart RODM with previous checkpoint data.

Any changes made since the data was captured are lost.

Try to warm-start the SNA topology manager. If the SNA topology manager successfully starts, restart any required monitor operations that were not automatically started by the SNA topology manager.

• Try to cold-start the SNA topology manager.

If the SNA topology manager successfully starts, restart any required monitor operations.



**Attention:** Cold-starting the SNA topology manager purges all data in the RODM data cache created by the SNA topology manager. If you want to keep this data, checkpoint the existing data in the RODM data cache before restarting the SNA topology manager.

- 3. Perform the following actions:
  - Cold-start RODM



**Attention:** Cold-starting RODM purges all data in the RODM data cache. If you want to keep this data, checkpoint the existing data in the RODM data cache before cold-starting RODM.

- Reload the GMFHS and SNA topology data models
- Restart the SNA topology manager

If the SNA topology manager successfully starts, restart any required monitor operations.

4. If the abend does not occur again, the abend might have been caused by incorrect data stored in the RODM data cache.

Report the abend to IBM Software Support. Provide the RODM dataspaces when reporting the problem. Continue by performing all required operations to rebuild your topology information within the RODM data cache.

**Note:** The most nondisruptive recovery mechanism is to warm-start RODM with a valid copy of checkpoint data and then warm-start the SNA topology manager.

When you have verified that the topology data is valid, it is a good idea to archive previous versions of your checkpoint data sets.

If the SNA topology manager is not processing updates that require the creation or deletion of objects within the RODM data cache, try to checkpoint the RODM data cache. Updates that only change the status of an object do not usually cause problems.

Wait until the network is stable (no other resources are being added to, or removed from, the network) or temporarily stop all monitor operations.

## **Topology Manager unexpectedly shuts down**

When the SNA topology manager detects an unrecoverable error, it begins an orderly shutdown, as if a TOPOSNA STOPMGR command was issued. It ends all active monitor operations, sets the status of all SNA topology manager resources to *unknown*, releases its associations with RODM and VTAM CMIP services, and frees all resources.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

1. Determine the reason the SNA topology manager stopped.

One or more messages or log entries describing the error are placed in the network log. Scan the network log, searching for SNA topology manager or VTAM CMIP services messages and log entries directly preceding or following message FLB442E. These messages and log entries describe the error.

• One probable cause is that the SNA topology manager encountered an unrecoverable error while trying to send or receive data using VTAM CMIP services.

For example, if the VTAM CMIP services tasks unexpectedly end while the SNA topology manager is active, the following messages are logged:

FLB684E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER DISCOVERED THAT CMIP SERVICES IS TERMINATING FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE FLB610I TASK FLBTOPO IS STARTING LOGOFF PROCESSING FLB611I TASK FLBTOPO HAS COMPLETED ITS LOGOFF PROCESSING

In this case, VTAM CMIP services logged a message indicating that it had ended. The SNA topology manager also ended when it detected that VTAM CMIP services was no longer available. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Diagnosis* manuals for more information about diagnosing VTAM CMIP services problems. For information about VTAM CMIP services, see the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide*.

Another probable cause is RODM termination.

When the SNA topology manager discovers that RODM is terminating, the SNA topology manager task logs the following messages and ends:

FLB481E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER DISCOVERED THAT RODM 'rodmname' IS TERMINATING/QUIESCING FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE

Review the NetView and system log. If an operator has ended the RODM task, warm-start the RODM again and then start the SNA topology manager FLBTOPO task to resume the previous SNA topology manager state.

• Another probable cause is that the SNA topology manager encountered an unrecoverable error while referring to data in the RODM data cache.

Usually, the SNA topology manager creates one or more log entries describing the error and logs the following messages:

FLB482E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN UNRECOVERABLE ERROR ON A CALL TO RODM 'rodmname' FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE FLB610I TASK FLBTOPO IS STARTING LOGOFF PROCESSING FLB611I TASK FLBTOPO HAS COMPLETED ITS LOGOFF PROCESSING

Use the information in the associated log entries to diagnose and correct the problem. Log entries are described in "SNA Topology Manager log record formats" on page 360.

• A fourth probable cause is the SNA topology manager cannot allocate enough storage.

In this case, the SNA topology manager creates a log entry (78-0) indicating the storage allocation problem:

FLB442E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS SHUTTING DOWN BECAUSE OF AN ERROR FLB443I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER SHUTDOWN IS COMPLETE FLB610I TASK FLBTOPO IS STARTING LOGOFF PROCESSING FLB611I TASK FLBTOPO HAS COMPLETED ITS LOGOFF PROCESSING

Use the information in the associated log entries to diagnose and correct the problem. The log entries are described in "SNA Topology Manager log record formats" on page 360.

If the cause is not one of the above, the information provided in the log entry, along with the description of the log entries, enables you to determine the cause of the error and provide solutions. The log entries are described in "SNA Topology Manager log record formats" on page 360.

2. After solving the problem, restart the SNA topology manager.

## **Topology Manager reinitializes unexpectedly**

When the SNA topology manager detects that CMIP Services or RODM have ended, it reinitializes if the following conditions are true:

• The CMIP Services retry interval value has not been set to zero (0) or NORETRY.

The TOPOSNA SETDEFS, CMPRETRY command sets this value. The value can be queried by issuing the TOPOSNA QUERYDEF command. The value is then given in message FLB528I.

• The RODM connect retry interval value has not been set to zero (0) or NORETRY

The TOPOSNA SETDEFS, RDMRETRY command sets this value. The value can be queried by issuing the TOPOSNA QUERYDEF command. The value is then given in message FLB520I.

The SNA topology manager goes through the following steps during reinitialization:

- 1. Performs termination processing as if the TOPOSNA STOPMGR command had been issued.
- 2. Initializes again instead of ending. This includes reading all the initialization files again.
- 3. Attempts to connect to RODM and VTAM CMIP Services. If the retry limits for RODM or CMIP Services connection are exceeded, the SNA topology manager ends.

The SNA topology manager reinitializes because of RODM termination or CMIP Services termination. One or more messages or log entries describing the error that caused the reinitialization are recorded in the network log.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

- 1. Scan the network log, searching for SNA topology manager or VTAM CMIP services messages and log entries directly preceding or following message FLB300W. These messages and log entries describe the error.
  - a. If CMIP services ended, the following message sequence is received:

FLB684E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER DISCOVERED THAT CMIP SERVICES IS TERMINATING FLB300W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS RE-INITIALIZING FLB678W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER FAILED TO CONNECT TO CMIP SERVICES AND WILL RETRY, CMIP SERVICES INACTIVE

In this case, VTAM CMIP services logged a message indicating that it ended. When the SNA topology manager detected that VTAM CMIP services were no longer available, it reinitialized and attempted to connect to VTAM CMIP services. The connect failed and retries began. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Diagnosis* manuals for more information about diagnosing VTAM CMIP services problems. For information about VTAM CMIP services, see the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide*.

b. If RODM has ended, the following message sequence is received:

FLB481E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER DISCOVERED THAT RODM 'rodmname' IS TERMINATING/QUIESCING FLB300W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER IS RE-INITIALIZING FLB483W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER FAILED TO CONNECT TO RODM 'rodmname' AND WILL RETRY

Use the information in the associated log entries to determine why RODM ended and correct the problem. The log entries are described in "SNA Topology Manager log record formats" on page 360.

## Topology Manager seems to be suspended

The only time the SNA topology manager suspends processing is during a checkpoint of the RODM data cache. RODM does not process updates while a checkpoint is in progress.

The SNA topology manager, if it detects a checkpoint operation in progress, continues to retry updating the RODM data cache. It does not process new commands or updates until the checkpoint operation is complete and it finishes processing the existing update.

The SNA topology manager logs the following message when it begins the wait for the RODM checkpoint to complete:

FLB486I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CALLED RODM '*rodmname*' DURING A RODM CHECKPOINT AND WILL RETRY

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

- 1. Determine whether a RODM checkpoint is in progress.
  - If a RODM checkpoint is in progress, wait for it to complete. The SNA topology manager accepts new commands and updates as soon as RODM resumes accepting updates. If the RODM checkpoint hangs, the SNA topology manager:
    - Does not process any new commands or updates
    - Seems to be suspended

Correct the RODM hang condition, and the SNA topology manager resumes processing new commands and updates. The diagnostic procedures for RODM are described in <u>Chapter 15</u>, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for RODM," on page 229.

• If a RODM checkpoint is not in progress, see "Documenting WAIT problems" on page 37.

The SNA topology manager does not process commands, including the TOPOSNA STOPMGR command, while it is waiting for RODM to complete a checkpoint. RODM checkpoints can take a significant amount of time, depending on the amount of data in RODM.

2. Determine whether the SNA topology manager is collecting initial topology data for a network, local or LU collection request.

If the SNA topology manager is collecting initial topology data for a network topology, local topology, or LU collection (LUCOL) request from a VTAM topology agent, the SNA topology manager might seem to be suspended.

After one or more of these topology requests, the topology agent sends multiple buffers to the SNA topology manager. These buffers are queued until the last initial transfer complete signal is sent by the topology agent. The SNA topology manager starts processing these buffers and creates the objects in the RODM data cache.

Upon completion, an *initial transfer complete* message is issued. The time required for completion of this process depends on the number of objects reported by the agent.

Verify that the SNA topology manager is actively processing topology data by using the TASKUTIL FLBTOPO command to check the number of messages queued to the FLBTOPO task.

If the number of messages queued is high but changing, it is an indication that the SNA topology manager is processing data.

If the number of messages queued has not changed for a long time, it is a good indication that the SNA topology manager is suspended.

The TASKMON command can be used to check all performance statistics for FLBTOPO. The CPU usage and message queueing statistics might also be indicators of task activity or task suspension conditions.

## Automatic Monitoring is failing

There are several reasons why automatic monitoring might fail.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

1. Check the NetView log for following message:

FLB464I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER INITIALIZATION FILE CONTAINS A KEYWORD 'SNA\_NETID' WITH A NULL VALUE AS FIRST ENTRY

- If message FLB464I has been logged, the automatic topology function is not active because a null value as the first entry in the SNA\_NETID list cancels the automatic collection of topology information.
- If message FLB464I has not been logged, do the following steps:
  - a. Verify that the NetID for the node for which automatic topology is expected has been specified in the SNA\_NETID list in the FLBSYSD initialization file.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information about the FLBSYSD initialization file.

b. Verify that the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, AUTOMON command was correct.

Refer to the NetView online help facility for information about the command and the correct syntax.

- 2. Correct the problem.
- 3. If the SNA\_NETID list in FLBSYSD has been updated, stop and restart the SNA topology manager.

## SNA Topology Manager cannot receive Agent Node Topology Data

There are a number of reasons why the SNA topology manager cannot receive topology data from an agent node. Most of them are related to communications problems or setup problems at the agent node.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for a description of a monitor operation.

The following messages are issued when the SNA topology manager cannot monitor the network or local topology of a node:

• For network topology:

FLB403I REQUESTED MONITORING OF SNA NETWORK TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename FLB409W MONITORING OF SNA NETWORK TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename WILL BE RETRIED FLB685W NO ACTIVE PATH TO NODE nodename OR CMIP SERVICES NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE OR INCORRECT NODE NAME

For local topology:

FLB420I REQUESTED MONITORING OF SNA LOCAL TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename FLB426W MONITORING OF SNA LOCAL TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename WILL BE RETRIED FLB685W NO ACTIVE PATH TO NODE nodename OR CMIP SERVICES NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE OR INCORRECT NODE NAME

• For LU collection:

FLB540I REQUESTED MONITORING OF LU COLLECTION FROM nodename FLB544W MONITORING OF THE LU COLLECTION FROM NODE nodename WILL BE RETRIED FLB685W NO ACTIVE PATH TO NODE nodename OR CMIP SERVICES NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE OR INCORRECT NODE NAME

Most of these problems result in associated VTAM CMIP services log entries being created or SNA topology manager messages being issued. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Diagnosis* manuals for more information about diagnosing VTAM CMIP services problems. For information about VTAM CMIP services, see the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide*.

To solve the problem, take the following actions:

1. Verify that you specified the correct node name when you issued the TOPOSNA MONITOR command.

The SNA topology manager retries monitor operations to unknown nodes. The retry procedures are the same as those for communication problems.

If the wrong node name was specified, issue a TOPOSNA STOP command for the unknown node, and issue the TOPOSNA MONITOR command again using a valid node name.

2. Verify that the VTAM topology agent is installed on this node and that the VTAM CMIP services are active on this node.

Refer to the *z*/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide for information about installing the VTAM topology agent.

From VTAM you can enter the following commands:

D NET, VTAMOPS, OPT=OSIMGMT

or

D NET, VTAMOPS, OPTION=OSIMGMT

The expected message is IST1189I, indicating that the OSIMGMT option is YES or NO. If NO, you can turn it on by entering:

F NET,VTAMOPTS,OSIMGMT=YES

For more information about VTAMOPTS, refer to z/OS Communications Server SNA Operation.

3. Verify that the topology agent is active.

If not active, start the topology agent and CMIP services, and then proceed to step <u>"7" on page 323</u>. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for information about starting the VTAM topology agent.

4. Verify that the mainframe server can establish a session with the agent node.

If you are using the APPN function of VTAM, verify that the agent node can be located by VTAM. This means:

- The agent node must be in the same APPN subnetwork as your VTAM node.
- The agent node must be in a subnetwork adjacent to the VTAM subnetwork and the two subnetworks are connected by peripheral border nodes or extended border nodes.
- The agent node must be in a subnetwork that is not adjacent to the VTAM subnetwork and the subnetworks between the agent node subnetworks and the VTAM subnetwork are connected by extended border nodes.

If the APPN function of VTAM is enabled and the agent node is explicitly defined to VTAM, the definition requirements are the same as those in effect when not using the APPN function of VTAM.

The SNA topology manager logs the sense code returned from VTAM when a session cannot be established with the agent node. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Diagnosis* manuals for more information about diagnosing VTAM problems. Also, see the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide*.

Solve the network problem and proceed to step "7" on page 323.

5. Verify that you are not trying to obtain network topology data from an APPN end node.

The topology agent at an end node rejects requests for network topology. If network topology information was requested from an end node, issue a TOPOSNA STOP, NETWORK command for the end node.

If local topology data from an APPN end node has been collected, the SNA topology manager has information about the type of this node. When the network topology request is issued for this APPN end node, the SNA topology manager cancels the network topology request and issues the following error message:

FLB691E NODE *nodename* IS AN END NODE, NETWORK MONITORING IS NOT SUPPORTED FOR END NODES

6. If all of the previous conditions are satisfied, a network failure can be preventing the delivery of the request to the agent node.

The SNA topology manager logs the sense code returned from VTAM when a session cannot be established with the agent node. Locate and correct the network error.

Refer to the *z*/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide for more information.

Solve the communications problem and proceed to step "7" on page 323.

7. Issue the TOPOSNA MONITOR command again.

If the SNA topology manager is still retrying the command, it sends the request to the agent node immediately, without waiting for the retry interval to expire.

## **RODM Object missing some attribute values**

The most probable cause of this problem is that the agent node is not reporting the missing attributes. Other possible causes are:

- The SNA topology manager is not monitoring the agent node.
- The SNA topology manager is not monitoring the correct type of topology. Many attributes for a resource are only obtained by monitoring local topology.
- An active path does not exist between the agent node and the SNA topology manager; the more recent updates cannot be delivered.
- The SNA topology manager does not support the attribute.

To solve the problem:

1. Verify that the SNA topology manager is monitoring the topology of the agent node.

Use the TOPOSNA LISTREQS command to determine which nodes are being monitored and the type of topology being monitored for each node.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* and to the NetView online help facility for more information.

- 2. Verify that the SNA topology manager is monitoring the correct type of topology. Many attributes are reported only when the local topology of the owning node of a resource is monitored:
  - The resources and attributes reported by network and local topology are described in the IBM SystemView library.
  - The resources and attributes supported by the SNA topology manager are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference.*
- 3. Verify that an active path exists between the node owning the resource and a node being monitored by the SNA topology manager.

The SNA topology manager ignores updates for a resource if an active path does not exist between the node and any of the nodes being monitored by the SNA topology manager. <u>"The resource status is unknown" on page 337</u> describes how the SNA topology manager determines if an active path exists for each class of resource.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information.

4. Verify that the SNA topology manager supports the missing attribute.

The resources and attributes supported by the SNA topology manager are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*.

The SNA topology manager discards all attributes it does not support. The first time the SNA topology manager receives an unsupported attribute from an agent, it creates an informational log entry in the network log, with a major code of 78 and a minor code of 25.

See <u>"SNA Topology Manager log record formats" on page 360</u> for more information about this log entry.

5. Verify that the topology agent reports the missing attribute.

All topology agents must report all mandatory attributes; otherwise, VTAM CMIP services rejects the data received from the agent node and creates a log entry identifying the data being discarded.

Some of the attributes supported by the SNA topology manager are optional, and might not be reported by the installed topology agent. Refer to the documentation for the topology agent installed at the agent node to determine what attributes it reports.

The VTAM topology agent is described in the *z*/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide.

Another way to determine whether the topology agent is reporting the attribute is to trace the information being received by the SNA topology manager from the agent node. To trace the information, perform the following steps:

- a. Enable the CMIP trace category, using the TOPOSNA TRACE command, to trace all CMIP data received by the SNA topology manager.
- b. Locate the replies received from the node reporting the resource with the missing attribute to determine whether the attribute is being reported by the agent node.

The NetView online help facility describes how to use the TOPOSNA TRACE command. The format of the trace records is described in <u>"GTF trace record format" on page 399</u>. The format of the CMIP-linked replies received by the SNA topology manager is described in the IBM SystemView library.

## **Resources are not shown in the Views**

The most probable cause of this problem is that the agent node is not reporting the missing resource. Other possible causes are:

- The SNA topology manager is not monitoring the agent node.
- The SNA topology manager is not monitoring the correct type of topology. Some resources are only obtained by monitoring local topology.
- An active path does not exist between the agent node and the SNA topology manager; the more recent updates cannot be delivered.
- The resource was purged by the SNA topology manager. Probable causes are:
  - The resource was purged by a TOPOSNA PURGE command.
  - The topology agent sent an update deleting the missing resource.
  - The class of the object has been changed (as the result of updates from the topology agents), and the object has been removed from the view.
  - The SNA topology manager was cold-started, which purges all SNA topology manager objects.
  - The SNA topology manager was warm-started, and it purged the resource.

See "Objects unexpectedly purged" on page 334 for more information about purging resources.

If the missing resource is a node resource, another possibility is that the node might not be in any views to which the NetView management console operator can navigate.

1. Verify that the SNA topology manager is monitoring the topology of the agent node that is reporting the missing resource.

Use the TOPOSNA LISTREQS command to determine which nodes are being monitored and the type of topology being monitored for each node.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* and to the NetView online help facility for more information about using the TOPOSNA LISTREQS command.

- 2. Verify that the SNA topology manager is monitoring the correct type of topology. Many resources are reported only when the local topology of the owning node of a resource is monitored:
  - The resources and attributes reported by network and local topology are described in the IBM SystemView library.
  - The resources and attributes supported by the SNA topology manager are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*.
- 3. Verify that an active path exists between the node owning the resource and a node being monitored by the SNA topology manager.

The SNA topology manager ignores updates for a resource if an active path does not exist between the node and any of the nodes being monitored by the SNA topology manager. The resource still exists, but the attribute values are out-of-date (see "RODM Object missing some attribute values" on page 323) and the status of the resource is set to *unknown* (see "The resource status is unknown" on page 337).

The resource is not created by the SNA topology manager if the following conditions are true:

- The resource is not reported by the local topology of any node.
- An active path of CP-CP sessions does not exist between any nodes adjacent to the node owning the resource and any of the nodes whose network topology is being monitored by the SNA topology manager.

"The resource status is unknown" on page 337 describes how the SNA topology manager determines if an active path exists for each class of resource.

- 4. Verify that the object was not purged by the SNA topology manager. See <u>"Objects unexpectedly</u> purged" on page 334.
- 5. Verify that the topology agent reported the missing resource.

All topology agents must report all mandatory attributes; otherwise, VTAM CMIP services rejects the data received from the agent node and creates a log entry identifying the data being discarded.

Some of the attributes supported by the SNA topology manager are optional, and might not be reported by the installed topology agent. Refer to the documentation for the topology agent installed at the agent node to determine what resources it reports.

The VTAM topology agent is described in the *z*/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide.

Another way to determine whether the topology agent is reporting the attribute is to trace the information being received (by the SNA topology manager from the agent node). To trace the information, perform the following steps:

- a. Using the TOPOSNA TRACE command, enable the CMIP trace category to trace all CMIP data received by the SNA topology manager.
- b. Locate the replies received from the node to determine whether the resource is being reported by the agent node.

The *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* describes how to use the TOPOSNA TRACE command.

The format of the trace records is described in <u>"GTF trace record format" on page 399</u>. The format of the CMIP-linked replies received by the SNA topology manager are described in the IBM SystemView library.

**Note:** VTAM CMIP traces can be used to collect the same information. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information.

6. Resources obtained from monitoring the local topology of a node might not be displayed in any views to which the NetView management console operator can navigate.

The navigation views display all network nodes obtained from monitoring network topology, along with all nodes adjacent to the network nodes. When a node can be displayed, all resources owned by that node can also be displayed.

A problem results when the node owning the resource (including the node itself) is not displayed. The resource might not be displayed if you request the local topology of a node and you are not monitoring the network topology of the subnetwork the node belongs to, or if the node is not adjacent to a network node reported by the network topology. In either case, the node is created in the RODM data cache, and can be found and displayed by using the locate resource function.

To locate a resource, specify the DisplayResourceName of the resource. Use the configuration parents option. The *Any View with the Resource* option does not find the resource because it does not search the SNA topology manager views.

Using the locate resource function and formatting of the display resource names for all resources (objects) created by the SNA topology manager are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*. Also, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference* for more information about display resource names.

# **Monitor Operation unexpectedly ends**

The SNA topology manager tries to restart the monitor operation if a network problem occurred.

The monitor operation stopped because	Page
Operation ended normally because an operator issued the TOPOSNA STOP command.	"Monitor Operation ended normally" on page 329
Operation ended normally because it was timed and the specified amount of time had elapsed.	"Monitor Operation ended normally" on page 329
The SNA topology manager was shut down by operator request.	Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP Services was ended by an operator" on page 329
VTAM CMIP services were ended by operator request.	Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP Services was ended by an operator" on page 329
The SNA topology manager was shut down because of an unrecoverable error.	"Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP Services unexpectedly ended" on page 329
VTAM CMIP services were ended because of an unrecoverable error.	"Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP Services unexpectedly ended" on page 329
An active VTAM path or session became inactive.	"An active VTAM path or session became inactive" on page 329
A network problem caused the LU 6.2 session being used by the monitor operation to end.	"Monitor operation stopped because of a Network Problem" on page 329
The topology agent, agent CMIP services, or agent communications support was ended, either by operator request or because of an unrecoverable error.	"Monitor operation stopped because of a Network Problem" on page 329

To determine why the monitor operation stopped, do the following steps:

- 1. If the monitor operation stopped because an operator issued the TOPOSNA STOP command, the operator that issued the TOPOSNA MONITOR command receives the following message (this message is also sent to the network log):
  - For network topology:

 $\label{eq:FLB405W} \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{PERATOR} & \mathsf{operatorid}' \\ \mathsf{STOPPED} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{MONITORING} \\ \mathsf{SNA} \\ \mathsf{NETWORK} \\ \mathsf{TOPOLOGY} \\ \\ \mathsf{FROM} \\ \mathsf{NODE} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{nodename} \end{array} \end{array}$ 

• For local topology:

<code>FLB422W OPERATOR 'operatorid' STOPPED MONITORING SNA LOCAL TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename</code>

• For LU collection:

<code>FLB541W OPERATOR operatorid STOPPED MONITORING LU COLLECTION FROM nodename</code>

See "Monitor Operation ended normally" on page 329 to solve the problem.

- 2. If the monitor operation stopped because the time specified in the MONTIME parameter on the TOPOSNA MONITOR command expired, the operator who issued the TOPOSNA MONITOR command receives the following message (this message is also placed in the network log):
  - For network topology:

FLB404I COMPLETED MONITORING SNA NETWORK TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename

• For local topology:

FLB421I COMPLETED MONITORING SNA LOCAL TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename

• For LU collection:

FLB584I COMPLETED MONITORING LU COLLECTION DATA FROM NODE nodename

See "Monitor Operation ended normally" on page 329 to solve the problem.

- 3. If the monitor operation stopped because the SNA topology manager ended, the network log contains messages indicating that the SNA topology manager has stopped.
  - If an operator request ended the SNA topology manager, see <u>"Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP</u> Services was ended by an operator" on page 329 to solve the problem.
  - If an unrecoverable error caused the SNA topology manager to unexpectedly end, see <u>"Topology</u> Manager or VTAM CMIP Services unexpectedly ended" on page 329 to solve the problem.
- 4. If the monitor operation stopped because VTAM CMIP services ended, the network log contains messages indicating that VTAM CMIP services has stopped.

The SNA topology manager also ends, placing messages in the network log indicating it has also stopped.

- If an operator request ended VTAM CMIP services, see <u>"Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP Services</u> was ended by an operator" on page 329 to solve the problem.
- If an unrecoverable error caused VTAM CMIP services to unexpectedly end, see <u>"Topology Manager</u> or VTAM CMIP Services unexpectedly ended" on page 329 to solve the problem.
- 5. If the monitor operation stopped because an active VTAM path or session became inactive, the operator who issued the TOPOSNA MONITOR command receives the following message (this can happen if the monitor request is to a remote VTAM):

FLB685W NO ACTIVE PATH TO NODE *nodename* OR CMIP SERVICES NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE OR INCORRECT NODE NAME

See "An active VTAM path or session became inactive" on page 329 to solve the problem.

6. If the monitor operation stopped because of a network error, the SNA topology manager sends the following messages to the operator that started the monitor operation (the message is also placed in the network log):

7. • For network topology:

```
FLB685W NO ACTIVE PATH TO NODE nodename OR CMIP SERVICES NOT
ACTIVE ON THIS NODE OR INCORRECT NODE NAME
FLB408W MONITORING OF SNA NETWORK TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename IS
BEING RETRIED
```

If the error is an unrecoverable error:

FLB407E MONITORING OF SNA NETWORK TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename FAILED

• For local topology:

```
FLB685W NO ACTIVE PATH TO NODE nodename OR CMIP SERVICES NOT
ACTIVE ON THIS NODE OR INCORRECT NODE NAME
FLB425W MONITORING OF SNA LOCAL TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename IS
BEING RETRIED
```

If the error is an unrecoverable error:

FLB424E MONITORING OF SNA LOCAL TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename FAILED

• For LU collection:

FLB544W MONITORING OF THE LU COLLECTION FROM NODE nodename WILL BE RETRIED FLB685W NO ACTIVE PATH TO NODE nodename OR CMIP SERVICES NOT ACTIVE ON THIS NODE OR INCORRECT NODE NAME

If the error is an unrecoverable error:

FLB542E MONITORING OF THE LU COLLECTION FROM NODE nodename FAILED

See "Monitor operation stopped because of a Network Problem" on page 329 to solve the problem.

8. If the monitor operation stopped because the topology agent, the agent CMIP services, or the agent communications support ended, the SNA topology manager sends a message to the operator that started the monitor operation.

The message is also placed in the network log. The messages used are the same as those used when a network error is detected.

Also, the following message might be logged:

```
FLB692W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED A CMIP SERVICES ERROR.
TARGET NAME 'targetname'.
SERVICE ERROR CODE 'serviceErrorCode'.
ERROR VALUE 'errorValue'.
GENERIC VALUE 'genericValue'.
SENSE CODE X'senseCode'.
```

Where:

#### targetname

Is the name of the resource that was the target of the request.

#### serviceErrorCode

Is the return code provided by CMIP services.

#### errorValue

Is the internal indicator used to map the CMIP error.

#### *genericValue*

Is the processing failure error code.

#### senseCode

Is the SNA sense code.

See "Monitor operation stopped because of a Network Problem" on page 329 to solve the problem.

## **Monitor Operation ended normally**

The monitor operation ended because an operator stopped the operation or because the time specified by the MONTIME parameter elapsed.

To solve the problem, check with the other operators to determine whether the monitor operation must be restarted.

## Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP Services was ended by an operator

The monitor operation stopped because either the SNA topology manager or VTAM CMIP services was ended by an operator.

Check with the operator who stopped the task as to the reason for ending the task. Restart the SNA topology manager, and VTAM CMIP services if necessary, and restart the monitor operation.

#### **Topology Manager or VTAM CMIP Services unexpectedly ended**

The monitor operation stopped because the SNA topology manager or VTAM CMIP services unexpectedly ended. Use the messages and log entries in the network log to determine why the SNA topology manager or VTAM CMIP services ended.

When the VTAM CMIP services ends, the following message is issued:

FLB684E SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER DISCOVERED THAT CMIP SERVICES IS TERMINATING

Use the descriptions of the messages and log entries to diagnose and correct the problem. Restart the SNA topology manager, and VTAM CMIP services if necessary, and restart the monitor operation.

#### An active VTAM path or session became inactive

The monitor operation stopped because of an active path or session to this node became inactive.

For example, an active CDRM to the remote VTAM became inactive or was deactivated by an operator, or if this remote VTAM had a session through an NCP-NCP connection, the link between two NCPs became inactive or was deactivated by an operator.

To solve the problem, determine whether the CDRM and the link to this node are active. If not, activate the CDRM, the link to this node, or both. When the session is active, the SNA topology manager resumes the monitor operation providing the monitor request retry is still in effect.

#### Monitor operation stopped because of a Network Problem

The SNA topology manager begins retrying the monitor operation, using the retry values specified by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS command. If it is a temporary network problem, the SNA topology manage is probably able to restart the monitor operation. Some network problems can require operator intervention to solve.

Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Diagnosis* manuals for more information about diagnosing VTAM CMIP services problems. For information about VTAM CMIP services, see the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide*.

If you solve the problem before the SNA topology manager exhausts its retries, the monitor operation is restarted the next time the SNA topology manager tries to restart the monitor operation.

The amount of time until the next retry can be long, depending on the values specified by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS command. To determine the amount of time until the SNA topology manager retries the operation, use the TOPOSNA LISTREQS command. If the time period until the next retry is too long, issue the TOPOSNA MONITOR command again; the SNA topology manager retries the operation immediately.

If the SNA topology manager has exhausted its retries before the problem is solved, the monitor operation is ended. Issue the TOPOSNA MONITOR command again to restart the monitor operation. The SNA topology manager sends the following message to the operator that started the monitor operation, and logs it in the network log, when the retries for a monitor operation are exhausted:

• For network topology:

FLB462E MONITORING OF SNA NETWORK TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename FAILED ALL RETRIES

• For local topology:

FLB463E MONITORING OF SNA LOCAL TOPOLOGY FROM NODE nodename FAILED ALL RETRIES

• For LU collection:

FLB545E MONITORING OF THE LU COLLECTION FROM NODE nodename FAILED ALL RETRIES

If the error is an unrecoverable error, the SNA topology manager does not retry the operation and the monitor operation is ended. Issue the TOPOSNA MONITOR command again to restart the monitor operation.

The SNA topology manager commands are described in the NetView online help facility. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information about monitoring topology information.

## Blank status history for a Topology Manager resource

You selected an SNA topology manager resource, and issued the **Event Viewer** request. The view that is presented does not contain status history.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

- 1. Verify that the SNA topology manager autotask named FLBTOPO is started.
- 2. Verify that the SNA topology manager is monitoring the relevant topology in your network.
- 3. Overall system performance can be degraded such that the SNA topology manager is so busy trying to process topology updates, that a timer expires without NetView management console obtaining the necessary data to present the status history.

## A Locate Resource request does not find the resource

You entered the name of an LU in the locate resource window and checked the **Extended Search** check box. However, a view of the resource in RODM is not found.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

- 1. Verify that the SNA topology manager autotask named FLBTOPO is started.
- 2. Verify that the resource name entered is a valid LU name.
- 3. Overall system performance can be degraded because the SNA topology manager is so busy (trying to process topology updates) that a timer expires without the SNA topology manager creating the LU in RODM in time for NetView management console to present a view of the resource.

Specify a value for the VTAM IOPURGE timer that is less than twenty percent of the value specified for the GMFHS LCON-SNATM-TIMEOUT timer.

4. Overall system performance can be degraded such that the SNA topology manager request to the agents cannot complete in time for NetView management console to present a view of the resource.

Include the agent name (*snaNetID.SSCP\_name*) when you specify the name of the LU that enables the topology manager to send the request directly to the agent at the specified node.

## Cannot activate, deactivate, or recycle a resource

There are a number of reasons why the SNA topology manager cannot activate, deactivate, or recycle a resource at an agent node. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager*
*Implementation Guide* for a description of these resource control operations. Use the VTAM V NET command for agent-owned resources.

## **Network problems**

Most of the problems are related to communications problems or setup problems at the agent node. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server SNA Diagnosis* manuals for more information about diagnosing VTAM CMIP services problems. For information about VTAM CMIP services, see the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide*.

## Generic commands fail

You select a resource and execute the generic activate, deactivate, or recycle command from an NetView management console workstation command pull-down menu, but the wrong command is issued.

To solve the problem, check the CommandIndicator field as defined in the SNA topology data model to ensure it has the correct value for the resource selected. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference* for more information about the CommandIndicator field and the valid values for each object.

If the wrong value is filled in by the SNA topology manager, contact IBM Software Support and provide the value, the object name, and the object class.

## **Incorrect NetView Management Console command profiles**

SNA topology manager resources can be controlled using the following features at the NetView management console workstation:

- NetView management console generic resource commands
- A customized NetView management console command profile editor resp file
- The NetView command line

Most of these options require customization of the NetView management console workstation to use.

The steps needed to modify the NetView management console command profiles, and add customized commands are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: NetView Management Console*.

## **Objects are not purged**

An operator can purge an object from the RODM data cache by:

- Issuing a TOPOSNA PURGE command
- · Cold-starting the SNA topology manager
- Warm-starting the SNA topology manager

The SNA topology manager can purge an object from the RODM data cache when any of the following is true:

- An update is received from a topology agent indicating that the object no longer exists.
- An update is received that indicates that a link is now associated with another TG.
- An update is received for a node that specifies a new node type (class) for a node. The old node in the RODM data cache is deleted and replaced with a new node object in the correct class.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

1. Verify that the object was created by the SNA topology manager.

The SNA topology manager deletes only those objects that it creates. All other objects must be explicitly deleted by an operator or program.

The SNA topology manager sets the FLB\_CREATOR attribute in every object it creates to *FLB*. Objects that do not have this attribute or have the attribute set to a different value are not deleted by the SNA

topology manager, unless the object is a node object and the SNA topology manager learns that the class of the object does not match the type of the node in the network.

2. Verify that the status of the object is unknown.

If the status of the object is not *unknown*, the object is being updated by one or more existing monitor operations.

The SNA topology manager does not purge objects that are still being reported by topology agents.

To purge these objects, the monitor operations that are providing updates for the resource must be stopped.

<u>"The resource status is unknown" on page 337</u> describes which monitor operations provide information about a resource.

For more information about how the status of resources is reported, when the SNA topology manager considers the information reliable, and when objects are purged, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

After stopping the appropriate monitor operations, the status of the resource changes to *unknown*.

Issue a TOPOSNA PURGE, PURGDAYS=0 command to purge the resource. Zero is specified for PURGDAYS because the status of the resource was just updated to *unknown*.

After purging the resource, restart any desired monitor operations. If the resource is created again, it still exists in the network and must not be purged.

**Note:** When a TOPOSNA PURGE command is issued, the SNA topology manager purges all objects that have not been updated within the specified time period and are not currently being monitored. A TOPOSNA PURGE,PURGDAYS=0 command purges all resources that are not currently being monitored. These resources are created again when the appropriate monitor operations are started, if the resources still exist.

Objects are purged during initialization of the SNA topology manager regardless of their displayed status. No monitors are active; therefore, the SNA topology manager does not check the status of each object before purging it. In fact, after initialization the status of all objects not purged is set to *unknown*.

If the SNA topology manager is warm-started, this status might be changed by the SNA topology manager soon after because of updates received from the monitor operations it auto-started.

3. Verify that object is not being monitored, even though status of the object is unknown.

Examples of objects to verify include:

• The SNA topology manager might still be monitoring the status of the object, even though its status is *unknown*.

In addition to when the resource is not being monitored, the SNA topology manager marks the status of resources as *unknown* when an active path does not exist between the resource and the nodes being monitored. (If an active path does not exist, the topology agent cannot report reliable information about the resource and the SNA topology manager sets the status of the object to *unknown*).

For more information about the following topics, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

- Reporting resource status
- When the SNA topology manager considers the information reliable
- When objects are purged

Determine whether any existing monitor operations might still be reporting the resource, even though the status of the resource is *unknown*. Proceed with the actions described in step  $(2^{\circ} \text{ on } page 332)$ .

• Local topology

For local topology, adjacent nodes are marked *unknown* if the link between the adjacent node and the node being monitored is inactive.

Network topology

For network topology, network nodes and the TGs owned by the network nodes are marked *unknown* if an active path of CP-CP sessions does not exist between the nodes and the network nodes being monitored. <u>"The resource status is unknown" on page 337</u> describes what monitor operations provide information about a resource.

4. Verify that the resource has not been updated within the specified time period.

Verify again that the resource is not being reported by any active monitor operations. See steps <u>"2" on</u> page 332 and <u>"3" on page 332</u>.

If the resource is not being monitored and is not being purged, the status of the object has probably been updated within the time period specified by the purge operation. The PURGDAYS parameter of the TOPOSNA PURGE command and the PURGDAYS keyword in the FLBSYSD file (used during SNA topology manager initialization) specify the maximum age for resources.

Any resource that has not been updated within the specified time period is purged (if it is not being monitored). Objects are not purged if the SNA topology manager has received an update for the resource within the specified time period.

To determine when a resource was last updated, query the TIMESTAMP subfield of the states field of the object. Query the RODM data cache directly or query the information by requesting more information about the object from an NetView management console workstation. If the time stamp is within the time specified by the purge operation, the object is not purged.

Either decrease the time period and issue the purge operation again, or issue the purge operation again with the same values when the object is old enough to be purged.

**Note:** When a TOPOSNA PURGE command is issued or the SNA topology manager is started, the SNA topology manager purges all objects that have not been updated within the specified time period and are not currently being monitored. Decreasing the time period for the purge operation might purge resources that you do not want purged. These resources can be created again by starting the appropriate monitor operations, if the resources still exist.

For more information about reporting resource status, when the SNA topology manager considers the information reliable, when objects are purged, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

5. Verify that an error did not occur when the SNA topology manager tried to purge the resource.

The SNA topology manager might have encountered an unrecoverable RODM error when it tried to purge an object. If this occurs, the SNA topology manager creates the log entry 78-71 and possibly shuts down.

Refer to <u>"SNA Topology Manager log record formats" on page 360</u> for a description of this log entry, along with possible resolutions to the problem.

The SNA topology manager rarely encounters errors that it cannot recover from when purging an object.

If the definition of the SNA topology manager object class definitions in the SNA topology data model is modified to include extra OBJECTLINK or OBJECTLINKLIST attributes, the SNA topology manager is not able to delete any of the objects of that class.

Modifying the object class definitions of the SNA topology manager objects will probably cause other problems and is not supported by the SNA topology manager. If the class definitions have been modified, do the following steps:

- a. Stop the SNA topology manager and RODM.
- b. Restore the NetView SNA topology manager object class definitions.
- c. Cold-start RODM, or warm-start with a version of checkpoint data that does not include the SNA topology data model.

- d. Reload the GMFHS data model (if necessary) and the SNA topology data model into the RODM data cache.
- e. Start the SNA topology manager and start all required monitor operations.

# **Objects unexpectedly purged**

The SNA topology manager purges an object from the RODM data cache when any of the following is true:

- An operator issues a TOPOSNA PURGE command.
- The SNA topology manager was warm-started.
- The SNA topology manager was cold-started, which purges all SNA topology manager objects.
- The class of the object has been changed (as the result of updates from the topology agents), and the object has been replaced by an object of a different class.
- The name of the object has been changed (as the result of updates from the topology agents), and the object has been replaced by an object of a different name.
- The topology agent sent an update deleting the missing resource.

To determine why the resource was purged, do the following steps:

- Check the network log. If a TOPOSNA PURGE command was recently issued, the resource was probably purged by the command. Proceed to step <u>"1" on page 334</u>.
- If the SNA topology manager was recently started, the resource was probably purged during initialization of the SNA topology manager.

If the SNA topology manager was warm-started, proceed to step "2" on page 335.

Otherwise the SNA topology manager was cold-started. Proceed to step <u>"3" on page 335</u>.

During SNA topology manager initialization, one of the following messages is issued, identifying how the SNA topology manager was started:

FLB402I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER HAS BEGUN WARM-START PROCESSING FLB418I SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER HAS BEGUN COLD-START PROCESSING

• If the missing resource is a node, it might have been deleted because the SNA topology manager received an update from a topology agent that changed the class of the object.

The SNA topology manager deletes the existing object and creates a new object, under the new class, to represent the node. The new object might need to be removed from certain views it is in because it is incorrect for an object of the new class to be in that view. Proceed to step <u>"4" on page 335</u>.

• If the missing resource is a node, it might have been deleted because the SNA topology manager received an update from the topology agent that changed the name of the object.

This might happen for t4Nodes and t5Nodes.

• The missing resource might have been deleted because the topology agent sent an update informing the SNA topology manager that the resource no longer exists.

Proceed to step "6" on page 336.

• If none of the above scenarios describe the problem, the SNA topology manager did not delete the resource.

Determine whether one of the previous scenarios explains why the resource was purged. If none of them are applicable, check for GMFHS errors or problems at the NetView management console workstation.

To resolve the problem, do the following steps:

1. The resource was purged by a TOPOSNA PURGE command.

The TOPOSNA PURGE command purges resources (the objects used to represent the resources) from the RODM data cache. When the object is removed from the RODM data cache, it is also deleted from any NetView management console views it is in.

To determine whether an object was purged, look to see if it still exists in the RODM data cache. You can use the RODMView function to check the existence of the object.

The object is purged by the TOPOSNA PURGE command because it is not being monitored and the number of days since its last update exceeds the number of days specified by the PURGDAYS parameter. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information about purging objects.

If the object still exists in the network and if you want to restore it to your NetView management console views, proceed to step "7" on page 337. Otherwise, no action is required.

2. The resource was purged when the SNA topology manager was warm-started.

The SNA topology manager purges all resources that have not received updates within the amount of time specified by the PURGDAYS keyword in the FLBSYSD file.

The processing is similar to that performed when a TOPOSNA PURGE command is issued:

- The resources (the objects used to represent the resources) are removed from the RODM data cache.
- When the object is removed from the RODM data cache, it is also deleted from any NetView management console views where it appears.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information about purging objects.

To determine whether an object was purged, verify whether it still exists in the RODM data cache. You can use the RODMView function to check the existence of the object.

If the object still exists in the network and you want to restore it to your NetView management console views, proceed to step <u>"7" on page 337</u>. Otherwise, no action is required.

3. The resource was purged when the SNA topology manager was cold-started.

The SNA topology manager purges all resources that have not received updates within the amount of time specified by the PURGDAYS keyword in the FLBSYSD file.

The SNA topology manager is cold-started when this value is set to zero; in other words, all objects created by the SNA topology manager are purged.

The processing is similar to that performed when a TOPOSNA PURGE command is issued:

- The resources (the objects used to represent the resources) are removed from the RODM data cache.
- When the object is removed from the RODM data cache, it is also deleted from any NetView management console views where it appears.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information about purging objects.

If the SNA topology manager was cold-started, all objects created by the SNA topology manager are deleted. The only SNA topology manager objects left in the RODM data cache are those created by other means (such as customer-created objects using the RODM loader files).

If the object still exists in the network and if you want to restore it to your NetView management console views, proceed to step <u>"7" on page 337</u>. Otherwise, no action is required.

4. A node was deleted by the SNA topology manager and created again using a different node class.

One of the following messages is issued:

FLB430I NODE nodename OF CLASS class1 IS UPGRADED TO CLASS class2 WITH NEW RODM OBJECT ID rodmobjectid • The SNA topology manager changes the class of node objects as more accurate information is learned about the type of the node.

The SNA topology manager tries to maintain the object in all its existing views, but sometimes the new object is not valid in a view. For example, if a node was changed from an end node to a network node, the node is no longer displayed in the network node domain view (the nnDomain object) of the previously serving network node.

Likewise, if a node is changed from a network node to an end node, the nnDomain object associated with the network node is deleted.

See the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information about how and why the class of node objects is also changed in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*.

• The resource still exists in the RODM data cache, but is defined under a different object class.

Open the NetView management console views containing the resource or use Locate Resource pulldown menu selection to display the resource.

To locate the new node, specify the DisplayResourceName of the resource (the network-qualified name of the node).

Use the Configuration Parents option. The Any View with the Resource option does not find the resource because it does not search the SNA topology manager views.

Information about how to use the Locate Resource function and format the display resource names for all resources (objects) created by the SNA topology manager is described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*. Also, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference* for more information about displaying resource names.

5. A node was deleted by the SNA topology manager and created again using a different node name.

If the missing resource is a node, it might have been deleted because the SNA topology manager received an update from a topology agent that changed the name of the object. This might happen for t4Nodes and t5Nodes.

The following message is issued:

FLB690I NODE nodename1 OF CLASS class IS REPLACED WITH THE NODE nodename2 WITH RODM OBJECT ID rodmobjectid

This happens when a back-level NCP (t4Node) is known to a VTAM host contact only, meaning the NCP has never been activated but VTAM knows about the NCP.

VTAM reports this NCP by its subarea number (NETA.00000097), and the SNA topology manager creates this t4Node in RODM as NETA.00000097.

When the NCP is activated, VTAM reports this NCP by name (NETA.NCP1) and also reports its subarea information.

This indicates to the SNA topology manager that NETA.00000097 is really NETA.NCP1; therefore, the SNA topology manager deletes node NETA.00000097 from RODM and creates node NETA.NCP1 and message FLB690I is logged.

The same scenario is possible for a t5Node.

6. A topology agent sent an update deleting a resource.

Transmission groups (TGs) associated with dynamically created links are deleted when the underlying link is deactivated. TGs are also deleted when the link associated with the TG is assigned to another TG.

Objects that are members of a VTAM topology agent's definition group are deleted when the definition group is deactivated.

If the resource is still defined at the agent node, it was not deleted. If the object still exists in the network and you want to restore it to your NetView management console views, proceed to step <u>"7"</u> on page 337. Otherwise, no action is required.

7. If the object still exists, restore it to the views by monitoring the correct topology.

Do one of the following to create an object again that has been deleted in the RODM data cache and in the NetView management console views:

• For any resource, monitor the local topology of the node owning the resource.

If the local topology of the node is already being monitored or the resource is not restored when the monitor operation is started, the resource is no longer defined at that node.

• If the resource is a node, monitor the local topology of a node adjacent to the missing node.

If the local topology of the node is already being monitored or the resource is not restored when the monitor operation is started, the missing node is not connected to the node being monitored or the connection is inactive.

• If the resource is a network node or a TG between two network nodes, monitor the network topology of any network node in the same subnetwork.

If the network topology of the subnetwork is already being monitored or the resource is not restored when the monitor operation is started, one of the following is true:

- The resource no longer exists.
- The resource is no longer a part of the network topology of the subnetwork.

A network node might have been changed to an end node, removing the node and any TGs to the node from the network topology of the subnetwork.

 An active path of CP-CP sessions does not exist between the network nodes being monitored and any of the network nodes adjacent to the missing node.

Try monitoring the network topology of the missing node (or for TGs the node owning the TG) or one of the nodes adjacent to the missing node.

For more information about how resources are reported by the agent node, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

• If the resource is not restored by any of the other steps, the resource probably no longer exists.

To restore the resource to your NetView management console views, do one of the following steps:

- Explicitly, create the resource definition in the RODM data cache (define the resource to RODM by way of a loader file).
- Stop the SNA topology manager and RODM.

Restart RODM using a copy of checkpoint data that contains a definition of the resource; warmstart the SNA topology manager.



**Attention:** Starting RODM with checkpoint data removes all data created by the SNA topology manager since the checkpoint data set was created from the RODM data cache. To rebuild this data, issue monitor operations for all missing resources. User-created objects and objects that no longer exist in the network that are not in the checkpoint data cannot be restored without the objects being explicitly created by the user.

## The resource status is unknown

The SNA topology manager shows the status of a resource as *unknown* when it cannot reliably determine the status of the resource. The following are reasons the SNA topology manager cannot determine the status of a resource:

• The SNA topology manager is not monitoring the network or local topology of the nodes that report the status of the resource.

- The SNA topology manager is currently monitoring a node that can report the status of a resource, but no path exists between the node being monitored and the node owning the resource.
- The resource no longer exists.
- Only an LUCOL topology is requested for the node listed in the NODE parameter of the TOPOSNA MONITOR command.
- An LUCOL topology is requested for the logicalLink listed in the LCLNAME parameter of the TOPOSNA MONITOR command and the logicalLink has not been reported by a LOCAL topology monitor.
- A locate resource is requested for a logicalUnit and the logicalUnit is associated with a logicalLink that has not been reported by a LOCAL topology monitor.

For more information about reporting the status of resources, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

To quickly find information in this section, see the following table:

Table 138. Resource Status Is Unknown	
A resource has a status of unknown because it is	Page
A node other than an APPN network node	"The Resource Is a node other than an APPN network node" on page 338
An APPN network node	<u>"Resource is an APPN network node" on page</u> <u>338</u>
A TG that does not connect two network nodes	"Resource is a TG that does not connect two network nodes" on page 339
A TG that connects two network nodes	"Resource is a TG that connects two network nodes" on page 339
A TG circuit	"Resource is a TG circuit" on page 340
A link	"Resource is a link" on page 340
A port	"Resource is a port" on page 340
An interchange node or a migration data host	"Resource is an interchange node or a migration data host" on page 340
A t5Node	"Resource is a t5Node" on page 341

## The Resource Is a node other than an APPN network node

Nodes other than APPN network nodes are reported by:

- Monitoring the local topology of the node
- Monitoring the local topology of a node adjacent to the node and an active link exists between the two nodes

To solve the problem, monitor the local topology of the node or the local topology of one or more of its adjacent nodes. The status of the node remains *unknown* if the local topology of the node is not monitored, and there are no links active between the node and any of the adjacent nodes being monitored.

## **Resource is an APPN network node**

APPN Network nodes are reported by:

- Monitoring the local topology of the node
- Monitoring the local topology of a node adjacent to the node and an active link exists between the two nodes

• Monitoring the network topology of any network node in the subnetwork containing the node (as long as an active path of CP-CP sessions exists between the node and the network node being monitored).

The local topology conditions are the same as any other node in the network.

APPN network nodes can also be reported by monitoring the network topology of any other network node in the subnetwork because APPN propagates the status of all network nodes in a subnetwork to all other network nodes in that subnetwork.

An active path of CP-CP sessions must exist between the node and the network node reporting the status of the node using network topology because the network nodes use CP-CP sessions to propagate the status of the network nodes throughout the network.

If an active path does not exist, the information being reported for the node is not considered reliable because more recent updates are not being received by the network node reporting the status.

To solve the problem, monitor one of these:

- The local topology of the node
- The local topology of one or more of its adjacent nodes
- The network topology of one or more network nodes in the same subnetwork as the node

The status of the node remains *unknown* if all of the following are true:

- The local topology of the node is not monitored.
- No links are active between the node and any of the adjacent nodes being monitored.
- A path of active CP-CP sessions does not exist between the node and any of the network nodes in the subnetwork whose network topology is being monitored.

## Resource is a TG that does not connect two network nodes

TGs that are not between network nodes are reported only by monitoring the local topology of the node owning the TG.

To solve this problem, monitor the local topology of the node owning the TG.

## Resource is a TG that connects two network nodes

TGs between network nodes are reported by:

- Monitoring the local topology of the node owning the TG.
- Monitoring the network topology of any network node in the subnetwork containing the node (as long as an active path of CP-CP sessions exists between the node owning the TG and the network node being monitored)

The local topology conditions are the same as any other TG in the network.

TGs between network nodes can also be reported by monitoring the network topology of any other network node in the subnetwork because APPN propagates the status of all TGs between network nodes in a subnetwork to all other network nodes in that subnetwork.

An active path of CP-CP sessions must exist between the node owning the TG and the network node being monitored because the network nodes use CP-CP sessions to propagate the status of the TGs throughout the network.

If an active path does not exist, the information being reported for the TG is not considered reliable because more recent updates are not being received by the network node reporting the status.

To solve the problem, monitor the local topology of the node owning the TG or the network topology of one or more network nodes in the same subnetwork as the node owning the TG.

The status of the TG remains *unknown* if all of the following are true:

• The local topology of the node owning the TG is not monitored.

• A path of active CP-CP sessions does not exist between the node owning the TG and any of the network nodes in the subnetwork whose network topology is being monitored.

**Note:** All TGs between network nodes are placed in the network topology database. This includes TGs that do not support CP-CP sessions. Some TGs that are defined to connect two network nodes might not be defined in the network topology database until the link associated with the TG is activated.

## **Resource is a TG circuit**

The status of TG circuits is derived from the status of the underlying TGs. If the status of both TGs is *unknown*, the status of the TG circuit is also *unknown*.

If the SNA topology manager knows only about one of the TGs associated with the TG circuit, the status of the TG circuit matches the status of the TG.

Refer to <u>"Resource is a TG that does not connect two network nodes" on page 339</u> and <u>"Resource is a TG that connects two network nodes" on page 339</u> for information about obtaining the status of the TGs associated with the TG circuit. Obtaining the status of a TG associated with a TG circuit updates the status of the circuit.

## Resource is a link

Links are reported only by monitoring the local topology of the node owning the link.

To solve the problem, monitor the local topology of the node owning the link.

## **Resource is a port**

Ports are reported only by monitoring the local topology of the node owning the port.

To solve this problem, monitor the local topology of the node owning the port.

## Resource is an interchange node or a migration data host

If network or local topology data is not being actively collected from an interchange node or a migration data host node, the SNA topology manager derives the status of the node based on the COMBINE\_STATUS specifications (BEST or WORST) in the FLBSYSD initialization file.

The following example specifies a status of BEST in the FLBSYSD file:

```
COMBINE_STATUS:
COMBINE_IC_APPN_AND_SUBAREA_STATUS=BEST
COMBINE_MDH_APPN_AND_SUBAREA_STATUS=BEST
```

When combining the subarea status and APPN status of an interchangeNode or migrationDataHost object and BEST status is specified, the status of the node is *satisfactory* if either the subarea or APPN side of the node is active.

The subarea side is considered active when there is an active CDRM to this node from the reporting VTAM agent. The APPN side is considered active when the node is reachable or there is an active APPN connection from the reporting VTAM agent.

If WORST is specified and one side (subarea or APPN) is not active, the status of the node is unknown. Use the WORST status specification to determine whether either side (APPN or subarea) of a node is not active.

When only LUCOL topology is requested, the node is created as an snaNode, and the status is set to unknown.

To solve the problem, change the specification in the FLBSYSD file and restart the SNA topology manager or actively monitor the node from both sides (subarea and APPN).

## **Resource is a t5Node**

When only network topology is collected from a VTAM topology agent, only CDRM information is reported by the VTAM topology agent. When an active CDRM is reported with a realSSCPname, the SNA topology manager:

- · Creates the CDRM in the RODM data cache
- Creates a t5Node object in the RODM data cache with the realSSCPname
- Sets the t5Node object status to satisfactory

If this active CDRM is deactivated or becomes inactive because of a network problem, the VTAM topology agent reports this CDRM as an inactive node. The SNA topology manager updates the status of this CDRM to inactive and the status of the t5Node object created with the realSSCPname to unknown.

When only LUCOL topology is requested, the node is created as an snaNode, and the status is set to unknown.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

1. Activate the CDRM, if deactivated by an operator, or investigate why the CDRM became inactive,

2. If a network problem caused this condition, correct the problem.

# **Resource status incorrect or not being updated**

The status of a resource is updated by the SNA topology manager when an update is received from a topology agent for the resource. There are instances where the displayed status of a resource might not be what the NetView management console operator expects.

The status of resources can be customized:

- You can modify the DisplayStatus of a resource by mapping the OSI status to DisplayStatus using the FLBOSIDS customization table.
- You can modify the resolved status for a resource by using the FLBSRT customization table.
- You can make a resource part of an exception view by using the FLBEXV customization table.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information.

The most common reasons why the status of the resource is not set to the expected value are:

• The SNA topology manager or agent node encounters a problem while processing the resource control command.

See <u>"Cannot activate, deactivate, or recycle a resource" on page 330</u> for a description of the failures that can occur, along with suggested solutions.

- The status of the resource is not changed by resource control commands.
- The SNA topology manager is not receiving the status update for the resource.
- The SNA topology manager is not aware of a configuration change in the network.
- Mapping of the OSI status and states to the DisplayStatus of a resource is incorrect in the FLBOSIDS table.
- Mapping of OSI status for the resolved status of a multiply-owned resource is incorrect in FLBSRT table.

For more information about processing updates and the interpretation of the status of resources, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

The following are resolutions to various status inconsistencies:

1. The status of the resource is shown as *unknown*.

• If the status of the resource is *unknown*, the SNA topology manager is not receiving status updates for the resource.

The SNA topology manager does not receive status updates for resources it is not currently monitoring. It also does not receive status updates when network conditions prevent the receipt of the update by an agent node or the delivery of the update to the SNA topology manager.

See "The resource status is unknown" on page 337 for more information about these possible problems and suggested resolutions.

• When the OSI status received cannot be mapped using the FLBOSIDS or FLBSRT customization tables, the SNA topology manager defaults the status of the resource to *unknown* and the following message is issued:

FLB668W AN OSI STATUS OF 'status' WAS RECEIVED FOR RESOURCE resource CLASS class BUT WAS NOT FOUND IN THE CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername (statesIn-statesOut)

If the status was not found in the FLBOSIDS table, the DisplayStatus is set to *unknown*. If the status was not found in the FLBSRT table, the resolved status that was calculated might not be the correct status. See the NetView online help facility for more information.

2. The status of the transmission group or TG circuit is *satisfactory* or *intermediate* and the status of the underlying link is *unsatisfactory*.

Transmission groups might not change status, even when their underlying link is deactivated, if the underlying link is demand-activated. In addition, transmission group circuits do not change status if their underlying transmission groups do not change status.

Transmission groups with underlying demand-activated links remain active (in APPN terms) because they are still available for use. Therefore, the topology agents do not generate updates for these transmission groups when their underlying links are inactive.

The SNA topology manager attempts to reflect a status change by changing the status of the transmission group to *intermediate* if it is active but its underlying link is inactive.

If you are not monitoring the local topology of the node owning the transmission group, the SNA topology manager cannot determine the status of the underlying link. The status of the transmission group remains *satisfactory*.

Ignore the perceived status inconsistency. For more information, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

3. The status of the transmission group is *unknown* and the status of the underlying link is *unsatisfactory*.

The configuration of the node was changed so that the link is now associated with another transmission group (for example, the link is adjusted to connect to a different adjacent node).

If you stop monitoring the local topology of the node, and then start it again, the status of the *old* transmission group (the one previously associated with the link) might be shown as *unknown* although the underlying link is shown as *unsatisfactory*.

The reason this inconsistency exists is that the topology agent does not report the transmission group status when the new copy of local topology is obtained; therefore, the SNA topology manager leaves its status marked as *unknown*.

The SNA topology manager shows the old transmission group associated with the link because it does not know that the link has been assigned to another TG. The old transmission group is deleted by the SNA topology manager as soon as the SNA topology manager determines that the link is associated with another transmission group. Until the link is successfully activated again, the link is still associated by the SNA topology manager with the old TG.

Ignore the status inconsistency or activate the link.

4. The status of the transmission group is *unsatisfactory*, the status of the underlying link is *unknown*, and the status is not being updated.

The network topology of the subnetwork is being monitored, but the local topology of the nodes is not being monitored.

The transmission group connects two network nodes. One of the nodes is changed and is no longer a network node; therefore, updates for the transmission group are not reflected in the network topology of the subnetwork.

Changes in the status of the link are not sent to the SNA topology manager because the local topology of the node is not being monitored. Changes in the status of the transmission group are not sent to the SNA topology manager because the node is not updating the status of the transmission group in the network topology database, and local topology of the node is not being monitored. The status of the TG matches its status in the network topology database (inactive).

If the local topology of the node owning the TG is not monitored, the TG is eventually purged from the topology databases in the network.

Issue the TOPOSNA PURGE command to delete the TG from the NetView management console views.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information about purging resources.

Monitor the local topology of the node owning the TG and link to obtain the status of the TG and link. The TG is eventually purged from the topology databases in the network.

After that, if the local topology of the node owning the TG is not monitored, the status of the TG will be *unknown*.

5. The status of a transmission group or TG circuit is inconsistent with the status of the underlying link.

The SNA topology manager shows the link associated with a TG using the information last received for that link and TG.

In some cases, the link shown might not be associated with the TG any more. If this happens, the status of transmission groups (and their associated transmission group circuits) might not be consistent with the status of the underlying link (as shown by the SNA topology manager). This scenario is similar to the previous scenario in that it involves a transmission group between two network nodes, but in this case the TG no longer exists.

The configuration of the node changed so that the link is now associated with another transmission group (for example, the link is adjusted to connect to a different adjacent node). The *old* transmission group (the one previously associated with the TG) no longer exists.

APPN does not delete resources from the network topology, explicitly. It deletes resources if an update is not received for the resource within a set period of time (usually 15 days). Even after the time limit, the resource can still be in the network topology database (see <u>"Unexpected resources are displayed" on page 352</u>).

Therefore, the status of the TG reflects its status in the network topology database (probably *unknown* or *unsatisfactory*). The status of the link reflects the status received from the topology agent. As soon as the link is activated, the SNA topology manager determines that the link is associated with a new TG, and no longer shows the link as being associated with the old TG.

Eventually the old TG is purged from the topology databases in the network. Issue the TOPOSNA PURGE command to delete the old TG from the NetView management console views. The transmission group is deleted when the TOPOSNA PURGE command is issued, but only if APPN has purged the TG from the network topology databases in the network.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for more information about purging resources.

6. The customized status of a resource is incorrect.

Check the NetView log for the following messages:

```
    FLB660W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN INCLUDE ERROR
'code' IN CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table
WITH ENTRY 'record'
    FLB661W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername
CONTAINS A KEYWORD 'keyword' WITH A NULL VALUE
```

- FLB662W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS A KEYWORD 'keyword' WITH AN INCORRECT VALUE 'value'
- FLB663W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS THE KEYWORD 'keyword' MULTIPLE TIMES WITH THE SAME VALUE 'value' FOR OBJECT CLASS class
- FLB664W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS A SYNTAX ERROR, DATA 'entry'
- FLB665W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS AN INVALID KEYWORD 'keyword'
- FLB666W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL REQUIRED OBJECT CLASSES
- FLB667W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT SET OF OSI/DISPLAY STATUS MAPPINGS FOR OBJECT CLASS *class*
- FLB668W AN OSI STATUS OF 'status' WAS RECEIVED FOR RESOURCE resource CLASS class BUT WAS NOT FOUND IN THE CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername (statesIn-statesOut)
- FLB671W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT STATUS HIERARCHY FOR OBJECT CLASS class
- FLB672W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT EXCEPTION VIEW NAME FOR OBJECT CLASS class
- FLB673W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR WHILE PROCESSING THE OSI STATUS OBJECT-INDEPENDENT METHOD name
- FLB674W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR WHILE PROCESSING THE DISPLAY STATUS OBJECT-INDEPENDENT METHOD name
- FLB675W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR WHILE PROCESSING THE STATUS RESOLUTION OBJECT-INDEPENDENT METHOD name
- FLB676W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR WHILE PROCESSING THE EXCEPTION VIEW OBJECT-INDEPENDENT METHOD name
- FLB679W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table specifies exvwname name which was not found in Rodm
- FLB680W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table SPECIFIES EXVWNAME name WHICH CONTAINS AN INVALID VALUE IN RODM FOR FIELD ExceptionViewName 'viewname:'

If any of these messages are found in the log, use the NetView online help facility for the message to find more information about how to correct the problem.

If the status is other than *unknown*, determine whether the OSI to DisplayStatus mapping specified in the FLBOSIDS and FLBSRT tables is correct for the resource or the class of the resource.

If the OSI to DisplayStatus mapping is not what is expected, correct the problem and refresh the table using the TOPOSNA REFRESH command.

For more information about status mapping and the TOPOSNA REFRESH command, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* and to the NetView online help facility.

# Aggregate resource status incorrect or not being updated

The status of aggregate resources is computed using the status of all resources that aggregate into that resource. For SNA topology manager, the aggregate resources and the resources that contribute to their aggregation status are:

• nnDomain objects (APPN domain of a network node)

The nnDomain object is used to represent the status of the network node and the resources in its domain. The resources that contribute to the aggregation status of the nnDomain object are:

- The network node whose domain is represented by the nnDomain object.
- All TG circuits that support CP-CP sessions used to connect the network node to its served end nodes.
- All end nodes for which the network node provides network node services.
- interDomain Circuits (all TG circuits between two network nodes)

The interDomain circuit object is used to represent the status of the connection between network nodes as it relates to the calculation of session routes. The resources that contribute to the aggregation status of the interDomain Circuit object are the TG circuits that support CP-CP sessions used to connect the two network nodes. The network nodes can be in the same subnetwork or different subnetworks.

nnDomainNetwork objects (APPN subnetwork)

The nnDomainNetwork object is used to represent the status of the session routing capability of the APPN subnetwork. The aggregate objects that contribute to the aggregation status of the nnDomainNetwork object are as follows:

- All nnDomain objects in the APPN subnetwork
- All interDomain Circuit objects used to connect the nnDomain objects in the subnetwork
- interDomainNetwork Circuits (all inter-subnetwork links between two subnetworks)

Intersubnetwork links are TG circuits used to connect border nodes in one subnetwork to a network node or border node in another subnetwork. They are used to route session requests between subnetworks. They are not TG circuits that are used to provide APPN casual connections between a network node in one subnetwork and an end node in another subnetwork. Also, they are not TG circuits used for LEN connections between nodes in two subnetworks.

The resources that contribute to the aggregation status of the interDomainNetwork Circuit object are all the interDomain Circuit objects that connect nnDomain objects in different subnetworks.

nnDomainNetworkCluster object (APPN network)

The nnDomainNetworkCluster object is used to represent the status of the session routing capability of the entire APPN network. The aggregate objects that contribute to the aggregation status of the nnDomainNetworkCluster object are:

- All nnDomainNetwork objects
- All interDomainNetwork Circuit objects

These objects are only aggregated into the status of the nnDomainNetworkCluster object if the AGGREGATE\_TO\_CLUSTER=YES is specified in the FLBSYSD file.

Table 139. Aggregate Resource Status	
Aggregate resource status is not being updated because	Page
Status of the aggregate resource is unknown.	"Status of the Aggregate Resource Is unknown" on page 345
Status of the aggregate resource is known, but incorrect.	<u>"Status of the Aggregate Resource Is known but</u> incorrect" on page 346

## Status of the Aggregate Resource Is unknown

Investigate the status of the real resources that contribute to the status of the aggregation objects. If some of the status values for these resources is *unknown*, issue the monitor commands needed to obtain the required status.

Some of the resources displayed when you request more detail of an aggregate object with unknown status might have a status value other than *unknown*. Some of the resources shown in the generated view might not aggregate their status into the status of the aggregate object.

For example, an interDomain Circuit object displays all TG circuits between two network nodes. If none of the TG circuits support CP-CP sessions, the status of the interDomain Circuit object is *unknown*, even though the status of the TG circuits might be different.

Another example is the status of the nnDomainNetworkCluster object will be *unknown* unless you change the settings in the FLBSYSD file.

## Status of the Aggregate Resource Is known but incorrect

Investigate the status of the real resources that contribute to the status of the aggregation objects.

Some of the resources displayed when you request that more detail of an aggregate object might not aggregate their status into the status of the aggregate object. The aggregate status of the aggregate object is set using only the status of the objects that contribute to the aggregation of that object.

The setting of the status of the aggregate object also depends on the settings of the aggregation thresholds for that object.

If you suspect the status to be incorrect, investigate the settings of the aggregate thresholds for the object in question. You might have set the aggregation thresholds to values that conflict with one another.

For example, the unknown aggregation threshold level is set to 100%. This means that the status of the aggregate threshold is set only to *unknown* when the status of all aggregated objects is *unknown*. The *degraded* aggregation threshold is set to 2, which means the status of the aggregate threshold is set to *aggregate* when the status of two or more of the aggregated resources is *unsatisfactory*. If two resources aggregate to a resource, one with *unknown* status and the other with *unsatisfactory* status, a conflict arises, because the current values for the underlying resources do not fit any of the aggregation thresholds defined for the object.

NetView management console sets the status of aggregate resources to *satisfactory* when conflicts such as these are detected.

NetView management console indicates to the NetView management console operators that it suspects a threshold inconsistency, such as the one described or when not enough resources contribute their status to the aggregation resource, by the representation of the object at the NetView management console workstation. NetView management console link resources (resources that connect other resources) are shown as dashed lines, and NetView management console node resources are shown with a crosshatched symbol.

# View of Topology Objects is not available for display

Views of topology objects expected to be available are no longer available for display.

Views of topology objects are created when you request more detail for a SNA topology manager object.

In most cases, the object is an aggregate resource. The objects shown include all objects represented by the aggregate object, including those that do not aggregate their status. The object can represent a real resource also, such as a node or TG circuit object.

The views generated by the SNA topology manager, and the objects they contain, are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

NetView management console views stay open until one of the following occurs:

- The NetView management console operator closes the view.
- The object used to generate the view is purged from the RODM data cache.
- All of the objects in the view are purged.

See <u>"Objects unexpectedly purged" on page 334</u> for more information about purging and recovering objects.

Table 140. Displaying Topology Objects	
Type of View	Page
InterDomainNetworkCircuit	"InterDomainNetworkCircuit view" on page 347
NnDomainNetwork	"NnDomainNetwork view" on page 347
InterDomainCircuit View	"InterDomainCircuit view" on page 348
NnDomain	"NnDomain view" on page 348
SnaLocalTopology	"SnaLocalTopology view" on page 348
Link-Port	"Link-Port view" on page 349
Real Resource View	"Real resource views" on page 349

## InterDomainNetworkCircuit view

An interDomainNetworkCircuit view is generated by requesting more detail of an interDomainNetworkCircuit object. The interDomainNetworkCircuit object is used to represent an intersubnetwork link between two APPN subnetworks.

Intersubnetwork links are TG circuits used to connect border nodes in one subnetwork to a network node or border node in another subnetwork. They are used to route session requests between subnetworks.

They are not TG circuits used to provide APPN casual connections between a network node in one subnetwork and an end node in another subnetwork. Also, they are not TG circuits used for LEN connections between nodes in two subnetworks.

The resources that are shown in this view are all the interDomainCircuit objects that connect nnDomain objects in different subnetworks.

This view is not displayed if all the interDomainCircuit objects shown in the view are purged. See <u>"Objects</u> unexpectedly purged" on page 334 for more information about purging and recovering objects.

## **NnDomainNetwork view**

An nnDomainNetwork view is generated by requesting more detail of an nnDomainNetwork object. The nnDomainNetwork object is used to represent the status of the session routing capability of the APPN subnetwork. The resources that are shown in its view are:

- All nnDomain objects in the APPN subnetwork
- All interDomainCircuit objects used to connect the nnDomain objects in the subnetwork

The view might no longer be displayed for one of the following reasons.

• All the resources shown in the view are purged.

To create the view again, monitor the network topology of the subnetwork and request more detail of the nnDomainNetwork object.

See <u>"Objects unexpectedly purged" on page 334</u> for more information about purging and recovering objects.

• The SNA topology manager detected that it was using two nnDomainNetwork objects to represent the same subnetwork and merged the resources contained in the views into a single view.

As the SNA topology manager monitors the network topology of network nodes, it assumes each network node being monitored is in a unique subnetwork and creates an nnDomainNetwork object to represent the subnetwork. When the SNA topology manager discovers that two network nodes being monitored are a part of the same subnetwork, it merges the nnDomainNetwork objects into a single nnDomainNetwork object containing all the resources that were contained in both views. It might take the SNA topology manager a noticeable amount of time to recognize the connection. The links providing the connection might be inactive, or other links in the subnetwork might be inactive such that the connected node information is considered unreliable by the SNA topology manager.

Locate the nnDomainNetwork object containing the merged network information and request more detail to build the view if the view is not already open. The network ID in the DisplayResourceName attribute of the merged nnDomainNetwork object is the same as the network ID of the deleted nnDomainNetwork object.

## InterDomainCircuit view

The interDomainCircuit view is generated by requesting more detail of an interDomainCircuit object. The interDomainCircuit object is used to represent the status of the connection between network nodes. The resources that are shown in an interDomainCircuit view are all the TG circuits used to connect the two network nodes. The network nodes can be in the same subnetwork or different subnetworks.

The interDomainCircuit view is no longer displayed if all TG circuits shown in the view are purged or if the class of any network node connected by the TG circuits was changed from a network node to another node type.

Unless a connection between the two network nodes no longer exists or one of the nodes is no longer a network node, monitoring the network topology of the subnetwork containing the network node and requesting more detail of the interDomain Circuit object will create the view again. See <u>"Objects</u> unexpectedly purged" on page 334 for more information about purging and recovering objects.

## **NnDomain view**

An nnDomain view is generated by requesting more detail of an nnDomain object. The nnDomain object is used to represent the status of the network node and the resources in its domain. The resources that are shown in an nnDomain view are:

- The network node whose domain is represented by the nnDomain object
- All TG circuits that support CP-CP sessions used to connect the network node to its served end nodes
- All end nodes for which the network node provides network node services

The nnDomain view is no longer displayed if one of the following is true:

- All resources shown in the view are purged.
- The network node is purged.
- The class of the network node was changed from a network node to another node type.

See <u>"Objects unexpectedly purged" on page 334</u> for more information purging and recovering objects. Unless the node no longer exists or is no longer a network node, monitoring the network topology of the subnetwork containing the network node and requesting more detail of the nnDomain object creates the view again.

## SnaLocalTopology view

An snaLocalTopology view is generated by requesting more detail of a node object. The snaLocalTopology object is used to represent all resources owned by the node and all resources the node is aware of (the local topology of the node). Requesting more detail of a node displays a view containing an snaLocalTopology object.

Requesting more detail of this object shows the resources associated with the node. The intermediate view is generated to circumvent the NetView management console restriction that a more detail view cannot contain the parent resource used to build the view. To show a node as part of its local topology, the intermediate view is used.

The following resources are shown:

- The node
- All TG circuits connected to the node (the circuits that contain the TGs owned by the node)

· All adjacent nodes connected to the node

The links and ports owned by the node are shown in the Link-Port view. Requesting more detail of a node creates both these views.

This view is not displayed if all resources shown in the view are purged or if the node is purged. Also, this view might to be displayed if the class of the node was changed.

Usually, monitoring the local topology of the node and requesting more detail of the node object creates the view again. See <u>"Objects unexpectedly purged" on page 334</u> for more information about purging and recovering objects.

## **Link-Port view**

A Link-Port view is generated by requesting more detail of a node object. The Link-Port view shows all links and ports owned by the node (obtained from the local topology of the node).

The resources that are shown in its view are:

- All ports owned by the node
- All links owned by the node

The node, its associated TG circuits, and adjacent nodes are shown in the snaLocalTopology view. Requesting more detail of a node creates both these views.

This view is not displayed if all links and ports associated with the node are purged or if the node is purged. Also, this view might not be displayed if the class of the node was changed.

See <u>"Objects unexpectedly purged" on page 334</u> for more information about purging and recovering objects. Usually, monitoring the local topology of the node and requesting more detail of the node object creates the view again.

## **Real resource views**

Other views can be obtained by requesting more detail of a real object other than the snaLocalTopology and Link-Port views (obtained from the node object) as follows:

#### **View Name**

## Description

#### TG circuit

A TG circuit view is generated by requesting more detail of a TG circuit. The TG circuit view shows the TGs that make up the TG circuit. This view is no longer displayed if the TGs that make up the TG circuit are purged.

#### TG

A TG view is generated by requesting more detail of a TG. The TG view shows the link associated with the TG. This view is no longer displayed if the link associated with the TG is purged, if the TG is purged, or if the link is associated with another TG and this TG is purged.

#### Link

A link view is generated by requesting more detail of a link. The link view shows the port associated with the link. This view is no longer displayed if the port associated with the link is purged or if the link is purged.

See <u>"Objects unexpectedly purged" on page 334</u> for more information about purging and recovering objects.

## Subnetworks shown in the same nnDomainNetwork view

The SNA topology manager represents a subnetwork with an nnDomainNetwork object. The SNA topology manager links all network nodes (represented as nnDomain objects) in the subnetwork and all TGs in the subnetwork used to connect network nodes (by interDomainCircuit objects) to this nnDomainNetwork object.

The view generated by requesting more detail of an nnDomainNetwork object includes all these resources.

As the SNA topology manager monitors the network topology of network nodes, it assumes that each network node being monitored is in a unique subnetwork and creates an nnDomainNetwork object to represent the subnetwork.

When the SNA topology manager discovers that two network nodes being monitored are a part of the same subnetwork, it merges the nnDomainNetwork objects into a single nnDomainNetwork object containing all the resources contained in both views. The SNA topology manager merges the nnDomainNetwork objects when it detects an active link connecting network nodes in each subnetwork that supports CP-CP sessions.

This link enables the two subnetworks to exchange topology information between the network nodes in each subnetwork, effectively creating a single subnetwork.

When the SNA topology manager has merged two subnetworks, it does not split them into separate subnetworks. Even though the links that connected the subnetworks are deactivated or purged, the SNA topology manager assumes the resources form disjointed parts of the same subnetwork.

Therefore, as soon as two subnetworks are connected by a CP-CP session, they are merged and remain merged until all resources in the subnetworks are purged.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

1. Verify that the subnetworks are separate subnetworks.

Network conditions can make a subnetwork seem to be two or more separate subnetworks, depending on which links are inactive. This might be a temporary condition causing the subnetwork to be shown as several disjointed pieces.

2. Decide if you want to separate the subnetworks into separate views.

Correcting the problem involves purging all resources, which make up the subnetworks, from the RODM data cache and then using monitor operations to enable the SNA topology manager to discover or learn the subnetwork information again. This can be a disruptive procedure.

3. If you decide to separate the subnetworks, stop all monitor operations.

All resources in the nnDomainNetwork views must be purged. Before purging the resources, all monitor operations that report any of the resources must be stopped. That includes these:

- The network topology of all network nodes in the subnetwork
- The local topology of all network nodes in the subnetwork
- The local topology of all nodes connected to the network nodes, including all served end nodes

The status of all network nodes (and the nnDomain objects) must be *unknown*. Until then, there are monitor operations that must be stopped.

## Note:

- a. Instead of stopping all monitor operations, it might be easier to stop and cold-start the SNA topology manager and then reissue all monitor operations to learn the network again. Cold-starting the SNA topology manager purges *all* resources. The entire network must be monitored again to rebuild the NetView management console views.
- b. Depending on the network, this might be easier than stopping all monitors and explicitly purging all resources related to the subnetwork.
- If you cold-start the SNA topology manager, skip step "4" on page 350.



**Attention:** Cold-starting the SNA topology manager purges all data in the RODM data cache created by the SNA topology manager. All resources created by the SNA topology manager are removed from the NetView management console views and must be discovered or learned again.

4. Purge all resources in the subnetwork.

Issue a TOPOSNA PURGE, PURGDAYS=0 command to purge the resources. Zero is specified for PURGDAYS because the status of the resources was just updated to *unknown*. The nnDomainNetwork object representing the subnetwork must be deleted as a result of the command. If the object has not purged, not all of the required monitor operations have been stopped.

Return to step "3" on page 350 and stop the required monitor operations.

#### Note:

- a. When a TOPOSNA PURGE command is issued, the SNA topology manager purges all objects that have not been updated within the specified time period and are not currently being monitored.
- b. A TOPOSNA PURGE, PURGDAYS=0 command purges all resources that are not currently being monitored, including resources in other subnetworks. These resources are created again when the appropriate monitor operations are started, if the resources still exist.
- 5. Issue the monitor operations required to relearn the topology of the network.

After purging the nnDomainNetwork, issue the appropriate TOPOSNA MONITOR commands to rediscover or learn all the resources that were purged. The SNA topology manager builds separate nnDomainNetwork objects to represent the separate subnetworks. If the SNA topology manager builds a single subnetwork again, the disjointed sections are part of the same subnetwork.

# **Class of Node Object does not match node type**

The class of the node objects created by the SNA topology manager are based on the node types contained in the updates received from the network for the nodes. The topology agents report the type of nodes based on the information the monitored node has about the nodes.

In some cases, this information does not specify the type of the node being reported for example:

• Local topology reports for adjacent nodes where the link between the nodes is not active

The reported adjacent node information is the representation of the node from the perspective of the local node and might not be correct.

• Local topology reports for adjacent network nodes or end nodes where the link indicates a LEN-level connection

Even after the link to an adjacent node is activated, the reported node type might still be inaccurate. Nodes can define that a link to an adjacent node is to be treated as a LEN-level connection (no CP-CP sessions or APPN network services). The node reports the adjacent node as a LEN node because that is how the node appears to the node being monitored.

- Border nodes are reported as end nodes by the network nodes in the adjacent subnetwork (to which the border nodes are connected). This disparity is a result of APPN protocols, where border nodes appear to the adjacent network node as casually-connected end nodes.
- The SNA topology manager has out-of-date information about a node

The SNA topology manager displays a node using the last reliable information it received about the node. If the configuration of the node was changed, the node must be monitored (either directly or indirectly) for the SNA topology manager to learn of the change

•

• The network topology of a subnetwork is erroneously reporting a node as a network node.

Even after a node has been changed from a network node to another node type, the network topology databases of the network nodes in the subnetwork might still represent the node as a network node and report the node as a network node in the network topology of the node.

See "Status of a nonexistent resource is not unknown" on page 354 for more information.

• The network topology from a migrationDataHost node created as a t5Node object

The VTAM agent on the migrationDataHost node reports only the CDRMs during network topology, and does not report the type of this node. The SNA topology manager creates this node as a t5Node object.

The SNA topology manager also creates a t5Node for each active CDRM reported with a realSSCPname, the class of these nodes might not be accurate.

Collect the local topology to reflect the correct class of these nodes.

• The LUCOL monitor from a VTAM agent is created as an snaNode

The SNA topology manager creates a snaNode for the VTAM agent during the monitoring of the LU collection if it is not monitoring local or network topology from this VTAM agent.

Collect the local topology to reflect the correct class of this node.

To correct this problem, perform the following steps:

1. Monitor the local topology of the node that is incorrect.

This local topology monitor updates the class of the node to the correct node type.

Of course, if the node does not have the topology agent installed, the SNA topology manager cannot monitor the local topology of the node. For most incorrect node type problems, when the correct node type is learned, the local topology monitor can be stopped.

2. Monitor the local topology of a node adjacent to the incorrect node.

This local topology monitor might solve the problem, depending on how the node is defined by the node being monitored.

In addition, a link between the node being monitored and the incorrect node must be active so that the monitored node receives the most up-to-date information about the node. As with monitoring the node, when the correct node type is known, the local topology monitor can be stopped.

3. Remove the erroneous node definition from the network topology databases of the network nodes in the subnetwork.

Perform this step only if the node is being shown as a network node because it is being reported as such in the network topology of one or more of the network nodes in the subnetwork.

First, attempt to correct the problem using the previous steps. If those steps do not solve the problem, see "Status of a nonexistent resource is not unknown" on page 354.

# **Unexpected resources are displayed**

Resources are added to the RODM data cache and shown in the NetView management console views when the SNA topology manager receives an update identifying the new resource. The SNA topology manager creates and displays all resources received from the topology agents, with the following exceptions:

- Network topology resources might not be created if an active path does not exist between any of the nodes adjacent to the node owning the resource and the node being monitored (see <u>"Resources are not</u> shown in the Views" on page 324).
- The SNA topology manager automatically creates node objects when it receives a TG or link update identifying the adjacent node.

After the SNA topology manager creates a resource, the resource remains in the RODM data cache (and is displayed) until it is purged using the TOPOSNA PURGE command or the topology agent informs the SNA topology manager that the resource is deleted. Any resource can be purged by the TOPOSNA PURGE command, as long as the resource is not currently being monitored.

A topology agent sends updates to delete dynamically created links and their associated TGs when the link is deactivated. These updates are only sent as a part of the local topology of the node.

For more information about updating and interpreting resource status, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z*/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide.

To quickly find information in this section, see the following table:

Table 141. Displaying Unexpected Resources	
Unexpected resources are displayed in views because	Page
Status of a resource is shown as <i>unknown</i> .	"Status of the resource Is shown as unknown" on page 354
Status of an existing resource is not <i>unknown</i> .	<u>"Status of an existing resource is not unknown" on</u> page 354
Status of a nonexistent resource is not <i>unknown</i> .	"Status of a nonexistent resource is not unknown" on page 354
Unexpected aggregate resources are in views.	"Unexpected aggregate resources in views" on page 355

## **Resources reported by the agent nodes**

For local topology, the resources reported by the agent node are those that are defined and owned by the node. It is likely that all of the resources reported in the local topology of a node do exist.

Some of the reported resources might no longer be used, but as long as a definition exists for them, the node reports them to the SNA topology manager.

These resources include:

- The node being monitored
- All links owned by the node being monitored
- · All ports owned by the node being monitored
- All TGs owned by the node being monitored
- · Nodes adjacent to the node being monitored

For network topology, the topology agent reports all resources in the network topology database. Some of the resources that are reported by the node probably are not owned by that node, but are contained in the network topology database of the node.

APPN propagates the status of all network nodes, and the TGs between network nodes to all other network nodes in the same subnetwork.

These resources include:

- All network nodes in the subnetwork
- All TGs between the network nodes
- For LU topology, the VTAM topology agents report the collection of LUs associated with specific nodes, including:
  - logical units
  - cross domain resources
- LU groups

To summarize:

- Links and ports are reported only as part of the local topology of the owning node.
- All nodes are reported as part of their local topology and as part of the local topology of any of their adjacent nodes. Network nodes are also reported in the network topology of any network node in the same subnetwork.
- All TGs are reported as part of the local topology of the owning node. TGs between network nodes are also reported in the network topology of any network node in the same subnetwork.
- LU topology can only be collected from VTAM topology agents.

## Status of the resource Is shown as unknown

If the status of the resource is *unknown*, the SNA topology manager is not receiving status updates for the resource. The SNA topology manager does not receive status updates for resources it is not currently monitoring. It also does not receive status updates when the status updates are not delivered because network conditions prevent the receipt of the update by an agent node or the delivery of the update to the SNA topology manager.

To solve this problem, issue the TOPOSNA PURGE command to delete the resource from the RODM data cache and the NetView management console views. If the resource is not purged, see <u>"Objects are not purged</u>" on page 331.

## Status of an existing resource is not unknown

Display the local topology of the node owning the resource. The resource is still defined if the status of the resource is not *unknown*. Exceptions are:

- Network nodes adjacent to the owning node can be reported by the network topology of any network node.
- TGs between the node and any network node can also be reported by network topology if the node is a network node.

For the adjacent network nodes and TGs between network nodes, the resource is defined if the network topology is not being monitored. If the network topology is being monitored, use the following methods to determine whether the resource is defined:

• Stop monitoring the network topology of the subnetwork.

The resource is defined if the status of the resource is not changed to *unknown*.

• Stop monitoring the local topology of the subnetwork.

The resource is defined if the status of the resource changes to *unknown*. If the status of the resource does not change, the resource is being reported either:

- By the network topology of the subnetwork, which means it might or might not be defined
- by the local topology of another node, which means it is defined
- Query the local topology of the node using a local command.

If the resource is not defined, proceed to "Status of a nonexistent resource is not unknown" on page 354.

The resource is defined in the network; it is shown in the NetView management console views. To remove the resource, do the following steps:

- 1. Check with your network administrator to ensure that the resource is no longer being used.
- 2. Modify the configuration of the agent node owning the resource by removing the definition of the resource.
- 3. Stop and start the communications support at the agent node if the configuration update cannot be made dynamically.
- 4. If the local topology of the node is being monitored, stop and start the monitor operation.

This enables the SNA topology manager to learn that the resource no longer exists.

5. If the status of the resource is *unknown*, the resource was successfully deleted and the SNA topology manager is no longer receiving updates for the resource.

Issue the TOPOSNA PURGE command to delete the resource from the RODM data cache and the NetView management console views. If the resource is not purged, see <u>"Objects are not purged" on page 331</u>.

## Status of a nonexistent resource is not unknown

This problem was probably caused by the resource being reported in the network topology of one or more of the network nodes in the subnetwork.

APPN does not send commands to remove resources from the APPN network node topology databases when a resource is deleted. Each APPN network node removes a resource from its topology database if an update is not received for the resource within a set period (usually 15 days). Until this time period expires, the resource remains in the APPN network topology database of the node and is reported to the SNA topology manager, even though the resource no longer exists.

Nonexistent resources can remain in the network topology database of a network node for much longer. When an APPN network node activates a CP-CP session with an adjacent node, the network node compares its topology information to that of the adjacent node. If the network node determines that its topology information is more recent, that information is sent to the adjacent node.

The entire content of the database is sent, including resources that no longer exist in the network but have not yet been aged out of the network node database. Depending on the content of the information, some of these updates might be propagated throughout the network, updating the time stamps of the resources within the database of each node. Updates for nonexistent resources can be propagated in this way, extending the amount of time required to age the resource out of the network topology database.

In some networks, the resources are not removed from the databases, because new network nodes are being added to the network or network nodes relearn their topology databases.

To solve the problem, do the following steps:

1. Ask your network administrator to remove the resource definition from the network topology databases of the network nodes.

It is usually difficult to remove the resource definition from all the network nodes. APPN propagates the contents of the network topology databases, so the network topology databases of every network node in the subnetwork must be updated at the same time.

2. Stop all network topology monitor operations, and restart the monitor operations after all monitors have been stopped.

This enables the SNA topology manager to learn the resource no longer exists.

3. If the status of the resource is not *unknown*, the resource either exists in the network, or it was not successfully removed from all network topology databases.

<u>"Status of an existing resource is not unknown" on page 354</u> suggests procedures that can be used to remove existing resources.

4. If the status of the resource is *unknown*, the resource was successfully deleted and the SNA topology manager is no longer receiving updates for it.

Issue the TOPOSNA PURGE command to delete the resource from the RODM data cache and the NetView management console views. If the resource is not purged, see <u>"Objects are not purged" on page 331</u>.

## Unexpected aggregate resources in views

Aggregate resources are created to represent a collection of real resources. To determine why an aggregate resource is being displayed, investigate the underlying real resources.

A common problem is that unexpected nnDomainNetwork objects are displayed. These objects are created to represent the objects obtained by monitoring the network topology of the nodes in a subnetwork. Network topology can report resources that no longer exist, which can cause the creation of extraneous nnDomainNetwork objects.

See "Status of a nonexistent resource is not unknown" on page 354 for information about network topology that contains incorrect data.

Network topology can also report old information for resources. For example, if a network node was changed to an end node, the network topology databases of the network nodes in the subnetwork will probably continue to represent the node as a network node. The SNA topology manager shows the node as a network node unless it discovers that the node is really an end node (by monitoring the local topology of the node). The SNA topology manager might create extraneous nnDomainNetwork objects to represent a separate subnetwork containing the incorrectly represented node. The node is not a network

node, so the network topology does not contain any active connections to the node with active CP-CP sessions; the SNA topology manager assumes that the node is in a separate subnetwork.

- 1. See <u>"Status of a nonexistent resource is not unknown" on page 354</u> for suggested ways to eliminate extraneous information from the network topology databases of the network nodes in the subnetwork.
- 2. If a node is incorrectly being shown as a network node, monitor the local topology of the node or the serving network node of the node.

The SNA topology manager detects that the node is no longer a network node and updates the node in the RODM data cache. It deletes the extraneous nnDomain and nnDomainNetwork objects if they do not contain any other resources.

See "Class of Node Object does not match node type" on page 351 for more information.

## Exception view resource displays are incorrect

The exception view might be incorrect because of a customization table error. Check the log for one or more of the following messages:

FLB660W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN INCLUDE ERROR 'code' IN CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table WITH ENTRY 'record'
FLB661W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS A KEYWORD ' <i>keyword</i> ' WITH A NULL VALUE
FLB662W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS A KEYWORD 'keyword' WITH AN INCORRECT VALUE 'value'
FLB663W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS THE KEYWORD 'keyword' MULTIPLE TIMES WITH THE SAME VALUE 'value' FOR OBJECT CLASS class
FLB664W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS A SYNTAX ERROR, DATA 'entry'
FLB665W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername CONTAINS AN INVALID KEYWORD 'keyword'
FLB666W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL REQUIRED OBJECT CLASSES
FLB667W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT SET OF OSI/DISPLAY STATUS MAPPINGS FOR OBJECT CLASS <i>class</i>
FLB668W	AN OSI STATUS OF 'status' WAS RECEIVED FOR RESOURCE resource CLASS class BUT WAS NOT FOUND IN THE CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername (statesIn-statesOut)
FLB671W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT STATUS HIERARCHY FOR OBJECT CLASS class
FLB672W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE membername DOES NOT SPECIFY A DEFAULT EXCEPTION VIEW NAME FOR OBJECT CLASS class
FLB673W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR WHILE PROCESSING THE OSI STATUS OBJECT-INDEPENDENT METHOD <i>name</i>
FLB674W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR WHILE PROCESSING THE DISPLAY STATUS OBJECT-INDEPENDENT METHOD name
FLB675W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR WHILE PROCESSING THE STATUS RESOLUTION OBJECT-INDEPENDENT METHOD name
FLB676W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER ENCOUNTERED AN ERROR WHILE PROCESSING THE EXCEPTION VIEW OBJECT-INDEPENDENT METHOD name
FLB679W	SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE <i>table</i> SPECIFIES EXVWNAME <i>name</i> WHICH WAS NOT FOUND IN RODM

FLB680W SNA TOPOLOGY MANAGER CUSTOMIZATION TABLE table SPECIFIES EXVWNAME name WHICH CONTAINS AN INVALID VALUE IN RODM FOR FIELD ExceptionViewName 'viewname:'

If any of these messages are found in the log, use the NetView online help facility for the message to find more information about how to correct the problem. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide* for information.

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# Chapter 19. Diagnostic tools for the SNA Topology Manager

This chapter describes the diagnostic tools that can be used to isolate and identify problems detected and possibly caused by the SNA topology manager. The following is a list of the diagnostic tools described in this chapter. These diagnostic tools are specific to the topology manager or have special usage considerations:

- Messages
- Log Entries
- Traces
- TOPOSNA LISTxxxx requests

Other diagnostic tools that can be used to help diagnose problems with the topology manager include:

- The interactive problem control system (IPCS)
- The network log
- The TASKMON command
- The TASKUTIL command
- The NetView internal trace
- VTAM CMIP traces
- The program-to-program interface (PPI) trace facility for NetView

These tools are described in Chapter 6, "Diagnostic tools for the NetView program," on page 73.

If you want information about:	Refer to:
Topology manager	IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide

# **SNA Topology Manager messages**

All of the topology manager tasks and command processors can log messages. The messages are sent to the operator who initiated the action that generated the message, and logged in the NetView network log. Messages that are not related to an operator request are also logged. This includes messages generated while processing inbound data from the network, activation, initialization, and deactivation messages, and asynchronous errors. Some of these messages, such as the activation and deactivation messages, and specific error messages, are also sent to the authorized receiver.

All messages issued by the topology manager use the prefix FLB. All existing message utilities, such as automation, the ASSIGN command, and the network log browse utility (BROWSE command) can be used with topology manager messages. The identity of the component that generated the message is usually within the message text, but the message numbers can also be used to determine the component.

The message numbers have been assigned so that each component uses a specific range. The topology manager is assigned 400 through 599 and 620 through 700. The topology manager can also issue message numbers 600 through 619.

Messages are issued whenever events occur that might require operator attention, including useful informational messages. Many of the messages are not related to a particular operator request because most of the time the topology manager is processing inbound data and performing automatically generated operations. Operators can check the network log when they suspect a problem might exist or when they see unexpected results.

Online help exists for all topology manager messages. To view this help information, issue the HELP command followed by the message number (including the FLB prefix) at a NetView operator console. The help information for the message is displayed as one or more panels. The help information includes:

- A copy of the message text
- · An explanation of why the message was generated
- An explanation of any message variables (variable data provided in the message to clarify the event and its source)
- An explanation of any significant actions the topology manager performs as a result of the event
- Any recommended responses (by the operator or others)

# **SNA Topology Manager log entries**

The topology manager does not necessarily issue a message every time an event occurs. For example, if the topology manager retries a monitor operation 10 times, it issues only one message indicating that it is retrying the operation. In many cases, the topology manager creates a log entry to describe the event.

Log entries identify the specific event, along with all related information. In addition, the topology manager creates log entries whenever an error is detected, even if a message is also generated. These log entries contain detailed information that describes the error in greater detail, and provide any related information that can be used to diagnose the problem. For example, in the case where the topology manager retries a monitor operation 10 times, one retry message is issued, but 10 log entries are created, each one containing information about why a particular attempt failed.

The topology manager log entries are actually messages containing the log information. There are three messages used to indicate the creation of a log entry. They correspond to the type of event being logged (an Error, Warning, or Informational event). The message numbers used are the same for each type of log entry as follows:

- FLB600E for logging errors, including retry errors, along with any related error information
- FLB601W for logging warning events that might require operator attention, along with any related information
- FLB602I for logging informational events

In addition to these messages, the data associated with a log entry is provided using messages FLB603I and FLB604I. These messages are placed in the network log. They are also sent to the operator associated with the topology manager task that created the log entry. These messages are not intended to be viewed by operators, but are issued so that automation table entries can be created to interpret them, or an ASSIGN command can be used to route them.

You can route all of these messages to an operator station that is set up specifically to track the events logged by the topology manager components. The sample automation table entries in the FLBAUT file provided with topology manager includes entries to disable the display of these messages. Use the automation table entries that are supplied in the sample, or else create a set of equivalent automation table entries.

## **SNA Topology Manager log record formats**

## NOTICE

# For any topology manager log entry containing a major-minor code that is not described in this section, contact IBM Software Support.

Each log entry contains a probe ID, major code, minor code, and log data size as follows:

#### **Probe ID**

This identifies which specific section of code created the log entry. This ID is used mostly by IBM Software Support when diagnosing problems with the topology manager program. It can also be used by customers to identify and correlate multiple occurrences of the same event. The same event can

be logged in several different sections of a program, with each event having a different probe ID, and the same major and minor codes.

#### **Major code**

This code identifies the component that detected the event (which is probably an error). This can be one of the topology manager components, a NetView program system call issued by one of the topology manager components, or one of the utility functions used by the topology manager components. The following major codes are used by the topology manager components:

#### Code

#### Description

#### 22

The event was reported by one of the NetView program system calls invoked by a component of the topology manager.

78

The event was detected by the topology manager task or command processor.

#### 79

The event was detected by one of the topology manager utility functions (such as the interface to the NetView program message facilities).

This code, when combined with the minor code, uniquely identifies the event being logged.

#### **Minor code**

This code identifies the type of event being logged. Each component has its own set of events, so this code, when combined with the major code, identifies the event being logged.

A notation convention is used to identify log entries in this book. The major and minor codes are combined, separated by a hyphen (-) or a slash (/). For example, the log entry with major code 78 and minor code 25 is identified as log entry 78-25 or as log entry 78/25.

#### Log data size

The amount of additional information if it is related to the event.

The topology manager components can include up to 4096 bytes of log data within a log entry. Log entries with data are placed in the network log using a multiple-line message, with each message containing up to 32 bytes of log data (64 hexadecimal characters). All of the messages associated with a log entry (all parts of the multiline message) use the same probe ID. Specifically:

• Log entries with no additional data are created using one message (either FLB600E, FLB601W, or FLB602I):

FLB600E PROBEID 0B510511 MAJOR CODE 78 MINOR CODE 59 LOG DATA SIZE : 0 BYTES

 Log entries with 1–32 bytes of additional data are created using two messages. The first message (FLB600E, FLB601W, or FLB602I), identifies the event being logged, and the amount of additional data. The last message (FLB604I) provides the additional data. Both messages use the same probe ID:

FLB600E PROBEID 0B520247 MAJOR CODE 78 MINOR CODE 92 LOG DATA SIZE : 12 BYTES FLB604I PROBEID 0B520247 DATA 0000: 0001005340B90EA0000700B3

Log entries with greater than 32 bytes of additional data are created using multiple messages, with the number of messages dependent on the amount of additional data. The first message (FLB600E, FLB601W, or FLB602I), identifies the event being logged, and the amount of additional data. This message is followed by one or more FLB603I messages, which provide 32 bytes of additional data each. As many FLB603I messages are logged as needed to provide all but the last 1–32 bytes of additional data associated with the log entry. The last message (FLB604I) provides the last 1–32 bytes of additional data, and signifies the end of messages associated with the log entry. All messages use the same probe ID. Following is an example of a log entry:

The messages FLB603I and FLB604I contain the following information:

#### **Probe ID**

This identifies which specific section of code created the log entry. This ID is also used to correlate the message with all other messages associated with a particular event.

#### Offset

Specifies the position of the data provided by this message within the overall additional data area associated with the log entry. This value is a hexadecimal value providing the offset (in bytes) within the overall additional data area where the data provided by this message is inserted.

#### Log data

Any additional information that is related to the event. For errors, the log data includes any information available that helps diagnose why the problem occurred, such as error codes and parameter values. The format of the log data is specific to each type of event (indicated by the combination of major and minor codes).

This data is usually shown in hexadecimal, but data that can be easily read (such as node names), is shown in character format. The character data and hexadecimal data can be interspersed in the log data. The description of the format of the fields in the log data indicates whether the field contains character data. If not explicitly stated, the format of the fields in the log data is hexadecimal. Sometimes the character data does not contain an even number of characters. To make reading of any subsequent hexadecimal data easier, fields containing an odd number of characters are padded with periods (.). Remember, the offsets into the data are calculated as hexadecimal data. Two characters, whether it be hexadecimal or character data, make up one byte of data.

The log data can contain numeric data, such as topology manager error codes. This data is shown in hexadecimal, except in a few cases where the numbers are shown in decimal format. The descriptions of the fields indicate when numeric data is shown in decimal.

The example below demonstrates the interspersing of character data with hexadecimal data, and the representation of numeric data in hexadecimal. The first 16 characters form the node name. The following data is shown in hexadecimal format, including the last 4 bytes (8 characters), which shows the number 817 in hexadecimal (00000331). The size of the data is shown in bytes, where the size of the 16 character node name is 8 bytes:

The example below demonstrates padding character data with a period to align to a byte boundary. Although no other data follows the character data in the log data, the period is added to make the total number of characters in the field even (18). The size of the data is shown in bytes, where the size of the 18 character string data is 9 bytes.

FLB600E PROBEID 0B300701 MAJOR CODE 77 MINOR CODE 8 LOG DATA SIZE : 9 BYTES FLB604I PROBEID 0B300701 DATA 0000: (result-code 817).

## System Interface log entries-Major Code 22

## NOTICE

# For any topology manager log entry containing a major-minor code that is not described in this chapter, contact IBM Software Support.

These log entries are created whenever a component of the topology manager receives an unexpected result from a system function. A system function is a function provided by the NetView program or the MVS system (for example the generalized trace facility (GTF)). These log entries can be created by any component of the topology manager. Usually, there are associated log entries that describe the consequences of the failure. In most cases, the task that detects the problem ends.

## 22-22

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMINFC. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMINFC function. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C*.

The CNMINFC function reads the contents of a NetView global variable. The additional data identifies the name of the variable being read.

## **User response**

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMINFC function
0004	8	Name of the NetView variable read
000C	n	For IBM Software Support use

## 22-23

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMNAMS. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMNAMS function. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C.* 

The CNMNAMS function allocates, frees, locates, and reallocates named areas of virtual storage. The additional data identifies the actual function, as well as the name of the virtual storage area.

#### User response

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information and the information from related log entries to correct the problem.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMNAMS function
0004	n	For IBM Software Support use

# 22-24

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMSMSG. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMSMSG function. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C.* 

The CNMSMSG function is used to send messages, and send data between the tasks that make up the topology manager. The additional data identifies the destination of the data or message, the type of data or message, and the contents of the data or message that cannot be sent.

## User response

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMSMSG function
0004	n	For IBM Software Support use

## 22-25

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMVARS. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMVARS function. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C*.

The CNMVARS function is used to set or retrieve the value of a global variable. Global variables are used by the topology manager to preserve information when a task ends, and to exchange information between tasks. The additional data identifies the global variable being read, or set, and the type of operation.

## **User response**

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMVARS function
0004	16	For IBM Software Support use
0014	n	The name of the variable. The name is formatted as a NetView high-level language (HLL) varying length field. Record the

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
		information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.
0014+ n	m	For IBM Software Support use

## 22-26

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMGETD. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMGETD function. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C*.

The CNMGETD function is used to read and manipulate the data on the inbound data queues of the task. The data on these queues is sent to the receiving task by other topology manager tasks and command processors. The additional data identifies the type of operation. It might also identify the origin of the data and the contents of the data, depending on the error.

## User response

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMGETD function
0004	n	For IBM Software Support use

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMSMU. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMSMU function. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C*.

The CNMSMU function is used to send multiple domain support message units (MDS-MUs) to agent nodes. These MDS-MUs are used to send CMIP requests to the agent nodes. The additional data identifies the data to be sent, the destination of the MDS-MU, and any other parameters required by the NetView program to send the MDS-MU.

## **User response**

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMSMU function
0004	n	For IBM Software Support use

## 22-29

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMSCOP. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMSCOP function. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C*.

The CNMSCOP function is used to determine whether an operator is authorized to issue a command, specify a command keyword, or use a particular value for a command keyword.

## **User response**

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMSCOP function
0004	n	For IBM Software Support use

# 22-30

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMCMD. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMCMD function. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C*.

The CNMCMD function is used to issue a NetView command.

## User response

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMCMD function
0004	n	For IBM Software Support use

## 22-31

## Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMLK. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMLK function. These return codes are described in IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C.

The CNMLK function is used to request, release, or query the status of a named lock.

## **User response**

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMLK function
0004	8	For IBM Software Support use
000C	8	The name of the lock. The name is formatted as a NetView high-level language (HLL) varying length field A varying length field consists of a two-byte integer containing the size of the data in the field, followed by the data within the field.
0014	n	For IBM Software Support use

22-32

## **Explanation**

An unexpected return code was received from the NetView high-level language (HLL) function CNMSUBS. The additional data contains the return code from the CNMSUBS function. These return codes are described in IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and С.

The CNMSUBS function is used to request substitution of symbolics in a data string.

## **User response**

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the CNMSUBS function.
0004	n	Data passed to CNMSUBS for substitution of system symbolics.

<sup>22-37</sup> 

## Explanation

A failure occurred while attempting to issue a NetView command.

## User response

Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.
Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	An error code used to identify the problem.
0004	8	A buffer containing the command to be issued. The buffer is formatted as a NetView high-level language (HLL) varying length field. A varying length field consists of a two-byte integer containing the size of the data in the field, followed by the data within the field.

#### Explanation

A problem occurred while a topology manager task was trying to access a global data variable.

#### **User response**

Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### 22-39

#### Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the assembler macro DSIWAT. The additional data contains the return code from the DSIWAT macro. These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView* for z/OS Programming: Assembler.

The DSIWAT macro is used to wait for the completion of an event.

#### **User response**

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that issued this macro ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

#### 22-40

#### Explanation

An unexpected return code was received from the assembler macro DSIPUSH. The additional data contains the return code from the DSIPUSH macro.

These return codes are described in *IBM Tivoli NetView* for *z/OS Programming: Assembler*.

The DSIPUSH macro is used to establish recovery procedures for the topology manager tasks.

#### User response

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that issued this macro ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Return code from the DSIPUSH function
0004	n	For IBM Software Support use

#### 22-47

#### Explanation

An unexpected return code was received invoking a RODM function using the RODM user application program interface. The additional data contains the return code from the EKGUAPI function. These return codes are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

The EKGUAPI function is used to access the RODM data cache.

#### User response

Check for related log entries or messages that provide more information about the consequences of this failure. In most cases, the task that called this function ends. Use the return code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information, and the information from related log entries, to correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The RODM function ID. This identifies the RODM function being invoked.
0004	4	Return code from the EKGUAPI function
0008	4	Reason code from the EKGUAPI function
22-56		

## \_\_ 00

#### Explanation

An unexpected error occurred while attempting to store a topology manager trace record in GTF. The additional data contains the GTF category of the trace record, and an internal error code.

Message FLB637E is also logged.

#### **User response**

The information in the trace record is lost. Use the error code description and the data contained in the additional data associated with this log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Use this information to correct the problem.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex	Decim	Description
Offset	al	-
	Length	

0000 2 The GTF event ID of the trace record. The GTF event ID used by the topology manager is X'05E8'.

Hex	Decim	Description
Offset	al	
	Length	

0002 4 An internal error code.

Internal error codes are as follows:

#### Code

#### Description

#### X'0000077'

Software problem with a component of the topology manager. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### X'0000088'

The required GTF trace category is not active. Either the GTF or the indicated GTF trace category was stopped after the topology manager traces were started. The task that created this log entry continues to try to trace information, but does not create another of these log entries until it successfully stores some trace information. To resolve the problem, stop the topology manager traces or restart the indicated GTF trace category.

#### X'00000099'

Software problem with the topology manager; record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### All others

An internal GTF error occurred. The error code provided is the one received from the MVS GTRACE DATA macro. Refer to the MVS library for more information about the macro and its return codes. Following is a list of the most frequently received return codes:

## 0

The data was recorded in GTF trace buffers.

#### 4

GTF is not active. No data was recorded. Activate GTF and enable the appropriate GTF event IDs.

#### 8

Incorrect parameter. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### 12

Incorrect parameter. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### 16

Incorrect parameter. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### 24

All GTF buffers are full. No data was recorded. The topology manager traces are overflowing the GTF trace buffers. Increase the size of the trace buffers or decrease the amount of data being captured by turning off some of the topology manager trace categories. Incorrect parameter. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## SNA Topology Manager log entries—Major Code 78

These log entries are created whenever the topology manager detects an error or unexpected event.

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## NOTICE

Contact IBM Software Support for any SNA topology manager log entry containing a major-minor code that is not described in this chapter.

#### **78-0**

## Explanation

The topology manager cannot allocate enough memory to successfully complete a function.

If this probe is issued by the TOPOSNA command processor, the command is not processed. If this probe is issued by the FLBTOPO task during initialization, the topology manager ends; otherwise, the command that caused the probe ends and is not retried.

#### **User response**

Release any allocated memory that is not in use within the NetView program address space. Some suggestions are to stop any unneeded tasks or to release any data storage not in use. If this problem persists, restart the NetView program in a larger address space. If you suspect that the memory shortage is caused by a software problem, such as a NetView task not freeing unused memory, dump the NetView address space, and follow the instructions in Chapter 2, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

Use the TOPOSNA LISTSTOR and TOPOSNA LISTRODM commands to examine storage usage for the topology manager. Include the output of these commands with any other information associated with this log entry when reporting the problem to IBM Software Support.

The storage estimates for the topology manager are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem

cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The size of the storage area that cannot be allocated.

#### 78-20

## Explanation

The topology manager cannot allocate enough memory to successfully complete a function.

If this probe is issued by the FLBTOPO task during initialization, the topology manager ends; otherwise, the command that caused the probe ends and is not retried.

#### User response

Release any allocated memory that is not in use within the NetView program address space. Some suggestions are to stop any unneeded tasks or to release any data storage not in use. If this problem persists, restart the NetView program in a larger address space. If you suspect that the memory shortage is caused by a software problem, such as a NetView task not freeing unused memory, dump the NetView address space, and follow the instructions in Chapter 2, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support. Use the TOPOSNA LISTSTOR and TOPOSNA LISTRODM commands to examine storage usage for the topology manager. Include the output of these commands with any other information associated with this log entry when reporting the problem to IBM Software Support.

The storage estimates for the topology manager are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

#### 78-23

## Explanation

An error occurred when the topology manager tried to establish its association with VTAM CMIP services. Initialization of the topology manager does not complete until the association with VTAM CMIP services is established. The topology manager attempts to reconnect to VTAM CMIP services based upon the CMPRETRY settings. If this error is encountered after topology manager has successfully initialized, the topology manager reinitializes. Message FLB684E is also logged.

#### **User response**

Use the VTAM CMIP services error code to determine the cause of the error. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information. The most probable cause of this error is VTAM CMIP services has been started but has not completed initializing.

If the topology manager ends, restart the topology manager using the AUTOTASK OPID=FLBTOPO command. If necessary, you can use the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, CMPRETRY command to change the VTAM CMIP services connect retry values.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description	
0000	4	The VTAM CM	

0 4 The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the *z/OS* 

#### Hex Decim Description Offset al Length

*Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information.

#### 78-25

## Explanation

The topology manager received an incorrectly formatted message from VTAM CMIP services. The header portion of the message contains incorrect data. The topology manager discards the message and continues processing.

## User response

Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information. In most cases, there is a software problem in the interface between the topology manager and VTAM CMIP services. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## Trace Data

- -

Hex Offset	al Length	Description
0000	4	The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the <i>z/OS</i> <i>Communications Server SNA</i> <i>Diagnosis</i> manuals for more information about diagnosing VTAM CMIP services problems. For information about VTAM CMIP services, see the <i>z/OS</i> <i>Communications Server CMIP</i> <i>Services and Topology Agent Guide</i> .
0004	10	For IBM Software Support use
000E	1	Size of the header information (k).
000F	1	For IBM Software Support use
0010	k	The message header information received from VTAM CMIP services.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0010+ k	2	Size of the message. The message is shown in character format (not hexadecimal format). This is the number of characters in the message.
0012+ k	l	The message received from VTAM CMIP services. The message is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

## Explanation

The topology manager received an incorrectly formatted message from VTAM CMIP services. The topology manager cannot parse the contents of the message. The topology manager discards the message and continues processing.

#### **User response**

The message received from VTAM CMIP services contained data that the topology manager did not recognize. In most cases, there is a software problem in the interface between the topology manager and VTAM CMIP services. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

It is also possible that the agent node sent incorrect topology information. If the message was received from the agent node, verify that the contents of the message are correct.

For more information about the format of the information, refer to:

- IBM SystemView library
- *CCITT Rec.X.710 | ISO/IEC 9595:1991* (ISO/IEC 9595:1991, Information technology Open Systems Interconnection Common management information service definition)
- *CCITT Rec.X.711 | ISO/IEC 9596-1:1991* (ISO/IEC 9596-1:1991, Information technology Open Systems Interconnection Common management information protocol Part 1: Specification)

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	14	For IBM Software Support use
000E	1	Size of the header information (k).
000F	1	For IBM Software Support use
0010	k	The message header information received from VTAM CMIP services.
0010+ k	2	Size of the message. The message is shown in character format (not hexadecimal format). This is the number of characters in the message.
0012+ k	l	The message received from VTAM CMIP services. The message is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

#### 78-27

## Explanation

An error occurred when the topology manager tried to end its association with VTAM CMIP services. This error occurred while the topology manager was ending. The topology manager continues shutdown processing by releasing all allocated resources and then ending.

#### User response

Use the VTAM CMIP services error code to determine the cause of the error. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information. The most probable cause of this error is that VTAM CMIP services are not active. In most cases, this error can be ignored because the topology manager is already ending.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## Trace Data

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description	Hex Offset	
0000	4	The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the <i>z/OS</i> <i>Communications Server CMIP</i> <i>Services and Topology Agent Guide</i> for more information.	0004	

#### Explanation

An error occurred when the topology manager tried to end its association with VTAM CMIP services. This error occurred while the topology manager was ending. The topology manager continues shutdown processing by releasing all allocated resources and then ending.

## **User response**

Use the VTAM CMIP services error code to determine the cause of the error. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information. The most probable cause of this error is that VTAM CMIP services are not active. In most cases, this error can be ignored because the topology manager is already ending.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the <i>z/OS</i> <i>Communications Server SNA</i> <i>Diagnosis</i> manuals for more information about diagnosing VTAM CMIP services problems. For information about VTAM CMIP services, see the <i>z/OS</i> <i>Communications Server CMIP</i> <i>Services and Topology Agent Guide</i> .

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0004	4	The VTAM CMIP services error field value. Refer to the z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide for more information.

#### 78-30

## Explanation

An unexpected error occurred when the topology manager attempted to send a CMIP message to an agent node. The topology manager sends CMIP messages to begin a monitor operation, end a monitor operation, or activate, deactivate, or recycle a resource. The requested function fails. The topology manager continues to process other requests. If the function was initiated by an operator command, the operator receives an error message.

#### User response

Use the VTAM CMIP services error code to determine the cause of the error. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information. Correct the problem and retry the operation.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## **Trace Data**

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the <i>z/OS</i> <i>Communications Server CMIP</i> <i>Services and Topology Agent Guide</i> for more information.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0004	4	Size of the message data. The message data is shown in character format (not hexadecimal format). This is the number of characters in the message.
0008	k	The message being sent. The message is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format. The entire message is shown, including the routing information at the beginning of the message (the message starts with <i>src-type</i> , <i>dest-</i> <i>type</i> , or <i>msg</i> ).

## Explanation

An unexpected error occurred when the topology manager attempted to receive a CMIP message from the agent node or VTAM CMIP services. The topology manager receives CMIP messages containing the results of monitor operations or resource control requests. It also receives special messages from VTAM CMIP services to inform it of error conditions and other operation results. The topology manager reinitializes. Message FLB684E, FLB677E, or FLB678E might also be logged.

#### **User response**

Use the VTAM CMIP services error code to determine the cause of the error. Refer to the z/OS Communications Server library for more information. The most probable cause of this error is that VTAM CMIP services ended unexpectedly. If VTAM CMIP services are not active, start them. If the topology manager ends, restart the topology manager (using the AUTOTASK OPID=FLBTOPO command). If necessary, you can use the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, CMPRETRY command to change the VTAM CMIP services connection retry values.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the <i>z/OS</i> <i>Communications Server CMIP</i> <i>Services and Topology Agent Guide</i> for more information.
0004	4	The ID of the association between the topology manager and VTAM CMIP services. A value of zero indicates that the error occurred before the association was completed.
0008	4	Extended error information from VTAM CMIP services. Refer to the <i>z/OS Communications Server CMIP</i> <i>Services and Topology Agent Guide</i> for more information.
000C	2	Offset within the message information where the actual message received from VTAM CMIP services begins.
000E	k	The message received from VTAM CMIP services. The first part of the message is the routing information. The beginning of the actual message within this data is indicated by the offset information in the previous field.

#### 78-32

## Explanation

The topology manager received an incorrectly formatted message from VTAM CMIP services. The topology manager cannot parse the contents of the message. The difference between this log entry and the log entry with minor code 26 is the topology manager recognizes the message, but cannot parse the topology data or error information within the message. The topology manager discards the message and continues processing.

This log entry is also created when the topology manager receives an unexpected message from VTAM CMIP services. Examples of unexpected messages are CMIP responses before any CMIP requests were sent out, or internal completion messages when the corresponding operation is not outstanding. The topology manager discards the message and continues processing.

The message data helps indicate which error occurred. For message syntax errors, the message data contains the portion of the data where the syntax error was found. For unexpected messages, the entire message is shown, including the routing information at the beginning of the message (the message starts with *src-type*, *dest-type*, or *msg*).

#### **User response**

The message received from VTAM CMIP services contained data that the topology manager did not recognize. In most cases, the agent node sent incorrect topology information. If the message was received from the agent node, verify that the contents of the message are correct.

For more information about the format of the information, refer to:

- IBM SystemView library
- *CCITT Rec.X.710 | ISO/IEC 9595:1991* (ISO/IEC 9595:1991, Information technology Open Systems Interconnection Common management information service definition)
- *CCITT Rec.X.711 | ISO/IEC 9596-1:1991* (ISO/IEC 9596-1:1991, Information technology Open Systems Interconnection Common management information protocol Part 1: Specification)

The message might be formatted correctly but out of sequence. In this case, there is a software problem in the interface between the topology manager and VTAM CMIP services. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	Size of the message data. The message data is shown in character format (not hexadecimal format). This is the number of characters in the message.
0004	k	The message received from VTAM CMIP services. The message is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

78-35

#### Explanation

The topology manager cannot open the initialization file FLBSYSD. Initialization of the topology manager fails.

#### User response

Determine why the topology manager cannot open the initialization file. The file is installed in the data set NETVIEW.V6R2M1.DSIPARM. A modified copy might be in a user DSIPARM data set. Place the file in the correct data set, and restart the topology manager.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	k	Name of the initialization file (FLBSYSD). This name is shown in character, not hexadecimal, format.

#### 78-36

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an error while reading the initialization file FLBSYSD. Initialization of the topology manager fails.

#### User response

Use the internal error indicator supplied in the log entry to determine the cause of the problem. Disregarding I/O errors, the problem is caused by an incorrectly formatted FLBSYSD file. Correct the syntax error, and restart the topology manager. Modifying the initialization file is described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView* for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex	Decim	Description
Offset	al	-
	Length	

0000 4 An integer indicating the cause of the problem.

## Value

#### Problem

1

The indicated section identifier is missing. The FLBSYSD file is divided into sections, identified by unique identifiers followed by a colon (:).

2

The indicated keyword was not found in the indicated section. The FLBSYSD file is divided into sections, with one or more keywords in each section.

3

The value for a keyword exceeds the maximum value allowed for a keyword.

4

The value for a keyword is incorrectly formatted. The value contains a double quotation mark (") with no ending double quotation mark.

- 0004 2 The number of characters in the section identifier.
- 0006 k Name of the section identifier being referenced when the error was detected. The name is shown in character, not hexadecimal, format.
- 0006+ 2 The number of characters in the keyword identifier.
- 0008+ l Name of the keyword identifier k being referenced when the error was detected. The name is shown in character, not hexadecimal, format.

## Explanation

The topology manager received a topology update from an agent node containing an object attribute that it does not support. The attributes supported by the topology manager are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*.

The attribute received is an optional attribute, For more information about the mandatory and optional attributes for APPN topology, refer to the IBM SystemView library.

## User response

The topology manager ignores the unknown attribute and continues processing the other data in the received update. This log entry is created the first time the topology manager receives each unknown attribute during a monitor operation. The topology manager continues to ignore the attribute in all other updates, but the problem is not logged.

The attribute and its value are not stored in the RODM data cache by the topology manager. You can choose to ignore this log entry, because the topology manager continues to process the received updates. This does warn you that some of the data being reported by a topology agent is not stored in the RODM data cache.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## Trace Data

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	Number of characters in the object identifier.
0002	k	The object identifier of the unknown attribute. The identifier is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

## Explanation

The topology manager received a topology update from an agent node containing unsupported management extensions. Management extensions can be added to the update by the agent nodes to indicate optional information. The topology manager does not support any management extensions in the update information. It usually ignores this data without logging any information. The log entry is created when the update indicates that the management extension information is significant (the *significance* attribute is TRUE).

#### **User response**

The topology manager ignores the data in the management extension and continues processing the other data in the update.

The data contained in the management extension is not stored in the RODM data cache by the topology manager. You can choose to ignore this log entry, because the topology manager continues to process the received updates. This does warn you that some of the data being reported by the agent node is not stored in the RODM data cache.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	Number of characters in the object identifier.
0002	k	The object identifier of the attribute in the management extension marked as significant. The identifier is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

#### 78-40

#### Explanation

A software problem has been detected by the topology manager. A RODM function completed with an

unknown RODM return code. The topology manager expects the RODM return code to be 0, 4, 8, or 12. The topology manager ends.

#### User response

Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The RODM return code

#### 78-41

#### Explanation

RODM indicated that the response block used by RODM was not large enough to hold all of the data related to a query function issued by the topology manager. The topology manager allocates a RODM response block large enough to hold the data and issues the RODM function again. After the RODM function is completed, the topology manager releases the allocated response block.

#### User response

This log entry is for information only. No action is required.

#### **Trace Data**

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The size of the existing RODM response block.
0004	4	The size of the RODM response block needed to hold the data.

## **Explanation**

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to access the topology manager defaults object. The topology manager defaults object (class FLB\_DEFAULTS, object name FLBDEF) is used to store the default settings defined using the TOPOSNA SETDEFS command.

The provided RODM error code indicator is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See the "Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392 for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

#### **User response**

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

If the internal RODM error code indicates an unrecoverable error, the topology manager stops and must be restarted. Retry the command that failed (TOPOSNA QUERYDEF or TOPOSNA SETDEFS).

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	For IBM Software Support use
0002	2	The RODM function ID.
0004	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.

#### 78-43

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to create an aggregate object. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See "Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392 for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

The object that cannot be created is identified by its name and its graph type. These objects are created when topology information is received from the agent nodes. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT setting. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, ERRLIMIT command.

#### User response

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

#### **Trace Data**

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	De	scription	Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	Th	The type of aggregate object:			12
		Va 1 2 3	lue Description NN domain. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name			NN domain (for virtual nodes). RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> .
			(1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> . NN domain network. RODM	0002	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.
			class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> . NN domain network cluster. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name	0004	k	The name of the aggregate object that cannot be created. This is the value of the MyName field for the object in the RODM data cache. The format of this name for the topology manager RODM objects is described in the <i>IBM Tivoli NetView</i> <i>for z/OS Data Model Reference</i> . The name is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.
			(1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph <b>78-44</b> type <i>nnDomain</i> .	<ul> <li>78-44</li> <li>Explanation</li> <li>The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to initialize the attributes of an aggregate object. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See <u>"Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.</li> <li>The object that cannot be initialized is identified by its RODM object ID and its graph type. These objects are created and initialized when topology information is received from the agent nodes. The topology manager ends when this error occurs.</li> </ul>		
		4				
		5	SNA local topology. RODM class snaLocalTopo, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID <i>SnaLocalTopo</i> . Super cluster view. RODM class Network_View_Class			
		6	<ul> <li>(Network_View_Class).</li> <li>6 Interdomain circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186). </li> </ul>			
		7			nonning	of the internal error indicator and the
		Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).	RODM fu return an is an unre created. return co 78-77) ic field) with	nction ID nction ID ecoverab The first ( de and re lentifies t hin the R	to determine the probable RODM codes. If the internal error indicator le error, two other log entries are (22-47) provides the actual RODM eason code. The second (78-76 or he targeted object (and possibly the ODM data cache.	

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

Restart the topology manager, and restart the monitor operations for the agent nodes. If you warm-start the topology manager, the existing monitor operations are restarted by the topology manager.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	The type of aggregate object.
		Value Description
		1 NN domain. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> .
		2 NN domain network. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> .
		3 NN domain network cluster. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> .
		<b>4</b> SNA local topology. RODM class snaLocalTopo, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name

## Hex Decim Description Offset al

Length

(1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID *SnaLocalTopo*.

- 5
  - Super cluster view. RODM class Network\_View\_Class RODM class name (Network\_View\_Class).

6

Interdomain circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).

		7
		Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).
		12
		NN domain (for virtual nodes). RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> .
0002	8	The RODM object ID of the aggregate object.
000A	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.

## 78-46

## Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to set or reset the view links for an object. These links are used to specify how the object is displayed at the workstation. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See <u>"Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

The objects being linked or unlinked are identified by their RODM object IDs. The view links for these objects are set or reset when topology information is received from the agent nodes and when the objects are purged. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS,ERRLIMIT command.

#### **User response**

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	The RODM function ID. This identifies the RODM function being invoked.
0002	8	The RODM object ID of the first object.
000A	8	The RODM object ID of the second object.
0012	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.

#### 78-47

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to set or reset the aggregation links for an aggregate object. These links are used to control the aggregation of the status of the object. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See <u>"Internal</u> <u>RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

The aggregate object and the object it was being linked to or unlinked from are identified by their RODM object IDs. The aggregation links for these objects are set or reset when topology information is received from the agent nodes and when the objects are purged. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS,ERRLIMIT command.

#### User response

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

#### **Trace Data**

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	An indicator identifying the RODM function ID.
		Value RODM function
		1 Link objects (DUIFCUAP) 2
		Unlink objects (DUIFCUAP)
0002	8	The RODM object ID of the aggregate object.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
000A	8	The RODM object ID of the object the aggregate object was being linked to or unlinked from.
0012	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.

## Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to read or update the DisplayResourceOtherData attribute of an aggregate object. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See <u>"Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on</u> page 392 for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

The object that cannot be read or updated is identified by its RODM object ID and its graph type. These objects are updated when topology information is received from the agent nodes. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, ERRLIMIT command.

#### **User response**

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

## Trace Data

<ul> <li>2 The type of aggregate object.</li> <li>Value Description 1 N domain, RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>2 N domain network. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>3 N domain network cluster. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>3 N domain network cluster. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>4 SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>5 SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>5 SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>5 Super cluster view. RODM class name (Network_view_Class) RODM class name (Network_view_Class) RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>5 Super cluster view. RODM class name (Network_view_Class) RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>7 Interdomain network circuit: RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2128), (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>6 Interdomain crouit. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2128), (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> </ul>	Hex Offset	Decim al Length	De	scription	Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
<ul> <li>1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>NN domain network. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>NN domain network cluster. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>Super cluster view. RODM class Name (Network_View_Class).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID SnalocalTopo.</li> <li>Super cluster view. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID SnalocalTopo.</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> </ul>	0000	2	Th Va 1	e type of aggregate object. lue Description NN domain. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name			<b>12</b> NN domain (for virtual nodes). RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> .
<ul> <li>NN domain network. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>NN domain network cluster. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>SNA local topology. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph type nnDomain.</li> <li>Super cluster view. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph type nnDomain circuit. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph type nanager, Clustrer, View_Class object identified in the FLBSYSD initialization file by the label SUPER_CLUSTRE_VLIEW_NAME. The value of that label is used as the MyName attribute of the Network_View_Class object used by the topology manager.</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> </ul>				(1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> .	0002	8	The RODM object ID of the aggregate object.
<ul> <li>ADDM class name <ul> <li>(1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph</li> <li>type nnDomain.</li> </ul> </li> <li>NN domain network cluster. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name <ul> <li>(1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph</li> <li>type nnDomain.</li> </ul> </li> <li>SNA local topology. RODM class name <ul> <li>(1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID</li> <li>Snal.ocalTopo.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Super cluster view. RODM class name <ul> <li>(1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID</li> <li>Super cluster view. RODM class name <ul> <li>(1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID</li> <li>Super cluster view. RODM class name <ul> <li>(1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID</li> <li>Super cluster view. RODM class name <ul> <li>(Network_View_Class).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object <ul> <li>identifier and RODM</li> <li>class circuit2, ASN.1 object <ul> <li>identifier and RODM</li> <li>class circuit2, ASN.1 object </li> <li>identifier and RODM</li> <li>class name <ul> <li>(1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>			2	NN domain network. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and	000A	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.
<ul> <li>78-56</li> <li>78-56</li> <li>78-56</li> <li>58</li> <li>50</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>52</li> <li>53</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>56</li> <li>56</li> <li>56</li> <li>57</li> <li>50</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>52</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>56</li> <li>56</li> <li>57</li> <li>58</li> <li>59</li> <li>50</li> <li>50</li> <li>50</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>52</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>56</li> <li>57</li> <li>58</li> <li>59</li> <li>50</li> <li>50</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>52</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>56</li> <li>56</li> <li>57</li> <li>58</li> <li>59</li> <li>50</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>52</li> <li>54</li> <li>54</li> <li>55</li> <li>56</li> <li>57</li> <li>56</li> <li>57</li> <li>56</li> <li>57</li> <li>56</li> <li>57</li> <li>57</li> <li>58</li> <li>59</li> <li>50</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>51</li> <li>52</li> <li>54</li> <li></li></ul>			3	RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> . NN domain network cluster. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type <i>nnDomain</i> .	000C	k	The data to be added or removed from the DisplayResourceOtherData attribute. The format of this attribute for the topology manager RODM objects is described in the <i>IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data</i> <i>Model Reference</i> . The data is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.
<ul> <li>SNA local topology. RODM class snaLocalTopo, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID <i>SnaLocalTopo</i>.</li> <li>Super cluster view. RODM class Network_View_Class RODM class name (Network_View_Class).</li> <li>Interdomain circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Explanation</li> <li>Explanation</li> <li>A problem occurred while creating and initializing the topology manager aggregate objects. The topology manager, during initialization, attempts to locate the Network_View_Class object identified in the FLBSYSD initialization file by the label SUPER_CLUSTER_VIEW_NAME. The value of that label is used as the MyName attribute of the Network_View_Class object used by the topology manager.</li> <li>The topology manager also tries to locate the aggregateGraph2 object identified in the FLBSYSD initialization file by the label NN_DOMAIN_NETWORK_CLUSTER_DRN. The value of that label is used as the DisplayResourceName attribute of the nnDomainNetworkCluster object used by the topology manager. If the object exists in the RODM data cache, the topology manager uses the existing object. When the object is located or created, the object is linked to the Network_View_Class object.</li> </ul>			4		78-56		
<ul> <li>Interdomain circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).</li> <li>Interdomain network circuit. RODM data cache, the topology manager uses the existing object. When the object is located or created, the object is linked to the Network_View_Class object.</li> <li>If any of these operations fail initialization of the</li> </ul>			5	SNA local topology. RODM class snaLocalTopo, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID <i>SnaLocalTopo</i> . Super cluster view. RODM class Network_View_Class RODM class name (Network_View_Class).	Explanat A problem topology manager Network FLBSYSD SUPER_C is used a Network manager	tion m occurre manager , during ir (_View_( ) initializa CLUSTER_ s the MyN (_View_(	ed while creating and initializing the aggregate objects. The topology nitialization, attempts to locate the Class object identified in the tion file by the label _VIEW_NAME. The value of that label ame attribute of the Class object used by the topology
If any of most operations fail, initialization of the				7	Interdomain circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186). Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).	I he topo aggrega initializat NN_DOMA that labe attribute by the to RODM da existing of the object object.	logy man ateGraph ion file by IN_NETH I is used a of the nn pology m ata cache, object. Wh at is linked these ope

#### **User response**

The log entry contains an error indicator that identifies the error encountered while initializing these objects. In addition, there are additional log entries created to further define the problem. Use this information to determine the cause of the problem. Correct the problem and restart the topology manager.

The most probable error is that the information in the FLBSYSD initialization file is incorrect. For example, the name of the Network\_View\_Class object must match the name of the object created by the topology data model. The format of the initialization file is described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	The type of error.
		Value Description
		<b>1</b> Storage cannot be allocated within the topology manager to represent the objects.
		2 Storage cannot be allocated within the topology manager for the tables needed to manage the other aggregate objects.
		<b>3</b> The Network_View_Class object cannot be located.
		4 The nnDomainNetworkCluster object cannot be located or created.
		5 The nnDomainNetworkCluster

The nnDomainNetworkCluster object cannot be linked to the Network\_View\_Class object.

#### Explanation

The topology manager cannot allocate enough memory to successfully complete a function. The topology manager ends.

#### User response

A corresponding log entry (79-0) is also created, describing the memory allocation failure in more detail. Use the information and description of that log entry to resolve the problem. Restart the topology manager.

#### 78-59

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an error processing an update for a resource. The most common problems are:

- An unexpected RODM error occurred while the topology manager was trying to update or query a RODM object. Depending on the error, the topology manager might be able to recover.
- A software problem has been detected by the topology manager while processing the update. A problem occurred in the internal interfaces within the topology manager.

The topology manager either ends, ends the related monitor operation, retries the related monitor operation, or continues processing. Associated log entries are created to identify the specific cause of the error. Refer to the description of these log entries to determine what actions the topology manager takes when this error occurs.

#### User response

Use the error information in the associated log entry to resolve the problem.

If a RODM error occurred, a corresponding log entry with minor code 76 or 77 is created, identifying the objects that failed. Another log entry is created, major code 22, minor code 47 containing the RODM error codes. Use the information and description of these log entries to resolve the problem.

If a software error occurred, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

If the topology manager ended, restart the topology manager and the monitor operations for the agent nodes. If you warm-start the topology manager, the existing monitor operations are restarted by the topology manager. If the topology manager ended a monitor operation, restart the monitor operation that ended. Otherwise, the topology manager recovered and no further action is required.

#### 78-65

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered a problem trying to link the nnDomainNetwork and

nnDomainNetworkCluster objects to create the views seen at the workstation. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, ERRLIMIT command.

#### **User response**

Other log entries are created describing the error in more detail. Use the information and description of these log entries to resolve the problem.

#### 78-66

#### Explanation

The number used to uniquely identify each nnDomainNetwork object has wrapped. This probably should not happen because the number is a very large number and is recalculated when the topology manager is started. The topology manager ends.

#### **User response**

This number is combined with the SNA network ID to form the DisplayResourceName of the nnDomainNetwork objects in the RODM data cache. This number is set during topology manager initialization to the highest existing value currently in the RODM data cache, and is incremented each time a new nnDomainNetwork object is created. The maximum value is 2<sup>31</sup>-1. Purge or renumber the nnDomainNetwork objects in the RODM data cache, and then restart the topology manager.

#### 78-69

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to read the list of objects for a class during warm-start processing. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See <u>"Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

The object class that cannot be read is identified by an internal indicator representing the RODM class.

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

Restart the topology manager.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.
0002	2	The RODM function ID.
0004	2	The internal class indicator used by the topology manager to represent the RODM object classes. See <u>"Internal RODM Class</u> <u>Indicator" on page 395</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM object classes to this internal indication.

#### 78-71

## Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to read the attributes of an object during warm-start processing, while creating a graph object, or while deleting an object. If the error occurred while attempting to create a graph object, an associated log entry is created with minor code 81. If the error occurred while attempting to delete an object, an associated log entry is created with minor code 84. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See "Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392 for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

The object is identified by its RODM object ID.

#### User response

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

Restart the topology manager.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.
0002	2	The RODM function ID.
0004	8	The RODM object ID of the object

#### 78-72

## Explanation

This log entry is created for two different error conditions. The first is a storage allocation error. If this occurs, a corresponding log entry is created (minor code = 0). If the error is not a storage allocation error, a software problem has been detected by the topology manager. A problem occurred in the internal interfaces within the topology manager. Initialization of the topology manager fails.

#### **User response**

If there is a corresponding storage allocation failure log entry, use the information in that log entry to correct the problem. Otherwise, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## **Trace Data**

For IBM Software Support use only.

#### 78-73

## Explanation

A RODM object was read during warm-start processing that has an incorrectly formatted MyName attribute. The format of this attribute for the topology manager objects is described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Initialization of the topology manager fails.

#### User response

The RODM object ID of the incorrectly formatted object is provided, along with the value of the MyName attribute. Correct the value for the attribute, or delete the object. Restart the topology manager.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	8	The RODM object ID of the object.
0008	k	The name of the object (the contents of the MyName attribute).

#### 78-74

## Explanation

A RODM object was read during warm-start processing that has an incorrectly formatted MyName attribute. The format of this attribute for the topology manager objects is described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Initialization of the topology manager fails.

#### **User response**

The incorrectly formatted object is identified by the value of the MyName attribute. Correct the value for the attribute, or delete the object. Restart the topology manager.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	k	The name of the object (the contents of the MyName attribute). This name has been converted from the RODM format to the SystemView format. In most cases, the formats are the same. See the <i>IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS</i> <i>Data Model Reference</i> for details on the required conversions between RODM names and SystemView names.

## 78-75

## Explanation

The topology manager had to truncate the value of the DisplayResourceOtherData attribute of an object. The size of this attribute is limited to 255 characters, and the received values exceed that size. The topology manager truncates the value. This attribute is updated when topology information is received from the agent nodes for the object.

## User response

The topology manager truncates the value and continues processing. This log entry serves as a warning to indicate that the value of the DisplayResourceOtherData attribute for an object cannot be updated with all the data related to that attribute.

**Note:** This minor code might not provide sufficient information to resolve the problem. It is anticipated that some additional initial problem determination and diagnosis will be done by the user. If the problem cannot be resolved, record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	8	The RODM object ID of the object.
0008	k	The data that was truncated from the DisplayResourceOtherData attribute. The format of this attribute for the topology manager RODM objects is described in the <i>IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data</i> <i>Model Reference</i> . The data is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

## 78-76

## Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unrecoverable RODM error. Another log entry is created (major code 22, minor code 47) that provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. Other log entries might be created that provide more information about the error, such as the operation that failed when the error occurred. This log entry is used to identify what RODM object was being referenced when the failure occurred.

The log entry provides the RODM class ID of the object, the RODM object ID of the object if the error is related to a specific object in that class, and the RODM field ID of the attribute if the error is related to a specific object attribute. The format of these identifiers is described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

## User response

Use the information in this log entry along with the information in the related log entries to diagnose and correct the problem.

#### **Trace Data**

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The RODM class ID of the object.
0004	8	The RODM object ID of the object.
000C	4	The RODM field ID of the object attribute.

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unrecoverable RODM error. Another log entry is created (major code 22, minor code 47) that provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. Other log entries might be created that provide more information about the error, such as the operation that failed when the error occurred. This log entry is used to identify what RODM object was being referenced when the failure occurred.

The log entry provides the RODM class name of the object, the RODM name of the object if the error is related to a specific object in that class, and the RODM name of the attribute if the error is related to a specific object attribute. The name of an object is the same as the value of the MyName attribute of the object. The class names, attribute names, and format of the object names for the topology manager objects are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*.

#### **User response**

Use the information in this log entry along with the information in the related log entries to diagnose and correct the problem.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The number of characters in the class name.
0004	k	The name of object class. The name is shown in character, not hexadecimal, format.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0004+k	4	The number of characters in the object name.
0008+k	l	The name of the object. The name is shown in character, not hexadecimal, format.
0008+k +l	4	The number of characters in the attribute name.
000C+k +l	m	The name of the object attribute. The name is shown in character, not hexadecimal, format.

#### 78-78

## Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to initialize the attributes of a logical link or port object. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See <u>"Internal RODM Error Code</u> <u>Indicator" on page 392</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

The object that cannot be initialized is identified by its RODM object ID. These objects are created and initialized when topology information is received from the agent nodes. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS,ERRLIMIT command.

#### User response

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem. If the topology manager ended, restart the topology manager and the monitor operations for the agent nodes. If you warm-start the topology manager, the existing monitor operations are restarted by the topology manager. Otherwise, restart the monitor operation that ended.

## **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	8	The RODM object ID of the link or port object.
0008	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.

#### 78-79

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to create an object. The failure occurred while the topology manager was creating the object in the RODM data cache, updating the DisplayResourceOtherData field, or setting the initial values of the object attributes. The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See <u>"Internal RODM Error</u> <u>Code Indicator" on page 392</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

The object that cannot be created is identified by its name. These objects are created when topology information is received from the agent nodes. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, ERRLIMIT command.

#### **User response**

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

If the topology manager ended, restart the topology manager and the monitor operations for the agent nodes. If you warm-start the topology manager, the existing monitor operations are restarted by the topology manager. Otherwise, restart the monitor operation that ended.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.
0002	k	The name of the object that cannot be created. This is the value of the MyName field in the RODM data cache. The format of this name for the topology manager RODM objects is described in the <i>IBM</i> <i>Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model</i> <i>Reference.</i> The name is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

## 78-80

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to update the DisplayResourceOtherData attribute of a logical link or port object.

The object that cannot be read or updated is identified by its RODM object ID. These objects are updated when topology information is received from the agent nodes. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, ERRLIMIT command.

#### **User response**

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

If the topology manager ended, restart the topology manager and the monitor operations for the agent nodes. If you warm-start the topology manager, the existing monitor operations are restarted by the topology manager. Otherwise, restart the monitor operation that ended.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	8	The RODM object ID of the aggregate object.
0008	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.
000A	k	The value of the DisplayResourceOtherData attribute that cannot be stored. The format of this attribute for the topology manager RODM objects is described in the <i>IBM Tivoli NetView</i> <i>for z/OS Data Model Reference</i> . The data is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to read the FLB\_Creator attribute of a graph (aggregate) object. An associated log entry is created with minor code 71. This associated log entry contains the RODM error indicator.

The object that cannot be read is identified by its name and its graph type. These objects are created when topology information is received from the agent nodes. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, ERRLIMIT command.

## User response

Use the error information in the associated log entry to resolve the problem.

If the topology manager ended, restart the topology manager and the monitor operations for the agent nodes. If you warm-start the topology manager, the existing monitor operations are restarted by the topology manager. Otherwise, restart the monitor operation that ended.

## **Trace Data**

Hex	Decim	Description
Offset	al	-
	Length	

#### 0000

2 The type of aggregate object.

#### Value

## Description

1

NN domain. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type *nnDomain*.

2

NN domain network. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type *nnDomain*.

## 3

NN domain network cluster. RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type nnDomain.

4

SNA local topology. RODM class snaLocalTopo, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2152), graph ID *SnaLocalTopo*.

5

Super cluster view. RODM class Network\_View\_Class RODM class name (Network\_View\_Class).

6

Interdomain circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).

7

Interdomain network circuit. RODM class circuit2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.2186).

Hex	Decim	Description
Offset	al	
	Length	

12

NN domain (for virtual nodes). RODM class aggregateGraph2, ASN.1 object identifier and RODM class name (1.3.18.0.0.6708), graph type *nnDomain*.

0002 k The name of the aggregate object that cannot be created. This is the value of the MyName field in the RODM data cache. The format of this name for the topology manager RODM objects is described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. The name is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.

## 78-82

## Explanation

The topology manager encountered an error processing an update for an intersubnetwork TG. Possible causes are as follows:

- The network IDs of the nodes connected by the intersubnetwork TG are the same. APPN enables a network to be divided into subnetworks based on network IDs. APPN also enables the network to be divided into subnetworks where the nodes in the subnetworks have the same network ID. This feature is called *clustering*. Clusters are connected by extended border nodes, and do not share topology information. The topology manager supports this feature of APPN, but requires topology agents on the extended border node nodes to actually divide the network. The topology manager does not provide agents for any nodes that can be extended border nodes.
- The topology manager encountered an internal error while processing the update for the intersubnetwork TG.
- The topology manager encountered a RODM error while processing the update for the intersubnetwork TG.

Associated log entries are created to identify the specific cause of the error. Refer to the description of these log entries to determine what actions the topology manager takes when this error occurs.

#### **User response**

Use the error information in the associated log entry to resolve the problem.

#### 78-83

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to update or query an object in the RODM data cache. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, ERRLIMIT command.

The RODM error code indicator that is provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See the "Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392 for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

#### **User response**

Use the mapping of the internal error indicator and the RODM function ID to determine the probable RODM return and reason codes. If the internal error indicator is an unrecoverable error, two other log entries are created. The first (22-47) provides the actual RODM return code and reason code. The second (78-76 or 78-77) identifies the targeted object (and possibly the field) within the RODM data cache.

The RODM return codes, reason codes, function IDs, and other API information are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. Refer to the topology data model, which describes the topology manager RODM objects in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Data Model Reference*. Use this information to diagnose and correct the problem.

If the topology manager ended, restart the topology manager and the monitor operations for the agent nodes. If you warm-start the topology manager, the existing monitor operations are restarted by the topology manager. Otherwise, restart the monitor operation that ended.

#### **Trace Data**

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	8	The RODM object ID of the object.
0008	2	The internal RODM error code indicator used by the topology manager to map the RODM return and reason codes.

#### 78-84

#### Explanation

The topology manager encountered an unexpected RODM error while trying to delete a node object in the RODM data cache. An associated log entry is created with minor code 71. This associated log entry contains the RODM error indicator.

The object that cannot be deleted is identified by its name and RODM object ID. The topology manager attempted to delete the object because an update was received that changed the node type (class) of the node. The topology manager cannot process the update because the new node object (in the new class) cannot be created while the old object still exists in the RODM data cache. Depending upon the severity of the error, the topology manager ends or retries the related monitor operation based on the ERRLIMIT value. The ERRLIMIT value can be changed by the TOPOSNA SETDEFS, ERRLIMIT command.

#### User response

Use the error information in the associated log entry to resolve the problem. This error, along with possible resolution actions, is also described in <u>"Objects are</u> not purged" on page 331.

If the topology manager ended, restart the topology manager and the monitor operations for the agent nodes. If you warm-start the topology manager, the existing monitor operations are restarted by the topology manager. Otherwise, restart the monitor operation that ended.

#### **Trace Data**

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	8	The RODM object ID of the object.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description	
0008	k	The name of the node object that cannot be deleted. This is the value of the MyName field in the RODM data cache. The format of this name for the topology manager RODM objects is described in the <i>IBM Tivoli NetView</i> <i>for z/OS Data Model Reference</i> . The name is shown in character (not hexadecimal) format.	

#### Explanation

When creating an object in RODM, the topology manager discovered more than one object in RODM with the same DisplayResourceName. This condition occurs if a user-created object in RODM has the same DisplayResourceName as the topology manager created object. The RODM object identifier is logged with this log entry.

#### **User response**

If the object was created by user, delete the object and create it with a different DisplayResourceName. If the object was not user-created, contact IBM Software Support. The monitor action trying to create this object might fail.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex	Decim	Description
Offset	al	
	Length	

0000 16 The object identifier of the RODM object which has the duplicate DisplayResourceName.

#### **Internal RODM Error Code Indicator**

Many of the log entries provide an internal error code indicator that is used to represent the actual return code and reason code received from RODM. Use the following table to map the internal value to its corresponding RODM reason codes.

#### Value

**RODM** reason codes

## 78-191

#### Explanation

During initialization, the SNA topology manager was unable to read a required class or field from RODM (this implies that the data model is not entirely loaded). The name of the class or field is logged.

#### User response

Load the GMFHS data model, then load the SNA topology data model or wait until the data model is entirely loaded before starting the SNA topology manager. When this error is detected, message FLB686E is also issued, and the SNA topology manager tries to read the RODM data model based on the RODM retry and the retry limit values specified in FLBSYSD or with the SETDEFS command.

#### **Trace Data**

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	A value of 0 indicates a class, a value of 1 indicates a field.
0004	Variabl e	The name of the missing class or field.

0

Successful. Set when the RODM return code is zero (0), or when the following reason codes are returned:

## Code

## **RODM** function

#### 0

All functions

#### 24

EKG\_ChangeField, EKG\_LinkTrigger, EKG\_UnlinkTrigger, EKG\_CreateObject, EKG\_DeleteObject

#### 26

EKG\_ChangeField EKG\_TriggerOIMethod, EKG\_TriggerNamedMethod

#### 30

EKG\_Connect

#### 142

EKG\_LinkTrigger

## 143

EKG\_QueryField, EKG\_QuerySubfield

#### 178

EKG\_Connect

#### 180

EKG\_Disconnect

#### 32769

EKG\_ChangeField, EKG\_LinkTrigger, EKG\_UnlinkTrigger, EKG\_CreateObject, EKG\_DeleteObject

#### 32770

EKG\_ChangeField, EKG\_LinkTrigger, EKG\_UnlinkTrigger, EKG\_CreateObject, EKG\_DeleteObject

#### 45081

NetView GMFHS methods DUIFCLRT and DUIFCUAP

#### 1

Delete failed. Set when the following reason codes are returned:

#### Code

#### **RODM** function

75

EKG\_UnlinkTrigger

#### 111

EKG\_DeleteObject

#### 45057

NetView GMFHS method DUIFCUAP

#### 2

Object or object link does not exist. Set when the following reason codes are returned:

#### Code

#### **RODM** function

#### 54

EKG\_ChangeField EKG\_LinkTrigger, EKG\_UnlinkTrigger, EKG\_QueryField, EKG\_QuerySubfield EKG\_DeleteObject, EKG\_TriggerNamedMethod

57

EKG\_ChangeField EKG\_LinkTrigger, EKG\_UnlinkTrigger, EKG\_QueryField, EKG\_QuerySubfield EKG\_DeleteObject, EKG\_TriggerNamedMethod

3

Object class does not exist. Set when the following reason codes are returned:

#### Code

#### **RODM** function

52

EKG\_QueryField, EKG\_QuerySubfield

#### 4

Object or object link exists. Set when the following reason codes are returned:

#### Code

#### **RODM** function

#### 72

EKG\_LinkTrigger

# 110

EKG\_CreateObject

#### 45058

NetView GMFHS method DUIFCUAP

#### 5

Retryable error. Set when the RODM return code is 4, or when the following reason codes are returned:

#### Code

**RODM** function

# 2

EKG\_Connect

## 3

EKG\_Connect

# 5

EKG\_Connect

#### 6

EKG\_Connect

#### 7

All functions

#### **11** EKG\_TriggerOIMethod

13

EKG\_Connect

## 15

All functions

## 16

EKG\_Connect

## 68

EKG\_ChangeField

#### 108

EKG\_DeleteObject

## 121

EKG\_CreateObject

## 122

EKG\_ChangeField, EKG\_LinkTrigger, EKG\_CreateObject

#### 123

EKG\_CreateObject

## 133

EKG\_ChangeField, EKG\_LinkTrigger, EKG\_UnlinkTrigger

#### 134

EKG\_ChangeField

## 156

EKG\_CreateObject

## 179

EKG\_Connect

## 188

EKG\_CreateObject

#### **198** EKG\_Connect, EKG\_Disconnect

199

EKG\_Connect

## 200

EKG\_Connect

## 216

EKG\_DeleteObject

## 45**0**61

NetView GMFHS methods DUIFCLRT and DUIFCUAP

## 6

Checkpoint in progress. Set when the following reason codes are returned:

## Code

**RODM** function

# **1**

All functions

## 23

All functions

## 7

Unrecoverable error. Set when the RODM return code is 8, 12, or any reason code other than the ones listed for the other internal codes. When this error is set, the topology manager ends. The actual RODM return code and reason code are logged using a log entry with major code 22 and minor code 47. Might cause FLBTOPO user abend (X'185') to help IBM Software Support in debugging the problem.

8

Data truncated. Set when the following reason codes are returned:

## Code

## RODM function

208

EKG\_QueryField, EKG\_QuerySubfield

## **Internal RODM Class Indicator**

Some of the log entries and trace records include an indicator used to represent the class of the objects in RODM. Use the following table to map the internal value to its corresponding RODM class.

## Value

## **RODM class name**

1

UniversalClass

2

EKG\_SystemDataParent

3

EKG\_System

4 EKG\_User 5 EKG\_NotificationQueue 6 EKG\_Method 7 Network\_View\_Class 8 FLB\_Defaults 9 1.3.18.0.2.6.3 (netIDSubNetwork) 10 2.9.3.2.3.13 (system) 11 1.3.18.0.0.2155 (managerApplication) 12 1.3.18.0.0.1839 (snaNode) 13 1.3.18.0.0.1843 (t2\_1Node) 14 1.3.18.0.0.1821 (appnEN) 15 1.3.18.0.0.1822 (appnNN) 16 1.3.18.0.0.1827 (lenNode) 17 1.3.18.0.0.1826 (interchangeNode) 18 1.3.18.0.0.1833 (migrationDataHost) 19 1.3.18.0.0.1849 (virtualRoutingNode) 20 1.3.18.0.0.6708 (aggregateGraph2) 21 1.3.18.0.0.2152 (snaLocalTopo) 22 1.3.18.0.0.1823 (appnTransmissionGroup) 23 1.3.18.0.0.2058 (appnTransmissionGroupCircuit) 24 1.3.18.0.0.2186 (circuit2) 25 1.3.18.0.0.2085 (logicalLink) 26 1.3.18.0.0.2089 (port) 27

1.3.18.0.0.1845 (t5Node)

28

1.3.18.0.0.1844 (t4Node)

#### 29

1.3.18.0.0.2267 (definitionGroup)

30

1.3.18.0.0.2278 (crossDomainResourceManager)

32

1.3.18.0.0.2281 (crossDomainResource)

33

1.3.18.0.0.1829 (logicalUnit)

## 38

1.3.18.0.0.2240 (subareaTransmissionGroupCircuit)

The RODM error code indicator provided is an internal indicator used to map the error codes received from RODM into a contiguous set of values. See <u>"Internal RODM Error Code Indicator" on page 392</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM return codes and reason codes to this internal error indication.

## **Common log entries-Major Code 79**

## NOTICE

# For any topology manager log entry containing a major-minor code that is not described in this chapter, contact IBM Software Support.

These log entries are created whenever a component of the topology manager detects an error. These log entries can be created by any of the components of the topology manager. Usually, there are associated log entries or messages that describe the consequences of the failure. In most cases the task that detected the problem ends.

#### 79-0

## Explanation

The task cannot allocate enough memory to successfully complete a function. The task stops processing the current request, and possibly ends.

#### **User response**

Release any allocated memory that is not in use within the NetView program address space. Some suggestions are to stop any unneeded tasks or to release any data storage not in use. If this problem persists, restart the NetView program in a larger address space. If you suspect that the memory shortage is caused by a software problem, such as a NetView task not freeing unused memory, dump the NetView address space, and follow the instructions in Chapter 2, "Classifying problems," on page 13 and Chapter 3, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support. The storage estimates for the components of the topology manager are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*.

79-1

## Explanation

An unexpected error occurred using the C Program library functions.

#### User response

Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## 79-2

#### Explanation

A software problem has been detected in one of the components of the topology manager.

#### User response

Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### 79-3

#### Explanation

A software problem has been detected in one of the components of the topology manager.

#### **User response**

Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## 79-64

#### Explanation

A software problem has been detected in one of the components of the topology manager.

#### **User response**

Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

#### 79-65

## Explanation

An error occurred when a topology manager task tried to end its association with VTAM CMIP services. This error occurred while the task was ending. The task continues shutdown processing by releasing all allocated resources and then ending.

#### **User response**

Use the VTAM CMIP services error code to determine the cause of the error. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information. The most probable cause of this error is VTAM CMIP services are not active. In most cases, this error can be ignored because the task is already ending.

The task might have a problem establishing an association with VTAM CMIP services when the task is restarted and VTAM CMIP services remains active. When this happens, stop and restart VTAM CMIP services. Record the information associated with this log entry and contact IBM Software Support.

## Trace Data

The format of the additional data provided in the log entry. The offsets are specified in hexadecimal and are based from the beginning of the log data. The lengths are specified in decimal.

Hex	Decim	Description
Offset	al	
	Length	

0000 4 The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide for more information.

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description	
0004	8	For IBM Software Support use	

#### 79-66

#### Explanation

An unexpected error occurred when a topology manager task attempted to send the CMIP message to an agent node. The CMIP message that failed was being sent to cancel an existing CMIP operation. This error occurred while the task was ending. The task continues shutdown processing by releasing all allocated resources and then ending.

## User response

Use the VTAM CMIP services error code to determine the cause of the error. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information.

The most probable cause of this error is that VTAM CMIP services are not active. In most cases, this error can be ignored because the task is already ending.

## Trace Data

Hex Offset	Decim al Length	Description
0000	4	The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the <i>z/OS</i> <i>Communications Server CMIP</i> <i>Services and Topology Agent Guide</i> for more information.
0004	k	For IBM Software Support use

# SNA topology manager traces

The topology manager has various traces that are used by IBM Software Support to diagnose problems. The operator can control the events and types of data to be traced by using the TOPOSNA TRACE command. This data can be traced externally or internally by using the TOPOSNA TRACE,MODE=*xxx* command, where *xxx* is EXT or INT (the default).

The TOPOSNA TRACE command can be issued at any time, even when the topology manager is not active. This enables you to turn on traces before starting the topology manager so that initialization events can be traced. The trace settings are not changed by the starting or stopping of the topology manager.

The types of events that are traced, along with the format of the trace records, is unique for the topology manager. The trace information is used by IBM Software Support to diagnose problems reported by customers. The availability of trace information significantly helps when IBM Software Support is diagnosing a problem.

The trace events are grouped into trace categories. These trace categories are turned on or off by the commands. A topology manager trace record is created when an event occurs, its associated trace category is turned on. For external tracing (TOPOSNA TRACE, MODE=EXT), the topology manager GTF event ID (X'05E8') must be enabled in GTF. The TOPOSNA TRACE command is fully described in NetView online help.

The description of the command describes the trace categories available for the topology manager. Most trace categories cause significant amounts of trace data to be captured, possibly affecting performance of the topology manager and overflowing the GTF trace buffer. The amount of data captured by the trace categories can be limited by the use of the CLASS parameter.

These trace categories, along with any data that can be gathered with a VTAM CMIP services trace, capture the trace information most useful when reporting problems to IBM Software Support.

## External tracing (GTF)

The topology manager has been assigned GTF event ID (X'05E8'). The GTF uses this ID to identify trace data created by the topology manager task and command processor.

All external trace records created by the topology manager use GTF format ID (X'D8'). For the topology manager to store external trace data, GTF must be enabled and the topology manager GTF event ID (X'05E8') must be enabled. For information about using GTF, refer to the MVS library.

#### **GTF** trace record format

The topology manager trace header consists of some GTF information followed by information inserted by the topology manager. The format of the GTF information is the same for all trace records. The format of the topology manager information is the same for all trace records in the same trace category. The format is dependent on the trace category.

Each GTF trace record contains the following information:

#### **GTF** information

Information common to all GTF trace records, such as time stamps, the associated GTF event ID, and the GTF format ID.

#### **Header information**

Information common to all trace records created by the topology manager. This information is unique for the topology manager. The format of this information is identified by the GTF event ID.

#### **Event ID**

The number used to identify the event being traced. The event ID, when combined with its associated trace category, uniquely identifies each event traced by the topology manager. Do not confuse this value with the unrelated GTF event ID.

#### **Trace category**

The trace categories are used to identify a set of trace events. The trace categories are turned on or off by the trace commands. A topology manager trace record is created when an event occurs, its

associated trace category is turned on, and the topology manager GTF event ID (X'05E8') is enabled within GTF.

#### **Trace data**

The data associated with the event being traced. The format of this data is unique for each event traced (see <u>"Trace events" on page 404</u>). The GTF record format of the data is identified by the combination of the trace category with the event ID. All GTF trace data is shown in hexadecimal as well as character format, providing the hexadecimal value represents a valid EBCDIC character.

The topology manager and VTAM CMIP services cooperate when setting the trace event number. Each traced event has a unique trace event number, unless the number wraps.

#### **GTF** trace record examples

Following are examples of the trace records created by the topology manager, formatted using common GTF format options. The topology manager can capture more data than GTF might allow in a trace record. If the data is too large to fit into one trace record, the topology manager splits the trace data across several GTF trace records.

The example shows the following information:

- A trace record where all of the trace data fits into one GTF trace record.
- A multiple record trace event, where more than one record are needed to hold the data associated with the traced event. Only the first two records of a ten record event are shown in the example.
- The fields that make up the trace records.



		3 4			
HEXFORM	AT AID FF	FID D8 EID	E5E8		
	5			6	
+0000	00FB6B80	E2F5F4F0	C5C5D5E5	0000003E	,.S540EENV
	7	12			
+0010	0002000A	89A28885	84D58194	85404DD9	ishedName (R
+0020	859381A3	89A585C4	89A2A389	9587A489	elativeDistingui
+0030	A2888584	D5819485	404DC1A3	A3998982	shedName (Attrib
+0040	A4A385E5	8193A485	C1A2A285	99A38996	uteValueAssertio
+0050	95404D81	A3A39989	82A4A385	E3A89785	n (attributeType
+0060	40F14BF3	4BF1F84B	F04BF24B	F44BF66B	1.3.18.0.2.4.6,
+0070	4081A3A3	998982A4	A385E581	93A48540	attributeValue
+0080	7FE4E2C9	C2D4D5E3	7F5D5D6B	40D98593	"USIBMNT")), Rel
+0090	81A389A5	85C489A2	A3899587	A489A288	ativeDistinguish
+00A0	8584D581	9485404D	C1A3A399	8982A4A3	edName (Attribut
+00B0	85E58193	A485C1A2	A28599A3	89969540	eValueAssertion
+00C0	4D81A3A3	998982A4	A385E3A8	978540F1	(attributeType 1
+00D0	4BF34BF1	F84BF04B	F04BF2F0	F3F26B40	.3.18.0.0.2032,
+00E0	81A3A399	8982A4A3	85E58193	A485407F	attributeValue "
+00F0	D5E3C4F5	D4E5E27F	5D5D6B40	D9859381	NTD5MVS")), Rela
+0100	A389A585	C489A2A3	899587A4		tiveDistingu

## 1

When the event occurred, in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

#### 2

When the event occurred, in local time.

#### 3

The GTF format ID of the record.

#### 4

The GTF event ID of the record. This specifies the format of the data in the trace record. Ignore the high-order nibble (half-byte).

#### 5

Twelve bytes of GTF information.

#### 6

The trace event number. All the trace records used to capture the trace data for an event have the same record number. Each event traced is assigned a unique trace event number.

#### 7

The multiple record trace data information. The first two bytes are the record number (x) within a traced event and the next two bytes are the total number of records (y) used to capture the data associated with the event. The value can be read as *record x of y*. The beginning of the data for a traced event is indicated by a value of one for the record number (x) and the end of the data is reached when the record number equals the total number of records (x=y).

#### 8

The trace category of the traced event. Only present in the first trace record of a multiple record event.

## 9

The event ID of the traced event. Only present in the first trace record of a multiple record event.

#### 10

The 8-character name of the component within topology manager that generated the record:

SNA-TM

Only present in the first trace record of a multiple record event.

#### 11

The 8-character name of the internal topology manager subcomponent that generated the record. For use by IBM Software Support.

Only present in the first trace record of a multiple record event.

#### 12

The data associated with the traced event. The format depends on the event, identified by the combination of the trace category and event ID. The beginning of the trace data within a record varies.

The trace data starts at X'28' within the first trace record created for an event. The data starts at X'14' in all other records.

## **Tracing internally**

The topology manager can trace events to an internal wrap-buffer by using the TOPOSNA TRACE, MODE=INT command. A SIZE parameter is also available to specify the size of this buffer in 4096byte page increments. Although the traced event contains the same data, the internal trace format differs from the external (GTF) trace.

#### Internal trace buffer format

The internal trace buffer is easily identified by its eye-catcher, INTTRACE. <u>Table 142 on page 402</u> maps the format of the internal trace buffer header.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	Topology manager internal trace table identifier 'INTTRACE'
0008	The number of 4096-byte pages allocated to the topology manager internal trace table (values range 10 - 999)
000C	Current size of table (in bytes) not including this header
0010	Maximum size in bytes that the internal trace table has reached
0014	Timestamp of most recent wrap
0018	Timestamp of previous wrap
001C	Pointer to start of next trace entry to be written
0020	Reserved 16 characters
0030	Start of first internal trace record

Table 142. SNA Topology Manager Internal Trace Buffer Header Format

#### Internal trace record header

Each internal trace record starts with an internal trace record header as shown in Table 143 on page 403.
Table 143. SNA Topology Manager Internal Trace Record Header

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	One of the following 4-byte eye-catchers:
	CBEG
	Topology manager command started
	CEND Topology manager command anded
	Topology manager call signal entry
	CEXT
	Topology manager call signal exit
	CMIP CMIP record
	DEL
	Topology manager object deleted
	FREE
	Topology manager storage pool or storage heap FREE
	FSM FSM state change
	GET
	Topology manager storage pool or storage heap GET
	LOGS
	Probe logged
	MSGS Message logged
	NEW
	Topology manager object created
	RARY
	RODM array
	RODM Attribute information
	RCLS
	RODM class information
	ROBJ
	RODM Objectid only information
	RON RODM Objectid and name information
	RTIB
	RODM function call result
	UPDT
	Object updates
	XMOG Node transformation
0004	The length of the internal trace record, including this header
0004	The 4 byte subcomponent ID
8000	
000C	Start of trace event data for this record

#### **Trace events**

These are the events that are traced by the topology manager and can be used to diagnose problems. The events are identified by the associated trace category and event ID, followed by the internal trace eye-catcher that is enclosed in parenthesis.

The trace data offsets are specified in hexadecimal from the start of the trace event data. An offset of zero actually starts at X'0028' in the GTF trace record and at X'000C' in the internal buffer trace record.

#### 4000-0002 (CENT)

#### **Event Description**

Traces processing signals between internal topology manager objects. Traces the entry point for a particular signal.

If you trace using the TOPOSNA ON=SIGNALS command, you trace a large amount of data. You can specify the CLASS keyword on the TOPOSNA TRACE command to control the object classes that are traced.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	Class of target object
0004	Address of target object
8000	Name of target object
0038	Type of signal
003C	Size of variable length parameter list
0040	Start of variable length parameter list

Table 144. Trace Data for Event 4000-0002 (CENT)

#### 4000-0003 (CEXT)

#### **Event Description**

Traces processing signals between internal topology manager objects. Traces the exit point for a particular signal.

If you trace using the TOPOSNA ON=SIGNALS command, you trace a large amount of data. You can specify the CLASS keyword on the TOPOSNA TRACE command to control the object classes that are traced.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	Class of target object
0004	Address of target object
0008	Name of target object
0038	Type of signal
003C	Return code
0040	Size of variable length parameter list
0044	Start of variable length parameter list

Table 145. Trace Data for Event 4000-0003 (CEXT)

#### 4000-0008 (LOGS)

#### **Event Description**

Traces topology manager log entries. This event is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE, ON=LOG command.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	Log entry major code
0004	Log entry minor code
0008	ProbeID
000C	Length of first data area
000E	Length of second data area
0010	Length of third data area
0012	Length of fourth data area
0014	Length of fifth data area
0016	Length of sixth data area
0018	Length of seventh data area
001A	Length of eighth data area
001C	Length of ninth data area
001E	Data areas according to above lengths

Table 146. Trace Data for Event 4001-0008 (LOGS)

#### 4002-0007 (MSGS)

#### **Event Description**

Traces topology manager messages. This event is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE, ON=MESSAGES command.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	Message number
0004	Message type
0005	Was message displayed (0 = yes, 1 = no)
0006	Operator ID
000E	Probe ID of message invoker
0012	Length of first message insert
0014	Length of second message insert
0016	Length of third message insert
0018	Length of fourth message insert
001A	Length of fifth message insert

#### Table 147. Trace Data for Event 4002-0007 (MSGS) (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
001C	Length of sixth message insert
001E	Length of seventh message insert
0020	Length of eighth message insert
0022	Length of ninth message insert
0024	Message inserts according to above lengths

#### 4003-000E (CMIP)

#### **Event Description**

The topology manager received data from VTAM CMIP services or received a command from the topology manager command processor. This event is also triggered when the time period expires for a pending operation. The topology manager processes the received data and any pending operations that have timed out. This event is traced using TOPOSNA TRACE,ON=CMIP.

This trace record shows the received data, which can be:

• A TOPOSNA command to be processed.

The first byte of the received data is X'7F'. The issued command is converted into the internal command buffer shown in this trace record by the topology manager command processor. The command buffer is reserved for the use of IBM Software Support. The occurrence of these records indicates the occurrence of a command. The network log contains the actual command issued.

• An inbound CMIP message.

The entire message is shown, including the internal routing information at the beginning of the string. The actual CMIP message begins:

#### RORSapdu

The message is a response to a previous request sent by the topology manager. The *invokeID* field in the message identifies the invoke ID of the transaction. This is the final response for the transaction.

#### ROIVapdu

The message is a linked reply to a previous request sent by the topology manager. The *linked-ID* field in the message identifies the invoke ID of the transaction started by the request. Other responses will be forthcoming.

• A VTAM CMIP services message.

The entire message is shown, including the internal routing information at the beginning of the string. The actual message begins with:

#### Service-accept

A requested operation successfully completed.

#### Service-reject

VTAM CMIP services encountered an error processing a topology manager request.

Table 148.	Trace D	ata for	Event 40	03-000E	(CMIP)
------------	---------	---------	----------	---------	--------

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	The VTAM CMIP services error code. Refer to the <i>z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide</i> for more information.

Table 148. Trace Data for Event 4003-000E (CMIP) (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0004	Internal routing information. For IBM Software Support use
0008	If the received data is a CMIP message from VTAM CMIP services, this value is the Hexadecimal Offset of the start of the CMIP message in the data area. If the received data is not a CMIP message, this value is not defined.
0010	The received data.

#### Response

If the received data is a CMIP message, the offset of the start of the message in the received data is specified by the preceding field in the trace data. The format of the CMIP response is described in the IBM SystemView library.

The response is an ASN.1 string. The received ASN.1 string is EBCDIC character data. The trace record shows the hexadecimal representation of this data. The actual character information is usually also shown in the formatted trace information.

#### 4004-0019 (RTIB)

#### **Event Description**

The results from a RODM function invoked by the topology manager. This event is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE, ON=RODM command.

The RODM function IDs, return codes, and reason codes are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. The RODM return codes and reason codes are also described in NetView online help.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	The RODM function ID. This identifies the invoked RODM function.
0004	The RODM return code.
0008	The RODM reason code.
000C	The size of the response buffer.
0010	Up to the first 100 bytes of the response buffer. No data is present if the size of the response buffer is zero (0).

Table 149. Trace Data for Event 4004-0019 (RTIB)

#### 4004-001A (RARY)

#### **Event Description**

The topology manager invoked to perform a number of functions in a RODM ExecuteFunctionList. This trace record, which is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE, ON=RODM command, contains the results from one of the functions in the list. All functions in the list are traced by creating multiple trace entries.

The RODM function IDs, return codes, and reason codes are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. The RODM return codes and reason codes are also described in the NetView online help.

Table 150. Trace Data for Event 4004-001A (RARY)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	The RODM function ID. This identifies the invoked RODM function.
0002	The RODM return code.
0006	The RODM reason code.

#### 4005-0015 (RCLS)

#### **Event Description**

The topology manager is preparing to invoke a RODM function. This trace event, along with the corresponding events 4005-0016, 4005-0017, and 4005-0018, identify the RODM object class, object instances, and object attributes specified in the function. This trace record, which is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE,ON=RODMDUMP command, identifies the class of the objects.

The RODM function IDs are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager* and *GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

TUDIE 151. TTUCE DUIU JOI EVENII 4005-0015 (RCLS)
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Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	The RODM function ID. This identifies the RODM function to be invoked.
0002	Some RODM functions operate on two objects (such as LinkTrigger and UnlinkTrigger). This field identifies which object class is being traced. A value of one indicates this trace record is related to the first object and a value of two indicates information about the second object is being traced.
0004	The internal class indicator used by the topology manager to represent the RODM object classes. See <u>"Internal RODM Class Indicator" on page 395</u> for the table showing the mapping of the RODM object classes to this internal indication.
0006	A 4-byte value that indicates the RODM class ID. Every class in RODM is assigned an ID after RODM is started and the class is defined. This value can change if a class is added or deleted.

#### 4005-0016 (RON)

#### **Event Description**

The topology manager is preparing to invoke a RODM function. This trace event, along with the corresponding events 4005-0015, 4005-0017, and 4005-0018, identify the RODM object class, object instances, and object attributes specified in the function. This trace record which is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE,ON=RODMDUMP command, along with 4005-0017, identifies the object instances. This record is created when the topology manager specifies the object using the name of the object (the contents of the MyName field).

The RODM function IDs are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager* and *GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

Table 152. Trace Data for Event 4005-0016 (RON)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	The RODM function ID. This identifies the RODM function to be invoked.

Table 152. Trace Data for Event 4005-0016 (RON) (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0002	Some RODM functions operate on two objects (such as LinkTrigger and UnlinkTrigger). This field identifies which object class is being traced. A value of one indicates this trace record is related to the first object and a value of two indicates information about the second object is being traced.
0004	The RODM object ID of the object. This value might not be defined.
000C	The name of the RODM object.

#### 4005-0017 (ROBJ)

#### **Event Description**

The topology manager is preparing to invoke a RODM function. This trace event, along with the corresponding events 4005-0015, 4005-0016, and 4005-0018, identify the RODM object class, object instances, and object attributes specified in the function. This trace record which is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE,ON=RODMDUMP command, along with 4005-0016, identifies the object instances. This record is created when the topology manager specifies the object using the RODM object ID of the object.

The RODM function IDs are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager* and *GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	The RODM function ID. This identifies the RODM function to be invoked.
0002	Some RODM functions operate on two objects (such as LinkTrigger and UnlinkTrigger). This field identifies which object class is being traced. A value of one indicates this trace record is related to the first object and a value of two indicates information about the second object is being traced.
0004	The RODM object ID of the object.

Table 153. Trace Data for Event 4005-0017 (ROBJ)

#### 4005-0018 (RATR)

#### **Event Description**

The topology manager is preparing to invoke a RODM function. This trace event, along with the corresponding events 4005-0015, 4005-0016, and 4005-0017, identify the RODM object class, object instances, and object attributes specified in the function. This trace record which is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE,ON=RODMDUMP command identifies the object attributes.

The RODM function IDs are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager* and *GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

Table 154. Trace Data for Event 4005-0018 (RATR)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	The RODM function ID. This identifies the RODM function to be invoked.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0002	Some RODM functions operate on two objects (such as LinkTrigger and UnlinkTrigger). This field identifies which object class is being traced. A value of one indicates this trace record is related to the first object and a value of two indicates information about the second object is being traced.
0004	An internal indicator used by the topology manager to identify the object attribute. For IBM Software Support use
0006	A 4-byte value that indicates the RODM field ID (also called the RODM attribute ID). Every attribute in RODM is assigned an ID after RODM is started and the attribute is defined. This value can change if an attribute is added or deleted.

#### 4007-001E (UPDT)

#### **Event Description**

Traces a status flow. This event is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE,ON=UPDATE command. Note that the update tracing can be limited to particular classes using the CLASS keyword of the TOPOSNA TRACE command.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	ProbeID of invoker
0004	Timestamp
0008	Name of target object
0036	Class of target object
0038	Update attributes in the following format: <b>X'00'</b> Attribute Identifier <b>X'02'</b> Size of the attribute value <b>X'04'</b> Varying length attribute value
	More than one set of update attributes can be present.

Table 155. Trace Data for Event 4007-001E (UPDT)

#### 4008-0000 (GET)

#### **Event Description**

An internal topology manager storage allocation request directed to the C runtime heap or the topology manager internal storage pool manager. This trace event is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE,ON=STORAGE command.

Table 156. Trace Data for Event 4008-0000 (GET)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	ProbeID of storage owner (invoker)

Table 156. Trace Data for Event 4008-0000 (GET) (continued)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0004	Requested size
0008	Address of allocated storage or zero if storage request failed
000C	A 4-byte storage identifier. A value of X'FFFF' indicates the request was for heap storage, all other values indicate storage pool requests.

#### 4008-0001 (FREE)

#### **Event Description**

An internal topology manager storage free request directed to the C runtime heap or the topology manager internal storage pool manager. Trace using TOPOSNA TRACE, ON=STORAGE.

Table 157. Trace Data for Event 4008-0001 (FREE)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	ProbeID of storage owner (invoker)
0004	Address of storage to be freed
0008	A 4-byte storage identifier. A value of X'FFFF' indicates the request was for heap storage, all other values indicate storage pool requests.

#### 4009-0006 (FSM)

#### **Event Description**

Traces Finite State Machine state changes of internal topology manager objects. This event is traced using the TOPOSNA TRACE, ON=FSM command.

Table 158. Trace Data for Event 4009-0006 (FSM)	
Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	Class of object
0004	Address of object
0008	FSM name
0010	FSM input value

ant 1000 0006 (ESM) Т

001C A 4-byte FSM output value

FSM original state

FSM new state

#### 400A-0004 (NEW)

0014

0018

#### **Event Description**

Traces the allocation of an internal topology manager object. This event is always traced.

Table 159. Trace Data for Event 400A-0004 (NEW)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	ProbeID of invoker
0004	Timestamp
0008	Name of allocated object
0036	Class identifier
0038	48 bytes of reserved data
0068	Address of allocated object
006C	Variable-length parameter list

#### 400A-0005 (DEL)

#### **Event Description**

Traces the deletion of an internal topology manager object. This event is always traced.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	ProbeID of invoker
0004	Timestamp
0008	Name of deleted object
0036	Class identifier
0038	Address of the deleted object

Table 160.	Trace Data	for Event	400A-0005	(DFL)
70010 200.	Trace Data	101 20011	400/10000	

#### 400A-001B (CBEG)

#### **Event Description**

Traces the start of a topology manager command. This event is always traced.

Table 161. Trace Data for Event 400A-001B (CBEG)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	Timestamp
0004	ProbeID of invoker
0008	Variable-length parameter list

#### 400A-001C (CEND)

#### **Event Description**

Traces the end of a topology manager command. This event is always traced.

Table 162. Trace Data for Event 400A-001C (CEND)

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	Timestamp
0004	ProbeID of invoker
0028	Variable-length parameter list

#### 400A-001D (XMOG)

#### **Event Description**

Traces the transformation of a node from one class to another. This event is always traced.

Hexadecimal Offset	Description
0000	ProbeID of invoker
0004	Timestamp
0008	Name of node being transformed
0036	Class of node being transformed
0038	Name of object performing the transformation
0066	New class of the node being transformed
0068	A 4-byte return code

Table 163. Trace Data for Event 4008-0000 (GET)

#### **VTAM CMIP Traces**

VTAM CMIP traces are required for debugging topology manager problems. Refer to the *z/OS Communications Server CMIP Services and Topology Agent Guide* for more information.

#### **Recovery from Trace Errors**

There are two types of trace errors you usually see. The first is when you try to start trace categories, and the associated GTF event IDs are not enabled. The trace categories you requested to be turned on are not started, and the following message is issued:

FLB636W THE TRACE REQUEST SPECIFIES THAT TRACING BE TURNED ON BUT THE GTF TRACE CATEGORY *tracecat* IS NOT ACTIVE

Enable the indicated GTF event IDs, and then issue the trace command again.

The second error is that a problem occurs while you are collecting trace data. A failure occurs while a topology manager task is storing data in GTF. The following message is issued:

FLB637E TASK *taskname* FAILED TO WRITE TRACE DATA USING GTF BECAUSE OF AN ERROR

A log entry is created when this message is issued. Use the information in this log entry (major code 22, minor code 56) to resolve the problem. The task continues to trace information, but does not display this message again until it has successfully stored trace information.

#### **TOPOSNA LISTxxxx Requests**

The LIST*xxxx* requests of the TOPOSNA command provide valuable diagnostic information. The LIST*xxxx* requests are:

#### LISTREQS

Using the TOPOSNA LISTREQS, you can determine:

- All nodes being monitored for network topology
- All nodes being monitored for local topology
- All nodes being monitored for LU topology.

#### LISTRODM

The TOPOSNA LISTRODM command lists RODM activity and object counts, including the number of calls issued against an object type for:

- CREATE
- DELETE
- UPDATE
- QUERY
- LINK/UNLINK

Also listed is the number of times the FLBTRST method was invoked for the object type (status change), and a count of the current number of object instances of the object type currently or previously known to the topology manager.

#### LISTSTOR

The TOPOSNA LISTSTOR command lists internal topology manager storage usage by resource type, including the total amount of storage currently used by the resource type and the maximum amount of storage that the resource type has used (the high-water mark).

These TOPOSNA LIST*xxxx* commands have no optional keywords or parameters. Refer to NetView online help for the command syntax, complete description, and output example of each of these TOPOSNA LIST*xxxx* requests.

Part 6. Diagnosing MultiSystem Manager problems

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

## Chapter 20. MultiSystem Manager worksheet

This section contains information that you can use in determining the cause of failures within the MultiSystem Manager.

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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## **General information**

The following information is required for all problems:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Component ID:
- 4. NetView Version and Release:
- 5. Recommended service update (RSU) level:
- 6. NetView function modifier ID (FMID):
- 7. What MultiSystem Manager features are being run:
- 8. On which MultiSystem Manager features does the problem occur:

## System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. Operating system and RSU level:
- 2. Access method and maintenance level:
- 3. Other products and their maintenance levels:

## Installation exits and command lists

- 1. Is there any other user-written code (command processors, command lists) running in this environment?
- 2. Can you bypass the user-written code and successfully run the function you are attempting?

## **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

- 1. What are the symptoms of the problem?
- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?
- 6. Have you made any recent changes to the system?
  - Changed or added hardware
  - Applied software maintenance

• Other:

## **Problem classification**

Check one of the following appropriate problem categories that matches the symptoms associated with your problem.

#### **Message problems**

For message problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - The exact text of the message on the log.
  - Does the message contain any return codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Check the message in the NetView online help to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
  - Commands:
  - NetView management console commands:
  - Other:
- 4. Did you follow the actions in the NetView online help? If so:
  - What occurred?
  - Is this what was expected?
  - If not, what was expected?
- 5. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Has local modification been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

#### Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following questions:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. What is the name of the module in which the wait occurred?
- 5. What is the date that the module was compiled?
- 6. What is the PTF level of the module involved?
- 7. What is the offset into the module where the wait occurred?

#### **Incorrect output problems**

For incorrect output problems, complete the following questions:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What data (for example, a message or display) is in error?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. How does the output differ from what is expected?
- 5. If expected messages do not show, have messages been filtered out:
  - From the message processing facility (MPF)?

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- Using the message revision table?
- Through the automation table?
- Through installation exits?

#### **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following questions:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:

#### **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual or the number of the online help panel involved.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the MultiSystem Manager, call IBM Software Support.
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, call IBM Software Support.

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

# Chapter 21. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the MultiSystem Manager program

Use <u>Table 164 on page 421</u> to locate examples of problems you might encounter when using the MultiSystem Manager. To use the table, do the following steps:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario using the first two columns.
  - Problem Category
    - Arranged alphabetically
  - Problem Scenario
    - Arranged (first) according to where the symptom shows
    - (Then) arranged alphabetically
- 2. Go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 3. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you are unable to solve your problem by using the examples, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, <u>"Classifying problems," on page 13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, <u>"Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

Table 164. Mult	iSystem Manager Problem Scenarios	
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Messages	Routing messages	"Routing messages" on page 422
Processing	Improving processing time	"Improving INITTOPO processing" on page 422
RODM	Errors FLC070E and FLC076E	"RODM errors - FLC070E and FLC076E" on page 422
	Errors Return Code 12, Reason Code 122	<u>"RODM errors - Return Code 12 and</u> <u>Reason Code 122" on page 423</u>
Commands	Case-sensitive text	"Issuing commands that contain case-sensitive text" on page 423
	Graphical display command support problems	"Command support failures" on page 423
	GETTOPO failure	"GETTOPO command failures" on page 423
Views	Object status update failure	<u>"Object status update failures" on</u> page 425
	Missing IP object	"Missing IP Objects from NetView Management Console Views" on page 426
	Aggregate object contains identical real objects	"Aggregate Object contains identical Real Objects" on page 427

The following names are used in the examples in this chapter:

#### NTB7I045

The SNA network address of the SNA service point

#### USIBMNT

The name of an SNA network

#### NTVB3

The name of the NetView logical unit (LU)

## **Routing messages**

Before beginning problem determination, ensure that all messages are routed from the autotask that is processing the GETTOPO command to your operator station task (OST). Most MultiSystem Manager processing, by default, is done under an autotask. This works well under normal operating conditions, but when problems occur, the resulting messages are useful for problem determination. If you route all messages from the autotask that is processing the GETTOPO command to your OST, you can use the messages to identify the problem.

To route all messages issued by the AUTOMSM and AUTOIPA tasks to another OST, add the following statement to your automation table, and ensure that the operator ID for that OST has been added to the +GRPNAME group:

```
IF (MSGID ¬= '') &
  (OPID = 'AUTOMSM' | OPID = 'AUTOIPA') THEN
  EXEC(ROUTE(ONE +GRPNAME));
```

This example statement routes all messages issued under tasks AUTOMSM and AUTOIPA to the first logged on operator in the specified group of operators. Modify the example automation statement by providing values for OPID that are specific to your environment.

If the automated actions are not working, the AUTOMSM or AUTOIPA autotask is not active. A log message is generated, for example:

DW0032E AUTOMATION ACTION COULD NOT BE ROUTED TO TASK(S) task.

**Explanation:** The NetView automation process attempted to route an automation action to the task or tasks listed in the message. The task or tasks specified were not active.

For more information, see the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide.

## **Improving INITTOPO processing**

If the AUTOTASK parameter is specified on a GETTOPO command or initialization statement and the specified autotask is not started before issuing the GETTOPO command, MultiSystem Manager attempts to start the autotask and continue processing. If the started autotask is not ready for work within five seconds, the GETTOPO command processing is done on the default autotask. This scenario might occur if there is excessive processing in NetView while the GETTOPO command is being processed.

Therefore, if the AUTOTASK parameter is specified on multiple GETTOPO statements, starting the autotasks before the INITTOPO command is issued can decrease the amount of time it takes to process all of the GETTOPO statements in the initialization file. This also decreases the possibility that the GETTOPO command is processed by the default autotask.

## **RODM errors - FLC070E and FLC076E**

The first problem you might encounter during MultiSystem Manager initialization is a RODM error. You can encounter the following error messages during MultiSystem Manager initialization:

FLC070E RODM PROCESSING ERROR. command ENDED IN MODULE module\_name WITH RETURN CODE return\_code.

FLC076E FLCARODM:2000,x,y

Where:

2000 means RODM error x is the RODM return code y is the RODM reason code

RODM return codes and reason codes can be found in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. If the problem is a class, attribute, or link type unknown to RODM, this can indicate an error occurred while loading the MultiSystem Manager data model. Ensure that the MultiSystem Manager data model has been loaded correctly.

#### The message

FLC076E FLCARODM:2000,8,13

can mean that the currently active RODM name is not the name specified in the COMMON.FLC\_RODMNAME statement in the CNMSTYLE member. However, if the value specified for RODM name in CNMSTYLE is correct, then the RODM name specified in the procedure is not active.

If you receive an FLCARODM return code other than 2000, contact IBM Software Support.

## **RODM errors - Return Code 12 and Reason Code 122**

If you get a RODM return code of 12 and reason code 122, increase your checkpoint data set size.

## Issuing commands that contain case-sensitive text

When entering a command from the NetView command line or command list, the NetView program converts lowercase characters to uppercase before processing. For commands that contain values that are case-sensitive, such as resource names, the uppercase value causes processing errors and unexpected results. Prefixing your commands with NETVASIS prevents this conversion and enables you to enter commands that contain mixed case values.

This applies only to commands that are issued from the NetView command line or from a NetView command list. GETTOPO statements coded in the MultiSystem Manager initialization file are processed by MultiSystem Manager and are not subject to the NetView conversion from lowercase to uppercase. Do not preface MultiSystem Manager initialization statements with NETVASIS.

Refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Graphical Components* or to online help for additional details concerning the NetView NETVASIS command.

## **Command support failures**

If you experience intermittent failures when issuing commands using NetView management console command support, and the errors indicate that the destination address is not known, the problem might be caused by the service point network address that is specified on the GETTOPO commands. These problems can occur if you use common NetView domain names across your networks. For example, a problem can arise if the following GETTOPO commands are issued:

```
GETTOPO ITNMRES, SP=NETA.DOM1.LU2,.....
GETTOPO OPENRES, SP=NETB.DOM1.LU2,.....
```

In the preceding examples, both service points have the same domain name (DOM1) even though they reside in different networks (NETA and NETB). If you want to use the NetView management console to issue commands to your service points, use unique domain names across all your networks.

## **GETTOPO** command failures

MultiSystem Manager uses its GETTOPO command to gather topology and status information from the service points in your network. If you code your GETTOPO commands in your MultiSystem Manager initialization file, the GETTOPO commands are issued during initialization.

#### **Tracing GETTOPO command processing**

If you receive an error message because of a failed GETTOPO command or if GETTOPO command processing is not completing, you can trace GETTOPO command processing to determine the location of the problem.

To start the trace option for GETTOPO processing, specify TRACE=YES on the GETTOPO command. Specifying TRACE=YES generates an FLC003I message for each RUNCMD that is issued during GETTOPO command processing. See the GETTOPO commands in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS command help or online help for more information on the TRACE parameter.

#### **GMFHS** is unavailable during **GETTOPO** command processing

If you find that you cannot use GMFHS while GETTOPO commands are being processed, you might want to stop the CNMTAMEL task and restart it with a higher priority. For example, if you previously ran with CNMTAMEL at a priority of five, you might want to raise the priority to three. To determine the priority of the CNMTAMEL task, use the NCCF LIST PRIORITY command. To dynamically change the priority of the task, for example to three, issue:

NCCF STOP TASK=CNMTAMEL

Then issue:

```
NCCF START TASK=CNMTAMEL PRI=3
```

#### Failures in the IP environment

Errors occur if TCP/IP connectivity between the NetView host and the service point does not exist. These include:

- Alerts not arriving at the host
- GETTOPO command failures

To test TCP/IP connectivity from the service point to the NetView host, use the PING and TRACERTE commands to ensure that the path is active and available.

To test TCP/IP connectivity from the NetView host to your service point, use the FLCACTIP command to issue commands to the service point. For example, to test connectivity to the IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent, you can use the info command, as in this example:

flcactip host=hostname.domain.com port=3333 cmd=info

If TCP/IP connectivity exists between your NetView host and the service point, but alerts are not being received, check the following items:

- Use the hardware monitor to verify that the alerts are not arriving at the NetView host.
- If you are using the MultiSystem Manager for IBM Tivoli Network Manager, ensure that an SNMP trap automation task is active and listening on the expected port. The LIST *taskname* command (where *taskname* is the SNMP trap automation task expected to receive SNMP traps from ITNM), can be used to view the status of the task receiver and to verify on which ports and protocols it is active.
- Verify that the service point is configured to send alerts to the NetView host.

Refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Graphical Components* for information about configuring your service point to send alerts to the NetView host.

If TCP/IP connectivity exists between your NetView host and the service point, and alerts are being received, but messages DSI435I and FLC077E are received after issuing GETTOPO or FLCACTIP commands, increase your NetView COSTIME to allow the commands enough time to complete before timing out.

#### **Command failures in the SNA environment**

This section describes the failures that can occur when GETTOPO uses the NetView RMTCMD and RUNCMD commands.

#### Failures caused by RMTCMD errors

GETTOPO uses NetView RMTCMD commands to communicate with service points in remote domains (domains other than the one where MultiSystem Manager resides). If the RMTCMD commands fail, the GETTOPO command fails. To minimize RMTCMD errors:

- 1. Ensure that the REMOTE keyword is specified correctly in the GETTOPO command or in the initialization file.
- Ensure that RMTCMD commands can be issued to the specified cross-domain NetView. You can do
  this by issuing your own RMTCMD to the cross-domain NetView from your NetView console and by
  looking for a successful completion. For example, issue:

```
RMTCMD LU=NTVB3,OPERID=*,LIST ' '
```

#### Failures caused by RUNCMD errors

GETTOPO command processing uses NetView RUNCMD commands to communicate with service points. If the RUNCMD commands fail because of an unknown or inactive service point, the GETTOPO command fails. To minimize RUNCMD errors:

- 1. Ensure that the SP keyword is specified correctly in the GETTOPO command or in the initialization file.
- 2. Ensure that the service point is active and can respond to RUNCMD commands by issuing your own RUNCMD to the service point from your NetView console. For example, issue:

```
RUNCMD SP=NTB7I045 APPL=REMOTEOP OP=*; DIR
```

#### Failures caused by timeouts

If the RUNCMD fails to complete or times out before a response is received, you can get the following message:

DSI435I RUNCMD COMMAND ENDED DUE TO TIMEOUT

This message might indicate that your RUNCMD timeout value is too small.

Refer to the *Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)* or online help for more information about setting the RUNCMD timeout value.

## **Object status update failures**

If you have objects in your views for which the status is not being updated:

- 1. Verify that expected alerts are being sent to the NetView program. If the alerts are not being sent and IP is being used to communicate, verify the following conditions:
  - a. Verify that the MultiSystem Manager IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent was run in Configure mode. This is done by starting that agent with the -Configure option. For example, on Linux, issue

```
./FLCP_StartAgent.pl -Configure
```

b. Verify that the SNMP trap gateway files were updated on the workstation. Three files control the nco\_g\_snmp processes that are created during the agent configuration:

MSM\_snmp.conf MSM\_snmp.map MSM\_snmp\_tbl\_rep.def

c. Verify that the nco\_g\_snmp task is active and started using the MSM\_GATE.conf configuration file.

- d. Verify that an SNMP gateway, nco\_g\_snmp, is active and listening on the expected port.
- e. Ensure that an SNMP trap automation task is configured and active.
- 2. Verify that the expected alerts show in the hardware monitor:
  - a. Determine whether the alerts from the topology agent are being processed by the automation table.
    - Examine the automation table to see if it has been correctly modified with the statements from sample FLCSTBL.

Uncomment the existing statement in the automation table that processes alerts and resolutions for GMFHS if it has not already been uncommented.

• Determine if the alerts are being filtered from being logged in GMFHS.

Comment out the filtering statements if you want these alerts to be logged in the NetView hardware monitor and the alert history file.

Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide* for more information about the automation table.

- b. Determine whether the alerts are being logged in the alert history file in the NetView management console.
- c. Display alert history for the topology agent object.

If alerts are being forwarded to NetView and are being logged in the hardware monitor but they do not show in alert history and do not change the status of the object, check to see if NetView task DUIFEAUT is active.

- d. Check the alert forwarding path. The NetView where MultiSystem Manager resides must be either the alert focal point for the service point where the topology agent resides, or be configured to receive forwarded alerts from the NetView which is the focal point.
- 3. Verify that topology alerts are causing the appropriate GETTOPO commands to be run. Some alerts provide information regarding topology changes.

These types of alerts cause GETTOPO commands to be issued. If these commands are not being driven, it might indicate that the autotask you have assigned for such commands is not active or that the command to be driven is not a valid NetView command. Verify that the task listed for the ROUTE keyword in the automation table for the MultiSystem Manager statements is active (you can do this by issuing the LIST *autotask* command).

4. Verify that MultiSystem Manager has not lost contact with the service point.

Contact can be lost, for example, if the service point loses power and disappears from the network without the opportunity to send an alert.

The HEARTBEAT parameter on the GETTOPO command provides a means for checking the connection between the service point and MultiSystem Manager.

By setting the HEARTBEAT parameter in the GETTOPO command for a specified time interval, MultiSystem Manager detects the lost service point and notifies the NetView management console operator by changing the status of the agent object to either unsatisfactory or unknown.

You must use the HEARTBEAT parameter only for critical service points or for service points that are causing problems because of the increase in network traffic that results from the additional RUNCMDs being issued.

5. Verify that all NetView prerequisite PTFs have been installed correctly.

## Missing IP Objects from NetView Management Console Views

Some IP objects might show in your IBM Tivoli Network Manager submap but not in a corresponding NetView management console view. If you specify UNMANAGED=NO on the GETTOPO command, unmanaged objects do not show in your views.

The MultiSystem Manager IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent is intended to retrieve only a subset of the views and information that is discovered and displayed in the Tivoli Integrated Portal by IBM Tivoli Network Manager. As a result, certain views might not contain expected information, or objects might not have expected linkages. See the agent README file for more details about the restrictions.

## **Aggregate Object contains identical Real Objects**

You might have an aggregate object that appears to contain identical real objects. This sometimes occurs when the systems administrators have defined multiple agents to monitor the same real resource.

Select one of the identical objects and select **Configuration- Parent**. Select another identical object and select **Configuration- Parent**. After comparing the results of the two views, you see that two or more objects were discovered by different agents. Although their display names can be the same, the objects have different object names in RODM. You can determine that the objects are different by comparing the Resource Information displays for those objects.

NetView identifies instances where you define two or more agents that manage the same resource. This can be corrected by changing the set of resources managed at the appropriate distributed manager consoles.

If a network resource has more than one LAN adapter card (MAC address) or IP address, correlation occurs on the first MAC address and the first IP address provided by the agent. If another agent later provides a different MAC address or IP address for that managed resource, it might not correlate to the original aggregate. This condition can also be caused when a systems administrator provides an alias at the distributed agent console, such as a 'local' MAC address. To prevent these conditions, ensure that every distributed manager specifies the same primary MAC address and IP address for a managed resource.

**Note:** A correlated aggregate is displayed with a resource type of 'LAN workstation aggregate,' 'IP system aggregate,' or 'Open system aggregate.'

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

Part 7. Diagnosing Automated Operations Network problems

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

## Chapter 22. AON problem worksheet

This chapter contains the worksheet you can use to gather the information required in determining the cause of failures within the Automated Operations Network (AON).

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

Copying of these data sheets is permitted without payment of royalty if each reproduction is done without alteration.

The following information is required for all problems.

## **General information**

Record the following general information:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Component ID:
- 4. Recommended service update (RSU) level:
- 5. Installation Option:

## System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. Operating system and RSU level:
- 2. Access method and maintenance level:
- 3. Other products and their maintenance levels:

## Installation exits and command lists

- 1. Are you running any installation exits with AON? If so, which ones?
- 2. Can you remove or bypass the exit and re-create the problem?
- 3. Is there any other user-written code (command processors, command lists) running in this environment?
- 4. Can you bypass these and successfully run the function you are attempting?

## **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

- 1. What are the symptoms of the problem?
- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?
- 6. Have you made any recent changes to the system?
  - · Changed or added hardware
  - Applied software maintenance

• Other:

7. Can you re-create the problem with the AON Entry/Exit trace running?

## **Problem classification**

Check one of the appropriate problem categories below that matches the symptoms associated with your problem:

### **Abend problems**

For abends or processor exception problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What is the abend code?
- 2. What processes were taking place at the time of the abend?
- 3. Use the online help facility (type HELP ABEND and use the scroll function to locate the abend code).
- 4. Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - A copy of the trace log. See <u>"NetView trace" on page 97</u>.
  - The first unformatted memory dump of the abend.
  - A completed AON problem worksheet.
- 5. Gather the following information from the memory dump:
  - a. What is the program status word (PSW) at the time of the abend?
  - b. In what module did the abend occur?
  - c. What was the module compiled?
  - d. What is the PTF level of the module pointed to by the abend?
  - e. What is the offset into the module pointed to by the PSW at the time of the abend?
  - f. List the registers at the time of the abend.

#### **Message problems**

For message problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - Does the message contain any return codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Check the message in the NetView online help to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
  - Commands:
  - Other:
- 4. If the message was unexpected and cannot be corrected by following the actions in the NetView online help, gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A hardcopy of the network log containing the message.
  - The message ID:
  - The exact text of the message on the log.
  - A completed AON problem worksheet.
- 5. Did you follow the actions in the NetView online help? If so:
  - What occurred?

- Is this what was expected?
- If not, what was expected?
- 6. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Has local modification been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

#### Loop problems

For loop problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What events led up to the loop?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. If this is an enabled loop (see <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page 35</u>), obtain the following documentation:
  - After obtaining a console memory dump, cancel AON with a memory dump.
    - Note: If the loop is still occurring after AON has been canceled, look for a problem other than AON.
- 5. If this is a disabled loop (see <u>"Documenting LOOP problems" on page 35</u>), obtain the following documentation:
  - A document describing the scenario leading to the problem.
  - A hardcopy of the system log.
  - A hardcopy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - A hardcopy of the trace log. See <u>"NetView trace" on page 97</u>.
  - The addresses of instructions within the loop.
  - A memory dump obtained by using the processor RESTART function.

**Note:** If ABEND071 does not occur in AON and normal processing resumes, this is not an AON problem.

- 6. What are the modules involved in the loop?
- 7. What are the dates that the modules were compiled?
- 8. What are the PTF levels of the modules involved in the loop?

#### Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the system console log.
  - A copy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - A copy of the trace log. See <u>"NetView trace" on page 97</u>.
  - A copy of the system console memory dump.
  - A completed AON problem worksheet.
- 5. What is the name of the module in which the wait occurred?
- 6. What is the date that the module was compiled?

- 7. What is the PTF level of the module involved?
- 8. What is the offset into the module where the wait occurred?

#### Incorrect output problems

For incorrect output problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What data (for example, a message or display) is in error?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log containing the AON Entry/Exit trace.
  - A description of the events leading to the failure.
- 5. How does the output differ from what is expected?
- 6. If expected messages do not show, have messages been filtered out:
  - From the message processing facility (MPF)?
  - Using the message revision table?
  - Through the automation table?
  - Through installation exits?

#### **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See <u>"Network log" on page 94</u>.
  - A copy of the AON Entry/Exit trace.
  - Information describing your operating environment:
  - Descriptions of any modifications to your system:

#### **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual or the number of the online help panel involved.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of AON, call IBM Software Support.
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, call IBM Software Support.

# Chapter 23. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for AON

This chapter describes how the Automated Operations Network (AON) automates network tasks. AON automation focuses on the following tasks:

- AON initialization
- AON recovery of automated resources

The following sections explain AON initialization and recovery to help you in diagnosing and solving network problems. Extensions to AON automation are described in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

## **AON and NetView initialization**

This section gives an overview of the processes of NetView and AON initialization, and the steps that you can use to load alternate control files and automation tables.

During NetView initialization, the DSITBL01 automation table is loaded, the AUTOAON autotask is logged on, and the DSILOG task is started (generating a DSI240I message). When AUTOAON is logged on, Clist EZLEANTL is driven. EZLEANTL loads the Policy Repository and attempt to initialize AON.

To change which automation table gets loaded, copy the AUTOCMD statements from the CNMSTYLE member to the CNMSTUSR or CxxSTGEN member, and make the appropriate changes. For more information about this process, refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.

To change which policy files get loaded, copy the POLICY statements from the CNMSTYLE member to the CNMSTUSR or CxxSTGEN member, and make the appropriate changes. For more information about this process, refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.

To initialize AON, copy the TOWER statement from the CNMSTYLE member to the CNMSTUSR or *Cxx*STGEN member, and remove the asterisk (\*) before AON.

When the policy repository is loaded, an EZL110I message is issued. The policy repository can be loaded with policy definitions for AON, GRAPHICS, or the policy for your own application. If AON is uncommented on the TOWER statement in the CNMSTYLE member, AON continues initialization by running command list EZLEAINT, when the EZL110I occurs. If not, AON does not continue initialization, but the policy repository is loaded with policy definitions for your other applications, such as GRAPHICS.

The EZLEAINT routine performs the following functions:

- 1. Calls the EZLEACGL program to update the common global variables (CGLOBALS) from information contained in the control file. These CGLOBALS are used extensively for automation.
- 2. Initializes the environment for handling the automation workload by calling the EZLEASAO program. The AON workload is divided among several automated operators to increase the speed of AON functions and system availability. The EZLEASAO program retrieves information from the AUTOOPS definition statements to find which automated operators to start and which messages to assign to each of them. The EZLEASAO program then performs the message assignments to each of the automated operators by issuing the NetView ASSIGN command. The ASSIGN command starts the automated operators.
- 3. Starts NLOG and DDF according to control file definitions and the information in the status file.

## **AON** automation routines

There are two primary automation routines:

- EZLEFAIL for resource failure
- EZLERECV for resource recovery

These routines perform basic, common automation functions as well as any resource type or messagespecific automation activities. The programs that the routines call are defined in the option definition tables and resource type definition tables. For more information about definition tables, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

The call to the routine dictates whether any of the steps in the routine are omitted, and which keywords to use to look up the applicable programs in the definition tables.

#### **EZLEFAIL** routine

AON calls the EZLEFAIL routine when it receives a message or MSU indicating that a resource has failed (using the NetView automation table), or from any program run by an operator or timer. The EZLEFAIL routine does the following actions:

- · Confirms that the resource is to be recovered
- Issues a message indicating the resource is unavailable
- Issues a notification describing the failure
- Runs any failure-specific programs
- Initiates recovery for the resource
- Marks the resource with Automation in Progress (AIP) status

You can omit any of these steps by specifying the appropriate value in the SKIP parameter of the EZLEFAIL routine. For more information about the syntax and parameters for the EZLEFAIL routine, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

#### Initialization

The EZLEFAIL routine retrieves resource information by running the RESINFO program defined in the option definition tables. This program returns all required data in keyword=value list format. The EZLEFAIL routine assigns values to keyword variables for use by messages and other programs called by the routine.

Next, the EZLEFAIL routine gets any optional processing values from the TBLKEY parameter. If you do not specify the TBLKEY parameter for the EZLEFAIL routine, no optional processing or notification occurs. The values on the TBLKEY parameter specify keywords found in the option definition tables. In the option definition table, the keywords define the actual processing values used for optional processing. AON saves the TBLKEY values in the *outmsgid* and *spec\_function* variables. Message EZL509I is the default *outmsgid*. The value of TBLKEY is in the following format:

tblkey\_value=(outmsgid, spec\_function\_call)

For example, if the EZLEFAIL routine is called with:

EZLEFAIL OPTION=SA MSGPRMS=(OPID) TBLKEY=IST105I RESNAME=resname

The EZLEFAIL routine gets the values specified on the IST105I keyword in the option definition table. In the option definition table, you can see the values on the IST105I keyword as follows:

IST105I=(EZL531,FKVEAIDA(resname restype))

In this example, the EZLEFAIL routine issues the EZL531I message and runs FKVEAIDA as a function sending the current value of *resname* (resource name) and *restype* (resource type) for optional processing. An optional processing program performs any automation or processing unique to the resource or failure. No optional processing is done and no message is issued if SKIP=(0) is specified on the EZLEFAIL call.

#### Issue availability message

The EZLEFAIL routine issues message EZL509I to all logs. The message does not go to the DDF because a more detailed message that describes the failure is issued later and update DDF. Operators do not receive

this message, it is used by the AON reporting facility. This message is not issued if SKIP=(A) is specified on the EZLEFAIL call.

#### Check recovery settings in the control file

After issuing the availability message, the EZLEFAIL routine checks the recovery settings in the AON control file. It first checks the options ENABLE flag in the option definition table. If the value has a first character of Y, the option is enabled and processing continues. If not, the EZLEFAIL routine exits with a return code of 11. The EZLEFAIL routine omits this step if SKIP=(C) is specified.

The availability of the immediate higher node of the resource is checked. The EZLEFAIL routine runs the CHKHIGH program from the option definition table. If the return code from this program is greater than zero (0), the resource's immediate higher node is assumed to be unavailable, and the EZLEFAIL routine stops processing with a return code of 12. If the connecting higher nodes are available, recovery processing for the higher nodes reactivates or reconnects all the subordinate nodes. The EZLEFAIL routine routine omits this step if SKIP=(H) is specified.

Automation flags defined in the RECOVERY control file statement are analyzed to see if automation continues for this resource. Automation can be turned off for this resource or it can be in a NOAUTO window. The EZLEFAIL routine runs the CHKAUTO program from the option definition table. If the return code from this program is greater than 0, automated recovery for the resource is assumed to be undesirable and the EZLEFAIL routine stops with a return code of 13.

The EZLEFAIL routine next checks the status of the resource. Because this is a failure processor, the assumption is that if the resource is in an active (available) status, further processing (recovery) is not necessary. If the status of the resource is ACTive, CONCTable, NORMal, or ENABLEd, the EZLEFAIL routine stops with a return code of 14.

The EZLEFAIL routine then determines whether automated recovery for this resource is already in progress. The timer ID for the recovery timer is found in the EZLTIMR.*resname* variable. If a timer exists to run the RECOVMON program from the option definition table, the EZLEFAIL routine stops with a return code of 15. If it does not find a timer ID, it looks for the resource name as a valid timer ID.

#### **Error thresholding**

The EZLEFAIL routine runs the CHKTHR program from the option definition table to determine whether error thresholds for this resource have been exceeded. The EZLEFAIL routine omits this step if SKIP=(T) is specified.

The EZLEFAIL routine returns one of the following return codes from this check:

0

EZLEFAIL processing continues.

1

An infrequent error threshold has been exceeded. The INFRACT program from the option definition table is run. If the return code from this program is not zero (0), EZLEFAIL stops with a return code of 21.

2

A frequent error threshold has been exceeded. The FREQACT program from the option definition table is run. If the return code from this program is not 0, EZLEFAIL stops with a return code of 22.

3

A critical error threshold has been exceeded. The CRITACT program from the option definition table is run. If the return code from this program is not 0, EZLEFAIL stops with a return code of 23.

#### **Optional processing**

This step enables the unique processing requirements of different resource types and network types to be met. For example, LAN bridge recovery has different information gathering requirements than TCP/IP node recovery. This routine gathers the additional data and uses it to decide whether recovery of the resource continues. The EZLEFAIL routine omits this step if SKIP=(O) is specified.

The EZLEFAIL routine next runs the program specified in the second parameter of the TBLKEY parameter. If the return code from this program is not 0, EZLEFAIL stops with a return code of 30. For example, if TBLKEY=REPLYU, the REPLYU definition from the option definition table is accessed. The format of this variable is REPLYU=(*msgid*,*prog\_name parm1 parm2*). In this case, *prog\_name* is run and the values of *parm1* and *parm2* are passed as arguments.

#### **Recover the resource**

The EZLEFAIL routine runs the RECOVMON program specified in the option definition table. The return code of this program is not checked because it is usually run on a different automated operator to provide work distribution (RECOVOP). The EZLEFAIL routine omits this step if SKIP=(R) is specified. If recovery is warranted and the AIP function is enabled, the resource is marked with the AIP operator status.

#### Send failure notification to operators

The EZLEFAIL routine issues a failure notification message to the notification operators, DDF, status file, NLOG, and Netlog. The message ID specified in the first TBLKEY parameter is issued. If no message ID is specified, message EZL509I is issued if it was not already issued as the resource availability message. The values specified in the MSGPRMS parameter are passed to message processing for insertion into the message text. The EZLEFAIL routine omits this step if SKIP=(M) is specified.

For detailed information about the syntax and parameters for EZLEFAIL, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z*/OS User's Guide: Automated Operations Network.

#### **EZLERECV** routine

The EZLERECV routine is called as a result of a message or MSU indicating that a resource has become active (automation table) or from a program run by an operator or timer. The EZLERECV routine does the following actions:

- · Confirms that the resource is to be tracked
- Issues a message indicating the resource is available
- Issues a notification describing the recovery
- Runs any event-specific programs
- Stops any recovery processing for the resource
- · Starts active monitoring, if it has been defined in the control file
- · Unmarks the resource by resetting the AIP operator status

Any of these steps can be omitted by specifying the appropriate value in the SKIP parameter of the EZLEFAIL routine.

#### Initialization

When the EZLERECV routine initializes, it checks the ENABLE flag for the specified option. If the ENABLE flag is not set to Y, the EZLERECV routine stops with a return code of 11. If ENABLE is set to Y, the EZLERECV routine gets the resource information by starting the RESINFO program from the option definition table. The EZLERECV routine then gets the optional processing values from the TBLKEY field of the option definition table. If TBLKEY is not specified, no optional processing or notification is performed. The TBLKEY values are saved in the *outmsgid* and *spec\_function* variables. Message EZL504I is the default *outmsgid*.

#### Issue availability message

The EZLERECV routine issues message EZL504I to all logs and to the DDF. This message, with a status of ACTIV, clears the DDF entry for the resource. Operators do not receive this message, it is used by the AON reporting facility. The EZLERECV routine omits this step if SKIP=(A) is specified. If the AIP function is enabled, the AIP status for this resource is cleared.
#### **Stop recovery**

The EZLERECV routine checks the value of the EZLTIMR.*resname* variable. If EZLTIMR.*resname* contains a timer ID, the EZLERECV routine determines whether the timer ID still exists. If the timer does exist, the EZLERECV routine purges the timer and clears the variable to stop any recovery activity on the resource. If it does not have a timer ID, EZLTIMR uses the resource name as the timer ID. The EZLERECV routine omits this step if SKIP=(R) is specified.

#### Start active monitoring

The EZLERECV routine determines whether the EZLTIMA.*resname* variable has a timer ID value, and also determines whether that timer exists. If the timer does not exist, the EZLERECV routine runs the active monitoring program as defined in the option definition table (ACTMON). The return code is not evaluated because it is on a different automated operator (ACTMONOP). The EZLERECV routine omits this step if SKIP=(S) is specified.

#### Update the AON status file

The EZLERECV routine updates the status file entry for the resource with STATUS=ACTIVE.

#### **Optional processing**

The EZLERECV routine starts the program specified in the second TBLKEY parameter, if one is defined. If the return code from this program is not 0, the EZLERECV routine stops with a return code of 30. The EZLERECV routine omits this step if SKIP=(0) is specified.

#### Send messages to operators

The EZLERECV routine issues a message to the notification operators, DDF, status file, NLOG, and Netlog. The message ID defined in the first parameter is issued. If no message is defined, message EZL504I is issued, if it was not already issued as the availability message. The values specified in the MSGPRMS parameter are passed to message processing for insertion into the message text. The EZLERECV routine omits this step if SKIP=(M) is specified.

For more information about the syntax and parameters for EZLERECV, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

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# Part 8. Diagnosing Event/Automation Service problems

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# Chapter 24. Event/Automation Service problem worksheet

This chapter contains the worksheet you can use to gather the information required in determining the cause of failures within the Event/Automation Service (E/AS).

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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# **General information**

The following information is required for all problems:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Component ID:
- 4. Recommended service update (RSU) level:

### **System-Related information**

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. Operating system and RSU level:
- 2. Access method and maintenance level:
- 3. TCP/IP stack and maintenance level:
- 4. Event server level (if applicable):
- 5. Portmapper service level (if applicable; not necessary if you are using the Portmapper service that was provided with your TCP/IP stack):

### Alert adapter service information

If you are using the alert adapter service, collect the following information:

- 1. Is TCP/IP running?
- 2. Is the NetView subsystem running?
- 3. Is the SYSTCPD statement in the E/AS procedure coded correctly?
- 4. Did you specify the ServerLocation in the alert adapter configuration file?
- 5. Did you override any of the default settings for the alert adapter in any of the alert adapter configuration files or on the E/AS start-up procedure? If so, what statements were overridden, and what are the new values?
- 6. Is the event server that is referenced by the ServerLocation statement active? Can you use the TCP/IP PING function to get a response from the name or address specified in the ServerLocation statement?
- 7. If you are using the Portmapper on the designated event server to resolve the server program port, is the Portmapper program active on the designated event server? The ServerPort statement has a value of 0 (which is the default).
- 8. Have you enabled the TECROUTE, AREC, and ESREC filters from the hardware monitor?
- 9. Are you using automation table statements to forward the alert to the alert adapter?

# **Confirmed alert adapter service information**

If you are using the confirmed alert adapter service, collect the following information:

- 1. Is TCP/IP running?
- 2. Is the NetView subsystem running?
- 3. Is the SYSTCPD statement in the E/AS procedure coded correctly?
- 4. Did you specify the ServerLocation in the confirmed alert adapter configuration file?
- 5. Did you override any of the default settings for the confirmed alert adapter in any of the confirmed alert adapter configuration files or on the E/AS start-up procedure? If so, what statements were overridden, and what are the new values?
- 6. Is the event server that is referenced by the ServerLocation statement active? Can you use the TCP/IP PING function to get a response from the name or address specified in the ServerLocation statement?
- 7. Have you enabled the TECROUTE, AREC, and ESREC filters from the hardware monitor?
- 8. Are you using automation table statements to forward the alert to the confirmed alert adapter?

# Message adapter service information

If you are using the message adapter service, collect the following information:

- 1. Is TCP/IP running?
- 2. Is the NetView subsystem running?
- 3. Is the SYSTCPD statement in the E/AS procedure coded correctly?
- 4. Did you specify the ServerLocation in the message adapter configuration file?
- 5. Did you override any of the default settings for the message adapter in any of the message adapter configuration files or on the E/AS start-up procedure? If so, what statements were overridden, and what are the new values?
- 6. Is the designated event server that is referenced by the ServerLocation statement active? Can you use the TCP/IP PING function to get a response from the name or address specified in the ServerLocation statement?
- 7. If you are using the Portmapper on the designated event server to resolve the server program port, is the Portmapper program active on the designated event server? The ServerPort statement has a value of 0, which is the default.
- 8. Are you attempting to add additional data to the message that is forwarded to the message adapter?

### **Confirmed message adapter service information**

If you are using the confirmed message adapter service, collect the following information:

- 1. Is TCP/IP running?
- 2. Is the NetView subsystem running?
- 3. Is the SYSTCPD statement in the E/AS procedure coded correctly?
- 4. Did you specify the ServerLocation in the confirmed message adapter configuration file?
- 5. Did you override any of the default settings for the confirmed message adapter in any of the confirmed message adapter configuration files or on the E/AS start-up procedure? If so, what statements were overridden, and what are the new values?
- 6. Is the event server that is referenced by the ServerLocation statement active? Can you use the TCP/IP PING function to get a response from the name or address specified in the ServerLocation statement?
- 7. Are you attempting to add additional data to the message that is forwarded to the confirmed message adapter?

# **Event receiver service information**

If you are using the event receiver service, collect the following information::

- 1. Is TCP/IP running?
- 2. Is the NetView subsystem running?
- 3. Is the SYSTCPD statement in the E/AS procedure coded correctly?
- 4. Did you override any of the default settings for the event receiver in any of the event receiver configuration files or on the E/AS start-up procedure? If so, what statements were overridden, and what are the new values?
- 5. If you are using the Portmapper to register the event receiver port, is the portmapper program active on the local host?
- 6. If you are starting more than one event receiver service, have you ensured that only one event receiver is using a ServerPort with a value of 0?

#### Alert-to-trap service information

If you are using the alert-to-trap service, collect the following information

- 1. Is TCP/IP running?
- 2. Is the NetView subsystem running?
- 3. Is the SYSTCPD statement in the E/AS procedure coded correctly?
- 4. Did you override any of the default settings for the alert-to-trap service in any of the alert-to-trap service configuration files or on the E/AS start-up procedure? If so, what statements were overridden, and what are the new values?
- 5. Is the SNMP agent that is referenced by the Hostname statement active?
- 6. Have you enabled the TRAPROUT, AREC, and ESREC filters from the hardware monitor?
- 7. Are you using automation table statements to forward the alert to the alert-to-trap service?
- 8. Are you attempting to add additional data to the alert that is forwarded to the alert-to-trap service?

#### **Trap-to-alert service information**

If you are using the trap-to-alert service, collect the following information:

- 1. Is TCP/IP running?
- 2. Is the NetView subsystem running?
- 3. Is the SYSTCPD statement in the E/AS procedure coded correctly?
- 4. Did you override any of the default settings for the trap-to-alert service in any of the trap-to-alert service configuration files or on the E/AS start-up procedure? If so, what statements were overridden, and what are the new values?
- 5. Is any other service running that is using the same port as that coded on the PortNumber statement? By default, this port is 162.

### **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

- 1. What are the symptoms of the problem?
- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?
- 6. Have you made any recent changes to the system?

- Changed or added hardware:
- Applied software maintenance:
- Other:
- 7. Can you re-create the problem with the NetView trace running default options and the E/AS running VERBOSE tracing on the services that are failing?

# **Problem classification**

Complete the problem category below that matches the symptoms associated with your problem:

#### **Abend problems**

For abends or processor exception problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What is the abend code?
- 2. What processes were taking place at the time of the abend?
- 3. Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log
  - A copy of the trace log
  - · The first unformatted memory dump of the abend
  - A completed E/AS problem worksheet
  - A copy of any E/AS trace output
  - A copy of the E/AS output log
  - A copy of the MVS system log
  - The configuration files for the services that are failing. Include your start-up procedure and global initialization file (IHSAINIT).
- 4. Gather the following information from the memory dump:
  - a. What was the program status word (PSW) at the time of the abend?
  - b. In what module did the abend occur?
  - c. What date was the module compiled?
  - d. What is the PTF level of the module pointed to by the abend?
  - e. What is the offset into the module pointed to by the PSW at the time of the abend?
  - f. List the registers at the time of the abend.

#### **Message problems**

For message problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - Does the message contain any return codes, reason codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Check the message in the NetView online help to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
- 4. If the message was unexpected and cannot be corrected by following the actions in the NetView online help, gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A hardcopy of the network log
  - The message ID:
  - The exact text of the message in the MVS system log

- A completed E/AS problem worksheet
- A copy of the E/AS output log
- The configuration files for the services that are failing. Include your start-up procedure and global initialization file (IHSAINIT).
- 5. Did you follow the actions in the NetView online help? If so:
  - What occurred?
  - Is this what was expected?
  - If not, what was expected?
- 6. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Have local modifications been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

#### Loop problems

For loop problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Are TECROUTE and TRAPROUT filters set to PASS?
- 2. What events led up to the loop?
- 3. What data was being displayed?
- 4. What was the last command entered?
- 5. What are the modules involved in the loop?
- 6. What are the dates that the modules were compiled?
- 7. What are the PTF levels of the modules involved in the loop?
- 8. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log
  - A copy of the NetView trace log
  - A completed E/AS problem worksheet
  - A copy of any E/AS trace output
  - A copy of the E/AS output log
  - A copy of the MVS system log
  - The configuration files for the services that are failing. Include your start-up procedure and global initialization file (IHSAINIT).

#### Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the NetView network log
  - A copy of the NetView trace log
  - A completed E/AS problem worksheet
  - A copy of the E/AS output log
  - A copy of the MVS system log
  - The configuration files for the services that are failing. Include your start-up procedure and global initialization file (IHSAINIT).

- 5. What is the name of the module in which the wait occurred?
- 6. What is the date that the module was compiled?
- 7. What is the PTF level of the module involved?
- 8. What is the offset into the module where the wait occurred?

#### Incorrect output problems

For incorrect output problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What data (for example, a message or panel) is in error?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the network log
  - A copy of the trace log
  - The first unformatted memory dump of the abend
  - A completed E/AS problem worksheet
  - A copy of the E/AS output log
  - A copy of the MVS system log
  - The configuration files for the services that are failing. Include your start-up procedure and global initialization file (IHSAINIT).
- 5. How does the output differ from what is expected?

#### **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. Gather the following documentation before calling IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the NetView network log
  - A copy of the NetView trace log
  - A completed E/AS problem worksheet
  - A copy of the E/AS output log
  - A copy of the MVS system log
  - The configuration files for the services that are failing. Include your start-up procedure and global initialization file (IHSAINIT).

#### **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual or the number of the online help panel involved.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the NetView program, call IBM Software Support.
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, call IBM Software Support.

# Chapter 25. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the Event/Automation Service

Use <u>Table 165 on page 449</u> to locate examples of problems you might encounter when using the Event/ Automation Service. To use the table, do the following steps:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario using the first two columns.
  - Problem Category
    - Arranged alphabetically
  - Problem Scenario
    - Arranged (first) according to where the symptom shows
    - Then arranged alphabetically
- 2. Go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 3. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you are unable to solve your problem by using the examples, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, <u>"Classifying problems," on page 13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, <u>"Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

Table 165. Event/Autor	nation Service Problem Scenarios	
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Abend	Event/Automation Service abends	<u>"Event/</u> Automation Service abends" on page 454
Suspended task	Event/Automation Service Task might be suspended	<u>"Event/</u> <u>Automation</u> <u>Service</u> <u>task might</u> <u>be</u> <u>suspended</u> <u>"on page</u> <u>454</u>
	START, STOP, or RECYCLE commands do not function properly	<u>"START,</u> <u>STOP, or</u> <u>RECYCLE</u> <u>commands</u> <u>do not</u> <u>function</u> <u>properly</u> " <u>on page</u> <u>455</u>

Table 165. Event/Autor	mation Service Problem Scenarios (continued)	
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Initialization	A Service does not complete initialization	"A service does not complete initializatio n" on page 455
	Event/Automation Service fails to initialize	<u>"Event/</u> <u>Automation</u> <u>Service</u> <u>fails to</u> <u>initialize"</u> <u>on page</u> <u>455</u>
	Alert Adapter fails to initialize	<u>"Alert</u> adapter fails to initialize" on page 455
	Confirmed Alert Adapter fails to initialize	<u>"Confirmed</u> alert adapter fails to initialize" on page 456
	Message Adapter fails to initialize	"Message adapter fails to initialize" on page 456
	Confirmed Message Adapter fails to initialize	"Confirmed message adapter fails to initialize" on page 457
	Event Receiver fails to initialize	<u>"Event</u> <u>Receiver</u> <u>fails to</u> <u>initialize"</u> <u>on page</u> <u>457</u>

Table 165. Event/Autom	ation Service Problem Scenarios (continued)	
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
	Trap-to-Alert Service fails to initialize	"Trap-to- Alert service fails to initialize" on page 458
	Alert-to-Trap Service fails to initialize	<u>"Alert-to-</u> trap service <u>fails to</u> initialize" on page <u>459</u>
	Unwanted Services are starting	<u>"Unwanted</u> services are starting" on page 459
Alert Problems	Alerts are not forwarded to the expected event server	<u>"Alerts are</u> <u>not</u> forwarded <u>to the</u> <u>expected</u> <u>event</u> server" on page 459
	Alerts are not converted to the expected Event Integration Facility events	<u>"Alerts are</u> not converted to the <u>expected</u> <u>Event</u> Integration Facility events" on page 461
	An alert is forwarded continuously	<u>"An Alert is</u> continuousl forwarded" on page 462
	An alert is not cached correctly	"An Alert is incorrectly cached" on page 462

Table 165. Event/Autom	nation Service Problem Scenarios (continued)	
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
Message Problems	Messages are not forwarded to the designated event server	"Messages are not forwarded to the designated <u>event</u> server" on page 463
	Messages are not converted to Event Integration Facility events	"Messages are not converted to Event Integration Facility events" on page 464
	A Message Is Not Cached Correctly	<u>"A</u> message is incorrectly cached" on page 465
Event Problems	Event Integration Facility events are not forwarded to the hardware monitor	<u>"Event</u> Integration Facility events are not forwarded to the hardware monitor" <u>on page</u> 465
	Event Integration Facility events are not converted to alerts	<u>"Event</u> Integration Facility events are not converted to alerts" on page 467

Table 165. Event/Autom	ation Service Problem Scenarios (continued)	
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
	No reply from an event server to which an Event Integration Facility event was sent	<u>"No reply</u> <u>from an</u> <u>event</u> <u>server to</u> <u>which an</u> <u>Event</u> <u>Integration</u> <u>Facility</u> <u>event was</u> <u>sent" on</u> page 467
	Negative response from an event server to which an Event Integration Facility event was sent	"Negative response from an event server to which an Event Integration Facility event was sent" on page 468
SNMP trap problems	SNMP traps are not forwarded to the Hardware Monitor	"SNMP traps are not forwarded to the Hardware Monitor" on page 468
	SNMP traps are not converted to alerts	<u>"SNMP</u> traps are not converted to Alerts" on page 469
Connectivity problems	Recycling the NetView PPI	<u>"Recycling</u> the NetView PPI" on page 469

Table 165. Event/Automation Service Problem Scenarios (continued)		
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page
	Recycling the Event Receiver	"Recycling the Event <u>Receiver</u> for IP Connectivit y problems" on page 469
	Recycling the Trap-to-Alert service	"Recycling the Trap- to-alert service for IP Connectivit y problems" on page 470

# **Event/Automation Service abends**

If any task within the Event/Automation Service abends, the following messages are issued:

- IHS0008I EVENT ADAPTER IS DUMPING FOR TASK task, COMPLETION CODE = compcode
- IHS0009I EVENT ADAPTER SDUMP FOR TASK *task* COMPLETED, RETURN CODE = *returncode*, REASON CODE = *reasoncode*

#### where:

#### task

The identifier for the Event/Automation Service task that abended. Task identifiers are:

- IHSAALRN The non-secure alert adapter task
- IHSAALRC The confirmed alert adapter task
- IHSAALTT The alert-to-trap task
- IHSACONT The main or control task
- IHSAEVNT The event receiver task
- IHSAMSGC The confirmed message adapter task
- IHSAMSGN The non-secure message adapter task
- IHSATRPA The trap-to-alert task

#### compcode

The abend completion code. The *returncode* and *reasoncode* specify the return and reason codes for the SDUMP macro. These codes indicate the status of the attempted SVC memory dump.

An abend usually indicates a software problem within the Event/Automation Service. Follow the steps outlined in <u>"Abend problems" on page 446</u> to resolve the cause of the abend.

### **Event/Automation Service task might be suspended**

Any service within the Event/Automation Service might seem to be suspended if there are TCP/IP connectivity problems or, for those services that use the Portmapper service, if there are problems accessing the Portmapper service.

For the alert or message adapter services, connectivity problems can occur if the designated event server to which data is being forwarded becomes unavailable. If the ConnectionMode statement indicates a ConnectionOriented connection, timed recovery scenarios related to the RetryInterval statement value can suspend the service if a current connection is lost. Calls to some TCP/IP functions also have timeouts that cause the service to become suspended while it is waiting for the return from these functions. These timeouts can be anywhere from 1 to 3 minutes in length.

If multiple event servers are specified on the ServerLocation statement, and there are connectivity problems to each of the servers specified by the statement, the recovery time is additive. As a connection is attempted to each event server (in order), the suspended interval for the service seems to be longer for each server that cannot be connected.

The message, confirmed message, alert, and confirmed alert adapter services provide TCP/IP state information with the DISPLAY STATUS command. This information is helpful in determining if and where a service is suspended. See Chapter 26, "Diagnostic tools for the Event/Automation Service," on page 471 for more information about using the DISPLAY STATUS command.

For the event receiver service, problems accessing the local Portmapper can cause the Portmapper access function calls to hang up. This is based on a timer determined within the Portmapper access functions. This problem does not occur if the UsePortMapper statement is set to NO. These problems usually occur as a result of the Portmapper service not being active, or the service is terminating while the Event Receiver service is active.

# START, STOP, or RECYCLE commands do not function properly

Attempting to stop, start, or recycle a service that is suspended might not have the effect that is wanted if the service is suspended. The service might be suspended if a started service is stopped or recycled and message IHS0118I is not immediately displayed. This message eventually displays when the timeouts that have caused the service to be suspended have completed. Likewise, the service might be suspended if a stopped service is started and message IHS0124I is not immediately displayed.

### A service does not complete initialization

If a service has started and an IP connectivity problem exists that causes the service to be suspended, the message indicating that the service has started do not display until the suspension ends. Allow a reasonable amount of time for any retry timeouts to occur; the service initialization completion message displays.

# **Event/Automation Service fails to initialize**

If the Event/Automation Service main dispatcher (control task) fails to initialize correctly, the entire Event/Automation Service address space ends.

The Event/Automation Service issues a console message indicating the reason for the failure. The Event/ Automation Service can fail to initialize for the following reasons:

- The global configuration file (IHSAINIT is the default) cannot be found. If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that you specified it correctly in the startup procedure. Also ensure that the IHSSMP3 DD statement in the IHSAEVNT start-up procedure is correct.
- The global configuration file contains incorrect statements. If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct.
- The PPI mailbox identifier used by the Event/Automation Service is in use. The likely cause is that there is another copy of the Event/Automation Service that has been started with the same PPI mailbox identifier.

# Alert adapter fails to initialize

If the alert adapter fails to initialize correctly, it ends. The Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command displays a status of DOWN for the alert adapter.

The alert adapter issues a console message indicating the reason for the failure. The alert adapter can fail to initialize for the following reasons:

• The alert adapter configuration file cannot be found.

IHSAACFG is the default. If you are providing a customized configuration file, verify that you specified it correctly either on the start-up procedure or in the global initialization file ALRTCFG statement.

Also ensure that the IHSSMP3 DD statement in the IHSAEVNT start-up procedure is correct.

• The alert adapter configuration file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct.

• The alert adapter CDS file cannot be found.

IHSAACDS is the default. If you are providing a customized CDS file, verify that you specified it correctly on the AdapterCdsFile statement in the configuration file.

• The alert adapter CDS file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized CDS file, verify that all of the statements in the file are correct. Additional information in the alert adapter output log provides the line number and line character position where the error was detected.

**Note:** The first character position is position 0. The actual error can be ahead of the character position referenced; the character position is the first place on the line that was found to be syntactically incorrect.

# Confirmed alert adapter fails to initialize

If the confirmed alert adapter fails to initialize correctly, it ends. The Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command contains a status of DOWN for the confirmed alert adapter.

The confirmed alert adapter issues a console message indicating the reason for the failure. The confirmed alert adapter can fail to initialize for the following reasons:

• The confirmed alert adapter configuration file cannot be found.

IHSABCFG is the default. If you are providing a customized configuration file, verify that you specified it correctly either on the start-up procedure or in the global initialization file CALRTCFG statement.

Also ensure that the IHSSMP3 DD statement in the IHSAEVNT start-up procedure is correct.

• The confirmed alert adapter configuration file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct.

• The confirmed alert adapter CDS file cannot be found.

IHSABCDS is the default. If you are providing a customized CDS file, verify that you specified it correctly on the AdapterCdsFile statement in the configuration file.

• The confirmed alert adapter CDS file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized CDS file, verify that all of the statements in the file are correct. Additional information in the alert adapter output log provides the line number and line character position where the error was detected.

**Note:** The first character position is position 0. The actual error can be ahead of the character position referenced; the character position is the first place on the line that was found to be syntactically incorrect.

### Message adapter fails to initialize

If the message adapter fails to initialize correctly, it ends. The Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command displays the status of the message adapter as DOWN.

The message adapter issues a console message indicating the reason for the failure. The message adapter can fail to initialize for the following reasons:

• The message adapter configuration file cannot be found.

The default is IHSAMCFG. If you are providing a customized configuration file, verify that you specified it correctly either on the start-up procedure or in the global initialization file MSGCFG statement.

Also ensure that the IHSSMP3 DD statement in the IHSAEVNT start-up procedure is correct.

• The message adapter configuration file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct.

• The message adapter FMT file cannot be found.

The default is IHSAMFMT. If you are providing a customized FMT file, verify that you specified it correctly on the AdapterFmtFile statement in the configuration file.

The message adapter FMT file contains incorrect statements. If you are providing a customized FMT file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct. Additional information in the message adapter output log indicates the line number and line character position where the error was detected.

**Note:** The first character position is position 0. The actual error can be ahead of the character position referenced. The character position is the first place on the line that was found to be syntactically incorrect.

#### Confirmed message adapter fails to initialize

If the confirmed message adapter fails to initialize correctly, it ends. The Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command displays the status of the message adapter as DOWN.

The confirmed message adapter issues a console message indicating the reason for the failure. The confirmed message adapter can fail to initialize for the following reasons:

• The confirmed message adapter configuration file cannot be found.

The default is IHSANCFG. If you are providing a customized configuration file, verify that you specified it correctly either on the start-up procedure or in the global initialization file CMSGCFG statement.

Also ensure that the IHSSMP3 DD statement in the IHSAEVNT start-up procedure is correct.

• The confirmed message adapter configuration file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct.

• The confirmed message adapter FMT file cannot be found.

The default is IHSANFMT. If you are providing a customized FMT file, verify that you specified it correctly on the AdapterFmtFile statement in the configuration file.

The confirmed message adapter FMT file contains incorrect statements. If you are providing a customized FMT file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct. Additional information in the message adapter output log will indicate the line number and line character position where the error was detected.

**Note:** The first character position is position 0. The actual error can be ahead of the character position referenced. The character position is the first place on the line that was found to be syntactically incorrect.

#### **Event Receiver fails to initialize**

If the event receiver fails to initialize correctly, it will end. The Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command will display the status of the event receiver as DOWN.

The event receiver will issue a console message indicating the reason for the failure. The event receiver can fail to initialize for the following reasons:

• The event receiver configuration file cannot be found.

The default file is IHSAECFG. If you are providing a customized configuration file, verify that you specified it correctly either in the start-up procedure or in the global initialization file ERCVCFG statement.

Also ensure that the IHSSMP3 DD statement in the IHSAEVNT start-up procedure is correct.

• The event receiver configuration file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct.

• The event receiver CDS file cannot be found. The default file is IHSAECDS.

If you are providing a customized CDS file, verify that you specified it correctly on the AdapterCdsFile statement in the configuration file.

• The event receiver CDS file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized CDS file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct. Additional information in the event receiver output log will indicate the line number and line character position where the error was detected.

**Note:** The first character position is position 0. The actual error can be ahead of the character position referenced; the character position is the first place on the line that was found to be syntactically incorrect.

#### Trap-to-Alert service fails to initialize

If the trap-to-alert service fails to initialize correctly, it ends. The Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command displays the status of the trap-to-alert service as DOWN.

The trap-to-alert service issues a console message indicating the reason for the failure. The trap-to-alert service can fail to initialize for the following reasons:

• The trap-to-alert service configuration file cannot be found.

The default file is IHSATCFG. If you are providing a customized configuration file, verify that you specified it correctly either in the start-up procedure or in the global initialization file TALRTCFG statement.

Also ensure that the IHSSMP3 DD statement in the IHSAEVNT start-up procedure is correct.

• The trap-to-alert service configuration file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct.

• The trap-to-alert service CDS file cannot be found.

The default file is IHSATCDS. If you are providing a customized CDS file, verify that you specified it correctly on the AdapterCdsFile statement in the configuration file.

The trap-to-alert service CDS file contains incorrect statements. If you are providing a customized CDS file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct. Additional information in the trap-to-alert service output log indicates the line number and line character position where the error was detected.

**Note:** The first character position is position 0. The actual error can be ahead of the character position referenced; the character position is the first place on the line that was found to be syntactically incorrect.

# Alert-to-trap service fails to initialize

If the alert-to-trap service fails to initialize correctly, it ends. The Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command displays the status of the alert-to-trap service as DOWN.

The alert-to-trap service issues a console message indicating the reason for the failure. The alert-to-trap service can fail to initialize for the following reasons:

• The alert-to-trap service configuration file cannot be found.

The default file is IHSAATCF. If you are providing a customized configuration file, verify that you specified it correctly either in the start-up procedure or in the global initialization file ALRTTCFG statement.

Also ensure that the IHSSMP3 DD statement in the IHSAEVNT start-up procedure is correct.

• The alert-to-trap service configuration file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized configuration file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct.

• The alert-to-trap service CDS file cannot be found.

The default file is IHSALCDS. If you are providing a customized CDS file, verify that you specified it correctly on the AdapterCdsFile statement in the configuration file.

• The alert-to-trap service CDS file contains incorrect statements.

If you are providing a customized CDS file, make sure that all of the statements in the file are correct. Additional information in the alert-to-trap service output log indicates the line number and line character position where the error was detected.

**Note:** The first character position is position 0. The actual error can be ahead of the character position referenced; the character position is the first place on the line that was found to be syntactically incorrect.

• The alert-to-trap service is not authorized to get the DPI port number from the SNMP agent.

The view access defined for the community name provided to the alert-to-trap service does not allow the alert-to-trap service to retrieve the DPI port number from the SNMP agent. Ensure that the SNMP agent configuration file allows access to dpiPort for the community name defined to the alert-to-trap service. For information about configuring an SNMP agent, see the *z/OS Communications Server IP Configuration Reference*.

#### **Unwanted services are starting**

All services attempt to start automatically. The NOSTART statement in the global initialization file (IHSAINIT) allows you to specify which services you do not want to start.

The sample global initialization file contains NOSTART statements for the alert-to-trap service and the trap-to-alert service. If you do not plan to use one or more of the alert adapter, message adapter, or event receiver services, add NOSTART statements for these services to the global initialization file. You can receive unexpected error message if you allow a service to start without correctly configuring the service.

You can start a service after the Event/Automation Service has started without affecting the operation of currently running services using the Event/Automation Service START command.

#### Alerts are not forwarded to the expected event server

Use the following steps to determine why an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event that was created from an alert did not arrive at an event server. As an example, this could have been an EIF event that was built from alert information by the alert adapter and sent to an event server, yet the EIF event did not arrive at the server or could not be displayed there.

- 1. Has the alert been recorded in the NetView hardware monitor database? Refer to the Recording category in <u>Table 4 on page 49</u> for more information about determining why an alert has not been recorded.
- 2. Is the TECROUTE filter set to PASS? Use the NPDA DFILTER command to verify that the TECROUTE filter is set to PASS DEFAULT. If you are using automation to forward alerts and have not set the TECROUTE filter to PASS DEFAULT using the NPDA SRFILTER command, ensure that you have specified an SRF action in the automation table statement to enable the TECROUTE filter for that specific action.
- 3. Is the NetView PPI active? Issue the DISPPI command to determine whether the PPI is active.
- 4. Is the PPI mailbox for the Event/Automation Service defined to the PPI? Issue the DISPPI command to verify that the expected PPI receiver name is defined and active. Issue the DISPLAY STATUS command to the Event/Automation Service and review the PPI service information to verify the name of the PPI receiver that is being used by the Event/Automation Service.
- 5. Is the alert being forwarded to the correct PPI mailbox? Check the NPDA.TECROUTE statement in the CNMSTYLE member. By default, this mailbox is IHSATEC. If you are using automation table statements to forward the alert, ensure that the correct PPI receiver is provided to the PPI stage of PIPE. Also, if the alert data is to be processed by the alert adapter, ensure that the TECROUTE keyword is coded for the PPI stage of PIPE. If the alert data is to be processed by the confirmed alert adapter, ensure that the TECRTCFM keyword is coded for the PPI stage of PIPE. Use the DISPPI command to display the number of buffers received by the Event/Automation Service PPI mailbox. Verify that the number of buffers received increments by one each time an alert is forwarded to the Event/Automation Service.
- 6. Is the alert adapter service or the confirmed alert adapter service active? Use the DISPLAY STATUS command to verify that the service is active. If so, use the DISPLAY QSTATS command to examine the TOTAL RCVD count. It increments by one if the alert was received by the adapter. Issue the DISPLAY QSTATS command to obtain a baseline count, then issue it again after the alert has been forwarded.
- 7. Has the alert been discarded by the CDS file processing? CDS file processing converts the alert to an EIF event, and can result in the alert being discarded if the alert matching criteria is not met. This should not happen unless you have customized the CDS file. The default CDS file will not discard an alert.

To determine if an alert has been discarded, enable tracing for the alert adapter service or the confirmed alert adapter service with LEVEL=NORMAL. After sending the alert, examine the adapter output log for the message:

date ALERTA :IHSAKERN:line NORMAL: Default action is <\*DISCARD\*>

Where *date* is the date string trace header and *line* is a number. Note that if the confirmed alert adapter service had been used, the message would contain ALERTC.

If the alert has been discarded, verify the changes that were made to the adapter CDS file. Also, verify any changes that you might have made to the data before it was sent from the hardware monitor; check if you added any variable bindings to the data that are also referenced in the CDS file. If you have incorrectly specified a variable binding within the NetView address space, and are matching on that variable binding in the CDS file, the alert is discarded if it does not meet the match criteria.

8. Has the converted alert been discarded because of a Filter/FilterMode statement setting? The default configuration file does not contain any filter statements, so the alert is not filtered unless you added these statements to the adapter configuration file. If you have added one or more of these statements, you can determine whether an event has passed the filtering conditions by turning on the IP trace option for the adapter service and generating the alert. Examine the alert adapter output log for the message:

date ALERTA :IHSAACOM:line IP: The event was discarded due to filtering; filtering mode is mode Where *date* is the date string trace header, *line* is a number, and *mode* is either IN or OUT. Note that if the confirmed alert adapter service had been used, the message would contain ALERTC. Check the filter statements and the corresponding FilterMode setting to verify that you have specified the correct filter criteria.

9. Has the converted alert been discarded or cached because of event server connection problems? The IHS0192I message IHS0192I Alert Adapter: Server connections are suspended is sent to the system console whenever an event cannot be sent to any of the event servers listed on the ServerLocation statement. Any event sent after IHS0192I (including the event that caused the message) is displayed, and before the IHS0193I Alert Adapter: Server connections have been resumed message is received, is either discarded or cached. Note that if the confirmed alert adapter service issued messages IHS0192I and IHS0193I, the Confirmed Alert Adapter would be indicated in the message text.

Use the IP trace option of the adapter service to determine why a connection cannot be made to an event server. These are some possible causes of connection problems:

- TCP/IP is not active on the local host or at the event server.
- The portmapper is not active at the designated event server. This is required only if the ServerPort that corresponds to the designated event server on the ServerLocation statement is zero (0). The confirmed alert adapter does not interact with the portmapper.
- The location on the ServerLocation statement or the port on the ServerPort statement is incorrect.
- The event server application is not running.
- 10. The converted alert was sent to one of the event servers specified on the ServerLocation statement. If the event is not showing at the expected event server, check the following items:
  - If you have more than one event server specified on the ServerLocation statement, is the order correct? The alert adapter service or the confirmed alert adapter service forwards a converted alert to the first event server to which it can connect.
  - Have you installed and activated the .baroc and .rls files at the designated event server that are required for the server to recognize converted alert events?

Note: This item applies only to the alert adapter service.

• Does your event server user logon have access to the event group that contains the NetView alert events?

#### Alerts are not converted to the expected Event Integration Facility events

Use the following steps to determine why an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event, which was created from an alert and sent to an event server, did not contain the correct information. As an example, this could be an EIF event that is displayed at the designated event server, but the EIF event contains incorrect information.

1. Are you using a customized CDS file? If so, verify the following items:

- Have you specified the correct criteria in the SELECT segment of the class definition statement that you expect to match the incoming alert data?
- Are the slot and value pairs correct in the MAP segment of the class definition statement?
- Before the class definition statement that you expect to match, is there another class definition statement that matches the criteria in the SELECT segment? Matches are searched in order from the first statement in the CDS file until the first SELECT segment is matched.
- Have you changed the designated event server .baroc file to match the customization in the CDS file? The designated event server discards events that have slot and value pairs that cannot be associated with the class of event that it receives. It also discards events that have class names that are not defined in the .baroc file.

**Note:** The *user1* through *user5* slots are preconfigured into the alert adapters .baroc file for all events that are subclasses of the SNA\_Event class. All classes defined in the default CDS file for the alert adapter are subclasses of the SNA\_Event class. If you changed the CDS file to use these slots

with the predefined classes in the CDS file, or with any newly defined class that is a subclass of the SNA\_Event class, no modifications are necessary to the .baroc file for these slots.

- 2. Have you bound additional names and values to the alert data using the NetView automation table which are not showing in the EIF event? If so, check the following in addition to the suggestions in the previous step:
  - Make sure the command list that performs the name bindings is being called from the automation table when the alert is driven.
  - If possible, dump the alert buffer from the PPI PIPE stage with the TECROUTE keyword (used to route message data to the message adapter) or the TECRTCFM keyword (used to route message data to the confirmed adapter), whichever applies.

### An Alert is continuously forwarded

The forwarding of an alert to the Event/Automation Service can result in a continuous loop of alerts if the services are configured to allow a conversion loop. A conversion loop occurs when an event of one type (an alert) is converted by the service to another event type, such as an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event or an SNMP trap, and forwarded to the original event manager of the converted event. If that event manager forwards the event back to the service (event receiver service, for example), the event is converted back into an alert and is then forwarded to the NetView hardware monitor. When the hardware monitor receives the new alert, which is actually a twice converted instance of the original alert, it forwards it back to the alert adapter service. This alert loop continues indefinitely.

The NetView hardware monitor prevents certain instances of conversion loops. Any alert forwarded to the hardware monitor from the event receiver service is not forwarded back to the alert adapter service using the TECROUTE filter. Likewise, an alert that is forwarded to the hardware monitor from the trap-to-alert service is not forwarded back to the alert-to-trap service using the TRAPROUT filter. As a result, an alert that originates from the NetView hardware monitor can be looped back to the hardware monitor, but the new alert is not sent back to the alert adapter or alert-to-trap service using the same filter on which it originated.

The NetView hardware monitor does not prevent a conversion loop that involves both the TECROUTE and TRAPROUT filters together. The NetView hardware monitor does not prevent an alert that came from the event receiver service from being forwarded back to the alert-to-trap service using the TRAPROUT filter. It also does not prevent an alert that came from the trap-to-alert service from being forwarded back to the alert adapter service using the TECROUTE filter. If you are using both the TECROUTE and TRAPROUT filters together, you can prevent a conversion loop from occurring by:

- Not using the event receiver service or the trap-to-alert service.
- Ensuring that an EIF event that is created by the alert adapter service is not returned to the event receiver.
- Ensuring that an SNMP trap created by the alert-to-trap service is not returned to the trap-to-alert service.

### An Alert is incorrectly cached

You can determine whether an event has been cached by turning on the IP trace option for the alert adapter service or the confirmed alert adapter service and generating the alert. If the alert has been cached, the adapter service output log contains the message:

date ALERTA :IHSAACOM:line IP: The event was buffered.

Where *date* is the date string trace header and *line* is a number. If the event was discarded because of event buffer filtering, the adapter service output log contains the message:

date ALERTA :IHSAACOM:line IP: The event was discarded.

Note that if the confirmed alert adapter service issued the message, then ALERTC would be indicated in the message text. You see either of these messages if the alert was processed by the adapter service and

cannot be sent to any of the event servers from the ServerLocation statement. Use the IP trace output to verify that the alert was processed and not sent.

To determine why the event is either cached or not cached, check the following items:

- Is the BufferEvents statement set to the correct value?
- Is the BufEvtPath statement set to the correct value?
- If you have FilterCache statements, are they correctly specified?
- Is the FilterMode statement set to the correct value?
- Did you see any console messages that indicated a problem with accessing the cache file?

#### Messages are not forwarded to the designated event server

Use the following steps to determine why a message is not being forwarded to an event server:

- 1. Is there an automation table statement in an active table that selects the message and sends it through the PPI PIPE stage? Is the PPI name of the Event/Automation Service specified correctly on the PIPE stage? Was the TECROUTE keyword (for the message adapter) or TECRTCFM keyword (for the confirmed message adapter) supplied with the PPI PIPE stage for routing of message data?
- 2. Is the NetView PPI active? Issue the DISPPI command to determine whether the PPI is active.
- 3. Is the PPI mailbox for the Event/Automation Service defined to the PPI? Issue the DISPPI command to verify that the expected PPI receiver name is defined and active. Issue the DISPLAY STATUS command to the Event/Automation Service and browse the PPI service information to verify the name of the PPI receiver that is being used by the Event/Automation Service.
- 4. Is the message being forwarded to the correct PPI mailbox? Ensure that the PIPE PPI stage is forwarding the alert to the correct PPI mailbox. Was the TECROUTE keyword (used to route message data to the message adapter) or TECRTCFM keyword (used to route message data to the confirmed message adapter) supplied with the PPI PIPE stage for the routing of message data? Use the DISPPI command to display the number of buffers received by the Event/Automation Service PPI mailbox. Verify that the number of buffers received increments by one each time a message is forwarded to the Event/Automation Service.
- 5. Is the message adapter service or the confirmed message adapter service active? Use the DISPLAY STATUS command to verify that the service is UP. If so, use the DISPLAY QSTATS command to view the TOTAL RCVD count. It increments by one if the message was received by the adapter. Issue the DISPLAY QSTATS command to get a baseline count, then reissue the command after the message has been forwarded.
- 6. Has the message been discarded by the FMT file processing?

FMT file processing converts the message to an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event. If none of the message matching criteria is met, the message can be discarded. This should not happen unless you have customized the FMT file. The default FMT file does not discard the message.

To determine whether a message has been discarded, enable tracing for the message adapter service or the confirmed message adapter service with LEVEL=NORMAL. After sending the message, examine the output log for the adapter for the following message:

date MESSAGEA:IHSAKERN:line NORMAL: Default action is <\*DISCARD\*>

Where *date* is the date string trace header and *line* is a number. Note that if the confirmed message adapter service issued the message, then MESSAGEC would be indicated in the message text.

If the message has been discarded, verify the changes that were made to the message adapter FMT file.

7. Has the converted message been discarded because of a Filter or FilterMode statement setting? The default configuration file does not contain any filter statements, so the message is not filtered unless you added these statements to the message adapter or the confirmed message adapter configuration file. If you have added one or more of these statements, you can determine whether an event has

passed the filtering conditions by turning on the IP trace option for the adapter service and generating the message. Examine the adapter output log for the message:

date MESSAGEA:IHSAACOM:line IP: The event was discarded due to filtering; filtering mode is mode

Where *date* is the date string trace header, *line* is a number, and *mode* is either IN or OUT. Note that if the confirmed message adapter service issued the message, then MESSAGEC would be indicated in the message text.

Check the Filter statements and the corresponding FilterMode setting to verify that you specified the correct filter criteria.

8. Has the converted message been discarded or cached because of event server connection problems? Message IHS0192I Message Adapter: Server connections are suspended is sent to the system console whenever an event cannot be sent to any of the event servers listed on the ServerLocation statement. Any event sent after IHS0192I shows (including the event that caused the message), and before message IHS0193I Message Adapter: Server connections have been resumed is received, is either discarded or cached. Note that if the confirmed message adapter service issued the message, then Confirmed Message Adapter would be indicated in the message text.

Use the IP trace option of the adapter service to determine why a connection cannot be made to an event server. These are some possible causes of connection problems:

- TCP/IP is not active on the local host or at the event server.
- The portmapper is not active at the designated event server. This is only required if the ServerPort that corresponds to the designated event server on the ServerLocation statement is zero (0). The portmapper function is not used by the confirmed message adapter.
- The location on the ServerLocation statement or the port on the ServerPort statement is incorrect.
- The Event Server application is not running.
- 9. The converted message was sent to one of the event servers specified on the ServerLocation statement. If the event is not showing at the expected event server, check the following items:
  - If you have more than one event server specified on the ServerLocation statement, is the order correct? The message adapter service or the confirmed message adapter service forwards a converted message to the first event server to which it can connect.
  - Have you installed and activated the .baroc and .rls files at the designated event server that are required for the server to recognize converted message events?

Note: This item applies only to the message adapter service.

• Does your event server user logon have access to the event group that contains the NetView message events?

#### Messages are not converted to Event Integration Facility events

Use the following steps to determine why an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event that was created from a message arrived at an event server but did not contain the correct data.

- 1. Are you using a customized FMT file? If so, check the following items:
  - Have you specified the correct criteria in the FORMAT statement? This criteria must match the incoming message data.
  - Are you mapping the slot and value pairs correctly in the FORMAT statement?
  - Is there another FORMAT statement that follows the FORMAT statement that you expect to match (which also matches the message)? Matches are searched for in order from the last statement in the FMT file until the first FORMAT statement selection criteria is matched.

**Note:** This is not the same as the CDS file matching order, which starts with the first statement in the file.

· Have you changed the designated event server .baroc file to match the customization in the FMT file?

Note: This item applies only to the message adapter service.

The designated event server discards events that have slot and value pairs that cannot be associated with the class of event that was received. It also discards events that have class names that are not defined in the .baroc file.

**Note:** The *user1* through *user5* slots are preconfigured in the message adapter .baroc file for all events that are subclasses of the NV390MSG\_Event class. All classes defined in the default FMT file for the message adapter are subclasses of the NV390MSG\_Event class. If you have changed the FMT file to use these slots with the predefined classes in the FMT file, or with any newly defined class that is a subclass of the NV390MSG\_Event class, then no modifications are necessary to the .baroc file for these slots.

- 2. Have you bound additional names and values to the alert data using the NetView automation table which are not showing in the EIF event? If so, check the following items:
  - Make sure that the command list that performs the name bindings is being driven from the automation table when the message is driven.
  - If possible, dump the message buffer from the PPI pipe stage (with either the TECROUTE or TECRTCFM keyword) to the NetView console. The variable binding data is displayed in the EBCDIC translation of the hexadecimal data. Verify that the binding is present in this data.

#### A message is incorrectly cached

You can determine whether an event has been cached by turning on the IP trace option for the message adapter or confirmed message adapter service and generating the message. If the message has been cached, the adapter service output log contains the message:

date MESSAGEA :IHSAACOM:line IP: The event was buffered.

Where *date* is the date string trace header and *line* is a number. If the event was discarded because of event buffer filtering, the adapter service output log contains the message:

date MESSAGEA :IHSAACOM:line IP: The event was discarded.

Note that if the confirmed message adapter service issued the message, then MESSAGEC would be indicated in the message text.

You see either of these messages if the message was processed by the message adapter or confirmed message adapter service and cannot be sent to any of the event servers from the ServerLocation statement. Use the IP trace output to verify that the message was processed and not sent.

To determine why the event is either cached or not cached, check the following items:

- Is the BufferEvents statement set to the correct value?
- Is the BufEvtPath statement set to the correct value?
- If you have FilterCache statements, are they correctly specified?
- Is the FilterMode statement set to the correct value?
- Did you see any console messages that indicated a problem with accessing the cache file?
- For a confirmed alert adapter or confirmed message adapter, did the IP trace show that a complete response Event Integration Facility (EIF) event was received? Was it a positive or negative response or was the data not valid?

#### Event Integration Facility events are not forwarded to the hardware monitor

Use the following steps to determine why an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event that you expect to be forwarded to the hardware monitor is not showing there.

1. Is the event sender that generates the event set up to forward the event to the event receiver? For example, the event sender might not be a designated event server or a user of the EIF tool kit code that emits EIF events.

Note: The event receiver receives events in a similar manner to the designated event server.

2. Is the event receiver service active?

Use the DISPLAY STATUS command to verify that the service is UP.

3. If the event sender must resolve the event receiver port using the Portmapper, is the UsePortMapper statement value set to YES?

If not, the event sender is unable to determine the port to use to connect to the event receiver.

- 4. Is TCP/IP active on the local host? Use the DISPLAY STATUS command to check the status of TCP/IP (UP or DOWN).
- 5. If the Portmapper service is required, is it active on the local host?
- 6. If the event sender specifies a fixed port for the event receiver, is that same port specified on the ServerPort statement?

Use the DISPLAY STATUS command to verify the setting of the event receiver port.

7. Has the event been received by the event receiver?

Temporarily turn tracing on for the event receiver at the LOW level and then turn tracing on for the EIF event. Browse the event receiver output log to verify that trace entries have been added to the output log.

**Note:** After the event receiver initializes, it does not create trace entries unless it has received an EIF event.

8. Has the event been discarded by CDS file processing?

CDS file processing converts the EIF event into an alert. If none of the event matching criteria is met, the event is discarded. This should not happen unless the CDS file has been customized. The default CDS file does not discard the event.

To determine whether an EIF event has been discarded, turn tracing on for the event receiver service at the NORMAL level. After sending the event, browse the event receiver output log for the following message:

date EVENTRCV:IHSAKERN:0332 NORMAL:Default action is <\*DISCARD\*>

where *date* is the date string header.

If the event has been discarded, verify any changes to the event receiver CDS file.

9. Have you received any error messages that indicate CDS file processing failed?

Some CDS file errors cannot be detected until after the class definition statement is applied to an existing event. Use the error message and any accompanying messages in the event receiver output log to correct the class definition statement and recycle the event receiver to activate any updates.

10. Is the NetView PPI active?

Issue the DISPPI command to determine whether the PPI is active.

11. Is the converted event being forwarded to the correct PPI mailbox?

The converted event is forwarded to the NetView alert receiver task (CNMCALRT). By default, the PPI mailbox identifier defined by this task is NETVALRT. Use the DISPPI command to verify the mailbox that the NetView alert receiver task is using is defined and active. The CNMCALRT or ALERTC task might not be active if it has not defined the PPI mailbox identifier.

Use the Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command to verify that the PPI mailbox (to which the event receiver is forwarding converted events) is correct.

12. Are the hardware monitor AREC and ESREC filters set to PASS for the alert type being forwarded?

# **Event Integration Facility events are not converted to alerts**

Use the following steps to determine why an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event is not being forwarded to the hardware monitor. If you using a customized CDS file, check the following items:

- Have you specified the correct criteria in the SELECT segment of the class definition statement to match the incoming EIF event data?
- Are you mapping the slot and value pairs correctly in the MAP segment of the class definition statement?
- Is there another class definition statement in front of the class definition statement? If so, does it also match the criteria in the SELECT segment of the class definition statement? Matches are searched in order from the first statement in the CDS file to the first SELECT segment that is matched.
- Are you using the \$CDS\_GROUP keyword to transition through the statements in the CDS file in the correct order?
- Do all slot mappings that carry subvector information start with the characters SV?
- Are you using the character translation escape characters (#< and #>) correctly?

# No reply from an event server to which an Event Integration Facility event was sent

Note: This is applicable only for confirmed adapters.

If there was no reply from an event server to which an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event was sent, check the location on the ServerLocation statement. It might be that the location exists but is not an event server that can issue a reply. There might also be other problems at the event server or in the network.

The confirmed message adapter and confirmed alert adapter add an IHSeventID=*value;* slot (where *value* is character data chosen by the adapter) to each EIF event that was sent. To confirm the event and prevent the sending adapter from caching it any longer, the event server responds with a positive response EIF event with the following format:

**Note:** All offsets are in hexadecimal. Note also that the *Msg. length* value includes the length of everything after the header, meaning from offset x'24' to the end of the event, including the x'0A01' sequence.

```
0
     <START>>
     Msg. ID (0)
8
С
     Msg. from (0)
     Msg. to (0)
10
     Msg. type (0)
IPC msg. type (0)
Msg. length (x'26')
14
18
1C
20
     Header data length (specify any value, because the confirmed adapter
                                                     ignores this specification)
24
     Class name (IHS+;)
     IHSeventID=C45902AB73920A58;
29
45
     END
48
     x'0A01'
```

If the event server wants the sending adapter to immediately enter retry processing for or caching of an EIF event, the event server can send a negative response EIF event with this format:

**Note:** All offsets are in hexadecimal. Note also that the *Msg. length* value includes the length of everything after the header, meaning from offset x'24' to the end of the event, including the X'0A01' sequence.

```
0 <START>>
8 Msg. ID (0)
C Msg. from (0)
10 Msg. to (0)
14 Msg. type (0)
18 IPC msg. type (0)
1C Msg. length (x'26'
20 Header data length (specify any value, because the confirmed adapter
```

24 Class name (IHS-;)

29 IHSeventID=C45902AB73920A58; 45 END

43 x'0A01'

In either case, the character data in the response EIF event (the <START>>, END, class name, and the IHSeventID=*value;* slot should be ASCII.

## Negative response from an event server to which an Event Integration Facility event was sent

Note: This is applicable only for confirmed adapters.

A negative response can be sent by an event server when the following conditions occur:

- The event server successfully parses an Event Integration Facility (EIF) event such that the IHSeventID slot can be isolated or extracted from the EIF event.
- While processing the event, a condition occurs for which the event server needs to communicate with the Event/Automation Service to try another event server or cache the event.

# SNMP traps are not forwarded to the Hardware Monitor

Use the following steps to determine why an SNMP trap is not being forwarded to the hardware monitor.

- 1. Is the SNMP agent that generates the trap set up to forward the event to the trap-to-alert service? For information about how to forward events to SNMP managers, refer to the SNMP agent documentation.
- 2. Is the trap-to-alert service active? Use the DISPLAY STATUS command to verify that the service is UP.
- 3. Is TCP/IP active on the local host? Use the DISPLAY STATUS command to check the status of TCP/IP (UP or DOWN).
- 4. Is the port specified on the PortNumber statement the same port to which the SNMP agent is forwarding traps? Use the DISPLAY STATUS command to verify the setting of the event receiver port.
- 5. Has the trap been received by the trap-to-alert service? Turn tracing on (LOW level) for the trap-toalert service. Then, issue the trap. Browse the trap-to-alert service output log and verify that trace entries have been added to the output log.

**Note:** After the trap-to-alert service initializes, it will not create trace entries unless it has received an SNMP trap.

6. Has the event been discarded by CDS file processing? CDS file processing converts the SNMP trap into an alert. If none of the trap matching criteria is met, the event can be discarded This should not happen unless the CDS file was customized. The default CDS file noes not the event.

To determine whether an SNMP trap has been discarded, set tracing on (NORMAL level) for the trapto-alert service. After sending the event, browse the trap-to-alert output log for the following message:

date TRAPALRT :IHSAKERN:0332 NORMAL: Default action is <\*DISCARD\*>

where *date* is the date string header.

If the event was discarded, verify the changes in the trap-to-alert service CDS file.

- 7. Have you received any error messages that indicate CDS file processing has failed? Some CDS file errors cannot be detected until the class definition statement is applied to an active event. Use the error message and accompanying messages in the trap-to-alert output log to correct the class definition statement. Then, recycle the trap-to-alert service to activate the updates.
- 8. Is the NetView PPI active? Issue the DISPPI command to determine whether the PPI is active.

- 9. Is the converted event being forwarded to the correct PPI mailbox? The converted event is forwarded to the NetView alert receiver task (CNMCALRT). The default PPI mailbox identifier defined by this task is NETVALRT. Use the DISPPI command to verify that the mailbox, which the NetView alert receiver task is using, is defined and active. The CNMCALRT task might not be active if it has not defined the PPI mailbox identifier. Use the Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command to verify that the PPI mailbox is correct. This information is located under Additional Info.
- 10. Are the hardware monitor AREC and ESREC filters set to PASS for the alert type being forwarded?

# SNMP traps are not converted to Alerts

Use the following steps to determine why an SNMP trap is not being converted to an alert. If you are using a customized CDS file, check the following items:

- Have you specified the correct criteria in the SELECT segment of the class definition statement. The criteria matches the incoming SNMP trap data.
- Are you mapping the slot and value pairs correctly in the MAP segment of the class definition statement?
- Is there another class definition statement in front of the class definition statement? If so, does it also match the criteria in the SELECT segment of the class definition statement? Matches are searched in order from the first statement in the CDS file to the first SELECT segment that is matched.
- Are you using the \$CDS\_GROUP keyword to move through the statements in the CDS file in the correct order?
- Do all slot mappings that carry subvector information start with the letters SV?
- Are you using the character translation escape characters (#< and #>) correctly?
- Are you using the octet string translation escape characters (#[ and #]) correctly?

### **Recycling the NetView PPI**

The Event/Automation Service detects when the NetView PPI is inactive and enters a recycle loop to reregister with the PPI when the PPI becomes active. The following message appears at the system console every 30 seconds while the Event/Automation Service attempts to re-register with the PPI :

IHS0088A PPI inaccessible; timeout of 30 seconds in progress.

If the PPI is inactive when the Event/Automation Service is started, none of the requested services will be started until the PPI becomes active.

If the PPI becomes inactive after the Event/Automation Service has started, the started services will remain active. However, any data forwarded to the PPI from the event receiver and trap-to-alert services is discarded.

### **Recycling the Event Receiver for IP Connectivity problems**

The event receiver enters an internal recycle mode if it cannot define its IP socket. This can occur as a result of the following conditions:

- TCP/IP being inactive
- The Portmapper service being inactive (if the UsePortMapper configuration statement has a value of YES).

The event receiver issues an error message indicating the cause for entering the recycle mode, and then issue the following error message:

```
IHS0181E The Event Receiver will continue recycling until it can successfully define a socket.
```

This is the last console message that the event receiver issues until the socket can be defined. Further messages are sent only to the event receiver output log. The recycle period is 60 seconds.

**Note:** Although the recycle period is 60 seconds, the recycle period might be longer if the problem is because of the Portmapper service. The Portmapper functions are blocking functions that can have time-out periods up to 2 to 3 minutes. This time is in addition to the 60 second recycle period.

To determine whether the event receiver is recycling after the initial console message is issued, issue the DISPLAY STATUS command. While the event receiver is recycling, the status of the event receiver is IPCYCLE.

# **Recycling the Trap-to-alert service for IP Connectivity problems**

The trap-to-alert service enters an internal recycle mode if it cannot define its IP socket. This can occur if TCP/IP is not active.

The trap-to-alert service issues an error message indicating the cause for entering the recycle mode, and then issue the following error message:

```
IHS0181E The Trap-to-Alert Conversion will continue recycling until it can successfully define a socket.
```

This is the last console message that the trap-to-alert service issues until the socket can be defined. Further messages are sent only to the trap-to-alert service output log. The recycle period is 60 seconds.

To determine whether the trap-to-alert service is recycling after the initial console message is issued, issue the DISPLAY STATUS command. While the trap-to-alert service is recycling, the status of the trap-to-alert service is IPCYCLE.

# Chapter 26. Diagnostic tools for the Event/ Automation Service

This chapter describes the diagnostic tools that are used to isolate and identify the source of a problem for the Event/Automation Service. This chapter also describes how to access error logs and run traces using the following resources:

- Output log files
- Trace files
- Online help support

This chapter also provides information for using diagnostic tools to collect problem determination information such as the following information:

- Event/Automation Service output logs
- Online help for Event/Automation Service commands and error messages
- Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS and DISPLAY QSTATS command
- Event/Automation Service TRACE command
- GENALERT command
- RPCINFO command (TCP/IP services)
- TestMode statement
- Looping the alert adapter and message adapter directly into the event receiver
- · Looping the alert-to-trap service directly into the trap-to-alert service

### **Output log**

The Event/Automation Service produces messages for errors, warnings, and information. Error messages and other types of messages are written to the output log. The output log provides information that is helpful in resolving problems.

For information about the format of the output log, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Customization Guide*.

### Using online help

To receive help for any Event/Automation Service command, enter the following from the command line:

HELP EAS command name

#### **Using commands**

The following Event/Automation Service commands are helpful for diagnosing Event/Automation Service problems.

#### **DISPLAY STATUS**

Use the Event/Automation Service DISPLAY STATUS command to help determine:

- · Whether a service is active, inactive, or recycling
- Whether the alert adapter, confirmed alert adapter, message adapter, or confirmed message adapter services are experiencing delays using TCP/IP connection services
- If the local TCP/IP service is active

- If the NetView PPI is active
- The list of designated event server IP addresses that the alert adapter and message adapter services are using
- The list of IP addresses of event servers that the confirmed alert adapter and confirmed message adapter are using
- The SNMP agent IP address that the alert-to-trap service is using
- The PPI mailbox identifier that the E/AS uses
- The PPI mailbox that the event receiver and trap-to-alert services use to forward their alerts
- · The ports that the event receiver and trap-to-alert service use

#### Using DISPLAY STATUS for TCP/IP Connection Delays

If the alert adapter, confirmed alert adapter, message adapter, or confirmed message adapter services seem to be experiencing delays when an event is processed, use the DISPLAY STATUS command to determine whether the service is processing an event or the service is idle.

A status of UP, DOWN, or CO-IDLE for the service is an idle status. This indicates that the service is not processing an event.

- If the service ConnectionMode is connection-oriented, a status of UP indicates that there is no current connection to a designated event server from the ServerLocation statement. This status is normal if an alert or message has not yet been sent to the service, and indicates a connectivity problem if at least one alert or message has been sent. If the service ConnectionMode has no connection, this status is normal regardless of how many alerts or messages have been sent to the service.
- A status of CO-IDLE occurs if the service is connection-oriented. This status indicates that a connection exists to the designated event server.
- A status of DOWN indicates that the service is not active.

A status of GETPORT, SOCKET, CONNECT, SHUTDWN, CLOSE, RETRY, or FL-IDLE is an event processing status. This can indicate that there is some type of delay while attempting to process an event. These statuses can occur normally during event processing, but their duration is brief. If the status persists across two invocations of the DISPLAY STATUS command, the service is experiencing a processing delay.

- The GETPORT status indicates that there is a problem attempting to resolve the port of a designated event server. Delays in retrieving a port can be caused by the following items
  - An inactive portmapper at the designated event server
  - An incorrect server name or address on the ServerLocation statement

Delays in resolving the designated event server port for a single server can last for up to 120 seconds. If there are multiple servers listed on the ServerLocation statement, the overall delay for resolving a port for any one of the servers can be up to 120 seconds multiplied by the number of servers where the port cannot be resolved.

Note: The GETPORT status does not apply to the confirmed message or confirmed alert adapter.

- The SOCKET status indicates that there is a problem attempting to retrieve a socket from TCP/IP which is used to connect to a designated event server. The service should not experience any delays in retrieving a socket.
- The CONNECT status indicates that there is a problem attempting to connect to an event server. Delays in connecting to a server can be caused by the following:
  - An incorrect server name or address on the ServerLocation statement.
  - A network delay.

Delays in connecting to an event server can last for up to 3 minutes. If there are multiple servers listed on the ServerLocation statement, the overall delay for connecting to any one of the servers can be up to 3 minutes multiplied by the number of servers where the connection cannot be established.

- The SHUTDWN status indicates that there is a problem attempting to shut down a connection with an event server. The service should not experience any delays in shutting down a connection.
- The CLOSE status indicates that there is a problem attempting to close a connection with an event server. The service should not experience any delays in closing a connection.
- The RETRY status indicates that an existing connection-oriented connection has been closed. The connection might have been closed by the event server, or by the alert adapter, confirmed alert adapter, message adapter, or confirmed message adapter service if it was not the primary connection and the maximum number of events to send on a secondary connection has been reached. This status indicates that a 60 second timeout is in progress. An attempt to connect to one of the servers in the ServerLocation statement list begins after the RETRY timeout.
- The FL-IDLE status indicates that the number of events allowed per minute during a flush of the event cache has been reached. This number is specified on the BufferFlushRate statement. The timeout can be anywhere from nearly 0 seconds to 60 seconds, depending on how quickly the events were sent before the BufferFlushRate was met.

#### **DISPLAY QSTATS**

Use the Event/Automation Service DISPLAY QSTATS command to help determine whether an event, such as an alert, message, SNMP trap, or Event Integration Facility (EIF) event, was received and forwarded within the E/AS. These events are counted as follows:

- The TOTAL SENT count for the CONTROL task represents the total of all alerts and messages delivered across the PPI for the alert adapter, confirmed alert adapter, alert-to-trap, message adapter, and confirmed message adapter services.
- The TOTAL RCVD count for the CONTROL task represents the total of all converted EIF events and SNMP traps forwarded from the trap-to-alert service and the event receiver to the NetView alert receiver task.
- The TOTAL RCVD count for the alert adapter or confirmed alert adapter represents the number of alerts that have been forwarded for translation to EIF events.
- The TOTAL RCVD count for the alert-to-trap service represents the number of alerts that have been forwarded for translation to SNMP traps.
- The TOTAL RCVD count for the message adapter or confirmed message adapter represents the number of messages that have been forwarded for translation to EIF events.
- The TOTAL SENT count for the trap-to-alert service represents the number of SNMP traps that have been translated and forwarded to the NetView alert receiver task.
- The TOTAL SENT count for the event receiver represents the number of EIF events that have been translated and forwarded to the NetView alert receiver task.
- All other counts will remain at zero (0).

#### Trace

General tracing for the Event/Automation Service is not described in detail in this document. Tracing the Event/Automation Service using the LEVEL parameter provides diagnostic information that is to be used by an IBM Software Support representative to resolve problems that cannot be diagnosed using other methods.

The IP tracing option for the alert adapter, confirmed alert adapter, message adapter, and confirmed message adapter services is described in the following section. Although this option is not described in detail, you can use it to provide more information about why an event might not have been sent to its expected destination.

This option generates a much smaller amount of tracing output per event as compared to the amount of tracing output generated using the LEVEL parameter for the same event. IP tracing output for an event begins when the event is ready to be sent through TCP/IP (in the case of the alert adapter, message adapter, or alert-to-trap services) or received from TCP/IP (in the case of the event receiver and trap-to-alert services). The output ends for that event when the event is either sent, cached, or discarded.

#### The IP trace option

Use the IP trace option for the alert adapter, confirmed alert adapter, message adapter, or confirmed message adapter services to assist in debugging problems with sending data to a designated event server. To enable this option, use the TRACE command or the TRACE statement in the Event/Automation Service global initialization file. Specify the following:

TRACE TASK=taskname IP=ON

Where taskname is the name of the service task. To disable tracing, issue the command with IP=OFF.

**Note:** This tracing option does not provide any output if the event is discarded by filtering before it is ready to be sent.

The output log sample in Figure 74 on page 474 displays the result of IP tracing for the alert adapter service. For the format of messages sent to the Event/Automation Service output log, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Customization Guide*. The messages presented here refer to the specific data portion of the output message. The message type (msgtype) is IP for all IP trace messages.

Thu May 14 22:14:05 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAACOM:1075	IP: Resolving all
2 Thu May 14 22:14:05 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAACOM:1731	IP: ServerLocation nmpipl06 is
not an IP address; resolving the name	• THSAACOM • 1761	TP: Name resolved to address
1.2.3.4	.113AACON.1701	II. Name resorved to address
4 Thu May 14 22:14:07 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAMAIN:0208 CO	NSMSG: IHS0124I Alert Adapter task
5 Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAACOM:1140	IP: Attempting to send event:
SNA_Performance_Degraded; source=NV390	ALT;origin='	h arisin-TV12/DEV/hastneme-UCTDMNT NT//ED.
adapter host=NMPIPL06;date='May 14 22	:1	D_OTIGIN=TX12/DEV; NOSCHAME=OSIBMNT.NIVED;
6:44';severity=WARNING;msg='PERFO	RMANCE DEGRADED:CON	<pre>TROLLER';adapter_host_snanode=USIBMNT.NTVED;</pre>
NERIC ALERT:product id=3745;alert	id=00000009:block	id='';action code='';alert cdpt=4000;
<pre>self_def_msg=[ALRTTXT2];event_correl=</pre>	[N/A];	
incident_correl=[N/A];adapter_cor	rel=E7735935C;END	TP: The event was saved due to
filtering on statement 1.	.11344001.1172	II. The event was saved due to
Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAACOM:1698	IP: TEC port at server 1.2.3.4 is
Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAACOM:1800	IP: Getting a socket for
ServerLocation 1		5
9 Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAACOM:1826	IP: Getting a connection for
10 Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAACOM:1855	IP: Connection completed for
ServerLocation 1, IP address 1.2.3.4,	Port 1028	
11 Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA	:IHSAACOM:1989	IP: Attempt to send 497 bytes of
data (533 including data header).		
12 INU May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERIA		IP: Data Sent SUCCESSIULLY
location nmpipl06. TP address 1.2.3.4	.113AACUN1.1027	IF. THE EVENT WAS SENT LO

Figure 74. Example output of IP tracing for the alert adapter service

**Note:** The numbers preceding each line are not a part of the output log. They are inserted for reference purposes. The module line numbers following the module name in this example might be different on your system.

In Figure 74 on page 474, a single alert was sent through the alert adapter service. The configuration file for the alert adapter service contains the following statements:

```
ServerLocation=nmpipl06
ServerPort=0
ConnectionMode=C0
FilterMode=IN
Filter:Class=SNA_Performance_Degraded;adapter_host=NMPIPL06
```

Following are descriptions of the lines in Figure 74 on page 474:

#### 1-3

During the alert adapter service initialization, all locations on the ServerLocation statement are resolved to IP addresses if they are not already specified as IP addresses. The first 3 lines of the IP
trace show the address resolution. Lines 2 and 3 are repeated for each location on the ServerLocation statement; in this example there is a single location. If the location on the ServerLocation statement was specified as 1.2.3.4, the following line shows in place of lines 2 and 3:

Thu May 14 22:14:07 2009 ALERTA :IHSAACOM:1769 IP: ServerLocation 1.2.3.4 is an IP address.

#### 4

Is a system console message that is issued by the alert adapter service when it has completed initialization. All console messages issued by any service of the Event/Automation Service are sent to the output log.

#### 5

Displays the event that is to be sent. This is the full Event Integration Facility (EIF) event. The newline character and the event separator which end every event have been replaced by the text <NL> and <SEP>, respectively, so they can display properly in the output log. If this line shows in your output log, then the alert has been successfully converted to an event by CDS processing and is sent to a designated event server. This line also signifies the beginning of IP tracing for this event. All IP trace entries that follow this entry relate to this event.

#### 6

Indicates that the event passed the event filtering described by the Filter and FilterMode statements. In this example, the FilterMode is IN. This FilterMode indicates that events are only passed if they match one of the Filter statements in the service configuration file. The single Filter statement in the configuration file in this example does match the event and the event passes event filtering.

If the FilterMode had been OUT, this line states that the event was discarded and is the last line of output for this event. If there were no Filter statements in the service configuration file, or if the event did not match any of the Filter statements, the statement number is 0 (zero). Use the SETTINGS command to display the Filter statements from the service configuration file.

#### 7

Indicates that the designated event server port has been discovered. The ServerPort statement in the service configuration file contains a port of 0, which indicates that the actual server port is discovered using the portmapper program of the server. This is the port in which the designated event server is listening to receive events. If the portmapper is not active or there is any other problem in discovering the port, an output similar to the following is displayed:

```
7 Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA :IHSAACOM:1698
IP: Could not retrieve the TEC port at server 1.2.3.4.: EZA4339E
RPC: Port mapper failure - EZA4339E RPC: Timed out
7a Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA :IHSAACOM:1731
IP: ServerLocation nmpipl06 is not an IP address; resolving the name
7b Thu May 14 22:16:44 2009 ALERTA :IHSAACOM:1761
IP: Name resolved to address 1.2.3.4
7C Thu May 14 22:17:44 2009 ALERTA :IHSAACOM:1698
IP: Could not retrieve the TEC port at server 1.2.3.4.: EZA4339E
RPC: Port mapper failure - EZA4339E RPC: Timed out
```

#### 7

Indicates that the remote port cannot be retrieved. The message that follows the IP address is variable, and is based on the actual error that occurred while retrieving the port. In this example, the error was a portmapper failure because of a portmapper timeout. A portmapper timeout usually indicates that the remote portmapper is not active.

#### 7a-7c

Indicate that the ServerLocation resolves to an IP address. This occurs only if the location was not already in the form of an address. This is done to account for the possibility that the IP address associated with the name might have changed since the last time the alert adapter service resolved the location to an IP address. After resolving the IP address, another attempt is made to retrieve the port. Since the IP address did not change, the output on line 7c is the same as the output on line 7.

The process of resolving the server port might occur for more than one server. The resolution occurs for each location on the ServerLocation statement that has a corresponding ServerPort of 0 (zero),

until one of the ports can be resolved. The sequence of output messages shown in 7 through 7c can be repeated multiple times until either a port is resolved or the ServerLocation list has been exhausted.

#### 8-10

Indicate that the connection to the remote server is complete. Line 8 indicates that a local socket is being retrieved from TCP/IP. Line 9 indicates that the connection to the remote socket is in progress. Line 10 indicates that the connection was successful. If either the socket or connection fails, an output line indicating the failure shows in place of the line corresponding to the socket or connection request.

#### 11

Is output before sending the event to the server. The data header is an internal header used by the server and is not part of the event data.

#### 12

Indicates that the data was successfully sent to the server. If a failure occurs while sending data to the server, an output line indicating the failure shows instead.

#### 13

Indicates that the event was successfully sent to the server but does not guarantee that the data is delivered to the server. TCP/IP has accepted the data and attempts to deliver it. If the connection is broken for any reason before TCP/IP can deliver the data to the server, there is no indication that the data was not delivered.

The IP trace statements used by the message adapter service are similar to those used by the alert adapter. The IP tracing output by the other services varies based on the information that is relevant to that service.

#### NCCF GENALERT

Use the GENALERT command to drive test alerts through the hardware monitor to the Event/Automation Service. You can verify that the path from the hardware monitor to the designated event server and the SNMP agent is active using these test alerts.

#### **RPCINFO**

RPCINFO is a TCP/IP services command that enables you to query information about active portmappers. Use this command to help you determine the following:

- Whether the portmapper is active on a host anywhere in your IP network.
- The ports that have been defined to the portmapper, and which program number and program version is associated with each port.

The alert adapter and message adapter expect designated event servers to be registered as program number 100033057. The designated event servers are registered with version number 1. Likewise, the event receiver attempts to register with portmapper with the same program number and version number to emulate a designated event server.

For information about using the RPCINFO command, see the TCP/IP library.

### Using the TestMode statement

Use the TestMode statement to indicate that converted alerts from the alert adapter or converted messages from the message adapter are to be sent to a debugging file rather than forwarded to a designated event server. Use the value YES in the TestMode statement to place the Event Integration Facility (EIF) events into the debugging file.

You can also use the TestMode statement to indicate that converted alerts from the confirmed alert adapter or converted messages from the confirmed message adapter are to be sent to a debugging file rather than forwarded to an event server. Use the value YES in the TestMode statement to place the EIF events into the debugging file. At that time, confirmations are not expected because the EIF events are not being sent to an event server that can confirm them. Sending EIF events to a debugging file is useful for validating the format of your events before forwarding them to an active event server. It can also be used to verify the forwarding of alerts and messages through the Event/Automation Service to the point where it is forwarded across the IP network. The debugging file to which the data is sent is specified on the ServerLocation statement.

For more information about the TestMode and ServerLocation statements, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.

# Looping the Alert or Message Adapter to the Event Receiver

Another useful problem determination tool is to forward alert or message adapter to the event receiver. Using this function, you can verify that each of these services are functioning correctly without having to use the designated event server to receive or forward Event Integration Facility (EIF) events.

To loop either adapter back to the event receiver, specify the local host name or IP address on the ServerLocation statement. If the event receiver is not configured to use the portmapper, specify the event receivers ServerPort value on the adapters ServerPort statement.

If you use the GENALERT command to generate an alert, notice that two alerts are displayed on the NPDA Alerts-Dynamic panel: one for the alert originated with the GENALERT command and another for the same alert after it has been converted into an EIF event and then converted back into an alert and forwarded to the NetView hardware monitor. The resource name for all alerts generated by the event receiver is NV390ALT.

Using this loopback method, you can verify the following:

- TCP/IP is active on the local host, and the Event/Automation Service can forward event data to and receive event data from an IP socket.
- If required, the portmapper on the local host is active.
- The alert or message has been translated to the expected EIF event; likewise, the event has been translated to the correct alert. You can verify that the alert or message was translated correctly because the alert that was forwarded from the event receiver contains the original EIF event in the SV 31s. This original event was created by the alert or message adapter.

# Looping the alert-to-trap service to the trap-to-alert service

The alert-to-trap service can be looped to the trap-to-alert service. This function enables you to verify that each of these services are functioning correctly without having to use a remote SNMP manager and agent to receive or forward SNMP traps.

To loop either service, configure the SNMP agent that receives the SNMP trap generated by the alert-totrap service to forward the trap to the trap-to-alert service, which is an SNMP manager. If your SNMP agent provides the capability of specifying a port, use the same port that is specified in the PortNumber statement in the trap-to-alert configuration file.

If you use the GENALERT command to generate an alert, notice that two alerts are displayed on the NPDA Alerts-Dynamic panel: one for the alert originated with the GENALERT command and another for the same alert after it has been converted into an SNMP trap and then converted back into an alert and forwarded back to the NetView hardware monitor. The resource name for all alerts generated by the trap-to-alert service is the first 8 characters of the IP address that originated the trap.

Using this loopback method, you can verify that:

- TCP/IP is active on the local host, and the Event/Automation Service can forward event data to and receive event data from an IP socket.
- The SNMP agent is active and forwarding the trap data correctly.
- The alert has been translated to the expected SNMP trap; likewise, the SNMP trap has been translated to the correct alert. You can verify that the alert was translated correctly because the alert that was forwarded from the trap-to-alert service contains the original SNMP trap in the SV 31s. This original SNMP trap is what was created by the alert-to-trap service.

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# Part 9. Diagnosing NetView web application problems

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# Chapter 27. NetView web application worksheet

This section contains information that you can use to help determine the cause of failures within the NetView web application.

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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# **General information**

The following information is required for all problems:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. ID of the host domain that you are trying to access:
- 4. Web application server name or IP address:
- 5. Web application build level; locate this information in one of the following ways:
  - If you can open the NetView web application, obtain the build level from the Welcome information that is displayed in the work area.
  - Obtain the build level from the *netview\_installation\_dir/doc/znetview\_webapp.gen* file.
- 6. Copies of the current web.xml file.
- 7. A copy of the current CNMSTWBM member.
- 8. A copy of the WebSphere trace log

# System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- 1. Platform and level of your web application server:
- 2. Are you running WebSphere Application Server or using the embedded version of the IBM WebSphere Application Server?
- 3. Platform, level, and manufacturer of your browser:
- 4. How much memory is installed on your workstation?
- 5. How many bytes of free disk space you have for each drive being used
- 6. Have you recently changed the system? If so, have you:
  - Changed or added hardware?
  - Applied software maintenance?
  - Added user written code (plug-ins or Java applications)?
  - Other changes?
- 7. The speed of the computer you are using:

# **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

1. What are the symptoms of the problem?

- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?
- 6. Have you made any recent changes to the system?
  - · Changed or added hardware
  - Applied software maintenance
  - Other:
- 7. If you have more than one workstation, does the problem occur consistently on all workstations?

#### **Problem classification**

Check one of the following appropriate problem categories that matches the symptoms associated with your problem.

#### **Message problems**

For message problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID:
  - The exact text of the message on the log.
  - Does the message contain any return codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Check the message in the NetView online help to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
  - Commands:
  - Other:
- 4. Did you follow the actions in the NetView online help? If so:
  - What occurred?
  - Is this what was expected?
  - If not, what was expected?
- 5. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Has local modification been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

#### Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What is the scenario leading to the problem?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. If the wait is occurring at the NetView host, see Part 2, "Diagnosing the NetView program," on page <u>43</u>.
- 5. Are there network problems between the browser and the web application server?
- 6. Are there network problems between the web application server and the NetView program?

#### Incorrect output problems

For incorrect output problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Are you using a secure server connection or port?
- 2. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 3. What data (for example, a message or display) is in error?
- 4. What was the last command entered?
- 5. How does the output differ from what is expected?
- 6. If expected messages do not show, have messages been filtered out:
  - From the message processing facility (MPF)?
  - Using the message revision table?
  - Through the automation table?
  - Through installation exits?

#### **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?

#### **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, and title of the manual or the number of the online help panel involved.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the web application, call IBM Software Support.
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, call IBM Software Support.

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# Chapter 28. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the NetView web application

Use <u>Table 166 on page 485</u> to locate examples of problems you might encounter when using the NetView web application. To use the table, take the following actions:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario using the first two columns.
  - Problem Category arranged alphabetically
  - Problem Scenario
    - Arranged first according to where the symptom shows
    - Then arranged alphabetically
- 2. Go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 3. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you are unable to solve your problem by using the examples, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, <u>"Classifying problems," on page 13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, <u>"Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23</u> before contacting IBM Software Support.

Table 166. NetView web application problem scenarios					
Problem Category	Problem Scenario	Page			
Incorrect output	Application cannot be started	"Web application cannot be started" on page 485			
Incorrect output	Web pages not displaying on a browser	"Web pages are not displaying on a browser" on page 486			
Incorrect output	Unexpected signon panel presentation or browser session timeout	"Unexpected Signon panel or Browser session timeout" on page 487			

# Web application cannot be started

If the web application cannot be started from a web browser, ensure that, if the web address uses the https protocol, the appropriate secure port is specified, and, if the web address uses the http protocol, the appropriate nonsecure port is specified.

If the correct web address is being used, check for a port conflict with another application by looking at the WebSphere Application Server log. For the location of this log, see the web application readme file (*netview\_installation\_dir*/doc/znetview\_webapp\_readme\_en.htm).

If the WebSphere Application Server log contains the following message, the port specified for the web application is already being used by another application:

An instance of the server is already running: server1

If you are using WebSphere Application Server, use the administrative console to view and change the port settings.

If you are using the embedded version of the IBM WebSphere Application Server, display the current port settings by running the following command from the *netview\_installation\_dir* directory:

nvsrvc config -show

The output for this command, which is similar to the following example output, shows your current port settings:

Note: This example output shows the default port settings.

WC\_defaulthost: 9980 WC\_adminhost: 9960 WC\_defaulthost\_secure: 9943 WC\_adminhost\_secure: 10843 BOOTSTRAP\_ADDRESS: 10809 SOAP\_CONNECTOR\_ADDRESS: 10880 SAS\_SSL\_SERVERAUTH\_LISTENER\_ADDRESS: 9401 CSIV2\_SSL\_SERVERAUTH\_LISTENER\_ADDRESS: 9403 CSIV2\_SSL\_MUTUALAUTH\_LISTENER\_ADDRESS: 9403 ORB\_LISTENER\_ADDRESS: 0 DCS\_UNICAST\_ADDRESS: 0 DCS\_UNICAST\_ADDRESS: 9353 SIB\_ENDPOINT\_ADDRESS: 7276 SIB\_ENDPOINT\_SECURE\_ADDRESS: 7286 SIB\_MQ\_ENDPOINT\_SECURE\_ADDRESS: 5578

The following list shows the meaning of some of the values displayed in the example output:

- WC\_defaulthost is the nonsecure application port.
- WC\_adminhost is the nonsecure WebSphere administrative console port.
- WC\_defaulthost\_secure is the secure application port.
- WC\_adminhost\_secure is the secure WebSphere administrative console port.

To change the port numbers used by the embedded version of the IBM WebSphere Application Server, you must uninstall and reinstall the web application specifying different port numbers. For more information, see the web application readme file (*netview\_installation\_dir/doc/* znetview\_webapp\_readme\_en.htm) and the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring Additional Components* manual.

### Web pages are not displaying on a browser

If a web browser is unable to display web pages from the NetView program, perform the following actions:

- Verify that the DSIWBTSK task is started on the NetView program to which you are signing on.
- Verify that you have TCP/IP connectivity to the host that is running the web application server and the NetView host.
  - Can you ping the NetView program from the workstation that is running the web application server?
  - Can you ping the web application server from the NetView host?
- · Verify that the web server is started.

For the WebSphere Application Server, use the administrative console:

- Verify that **Default Server** is running.
- Verify that the NetView web application is active. Under the tree node Enterprise Applications, rightclick NetView Web Application, and click Show Status.
- Verify that the NetView web application definitions in the web.xml file are correct:
  - Is the host name or the IP address of the NetView program specified correctly?
  - Is the NetView domain to which you are trying to connect specified correctly?
  - Does the port number for the host match what is specified in the DSIWBTSK initialization member DSIWBMEM?

- Is the DSIWBTSK listening port number the same as the PORT initialization parameter of the servlets in the web application server? To identify this port number, run the NetView command LIST DSIWBTSK.
- Verify that the keys defined at the web application server for the servlets (INKEY and OUTKEY parameters) match the host keys for the WEB\_SERVER defined in DSIPRF member DSITCPRF.
- If you are using HTML that is generated at the host, ensure that the servlet-mapping for your application is specified with representations of the url-pattern showing the domain in both uppercase and lowercase. For example, if you are using a domain of NTVB4, specify a servlet-mapping that contains a url-pattern of NTVB4 and another servlet-mapping that contains a url-pattern of ntvb4. Mixed case specifications are not supported,
- Verify that the webmenu definitions in the CNMSTWBM member are correct:
  - Check whether the user that is having a problem is a reserved user.
  - Ensure that all tasks that are defined are in a group.
  - Ensure that all groups are defined.
  - Ensure that user-defined uniform resource identifiers (URIs) do not contain 2 consecutive slashes; instead, a URI must specify 2 consecutive slashes in one of the following ways:
    - &SLASH./
    - /&SLASH.
    - &SLASH.&SLASH.

# **Unexpected Signon panel or Browser session timeout**

If you are using the NetView web application after signing on, the signon panel might unexpectedly be displayed or the browser session might time out. Either of these situations can occur when the web application server is recycled. To correct the problem, use the information displayed in the messages.

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Part 10. Diagnosing Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent problems

IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS: Troubleshooting Guide

# Chapter 29. Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent worksheet

This chapter contains information that you can use to help determine the cause of failures within the Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent (NetView agent).

Not all of these questions apply to your situation, but knowing specific background information makes it easier to report problems and find solutions.

If you need additional information, an IBM Software Support representative can assist you in gathering it.

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# **General information**

Record the following general information:

- 1. Date:
- 2. Problem Number:
- 3. Host:
  - Component ID
  - Tivoli NetView for z/OS operating system and level
  - Recommended service update (RSU) level
  - NetView agent build level. This can be found in RKLVLOG. The KLVST045 BASIC SERVICES DRIVER: message (for example, KLVST045 BASIC SERVICES DRIVER: tms\_ctbs630fp3:d4191a) should be recorded, and the level of the KDS component. The KDS component level can be found by searching for Component: kds in the log. The line below this line contains the driver level. For example:

```
Component: kds
Driver: tms630fp3:d4204a/4455505.5
```

4. The NetView agent data files version, located in the following locations:

#### Windows:

<install\_dir>\InstallITM\ver\KNAWICMS.ver

#### UNIX:

Version information about UNIX/Linux is stored in the \$install\_dir/registry directory:

- The nat\*.ver files are the application support version files
  - The natms.ver file is for the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server
  - The natps.ver file is for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal
  - The natpw.ver file is for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal browser client
  - The natpd.ver file is for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal desktop client

# System-related information

Record the following system-related information:

- Host
  - The operating system and RSU level.
  - Other products and their maintenance levels.

Include information about any OMEGAMON<sup>®</sup> XE products if you are using the links between the OMEGAMON XE product and the NetView agent.

- Tivoli Management Services components:
  - The operating system and level you are using for the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server:
    - Is the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server a Hub or Remote?
  - The operating system and level you are using for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server
  - The operating system and level you are using for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal
    - How much memory is installed on each workstation involved with the Tivoli Management Services components and the NetView agent data files?
    - Have you recently changed any of the systems where the NetView agent data files or Tivoli Management Services components are running?
    - Have you recently changed anything on the system where NetView is running?
  - Have you changed or added any hardware?
  - Have you applied software maintenance?
  - Have you customized workspaces?
  - Have you made any other changes?
  - Do you know whether the speed of the computer that you are using is sufficient for the Tivoli Management Services components?

# **Problem description**

Describe your problem by answering the following questions:

- 1. What are the symptoms of the problem?
- 2. What were you trying to do?
- 3. What should have happened?
- 4. What actually did happen?
- 5. Has the function worked before?
- 6. Other?
- 7. If the problem seems to be at the NetView host, can you recreate the problem with the NetView trace running default options?
- 8. If you have more than one Tivoli Enterprise Portal workstation, does the problem occur consistently on all workstations?

# **Problem classification**

Check the appropriate problem category that matches the symptoms associated with your problem.

#### Abend problems

For abend problems or processor exception problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What is the abend code?
- 2. What processes were taking place at the time of the abend?
- 3. If a NetView user abend occurred, use the online help facility (type HELP ABEND and use the scroll function to locate the abend code).
- 4. Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - NetView abend
    - A copy of the network log

- The first unformatted memory dump of the abend, which includes the CNMTRACE data space, if tracing is enabled.
- A completed NetView problem worksheet.
- NetView agent abends
  - A copy of RKLVLOG, RKLVSNAP, and RKPDLOG
  - The first unformatted memory dump of the abend
  - A memory dump of the NetView agent data space or data spaces. You must manually dump this after the abend. The Tivoli agent data space is titled CNMEM*nnn*, where *nnn* is a number.
  - A completed NetView problem worksheet.
- Gather the following information from the memory dump:
  - a. What is the program status word (PSW) at the time of the abend?
  - b. In what module did the abend occur?
  - c. When was the module compiled?
  - d. What is the PTF level of the module pointed to by the abend?
  - e. What is the offset into the module pointed to by the PSW at the time of the abend?
  - f. List the registers at the time of the abend.

#### **Processor Traps**

For processor exception problems, respond to the following questions:

- 1. What is the trap code?
- 2. Is there any other information related to the exception that can be provided?
- 3. What processes were occurring at the time of the abend or trap?
- 4. Gather the logs for the components that failed. See the *IBM Tivoli Monitoring Problem Determination Guide*, GC32-8458, for information about where logs are located for Tivoli Management Services components.

#### **Message problems**

For message problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Record the message ID and any error codes displayed.
  - Message ID.
  - The exact text of the message on the log.
  - Does the message contain any return codes, feedback codes, error codes, or sense information? List the codes or information.
- 2. Check the message in the NetView online help to determine user action.
- 3. What processes were taking place when the message occurred?
  - Commands
  - Other
- 4. Did you follow the actions prescribed in the NetView online help? If so:
  - What occurred?
  - · Is this what was expected?
  - If not, what was expected?
- 5. Did the message text differ from what was published?
  - Has local modification been made to change the message text?
  - Has an update been made to the system that might have changed the message?

#### Loop, hang, or lockup problems

For loop, hang, or lockup problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What events led up to the loop?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. If the loop appears to be in the NetView address space, follow the problem classification instructions for loop problems in Chapter 4, "NetView program problem worksheet," on page 45.
- 5. If the loop appears to be in the NetView agent address space, obtain the following documentation:
  - The scenario leading to the problem
  - A system log
  - NetView agent RKLVLOG
  - A memory dump of the NetView agent address space and the NetView agent data space or data spaces. The NetView agent data space is titled CNMEMnnn, where nnn is a number.
- 6. What are the modules involved in the loop?
- 7. What are the dates that the modules were compiled?
- 8. What are the PTF levels of the modules involved in the loop?

#### Wait problems

For wait problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What events led up to the wait?
- 2. What data was being displayed?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. If the wait appears to be in the NetView address space, follow the problem classification instructions for wait problems in Chapter 4, "NetView program problem worksheet," on page 45.
- 5. If the wait appears to be in the NetView agent address space, obtain the following documentation:
  - The scenario leading to the problem
  - A system log
  - NetView agent RKLVLOG
  - A memory dump of the NetView agent address space and the NetView agent data space or data spaces. The NetView agent data space is titled CNMEMnnn, where nnn is a number.
- 6. What is the name of the module in which the wait occurred?
- 7. What is the date that the module was compiled?
- 8. What is the PTF level of the module involved?
- 9. What is the offset into the module where the wait occurred?

#### **Incorrect output problems**

For incorrect output problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What data (for example, a message or display) is in error?
- 3. What was the last command entered?
- 4. How does the output differ from what is expected?
- 5. If the output is incorrect on the Tivoli Enterprise Portal, issue the same command from a NetView 3270 command line. Are the results similar?

**Note:** Note that 3270 commands are real-time commands, while the data on the Tivoli Enterprise Portal is a combination of sampled and real-time data.

- 6. If expected messages do not show, have messages been filtered out:
  - From the message processing facility (MPF)?
  - Using the message revision table (MRT)?
  - Through the automation table?
  - Through installation exits?
- 7. Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the NetView log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. See "Network log" on page 94.
  - A description of the events leading to the failure.
  - The NetView agent RKLVLOG.
  - Screen captures if the data on the Tivoli Enterprise Portal is incorrect.
  - OBEY files

#### Verifying TCP/IP stack or DVIPA Information

If information related to TCP/IP stacks or DVIPA appears to be incorrect, you can issue DISPLAY TCPIP,,NETSTAT commands to verify if NetView information is correct. The table below maps the NetView program data type to the appropriate DISPLAY TCPIP,,NETSTAT command.

Table 167. NetView program data type and DISPLAY TCPIP,,NETSTAT commands				
NetView Data Type	DISPLAY TCPIP,,NETSTAT parameter			
TCP/IP Stack	CONFIG			
IP Interface	DEVLINKS			
DVIPA Definition and Status	VIPADCFG			
Distributed DVIPA	VDPT			
Distributed DVIPA Connection Routing	VCRT			
VIPA Routes	VIPADYN, VIPAROUT			

For more information about the DISPLAY TCPIP,,NETSTAT command, see the *z/OS Communications* Server: IP System Administrator's Commands manual.

#### **Performance problems**

For performance problems, complete the following items:

- 1. What were the events that led to the problem?
- 2. What is the actual performance?
- 3. What was the expected performance?
- 4. What are the data collection intervals for the enabled TEMA subtowers?
- 5. What are the row values for the enabled TEMA subtowers?
- 6. How many Tivoli Enterprise Portal users are sending commands to the same NetView host?
- 7. Gather the following documentation before contacting IBM Software Support:
  - A copy of the NetView log containing the output of several TASKMON, TASKUTIL, or TASKURPT commands. The log should also contain the output of several NACTL LISTINFO commands. See "Network log" on page 94.
  - The NetView trace. See "NetView trace" on page 97.

- Information describing your NetView operating environment.
- Information describing your Tivoli Management Services environment.
- Descriptions of any modifications to your system.
- The NetView agent RKLVLOG.
- A description of the events leading to the failure.

#### **Documentation problems**

For documentation problems, complete the following items:

- 1. Identify the order number, revision level, title of the manual, the number of the online help panel involved, the panel identifier of the Configuration Tool help panel, or the section in the NetView agent online help.
- 2. Identify the location of the error in the manual or panel. For manuals, provide the chapter and section name.
- 3. Describe the problem the error caused.
- 4. If the problem affects the operation or use of the NetView program or the NetView agent, contact IBM Software Support.
- 5. If the problem is with an online help panel, contact IBM Software Support.

# Chapter 30. Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent

Use <u>Table 168 on page 497</u> to locate examples of problems when using the Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent (NetView agent). To use the table, do these steps:

- 1. Locate your problem scenario in the first column and go to the indicated page for a description of the problem and resolution steps for correcting the problem.
- 2. Follow the resolution steps to correct your problem.

If you cannot solve your problem by using the examples, follow the instructions in <u>Chapter 2</u>, "Classifying <u>problems," on page 13</u> and <u>Chapter 3</u>, "Documenting and reporting problems," on page 23 before contacting IBM Software Support.

Table 168. NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent Problem Scenarios			
Problem Scenario	Page		
NetView agent is not displayed in the Navigator view	"NetView agent is not displayed in the Navigator view" on page 498		
Active/Active Sites subnode is not displayed in the physical Navigator view.	"Active/Active Sites subnode is not displayed in the physical Navigator view" on page 499		
NetView agent node unexpectedly goes offline.	"NetView agent node unexpectedly goes offline" on page 499		
NetView subnode unexpectedly goes offline.	"NetView for z/OS subnode unexpectedly goes offline " on page 499		
Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server becomes inactive while the NetView agent is running.	"Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server becomes inactive while the NetView agent is running" on page 499		
NetView agent workspace has no data.	"NetView agent workspace has no data" on page 500		
A GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution workspace does not have data.	"A GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution workspace has no data" on page 502		
The NetView agent workspace has partial data or incomplete data.	"NetView agent workspace has partial data or incomplete data" on page 504		
Message "KFWITM081E The link target cannot be found" when attempting to link to the workspace of another product.	"Message "KFWITM081E The link target cannot be found" when attempting to link to the workspace of another product" on page 504		
No NetView agent workspaces available.	"No NetView agent workspaces available" on page 504		
Workspace names displayed in navigation tree are unreadable.	"Workspace names displayed in navigation tree are unreadable" on page 504		
NACMD fails with BNH805I during initialization.	<u>"NACMD fails with BNH805I during initialization" on</u> page 505		
No commands available from the Take Action window.	"No commands available from the Take Action window" on page 505		

Table 168. NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent Problem Scenarios (continued)

Problem Scenario	Page
No NetView agent situations available.	"No NetView agent situations available" on page 505
Incorrect results when using the icons in the NetView Command Response Summary view to find or sort data.	"Incorrect results when using the icons in the NetView Command Response Summary view to find or sort data" on page 506
Cross-product links missing from link list.	Cross-Product links missing from link list" on page 506
Problems with cross-product linking when linking to an OMEGAMON XE workspace.	"Problems with cross-product linking when linking to an OMEGAMON workspace" on page 506
NetView agent workspaces have no column headings for the table views.	"NetView agent workspaces have no column headings for the table views" on page 507
Cannot start the NetView agent.	"Cannot start the NetView agent" on page 507
Missing NetView data when hub Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server is active on both controllers.	"Missing NetView data when hub Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server is active on both controllers" on page 507

# NetView agent is not displayed in the Navigator view

If the configured Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server is not available to the NetView agent when the agent starts, the agent is not displayed on the Tivoli Enterprise Portal. In addition, RKLVLOG contains several log entries to the effect that the endpoint is not available. After noting any error messages, verify these items:

- Verify that the NetView agent job is active. The z/OS **D J**, agentjobname command shows if the agent is running.
- Verify that the NetView agent initialized properly. After starting the agent, examine the system logs and RKLVLOG. Look for the BNH856I and BNH877I messages, which indicate that the agent is active. The BNH855E message, which is issued when the agent does not initialize properly, indicates a critical error occurred during initialization. Correct any problems and recycle the NetView agent.
- The NetView agent might not be able to connect to the NetView program because the PPI is not active. The NetView agent continues to try to connect over the PPI indefinitely. Start the SSI with the PPI option. Verify that the NetView subsystem job is running by using the z/OS **D J** command.
- If the PPI is active, verify that the agent is connected over the PPI by using the NetView NACTL LISTCONN command. If the agent and the NetView program are connected, the command output looks similar to this:

BNH888I	DISPLAY OF	NETVIEW ENTER	RPRISE MA	ANAGEMENT A	GENT CONNECTIONS
BNH889I	TASK	STATUS	SOURCE	DEST PPI	LCL PPI
BNH890I	NAME		NAME	RECEIVER	RECEIVER
BNH834I					
BNH834I	AUTONALC	CONNECTED	NTVE4	CNMEMARX	NTVE4

• Verify communication between the NetView agent and the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server.

In the RKLVLOG data set for the agent, look for a message that indicates a successful connection to a Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server such as the following message for a runtime environment that is named PARMGRTE:

```
ED372343:kraarreg.cpp,1125,"ConnectToProxy") Successfully connected to CMS PARMGRTE:CMS using ...
```

If the RKLVLOG data set contains several log entries that indicate that the endpoint is not available, check the following items:

- Verify that the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server is running. If the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server has not been started, start it. The NetView agent remains active and attempts to reconnect to the

Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server. If the configuration is correct, the NetView agent establishes a connection with the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and becomes available without any operator interaction.

- Confirm the connection parameters. The connection parameters used by the NetView agent are created during the runtime environment configuration and stored in the &rhilev.&rte.RKANPARU(KNAENV) members. Communications protocols were specified during configuration of the NetView agent and the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server. Verify that the NetView agent and the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server agree on the protocols in use.
- Verify network connectivity. Verify that a firewall or other networking issue does not prevent communication between the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and the NetView agent.

# Active/Active Sites subnode is not displayed in the physical Navigator view

If the Active/Active Sites subnode (GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution) is not displayed in the physical Navigator view, check the following configuration items:

- Verify that the KNA\_ACTACT environment variable is set up correctly in the NetView agent. For information about setting the variable, see *IBM Tivoli NetView Monitoring for GDPS Configuring and Using the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability Solution*.
- Verify that the TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE subtower is enabled. For information about enabling towers, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.

# NetView agent node unexpectedly goes offline

If the NetView agent node unexpectedly goes offline (indicated by the node becoming disabled on the screen), verify the following items:

- Verify that the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and the NetView agent are communicating. To do this, use the NetView **NACTL LISTCONN** command.
- Verify that the NetView agent started procedure is still active. Examine the RKLVLOG and RKLVSNAP data sets for more information.

The status of any agent node or subnode can be examined on the Managed System Status workspace. To display the Managed System Status workspace, click the topmost node in the Navigation Tree Enterprise and then right-click the topmost node to display a context menu for the Enterprise node. Select **Workspace > Managed System Status**. In this scenario, the NetView agent node is online and the subnode is offline.

# NetView for z/OS subnode unexpectedly goes offline

If the NetView subnode unexpectedly goes offline (indicated by the subnode becoming disabled on the screen), a communication problem has occurred between NetView and the NetView agent. Because the NetView agent node remains active, an active connection still exists between the NetView agent and the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server. A BNH851I message is issued if a particular subnode cannot communicate with the NetView program. Verify the following items:

- Verify that the NACMD command was issued successfully.
- Verify that the NetView program is still active. To do this, use the NetView NACTL LISTCONN command.
- Verify that the NetView SSI is still active.

# Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server becomes inactive while the NetView agent is running

If the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server becomes inactive while the NetView agent is running, the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server can no longer communicate with the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and the KFWIFM007 message is displayed in a pop-up window. The NetView agent continues to run.

As the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server recovers, communication should be re-established between the Tivoli Enterprise Portal and the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server. When the Tivoli Enterprise Portal is again able to communicate with the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server, that server again becomes available. No operator interaction is required.

Depending on the length of time that the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server is unavailable, some situational and historical data might be lost. The default heartbeat timer between the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and the NetView agent is 10 minutes. Therefore, it might take as long as 10 minutes before the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server recovers and you can again see data from the NetView agent.

See the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent* for additional information.

# NetView agent workspace has no data

A workspace might have no data either because of the workspace or because data collection for the workspace was not properly configured. NetView Audit Log, NetView Command Response, and NetView Log workspaces are populated only as a result of take action commands.

All other agent workspaces are populated based on a data collection tower or subtower, or a TEMA tower or subtower in the CNMSTYLE member. No data is displayed in these workspaces unless the appropriate TEMA tower or subtower is enabled. The following table shows this information for primary workspaces. The table also shows the data collection autotask.

Table 169. Data collection towers and subtowers					
Workspace	Data Collection tower or subtower	Default Data Collection Autotask	Display tower or subtower		
Distributed DVIPA Connection Routing	DVIPA.DVROUT	AUTOCT4	TEMA.DVROUT		
Distributed DVIPA Server Health	DVIPA.DVTAD	AUTOCT2	TEMA.DVTAD		
Distributed DVIPA Targets	DVIPA.DVTAD	AUTOCT2	TEMA.DVTAD		
DVIPA Connections	DVIPA.DVCONN	AUTOCT3	TEMA.DVCONN		
DVIPA Definition and Status	DVIPA	AUTOCT1	TEMA.DVDEF		
DVIPA Sysplex Distributors	DVIPA.DVTAD	AUTOCT2	TEMA.DVTAD		
HiperSockets Configuration and Status	DISCOVERY.INTERFACES. HIPERSOCKETS	AUTOCT5	TEMA.HIPERSOCKETS		
Inactive TCPIP Connection Data	TCPIPCOLLECT.TCPCONN and TEMA.CONINACT	AUTODC3	TEMA.CONINACT		
NetView Applications	DISCOVERY	AUTOCT7	TEMA		
NetView Tasks	TEMA.HEALTH	AUTODC1	TEMA.HEALTH		
OSA Channels and Ports	DISCOVERY.INTERFACES.OSA	AUTOCT5	TEMA.OSA		
Session Data	TEMA.SESSACT	AUTODC4	TEMA.SESSACT		
Stack Configuration and Status	DISCOVERY	AUTOAON	TEMA.SYSPLEX		
TCPIP Connection Data	TEMA.CONNACT	AUTODC2	TEMA.CONNACT		

Table 169. Data collection towers and subtowers (continued)					
Workspace	Data Collection tower or subtower	Default Data Collection Autotask	Display tower or subtower		
Telnet Server Configuration and Status	DISCOVERY.TELNET	AUTOCT6	TEMA.TELNET		
VIPA Routes	DVIPA.DVROUT	AUTOCT4	TEMA.DVROUT		

- Verify that the related towers and subtowers are enabled for the workspace in the CNMSTYLE member.
- Verify that the ROWSxxxx value (where xxxx represents the workspace) specified in the CNMSTYLE member for the display tower or subtower is not zero.
- Verify that the AUTOTASK associated with the data collector is active and running data collection commands.
- For workspaces that have a different data collector than display tower or subtower, issue the COLLCTL LISTINFO command and inspect the status of the data collector. If the data collector is inactive, issue COLLCTL START with the appropriate value.
- For workspaces that have the same data collector and display tower or subtower, issue the NACTL LISTINFO command and inspect the status of the data collectors. If the data collector is inactive, issue NACTL START with the appropriate value.
- Look for message BNH881I in the NetView log. If this message is present, use the NetView for z/OS message help facility to find more information about the cause of the failure.
- Check the NetView log for errors on the data collection autotasks. See Table 169 on page 500 above.
- Do these steps if the OSA workspace has no data:
  - Verify that RODM is started.
  - Verify that the SNMP agent (OSNMPD) and the OSA SNMP subagent (IOBSNMP) are configured and running.
  - If the DSI047E message is present in the NetView log, ensure that the appropriate towers and subtowers are enabled in the CNMSTYLE member. For more information about the towers and subtowers, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference*.
- Do these steps if the HiperSockets workspace has no data:
  - Verify that RODM is started.
  - Verify that the SNMP agent is configured and running.
  - If the DSI047E message is present in the NetView log, ensure that the appropriate towers and subtowers are enabled in the CNMSTYLE member. For more information about the towers and subtowers, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent.*
- If you click Cancel from a filter window, the target workspace is displayed without any data. In this scenario, you have clicked a link to a filtered workspace, and a filter window is displayed. In the filter window, specify or change values for one or more of the fields and click OK to display the filtered data in the target workspace. When you click OK, the values you specified are saved, and the target workspace is displayed using the specified values. If you click Cancel, any changes that you made are discarded and the target workspace is displayed with no data. A filter window is displayed when clicking the following links:
  - Filtered DVIPA Connections
  - Filtered Inactive TCPIP Connection Data
  - Filtered Session Data
  - Filtered TCPIP Connection Data

• Filter settings might prevent or delay data display. In this scenario, you have clicked a navigation item or you have clicked a link and the workspace either displays no data or does not show all the data that you expect. Many of the workspaces that are provided by the NetView agent are defined with filters. Each view in the workspace can have filters defined. These filters restrict the data that is displayed to the rows that might be interesting to the user. To view the filters that are defined to a workspace, right-click in the view and select Properties...

There are two kinds of filters to check: view filters and query filters.

- 1. Check the view filters first by selecting the Filters tab in the Properties... view. The view filters determine which attributes are displayed in the views and are also used to filter out rows of data returned by queries.
- 2. If modifying the view filters does not produce the results you want, click Select a Query to view or change the filters that are defined in the Specification view of the query editor. Adjust the filters to meet the needs of your enterprise. Some queries are used by multiple views and workspaces; changing the query filter changes the behavior of all views and workspaces that use the query.

See the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent online help for information about the filters that are defined for the product-provided workspaces. See the *IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Tivoli Enterprise Portal User's Guide* for information about defining and customizing workspaces and views.

# A GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution workspace has no data

A GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution workspace has no data. This can happen because the data collection for the workspace was not properly configured. The workspaces are populated based on the ACTIVEACTIVE and TEMA towers and the ACTIVEACTIVE subtower statements in the CNMSTYLE member. No data is displayed in these workspaces unless the appropriate TEMA tower or subtower is enabled. Table 170 on page 502 shows the data collection tower or subtower, the default data collection autotask, and the display tower or subtower that must be defined for the workspaces.

Workspace	Data Collection tower or subtower	Default Data Collection Autotask	Display tower or subtower
Active/Query Workloads	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE
DB2 Replication Details	ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.DB2	AUTOACT2	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE
DB2 Replication Details for Workload	ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.DB2	AUTOACT2	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE
IMS Replication Details	ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.IMS	AUTOACT3	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE
Linux on z Systems <sup>®</sup> ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE Workload Server Details		AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE
Load Balancer Groups	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE
Load Balancer Workloads	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE
Load Balancers	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE
Replication Servers	ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.DB2 ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.IMS ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.VSAM	AUTOACT2 AUTOACT3 AUTOACT4	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE

Table 170. Data collection and display towers and subtowers for GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution workspaces

Table 170. Data collection and display towers and subtowers for GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution workspaces (continued)

Workspace	Data Collection tower or subtower	Default Data Collection Autotask	Display tower or subtower		
Replication Workloads	ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.DB2 ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.IMS ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.VSAM	AUTOACT2 AUTOACT3 AUTOACT4	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
SNA Workload Server ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE Details		AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
VSAM Replication Details	ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION.VSAM	AUTOACT4	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
Workload Lifeline ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE Advisors		AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
Workload Lifeline Agents	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
Workload Servers	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
Workload Site Details	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
Workload Sites	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
Workloads	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		
z/OS Workload Server Details	ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE	AUTOACT1	TEMA.ACTIVEACTIVE		

- Verify that the related towers and subtowers are enabled for the workspaces in the CNMSTYLE member.
- Verify that the ROWS xxxx value (where xxxx represents the workspace) that is specified in the CNMSTYLE member for the display tower or subtower is not zero.
- Verify that the AUTOTASK that is associated with the data collector is active and is running data collection commands.
- Verify that the autotask identified by the ACTDATA function (AUTOADAT by default) is active.
- Issue the ACTVCTL LISTINFO command and inspect the status of a data collector. If the data collector is inactive, issue the ACTVCTL START command to start it.

Data collection for workspaces requiring the ACTIVEACTIVE.LIFELINE subtower is done on controller systems. Data collection for workspaces requiring the ACTIVEACTIVE.REPLICATION subtower is done on production systems.

- Look for the BNH881I message in the NetView log. If this message is present, use NetView message help to find more information about the cause of the failure.
- For GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution workspaces with no data, check the NetView log for errors issued as a result of the ACTVCTL collector command as shown in Table 171 on page 503.

Table 171. Commands that collect GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution data			
Command	Type of data collected		
ACTVCTL START=LIFELINE	Workload Lifeline Advisor		
ACTVCTL START=DB2	DB2 (Q replication)		
ACTVCTL START=IMS	IMS replication		
ACTVCTL START=VSAM	VSAM replication		

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# NetView agent workspace has partial data or incomplete data

If the NetView agent workspace has partial data or incomplete data, some of the data is missing from the workspace. A possible cause of this is that the NetView agent has exceeded its extended storage. To verify if the NetView agent has exceeded its extended storage, examine the RKLVLOG file and look for this log message:

(xxxx-xxxxxx:kraafira.cpp,628,"InsertRow") Can't allocate xxx bytes for sample data ...

You receive this message if a query is specified that returns many rows of data, causing an out-of-data condition. The message source, KNATCI, varies depending on the workspace that fails. To resolve this problem, change the LIMIT and MINIMUM values. You can also change the parameters on the RKLVIN DD statement or the EXEC PARM field in the JCL. Additional information on this methodology can be found in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent*.

# Message "KFWITM081E The link target cannot be found" when attempting to link to the workspace of another product

The NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent and many of the OMEGAMON XE products include predefined links to workspaces that are provided by other products. The KFWITM081E message is displayed whenever you try to link to a workspace that does not exist. This message is displayed if the target workspace for the product is installed but the monitoring agent responsible for retrieving data for the target workspace is not running.

OMEGAMON XE product workspaces are installed using the IBM Tivoli OMEGAMON Data Files for z/OS DVD. When the workspaces are installed, all predefined links to the workspaces become enabled, meaning that links to the target workspaces are included in the link list when an operator right-clicks on a link icon.

If you installed the workspaces for products not installed in your environment, links to these products are valid destinations for dynamic cross-product links. To prevent the inclusion of misleading links, install only the help files, workspaces, and situations for products that you have installed.

**Note:** It is not likely that all OMEGAMON XE monitoring agents are running on all z/OS systems being monitored. In such cases, the KFWITM081E message does not necessarily indicate a problem. For example, if you are monitoring two z/OS systems and only one of the z/OS systems is running DB2, you most likely have the OMEGAMON XE for Mainframe Networks monitoring agent running on both systems but the OMEGAMON XE for DB2 monitoring agent is running only on the system where DB2 is installed. Because you are running both OMEGAMON XE products, you install help files, workspaces, and situations for both products, which enables the links to both products. As a result, if you try to perform a cross-product link to the OMEGAMON XE for DB2 workspace on the system where the OMEGAMON XE for DB2 monitoring agent is not running, the KFWITM081E message results.

# No NetView agent workspaces available

If no NetView workspaces are available in the navigation tree under the node representing your NetView for z/OS domain, verify that the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server support for the NetView agent was successfully configured.

# Workspace names displayed in navigation tree are unreadable

If the NetView agent workspaces in the navigation tree under the node representing your NetView domain are displayed as an ID (as for example, Kna: KNA2007781612271146, verify that the Tivoli Enterprise Portal support for the NetView agent is successfully configured. When Tivoli Enterprise Portal support is

configured, the kna\_resources.jar file is added to the CLASSPATH statement in the cnp.bat file (in a Windows environment) or the cnp.sh (in a Linux or AIX environment). The kna\_resources.jar file contains all of the text for the NetView agent workspaces.

# NACMD fails with BNH805I during initialization

NACMD fails with BNH805I during initialization with the following reasons:

- PPI Session Ending
- PPI Registration Failure
- NACMD already active

Verify the following items:

- Verify that the NetView agent is started.
- Verify that the NetView for z/OS subsystem interface (SSI) is started and running with the program-toprogram interface (PPI) enabled.
- Verify that the NACMD command DESTPPI keyword specifies the PPI receiver name of the NetView agent. See the RECEIVER-ID section in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Application Programmer's Guide* for information about the accepted values of the receiver name. The receiver name must match the PPI Receiver value defined on the Specify Configuration Parameters panel. To check the values used by the NetView agent, you can do any of the following actions:
  - Run the NVEMACMD PPIINFO modify command.
  - Verify that the KNA\_PPIRCV value in &rhilev.&rte.RKANPARU(KNAENV) matches the DESTPPI value being used by NetView.
  - Use the NetView for z/OS DISPPI command to find the status of the PPI receiver.
- Issue the NACTL LISTCONN command to ensure that no other NetView for z/OS task is currently running NACMD.
- Verify that the TEMA tower is enabled in the CNMSTYLE member.
- Turn on PPI trace by using the NetView for z/OS TRACEPPI command. For detailed command information, see the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)* or the online help.

# No commands available from the Take Action window

If no take action commands are available under the <Select Action> pull-down list in the Take Action window, add application support for the NetView agent (kna.sql file) to the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and recycle the monitoring server.

To add application support to the monitoring server running in a non-z/OS environment, use the NetView agent data files DVD. For information about adding application support to a monitoring server running in a z/OS environment, refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent*.

**Note:** Take action commands that are used with the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution are only available from workspaces defined to the Active/Active Sites subnode in the Tivoli Enterprise Portal navigator. These commands are not accessible from workspaces defined to the NetView subnode in the portal navigator. Similarly, the take action commands that are available from workspaces defined to the NetView subnode are not available from workspaces defined to the Active/Active Sites subnode.

# No NetView agent situations available

If NetView agent situations are not available from the Situation Editor or the navigation tree, add application support for the NetView agent (kna.sql file) to the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and recycle the monitoring server.

To add application support to a monitoring server running in a non-z/OS environment, use the NetView agent data files DVD. For information about adding application support to a monitoring server running in a

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z/OS environment, refer to IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

#### Note:

- 1. In the Situation Editor tree, NetView situations are only displayed under the NetView leaf.
- 2. In the Situation Editor tree, GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution situations are displayed under the Active/Active Sites leaf.

# Incorrect results when using the icons in the NetView Command Response Summary view to find or sort data

Find and sort capabilities are available for the data shown in the NetView Command Response Summary view. The default view-level page size for this view is 100 rows. Find and Sort is limited to the data displayed on the current page. For example, if you are viewing page 6 of 10 pages, the Sort or Find that you issue spans only the 100 rows on page 6. If you must Find or Sort more than 100 rows, you can right-click on the view, select Properties, and change the View-level Page Size to "Return all rows" or else you can increase the "Number of rows to return" per page.

# **Cross-Product links missing from link list**

Cross-product workspace links are displayed in the link list if the product workspace you are linking to is installed and your Tivoli Enterprise Portal user ID is authorized to access the target product.

If a cross-product link is missing from the link list, contact your system administrator to verify these items:

- Verify that your user ID is authorized to access the target product.
- Verify that the target workspaces on the product are installed. OMEGAMON XE product help files, workspaces, and situations are installed using the IBM Tivoli OMEGAMON Data Files for z/OS DVD.

# Problems with cross-product linking when linking to an OMEGAMON workspace

If you are migrating from OMEGAMON XE V3.1 products to OMEGAMON XE V4.1 or V4.2 products, you might have a combination of V3.1, V4.1, and V4.2 monitoring agents installed in your environment.

For example, during a migration period, you might have a mixture of OMEGAMON XE V3.1, V4.1, and V4.2 monitoring agents running in your enterprise. In this migration scenario, using links from a NetView for z/OS workspace to an OMEGAMON XE V3.1 workspace is successful if the target workspace exists in the V3.1 product. If the target workspace does not exist, you receive a KFWITM081E message.

If the V4.1 or V4.2 of the target workspace is modified (for example, to accept link parameters to limit the data displayed) you might notice different behavior when you migrate the target product from V3.1 to V4.1 or V4.2. For example, the V3.1 of the DB2 thread ID workspace does not filter the data. As a result, if you link to the V3.1 of the DB2 thread ID workspace, all threads are displayed. This same workspace was modified in V4.1 to accept link parameters to display data for a specific thread ID. When you update the OMEGAMON XE for DB2 product to V4.1 or V4.2, the data is now filtered to display data for a specific thread ID.

# Security problems

If you encounter problems with take action security for the z/OS product that uses the Tivoli Management Services infrastructure, first ensure that you have configured the NetView agent or the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server to support this function. For additional information about the take action security, see the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent*.

Review these logs for error messages:

• RKLVLOG files for the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and the NetView agent

• NetView log

If you see one of the following symptoms, the NetView CNMLINK data set was not concatenated as part of the Tivoli enterprise management server or NetView agent RKANMODL DD statement in the startup procedure:

- RC=17 in the Action Status window after a command is issued
- The following message in RKLVLOG: NetView interface module unavailable: CNMCNETV

If you see any of the following symptoms, the NetView APSERV command is not running:

- This message in RKLVLOG: NetView PPI send buffer rejected: 26
- RC=9 in the Action Status window after a take action command is issued
- Message KRAIRA002 in RKLVLOG, as in this example:

KRAIRA002, Executed <D A,L> with status 9, Producer(Automation Command)

In RKLVLOG, if you see the NetView PPI send buffer rejected: 24 message, the NetView for z/OS subsystem interface is not active.

### NetView agent workspaces have no column headings for the table views

When no column headings are in the table views for NetView agent workspaces, the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services is missing data for the agent. This could occur in an environment where a z/OS Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services is already running.

Copy the KNADOC, KNAATR, and KNACAT files from the &rhilev.&rte.RKANDATV data set to the equivalent data set where the column headings are in the table views for NetView agent workspaces. Recycle the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services to pick up the changes.

# **Cannot start the NetView agent**

If you cannot start the NetView agent, verify that you specified the configuration parameters correctly:

- Ensure that you specified the correct NetView CNMLINK data set name on the Specify Configuration Parameters panel in the Configuration Tool.
- Verify that the CNMLINK data set is APF-authorized.
- Ensure that you performed the Load step using the Configuration Tool for the NetView agent.

For additional information, refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent.* 

# Missing NetView data when hub Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server is active on both controllers

This scenario is applicable when running the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability solution and the hub Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server (monitoring server) is running on the controller systems. If the monitoring server is active on both controllers, then data in the Tivoli Enterprise Portal (portal) could show data for only one NetView domain. This scenario is based on the monitoring server and NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent (NetView agent) being configured as documented in *IBM Tivoli NetView Monitoring for GDPS Configuring and Using the GDPS Active/Active Continuous Availability Solution*.

This is the sequence of events that can cause this problem:

- 1. Hub monitoring server and NetView agent are active on the primary controller.
- 2. An ACTVCTL TAKEOVER ENABLE=(NVAGT,TEMS) command is issued.
- 3. A value of Yes is specified on the ACTACT.BKTEMS.Enable statement in the CNMSTLIF CNMSTYLE member. The user is prompted to reply to the AQN016A message.

- 4. The user replies Yes before the hub monitoring server is stopped on the primary controller, and the hub monitoring server is started on the backup controller.
- 5. The NetView agent is started on the backup controller, and connects to the hub monitoring server running on the backup controller.
- 6. Data in the portal only shows information for the NetView domain running on the primary controller.

To resolve the problem, these are the steps that you should follow:

- 1. Stop the monitoring server on the primary controller. The Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server (portal server) connectivity to the hub monitoring server now moves to the monitoring server on the backup controller.
- 2. Recycle the portal server to synchronize event and situation data with the new hub monitoring server.

# Chapter 31. Diagnostic tools for the Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent

These are some diagnostic tools for the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent (NetView agent). These topics are covered:

- NetView online message and command help, described in <u>"Using NetView online message and</u> command help for the NetView agent" on page 509
- NetView CNMTRACE command, described in <u>"Using the CNMTRACE function for NetView host</u> components of the NetView agent function" on page 509
- The NACTL command, described in <u>"Using the NACTL command to troubleshoot the NetView agent" on</u> page 511.
- The DISPPI command, described in <u>"Using the DISPPI command to troubleshoot a PPI connection</u> between NetView and the NetView agent" on page 511.
- General problem determination for the NetView agent, described in <u>"Problem determination for a</u> NetView agent" on page 511.

# Using NetView online message and command help for the NetView agent

- When NACMD terminates, it issues message BNH805I message accompanied by message DW0050I. Message DW0050I should not be issued on normal termination. Use the online Help facility to find more information about the failure.
- When data collection stops due to any abnormal cause, BNH881I messages are logged to the NetView log. Message DWO050I can provide additional details.

# Using the CNMTRACE function for NetView host components of the NetView agent function

The CNMTRACE function provides tracing for the NetView host components of the NetView agent. Tracing can be started or ended by using common global variables. There are two versions of the global variables:

#### **CNMTRACE.NACMD**

This is the global trace control.

#### CNMTRACE.NACMD.opid

This is the task-specific trace control. The *opid* is the operator ID of the task that is running a NetView agent REXX executable file. If the task-specific common global variable has a valid value, it takes precedence over the global trace control.

**Note:** The NACMD command is the function designated for all REXX files associated with the NetView agent. The following values are valid for the common global variables:

#### YES or ON

This value shows the entry and exit, the commands to be issued, and the command responses, if any. This includes any commands issued indirectly.

#### NO or OFF

This value specifies that no tracing is to be performed.

#### DEBUG

This value shows tracing provided by the YES or ON value and more detailed data and flows.

For the task-specific variable, if the value is not one of these values (YES, ON, NO, OFF, DEBUG) or null, then it defaults to the setting of the global variable. For the global variable, any value other than YES, ON, or DEBUG is treated as NO (no tracing).

This is an example of running global CNMTRACE. Each message issued for the trace follows this convention:

AUTODC1 AUTONALC	14:21:08   14:21:29   14:21:29 C	CNMTRACE CNMTRACE BNH8061	NACMD CNME8204 NACMD CNME8202 TAKE ACTION COM	ENTRY, PA ENTRY, PA MAND 'MAPC	ARMS: 1 ARMS: C CL'RECE	NMEMARX 9 IVED FOR	0	
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202	Command:	AUTOTA	SK		
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202 READY ACTIVE OR	Message: IN PROCES	DSI041 SS OF BE	I SYSADMI COMING AC	N TIVE	
	14:21:29   14:21:29	mapcl CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202	Data (hex 57A40C4C50	(): 7D9C1D5	F34094819	78393	
	14:21:29		NACMD CNME8202 1429I MAPCL DIS	Message: PLAY				
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202 DATE	Message: TI	NAME ME	USAGE REC DP R/C	ORDS BYTES	;
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202	Message:				
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202 04/23/07 14:	 Message: 15:37	CNMETA R	CI 0	120	9512
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202	Message:				
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202	Message:		1	0 120	9512
	14:21:29   14:21:29	CNM429I N CNMTRACE	APCL DISPLAY NACMD CNME8202 4C8481A3816E	Data (hex F0F461F2F3	(): 361F0F74	0F1F47AF2	F17AF2F907	C3
	14:21:29   14:21:29	NAME CNMTRACE	07F0F0F0F0F107 USAGE REC NACMD CNME8202 4C8481A3816E C1D4C5404040	E2E8E2C1C4 ORDS BYT Data (hex F0F461F2F3 404040E4E2	D340C4C D4C9D50 ES (): B61F0F74 2C1C7C54	074C618481 DATE 0F1F47AF2	A3816E TIME F17AF2F907 D9C5C3D6D9	DP R/C
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	E2404040C2E8 C9D4C54040 NACMD CNME8202 40404040C4D7 C1C4D4C9D507	E3C5E24040 Data (hex 4040D961C3 4C618481A3	0404040C (): 807F0F0F 8816E	4C1E3C540	4040404040 F0F107E2E8	E3 E2
	14:21:29   14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202 4C8481A3816E 606060606060 606040406060	Data (hex F0F461F2F3 6040406060 606060606060	(): 861F0F74 86060606 96040406	0F1F47AF2 060604040 06060606060	F17AF2F907 6060606060 6060604040	60 60 60
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202 606040406060 C1C4D4C9D507	Data (hex 4040606060 4C618481A3	(): 007F0F0F 8816E	0F107F0F0	F0F107E2E8	E2
	NETVIE	W	PRINT LOG/TRAC	E UTILITY	04/23	8/07	105 AUTON	IALC
	04/23/07 NTV 14:21:29	/77 2 CNMTRACE	L4:21:29   CNME NACMD CNME8202 4C8481A3816EF D5D4C5E3C1C3C F2F040404040404	TACI 0 Data (hex 0F461F2F36 9404040404 040F9F5F1F	120 9 (): 1F0F740 0404040 24040F0	9512 04/2 9F1F47AF2F 940F040404 9F461F2F36	3/07 14:1 17AF2F907C 040404040F 1F0F74040F	5:37 R 3 1 1
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	F47AF1F57A NACMD CNME8202 F3F7404040404 D4C9D5074C618	Data (hex 040D907F0F 481A3816E	(): F0F0F107	F0F0F0F10	7E2E8E2C1C	4
	14:21:29   14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202 4C8481A3816EF 6060606060606 6060404060606 6060606060	Data (hex 0F461F2F36 0404060606 0606060606	(): 51F0F740 50606060 50404060	)F1F47AF2F )606040406 )60606060606	17AF2F9076 0606060606 0606040406	 0 0 0 0
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	NACMD CNME8202 606040406060 C1C4D4C9D507	Data (hex 4040606060 4C618481A3	(): 007F0F0F 8816F	0F107F0F0	F0F107E2E8	E2
	14:21:29   14:21:29	1 CNMTRACE	0 NACMD CNME8202 4C8481A3816E 404040404040 F2F04040404040	120 Data (hex F0F461F2F3 4040404040 4040F9F5F1	9512 (): 861F0F74 94040404 F240406	TOTALS- 0F1F47AF2 040F04040 060E3D6E3	- F17AF2F907 4040404040 C1D3E26060	'F1  F1  07
	14:21:29	CNMTRACE	F0F0F0F007 NACMD CNME8202 F0F0F0F107E2	Data (hex E8E2C1C4D4	(): 1C9D5074	C618481A3	816E	
	14:21:29 C BNH807I TAKE ACTION RESPONSE SENT FOR COMMAND'MAPCL' TASK SYSADMIN							
---------	---							
	14:21:29   CNMTRACE NACMD CNME8202 EXIT, RETURN CODE: 0							
AUTODC1	14:21:38   CNMTRACE NACMD CNME8204 ENTRY, PARMS: 1							
NETOP1	14:21:41 * BROWSE NETLOGA							
AUTODC1	14:22:08   CNMTRACE NACMD CNME8204 ENTRY, PARMS: 1							
	14:22:38   CNMTRACE NACMD CNME8204 ENTRY, PARMS: 1							

## Using the NACTL command to troubleshoot the NetView agent

Issue the NetView NACTL LISTCONN command to check the status of the connection.

Note: Use the online Help facility to find more information about the NACTL command

# Using the DISPPI command to troubleshoot a PPI connection between NetView and the NetView agent

Issue the DISPPI command to display the status of the NetView Program-to-Program Interface (PPI).

## **Problem determination for a NetView agent**

Service information about the distributed components of Tivoli Management Services and service tasks common to both distributed and z/OS environments is documented in *IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Problem Determination Guide*. That book also explains diagnostic tools and setting up tracing for the various distributed components of Tivoli Management Services.

This section provides an overview of service information that you must collect about the NetView agent and instructions for setting traces and collecting logs for your own use and to forward to IBM Software Support. These topics are covered:

- "Problem determination flow for the NetView agent" on page 511
- "Determining if the problem was caused by the NetView agent" on page 512
- "Understanding and using RAS1 logs" on page 523
- "Capturing z/OS logs to send to software support" on page 524

#### Problem determination flow for the NetView agent

When you encounter a problem with any component, the primary troubleshooting feature is logging. *Logging* refers to the writing of text messages and trace data generated by the software to an output destination, such as a console screen or a file. A NetView agent does not display messages at the Tivoli Enterprise Portal. Instead, messages are sent to more typical z/OS output locations, such as sysout data sets or spool files or, more rarely, to the z/OS system console. Logging is enabled on all monitoring agents by default.

Tracing, however, creates a record of the processing of a computer program or transaction. Trace logs capture information about the operating environment when component software fails to operate as intended to help you diagnose problems. The principal log type is the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS1) trace log. When the Tivoli Management Services z/OS components are initialized, RAS1 service initialization is one of the first processes started. RAS logs are in the English language only. The RAS trace log mechanism is available on the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server, the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server, and the monitoring agents. Most logs are located in a logs subdirectory on the host computer.

By default, the NetView agent has minimal tracing enabled. The setting RAS1=ERROR means that only error messages are captured. When you report a problem, IBM Software Support might ask you to enable a more in-depth and detailed form of tracing.

IBM Software Support uses the information captured by trace logging to trace a problem to its source or to determine why an error occurred. The default configuration for trace logging, such as the level of trace logging, depends on the source of the trace logging. Trace logging is always enabled.



Attention: There is CPU and I/O overhead associated with detailed RAS1 tracing that might degrade performance of the monitoring agent. You must restore RAS1 tracing to the minimal KBB\_RAS1=ERROR after problem diagnosis is completed.

#### Determining if the problem was caused by the NetView agent

One of the most difficult troubleshooting issues in a client-server environment such as Tivoli Management Services is determining which component is the origin of the problem. In most cases, the problem might seem to be a Tivoli Enterprise Portal client problem because this is what you can see. But this can be misleading because the Tivoli Enterprise Portal client is a display-only client: the client can display data only if it receives data from the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server.

In any problem scenario, all documentation should be gathered at the time of the error. What appears to be a client problem could very well be a server problem, especially in the scenario where data is not showing up at the client. Below are guidelines for collecting the correct documentation for any problems reported.

As you collect logs, create an exact description of the problem. For reproducible problems, document the exact navigation path that produced the error. Screen prints might also help in the problem determination.

In your problem report, try to use the correct terminology when describing the problem (for example, workspaces, views, navigators, events, and links). Consistent use of the terminology will help IBM Software Support to understand the problem quickly.

The sections that follow discuss types of problems that you might see and how to capture information needed to diagnose those problems.

#### Reproducible problems reported as Tivoli Enterprise Portal client problems

If the problem is reproducible and is reported as a Tivoli Enterprise Portal client problem, send the client log. The location of the log depends on the client type and operating system the client is running on. You might be asked to set a trace in the client and then collect the log. This is a very likely scenario in the case where a problem is reproducible.

• If the Tivoli Enterprise Portal desktop client is being used, collect the logs shown in Table 172 on page 513:

Table 172. Log locations for Tivoli Enterprise Portal desktop client			
Com- ponent	Windows	UNIX-based systems	
Com- ponent Tivoli Enterprise Portal desktop client	<pre>Windows - install_dir\CNP\kcjerror.log - install_dir\CNP\kcjras1 When launched via Java Web Start:     %USERPROFILE%\Application     Data\ IBM\Java Deployment\log     \javawsnnnn.trace where nnnnn is a unique, randomly generated numeric suffix to support generational logs; that is, the last generated log is not overlaid by the most current execution of Tivoli Enterprise Portal using Java Web Start. This is different from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Browser client, which has a fixed name and is overlaid with each execution cycle.</pre>	UNIX-based systems install_dir/logs/ hostname_PC_timestamp.log where: install_dir Specifies the directory where Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server was installed. hostname Specifies the name of the system hosting the product PC Specifies the product code, cq for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server. timestamp A decimal representation of the time at which the process was started. When launched via Jave Web Start: %{user.home}/.java/ deploymnet/log/ javawsnnnn.trace where nnnn is a unique, randomly	
		javawsnnnn.trace where <i>nnnn</i> is a unique, randomly generated numeric suffix to support generational logs; that is, the last generated log is not overlaid by the most current execution of Tivoli Enterprise Portal using Java Web Start. This is different from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Browser client, which has a fixed name and is overlaid with each execution cycle.	

• If the Tivoli Enterprise Portal browser client is being used, then collect this log:

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Application Data\ IBM\Java\Deployment\log\plugin1.4.2.trace

The plugin1.4.2.trace file contains the RAS1 tracing for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal browser client and any Java exceptions. The Tivoli Enterprise Portal client logs contain environmental information, such as the version and build level of the Tivoli Enterprise Portal client. The log also contains the host and port of the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server that the client is connecting to.

• The Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server log might also be useful. It can be found in one of the locations in Table 173 on page 514:

Table 173. Log locations for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server		
Com- ponent	Windows	UNIX-based
Tivoli	install_dir\logs	install_dir/logs/ hostname_PC_timestamp.log
Enterprise Portal Server		<ul> <li>where:</li> <li><i>install_dir</i> <ul> <li>Specifies the directory where Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring</li> <li>Server was installed.</li> </ul> </li> <li><i>hostname</i> <ul> <li>Specifies the name of the system hosting the product</li> </ul> </li> <li><i>PC</i> <ul> <li>Specifies the product code, <b>cq</b> for the Tivoli Enterprise</li> <li>Portal Server. Refer to the product code appendix of <i>IBM</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Tivoli Monitoring: Problem Determinate complete list of product codes for dist components.		<i>Tivoli Monitoring: Problem Determination Guide</i> for a complete list of product codes for distributed components.
		A decimal representation of the time at which the process was started.
		Also look for log information in this file:
		kfwservices.exe

In addition, collect the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server log. While this problem might be reported as a Tivoli Enterprise Portal client problem, the client might be having difficulties because of a server failure.

- For the location of logs for a Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server on z/OS, see <u>"Problems reported as</u> Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server problems" on page 515.
- <u>Table 174 on page 515</u> shows the location of logs for a Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server logs on distributed platforms:

Table 174. Log locations for Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server on distributed platforms		
Com- ponent	Windows-based	UNIX-based
Tivoli Enterprise	\install_dir\logs\ hostname_PC_HEXtimestampnn.log	install_dir/logs/ hostname_PC_timestamp.log
Monitoring Server	where:	where:
Server	<i>install_dir</i> Specifies the directory where Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server was installed.	<i>install_dir</i> Specifies the directory where Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server was installed.
	<i>hostname</i> Specifies the name of the system hosting the product	<i>hostname</i> Specifies the name of the system hosting the product
	<b>PC</b> Specifies the product code, <b>ms</b> for the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server. Refer to the product code appendix of <i>IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Problem</i> <i>Determination Guide</i> for a complete list of product codes for distributed components.	<b>PC</b> Specifies the product code, <b>ms</b> for the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server. Refer to the product code appendix of <i>IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Problem</i> <i>Determination Guide</i> for a complete list of product codes for distributed components.
	<i>HEXtimestamp</i> A hexadecimal representation of the time at which the process was started	<i>timestamp</i> A decimal representation of the time at which the process was started.
	<b>nn</b> Represents the circular sequence in which logs are rotated. Ranges from 1-5, by default, though the first is always retained, since it includes configuration parameters.	

#### Unreproducible problems reported as Tivoli Enterprise Portal client problems

If the problem is not reproducible and is reported as a Tivoli Enterprise Portal client problem, collect both the client and server logs. The logs might be the only indication of the real problem. Always try to get the logs at the time of the error. The Tivoli Enterprise Portal client has dynamic logging. Restarting the processes before collecting the logs rewrites the log and any previous error messages might be lost.

#### Problems reported as Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server problems

If the problem is reported as a Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server problem, collect the server logs. The Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server consists of two processes, so there is a reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) log (referred to in this document as a *RAS1* log) for each process. If this is a reproducible problem, you might be asked to set unit traces for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server and then asked to gather the logs. The location for Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server logs is found in <u>"Reproducible problems reported as Tivoli Enterprise Portal client problems" on page 512</u>. Both logs contain the Tivoli RAS1 trace information. Also, collect the client log at the time of the error if it is available.

#### Problems affecting the NetView agent

After you have ruled out problems with Tivoli Management Services components and the functionality for which you installed the NetView agent is not available, then treat the problem as a NetView agent problem. As noted earlier, the fact that problems appear in the Tivoli Enterprise Portal does not mean that this component is the source of the failure.

Log files and trace information are provided in a common fashion across z/OS monitoring agents, including the NetView agent, and the z/OS components of the Tivoli Management Services. <u>Table 175 on</u> page 516 explains the location of log and trace files for the NetView agent and Tivoli Management Services z/OS components. See <u>Chapter 30</u>, "Troubleshooting and initial diagnosis for the Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent," on page 497 for typical problems with the NetView agent.

Header	Header
The NetView agent	RKLVLOG for the monitoring agent started task is the single most helpful piece of service information for the NetView agent. The RKLVLOG (R = runtime, KLV = the prefix associated with IBM Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Services or ITMS:Engine) is the sysout data set or spool file that contains log and trace messages. Instructions on how to save the contents of this log to a data set are provided under <u>"Capturing z/OS logs to send to software support" on page 524</u> .
	These additional zSeries log files (if available) are also useful:
	<ul> <li>The RKLVSNAP sysout data set or spool file contains formatted dump output.</li> </ul>
	• The RKPDLOG sysout data set or spool file contains the information and error messages related to the handling of persistent data stores.
Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server on z/OS	Because the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server on z/OS runs under TMS:Engine just as an OMEGAMON XE monitoring agent on z/OS does, all logging under TMS:Engine is handled the same way; that is, log and trace data are written to RKLVLOGs and RKPDLOGs.
ETE	ETE is a base component and does not have its own RKLVLOG. This component writes messages to the IBM System Display and Search Facility (SDSF) Job Log. The User Response section of various ETE messages requests that you collect systems information and memory dumps before contacting IBM Software Support. How to collect this information for ETE is documented in the <i>Tivoli OMEGAMON and IBM Tivoli</i> <i>Management Services on z/OS: End-to-End Response Time Feature</i> reference.
IBM Tivoli Management Services: Engine (TMS:Engine)	TMS:Engine is a collection of basic operating system and communication service routines built specifically for z/OS. All address spaces used by the OMEGASMON XE monitoring agent on z/OS load and use the services of TMS:Engine.
	Successful initialization of TMS:Engine is noted by this message:
	KLVIN408 IBM OMEGAMON PLATFORM ENGINE VERSION 400 READY
	For troubleshooting information about TMS: Engine problems, refer to the z/OS initialization section of <i>IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Troubleshooting</i> . Explanations for messages generated by TMS:Engine can be found in <i>IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Messages</i> .
	TMS:Engine writes messages to the same RKLVLOG as the product it is running. If you search the RKLVLOG for an OMEGAMON XE monitoring agent on z/OS, product-specific messages start with the product code (for example, KN3 for OMEGAMON XE for Mainframe Networks), but messages for the TMS:Engine start with the component prefix KLV.

Table 175. Locations of log and trace information for z/OS components

Table 175. Locations of log and trace information for z/OS components (continued)		
Header	Header	
Persistent data store	The RKPDLOG sysout data set or spool file contains the information and error messages related to the handling of persistent data stores. To dump this log, follow the procedures described for RKLVLOG in the sections that follow.	

For locations of log files for all the components of Tivoli Management Services and information about enabling tracing for distributed components, refer to *IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Problem Determination Guide*.

#### NetView agent communication layer messages and tracing

This section covers serviceability for the NetView agent communication layer. The NetView agent communication layer is the code that:

- Initializes and defines the PPI receiver for the NetView agent itself. This PPI receiver is defined in the Configuration Tool.
- Manages the NACMD processing on behalf of the NetView agent.

#### **RAS Messages**

Messages are written to the console for some problems that occur in the NetView agent communication layer. These messages are also written to the RKLVLOG. The messages are DWO746I, CNM217I, and CNM273I. Additionally, DWO050E messages might be written to the log.

#### **RAS** Trace

The NVEMACMD TRACE command enables and disables the NetView agent communication layer trace. There are three different trace types:

#### BFR

The BFR trace entries can have one or two lines. The first line always starts with BUFFER. Depending on the return code, the buffer itself is displayed on the second line.

```
BUFFER action module Return Code: retcode
buffer
BUFFER SEND CNMIRAPP Return Code: 00000000
<*DONE*>
```

where

- action is SEND or RECEIVE
- module is the module doing the send or receive
- retcode is the return code
- buffer is the actual send or receive buffer

#### MOD

#### ENTRY

Defines module or function entry.

```
Example of module entry:
ENTRY module
ENTRY CNMIRAPP
Example of function entry:
ENTRY module :function
ENTRY CNMIRAPP:sndBfr
```

where

- module is the module name that has been entered
- function is the function within the module that has been entered

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#### EXIT

Defines module or function exit and shows the exit return code

```
Example of module exit:

EXIT module Return Code: retcode

EXIT CNMIRAPP Return Code: 00000000

Example of function exit:

EXIT module :function Return Code: retcode

EXIT CNMIRAPP:sndBfr Return Code: 00000000
```

where

- module is the module name that has been entered
- function is the function within the module that has been entered
- · retcode is the module or function exit return code

#### DEBUG

Provides internal diagnostics for IBM Software Support

DEBUG text DEBUG The ICB Address is x'1894B6A8'

• text is a string containing diagnostic information

To enable the NetView agent communication layer trace during NetView agent initialization, code KNA\_COMMTRC=*types* in RKANPARU member KNAENV. Valid types are BFR, MOD, DEBUG, or ALL. An example of this specification is KNA\_COMMTRC=ALL

#### Using the KDC\_DEBUG environment variable

The KDC\_DEBUG environment variable can be used during TCP/IP service initialization to diagnose connectivity problems with application layers such as telnet and FTP, and with the Tivoli Monitoring Server, Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server, and the Tivoli Enterprise monitoring agents.

To obtain the level or tracing required to have these TCP/IP initialization messages echoed to the log, the string KDC\_DEBUG=Y must be added to either the KDSENV member or the KNAENV member of RKANPARU. Place the KDC\_DEBUG environment variable statement immediately after the KDC\_FAMILIES environment variable. You cannot dynamically alter KDC\_DEBUG tracing.

Possible values for KDC\_DEBUG are:

Υ

When KDC\_DEBUG is set to Y, the data flow between the monitoring agent and Tivoli Management Services components (such as Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server and Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server) during TCP/IP initialization is recorded, including data packages sent and received. If KDC\_DEBUG=Y is active in the environment during initialization of TCP/IP services for this address space, you can confirm successful initialization of TCP/IP by looking for one of the following messages in RKLVLOG. If KDC\_DEBUG is set to Y and none of these messages appear in RKLVLOG, then initialization of the TCP/IP service failed:

"KDEI1\_OpenTransportProvider") Transport opened: socket/ip.tcp "KDEI1\_OpenTransportProvider") Transport opened: socket/ip.pipe "KDEI1\_OpenTransportProvider") Transport opened: socket/ip.udp

Ν

The data flow between the monitoring agent and Tivoli Management Services components during TCP/IP initialization is not recorded. This is the default and the recommended setting for normal operation.

The KDC\_DEBUG environment variable controls all DCS communications tracing. Use the KDC\_DEBUG environment variable to track DCS errors or activity between the agent and the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server.

See the environment variables appendix in *IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Troubleshooting* for a list of environment variables associated with other components.

#### Setting up RAS1 tracing

RAS1 is the component that provides trace and memory dump routines. RAS1 tracing provides runtime filtering of product messages and is the primary diagnostic tool for the NetView agent. It is provided by the kbb library service and is set using either the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console interface or some more direct method of manually modifying the KBB\_RAS1 parameter. RAS1 messages are sent to stdout, so that one of the components in the configurator programs redirects that output to log files.

The NetView agent might not support all of the filters and classes defined in the syntax shown in <u>"RAS</u> Trace" on page 517.

Again, be aware that RAS1 tracing log files can grow large with the wrong amount of filtering. There is no log management function or feature, so be careful with the levels of tracing that you specify. You may want to run error tracing for all components and then any additional levels depending on diagnostic needs.

#### Syntax for RAS1 traces

This syntax is used to specify an RAS1 trace in the KppENV file. After you add this command to the KppENV file, you must stop and restart the address space for it to take effect. After that, it remains in effect for the life of the address space. To end this RAS1 trace, you must edit the KppENV file again and reset the trace level and stop and start the address space.

The basic syntax of the RAS1 trace commands for error tracing is as follows:



Where:

#### global\_class

Indicates the level of tracing that you want to see. This is a global setting that applies to all RAS1 filters within the process. If you set this global class by itself, it is global in scope and the trace cannot filter on any of the other keywords. Separate combined classes with a space. The following are possible values. Valid abbreviations are in parentheses.

- ERROR (ER): returns severe error messages only (this is the default for most applications).
- **STATE (ST):** records the condition or current setting of flags and variables within the process. If state tracing is enabled, you can see the current state of particular variables or flags as the process is running.
- FLOW (FL): causes a message to be generated at an entry or exit point of a function.
- DETAIL (DE): produces a detailed, verbose level of tracing.
- INPUT (IN): records data that is created in the execution of a particular API, function, or process.
- ALL: causes all available messages to be recorded, a combination of all the other forms of tracing.

#### COMP

Is the keyword that indicates this trace will include a component type. The COMP keyword is used to trace groups of routines related by function (or component). Do not use this parameter unless requested to do so by IBM Software Support.

#### component\_type

Is the identifier for a component type. If an IBM Software Support representative instructs you to perform a component trace, you are provided with a code for that component. Do not use this parameter unless requested to do so by IBM Software Support.

#### ENTRY

Is the keyword used to narrow a filtering routine to a specific ENTRY POINT. Since multiple entry points for a single routine are not common, this keyword is not commonly used and should only be used at the explicit request of an IBM Software Support representative.

#### entry\_point

Is a variable representing the name of the entry point. If you are asked to specify a value for the ENTRY keyword, an IBM Software Support representative can tell you what value to specify for *entry\_point*.

#### UNIT

Is the keyword that indicates this trace includes collecting information using the compilation unit, fully qualified or partially qualified. A match is performed between the compilation unit dispatched and the compilation unit specified on the RAS1 statement. A match results in a trace entry.

#### unit\_name

Is a variable representing the name of the compilation unit. This name can be anything that is related to the object file name or unit compilation name. In most instances, this name defines the component that is being traced. This value will most likely be the three-character component identifier for the monitoring agent (for example, **kna** for the NetView agent).

#### class

One of the same values specified for Global Class but, because of its position inside the parentheses, the class is narrowed in scope to apply only to the *unit\_name* specified. The following are possible values. Valid abbreviations are in parentheses.

- ERROR (ER): returns severe error messages only (this is the default for most applications).
- **STATE (ST):** records the condition or current setting of flags and variables within the process. If state tracing is enabled, you can see the current state of particular variables or flags as the process is running.
- FLOW (FL): causes a message to be generated at an entry or exit point of a function.
- DETAIL (DE): produces a detailed, verbose level of tracing.
- INPUT (IN): records data that is created in the execution of a particular API, function, or process.
- ALL: causes all available messages to be recorded, a combination of all the other forms of tracing.

#### Note:

- 1. The default setting for all components is KBB\_RAS1=ERROR, meaning that only error tracing is enabled.
- 2. You can specify any combination of UNIT, COMP, and ENTRY keywords. None of these keywords are required. However, the RAS1 value you set with the global class applies to all components.

Some examples of RAS1 trace syntax follow.

#### Example 1 – Tracing requests to and answers from the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server

To show requests to and answers from the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server, specify this trace:

KBB\_RAS1=ERROR (UNIT:KRA ST ERR)

The unit values ST and ERR indicate that you are collecting state and error information for the agent framework component (KRA).

This type of agent trace is used only if you are trying to debug a specific problem, because it greatly increases the number of messages generated by agent. With this type of trace, messages include a detailed memory dump of all rows of agent data that have passed filtering, which includes attribute names and values, request names, table names, and collection interval. Remember to disable this resource-intensive form of tracing immediately after you have completed your trace.

#### Example 2 – Tracing proxy controller and distributed agent issues

From the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server, to trace proxy controller and Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server distributed agent issues, issue this command:

KBB\_RAS1=ERROR (COMP:KUX ST ER) (UNIT:KRA ALL) (UNIT:KDS FL)

In this example:

- KUX is a component identifier provided to you by a representative of IBM Software Support so that you can collect state and error information about this subcomponent.
- KRA is the unit name for the agent framework component. All trace information about this component is being captured.
- KDS is the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server component and the flow (FL) of entry or exit points through this component are documented with records written to RKLVLOG.

#### Setting RAS1 trace levels for the NetView agent

For the NetView agent, the trace level KBB\_RAS1=ERROR is set by default. You can change this trace level a number of ways. Three of those ways are explained in the sections that follow.

#### Setting trace levels by editing RKANPARU

One of the simplest ways to set trace levels for the NetView agent is to edit the RKANPARU(KppENV) member.

The text in bold is an example of what an IBM service representative might ask you to add to the KNAENV member in the RKANPARU data set.

```
Command ===>
                                                   Scroll ===> CSR
000001 KDE_TRANSPORT=\
         SNA.PIPE PORT:135 USE:N
000002
000003
         IP6.PIPE PORT:1918 USE:N\
         IP6.UDP PORT:1918 USE:N\
000004
        IP.SPIPE PORT:3660 USE:N\
IP6.SPIPE PORT:3660 USE:N\
000005
000006
         IP.PIPE PORT:1918 EPHEMERAL:Y\
000007
         IP.UDP PORT:1918
000008
000009 KBB_RAS1=ERROR (UNIT:KNATN ALL) (UNIT:KNAIRAFT
ALL)
000010 CT_CMSLIST=\
        IP.PIPE:x.xx.xxx.xx;\
000011
000012 IP.UDP:x.xx.xxx.xx;
000013 CTIRA_STANDALONE=N
000014 KNA_PPISND=CNMEMATX
000015 KNA_PPIRCV=CNMEMARX
000016 CTIRA IP PORT=0
000017 LANG=en_US.ibm-037
```

#### Setting trace levels dynamically using IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console

You can also use the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console to set trace levels for the NetView agent, as well as for a Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server on z/OS or a distributed system.

The IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console enables you to read logs and turn on traces for remote product diagnostics and configuration. The IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console is uniquely identified by its service point name. All IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Consoles for a host are linked and presented on the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Index for that host. Point a browser to the HTTP port 1920 on a specific host (for example, http://goby:1920) to launch the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Index. You can also launch the service console by connecting via the https protocol and port 3661. You can perform operations on a specific IBM Tivoli Monitoring process by selecting the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console associated with a service point name.

The IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Index has links to service consoles for the components installed on a workstation. From the Service Index, you can access links to the Agent Service Interface. You can use the

Agent Service Interface to get reports for an installed agent (for example, the Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring agent or the Tivoli System Monitoring agent). After logging in to the local operating system, you can choose reports of agent information, private situations, private history, and attribute descriptions and current values. You can also make a service interface request using provided XML elements.

#### Starting the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console

Use the following procedure to start the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console.

- 1. Start an Internet browser.
- 2. In the Address field, type the URL for the Tivoli Enterprise Portal browser client installed on your web server. The URL for the Tivoli Monitoring Services web server is

#### http://hostname:1920

Where *hostname* specifies the computer where the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server was installed. If the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console is not displayed, a system administrator might have blocked access to it. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli Monitoring: Troubleshooting Guide* for information about blocking access to the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console.

- 3. Click the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console link associated with the desired process (service point name).
- 4. When the login window opens, click **OK**.

In secure environments, you need a valid user ID and password to proceed. Upon successful login, the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console opens with three areas:

- Header
- Command Results
- Command Field

You can now issue IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console commands in the command input area. For a list of available commands, type a question mark (?) and click **Submit**.

The IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console performs user authentication using the native operating system security facility. If you use the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console on z/OS systems, your user ID and password are checked by the z/OS security facility (RACF/SAF). If you use the IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console on Windows systems, then you must pass the Windows workstation user ID and password prompt. This is the rule except for instances of a null or blank password. The IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console never accepts a null or blank password.

A password is always required to access the service console. Blank passwords, even if correct, cannot access the service console. Even if a user ID is allowed to log in to the operating system without a password, access to the service console is denied. To gain access to the service console, create a password for the user ID that is being used to log in to the service console.

The IBM Tivoli Monitoring Service Console supports the following commands, most of which are useful for problem determination:

#### bss1

Manages BSS1 (Basic System Services). This command is paired with one of the following subcommands:

- dumpcvt: Display KBBSS\_cvt\_t
- listenv: Display the resident CT variables
- getenv: Display environment variables
- setenv: Assign environment variable
- info: Display BSS1\_Info() data
- config: Manage configuration variables

#### config

Used to modify the settings of the ITMS:Engine debug environment variables: RES1\_DEBUG, KDH\_DEBUG, KDC\_DEBUG, and KDE\_DEBUG. For example, the following **config** command can be used to alter the setting of KDC\_DEBUG:

CONFIG KDC\_DEBUG=Y

The setting of KDC\_DEBUG can be restored to its original value using the following:

CONFIG KDC\_DEBUG=N

#### http

Displays HTTP server management

#### kdcstat

Displays the status of KDC (RPC Service) component

#### ras1

Manage RAS1 (Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability). This command is paired with one of the following subcommands:

- dumpcvt: Display KBBRA\_cvt\_t
- log: Display RAS1 log capture buffer
- list: List the RAS1 filters
- interpret: Interpret the control string
- units: Display the registered compilation units

The RAS1 (with no operands) command can be used to view the current ITMS:Engine log capture buffer. When operands are supplied with the RAS1 command, the operands are assumed to be keywords applicable to the KBB\_RAS1 environment variable.

The RAS1 command is especially useful for dynamically enabling and disabling RAS1 traces. Many times you cannot recycle the agent in order to start tracing. The RAS1 command can be used to alter KBB\_RAS1 tracing parms dynamically without the need to recycle the product. For example, to enable the standard IRA traces, the following Service Console command can be used:

RAS1 'error (unit:kpx all) (unit:kra all)'

The (single) quoted string is passed to RAS1 as operands of the KBB\_RAS1 environment variable.

After this trace is captured, the IRA trace can be disabled with the following Service Console command: RAS1 'error (unit:kpx error) (unit:kra error)'. This has the effect of restoring the RAS1 logging level from ALL to ERROR for units kpx and kra.

#### res1

Displays the status of RES1 Logical Resource Manager.

#### **Understanding and using RAS1 logs**

When you open a z/OS log such as RKLVLOG, you find a mix of status lines and numbered product messages.

Most messages with IDs are documented in the problem determination guides for each monitoring agent. You can also determine the meaning of a message by entering the message number into an Internet search engine. The information that follows help you interpret the messages and status lines in a z/OS log.

#### Format of messages in a RAS1 log

A RAS1 log for a monitoring agent on z/OS includes the following information:

- Environmental information
  - Operating system and processor data. This information is prefaced with the following string:

```
PPPxxmmm
```

Where:

#### PPP

Is the component prefix.

#### хх

Is the component code (for example, NS Node Status).

#### mmm

- Is the module name (for example mdg/mgr for Model/Manager).
- Initial command line settings
- Component summary, including the following:
  - The name of the module
  - Information about where the library was loaded from
  - The date and time the module was compiled
  - The version (if this detail was specified)
- Formatted output, including entry and exit points and text strings. Entry and exit points show flow into and out of a given function. The exit shows the return code, if applicable. The text depends on the kind of trace specified. Here is an example:

(00D41 F9C-1{99%}:KV4MAIN.CPP,953,"MainWnd::MainWnd") Entry (00D41 FD3-1{99%}:KV4MAIN.CPP,959,"MainWnd::MainWnd") Exit Time,Thread,{%stack avail},pgm\_name,Line#,function,text

As noted earlier, not all functions are RAS1 enabled, and trace level might exclude some paths. Be careful with granularity.

#### Capturing z/OS logs to send to software support

To save a log to a file rather than viewing it online, you must know how to do the following:

- "Saving the contents of a z/OS log such as RKLVLOG" on page 524
- "Ending one RKLVLOG and starting another" on page 525

#### Saving the contents of a z/OS log such as RKLVLOG

To save the information in your z/OS logs (such as RKLVLOG), use the System Display and Search Facility (SDSF) facility that is part of TSO.

Note: This method works only with JES2. It does not work with JES3.

Follow these instructions to use SDSF to capture (in this example) the RKLVLOG associated with any running task in your z/OS monitoring agent.

- 1. From ISPF, select the SDSF option using the =s.st 2 option (for RKLVLOG; sometimes these options are different).
- 2. Enter the following on the command line:

```
st taskname
```

Where *taskname* is the name of the procedure whose log you are trying to display and capture. For example, entering st cansna on the command line would enable you to see the NetView agent job.

3. From the SDSF screen, enter ? next to the name of the started task to display a list of the output files like the following. For example the output files for the sample cansn3 task noted above would look like this:

JESMSGLG JES2 JESJCL JES2 JESYSMSG JES2 RKLVLOG CANSNA RKLVSNAP CANSNA RKPDLOG CANSNA

4. To print the RKLVLOG for this job to a data set, type an **s** next to the RKLVLOG output file. Then, on the command line of SDSF, type:

print d

Press Enter. The d means that the file should be printed to a data set.

5. This action causes a panel similar to this one in Figure 75 on page 525 to be displayed:

```
COMMAND INPUT ===>
                                                                   SCROLL ===> CSR
Data set name ===> 'USER1.NMP181.D26033.CANSON.SYSLOG'
Member to use ===>
Disposition
                ===> NEW
                                 (OLD, NEW, SHR, MOD)
If the data set is to be created, specify the following.
Volume serial will be used to locate existing data sets if specified.
Management class
                      ===>
                                       (Blank for default management class)
                                       (Blank for default storage class)
Storage class
                      ===>
  Volume serial
                     ===>
                                       (Blank for authorized default volume)
                                                                                 *
                                       (Generic unit or device address)
(Blank for default data class)
  Device type
                     ===>
  Data class
                      ===>
                     ===> TRKS
                                       (BLKS, TRKS, CYLS, BY, KB, or MB)
  Space units
  Primary quantity ===> 5
Secondary quantity ===> 5
Directory +3
                                       (In above units)
                                       (In above units)
  Directory blocks ===> 0
                                       (Zero for sequential data set)
                      ===> VBA
  Record format
  Record length
                 ===> 240
===> 3120
  Block size
  * Only one of these fields may be specified
```

Figure 75. SDSF print to database panel

On this panel, type the data set name and characteristics for the file you are printing and press Enter.

- 6. You are returned to the RKLVLOG output file. On the command line, specify the number of lines you want to print by entering a range that would include the entire file, such as:
  - print 1 99999999

Then press **Enter**. A message in the upper right corner of the panel tells you how many lines have been printed.

7. Type print close on the SDSF command line to close the file. The log is now saved in the data set that was specified in Step "5" on page 525.

For more information about SDSF commands, see z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization (SA22-7670).

#### Ending one RKLVLOG and starting another

When you recreate a problem to send it to IBM Support, you can use a z/OS MODIFY command to close the current RKLVLOG spool data set and open a new one. This command is issued from a z/OS console. The TLVLOG command manages the recording of information to RKLVLOG. The syntax and usage of this command are as follows:



#### Where:

#### SWITCH

Is the keyword that dynamically allocates a new RKLVLOG file using the current values, begins recording on the new file, and closes the current RKLVLOG file, releasing it for processing by JES.

#### class

Is the one-character JES SYSOUT class. **CLASS=A** is the ITMS:Engine startup value.

#### copies

Is the copy count. The valid range is 1-254. **COPIES=1** is the startup value.

Note: JES2 allows 255, but JES3 allows only 254.

#### dest

Is the 1-8 character JES SYSOUT destination. **DEST=()** is the startup value.

#### fcb

Is the 1-4 character FCB name to be used. FCB=() is the startup value.

#### form

Is the 1-4 character form name to be used. **FORM=()** is the startup value.

#### hold

Determines whether the SYSOUT is to be placed in a JES operator hold when spun off. Specify **YES** (operator hold is requested) or NO. **HOLD=NO** is the startup value.

**Note:** If HOLD=YES is specified, you must issue the appropriate JES release command for the SYSOUT data set to be processed by JES.

#### maxlines

Is the maximum number of lines to be written to RKLVLOG, in thousands (for example, MAXLINES=2 means a maximum of 2000 lines). The valid range is 0 through 16000 (16 million lines). When this number is reached, an automatic TLVLOG SWITCH is performed, closing the current RKLVLOG and allocating a new one If the specified value is 0, there is no maximum; you must manually enter TLVLOG SWITCH to switch log files. **MAXLINES=0** is the startup value.

**Note:** Unlike the other values, MAXLINES takes effect immediately. If the new MAXLINES value is less than the number of lines that have already been written to the current RKLVLOG, a switch is immediately performed.

#### ucs

Specifies the 1 to 4 character UCS name to be used. **UCS=()** is the startup value.

#### user

Is the 1-8 character user ID to which the SYSOUT is to be spooled. Ignored if DEST is blanks. **USER=()** is the startup value.

#### wtrname

Is the 1-8 character external writer name to be used. WTRNAME=() is the startup value.

#### User Notes<sup>®</sup>:

- 1. The TLVLOG command performs up to three functions, depending on the keywords that are specified. Assuming that you selected all three functions, they would be performed in the following order:
  - a. Updates the dynamic allocation values. Except for MAXLINES, these values are used when the next dynamic allocation is performed. Values are updated whenever they are coded on the command.
  - b. Lists the current dynamic allocation values. This is always done.
  - c. Switches RKLVLOGs. This is done only when SWITCH is specified on the command.

**Note:** You can update values and request a switch with the same command; the values are updated first, then the switch is performed.

- 2. RKLVLOGs might be automatically closed after a certain number of records have been written to them, similar to the MVS SYSLOG processing. Refer to the MAXLINES keyword for more information.
- 3. To set up an automatic RKLVLOG switch whenever the ITMS:Engine address space is started, add the following command to your RKANCMD startup CLIST:

TLVLOG MAXLINES=nnn

This command causes RKLVLOG to be automatically closed and released to JES whenever *nnn* thousands of lines have been written. If needed, you can add other installation-dependent values (for example, CLASS) to this command.

- 4. Many diagnostic messages are recorded in RKLVLOG. If you set RKLVLOG to spin off automatically, or if you explicitly switch RKLVLOG, you must ensure that the SYSOUT files are kept at least for the life of the ITMS:Engine run, in case they are required for problem solving.
- 5. You might want to issue a TLVLOG SWITCH command after a problem occurs. This spins off the RKLVLOG data relating to the problem into a separate spool data set, which can be included as part of the ITMS:Engine standard problem documentation. Be sure to include all previously spun-off RKLVLOG files
- 6. Because RKLVLOG is managed with standard IBM data management routines, records are buffered before being written. If you are viewing the currently active RKLVLOG with a product such as SDSF, you do not see the latest messages. Issue the command FLUSH TLVLOG to force the current data management buffer to be written. Do not use the TLVLOG SWITCH to spin off the current RKLVLOG for this purpose, as it unnecessarily fragments the messages recorded in RKLVLOG.
- 7. Unless you explicitly set a non-zero MAXLINES value, RKLVLOG will never automatically switch.
- 8. If any error occurs when writing to RKLVLOG, ITMS:Engine issues a message and disable RKLVLOG recording. However, messages are still written to VIEWLOG and all active operator interfaces. Depending on the error, you might be able to restart RKLVLOG by issuing a switch request.

Here are some example of ways to use this command:

1. To list the current RKLVLOG destination and values:

tlvlog

2. To establish class X and destination SYSPROG as default SYSOUT attributes, and the maximum number of lines as 20,000:

tlvlog class=x dest=sysprog maxlines=20

3. To switch to a new RKLVLOG:

tlvlog switch

#### Flushing the log buffers

After a TLVLOG is switched, issuing an echo command can flush the log buffers and ensure that new messages are written to the new RKLVLOG. The ECHO command echoes any text entered back to the screen. The syntax of the ECHO command is shown below:

Where:

#### string

Is a character string to be echoed back to the operator screen where the ECHO command was entered.

#### User Notes:

- 1. Use ECHO to verify that the ITMS:Engine operator facility is functioning properly and to force all buffered messages to the log.
- 2. Even after an ECHO, log output might not be visible in JES3 systems. This is apparently a result of the way JES3 manages spool buffers.
- 3. Enclosing string in quotation marks is not necessary unless you want to preserve leading blanks.

## Appendix A. Diagnostic command summary

The following tables list some of the commands used for diagnosis.

## **NetView diagnostic commands**

For additional information about NetView diagnostic commands, see the NetView online help.

For TRACE, see also <u>"NetView trace" on page 97</u>, <u>"GMFHS Trace" on page 215</u>, <u>"The RODM Internal</u> Trace" on page 285, and "SNA topology manager traces" on page 399.

Table 176. Summary of NetView Diagnostic Commands			
Command	Description		
ACTVCTL LISTINFO	Displays information about data collection for the Active/Active GDPS Continuous Availability solution.		
BROWSE	Enables you to scan the network log or members of a partitioned data set. The member or network log can be on a local or remote NetView program.		
COLLCTL LISTINFO	Displays information about data collection for the DVIPA and Discovery Manager functions.		
DEFAULTS MSGMODID	Sets whether the module identification information in DSI799I is logged for certain error conditions.		
DEFAULTS STORDUMP	Specifies the maximum number of times a storage memory dump is taken if storage overlay or control block overwrite is detected.		
DFILTER	Displays the recording or viewing filters that are currently in effect.		
DISCONID	Displays MVS console names or IDs used by the NetView program.		
DSIDIAGG	Monitors and reports storage discrepancies.		
FIND	Locates specific information while browsing a data set and a member.		
GMFHS LISTINIT	Produces a formatted display of the GMFHS initialization parameters.		
GMFHS SHOW	Produces a report with an entry for a specified network management gateway (NMG) or domain, or all NMGs or domains known to GMFHS.		
GMFHS STATUS	Produces a summary report showing the status of the GMFHS job.		
GMFHS TASK	Displays a GMFHS subtask status report.		
GMFHS TRACE	Controls the level and content of the tracing performed by GMFHS tasks.		
LIST DEFAULTS	Lists the current DEFAULTS settings and the number of memory dumps that have been taken for storage overlay or control block overwrite conditions (DMPTAKEN).		
LIST PRIORITY	Lists all NetView tasks and their priorities.		
LIST SECOPTS	Displays a list of the security options, their current values, the date and time of the last update, and either the last operator ID to update the option or INITIALIZATION if the option has not been dynamically changed using the NetView REFRESH or DEFAULTS commands.		
LIST STATUS=AMLUSESS	Displays all VTAM-LU sessions.		
LIST STATUS=CANZLOG	Displays the status of the Canzlog log.		

Table 176. Summary of NetView Diagnostic Commands (continued)			
Command	Description		
LIST STATUS=CNMSESS	Displays all active communication network management (CNM) data sessions with your NetView program and the status of these sessions.		
LIST STATUS=NNT	Displays all the NNT (NetView-NetView task) sessions.		
LIST STATUS=OPS	Displays all the operator terminals known in this domain.		
LIST STATUS=PROFILES	Displays a list of profiles known in this domain.		
LIST STATUS=SPANS	Displays a list of all the spans defined in the NetView span table.		
LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS	Displays information about the XCF groups to which NetView belongs, including the other members of the XCF group.		
LIST STATUS=TASKS	Displays the status of all the tasks in your NetView system, except virtual OSTs (VOSTs).		
LIST STATUS=VOST	Displays the status of all the virtual OST tasks (VOSTs) in your NetView system.		
LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS	Displays a list of z/OS XCF groups in which the NetView program participates.		
LIST TRACE	Lists the settings of the trace.		
NACTL LISTCONN	Displays information about the Program to Program Interface (PPI) communication between the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent and the NetView program.		
NLDM RELOAD	Reloads the response time monitor (RTM) PCLASS and MAPSESS or the KCLASS and MAPSESS definition statements. The RELOAD command does not affect current sessions.		
NLDM TRACE	Starts or stops a session trace or displays resources that are being traced.		
QOS	Displays information that tells you if an operator is defined to the NetView program and if the operator is currently logged on.		
RODM LOGF	RODM writes any buffered log to the current RODM log data set.		
RODM LOGP	RODM records to the primary log.		
RODM LOGQ	Queries the current RODM log.		
RODM LOGS	RODM records to the secondary log.		
RODM LOGT	RODM ends log activity.		
RODM STATAPI	RODM writes the API statistics to the RODM log file as a type 8 record.		
RODM STATCELL	RODM writes the cell pool statistics to the RODM log file as a type 8 record.		
RESOURCE	Displays system resources (processor utilization, processor time used, and storage use) used by the NetView program.		
SESSMDIS	Displays session monitor session counts, storage use, and traffic rates.		
TASKMON	Displays task utilization data for processor, penalty, message queueing, storage, and I/O activity for active NetView tasks.		
TASKURPT	Displays task utilization data for processor, penalty, message queueing, storage, and I/O activity from SMF logs.		
TASKUTIL	Displays task performance information, including processor (processor) utilization, queue lengths, storage use, and active command lists.		

Table 176. Summary of NetView Diagnostic Commands (continued)		
Command	Description	
TRACE	Initiates a sequence trace that records a sequence of NetView processing steps in virtual storage, in the DSITRACE VSAM data set, or in GTF.	
TRACEPPI	Starts, stops, modifies, or ends a trace for all program-to-program interface receivers or for a specified interface receiver.	
TOPOSNA LISTREQS	Displays the status of pending topology manager requests to its agents.	
TOPOSNA LISTRODM	Displays a matrix of object types versus activity and object counts.	
TOPOSNA LISTSTOR	Displays storage usage counts for SNA topology manager.	
TOPOSNA QUERYDEF	Requests that settings be displayed.	
TOPOSNA REFRESH	Changes the initial default values that are provided with the NetView program for the Status Resolution table, the OSI-Display status table, and the Exception View table.	
TOPOSNA SETDEFS	Modifies the defaults for the automatic monitoring of local and network topology at newly discovered nodes, for reconnection to RODM and CMIP Services, and for the retry policy of other TOPOSNA commands.	
TOPOSNA TRACE	Starts, stops, or lists tracing in the topology manager.	

## **NetView VERBX CNMIPCS commands**

For additional information about these commands, see <u>"Interactive Problem Control System" on page 73</u>.

Table 177. Summary of VERBX CNMIPCS Commands			
Command	Description	Page	
ASID(asid_number)	Enables you to change the address space identifier (ASID) number.	"ASID Command Output" on page 80	
CPOOL(options)	Displays CPOOL storage allocation by task, subpool, and CPOOL size.	<u>"CPOOL output" on page 80</u>	
D(address)	Displays storage with offsets.	"Display storage output" on page 81	
DISPLAY(options)	Displays summary information about task vector blocks (TVBs).	"Display task output" on page 82	
DISPMOD	Displays LMOD and CSECT information.	"DISPMOD output" on page 83	
DTCB(address)	Displays the TCB and RB structure.	"Display TCB output" on page 84	
LEVEL	Displays the NetView IPCS verb exit level.	"LEVEL command output" on page 84	
LRCE(options)	Displays the LRCE chain for TVBs.	"LRCE output" on page 85	
MAP(sum)	Displays the storage usage.	"MAP output" on page 86	
MENU	Displays the main menu for the panel interface if CNMIPCS is run in an ISPF environment and the CNMIPCS panels are available to TSO.	"Summary of VERBX CNMIPCS verbs" on page 76	

Table 177. Summary of VERBX CNMIPCS Commands (continued)			
Command	Description	Page	
NLDM	Displays status information for the session monitor.	"NLDM output" on page 87	
NPDA	Displays status information for hardware monitor.	"NPDA output" on page 88	
QUE(options)	Displays the number of messages on the queues for TVBs and others.	"Message queue output" on page 89	
SAVEAREA(address )	Displays theSAVEAREA trace.	"Save area output" on page 90	
STORE(options)	Displays storage counters for TVBs.	"Storage counter output" on page 90	
SUMMARY	Displays summary information about the memory dump, including CSECT information.	"Summary Output" on page 79	
TBLUSECT	Displays the counters for the automation table.	"Automation table use count output" on page 91	
TRACE	Displays the NetView internal trace header and formatted trace records.	"Trace output" on page 92	
WHO(address)	Tries to determine if the address is a module or a control block.	"Identify storage output" on page 93	
(Options)	CPOOL, DISPLAY, LRCE, QUE, and STORE.	"Options for some CNMIPCS verbs" on page 77	
	Option Description		
	ABEND Selects all abending TVBs.		
	ACTIVE Selects only active TVBs. This is the default option.		
	ALL Selects all TVBs.		
	<b>LU(<i>lu_name</i>)</b> Selects a specific logical unit (LU) name.		
	<b>OP(</b> <i>operator_id</i> <b>)</b> Selects a specific operator ID or task name.		
	<b>TCB(</b> <i>address</i> <b>)</b> Selects a specific task control block (TCB).		
	<b>TIB(</b> <i>address</i> <b>)</b> Selects a specific task information block (TIB).		
	<b>TVB(</b> <i>address</i> <b>)</b> Selects a specific TVB.		

Table 177. Summary of VERBX CNMIPCS Commands (continued)		
Command	Description	Page
(Options)	TRACE	"Options for the CNMIPCS TRACE verb" on page 77
	Option Description	
	ALL Display all records. This is the default.	
	<b>DISP</b> Displays only DISPs.	
	FRE Display only FREs.	
	<b>GET</b> Displays only GETs.	
	LOST Display only LOSTs.	
	<b>MENT</b> Displays only MENTs.	
	<b>MENTMXIT</b> Display only MENTs and MXITs.	
	<b>MQS</b> Displays only MQSs.	
	<b>MXIT</b> Displays only MXITs.	
	<b>POS</b> Display only POSs.	
	<b>PSS</b> Displays only PSSs.	
	<b>SAF</b> Displays only SAFs.	
	<b>STOR</b> Display only GETs and FREs.	
	<b>SUM</b> Display a summary by TVB.	
	<b>TCP</b> Display a summary of TCP/IP trace entry types.	
	<b>WAT</b> Display only WATs.	

## **NetView Service Aid commands**

For additional information about these commands, see the NetView online help facility.

Table 178. Summar	y of Service Aid Commands	
Command	Description	Page
RID DSIMSX	A diagnostic trap that can suspend a task at the point of an abend. You can trap abends for one task by issuing a RID command from another task.	"RID DSIMSX" on page 535
TASKURPT	A REXX procedure that generates a report using the task resource data in the System Management Facility (SMF) log.	"TASKURPT" on page 536
DSISTRLS Option	A storage list command that can produce various NetView storage usage data through specific request keywords.	"DSISTRLS" on page 545
	Option Description	
	< <b>SUMMARY&gt;</b> Summary statistics about DSIGET/ DSIFRE storage services.	
	<b>BLOCKS</b> An address-ordered listing of allocated blocks of storage.	
	<b>DETAIL</b> Intense detail about DSIGET storage allocation.	
	<b>CELLHIST</b> A storage request histogram, a cumulative count of requests.	
	SHOWSTOR Storage usage details on a task-and- totals basis.	
	<b>SHOWMQS</b> Running totals of the number of DSIMQS requests sent from one task to another task.	
	NAME=xxxxxxxx Filters output by matching the name in any of DSITVB fields that have EBCDIC values.	
	ADDR=nnnnnnn Filters output by matching the address of a DSITVB control block or a system TCB address.	
DSI24TRC	Enables you to limit NetView internal trace to 24-bit mode storage requests.	"DSI24TRC" on page 551
DSIMODQY	Lists load modules and control sections located at the address (hexaddr1) or in the range (hexaddr1 through hexaddr2).	"DSIMODQY" on page 553
DSIGTVBA	Used to retrieve NetView TVB addresses into CLIST variables for subsequent use in the address operand of the DSIGV2VR command.	"DSIGTVBA" on page 554

Table 178. Summary of Service Aid Commands (continued)					
Command	Description	Page			
DSIGV2VR	Used to move and convert data into CLIST variables for use by automation, VIEW, or subsequent DSIGV2VR commands.	"DSIGV2VR" on page 556			
DSIGADHX	Used to add two literal hexadecimal values and store in CLIST variable named <i>varname</i> .	"DSIGADHX" on page 557			
DSISHWVR	Used to gain diagnostic information in real time on NetView. Must be run in a command procedure.	"DSISHWVR" on page 558			

#### **RID DSIMSX**

Format

#### RID

▶ RID — ID= — DSIMSX — TASK= — taskname →

#### Purpose

The RID DSIMSX command, which is in the NetView ESTAE/ESTAI routine, suspends a task at the point of an abend. You can trap abends for one task by issuing a RID command from another task.

#### Parameters

The RID DSIMSX syntax options are defined in the following list:

ID

DSIMSX (identifies this as the abend ESTAE trap).

#### TASK

Name of the task that is being monitored for abends. This cannot be the name of the task entering the RID command.

#### Usage

To use the RID DSIMSX command to stop a task:

- 1. Logon as an operator, for example, OPER4.
- 2. As OPER4, enter RID TASK=AUTO1, ID=DSIMSX.
- 3. Any abend that occurs under the AUTO1 task is now reported to the OPER4 operator. The task remains suspended until the OPER4 operator enters **RID TASK=AUTO1, CONTINUE**, at which time the abend (for example, DUMP) proceeds.

The RID command initiates monitoring of a task to trap system and user abends, including program checks. Note the amount of what-was-running data in the output. You can use the CSECT and OFFSET data to tell you where in a listing of the program to look for the problem.

CLIST function commands can be used in CLISTs to display more data areas from the registers in the RID display output. You can even write new CLISTs on TSO and run them while the diagnosis is being done.

#### Restrictions

Do not use the RID DSIMSX command to stop a task when you want NetView internal trace or memory dump data. It is intended to be used to debug code that is being developed on test systems. It can be helpful during the recreation of a problem where an adequate memory dump exists.

#### Examples

#### **Example: Output generated by RID DSIMSX**

The following is an example of output generated by RID DSIMSX if OPER4 Issues EXCMD AUTO1, RESET IMMED:

```
* NTV98
                                         RID TASK=AUT01, ID=DSIMSX
    - NTV98
                                       CNM986I RID FUNCTION 'STEP' COMPLETED FOR TASK AUTO1
                                       EXCMD AUTO1, RESET IMMED
   * NTV98
    - NTV98
                                  DSI268I EXCMD COMPLETE
    NTV98
   CNM987I TASK AUT01
                                                                                MOD DSIMSX
                                                                                                                                TYPE MODENTR ID DSIMSX

        CNM988I
        NVT
        000007080
        TVB
        0001D200
        TIB
        000

        ABEND
        H
        4
        0005F93C
        00000101
        TIB
        000

        LOAD
        MOD
        C
        8
        03BF580C
        DSIRSP
        DSIRSP

        CSECT
        C
        8
        03BF564F
        DSIRSP
        DSIRSP
        DSIRSP

        OFFSET
        H
        4
        03BF564C
        2008.331
        PTFLEVEL C
        8
        03BF5644
        ------

        ABENDPSW
        H
        8
        0005F950
        0078D2000
        83AA74F8

        Regs
        0-3
        D
        16
        0005F950
        0001D228
        00000101

        Regs
        8-B
        D
        16
        0005F970
        00000000
        0001D200

        Regs
        8-B
        D
        16
        0005F9780
        83AA71F0
        03649C3C

        SDWA
        Add
        H
        4
        03BF5474
        0005F938
        0001D200

   CNM988I MVT 00007080 TVB 0001D200 TIB 000422D0 TRB 000000
                                                                                                                            00000101 03649C38 00000002
                                                                                                                            00000018 000422D0 03649CAC
                                                                                                                            0001D200 00007080 03649C98
                                                                                                                            03649C3C 83AA74E6 00000000
```

#### TASKURPT

Format

#### TASKURPT



#### Purpose

TASKURPT is a REXX procedure that generates a report using the task resource data in the System Management Facility (SMF) log. Task utilization data is normally written to the SMF log when a task ends. You can display processor, storage, message queuing, and I/O utilization data from an active or archived SMF log. Your output can be filtered by *taskid* or LU name. Your output is limited to the most recent number of records. The default output limit is 1000. An example is when an operator logs off.

#### Parameters

The following list describes the parameters for TASKURPT:

#### **\*ACTIVE\***

Displays data from the currently active SMF log.

#### MAN=suffix

Displays resource data from SYS1.MANsuffix where SYS1.MAN is the default prefix value and suffix is a letter such as "X".

#### DSN=dsname

Displays resource data that you created elsewhere to dsname using the IFASMFDP system utility.

#### LOG=dsname

Displays resource data from the SMF log named *dsname*.

#### MENU

Displays a list of SMF log data sets You can tab to any of them and display the resource data.

#### HELP

Provides command help online. This is easier to view using WINDOW TASKURPT HELP.

#### LOGTSTAT

This column of keywords filters the records to the specified type. Only one type can be specified. If none is specified, all resource records are viewed.

#### LOGOFF

Displays only the specified record in SMF. The default is to display all events for record type 38, subtype 2.

#### ABEND

Displays only the specified record in SMF. The default is to display all events for record type 38, subtype 2.

#### **STOP/UNCOND**

Displays only the specified record in SMF. The default is to display all events for record type 38, subtype 2.

#### **CLOSE/NORMAL**

Displays only the specified record in SMF. The default is to display all events for record type 38, subtype 2.

#### **CLOSE/STOP**

Displays only the specified record in SMF. The default is to display all events for record type 38, subtype 2.

#### **CLOSE/IMMED**

Displays only the specified record in SMF. The default is to display all events for record type 38, subtype 2.

#### **CLOSE/ABEND**

Displays only the specified record in SMF. The default is to display all events for record type 38, subtype 2.

#### taskid

This filters records to the resource records for the specific operator ID or task name.

The following options are separated from the options above and require left parenthesis as the separator character. Do not use a right parenthesis at the end of the command.

#### NOWINDOW

Produces output as messages instead of displaying them in a window. Use this for PIPE automation.

#### TAKE nnn

Limits the display to the nnn most recent records for the applicable filters. *nnn* is decimal. The default is 1000.

#### PREFIX prf

Is used only in combination with MAN= to specify the SMF log data set name. The default is "SYS1.MAN". See also MAN=.

#### NEWFIRST

Is used to order the SMF records, so that the most recent are at the top of the screen.

#### CYL nnnn

Defines the size of the temporary VIO file. The file is allocated using *nnnn* as the primary allocation and *nnnn* as the secondary. The default for *nnnn* is 10.

#### Restrictions

Do not use WINDOW TASKURPT, because TASKURPT automatically puts the output in a WINDOW, and WINDOW TASKURPT is less efficient.

#### Examples

#### Usage

Following is the description of TASKURPT output columns:

#### Date

The date the record was recorded in SMF record format

#### Time

The time the record was recorded in SMF record format

#### Event

The reason the data was recorded

#### **Operator Name**

The task name or operator ID (TVBOPID)

#### LU/Task Name

The task name or terminal name connected to the task (TVBLUNAM)

#### **Domain Name**

The NetView domain name in which the task ran

#### Maximum processor

The maximum measured processor during a 10-second interval since the task began or since the last LOGSTAT RESETMAX command

#### **Session Seconds**

The elapsed time the task has run

#### **Used processor Seconds**

The amount of processor time charged to this task by MVS

#### Penalty Seconds

The number of seconds this task has waited because of MAXMQIN, AVLSLOW, SLOWSTG, MAXCPU, MAXMQOUT, or MAXIO penalties

#### Average processor

The percentage of one processor this task has used. The ratio of Used processor to Session Seconds.

#### **Average Penalty**

The percentage of elapsed time this task has waited for penalties. The ratio of Penalty Seconds to Session Seconds.

#### **Maximum Kbytes**

The largest recorded usage of storage for this task since the task was started or since the last LOGSTAT RESETMAX command.

#### **DSIGET K/Min**

The average rate (for the life of the task) at which storage was obtained by DSIGET in KB per minute.

#### **DSIFRE K/Min**

The average rate (for the life of the task) at which storage was released by DSIFRE in KB per minute

#### 24-GET K/Min

The average rate (for the life of the task) at which storage was obtained by DSIGET.

#### 24-FRE K/Min

The average rate (for the life of the task) at which storage was released by DSIFRE in KB per minute (24-bit storage only)

#### MaxQin K/Min

The maximum rate, over a 1-minute period, at which messages were queued to this task by DSIMQS in KB per minute. The rate is since the task started or since the last LOGSTAT RESETMAX command.

#### Que In K/Min

The rate, over the life of the task, at which messages were queued to this task by DSIMQS in KB per minute.

#### MaxQOut K/Min

The maximum rate, over a 1-minute period, at which messages were sent by this task by DSIMQS in KB per minute. The rate is since the task started or since the last LOGSTAT RESETMAX command.

#### Que Out K/Min

The rate, over the life of the task, at which messages were sent by this task by DSIMQS in KB per minute.

#### **In Cnt Messages**

The count of the number of messages sent to this task over the life of the session.

#### **Out Cnt Messages**

The count of the number of messages sent by this task over the life of the session.

#### I/O Cnt

The total number of I/O functions done by NetView services on this task for the life of the task.

#### Max I/O IOs/Min

The maximum rate of I/O functions per minute in a 1-minute interval since the task was started or since the last LOGSTAT RESETMAX command

#### I/O Rate IOs/Min

The average rate of I/O functions per minute for the life of the task.

#### **MQI Pen Seconds**

The total number of penalty seconds this task caused other tasks to wait because of the MAXMQIN, SLOWSTG, or AVLSLOW limit of this task being exceeded. A penalty time is served when a DSIMQS from another task is sent to the task that is over any of these limits.

#### **Return codes**

The return code for TASKURPT is zero (0), meaning the command completed, successfully.

#### Example: TASKURPT command

Following are some examples of the TASKURPT command:

TASKURPT MENU (CYL 100 TASKURPT \*ACTIVE\* (TAKE 100 NEWFIRST TASKURPT LOG=SYS1.MANX (TAKE 50 TASKURPT DSN=ARC1.MANX (TAKE 500 TASKURPT ABEND (TAKE 50 TASKURPT MENU LOGOFF OPER6 TASKURPT MAN=Q (NOWINDOW TAKE 10 PREFIX ARCHIVE.MAN

#### **Example: A report generated by TASKRUPT**

The following example is a report generated by TASKURPT:

1:60,TASKURPT (NOWINDOW TAKE 50 Return Code=0 Number of Output Lines=56

-Ruler-0005|0010|0015|0020|0025|0030|0035|0040|0045|0050|0055|0060|

1 2	  Date	Time	Event	Operator Name	LU/Task Name	Domain Name
3						
4	2009.138	16:28:47.40	LOGOFF	DSITRACE	DSITRACE	NTV98
5	2009.138	16:28:48.11	LOGOFF	AAUTSKLP	AAUTSKLP	NTV98
6	2009.138	16:28:49.14	LOGOFF	DSISVRT	DSISVRT	NTV98
7	2009.138	16:28:49.80	LOGOFF	NTV98BRW	NTV98BRW	NTV98
8	2009.138	16:28:50.12	LOGOFF	DSILCOPR	DSILCOPR	NTV98
9	2009.138	16:28:50.20	LOGOFF	NTV98LUC	NTV98LUC	NTV98
10	2009.138	16:28:50.33	LOGOFF	DSIAMLUT	DSIAMLUT	NTV98
11	2009.138	16:28:50.73	LOGOFF	ALIASAPL	ALIASAPL	NTV98
12	2009.138	16:28:52.07	LOGOFF	AAUTCNMI	AAUTCNMI	NTV98
13	2009.138	16:28:52.51	LOGOFF	NTV98VMT	NTV98VMT	NTV98
14	2009.138	16:28:52.58	LOGOFF	DSIQSD4A	DSIQSD4A	NTV98
15	2009.138	16:28:52.90	LOGOFF	DSIQRV4B	DSIQRV4B	NTV98
16	2009.138	16:28:53.21	LOGOFF	DSIQRV4C	DSIQRV4C	NTV98
17	2009.138	16:28:53.50	LOGOFF	VPDTASK	VPDTASK	NTV98
18	2009.138	16:28:54.09	LOGOFF	DSIQSD4B	DSIQSD4B	NTV98
19	2009.138	16:28:54.38	LOGOFF	DSIQSD4C	DSIQSD4C	NTV98
20	2009.138	16:28:54.68	LOGOFF	CNM01QSD	CNM01QSD	NTV98
21	2009.138	16:28:55.01	LOGOFF	DSIQRV4A	DSIQRV4A	NTV98
22	2009.138	16:28:55.56	LOGOFF	DSICRTR	DSICRTR	NTV98
23	2009.138	16:28:56.29	LOGOFF	DSIKREM	DSIKREM	NTV98
24	2009.138	16:28:56.51	LOGOFF	BNJDSERV	BNJDSERV	NTV98
25	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	MAINTASK	SYSOP	NTV98
26	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	NTV98PPT	NTV98PPT	NTV98
27	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	DSIMONIT	DSIMONIT	NTV98
28	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	DSITIMMT	DSITIMMT	NTV98
29	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	DSIDCBMT	DSIDCBMT	NTV98

30	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	DSIHLLMT	DSIHLLMT	NTV98
31	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	DSISTMMT	DSISTMMT	NTV98
32	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	DSIWTOMT	DSIWTOMT	NTV98
33	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	DSIACBMT	DSIACBMT	NTV98
34	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	DSILOGMT	DSILOGMT	NTV98
35	2009.138	16:29:05.35	LOGTSTAT	OPER3	0PER3	NTV98
36	2009.138	16:29:05.38	LOGTSTAT	MAINTASK	SYSOP	NTV98
37	2009.138	16:29:05.41	LOGTSTAT	MAINTASK	SYSOP	NTV98
38	2009.138	16:29:05.50	LOGTSTAT	MAINTASK	SYSOP	NTV98
39	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	MAINTASK	SYSOP	NTV98
40	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	NTV98PPT	NTV98PPT	NTV98
41	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	DSIMONIT	DSIMONIT	NTV98
42	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	DSITIMMT	DSITIMMT	NTV98
43	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	DSIDCBMT	DSIDCBMT	NTV98
44	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	DSIHLLMT	DSIHLLMT	NTV98

## Example: Output generated by TASKURPT

The following example is the output of the TASKURPT command:

46	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	DSISTMMT	DSISTMMT	NTV98
47	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	DSIWTOMT	DSIWTOMT	NTV98
48	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	DSIACBMT	DSIACBMT	NTV98
49	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	DSILOGMT	DSILOGMT	NTV98
50	2009.138	16:29:05.52	LOGTSTAT	0PER3	OPER3	NTV98
51	2009.138	16:29:05.56	LOGTSTAT	MAINTASK	SYSOP	NTV98
52	2009.138	16:29:05.56	LOGTSTAT	NTV98PPT	NTV98PPT	NTV98
53	2009.138	16:29:05.56	LOGTSTAT	DSIMONIT	DSIMONIT	NTV98
-Ruler	-0005 0010	9 0015 0020 0	0025 0030	0035 0040 004	15 0050 00	955 0060
< E	nd Columns	s 1:60>				

61:104,TASKURPT (NOWINDOW TAKE 50 Return Code=0 Number of Output Lines=56

-Ruler-0065|0070|0075|0080|0085|0090|0095|0100|0105

1 2	CPU%	seconds	seconds
3			
4	0.51	994.933358	0.059714
5	0.30	994.606067	0.039716
6	1.02	994.499822	0.131732
7	0.39	996.640239	0.040786
8	0.03	996.726691	0.004718
9	0.28	970.865641	0.017055
10	0.12	996.591360	0.019000
11	0.13	997.132887	0.024090
12	0.13	997.642773	0.025757
13	0.07	998.886562	0.014841
14	0.75	999.431784	0.134403
15	0.07	998.927449	0.006311
16	0.03	999.228930	0.003820
17	0.03	999.521794	0.003156
18	0.06	999.856236	0.008128
19	0.06	1000.437805	0.006264
20	0.07	1000.732072	0.005631
21	0.07	1001.033959	0.006353
22	0.03	1001.360682	0.006341
23	0.07	1002.385841	0.012224
24	0.35	1003.200227	0.039140
25	0.43	1003.325160	0.046776
26	0.35	7793.971973	2.839490
27	0.14	7691.891829	1.778795
28	0.03	7781.594283	1.780333
29	0.00	7781.469443	0.001038
30	0.00	7781.332946	0.094697

#### Example: Output generated by TASKURPT

24 1	0 00		0 007040
31	0.00	7693.706748	0.007342
32	0.02	7693.514873	0.056192
33	0.00	7693.349482	0.002310
34	0.00	7692.890799	0.013383
35	0.24	7691.908525	0.092143
36	41.27	193.845658	3.765462
37	0.35	7794.000375	2.839490
38	0.35	7794.035545	2.839490

39	0.35	7794.125775	2.840219				
40	0.03	7794.144457	2.840219				
41	0.14	7692.064264	1.778795				
42	0.03	7781.766951	1.780333				
43	0.00	7781.642119	0.001038				
44	0.00	7781.505620	0.094697				
45	0.00	7693.879518	0.007342				
46	0.02	7693.687558	0.056192				
47	0.00	7693.522137	0.002310				
48	0.00	7693.063454	0.013383				
49	0.24	7692.080583	0.092143				
50	41.27	194.017670	3.765462				
51	0.03	7794.187914	2.840219				
52	0.14	7692.107722	1.778795				
53	0.03	7781.810175	1.780333				
-Ruler	-Ruler-0065 0070 0075 0080 0085 0090 0095 0100 0105						
< Er	nd Columns	61:104>					

#### Example: Output generated by TASKURPT

105:157,TASKURPT (NOWINDOW TAKE 50 Return Code=0 Number of Output Lines=56

Ruler	0110 0115 0120 012 Penalty seconds	25 0130 0 Average CPU%	0135 0140 Average Penalty	0 0145 01 Maximum Kbytes	L50 0155 01 DSIGET K/min.
3 4	0.00000	0 00	0 00	73	6
5	0.000000	0.00	0.00	89	6
6	0.00000	0.01	0.00	1524	101
7	0.951643	0.00	0.09	213	13
8	0.637185	0.00	0.06	16	Θ
9	0.000000	0.00	0.00	98	16
10	0.000000	0.00	0.00	94	6
12		0.00	0.00	102	5
13	1 801088	0.00	0.05	295	10
14	1.966722	0.00	0.19	81	29
15	2.228434	0.00	0.22	59	3
16	2.499864	0.00	0.25	37	2
17	2.793850	0.00	0.27	37	2
18	3.089860	0.00	0.30	74	5
19	3.672162	0.00	0.36	59	3
20	3.966305	0.00	0.39	59	3
21	4.241932	0.00	0.42	59 37	3
22	5 321668	0.00	0.43	85	6
24	5.829898	0.00	0.58	73	6
25	5.811196	0.00	0.57	85	10
26	50.986242	0.03	0.65	1033	106
27	37.159961	0.02	0.48	168	17
28	0.00000	0.02	0.00	4	0
29	0.000000	0.00	0.00	3	0
30	0.00000	0.00	0.00	3	0
31 32		0.00	0.00	3	0
33	0.000000	0.00	0.00	3	0
34	0.000000	0.00	0.00	5	õ
35	0.00000	0.00	0.00	3	0
36	136.000000	1.94	70.15	98	100
37	50.986242	0.03	0.65	1033	106
38	50.986242	0.03	0.65	1033	106
39	51.294330	0.03	0.65	1033	106
40	51.294330	0.03	0.65	0	106
41	21.132201	0.02	0.48	108 108	T1
43	0.00000	0.02	0.00	3	0
44	0.000000	0.00	0.00	3	0

#### Example: Output generated by TASKURPT

45	0.000000	0.00	0.00	3	0
47	0.000000	0.00	0.00	3	0
48   49	0.00000 0.000000	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	5 3	0 0

50	136.000000	1.94	70.09	98	99
51	51.294330	0.03	0.65	Θ	106
52	37.159961	0.02	0.48	168	17
53	0.00000	0.02	0.00	4	Θ
-Ruler	- 0110 0115 0120 012	25 0130 0	0135 0140	0 0145 01	50 0155 01
< Er	nd Columns 105:157	>			

158:212,TASKURPT (NOWINDOW TAKE 50 Return Code=0 Number of Output Lines=56

Ruler	60 0165 0170 01	75 0180 018	35 0190 0195	5 0200 0205	0210 02
1	DSIFRE	24-GET	24-FRE	MaxQin	Que In
2	K/min.	K/min.	K/min.	K/min.	K/min.
3	Г Б	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	۰۰۰۰ ۰۰۰	0
5	1 5 1 5	3	3	0	0
6	70	3	61	21	0
7	12	3	10	2	õ
8	0	õ	0	0	õ
9	16	10	10	6	õ
10	5	3	3	Θ	Θ
11	5	3	3	12	0
12	15	10	10	Θ	Θ
13	18	3	15	7	Θ
14	25	18	18	1	0
15	3	1	1	0	0
16	1	1	1	0	0
17	1	1	1	0	0
18	4	3	3	0	0
19		1	1	0	0
20		1	1	0	0
21	I J	1	1	0	0
22	5	3	3	0	0
24	5	3	3	õ	õ
25	7	5	5	17	õ
26	100	62	61	0	õ
27	18	5	5	26	3
28	0	Θ	Θ	0	0
29	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
30	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	0

#### Example: Output generated by TASKURPT

31	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
32	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
33	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
34	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
35	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
36	99	59	59	7	0
37	100	62	61	Θ	0
38	100	62	61	Θ	0
39	100	62	61	Θ	0
40	100	62	61	Θ	0
41	18	5	5	26	3
42	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
43	Θ	Θ	0	Θ	0
44	Θ	Θ	0	Θ	0
45	Θ	Θ	0	Θ	0
46	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
47	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
48	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
49	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0
50	99	59	59	7	0
51	100	62	61	Θ	0
52	18	5	5	26	3
53	0	0	0		0
-Ruler·	60 0165 0170 01	75 0180 018	5 0190 0195	0200002050	210 02
		000			

<-- End Columns 158:212-->

### Example: Output generated by TASKURPT

213:278,TASKURPT (NOWINDOW TAKE 50 Return Code=0 Number of Output Lines=56

-Ruler	-15 0220 0225 0	0230 0235	0240 0245	0250 0255 02	260 0265 027	70 0275 028
1	MaxQout	Que Out	In Cnt	Out Cnt	I/O Cnt	Max I/O
2	K/min.	⁻K/min.	Messages	Messages	I/O Cnt	IOs/min.
3						
4	20	Θ	Θ	8	32	2
5	21	Θ	Θ	6	30	347
6	44	Θ	11	20	57	371
7	21	Θ	1	6	31	47
8	j 13	Θ	Θ	9	Θ	Θ
9	2	Θ	5	1	122	1462
10	j 13	Θ	Θ	3	41	479
11	13	Θ	20	37	43	503
12	30	Θ	Θ	8	53	215
13	j 13	Θ	3	6	18	203
14	51	2	2	385	861	7743
15	14	Θ	Θ	5	3	23
16	6	Θ	Θ	2	0	0
17	6	Θ	Θ	2	Θ	Θ
18	14	Θ	0	3	20	227
19	14	Θ	0	5	3	11
20	14	Θ	0	5	3	23
21	14	Θ	Θ	5	3	23
22	6	Θ	Θ	2	Θ	Θ
23	14	Θ	Θ	4	41	479
24	21	Θ	Θ	6	27	311
25	42	Θ	2	10	155	1007
26	150	2	0	447	11686	90
27	10	Θ	3686	666	1547	12
28	8	Θ	Θ	22	Θ	Θ
29	0	Θ	0	Θ	Θ	Θ
30	0	Θ	0	Θ	Θ	Θ
31	0	Θ	0	Θ	Θ	Θ
32	7	Θ	0	42	Θ	Θ
33	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	0	Θ
35	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	2	0	4	1	112	827
37	150	2	0	447	11686	90
38	150	2	0	447	11686	90
39	150	2	0	448	11686	90
40	2	2	0	448	11686	90

## Example: Output generated by TASKURPT

41   42   43   44   45   46   47   48   49   50   51   52   53   -Ruler- < En	10 8 0 0 7 0 0 2 2 10 8 15 0220 0225 0230  d Columns 213:278	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 5 0 24 >	3686 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 3686 0 0 0245 0250	666 22 0 42 0 0 1 448 666 22 0 0255 0260	1547 0 0 0 0 0 112 11686 1547 0 0265 0270 0	12 0 0 0 0 0 827 90 12 0 0275   028
279:338 Number	,TASKURPT (NOWINDO Return Code=0 of Output Lines=56	W TAKE 5	0			
-Ruler- 1   2	0 0285 0290 0295 0 I/Orate IOs/min.	300 0305 MQI Seco	0310  Pen nds			
3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10	2 1 3 1 0 7 2	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000			
11   12   13   14	2 3 1 53	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	000 000 000 000			

15	Θ	0.00000
16	Θ	0.000000
17	Θ	0.000000
18	1	0.000000
19	Θ	0.000000
20	Θ	0.00000

#### Example: Output generated by TASKURPT

21 22	0	0.000000			
23	2	0.00000			
24	1	0.00000			
25	9	0.000000			
26	90	0.00000			
27	12	0.00000			
28	Θ	0.000000			
29	Θ	0.00000			
30	0	0.000000			
31	Θ	0.000000			
32	Θ	0.00000			
33	Θ	0.00000			
34	Θ	0.000000			
35	Θ	0.000000			
36	37	0.000000			
37	90	0.000000			
38	90	0.000000			
39	90	0.000000			
40	90	0.000000			
41	12	0.000000			
42	Θ	0.000000			
43	Θ	0.000000			
44	Θ	0.000000			
45	Θ	0.000000			
46	0	0.000000			
47	Θ	0.000000			
48	Θ	0.000000			
49	0	0.000000			
50	37	0.000000			
51	90	0.000000			
52	12	0.000000			
53	0	0.00000			
-Ruler-0 0285 0290 0295 0300 0305 0310					
< Fr	10 LOTUMOS 279.338	12			

#### DSISTRLS

Format

#### DSISTRLS



#### Purpose

DSISTRLS is a storage list command. It can provide various NetView storage usage data through specific request keywords.

DSISTRLS BLOCKS is an address ordered listing of allocated blocks of storage that was retrieved using DSIGET. Individually, obtained areas are combined when the end of one runs into the start of another.

The output gives a picture of DSIGET storage locations amid a sea of empty space, load modules, and storage obtained with GETMAIN. It can give information about fragmentation or storage that is building up because of coding errors. The output also provides summary statistics retrieved by DSISTRLS SUMMARY.

DSISTRLS DETAIL provides detail about DSIGET storage allocation. It lists every individual DSIGET storage allocation currently in use, in order of address. This request uses a large amount processor time and needs memory for the amount of data produced.

DSISTRLS CELLHIST produces a storage request histogram. This is a cumulative count of the number of requests for each 8-byte interval of storage in the range of 8—4096 bytes. This data can be used to determine user loading of cell-pool areas and to assess if the cell allocations are optimal. Storage is identified by a 24-bit versus a 31-bit request, and queued versus non-queued. Each line gives the count of requests and a histogram scaled to its percentage of the largest value recorded. Sizes that have zero usage are suppressed to eliminate useless information. The size of the request precedes the colon, and the count follows; all are in decimal notation.

DSISTRLS SHOWSTOR provides storage usage details on a task and totals basis. Only storage managed by DSIGET is shown. This is useful for tracking individual task storage problems. Detail is at the individual byte level, so that small losses can be detected. Data is organized spreadsheet fashion.

DSISTRLS SHOWMQS provides running totals of the number of DSIMQS requests sent from one task to another task. Both send and receive of a DSIMQS are tracked, making it possible to compute message traffic rates and whether a task is a message source, message sink, or message neutral task. In "Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS SHOWMQS" on page 550, note that the DSILOG is a message sink and NTV98VMT is a message source.

DSISTRLS SHOWMQS ADDR=xxxxxxx filters output by matching the address of a DSITVB control block or a system TCB address. Because NetView calculates the length of the TVB, any value within the range of a TVB will match.

DSISTRLS SHOWMQS NAME=nnnnnnn filters DSISTRLS SHOWMQS output by matching the name in any of DSITVB fields that have EBCDIC values.

#### **Parameters**

The DSISTRLS <SUMMARY> command provides summary statistics about DSIGET/DSIFRE storage services.

The following list describes the fields in the DSISTRLS <SUMMARY> output:

#### **DSIGET** storage map

This output is suppressed. See DSISTRLS BLOCKS or DSISTRLS DETAIL.

#### Above 24-bit storage

This is the amount of DSIGET storage in use above address X'00FFFFFF'.

#### Mapped below 24-bit storage

This is the amount of DSIGET storage in use below address X'00FFFFFF' (includes the percentage of DSIGET currently allocated below the line). This value is computed by counting the storage mapped by NetView DSIGET storage integrity (built in) function.
#### **Counted below 24-bit storage**

This is a second count of storage, kept in an accumulator (not mapped). It is a second opinion about 24-bit DSIGET usage.

#### **Maximum ever**

This is the highest value ever recorded for the counted below 24-bit storage. It is a figure-of-merit of the total demand for 24-bit storage. By comparing the 24-bit storage reported by the RESOURCE command to the counted-below-24-bit value, you can estimate how much storage is not being monitored by DSIGET. This gives you an estimate of how much to scale up the reported high water mark as a safety factor in estimating total demand.

#### Total of all storage

This is the sum of the 24-bit and above 24-bit storage managed by DSIGET.

#### Storage accounting

This is the amount of 31-bit storage used to map the DSIGET requests.

# Accounting storage cost

This is the amount of storage used to ensure the integrity of DSIGET. This percentage is lowest when storage usage is high.

The following list contains a description of the fields in the DSISTRLS SHOWSTOR output:

#### **TASK Q Current Pooled**

Sum of all tasks current pooled, listed after TOTALS.

#### TASK Q Maximum Pooled

Sum of all tasks maximum pooled, listed after TOTALS.

#### **TASK Q Current Non Pool**

Sum of all tasks current non-pool, listed after TOTALS.

#### TASK Q Maximum Non Pool

Sum of all tasks maximum non-pool, listed after TOTALS.

#### TASK Q Total Current

Current Pooled + current non-pool. This is the ultimate current usage value.

#### TASK Q Total Maximum

Maximum pooled + maximum non-pool. This is the ultimate maximum usage value assuming every individual task hit its maximum at exactly the same moment. An estimate of worst case loading.

#### **GLOBAL Current Pooled**

Storage retrieved using DSIGET Q=NO and put into cell pools.

#### **GLOBAL Current Non Pool**

Storage retrieved using DSIGET Q=NO and not put into cell pools.

#### **GLOBAL** Total Current

Current pooled + current non-pool

#### TOTALS

TASK Q + GLOBAL

#### Non Queued (Global) Storage by Task

The amount of global storage used by a particular task, both pooled and non-pooled. This storage is often transferred using DSIMQS. Often, global tables are obtained by a particular task and transferred to the main task because they are shared resources used by every task.

#### PART SUM

The sum of global storage by task. This is the amount of DSIGET requests currently allocated in global NetView storage. It does not contain overhead as does GLOBAL Total Current. The difference can possibly be used to see overhead management problems.

In the following example, the GLOBAL Total Current number is larger than PART SUM (see the following example), by the amount of NetView overhead in unused pooled cells and storage management control blocks. The output has been edited for space and the totals are not accurate.

#### Restrictions

DSISTRLS BLOCKS output can be lengthy and can consume processor time and storage.

#### **Examples**

#### Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS<SUMMARY>

Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS BLOCKS

NCCF Tivoli NetView NTV98 OPER4 01/10/09 09:38:19 \* NTV98 ' NTV98 DSISTRLS BLOCKS DSISTRLS DSIGET Storage Map Start End Length Decimal 01D000 01DFFF 1000 01E140 01EFFF 0EC0 1000 4096 3776 \* \* \* 
 04DE50
 04EFFF
 11B0
 4528

 0329EFC0
 0329EFFF
 40
 64

 03646238
 03646FFF
 0DC8
 3528
 \* \* 3000 12288 03CFA000 03CFCFFF Above 24-bit storage: 1216984 Mapped below 24-bit storage: 68560 (5.33%) Counted below 24-bit Storage: 68560 Maximum Ever: 75288 Total of all storage: 1285544 Storage Accounting : 16640 1.27% = Accounting Storage Cost 16640 Grand Total: 1302184 DSISTRLS End of storage map

#### Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS DETAIL

NCCF * NTV98 ' NTV98 DSISTRLS	DSISTRL DSIGET St	Ti S DETAIL. corage Map	voli NetView	NTV98	OPER4	01/10/09	09:38:56
Juit							
01D000 01D200 01D400 01D600 01D800 01DA00 01DC00 01DE00 01E140	01D1FF 01D3FF 01D5FF 01D7FF 01D9FF 01DBFF 01DFFF 01DFFF 01E33F	0200 0200 0200 0200 0200 0200 0200 020	512 512 512 512 512 512 512 512 512 512				
*							
*							
*							
04DE50	04EFFF	11B0	4528				
0329EFC0	0329EFDF	20	32				
0329EFE0 *	0329EFFF	20	32				

\* 03CFB000 03CFCFFF 2000 8192 Above 24-bit storage: 1233368 Mapped below 24-bit storage: 68560 (5.26%) Counted below 24-bit Storage: 68560 Maximum Ever: 75288 Total of all storage: 1301928 Storage Accounting : 16704 1.26% = Accounting Storage Cost DSISTRLS End of storage map

#### Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS CELLHIST

NCCF		Tivoli Ne <sup>.</sup>	tView	NTV98	0PER4	01/10/09	09:39:40
* NTV98 ' NTV98	DSIST	RLS CELLHIST					
DSTSTRIS	Cell Por	n] Usage					
24-BTT N	lon-Queue	1 Storage					
168	1	*					
31-BIT N	 lon-Oueueo	Storage					
8:	84	****					
48:	1031	****	******	*****	*******	********	
64:	24	*					
80:	108	****					
88:	493	*****	*****				
96:	102	****					
120:	693	*****	********	*****	**		
200:	42	**					
256:	511	****	******				
976:	1						
2016:	1						
4000:	1						
31-BIT	Queueo	d Storage					
8:	49	****					
16:	427	****	*******	*****	*******	******	
24:	385	****	*******	*****	*******	**	
48:	58	*****					
64:	13	*					
72:	30	***					
80:	25	**					
88:	118	*****					
160:	79	****					
512:	78	****					
640:	27	***					
1680:	53	****					
1688:	9	*					
1784:	11	*					
2000:	22	**					
4000:	17	*					
4056:	96	****					
DSISTRLS	End of a	cell size usage					

#### Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS SHOWSTOR

NCCF		Tivoli	NetView	NTV98 OPER4	01/10/09	09:40:10
* NTV98	DSISTRLS	SHOWSTOR				
' NTV98						
DSISTRLS S	SHOWSTOR ST	ORAGE REPOR	Г			
Туре	Current	: Maximum	Current	Maximum	Total	Total
	Pooled	d Pooled	Non-Pool	Non-Pool	Current	Maximum
TASK Q	339899	9 470958	164381	437653	504280	908611
GLOBAL	204769	270297	572231	572231	777000	842528
TOTALS	544668	3 741255	736612	1009884	1281280	1751139
Task Queue	ed Storage					
MainTask	24571	L 40954	108	74944	24679	115898
NTV98PPT	69619	9 118766	55352	148104	124971	266870
DSILOG	4095	5 4095	7976	20220	12071	24315
DSISVRT	32761	L 32761	77286	85396	110047	118157
DSIELTSK	4095	5 4095	11306	20220	15401	24315
NTV98VMT	49143	3 49143	8077	12633	57220	61776
NTV98BRW	4095	5 4095	Θ	Θ	4095	4095
OPER4	65523	102384	4120	37836	69643	140220
AUT01	49141	L 77809	Θ	19072	49141	96881
AUT02	36856	36856	Θ	19072	36856	55928
Non-Queueo	l (Global)	Storage By 1	Fasks			
MainTask					540217	
NTV98PPT					11489	
DSILOG					6144	
CNMCSSIR					5088	

CNMCALRT	3072	
DSISVRT	6144	
DSIELTSK	6144	
NTV98VMT	45807	
NTV98BRW	3072	
OPER4	7770	
AUT01	3188	
AUT02	3188	
PART SUM	664065	
DSISTRLS End of SHOWSTOR report		

# Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS SHOWMQS

NCCF * NTV98 ' NTV98	DSIS	TRLS SHOW	Tivoli VMQS	Net	View I	NTV98	3 OPER4	01/10/09	9 09:40:26
SHOWMQS M	lessage	Queuing	Report						
Operator	−Me	essages	Mess	ages	TASK/L	U	TVB	тсв	APPL
		From		То					
Totals		741		741					
Maintask		6		0	Maintas	k 0(	00059D0	008E6D18	NTV98
NTV98PPT		7		106	NTV98PP	T 00	902DB10	008C8E88	NTV98PPT
DSILOG		4		605	DSILOG	00	902DD08	008C7D18	DSILOG
CNMCSSIR		2		0	CNMCSSI	R 00	902E4E8	008C7890	CNMCSSIR
CNMCALRT		1		0	CNMCALR	T 00	902E6E0	008C8B68	CNMCALRT
DSISVRT		2		0	DSISVRT	00	902EAD0	008C71E0	DSISVRT
DSIELTSK		1		0	DSIELTS	K 0(	902F0B8	008C4B68	DSIELTSK
NTV98VMT		97		0	NTV98VM	T 00	9030078	008C75E0	NTV98VMT
NTV98BRW		5		0	NTV98BRI	N 00	9030270	008C4E88	NTV98BRW
0PER4		590		9	NT98L702	2 00	901E140	008BE478	NTV98002
AUT01		25		21	AUT01	00	901D200	008C8848	NTV98000
AUT02		Θ		0	AUT02	00	001D000	008C8168	NTV98001
DSISTRLS	End of	SHOWMQS	Report						

# Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS SHOWMQS ADDR=xxxxxxxx

NCCF * NTV98 DSISTRLS SHOW	Tivoli Net\ MQS ADDR=2DB	/iew NT 318	V98 OPER4	01/10/0	9 09:42:00			
SHOWMQS Message Queuing Operator Messages From	Report Messages To	TASK/LU	TVB	тсв	APPL			
Totals 805 NTV98PPT 7 DSTSTRIS End of SHOWMOS	805 137 Report	NTV98PPT	0002DB10	008C8E88	NTV98PPT			
* NTV98 DSTSTRLS SHOW	IMOS ADDR=8C	3F88						
' NTV98 SHOWMQS Message Queuing	Report			тор				
Totals Messages From 819	Messages To 819	TASK/LU	IVB	ICB	APPL			
NTV98PPT 7 DSISTRLS End of SHOWMQS	143 Report	NTV98PPT	0002DB10	008C8E88	NTV98PPT			
* NTV98 DSISTRLS SHOWMQS ADDR=8C8E98								
SHOWMQS Message Queuing Operator Messages From	Report Messages To	TASK/LU	TVB	тсв	APPL			
Totals 109 DSISTRLS End of SHOWMOS	109 Report							

# Example: Output generated by DSISTRLS SHOWMQS NAME=nnnnnnn

NCCF			Tivoli Net	View	NTV98	0PER4	01/10/09	09:40:57
* NTV98 ' NTV98	DSIST	RLS SHOW	VMQS NAME=NT	V98PPT				
SHOWMQS N	lessage	Queuing	Report					
Operator	Me	ssages	Messages	TASK/L	.U	TVB	тсв	APPL
		From	Тс	1				
Totals		778	778	;				
NTV98PPT		7	118	NTV98PP	T 000	92DB10	008C8E88	NTV98PPT
DSISTRLS	End of	SHOWMQS	Report					

# DSI24TRC

Format

# DSI24TRC



#### Purpose

The DSI24TRC command enables you to limit the NetView internal trace for storage to 24-bit storage requests. It also displays the current trace options.

# Parameters

#### DSI24TRC HELP

DSI24TRC HELP displays the syntax of DSI24TRC and the current trace options.

# DSI24TRC ON

DSI24TRC ON, filters DSIGMN/DSIFMN to trace only 24-bit mode storage requests and displays the current trace options.

#### DSI24TRC OFF

DSI24TRC OFF sets DSIGMN/DSIFMN to trace all storage requests and displays the current trace options.

#### **Examples**

#### Example: Output generated by DSI24TRC

NCCF	Tivoli NetView NTV98 OPER4 01/11/09 15:17:21
NTV98 NTV98	TRACE ON,MODE=GTF,OPT=ALL DSI244I NETVIEW TRACE ACTIVE FOR TASK = ALL : MODE = GTF, SIZE = 0 WITH OPTIONS = QUE PSS DISP STOR UEXIT MOD
NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98	DSI24TRC DSI24TRCS NetView trace active DSI24TRC7 MODE=GTF DSI24TRC8 TASK=ALL DSI24TRCF OPT=QUE DSI24TRCG OPT=PSS DSI24TRCH OPT=DISP DSI24TRCQ OPT=STOR DSI24TRCL OPT=MOD DSI24TRCL OPT=MOD DSI24TRCK Enable trace any mode storage
NTV98 NTV98	TRACE END DSI241I NCCF TRACE INACTIVE
NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98	START TASK=DSITRACE DSI166I DSITRACE IS ACTIVATED BY OPER4 DSI556I DSITRACE : VSAM DATASET 'OPEN' COMPLETED, DDNAME = 'DSITRCP' RETURN CODE = X'00', ACB ERROR FIELD = X'00' DSI556I DSITRACE : VSAM DATASET 'OPEN' COMPLETED, DDNAME =
NTV98 NTV98	'DSITRCS' RETURN CODE = X'00', ACB ERROR FIELD = X'00' DSI530I 'DSITRACE' : 'DST' IS READY AND WAITING FOR WORK DSI240I DSITRACE : TRACE LOG IS NOW ACTIVE
NTV98	TRACE ON, MODE=EXT, OPT=ALL, TASK=(OPER4)

NTV98 DSI244I NETVIEW TRACE ACTIVE FOR TASK = OPER4 : MODE = EXT, SIZE = 0 WITH OPTIONS = QUE PSS DISP STOR UEXIT MOD NTV98 DSI24TRC DSI24TRCS NetView trace active NTV98 NTV98 DSI24TRC6 MODE=EXT DSI24TRCN TASK=0PER4 NTV98 NTV98 DSI24TRCF OPT=QUE NTV98 DSI24TRCG OPT=PSS NTV98 DSI24TRCH OPT=DISP NTV98 DSI24TRCQ OPT=STOR NTV98 DSI24TRCL OPT=MOD NTV98 DSI24TRCM OPT=UEXIT DSI24TRCK Enable trace any mode storage NTV98

#### Example: Output generated by DSI24TRC HELP

NCCF Tivoli NetView NTV98 OPER4 01/11/09 15:16:13 \* NTV98 DSI24TRC HELP - NTV98 DSI24TRC1 Syntax: DSI24TRC ON|OFF|HELP - NTV98 DSI24TRC2 Where: ON = Trace only 24-bit - NTV98 DSI24TRC3 OFF = Trace any - NTV98 DSI24TRC4 NetView trace inactive - NTV98 DSI24TRCK Enable trace any mode storage

# Example: Output generated by DSI24TRC ON

NTV98 NTV98	TRACE ON,MODE=INT DSI244I NETVIEW TRACE ACTIVE FOR TASK = ALL : MODE = INT, SIZE = 250 WITH OPTIONS = QUE PSS DISP STOR
NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98	DSI24TRC ON DSI24TRCS NetView trace active DSI24TRC5 MODE=INT, SIZE=250 PAGES (1000K) DSI24TRC8 TASK=ALL DSI24TRCF OPT=QUE DSI24TRCG OPT=PSS DSI24TRCG OPT=DISP DSI24TRCQ OPT=STOR DSI24TRCJ Enable trace 24-bit storage only
NTV98 NTV98	TRACE ON,MODE=INT DSI244I NETVIEW TRACE ACTIVE FOR TASK = ALL : MODE = INT, SIZE = 250 WITH OPTIONS = QUE PSS DISP STOR
NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98	DSI24TRC ON DSI24TRCS NetView trace active DSI24TRC5 MODE=INT, size=250 PAGES (1000K) DSI24TRC8 TASK=ALL DSI24TRCF OPT=QUE DSI24TRCG OPT=PSS DSI24TRCH OPT=DISP DSI24TRCQ OPT=STOR DSI24TRCJ Enable trace 24-bit storage only

#### Example: Output generated by DSI24TRC OFF

*	NTV98	TRACE OFF
-	NTV98	DSI243I NETVIEW TRACE IS NOW OFF
* - -	NTV98 NTV98 NTV98 NTV98	DSI24TRC OFF DSI24TRCR NetView trace off DSI24TRC5 MODE=INT, size=250 PAGES (1000K) DSI24TRCK Enable trace any mode storage
* -	NTV98 NTV98	TRACE END DSI241I NCCF TRACE INACTIVE
* - -	NTV98 NTV98 NTV98	DSI24TRC DSI24TRC4 NetView trace inactive DSI24TRCK Enable trace any mode storage

# DSIMODQY

Format	
DSIMODQY	
► DSIMODQY — hexaddr1	
	hexaddr2 —

# Purpose

The DSIMODQY command lists load modules and control sections located at the address (hexaddr1) or in the range (hexaddr1 through hexaddr2). NetView displays the result from high memory to low memory, regardless of the order in which the addresses are entered. This command provides the location of modules at given memory locations; complements the DISPMOD function. DISPMOD provides the location of a specific module.

DSIMODQY output consists of the following items:

- CSECT address in hexadecimal
- CSECT name
- Compile date
- PTF level, if any
- · Load module name containing the CSECT
- Start of load module address
- Load module length

#### Usage

If a large address range is specified, this module uses a large amount of processor time. It can be canceled using the RESET command.

#### **Examples**

#### **Example: Output generated by DSIMODQY**

DSIMODQY:	CSECTS IN	N RANGE HI	CGH: 0000F	FFF TO LO	W: 00000	000
CSECTADR:	CSECTNME	COMPDATE	PTFLEVEL	LOADNAME	LOADADDR	LOADLEN
0000FB78:	DSIDRS	14.150	NV6Z°Ö}∗	DSIMNTEX	00008200	0000BE00
0000F748:	DSIDPRS	14.150	NV6Z°Ö}∗	DSIMNTEX	00008200	0000BE00
0000E918:	DSIDOS	14.150	NV6Z°Ö}*	DSIMNTEX	00008200	0000BE00
0000BCE0:	DSIDOPS	14.150	NV6Z °Ö	DSIMNTEX	00008200	0000BE00
0000A720:	DSIDCLS	14.150	NV6Z °Ö	DSIMNTEX	00008200	0000BE00
00009468:	DSICMDLD	14.150	NV6Z&\}*	DSIMNTEX	00008200	0000BE00
00008200:	NV62	10000		DSIMNTEX	00008200	0000BE00
00008118:	DSIZVLSR			DSIZVLSR	00008118	000000E8
00007550:	ABCDEFGH	01234		DSIEBCDC	00007550	00000600
DSIMODQY:	ENDED					

# **DSIGTVBA**

# Format

# DSIGTVBA



#### Purpose

The DSIGTVBA command returns address and type information about the Task Vector Block (TVB) belonging to a NetView task. For information and offsets in the TVB, see the DSITVB macro in SCNMMAC1.

#### Parameters

The DSIGTVBA syntax options are defined in the following list:

#### ptrvarname

This is the name of a variable into which DSIGTVBA places the EBCDIC (readable) hexadecimal address of the target TVB control block. This parameter is the **name** of a variable and will usually be inside the quotation marks when the command is invoked from a REXX procedure. The value returned is always 8 character EBCDIC with leading zeros as needed. It is suitable for use with the REXX STORAGE function or with the DSIGC2VR command.

#### caller\_id

This is the operator ID of the task that is making the request. This is the default.

#### oper\_id

This is the user name (OPID) for which a TVB address is required.

#### lu\_name

This is the LU or terminal name associated with the task. This value is listed as the TERM value in the LIST *taskname* command. For autotasks, the value is the same as OPID.

#### number

This indicates that the TVB you want is the one with that number in the internal chain of NetView TVBs. Note that virtual OSTs (VOSTs) are not found on this chain. Your PPT task is always the value of 1 and your maintask is always the value of 0.

#### typevarname

This is the name of a variable into which DSIGTVBA places a token indicating the task type. The value returned can be one of the following values:

#### AUT

autotask

# DAU

distributed autotask

#### НСТ

hardcopy task

#### ΙΟΤ

internet operator

#### MNT

main task

#### NNT

NCCF to NCCF task

# OPT

optional task

# OST

normal (VTAM) operator

# PPT

PPT task

# VOST

virtual OST

**Note:** A VOST can be found only by specifying *operid* (begins with DSI#). The MNT can be found only by specifying *number*.

#### **Return codes**

# 0

Success

# 100

Required input parameters are missing

# 104

Conversion error

# 112

OPID or LU name not found

# 116

Number specified is too large

# 120

Dictionary write error

#### Usage

The storage address is returned as 8 characters of hexadecimal data.

#### Examples

#### **Example: Displaying information about a TVB**

```
/*TEST: DSIGTVBA example */
'DSIGTVBA TVBPTR ' arg(1) 'WHATtype'
IF RC=0 THEN
D0;
say 'tvbptr='tvbptr
say 'type='whatType
lu0FF = d2x(x2d(tvbptr) + 60)
say 'luname='storage(lu0FF,8)
ID0FF = d2x(x2d(tvbptr) + 68)
say 'opid ='storage(ID0FF,8)
END;
ELSE
SAY 'RC was' RC
```

TEST 1 returns the following:

tvbptr=0001B6E0
type=PPT
luname=NTV7EPPT
opid =NTV7EPPT

TEST TOM returns the following:

tvbptr=00084080
type=0ST
luname=NT7EL702
opid =T0M

For an inactive TVB, the first byte of OPID is either X'00' or X'40'.

# DSIGV2VR

# Format

# DSIGV2VR

► DSIGV2VR	— address	— offset	— length	— varname	

#### Purpose

DSIGV2VR retrieves data from the storage defined by the address, offset, and length values. The data is converted to the character representation appropriate for the character (CHR), hexadecimal (HEX), decimal (DEC), or binary (BIT) option. The result is placed in the CLIST or REXX variable named *varname*.

#### **Parameters**

The DSIGV2VR syntax options are defined in the following list:

#### Address

Must be specified as a hexadecimal value.

#### Offset

Must be specified as a hexadecimal value.

#### Length

Must be specified as a hexadecimal value.

#### Varname

Will be resolved to the character string that results from CLIST substitution with an ampersand (&) appended.

#### CHR

For this option, the data is moved, as it is, into the variable.

# HEX

For this option, each byte of data is expanded to 2 characters in the range 0-9 and A-F.

#### DEC

For this option, the data is stored as a decimal number. The source data must be in the range of 1–4 bytes in length. Lengths of 1 and 3 denote unsigned decimal values. Lengths of 2 and 4 are considered to be signed values.

#### BIT

For this option, each byte of data is expanded to 8 characters of either 1 or 0, denoting the binary value of the data.

#### **Return codes**

# 8

Abend (recovered) accessing the data specified

100

Address parameter had greater than 8 characters

### 104

Address parameter had incorrect hexadecimal digits

# 108

Length parameter had incorrect hexadecimal digits

# 108

Dictionary update failure

# 112

Length parameter had incorrect hexadecimal digits

# 116

Data is not addressable (program check)

# 120

Required parameters missing

# 124

Offset parameter had greater than 8 characters

# 128

Offset parameter had incorrect hexadecimal digits

# 132

Conversion type had length other than 3

# 136

Conversion type was not CHR, DEC, HEX, or BIT

# 136

Character data length was longer than 255

# 136

Hexadecimal data was longer than 127

# 136

Bit data was longer than 31

# 136

Decimal data was more than 4 bytes

# 144

Hexadecimal data conversion error

# 144

Decimal data conversion error

# 666

Internal logic error – not a valid conversion type (See 136)

# DSIGADHX

# Format

# DSIGADHX

► DSIGADHX — hexval1 — hexval2 — varname

# Purpose

DSIGADHX adds two literal hexadecimal values and stores in CLIST variable named *varname*. This is useful for adding offset and address values together for use with DSISHWVR.

#### Parameters

The DSIGADHX syntax options are defined in the following list:

#### Hexval1

Must be specified as hexadecimal values.

### Hexval2

Must be specified as hexadecimal values.

#### Varname

Will be resolved to whatever character string results after CLIST substitution with an additional ampersand (&) appended.

#### **MINUS** keyword

Is used for subtraction and must be placed after *varname*. A minus (-) character can be used, but it conflicts with the NetView CLIST language continuation of a line function (not a problem in REXX).

#### **Return codes**

#### 8

An abend (recovered) occurred accessing the data specified.

#### 100

The hexval1 parameter contained greater than 8 characters.

#### 104

The hexval1 parameter contained hexadecimal digits that are not valid.

#### 108

The dictionary update failed.

#### 120

The required parameters are missing.

# 124

The hexval2 parameter contained more than 8 characters

### 128

The hexval2 parameter contained hexadecimal digits that are not valid.

#### 136

The hexadecimal data was longer than 127.

#### 144

A hexadecimal data conversion error occurred.

# DSISHWVR

Format

#### DSISHWVR

► DSISHWVR — address — length ►

#### Purpose

DSISHWVR displays dump format data in hexadecimal and character on the screen.

Use DSISHWVR to gain diagnostic information in real time on NetView. This is useful for diagnostic analysis of control blocks, or as an output display from a diagnostic CLIST using DSIGV2VR to retrieve address and length information.

#### Parameters

The following parameters apply:

- The DSISHWVR command must be run in a command procedure.
- The DSISHWVR syntax options are defined in the following list:

#### address

Must be specified as hexadecimal values.

#### length

Must be specified as hexadecimal values.

#### **Return codes**

This command issues diagnostic messages for input conditions that are not valid. If the storage is not addressable, the display is either truncated or not produced. Recovery logic is used in all systems to avoid abends and program checks.

# WAIT timeout and storage limits

NetView can identify certain tasks that have waited for an event, but are not waiting for the messages queues or task termination. In these cases, you can specify a time-out value that will cause the task to abend with the MAXABEND value and condition forced, effectively logging the task off. The abend is used to interrupt because normal event posting has been avoided by the command.

The described recovery is intended for use with NetView commands, such as modem configuration, which cannot be interrupted during screen input, and to enable action to be taken if an operator leaves a terminal unattended with the panel lock blocking messages.

The following fields are in a special table located by the address in MVTCPTPT.

#### MVTCPAWT (Word value)

The time in 1.048576 second units that any task can wait while not accepting messages before an abend user 97 occurs. A decimal value of:

57 is 1 minute. 572 is 10 minutes. 3433 is one hour.

Other values can be computed and used. NetView adds the word value to the first 4 bytes of the system clock at the time the task issues an internal-to-NetView DSIWAT to determine the expiration time.

#### MVTCPASB (Word value)

The number of bytes of storage for which TVBGUSTR can increase while not accepting messages and before an abend user 97 occurs.

#### MVTCPAOB (Byte of bits)

OI MVTCPAOB,X'80' Will indicate that an abend user 97 occurs if the task is posted to end, and the task is not waiting on the terminate ECB, TVBTECB.

Assembler access to the table is shown in the following example:

DSICBS DSIMVT L R2,MVTCPTPT USING MVTCPARM,R2

The recovery occurs only if the fields are set to nonzero values and a NetView product module has issued DSIWAT. The equivalent function is not available using the assembler DSIWAT macro.

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# **Appendix B. Flows and control blocks**

This appendix describes request unit flows and control blocks used by the NetView program.

# **Request unit flows**

The diagrams in this section show the request/response unit flows between the NetView program, the operator, and the VTAM program. If you have a problem with the NetView program, you can compare your RU flows to these diagrams to determine the location of the error.

This section contains the request/response unit (RU) flow diagrams for the following tasks or occurrences:

- · Logging on to an operator station
- · Starting the hardcopy device
- Starting cross-domain sessions (VTAM-VTAM)
- · Starting a cross-domain session to support session monitor conversations
- Starting an operator terminal access facility (TAF) session

Figure 76 on page 561 is a diagram of the RU flow for an operator station logon.



Figure 76. RU Flow Diagram for Operator Station Logon

Figure 77 on page 562 is a diagram of the RU flow that occurs when you start a hardcopy device.



Figure 77. RU Flow Diagram for START Hardcopy Device

Figure 78 on page 563 is a diagram of the RU flow that occurs when you start a cross-domain session (VTAM to VTAM).



Figure 78. RU Flow Diagram for Starting a Cross-Domain Session

Figure 79 on page 564 is a diagram of the RU flow that occurs when you start a cross-domain session that supports session monitor conversations for continuous sessions.



Figure 79. RU Flow Diagram for Starting a Cross-Domain Session to support session monitor conversations for Continuous or Persistent Sessions

Figure 80 on page 565 is a diagram of the RU flow that occurs when an operator TAF session is started.



Figure 80. RU Flow Diagram for Operator TAF Session

# **Control blocks**

This section describes NetView control blocks and related fields.

# **Control blocks used during Command Facility initialization**

Figure 81 on page 566 shows control blocks used during command facility initialization. Descriptions of fields for the various control blocks follow Figure 81 on page 566.



Figure 81. Control Blocks Used during Command Facility Initialization

The following list describes the fields that are found in the DSIMVT control block:

### Field

# Description

#### **MVTDQT**

Pointer to domain qualification table.

#### MVTDDT

Pointer to domain definition table.

### MVTSCT

Pointer to system command table. A system command entry (SCE) is built for each CMDDEF definition.

#### **MVTTVB**

Pointer to a chain of task vector blocks (TVBs). The number of TVBs equals the maximum number of tasks (for example, OSTs, HCTs, NNTs) for this instance of the command facility.

#### **MVTIND**

One-byte indicator flag:

MVTINIT- Command facility initialization in progress

( .1.. ....)

MVTTERM- Command facility termination in progress

# **MVTACB**

Pointer to the main task access method control block (ACB).

# **MVTTVBM**

Pointer to the main task TVB.

The following list describes the fields that are found in the DSITVB control block.

# Field

# Description

# TVBNEXT

Pointer to the next task vector block (TVB) on the TVB chain.

# TVBTIB

Pointer to a task information block (TIB) that contains task control information. This field is obtained when an operator logs on or starts a subtask.

# TVBTCB

Pointer to the system TCB for this task.

#### TVBEXMSG

Pointer to an exception message if an error occurred.

The following list describes the fields that are found in the DSITIB control block.

#### Field

### Description

# TIBTVB

Pointer to the associated TVB.

#### TIBACB

Pointer to VTAM ACB that contains session initialization information.

# Control blocks used during Operator Station logon (TVB)

Figure 82 on page 567 shows control blocks used during operator station logon. Descriptions of fields for the various control blocks follow Figure 82 on page 567.



Figure 82. Control Blocks Used during Operator Station Logon

#### **DSITVB** control block fields

The following list describes the fields that are found in the DSITVB control block:

#### Field

# Description

#### TVBTIB

Pointer to the OST TIB built during logon.

#### TVBTCB

Pointer to the system TCB for the OST. The TCB contains status information for the task.

### TVBECB

The OST termination event control block (ECB). It shows whether end-of-task processing was posted.

#### **TVBEXMSG**

Pointer to an exception message if an error occurred.

# TVBIND1

One-byte indicator flag:

(1....) TVBREIN - Task reinstatement request (if the task abends, it is reinstated) (.1....) TVBREDP - Task redispatch request (task is redispatched) (...1.....) **TVBTERM - Task termination is in progress** (....1....) TVBDETCH - Task is to be detached ( .... 1...) TVBATTCH - Task is to be attached ( .... .1..) **TVBCLSD - CLSDST PASS requested** ( .... ..1.) **TVBLABT - LOGON** ( .... 1) TVBSTART - START command issued for task **TVBIND2** One-byte indicator flag: (1....) **TVBSTOP - STOP command issued** (.1....) **TVBBYAP** - Bypass authorization processing (...1.....) **TVBCNRM - CLOSE NORMAL issued for this task** (....1....) **TVBCIMD - CLOSE IMMEDIATE issued** ( .... 1...) **TVBVCLOS - VTAM CLOSE ACB is required** ( .... .1..) **TVBMOVE - MOVE command issued** ( .... ..1.) **TVBCDMP - CLOSE DUMP issued** ( .... 1) **TVBABLOG** - Task reinitialization after abend **TVBIND3** One-byte indicator flag: (1....) **TVBACTV** - Task is active (.1....) **TVBLOGN - LOGON in progress** (...1.....) **TVBLGOFF** - LOGOFF in progress (....1....) **TVBAUTH - Operator ID is authorized** ( .... 1...) **TVBRESET - Reset** ( .... .1..) **TVBNAUTH - No authorization checking necessary** 

( .... ..**1**.) TVBRCVAI - RECEIVE ANY issued

( .... ...1)

TVBINXIT - Processing in asynchronous IRB exits in MVS

# **TVBIND4**

One-byte indicator flag:

- ( **1...** ....) TVBPAUSE-PAUSE has been issued under this task
- ( .1.. ....) TVBRCVRY - Recovery in progress
- ( ..1. ....) TVBNWDVC - New device assigned
- ( ...1 ....) TVBERIMM - Erase immediate message area after next input
- ( .... 1...) TVBLGN - Main task LOGON exit entered
- ( .... .1..) TVBETXR - Main task ETXR entered
- ( .... ..1.) TVBSIMRQ - SIMLOGON required
- ( .... 1) TVBSTOPF - STOP FORCE issued for this task

# TVBMTCOD

Character indicating the terminating module associated with TVBNTCOD.

# TVBNTCOD

One-byte code identifying the location of the failure within the terminating module.

# TVBLUNAM

VTAM LU name of the OST or operator ID if this is an autotask.

# TVBOPID

Operator ID of the OST or autotask.

# TVBZIND4

One-byte indicator flag:

- ( .... .1..) TVBAUTOO - Task is automated OST
- ( .... ..1.) TVBAUTVS - Task starts with VTAM
- ( .... 1) TVBAUTVE - Task ends with VTAM

# **DSITIB** control block fields

The following list describes the fields that are found in the DSITIB control block. The TIB contains taskdependent data.

Field

# Description

# TIBTVB

Pointer to the TVB associated with this TIB

# TIBACB

Pointer to VTAM ACB associated with this task

# TIBNCCWB

Normal command CWB address

# TIBEXSWB

SWB address for exit processing

# TIBNPSWB

SWB address for normal processing

### TIBEXPTR

Pointer to the TIB extension for the task

# **TIBOST** control block fields

The following list describes the fields that are found in the TIBOST control block. The TIO contains OST extension information.

# Field

Description

# TIOORRPL

VTAM RECEIVE RPL

# TIOOSRPL

VTAM SEND RPL

# TIONAUTH

Pointer to NetView-NetView authorization tables (NAT)

# **Control blocks used during Session Monitor initialization**

Figure 83 on page 571 shows control blocks used during session monitor initialization. Descriptions of fields for the various control blocks follow Figure 83 on page 571.



Figure 83. Control Blocks Used during Session Monitor Initialization

# **AAUTGLOB** control block fields

The following list describes the fields that are found in the AAUTGLOB control block:

# Field

Description

# GLBNAME

Control block ID: AAUTGLOB (8 bytes)

# GLBFLAGS

Control flags (3 bytes):

- ( 1... ...) All LU sessions traced
- ( .11. ....) Reserved
- ( ...1 ....) Session awareness function active
- ( .... 1...) All SSCP sessions traced
- ( .... .**111)** Reserved
- ( 1....) Warm start flag
- ( .111 11..) Reserved
- ( .... **..1.**) Accounting and availability measurement function active
- ( .... 1) Reserved
- ( **11.. ....**) Reserved
- ( ..1. ....) DISABLE command was entered
- ( ...1 1111) Reserved

# GLBRTMP

Address of the RTM initialization parameter table (4 bytes)

# GLBMSTP

Address of the MAP session definition table (4 bytes)

# GLBPCTP

Address of the PCLASS definition table (4 bytes)

# GLBKSID3

Default session parameter keep count (4 bytes)

# GLBKSID4

Default primary trace keep count (4 bytes)

# GLBKSID5

Default secondary trace keep count (4 bytes)

# GLBKDPIU

Default discarded PIU keep count (4 bytes)

# GLBKPSES

Default session keep count (4 bytes)

# GLBBUFSZ

PIU buffer size (4 bytes)

#### GLBBUSZS

SAW buffer size (4 bytes)

# GLBNTBUF

Number of PIU buffers (1 byte)

### GLBNSBUF

Number of SAW buffers (1 byte)

### GLBAMNAM

VTAM name (8 bytes)

# GLBLUNAM

User-specified VTAM LU name (8 bytes)

#### GLBNETNA

Network name (8 bytes)

#### GLBNLDMD

Session monitor ID (4 bytes)

#### GLBSAPUN

Host subarea PU name (8 bytes)

#### GLBSSCP

SSCP name (8 bytes)

#### GLBSSCPA

SSCP subarea address (6 bytes)

#### GLBAMVER

Access method version number (1 byte)

# GLBAMREL

Access method release number (1 byte)

#### GLBKMSTP

Address of KCLASS table (4 bytes)

#### GLBKCTP

Address of KCLASS definition table (4 bytes)

The following list describes the fields in the RTM initialization parameter table (pointed to by GLBRTMP):

#### Field

#### Description

GLBKPRTM

RTM keep wrap count (4 bytes)

#### GLBRTDEF

Default RTM definition (1 byte)

#### GLBBOUND

Default RTM bucket boundaries array of 2 byte fields (8 bytes)

#### GLBRFLG

RTM parameter flags (1 byte):

- ( 1... ....) RTM function active
- ( .1.. ....) RTM external log flag
- ( ..1. ....) RTM is allowed to be displayed at secondary session end point LU
- ( ...1 1111) Reserved

### **AAUTSTAT** control block fields

The following list describes the fields that are found in the AAUTSTAT control block:

### Field

# Description

# STATNAME

Control block ID: AAUTSTAT (8 bytes)

# STATASBCOUNT

Number of active sessions being processed (4 bytes)

#### STATSSCPSSCP

Number of active SSCP-SSCP sessions (4 bytes)

# STATSSCPPU

Number of active SSCP-PU sessions (4 bytes)

# STATSSCPLU

Number of active SSCP-LU sessions (4 bytes)

# STATLUU

Number of active LU-LU sessions (4 bytes)

# STATRECORDQUE

Number of sessions queued for storage to VSAM (4 bytes)

# **MAPSESS** table control block fields

The following list describes the fields found in the MAPSESS table for performance/keep class (pointed to by GLBMSTP/GLBKMSTP):

# Field

### Description

MSTNAME

Control block ID: AAUTMST (8 bytes)

#### **MSTNOENT**

Number of table entries (4 bytes)

#### MSTENTRY

Array of 72 byte entries

The following list describes the fields found in the MST entry structure:

#### Field

#### Description

EPLUPNAM

Primary session end point name (8 bytes)

#### ESLUPNAM

Secondary session end point name (8 bytes)

#### **MSTEPCLS**

Performance/keep class name of this entry (8 bytes)

# MSTEERN

Session ER number (1 byte)

# **MSTEVRN**

Session VR number (1 byte)

# MSTETPN

Session transmission priority number (1 byte)

# MSTEFLAG

Control flags (1 byte):

( 1... ....) ER number present ( .1.. ....) VR number present

( ...1. ....) TP ( ...1 1111) Reserved

# Performance class table control block fields

The following list describes the fields found in the performance class table (pointed to by GLBPCTP):

#### Field

### Description

# PCTNAME

Control block ID: AAUTPCT (8 bytes)

# PCTNOENT

Number of performance class table (PCT) entries (4 bytes)

# PCTMEM

Name of data set member that AAUTPCT is built from (8 bytes)

# PCTOPER

ID of operator who loads PCT (8 bytes)

# PCTOPDOM

Domain of the operator (8 bytes)

# PCTTIME

Local time when PCT reloaded (8 bytes)

# PCTENTRY

Array of 24-byte entries

The following list describes the fields found in the PCT entry structure:

#### Field

# Description

#### PCTEPCLS

Performance class name (8 bytes).

# PCTEOBJT

Objective response time. The default is 0 (2 bytes).

# PCTEOBJP

Objective percent. The default is 0 (1 byte).

# PCTEBNDS

Array of 2-byte entries of bucket boundaries. The default is 10, 20, 50, or 100 (8 bytes).

# PCTEDEF

Response time monitor (RTM) definition. The default is X'F' (1 byte).

# PCTEFLAG

Control indicators (1 byte):

(1....)

Display RTM locally allowed. The default is 0.

# ( .111 1111)

Reserved.

# KCLASS definition table control block fields

The following list describes the fields found in the KCLASS definition table (pointed to by GLBKCTP):

### Field

Description

# KCTNAME

Control block ID: AAUTKCT (8 bytes)

#### **KCTNOENT**

Number of keep class table (KCT) entries (4 bytes)

# KCTMEM

Name of data set member that AAUTKCT is built from (8 bytes)

# KCTOPER

ID of operator who loads KCT (8 bytes)

# KCTOPDOM

Domain of the operator (8 bytes)

#### KCTTIME

Local time when KCT is reloaded (8 bytes)

# KCTENTRY

Array of 16-byte entries

The following list describes the fields in the KCT entry structure:

#### Field

# Description

KCTEKCLS

Keep class name (8 bytes).

#### **KCTESAW**

Session awareness filter (1 byte):

# 1

= Discard

= Keep

#### KCTEDASD

VSAM recording filter (1 byte):

#### X'00'

= Never record

#### X'04'

= Record normal end

### X'08'

= Record if abnormal unbind occurs

# X'10'

= Record if bind failure occurs

# X'20'

= Record if initial failure occurs

# X'40'

= Record if trace data exists

# X'80'

= Record if RTM data exists

# X'C0'

= Record if session has trace or RTM data

#### X'38'

= Record if session ends abnormally

# X'FF'

= Always record

# KCTEPIUS

PIU keep count (2 bytes).

# **Control blocks used during Hardware Monitor initialization**

<u>Figure 84 on page 577</u> shows control blocks used during hardware monitor initialization. Descriptions of fields for the various control blocks follow Figure 84 on page 577.



Figure 84. Control Blocks Used during Hardware Monitor Initialization

# **DSITIB** control block fields

The following is the field found in the DSITIB control block:

#### Field

Description

# TIBINT1

Pointer to BNJTDIR (main data services task control block)

# **BNJTDIR control block fields**

The following list describes the fields that are found in the BNJTDIR control block:

# Field

# Description

# DIRDWCP

Pointer to table for wrap card entries or 0

# DIRDRCP

Pointer to table for ratio card entries or 0

# DIRAFTP

Pointer to first alerts recording filter table or 0

# DIRESFTP

Pointer to first events/statistics recording filter table or 0

# DIROFTP

Pointer to first authorized operator filter table or 0

# DIRVIEWP

Pointer to first viewing filter table or 0

# DIRDSTF

Pointer to BNJTDSTF (DST flags table) or 0

# DIRTBLP

Pointer to resource types table

# DIRCDSXP

Pointer to BNJTCDSX (DST control block storage table) or 0

# **BNJTCDSX** control block fields

The following list describes the fields that are found in the BNJTCDSX control block:

# Field

Description

# CDSXPTR(N)

Pointer to BNJTDSX control block or 0

# CDSXAVAL(N)

= I if BNJTDSX(N) is currently in use

= A if BNJTDSX(N) is available for use by a DST request

= U if BNJTDSX(N) does not yet exist

# **BNJTDSTF** control block fields

The following list describes the fields that are found in the BNJTDSTF control block:

# Field

Description

# DSTFLAG1

=1 if a PURGE \*ALL is in progress

# DSTFLAG2

=1 if a CTL initialization card was supplied, but was not valid

# DSTFLAG3

=1 if a valid CTL initialization card was supplied

# DSTBLFLG

=1 if SMF batch logging/reporting is enabled

# DSTBRFLG

=1 if a valid REPORTS initialization card was supplied

# **Control blocks used during Status Monitor initialization**

Figure 85 on page 579 shows control blocks used during status monitor initialization. Descriptions of fields for the various control blocks follow Figure 85 on page 579.



Figure 85. Control Blocks Used during Status Monitor Initialization

The following list describes the fields that are found in the CNMDMCT control block:

#### Field

# Description

#### MCTVCH

Control block header (4 bytes)

#### MCTRCATP

Pointer to TVB for CNMTARCA task (4 bytes)

#### MCTMVTP

Pointer to DSIMVT (4 bytes)

#### **MCTPVTP**

Pointer to CNMDPVT (4 bytes)

#### MCTIMTP

Pointer to CNMDIMT (4 bytes)

#### **MCTRDATP**

Pointer to RDAT (4 bytes)

#### MCTVMID

STATMON main task name, for example CNM01VMT (8 bytes).

#### MCTTPNDP

Pointer to SPO TPEND routine (4 bytes)

### MCTTPECB

Pointer to SPO TPEND ECB (4 bytes)

#### **MCTVSECB**

SPO VTAM send ECB (4 bytes)

#### MCTVRECB

SPO VTAM receive ECB (4 bytes)

#### MCTCTL1

Control byte 1 (1 byte):

- ( 1... ....) MCTRCAUP-CNM01VMT active
- ( .1....) Reserved
- ( ..1. ....) Reserved
- ( ...1 ....) Reserved
- ( .... 1...) Reserved
- ( .... .1..) MCTBRWUP-CNM01BRW active
- ( .... ..**1.**) Reserved
- ( .... 1) Reserved

# MCTCTL3

Control byte 3 (1 byte):

(1....)

MCTMONIT-'O MONIT' option was coded in DSICNM member

- ( .1....) Reserved
- ( ..1. ....) Reserved
- ( ...1 ....) Reserved
- ( .... **1**...) Reserved
- ( .... .1..) Reserved
- ( .... ..**1.**) Reserved
- ( .... 1) Reserved

# MCTCTL4

Control byte 4 (1 byte):

( 1....)

MCTSTATC - Node status change occurred

( .1.. ....)

MCTNMON - If on, node monitoring was switched on with MONIT START, ALL; if off, node monitoring was switched off with MONIT STOP, ALL

( ...1. .....) Reserved

# MCTMSGSP

SWB for DSIMOS invocations used by the VMT task (4 bytes)

# **Appendix C. RECFMS record formats**

This appendix contains the format of RECFMS records 00 - 06 that are forwarded from NetView-supported resources to the mainframe server.

# **RECFMS** header

Bytes 00 through 13 are consistent for RECFMS record formats 00 through 05. These bytes form the RECFMS header for each RECFMS record.

Bytes	Bits	Description
00-02		Network services header: X'410384'
03-07		MS header
08-11	0-11	Block ID code
08-11	12-13	ID number in binary
12-13		Reserved

Table 179. RECFMS Header

# **RECFMS 00**

The RECFMS 00 record is created when an unsolicited alert is sent to the mainframe server. See <u>"RECFMS</u> header" on page 581 for bytes 00 - 13, the RECFMS header.

Bytes	Bits	Descripti	Description		
14	0-1	"01" for fo	"01" for format 1		
14	2-7	Reserved			
Bytes	Bits	Value	Alert Type		
15	0-3	X'1'	Permanent error (PERM)		
15	0-3	X'2'	Temporary error (TEMP)		
15	0-3	X'3'	Performance (PERF)		
15	0-3	X'4'	Operational or procedural (PROC)		
15	0-3	X'5'	Customer application error (CUST)		
15	0-3	X'6'	User generated (USER)		
15	0-3	X'7'	SNA summary (SNA)		
15	0-3	X'F'	Unclassified		

Bytes	Bits	Value	Major Cause Code	
15	4-7	X'1'	Hardware or microcode	
15	4-7	X'2'	Software	
15	4-7	X'3'	Link connection	
15	4-7	X'4'	Protocol	
15	4-7	X'5'	Environment	
15	4-7	X'6'	Removable media	
15	4-7	X'7'	Either hardware or software	
15	4-7	X'8'	SNA logical	
15	4-7	X'9'	Operator of sending product	
15	4-7	X'A'	Media or hardware	
15	4-7	X'B'	Hardware	
15	4-7	X'C'	Microcode	
15	4-7	X'F'	Undetermined	
15	4-7	X'11'	User	
15	4-7	X'13'	Component offline	
Bytes	Value	Minor Cause	e Code	
16	X'01'	Base proces	sor	
16	X'02'	Service processor		
16	X'03'	Microcode (non-customer programmable)		
16	X'04'	Main storage		
16	X'05'	DASD drive		
16	X'06'	Printer		
16	X'07'	Card reader or card punch		
16	X'08'	Tape drive		
16	X'09'	Keyboard		
16	X'0A'	Selector pen		
16	X'0B'	Magnetic stripe reader		
Bytes	Value	Minor Cause Code		
-------	-------	---	--	
16	X'0C'	Display/printer		
16	X'0D'	Display unit		
16	X'0E'	Remote product (adjacent link station)		
16	X'0F'	Internal power supply		
16	X'10'	I/O attached controller		
16	X'11'	Communication controller scanner		
16	X'12'	Communication controller link adapter		
16	X'13'	Link adapter		
16	X'14'	Channel adapter		
16	X'15'	Loop adapter		
16	X'16'	Direct attach adapter		
16	X'17'	Miscellaneous adapter		
16	X'18'	Channel		
16	X'19'	Link (unknown owner)		
16	X'1A'	Link (common carrier)		
16	X'1B'	Link (customer)		
16	X'1C'	Loop (unknown owner)		
16	X'1D'	Loop (common carrier)		
16	X'1E'	Loop (customer)		
16	X'1F'	X.21 network		
16	X'20'	X.25 network		
16	X'21'	Local X.21 interface		

Bytes	Value	Minor Cause Code	
16	X'22'	Local X.25 interface	
16	X'23'	Local modem	
16	X'24'	Remote modem	
16	X'25'	Local modem interface	
16	X'26'	Remote modem interface	
16	X'27'	Local probe	
16	X'28'	Remote probe	
16	X'29'	Local probe interface	
16	X'2A'	Remote probe interface	
16	X'2B'	Network connection	
16	X'2C'	IBM program SCP or major application	
16	X'2D'	IBM application program	
16	X'2E'	IBM access method	
16	X'2F'	Customer application program	
16	X'30'	IBM communication controller program (T4 PU)	
16	X'31'	IBM control program	
16	X'32'	Remote modem interface or remote product	
16	X'33'	Link or remote modem	
16	X'34'	SDLC format exception	
16	X'35'	BSC format exception	
16	X'36'	S/S format exception	
16	X'37'	SNA format exception	

Bytes	Value	Minor Cause Code	
16	X'38'	External power	
16	X'39'	Thermal	
16	X'3A'	Paper	
16	X'3B'	Таре	
16	X'3C'	DASD (removable media)	
16	X'3D'	Card	
16	X'3E'	Magnetic stripe card	
16	X'3F'	Negative SNA response	
16	X'40'	System definition error	
16	X'41'	Installation restriction	
16	X'42'	Adjacent link station offline	
16	X'43'	Adjacent link station busy	
16	X'44'	Controller or device	
16	X'45'	Local probe or modem	
16	X'46'	Tape or drive	
16	X'47'	Card reader, card punch, or display/printer	
16	X'48'	Controller application program	
16	X'49'	Keyboard or display	
16	X'4A'	Storage controller	
16	X'4B'	Channel or storage controller	
16	X'4C'	Storage control unit or controller	

Bytes	Value	Minor Cause Code	
16	X'4D'	Controller	
16	X'4E'	DASD data or media or drive	
16	X'4F'	DASD data or media	
16	X'50'	Diskette	
16	X'51'	Diskette/drive	
16	X'58'	Application program	
16	X'68'	Magnetic stripe reader or coder	
16	X'69'	Check "bank" reader	
16	X'6A'	Document feed mechanism	
16	X'6B'	Coin feed mechanism	
16	X'6C'	Envelope depository	
16	X'80'	Token-ring LAN error	
16	X'81'	CSMA/CD LAN error	
16	X'FF'	Undetermined	
Bytes	Description		
17	Reserved		
18	User action code. The hardware monitor uses this, along with the block number, to locate the following information: • Alert description on alert displays • Event description on alert displays • Proper recommended action display • Proper detail display		
19	Reserved		

After these fields, one or more RECFM4s can be appended. **Text Vector, Detail Qualifier Vector, and Name List Vector** RECFM4s are retired (supported only for PUs not at the current level of SNA).

## **Text vector**

Bytes	Description
00	Vector length in binary
01	Vector type X'00'
02-n	Text message

# Detail qualifier vector

There can be multiple detail qualifier RECFM4s in the same RU.

Bytes	Description
00	Vector length in binary
01	Vector type X'0D'
02-n	Detail qualifiers; this information is shown on the hardware monitor event detail panel.

## Name list vector

Bytes	Description	
00	Vector length in binary	
01	Vector type X'0C'	
02	If this value is X'02', the hierarchy name list in this RECFM4 is used with network names supplied by higher levels of MS code.	
03	Number of entries in the name list (up to five)	
Bytes	04-n Identifier for non-NAU Failing beyond PU	

00	Length of the resource name

## 01-m Resource name

from n to end	Resource Type: Acronym	Meaning
m+1 to m+4	ADAP	Adapter
m+1 to m+4	ALA	Alternative line attachment
m+1 to m+4	ALS	Adjacent link stations
m+1 to m+4	BRDG	LAN bridge
m+1 to m+4	BSC	Binary synchronous link

from n to end	Resource Type: Acronym	Meaning
m+1 to m+4	CBUS	CSMA/CD bus
m+1 to m+4	CHAN	Channel
m+1 to m+4	СОМС	Communication controller
m+1 to m+4	CPU	Host processor
m+1 to m+4	CTF	Customer transaction facility
m+1 to m+4	CTRL	Controller
m+1 to m+4	DCA	Device cluster adapter
m+1 to m+4	DEV	Device
m+1 to m+4	DISK	Disk drive
m+1 to m+4	DSKT	Diskette drive
m+1 to m+4	IOCU	I/O control unit
m+1 to m+4	LAN	Local area network
m+1 to m+4	LCTL	Local controller
m+1 to m+4	LDEV	Local device
m+1 to m+4	LINK	Communications link
m+1 to m+4	LOOP	Loop
m+1 to m+4	NETW	Network
m+1 to m+4	PGM	Program
m+1 to m+4	PROG	Program
m+1 to m+4	RING	Token-ring

from n to end	Resource Type: Acronym	Meaning
m+1 to m+4	SCF	System control facility
m+1 to m+4	SCU	Storage control unit
m+1 to m+4	STAT	Terminal station on loop
m+1 to m+4	TAPE	Magnetic tape drive
m+1 to m+4	TCU	Tape controller
m+1 to m+4	TTY	Teletype
m+1 to m+4	USER	Human or programmed operator
m+1 to m+4	WKST	Workstation
m+1 to m+4	nnnn	Machine type designator
m+1 to m+4	xyzz	If x = X'00' and y = X'00' zz contains an encoded value that can be translated into a resource type, or a unique type code within a block ID.

## **Null Vector**

 
 Bytes
 Description

 00
 X'00' (zero length) indicates the end of RECFM4s.

## **RECFMS 01**

RECFMS 01 records contain SDLC link test statistics. These test patterns are sent to a remote (link-attached) resource. Statistics are then retrieved from the remote (link-attached) resource.

If you wa	nt information about:	Refer to:         Systems Network Architecture Formats         "RECFMS header" on page 581	
The forma	at of RECFMS 01 records		
Bytes 00	- 13 (the RECFMS header)		
Bytes	Description		
14-15	Binary counter showing the number of times the secondary SDLC station has received an SDLC TEST command with or without a valid frame check sequence (FCS).		

Bytes	Description
16-17	Binary counter showing the number of times the secondary SDLC station has received an
	SDLC TEST command with a valid FCS and has transmitted an SDLC test response.

## **RECFMS 02**

RECFMS 02 records contain a summary of error statistics generated by certain resources.

If you want information about:	Refer to:
The format of RECFMS 02 records	Systems Network Architecture Formats
Bytes 00 - 13 (the RECFMS header)	"RECFMS header" on page 581

Bytes	Bits	Summary Counter Validity Mask
14	0	1 =product counter valid
14	1	1 = communication adapter counter valid
14	2	1 = SNA negative response counter valid
14	3-7	Reserved

Bytes	Description
15-16	Reserved
17-18	Binary counter showing product-detected hardware errors (internal)
19-20	Binary counter showing communication adapter errors (internal or external)
21-22	Binary counter showing SNA negative responses

# **RECFMS 03**

RECFMS 03 records show error statistics generated by certain remote (link-attached) SNA resources. The exact contents of the statistical counters depends on the device type. The RECFMS 03 records can contain counter sets.

If you want information about: The format of RECFMS 02 records Bytes 00 - 13 (the RECFMS header)			Refer to: Systems Network Architecture Formats	
			Bytes Value Communication Adapte	
14	X'01'	Counter set 1		
14	X'02'	Counter set 2		
14	X'04'	Counter set 4		
14	X'05'	Counter set 5		
14	X'06'	Counter set 6		

Bytes	Bits	Communication Adapter Validity Mask 1
15	0	1 = counter 1 is valid
15	1	1 = counter 2 is valid
15	2	1 = counter 3 is valid
15	3	1 = counter 4 is valid
15	4	1 = counter 5 is valid
15	5	1 = counter 6 is valid
15	6	1 = counter 7 is valid
15	7	1 = counter 8 is valid
Bytes	Bits	Communication Adapter Validity Mask 2
16	0	1 = counter 9 is valid
16	1	1 = counter 10 is valid
16	2	1 = counter 11 is valid
16	3	1 = counter 12 is valid
16	4	1 = counter 13 is valid
16	5	1 = counter 14 is valid
16	6	1 = counter 15 is valid
16	7	1 = counter 16 is valid
Bytes	Descript	tion
17	Reserve	d
Bytes	Binary C	counters
18	Binary co	ounter 1
19	Binary co	ounter 2
20	Binary co	ounter 3
21	Binary co	ounter 4

Bytes	Binary Counters			
22	Binary counter 5			
23	Binary counter 6			
24	Binary counter 7			
25	Binary counter 8			
26	Binary counter 9			
27	Binary counter 10			
28	Binary counter 11			
29	Binary counter 12			
30	Binary counter 13			
31	Binary counter 14			
32	Binary counter 15			
33	Binary counter 16			
Table 180.	Counter Set Description	S		
Counter	Sets 1 and 2	Set 4	Set 5	Set 6
1	Nonproductive timeout	Not initialized control	I-frames transmitted	I-packets transmitted
2	Idle timeout	Command reject	I-frames received	I-packets received
3	Write retry	Not initialized sense	RR-frames transmitted	RR-packets transmitted
4	Overrun	Bus-out parity-select	RR-frames received	RR-packets received
5	Underrun	Bus-out parity-write	RNR-frames transmitted	RNR-packets transmitted
6	Connection problem	Internal parity-write	RNR-frames received	RNR-packets received
7	FCS error	Internal parity read control unit	REJ-frames transmitted	INTERRUPT packets transmitted
8	Primary station abort	Internal parity read channel	REJ-frames received	INTERRUPT packets received
9	SDLC command reject	Internal parity-cycle steal	Retransmissions	Connection request
10	DCE error	Data check	Frames with FCS errors	Connections
11	Write timeout	Data length check	Receive side errors	Reset indications
12	Status is not valid	Connect received	Receive side overruns	Clear indications
13	Communication adapter machine check	Disconnect received	Transmit side underruns	Data packet with D- bit transmitted
14		Data length received		Data packet with D- bit received

Table 180. Counter Set Descriptions (continued)					
CounterSets 1 and 2Set 4Set 5Set 6					
15		Connect paran error	neter		
16   Incorrect sequence					

# **RECFMS 05**

RECFMS 05 records provide engineering change (EC) level information about SNA controllers to the mainframe server systems. The following devices provide EC level data when requested by the hardware monitor.

See <u>"RECFMS header" on page 581</u> for bytes 00 - 13, the RECFMS header.

## **Release level data (RECFMS 05)**

The NetView program sends an REQMS 05 record to the controller to request release level information. The response from the controller is sent to the NetView program in an RECFMS 05 record.

This data provides you with hexadecimal data that can be interpreted to describe the hardware, microcode, or programming levels of SNA controllers.

The following products provide release level data to the NetView program:

- System/38
- 3104 Display Terminal
- 3174 Subsystem Control Unit
- 3274⁄6 Control Unit
- 3720 Communication Controller
- 3725 Communication Controller
- 3776⁄7 Communication Terminal
- 7426 Terminal Interface Unit
- 8775 Display Terminal

You can find 3174 configuration information in <u>"RECFMS 05, 3174 configuration information" on page</u> <u>594</u>.

#### IBM System/38

Bytes	Value	Description
14	X'02'	Constant X'02' to identify bytes 15-18
15	X'02'	Planar level number
16	X'02'	SCA-ROS card level
17	X'02'	Periodic EC level
18	X'02'	OU level

#### IBM 3104

Bytes	Description
14	Part number of chip 1
18	Part number of chip 2

Bytes	Description
22	Part number of chip 3
26	Part number of chip 4
30	Part number of chip 5

## **RECFMS 05, 3174 configuration information**

In response to a REQMS 05 request from the mainframe server, the 3174 returns two types of RECFMS files to the mainframe server. The first type of response contains the 3174 configuration table information. The second type of response contains information about microcode patches applied, RPQs applied (with level information), and DFT load diskette installed (with level information). The second type of response can require more than one RECFMS file to return all the information to the mainframe server. After the 3174 receives an ACTPU from the mainframe server, it sends the configuration table in response to the first REQMS 05 request.

Succeeding REQMS 05 requests retrieve the second type of response, while the continuation byte indicates more data. If the continuation byte indicates no further data, the first type of response is sent at the next request from the mainframe server.

This pattern of response to REQMS 05 requests continues while the physical unit is active.

See "RECFMS header" on page 581 for bytes 00 - 13, the RECFMS header.

Bytes	Value	Description	
14	X'02'	Always X'02' for 3174	
15	X'01'	Format 1 identifier	
16	X'C1'	Configuration level	
Bytes	Description		
17	Release level		
18	Suffix level		
19-21	Maintenance lev	vel	
Bytes	Value	22 Control Unit Type	
22	X'00'	3174	
22	X'01'	Reserved	
22	X'02'	Token-Ring Network 3270 Gateway	
Bytes	Description		
23	Reserved		
24	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	25 Alternate Keyboard Selection	<b>Configuration Question</b>
25	X'01'	8K0808 Typewriter	132 = 1000

Bytes	Value	25 Alternate Keyboard Selection	<b>Configuration Question</b>
25	X'02'	8K0932 Typewriter	132 = 0100
25	X'04'	8K1038 Typewriter without Numeric Lock	132 = 0010
25	X'08'	8K1038 Typewriter with Numeric Lock	132 = 0020
25	X'10'	8K1158 Typewriter, 87-key APL without Numeric Lock	132 = 0001
25	X'20'	8K1158 Typewriter, 87-key APL with Numeric Lock	132 = 0002
Bytes	Description		
26	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	27 Miscellaneous Option Selection	<b>Configuration Question</b>
27	X'04'	Encrypt/Decrypt feature installed	
27	X'08'	Device input screen request	116 = 1
27	X'20'	User-defined address	116 = 2
Bytes	Value	28 Communication Interface Options	<b>Configuration Question</b>
28	X'40'	EMI Switched	317 = 2
28	X'10'	X.21 Switched modem installed	101 = 6
28	X'04'	X.21 non-switched modem installed	101 = 2
Bytes	Value	29 Miscellaneous TP Options	<b>Configuration Question</b>
29	X'80'	External = switched modem (U.S. and Canada)	310 = 1
29	X'40'	NRZI or internal clock	313 =1
29	X'20'	Nonswitched line	317 and 101 = 1 or 2
29	X'10'	RTS from STX to EOT	340 = 2
29	X'08'	SNBU	317 = 1
29	X'04'	Reserved	

Bytes	Value	29 Miscellaneous TP Options	<b>Configuration Question</b>
29	X'02'	Permanent RTS	340 = 1
29	X'01'	Reserved	
Bytes	Descriptio	on	<b>Configuration Question</b>
30,31	Control un	it address	104
32, 33	Control un	it upper limit	104105
Bytes	Value	34 Channel Adapter Information	Configuration Question
34	X'00'	Burst size 002	225 = 0
34	X'10'	Burst size 004	225 = 1
34	X'20'	Burst size 008	225 = 2
34	X'30'	Burst size 016	225 = 3
34	X'40'	Burst size 032	225 = 4
34	X'50'	Burst size 064	225 = 5
34	X'60'	Burst size 256	225 = 6
34	X'70'	Burst size 512	225 = 7
34	X'02'	Interlocked high-speed transfer	224 = 2
Bytes	Value	35 Channel Adapter Attention Value	Configuration Question
35	X'0A' -X'63'	(SNA) 10 - 99 milliseconds	223
Bytes	Value	36 Channel Adapter Support of Command Retry	Configuration Question
36	X'01'	Command retry	222 = 1

Bytes	Value	37 Optional Code Selections	<b>Configuration Question</b>
37	X'80'	MSR, 10 or 63 characters	141 = C or D
37	X'40'	Auto Entry MSR, 10 or 63 characters	141 = B or D
37	X'08'	Reserved	
37	X'04'	Reserved	
37	X'02'	Between bracket sharing (BBS)	213 = 1

Bytes	Description		
38, 39	Reserved		
40,41	Control unit	model number	
42	Reserved for	r host-attach mode	
Bytes	Value	43 Host-Attach Mode	<b>Configuration Question</b>
43	X'A2'	X.21 Switched	101 = 6
43	X'62'	X.25	101 = 3
43	X'21'	SNA channel	101 = 5
43	X'22'	SDLC	101 = 2
43	X'12'	BSC	101 = 1
43	X'11'	Non-SNA channel	101 = 4
43	X'2A'	Token-Ring Network	101 = 7
43	X'02'	Remote	
43	X'01'	Local	
Bytes	Value	44 Model Type	<b>Configuration Question</b>
44	X'80'	3174 Model 1L, 1R, 2R, and 3R	100 = 0XX
44	X'40'	3174 Model 51R, 52R, and 53R	100 = 5XX

3174 Model 81R and 82R

44

X'20'

100 = 8XX

Bytes	Value	45 Model Type	<b>Configuration Question</b>
45	X'01'	01X	100 = 01L or 01R
45	X'02'	02X	100 = 02R
45	X'03'	03X	100 = 03R
45	X'51'	51X	100 = 51R
45	X'52'	52X	100 = 52R
45	X'53'	53X	100 = 53R
45	X'81'	81X	100 = 81R
45	X'82'	82X	100 = 82R
Bytes	Value	46 Language Code	<b>Configuration Question</b>
46	X'01'	EBCDIC (U.S. English)	121
46	X'02'	ASCII (U.S. English)	121
46	X'03'	Austrian/German	121
46	X'04'	Belgian	121
46	X'05'	Brazilian	121
46	X'06'	Reserved	121
46	X'07'	Danish	121
46	X'08'	Reserved	121
46	X'09'	Finnish/Swedish	121
46	X'0A'	Reserved	121
46	X'0B'	Reserved	121
46	X'0C'	Reserved	121
46	X'0D'	Reserved	121
46	X'0E'	International	121
46	X'0F'	Italian	121
46	X'10'	Japanese (English)	121
46	X'12'	Reserved	121

Bytes	Value	46 Language Code	<b>Configuration Question</b>
46	X'13'	Spanish	121
46	X'14'	Reserved	121
46	X'15'	Spanish-speaking	121
46	X'16'	English (UK)	121
46	X'17'	Norwegian	121
46	X'18'	Finnish/Swedish	121
46	X'19'	English (WT)	121
46	X'1A'	Reserved	121
46	X'1B'	Reserved	121
46	X'1C'	Portuguese (alternate)	121
46	X'1D'	Canadian Bilingual	121
46	X'1E'	French Azerty 105	121
46	X'1F'	Reserved	121
46	X'20'	Reserved	121
46	X'21'	ASCII International	121
46	X'22'	ASCII 8	121
46	X'23'	Cyrillic	121
46	X'24'	Greek	121
46	X'25'	Icelandic	121
46	X'26'	ROECE	121
46	X'27'	Turkish	121
46	X'28'	Yugoslavic	121
46	X'29'	New Swiss French	121

Bytes	Value	46 Language Code	<b>Configuration Question</b>
46	X'2A'	New Swiss German	121
46	X'2B'	New Belgian	121
46	X'2C'	Reserved	121
46	X'2D'	Reserved	121
46	X'2E'	Thai	121
46	X'2F'	Reserved	121
Bytes	Description		
47-53	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	54 Color Display Controller Options	<b>Configuration Question</b>
54	X'02'	Decompression feature	165 = 1
54	X'01'	Reserved	
Bytes	Description		
55	Reserved		
Bytes	Description		<b>Configuration Question</b>
56-64	Unique mach	nine identifier	108
Bytes	Description		
65-76	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	77 X.21 Switched Key Support SDLC	<b>Configuration Question</b>
77	X'80'	Direct key support for all terminals	362
77	X'40'	DIAL key support for all terminals	362
77	X'20'	LOCAL/COMM key support	362
77	X'10'	DISC key support for all terminals	362
77	X'08'	EXT key support for all terminals	362
77	X'04'	DISC after second entry for all terminals	362
77	X'02'	DCE support for direct call	362
77	X'01'	DCE support for address call	362
Bytes	Value	77 X.21 Switched Key Support BSC	<b>Configuration Question</b>
77	X'01'	BSC WACK support present	176 = 1

Bytes	Description		<b>Configuration Question</b>
78	X.21 and X.2 be dialed ag	25 SDLC, number of retries when a number can ain	360⁄451
Bytes	Value	79 X.21 Switched, Seconds Between Entries-361	Configuration Question
79	X'00'	0.0	361
79	X'0C'	0.1	361
79	X'18'	0.2	361
79	X'24'	0.3	361
79	X'30'	0.4	361
79	X'3C'	0.5	361
79	X'48'	0.6	361
79	X'54'	0.7	361
79	X'60'	0.8	361
79	X'6C'	0.9	361
79	X'78'	1.0	361
79	X'84'	1.1	361
79	X'90'	1.2	361
79	X'9C'	1.3	361
79	X'A8'	1.4	361
79	X'B4'	1.5	361
79	X'C0'	1.6	361
79	X'CC'	1.7	361
79	X'D8'	1.8	361
79	X'E4'	1.9	361
79	X'F0'	2.0	361
Bytes	Description		
80-98	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	99 File Present Indicator	
99	X'08'	Reserved	
99	X'04'	Reserved	
99	X'02'	Diskette 2 is present	
99	X'01'	Diskette 1 is present	
Bytes	Description		
100-117	Reserved		

Bytes	Value	118 Control Unit Identifier	
118	X'00'	3274	
118	X'01'	3174	
Bytes	Description		<b>Configuration Question</b>
119-121	XID		215
Bytes	Value	Description	<b>Configuration Question</b>
122	X'80'	DFT support	
122	X'40'	Reserved	
122	X'20'	Load diskette dump completed	
122	X'10'	MIS has been configured	117
122	X'08'	Reserved	
123-125		Reserved	
126		Nonstandard window size for X.25	435
Bytes	Value	127 Modifiable Keyboard Selection	<b>Configuration Question</b>
127	X'08'	IBM-enhanced keyboard	136
127	X'04'	Data entry keyboard	136
127	X'02'	APL keyboard	136
127	X'01'	Typewriter keyboard	136
Bytes	Description		
128-140	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	141 Attribute Select Keyboards	<b>Configuration Question</b>
141	X'02'	With numeric lock	166
141	X'01'	Without numeric lock	
Bytes	Description		
142-153	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	154 Response to Alert Function for SDLC, X.25, and X.21 Switched	Configuration Question
154	X'00'	No alert function	220 = 0

Bytes	Value	154 Response to Alert Function for SDLC, X.25, and X.21 Switched	Configuration Question
154	X'03'	Alert function with test alert (all ports)	220 = 3
154	X'02'	Alert function with test alert (port 0)	220 = 2
154	X'01'	Alert function with no test alert	220 = 1
Bytes	Value	155 X.25 Nonstandard Packed Size and Modifiable Keypad Overlay	Configuration Question
155	X'30'	512 bytes non- standard pack size	434 = 3
155	X'20'	256 bytes non- standard pack size	434 = 2
155	X'10'	128 bytes non- standard pack size	434 =1
155	X'02'	Modifiable keypad with PF keys	138 = 2
155	X'01'	Modifiable keypad, data entry type	138 = 1
Bytes	Description		
156-173	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	174 Modifiable Keyboard	<b>Configuration Question</b>
174	X'00'	Modifiable keyboard not specified	137
174	X'80'	Reserved	137
174	X'40'	Reserved	137
174	X'08'	Modifiable keyboard ID D	137
174	X'04'	Modifiable keyboard ID C	137
174	X'02'	Modifiable keyboard ID B	137

Bytes	Value	174 Modifiable Keyboard	<b>Configuration Question</b>
174	X'01'	Modifiable keyboard ID A	137
Bytes	Description		<b>Configuration Question</b>
175	DFT options (	utility field	173
Bytes	Description		
176	Reserved		
Bytes	Description		<b>Configuration Question</b>
177	Number of er	ntries in the port address table	117
Bytes	Description		
178	Reserved		
179	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	180 Embedded RPQ and Miscellaneous Features	Configuration Question
180	X'80'	Clear key (formerly RPQ 8K0978)	125
180	X'40'	Unsupported control codes	125
180	X'20'	Clicker option	125
180	X'10'	Reserved	125
180	X'08'	PS load altered screen	125
180	X'04'	PC file transfer aid	125
180	X'02'	Background alarm	125
180	X'01'	Deferred keystroking (remote SNA only)	125
Bytes	Description		
181	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	182 X.25 Incoming Calls Options	<b>Configuration Question</b>
182	X'80'	Validate calling DTE address	420
182	X'60'	Accepts calls with reverse-charge facility	420
182	X'40'	Accepts calls with reverse-charge facility not requested	420
182	X'20'	Accepts calls with reverse-charge facility equal to reverse-charge requested	420
182	X'10'	Accepts packets that include the negotiate packet size facility	420
182	X'08'	Accept packets that include the negotiate window size facility	420

Bytes	Value	182 X.25 Incoming Calls Options	<b>Configuration Question</b>
182	X'04'	Validate CID on incoming packet	420
182	X'02'	Negotiate throughput class	420
182	X'01'	Reserved	420
Bytes	Value	183 X.25 Outgoing Call Options	<b>Configuration Question</b>
183	X'80'	Supply calling DTE address in call request packet	421
183	X'40'	Request no reverse-charge through reverse-charge facility field	421
183	X'20'	Request reverse-charge through reverse- charge facility field	421
183	X'10'	Include packet size facility field in the call request packet	421
183	X'08'	Include window size facility field in the call request packet	421
183	X'04'	Include the connection identifier in the call request packet	421
183	X'02'	Include throughput class facility in the call request packet	421
183	X'01'	Reversed	421
Bytes	Value	184 Packet and Window Sizes	Configuration Question
Bytes 184	<b>Value</b> X'30'	<b>184 Packet and Window Sizes</b> 512-byte packet size	<b>Configuration Question</b> 430 =3
<b>Bytes</b> 184 184	Value           X'30'           X'20'	<b>184 Packet and Window Sizes</b> 512-byte packet size256-byte packet size	Configuration Question           430 = 3           430 = 2
Bytes 184 184 184	Value           X'30'           X'20'           X'10'	<b>184 Packet and Window Sizes</b> 512-byte packet size256-byte packet size128-byte packet size	Configuration Question           430 = 3           430 = 2           430 = 1
Bytes           184           184           184           184           184	Value           X'30'           X'20'           X'10'           X'20'           X'10'	184 Packet and Window Sizes         512-byte packet size         256-byte packet size         128-byte packet size         64-byte packet size when both bytes are off	Configuration Question         430 = 3         430 = 2         430 = 1         430 = 0
Bytes 184 184 184 184 184	Value           X'30'           X'20'           X'10'           X'20'           X'10'           X'20'           X'10'	<b>184 Packet and Window Sizes</b> 512-byte packet size256-byte packet size128-byte packet size64-byte packet size when both bytes are offModulo 128	Configuration Question         430 = 3         430 = 2         430 = 1         430 = 0         431 = 1
Bytes 184 184 184 184 184 184 184	Value           X'30'           X'20'           X'10'           X'20'           X'10'           X'20'           X'10'           X'01'           X'01'	184 Packet and Window Sizes512-byte packet size256-byte packet size128-byte packet size64-byte packet size when both bytes are offModulo 128Modulo 8 when bit is off	Configuration Question         430 = 3         430 = 2         430 = 1         430 = 0         431 = 1         431 = 0
Bytes 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 Bytes	Value           X'30'           X'20'           X'10'           X'20'           X'10'           X'01'           X'01'           Description	184 Packet and Window Sizes         512-byte packet size         256-byte packet size         128-byte packet size         64-byte         packet size         when both bytes are off         Modulo 128         Modulo 8         when bit is off	Configuration Question         430 = 3         430 = 2         430 = 1         430 = 0         431 = 1         431 = 0         Configuration Question
Bytes         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         185	Value           X'30'           X'20'           X'10'           X'20'           X'10'           X'01'           X'01'           X:01'           X:01'           X:01'	184 Packet and Window Sizes         512-byte packet size         256-byte packet size         128-byte packet size         64-byte packet size when both bytes are off         Modulo 128         Modulo 8 when bit is off         w size	Configuration Question         430 = 3         430 = 2         430 = 1         430 = 0         431 = 1         431 = 0         Configuration Question         432
Bytes         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         185         Bytes	Value           X'30'           X'20'           X'10'           X'20'           X'10'           X'01'           X'01'           Description           X.25 window           Value	184 Packet and Window Sizes         512-byte packet size         256-byte packet size         128-byte packet size         64-byte         packet size         64-byte         packet size         Modulo 128         Modulo 8         when bit is off         N size         186 X.25 K-maximum Out and Throughput Class	Configuration Question         430 = 3         430 = 2         430 = 1         430 = 0         431 = 1         431 = 0         Configuration Question         432         Configuration Question

Bytes	Value	186 X.25 K-maximum Out and Throughput Class	Configuration Question
186	X'4X'	150 bps	440 = 4
186	X'5X'	300 bps	440 = 5
186	X'6X'	600 bps	440 = 6
186	X'7X'	1200 bps	440 = 7
186	X'8X'	2400 bps	440 = 8
186	X'9X'	4800 bps	440 = 9
186	X'AX'	9600 bps	440 = A
186	X'BX'	19200 bps	440 = B
186	X'CX'	48000 bps	400 = C
Bytes	Descriptio	on	<b>Configuration Question</b>
187	X.25 closed user group (CUG) 441		441
188-189	X.25 recognized private operating agency (RPOA)		442
Bytes	Value	190 X.25 Keyboard Support	<b>Configuration Question</b>
190	X'80'	X.25 DISC (supported per bit 4 definition)	409
190	X'40'	X.25 DISC (supported on port 0)	409
190	X'20'	X.25 LOCAL and COMM keys (bit 4 definition)	409
190	X'10'	X.25 LOCAL and COMM keys	409
190	X'08'	X.25 keys supported on all ports	409
190	X'04'	Display only mainframe server network (DTE) address fields	409
190	X'02'	DISC (SVC) or LOCAL (PVC) key performs disconnect or local mode operation	409
190	X'01'	Reserved	409
Bytes	Value	191 Network Type	<b>Configuration Question</b>
191	X'00'	Connection is CCITT	400 = 0
191	X'01'	Connection is DATANET-1	400 = 1
191	X'02'	Connection is to UKPSS or TELENET	400 = 2

Bytes	Description		
192-207	RPQ parame	ter list	
208-223	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	224 Response Time Monitor, Part 1	<b>Configuration Question</b>
224	X'00'	No RTM; RTM configured with no mainframe server support	127 = 1Y
224	X'01'	Display logs on port 0 only RTM configured with no mainframe server support	127 = 2Y
224	X'02'	Display logs on all ports RTM configured with no mainframe server support	127 = 3Y
224	X'03'	No display of logs on subsystem RTM configured with mainframe server support	127 = 4Y
224	X'04'	Display logs on port 0 only RTM configured with mainframe server support	127 = 5Y
224	X'05'	Display logs on all ports RTM configured with mainframe server support	127 = 6Y
Bytes	Value	225 Response Time Monitor, Part 2	<b>Configuration Question</b>
225	X'01'	Time until first character is displayed on the screen	127 = X1
225	X'02'	Time until keyboard is available for input	127 = X2
225	X'03'	Time until receipt of CD⁄EB	127 = X3

Bytes	Value	225 Response Time Monitor, Part 2	<b>Configuration Question</b>
225	X'04'	Time until last character	127 = X4
Bytes	Description		
226-233	RTM time bo	bundary	
Bytes	Value	234 SNA RTM Option Parameters	<b>Configuration Question</b>
234	X'80'	RTM enabled	128
234	X'40'	Unsolicited on session end	128
234	X'20'	Unsolicited on counter overflow	128
234	X'10'	RTM alerts enabled	128
234	X'08'	Reserved	128
Bytes	Value	235 Circuit Type for X.25	<b>Configuration Question</b>
235	X'80'	Reserved	
235	X'40'	Reserved	
235	X'20'	Reserved	
235	X'10'	Qualified logical link control (QLLC) or physical service header (PSH) control	403 = 1 or 403 = 0
235	X'08'	Two-way call	401 = 4
235	X'04'	Outgoing call only	401 = 3
235	X'02'	Incoming call only	401 = 2
235	X'01'	Permanent virtual circuit	401 = 1
Bytes	Descriptio	on	<b>Configuration Question</b>
236-243	Host DTE (	(network address)	423
244-251	Local DTE	(network address)	424
252-253	Local char	nnel identifier (X.25)	402
Bytes	Value	254-255 Link Level Transmit Timeout	<b>Configuration Question</b>
254-255	X'25'	37	450
254-255	X'00'	00	450
254-255	X'10'	16	450
254-255	X'20'	32	450
254-255	X'30'	48	450
254-255	X'40'	64	450

## **RECFMS 05** for the 3174: RPQ, patch, and DFT information

See <u>"RECFMS header" on page 581</u> for bytes 00 to 13.

Symbols used for RPQ information are as follows:

#### Symbol

## Meaning

#### ab

Origin of the RPQ a = one number b = one letter

#### cccc

4-digit RPQ number

#### е

1-digit RPQ suffix

Symbols used for patch information are as follows:

#### Symbol

#### Meaning

#### dd

decimal digits

#### Product ID

X'FF' indicates that bytes X'01'-X'17' should be ignored

Table 181. RECFMS 05 (Format 2)

Byte	Value	Meaning
14	X'02'	Always X'02' for 3174
15	X'02'	Format 2 identifier
16-20	abcccce	RPQ 1 information
21-22		Reserved
23-27	abcccce	RPQ 2 information
28-29		Reserved
30-34	abcccce	RPQ 3 information
35-36		Reserved
37-41	abcccce	RPQ 4 information
42-43		Reserved
44-48	abcccce	RPQ 5 information
49-50		Reserved

Byte	Value	Meaning
51-55	abcccce	RPQ 6 information
56-57		Reserved
58-62	abcccce	RPQ 7 information
63-64		Reserved
65-69	abcccce	RPQ 8 information
70-71		Reserved
72-76	abcccce	RPQ 9 information
77-78		Reserved
79-83	abcccce	RPQ 10 information
84-85		Reserved
86-88	ddddd	Patch 1 information
89-91	ddddd	Patch 2 information
92-94	ddddd	Patch 3 information
95-97	ddddd	Patch 4 information
98-100	ddddd	Patch 5 information
101-103	ddddd	Patch 6 information
104-106	ddddd	Patch 7 information
107-109	ddddd	Patch 8 information
110-112	ddddd	Patch 9 information
113-115	ddddd	Patch 10 information
116-118	ddddd	Patch 11 information
119-121	ddddd	Patch 12 information

Table 181. RECFMS 05 (Format 2) (continued)

Table 181. RECFMS 05 (Format 2) (continued)

Byte	Value	Meaning
122-124	ddddd	Patch 13 information
125-127	ddddd	Patch 14 information
128-130	ddddd	Patch 15 information
131-133	ddddd	Patch 16 information
134-136	ddddd	Patch 17 information
137-139	ddddd	Patch 18 information
140-142	ddddd	Patch 19 information
143-145	ddddd	Patch 20 information
146-148	ddddd	Patch 21 information
149-151	ddddd	Patch 22 information
152-154	ddddd	Patch 23 information
155-157	ddddd	Patch 24 information
158-160	ddddd	Patch 25 information
161-163	ddddd	Patch 26 information
164-166	ddddd	Patch 27 information
167-169	ddddd	Patch 28 information
170-172	ddddd	Patch 29 information
173-175	ddddd	Patch 30 information
176	dd	DFT 1 product ID
176-178	dddd	DFT 1 product number
179	dd	DFT 1 release level
180	dd	DFT 1 maintenance level

Table 181. RECFMS 05 (Format 2) (continued)

Byte	Value	Meaning
181-185	ddddddd	DFT 1 RPQ information
186-193		Reserved
194	dd	DFT 2 product ID
195-196	dddd	DFT 2 product number
197	dd	DFT 2 release level
198	dd	DFT 2 maintenance level
199-203	dddddddd	DFT 2 RPQ information
204-211		Reserved
212	dd	DFT 3 product ID
213-214	dddd	DFT 3 product number
215	dd	DFT 3 release level
216	dd	DFT 3 maintenance level
217-221	dddddddd	DFT 3 RPQ information
222-229		Reserved
230	dd	DFT 4 product ID
231-232	dddd	DFT 4 product number
233	dd	DFT 4 release level
234	dd	DFT 4 maintenance level
235-239	ddddddd	DFT 4 RPQ information
240-247		Reserved
248	X'00' or X'FF'X'00' = Continue sending format 2X'FF' = No more format 2 data	Continuation character

#### IBM 3274

3274 configurations C and D, besides providing EC level information, also provide a complete copy of the configuration table.

Bytes	Value	14 Descriptor
14	X'00'	EC level data only
14	X'01'	EC level data and configuration table

### Engineering Change Level Data

Bytes	Description
15-30	Installed patch ID values
31	Number of RPQs installed on 3274
32	Reserved
33	RPQ 1 ID
38	RPQ 2 ID
43	RPQ 3 ID
48-50	Control values for suffix numbers
51-60	Reserved
61	Feature disk level
62	Feature disk suffix
63	System disk level
64	System disk suffix
65	Language disk level
66	Language disk suffix
67	RPQ 1 disk level
68	RPQ 1 disk suffix
69	RPQ 2 disk level
70	RPQ 2 disk suffix
71	RPQ 3 disk level

72 RPQ 3 disk suffix

## Engineering change level and configuration table

Bytes	Value	15 Diskette Type
15	X'C3'	Copy RPQ
15	X'C6'	Font
15	X'D3'	Language
15	X'D4'	Feature

Bytes	Value	15 Diskette Type
15	X'E2'	System
15	X'E4'	Dump
15	X'E6'	Load
15	X'E8'	Encrypt/decrypt
15	X'E9'	Zap
Bytes	Description	
16	Feature leve	l (see bytes 127, 128)
17	System leve	l (see bytes 129, 130)
18	Language le	vel (see bytes 131, 132)
Bytes	Value	19 Interface Adapter
19	X'01'	LCA (Model 1A)
19	X'02'	LHA (Model 1B)
19	X'04'	HPCA/CCA (Model 1C)
19	X'08'	SLHA (Model 1D)
19	X'21'	LCA (Model 41A)
19	X'24'	HPCA/CCA (Model 41C)
19	X'28'	SLHA (Model 41D)
19	X'41'	LCA (Models 21A and 31D)
19	X'42'	LHA (Models 21B)
19	X'44'	HPCA/CCA (Models 21C and 31C)
19	X'48'	SLHA (Models 21D and 31D)
19	X'84'	(Models 51C and 52C)
19	X'A4'	(Model 61C)
Bytes	Description	
20	Channel add	ress (for models 1A, 21A, 31A, and 41A)
Bytes	Value	21 Flags
21	X'00'	Not models 1A, 21A, 31A, and 41A
21	X'01'	Models 1A, 21A, 31A, and 41A
Bytes	Value	22 Line Code (C Models)
22	X'01'	EBCDIC
22	X'02'	ASCII

Bytes	Value	23 Line Control
23	X'01'	BSC
23	X'02'	SDLC
Bytes	Description	
24	BSC polling add	lress
25	BSC or SDLC se	lection address
Bytes	Value	26 Miscellaneous Options
26	X'01'	CCA
26	X'02'	НРСА
26	X'04'	Encrypt/decrypt
26	X'08'	Requested panel to assign ports individually
26	X'10'	Printer polled from mainframe server
Bytes	Value	27 Remote Attachments (C Models)
27	X'00'	CCITT V.35 or external modem interface
27	X'01'	Modem that can support a Wrap test
27	X'02'	DDS adapter
27	X'04'	X.21 leased line
27	X'08'	Integrated modem with more than 1200 bps
27	X'10'	X.21 switched line
27	X'20'	Loop
27	X'40'	Switched External Modem Interface (EMI)
27	X'80'	1200 bps nonswitched Integrated Modem (IM) (Model 51C only)
Bytes	Value	28 TP Options (C Models)
28	X'01'	Omit answer tone
28	X'02'	Point-to-point
28	X'04'	Half speed
28	X'08'	Select standby
28	X'10'	Special request to send
28	X'20'	Nonswitched line
28	X'40'	NRZI or internal clock
28	X'80'	WT DCE switched network
Bytes	Description	
	29 Control storage	base
30	0-33 Control storage	addition

Bytes	Value	34 Storage Extension	
34	X'01'	Not installed	
34	X'02'	Model 1x processor	
34	X'40'	Model 41x or 61C processor	
34	X'80'	Model 21x, 31x or 51x processor	
Bytes	Value	35 Request to Send	
35	X'01'	RTS installed	
Bytes	Value	36 Optional Code Selection	
36	X'01'	3289 text print control	
36	X'02'	Between bracket sharing	
36	X'04'	Personal computer	
36	X'08'	Entry assist	
36	X'80'	1063 magnetic reader	
36	X'80'	1063 auto entry magnetic reader	
Bytes	Value	37 Optional Code Selection	
37	X'01'	SCS printer support not present	
37	X'02'	Host loadable PAM not present	
37	X'04'	Local copy not present	
37	X'10'	Magnetic reader not present	
Bytes	Value	38 Type B Driver Or Receiver	
38	X'00'	None	
38	X'01'	One card	
38	X'02'	Two cards	
38	X'03'	Three cards	
38	X'04'	Four cards	
Bytes	Value	39 Type A Driver Or Receiver	
39	X'01'	One card	
39	X'02'	Two cards	
39	X'03'	Three cards	
39	X'04'	Four cards	
Bytes	Description		
40	Total category B terminals		
41	Total category A terminals		

Bytes	Description				
42	Total all terminals				
Bytes	Value	43 Modem and Connection Option			
43	X'01'	High speed loop operation			
Bytes	Description				
44	EBCDIC BSC	EBCDIC BSC control unit ID			
45	Language typ	Language type			
46	Extended function store response				
47	'A' DCB count				
48	Total DCB count				
49	Print authorization matrix entry count				
Bytes	Value	50 Keyboards			
50	X'01'	Typewriter			
50	X'02'	Data entry			
50	X'04'	Data entry II			
50	X'08'	APL			
50	X'10'	TEXT			
Bytes	Description				
51	Extended DC	Extended DCB count			
Bytes	Value	52 Color and Programmed Symbols			
52	X'01'	Color displays attached			
52	X'02'	Programmed symbols feature			
Bytes	Value	53 Structured Fields And Decompression			
53	X'01'	Structured field and attribute processing			
53	X'02'	Decompression feature			
Bytes	Description				
54	X.21 switched retry timing response				
55-56	Validation number				
57-75	Reserved				
Bytes	Value	76 SDLC X.21 Switched			
76	X'01'	DCE support address call			
76	X'02'	DCE support direct call			

Bytes	Value	76 SDLC X.21 Switched	
76	X'04'	Reserved	
76	X'08'	External key support on all terminals	
76	X'10'	Disconnect key support on all terminals	
76	X'20'	Comm/local key support on all terminals	
76	X'40'	Dial key support on all terminals	
76	X'80'	Direct key support on all terminals	
Bytes	Value	76 BSC	
76	X'01'	WACK support	
Bytes	Description		
77	Number of redi	aling attempts allowed	
Bytes	Value	78 Ring Time (X.21 Switched)	
78	X'01'	0.1 seconds	
78	X'02'	0.2 seconds	
78	X'04'	0.4 seconds	
78	X'08'	0.8 seconds	
78	X'10'	1.6 seconds	
78	X'20'	3.2 seconds	
78	X'40'	6.4 seconds	
78	X'80'	12.8 seconds	
Bytes	Description		
79	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	80⁄1200 bps Integrated Modem	
80	X'08'	Feature 5508	
80	X'10'	Feature 5507	
80	X'20'	Feature 5502	
80	X'40'	Feature 5501	
80	X'80'	Feature 5500	
Bytes	Description		
81-96	Patch ID values		
97	Number of RPQ	s installed	
98	Reserved		
Bytes	Bits	99-103 EC Level of First RPQ Installed Below Configuration D	
---------	---	--	--
99-103	0-11	Three-digit EC level	
99-103	12-39 7-digit part number		
Bvtes	Rits 99-103 FC Level of First PPO Installed Confiduration D and Above		
99-103	0-15	Last four digits of RPQ number	
99-103	16-39	Six-digit EC level	
Bytes	Description		
104-108	EC level of seco	nd RPQ installed	
109-113	EC level of third	RPQ installed	
114	Feature diskette expected suffix		
115	System diskette expected suffix		
116	Language diskette expected suffix		
117	Reserved		
118-120	PU ID number		
Bytes	Value	121 Configuration Support	
121	X'08'	TCA device configured, load diskette not required	
121	X'10'	Multiple interactive screen support	
121	X'20'	Dump complete (3290)	
121	X'40'	Transfer of operational load module to load diskette	
121	X'80'	3290 support	
Butos	Value	100 Elar	
Бутез	value	122 Flag	
122	X'C3'	Diskette is a copy generated by copy utility.	
Bytes	Description		
123-126	Reserved		

123-126	Reserved	Reserved		
127	Feature	Feature diskette level		
128	Feature	Feature diskette suffix		
129	System o	System diskette level		
130	System o	System diskette suffix		
131	Languag	e diskette level		
Bytes	Bits	Value	133-134 EC and Suffix Levels of First RPQ Installed	
133-134	0	X'0'	EC and suffix levels	

Bytes	Bits	Value	133-134 EC and Suffix Levels of First RPQ Installed
133-134	0	X'1'	The following conditions apply:
			X'8100'
			Configuration level A
			X'8200' Configuration level B
			X'8400'
			Configuration level C
			X'8800'
			Configuration level 1
			Configuration level D or above
Bytes	Description		
135-136	EC and suffix	levels of s	second RPQ installed (same conditions as bytes 99-103)
137-138	EC and suffix levels of third RPQ installed (same conditions as bytes 99-103)		
Bytes	Value	139 M	lagnetic Reader Type
139	X'00'	None	
139	X'01'	Nume	ric (3270 compatible)
139	X'02'	Alpha	numeric (auto-entry for nondisplay data)
139	X'03'	Alpha	numeric (auto-entry for all data)
Bytes	Value	140⁄3:	279 Attribute Selection Keyboards
140	X'01'	Attrib	ute selection keyboard
140	X'02'	Nume	ric lock and advanced function keyboard
Bytes	Description		
141-152	Reserved		
Bytes	Value	153 A	lert
153	X'00'	No ale	ert function requested
153	X'01'	Alert f	unction without test alert capability
153	X'02'	Alert f	unction with test alert on port 0
153	X'03'	Alert f	unction with test alert on all ports
Bytes	Description		
154-158	Reserved		
159	EC level for lo	oad disket	te
160	0 Suffix level for load diskette		

166 First port with multiple interactive screen capability

161-165 ID for 3290 RPQ

Bytes	Description			
167	Number of ports with two LTERM addresses			
168	Number of ports with three LTERM addresses			
169	Number of ports	Number of ports with four LTERM addresses		
170	Number of ports	s with five LTERM addresses		
171-172	3290 RPQ optio	ons		
173	Reserved			
Bytes	Value	174 3290 Features and Functions		
174	X'80'	Enable 3290 local copy format controls		
174	X'40'	Auto form feed before local copy		
174	X'20'	Auto form feed after local copy		
Bytes	Description			
175	Reserved			
176	Number of prim	ary local devices defined on 3274		
177	Number of logic	al terminal extensions		
Bytes	Value	178 Keypad Selection		
178	X'00'	Default keyboard (based on national language)		
178	X'01'	Program function keypad		
Bytes	Value	179 Optional Code Selection		
179	X'20'	Clicker selection		
179	X'40'	Unsupported control code translation		
179	X'80'	Dual-function clear key		
Bytes	Description			
180-190	Reserved			

180-190	Reserved
191-206	RPQ parameter list
207-225	Category A port assignment table (32 possible ports)

#### 

14 Implementation-defined data describing hardware, microcode, and program levels. 3276s have 48 fields. Each field is 4 bytes in length, is an unsigned packed decimal, and contains a ROS chip 7-digit part number.

#### IBM 360X

EC level data is provided by 3601 and 3602 devices.

Bytes	Description
14	6-digit current EC level of installed microcode plus a 2-digit patch level

#### IBM 3720

Bytes	Description
14-23	Microcode level
24	Control program type and level
25-70	Customer identification
71-74	3720
75-76	01/02/11/12
77_0/	Machine sorial number

77-84 Machine serial number

Bytes	Description			
85	Microcode historical data			
	Last microcode fix (MCF)			
	Applied: MCF ID (8 characters) application date (3 characters)			
	<ul> <li>Number of most recently applied patches (binary)</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Most recently applied patches: 16 entries, each entry contains</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Patch ID (8 characters)</li> </ul>			
	– Status:			
	X'01'APPLIED X'02' NONAPPLIED X'04' IN PROGRESS X'08' BAD CHECKSUM			

#### **IBM 3725 Communication Controller**

# Bytes Description 14 10-digit current EC level

of installed microcode

Bytes	Description
24	Control program type and level
25	Customer identification
71	Machine type
75	Model identification
77-84	Machine serial number field
77-80	Machine serial number
81-84	Reserved

Bytes	85-255 ZAP Historical Data	
85 Number of entries in the table		
86-255 ZAP historical data table. This table can contain up to 10 entries. Each entry contains:		
12 bytes for the ZAP ID		
1 byte for the status		
X'01' NON APPLIED		
	X'02' APPLIED	
X'04' UNDEFINED		

X'08' BAD CHECKSUM

• 3 bytes for the application date

Zeros pad the storage locations between the last entry and offset 255.

#### IBM 3776/7 MLU

Bytes	Description
14	6-digit current EC level of installed microcode
IBM 4701	
Bytes	Description
14	6-digit current EC level of installed microcode plus a 2-digit patch level
IBM 7426	
Bytes	Description
14	8-digit load module EC number (EBCDIC)

22	ROS Module-0 Chip-1 P/N (packed decimal)
26	ROS Module-0 Chip-2 P/N (packed decimal)

Bytes	Description
30	ROS Module-1 Chip-1 P/N (packed decimal)
34	ROS Module-1 Chip-2 P/N (packed decimal)
38	ROS Module-2 Chip-1 P/N (packed decimal)
42	ROS Module-2 Chip-2 P/N (packed decimal)
46	ROS Module-3 Chip-1 P/N (packed decimal)
50	ROS Module-3 Chip-2 P/N (packed decimal)
54	ROS Module-4 Chip-1 P/N (packed decimal)
58	ROS Module-4 Chip-2 P/N (packed decimal)
62	ROS Module-5 Chip-1 P/N (packed decimal)
66	ROS Module-5 Chip-2 P/N (packed decimal)
70	ROS Module-6 Chip-1 P/N (packed decimal)
74	ROS Module-6 Chip-2 P/N (packed decimal)
78	ROS Module-7 Chip-1 P/N (packed decimal)
82	ROS Module-7 Chip-2 P/N (packed decimal)

### Setup Data for Host System

Bytes	Description	Description			
86	SDLC station	SDLC station address			
87	Downstream	load data set name			
95	Loop carrier speed and loop data speed (Model 1)				
Bytes	Bits	96 Line Type			
96	0-3	Link line type (Model 2)			
96	4-7	Reserved			
Bytes	Bits	97 Line Type			
97	0-3	Reserved			
97	4-7	X'1' NRZI (Model 2) X'2' NRZ			
Bytes	Description				
98-101	Reserved				
Setup Date	a for Port 0				
Bytes	Bits	Description			
102	0-3	Device type			

Bytes	Bits	Description	
102	4-7	Line type	
103	0-3	Parity and stop bits	
103	4-7	Line speed	
104	0-3	ENTER key definition	
104	4-7	Target printer for local copy	

# Bytes Description

105-109 Reserved

# Setup Data for Port 1

Bytes	Bits	Description	
110	0-3	Device type	
110	4-7	Line type	
111	0-3	Parity and stop bits	
111	4-7	Line speed	
112	0-3	ENTER key definition	
112	4-7	Target printer for local copy	

# Bytes Description

113-127 Reserved

### Setup Data for Port 2

Bytes	Bits	Description	
118	0-3	Device type	
118	4-7	Line type	
119	0-3	Parity and stop bits	
119	4-7	Line speed	
120	0-3	ENTER key definition	
120	4-7	Target printer for local copy	

# Bytes Description

121-125 Reserved

# Setup Data for Port 3

Bytes	Bits	Description	
126	0-3	Device type	
126	4-7	Line type	
127	0-3	Parity and stop bits	
127	4-7	Line speed	

Bytes	Bits	Description	
128	0-3	ENTER key definition	
128	4-7	Target printer for local copy	

## Bytes Description

129-165 Reserved

# MCPC Log Area

Bytes	Value	166 Error Code	
166	X'01'	Storage parity error	
166	X'02'	DMA parity check	
166	X'03'	MEF parity check	
166	X'41'	Program check	
166	X'42'	MEF write protect check	
166	X'43'	PIRR interrupt	
166	X'81'	MCPC bit 0	
166	X'82'	MCPC bit 1	

#### IBM 8775

Bytes	Description
14	8-digit hardware part number of the ROS module located at X'8000' and shown in the format 4421XXXC where XXX is a variable

# **Appendix D. DSINDEF data set format**

If the status monitor information is not in the right column when you look at the status monitor display, looking at the DSINDEF file can be helpful. The CNMDPREC control block provides mapping of DSINDEF. CNMDPREC is also known as the NetView status monitor run parameters input record.

DSINDEF provides the VTAM node control application input record containing the run parameters to the NetView status monitor task. DSINDEF is built by the CNMNDEF (CNMSJ007) job, and resides on the DSIPARM data set.

Each record in DSINDEF is 80 bytes long. Each record provides information about:

- Major nodes of the network
- · Minor nodes of the network
- Comments

The records in DSINDEF must adhere to a hierarchy in which minor nodes follow major nodes; for example, an NCP name followed by a LINE, followed by PUs, and then LUs.

**Note:** The status monitor accepts data created by CNMNDEF but does not support any logic to verify this data. Therefore, take care when modifying or viewing this data to maintain the correct values for the entries specified in DSINDEF.

The layout of the CNMDPREC control block is shown in Table 182 on page 627.

Table 162. Layour of the CNMDFREC Control Block			
Off-set	Bytes	Field Name	Description
0	1	PRCODE	Specifies a 1-byte required field. Values for PRCODE are:
			*
			Designates this entry as a comment that is ignored by the status monitor task ( <i>xxxxx</i> VMT).
			R
			Specifies a resource entry that is included in the status monitor resource data table.
			0
			You can use this operand to place a resource in the DSINDEF member when it is omitted when you use the STATOPT keyword. The resource is not placed in the resource data table and is not available to the status monitor.
			Ν
			You can use this operand to place a list of network identifiers supported by the status monitor for the resource. These entries are placed after all resources in the DSINDEF file (member).
1	1		Reserved
2	8	PRVNAME	Specifies an 8-byte VTAM/NCP resource name. This is a required field when the PRCODE is R or O.
10	1		Reserved

Table 182. Layout of the CNMDPREC Control Block

Table 182. Layout of the CNMDPREC Control Block (continued)			
Off-set	Bytes	Field Name	Description
11	14	PRSNAME	Specifies a 13-byte symbolic name that is displayed on the status monitor panel. This is a required field when the PRCODE is R or O.
25	1		Reserved

Table 182	Table 182. Layout of the CNMDPREC Control Block (continued)				
Off-set	Bytes	Field Name	Description		
26	1	PRTYPE	Specifies a 1-byte resource type. This is a required field when the PRCODE is R or O. The values for PRTYPE are:		
			H Specifies a mainframe server		
			N Specifies one of the following items:		
			NCP name		
			NCP major node		
			Channel-attached major node		
			• ICA major node		
			• LAN major node		
			Packet major node		
			L Specifies a line that can be an NCP or channel-to- channel adapter (CTCA)		
			C Specifies a PU or cluster (NCP or CTCA)		
			T Specifies an LU or terminal (NCP or CTCA)		
			S Specifies a switched major node		
			R Specifies a switched PU		
			<b>Q</b> Specifies a switched LU		
			F Specifies a local major node		
			E Specifies a local PU		
			D Specifies a local LU or terminal		
			B Specifies an application major node		
			A Specifies an application		
			Y Specifies a CDRM major node		
			Z Specifies a CDRM		
			W Specifies a CDRSC major node		
			X Specifies a CDRSC		

Table 18.	Table 182. Layout of the CNMDPREC Control Block (continued)				
Off-set	Bytes	Field Name	Description		
27	1	PRSUBT	Specifies a 1-byte resource subtype. This is a required field when the PRTYPE is C, R, or E. The values for PRSUBT when the PRTYPE is C, R, or E are as follows:		
			<b>4</b> Specifies that the PU is a type 4		
			<b>5</b> Specifies that the PU is a type 5		
			<b>2</b> Specifies that the PU is a type 2		
			<b>1</b> Specifies that the PLL is a type 1		
			Blank		
			Not required for this resource type		
			The values for PRSUBT when the PRTYPE is N are as follows:		
			Blank		
			Specifies NCP major node		
			C Specifies channel-attachment major node		
			I		
			Specifies ICA major node		
			L Specifies I AN major node		
			P		
			Specifies packet major node		
28	1	PRSUBSUB	Specifies a 1-byte field that further classifies PU type 2 resources. This field is required when the PRSUBT is 2. The values for PRSUBSUB are as follows:		
			1		
			specifies that the PO is a type 2.1		
			Specifies that the PU is a type 2		
29	13		Reserved		
42	1	PR_GRAPHICAL_MONITOR	No longer in use.		
43	1	PRXCLUDE	Specifies a 1-byte field that excludes application nodes from activity recording. This is a required field The field is blank if the resource is not an application node. The values for PRXCLUDE are as follows:		
			Y Specifies to collect activity detail for application nodes		
			N Specifies that activity detail is not collected for application nodes or it is not an application node		
44	1		Reserved		

Table 182	Table 182. Layout of the CNMDPREC Control Block (continued)			
Off-set	Bytes	Field Name	Description	
45	1	PRAUTORE	Specifies a 1-byte field excluding a node from automatic reactivation. This is a required field. The values for PRAUTORE are as follows:	
			<ul> <li>Y</li> <li>Specifies to perform automatic reactivation</li> <li>N</li> <li>Specifies to exclude the resource from automatic</li> </ul>	
			reactivation	
47	8	PR_NETID	Specifies the network identifier for the resource. You can specify the network identifier using the NETID keyword on the macro statement that defined the resource or you can assign it using the sift-down rules.	
46	34		Reserved	

Figure 86 on page 631 is an example of a DSINDEF data set.

**	*******	*******	******	******	******	****	*****	******	*******	***
*						ATC	CTD01			*
*	NETWOR	IN DESCRI		CREATED	USING.	AIC	31801	ATCCONDI		*
**	*******	*******	******	******	*******	****	*****	******	********	***
R	A01SWNET	SWITCHE	) MAJOR	S			Ν	NETC		
R	ECH001	APPLICA	FION	А		Y	N	NETC		
R	A50LSG	ICA MAJ	NODE	NI			N	NETC		
R	A50H800	THIS IS	A LINE	L			C	NETC		
R	A50H801	PU TYPE	2	<u>C</u> 21			C	NETB		
R	A50180A	LU 1					C	NETA		
R	A50H804	LINE 02	-	L			C	NETA		
R	A50H841	PU TYPE	5	65			C C	NETA		
R										
	ASOLINI		NODE							
P	A50LL01		5	L (5			C C			
R	A501131		5	1			ĉ	NETA		
R	A50LP31	PII TYPE	4	C4			č	NETA		
R	X25VCP	PACKET	1A.J	NP			Ň	NETA		
R	XL0101	LINE		L			C	NETA		
R	XP0101	PU TYPE	4	C4			Č	NETA		
R	XL0106	LINE		L			С	NETA		
R	XP01061	PU TYPE	2	C2			С	NETA		
R	XI020A1C	LU		Т			С	NETA		
•										
•										

Figure 86. Sample of a DSINDEF data set

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# Appendix E. Message data block to automation internal function request cross-reference

This section contains a table for cross-referencing message data block (MDB) fields to automation internal function requests (AIFRs).

Table 183. Message	data block field to automation internal function request o	cross-reference	
MDB Control Block Field	Description	Decimal, Hexadecimal, Character	BUFHDR, IFRAUTO, or DSIAIFRO Field
MDBGMID	4-byte ID field	Decimal	GOJGMID
MDBGSYID	1-byte system ID	Decimal	GOJGSYID
MDBGSEQ	3-byte sequence number	Decimal	GOJGSEQ
MDBGTIMH	8-character time HH.MM.SS	Character	GOJGTIMH
MDBGTIMT	3-character time .TH	Character	GOJGTIMT
MDBGDSTP	7-character date stamp in YYYYDDD format	Character	GOJGDSTP
MDBGMFLG( <i>nn</i> )	2-byte flags	Decimal	GOJGMFLG
MDBGMFLG(1) MDBGDOM	This is a delete operator message (DOM)		IFRAUDOM IFRAUWDO GOJGDOM
MDBGMFLG(2) MDBGALRM	Sound processor alarm		GOJGALRM
MDBGFLG(3) MDBGHOLD	Hold message until it is deleted		GOJGHOLD
MDBGFGPA	4 characters of foreground presentation attributes	Character	GOJGFGPA
MDBGFGPA(1) MDBGFCON	Foreground control field		GOJGFCON
MDBGFGPA(2) MDBGFCOL	Foreground color field		GOJGFCOL
MDBGFGPA(3) MDBGFHIL	Foreground highlighting field		GOJGFHIL
MDBGFGPA(4) MDBGFINT	Foreground intensity field		GOJGFINT
MDBGBGPA	4 characters of background presentation attributes	Character	GOJGBGPA
MDBGBGPA(1) MDBGBCON	Background control field		GOJGBCON
MDBGBGPA(2) MDBGBCOL	Background color field		GOJGBCOL
MDBGBGPA(3) MDBGBHIL	Background highlighting field		GOJGBHIL

Table 183. Message data block field to automation internal function request cross-reference (continued)				
MDB Control Block Field	Description	Decimal, Hexadecimal, Character	BUFHDR, IFRAUTO, or DSIAIFRO Field	
MDBGBGPA(4) MDBGBINT	Background intensity field		GOJGBINT	
MDBGOSNM	Originating system name		IFRAUWSN GOJGOSNM	
MDBGJBNM	Job name		IFRAUWJA GOJGJBNM	
MDBCPROD	<ul> <li>16-byte SCP product level</li> <li>4-character MVS CP object version level</li> <li>4-character control program name</li> <li>8-character FMID of originating system</li> </ul>	Character, decimal	CPOCPROD	
MDBCERC	128 bits routing codes	Decimal	IFRAUWRT CPOCERC	
MDBCDESC	2-byte descriptor code	Decimal	IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCA	System failure		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCB (2)	Immediate action required		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCC (3)	Eventual action required		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCD (4)	System status		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCE (5)	Immediate command response		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCF (6)	Job status		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCG (7)	Application program/processor DOM at end of task		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCH (8)	Out-of-line		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCI (9)	Operator request		IFRAUWDS IFRAUMCS(3) CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCJ (10)	Track command response		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCK (11)	Critical eventual action		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCL (12)	Delivered but not held		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	

Table 183. Message data block field to automation internal function request cross-reference (continued)				
MDB Control Block Field	Description	Decimal, Hexadecimal, Character	BUFHDR, IFRAUTO, or DSIAIFRO Field	
MDBDESCM (13)	NetView automation table had opportunity to process this message before the write-to-operator (WTO) was issued.		IFRAUWDS CPOCDESC	
MDBDESCN (14) MDBDESCO (15) MDBDESCP (16)	Reserved		None	
MDBCMLVL	Message level flags		CPOCMLVL	
MDBCMLVL(1) MDBMLR	Write-to-operator-with-reply (WTOR)		IFRAUWWR CPOMLR	
MDBCMLVL(2) MDBMLIA	Immediate action		IFRAUWDS(2) CPOMLIA	
MDBCMLVL(3) MDBMLCE	Critical eventual action		IFRAUWDS(11) CPOMLCE	
MDBCMLVL(4) MDBMLE	Eventual action		IFRAUWDS(3) CPOMLE	
MDBCMLVL(5) MDBMLI	Informational		CPOMLI	
MDBCMLVL(6) MDBMLBC	Broadcast		IFRAUWBD IFRAUMCS(6) CPOMLBC	
MDBCMLVL(7) MDBCMLVL(8) MDBCMLVL(9) MDBCMLVL(10) MDBCMLVL(11) MDBCMLVL(12) MDBCMLVL(13) MDBCMLVL(14) MDBCMLVL(15) MDBCMLVL(16)	Reserved		None	
MDBCATTR	2-byte message attribute		CPOATTR	
MDBCATTR(1)	Reserved		None	
MDBCATTR(2) MDBCMCSC	Message is a command response		IFRAUMCS(3) CPOCMCSC	
MDBCATTR(3) MDBCAUTH	Message issued by authorized program		CPOCAUTH IFRAUPLS	
MDBCATTR(4) MDBCRETN	Message is to be retained by AMRF		CPOCRETN	

Table 183. Message data block field to automation internal function request cross-reference (continued)				
MDB Control Block Field	Description	Decimal, Hexadecimal, Character	BUFHDR, IFRAUTO, or DSIAIFRO Field	
MDBCATTR(5) MDBCATTR(6) MDBCATTR(7) MDBCATTR(8) MDBCATTR(9) MDBCATTR(10) MDBCATTR(12) MDBCATTR(13) MDBCATTR(14) MDBCATTR(15) MDBCATTR(16)	Reserved		None	
MDBCPRTY	2-byte message priority	Decimal	CPOCPRTY	
MDBCASID	ASID of issuer	Decimal	IFRAUWAS CPOCASID	
MDBCTCB	4-byte task control block (TCB) address of issuer	Hexadecimal	IFRAUTCB IFRAUWJT CPOCTCB	
MDBCTOKN	4-byte DOM token associated with message	Decimal	IFRAUWID CPOCTOKN	
MDBCSYID	1-byte system ID for DOM	Decimal	CPOCSYID	
MDBDOMFL	1-byte DOM flags		CPODOMFL	
MDBDOMFL(1) MDBDMSGI	DOM by message ID		MSGDOMAT IFRAUWDT IFRAUWDA CPODMSGI	
MDBDOMFL(2) MDBDSYSI	DOM by system ID		CPODSYSI	
MDBDOMFL(3) MDBDASID	DOM by ASID		IFRAUWDT IFRAUWDA CPODASID	
MDBDOMFL(4) MDBDJTCB	DOM by job step TCB		IFRAUWDT IFRAUWDA CPODJTCB	
MDBDOMFL(5) MDBDTOKN	DOM by token		IFRAUWDT IFRAUWDA MDBDTOKN	
MDBCMISC	1-byte miscellaneous routing information		CPOCMISC	
MDBCMISC(1) MDBCUD	Display UD messages		CPOCCUD	
MDBCMISC(2) MDBCFUDO	Display only UD messages		CPOCFUDO	

Table 183. Message data block field to automation internal function request cross-reference (continued)				
MDB Control Block Field	Description	Decimal, Hexadecimal, Character	BUFHDR, IFRAUTO, or DSIAIFRO Field	
MDBCMISC(3) MDBCFIDO	Queues by ID only		CPOCFIDO	
MDBCOJID	8-character originating job ID	Character	IFRAUWJU CPOCOJID	
MDBCKEY	8-byte key associated with message	Character, hexadecimal	CPOCKEY	
MDBCAUTO	8-byte message processing facility (MPF) automation token	Character	CPOCAUTO	
MDBCCART	8-byte command and respond token	Character, hexadecimal	CPOCCART	
MDBCCART	8-byte command and respond token	Character, hexadecimal	CPOCCART	
MDBCCNID	4-byte MVS target console	Decimal	CPOCCNID	
	Use CONVCON to find 8-character console name, save in IFRAUCON		IFRAUCUN	
MDBCMSGT	16-bit message type		CPOCMSGT	
MDBCMSGT(1) MDBMSGTA	Display jobnames		IFRAUWFI(9) CPOMSGTA	
MDBCMSGT(2) MDBMSGTB	Display status		IFRAUWFI(10) CPOMSGTB	
MDBCMSGT(3) MDBMSGTC	Monitor active		CPOMSGTC	
MDBCMSGT(4) MDBMSGTD	Indicates existence of QID field in WPL (AOS/1)		CPOMSGTD	
MDBCMSGT(5)	Reserved		None	
MDBCMSGT(6) MDBMMSGTF	Monitor SESS		IFRAUWFI(14) CPOMSGTF	
MDBCMSGT(7) MDBCMSGT(8) MDBCMSGT(9) MDBCMSGT(10) MDBCMSGT(11) MDBCMSGT(12) MDBCMSGT(13) MDBCMSGT(14) MDBCMSGT(15) MDBCMSGT(16)	Reserved		None	
MDBCRPYL	2-byte reply ID length	Decimal	CPOCRPYL	
MDBCRPYI	8-character reply ID	Character	CPOCRPYI	

Table 183. Message c	Table 183. Message data block field to automation internal function request cross-reference (continued)				
MDB Control Block Field	Description	Decimal, Hexadecimal, Character	BUFHDR, IFRAUTO, or DSIAIFRO Field		
MDBCTOFF	Offset in the message text field of the beginning of the message		CPOCTOFF		
MDBCRPYB	4-byte binary reply ID		CPOCRPYB		
MDBCLCNT	2-byte count of the number of lines in the message.	Decimal	CPOCLCNT		
	CPOCLCNT and MDBCLCNT are not supported by the NetView program. Use the count of buffers on the IFRAUTBA chain instead. GETMSIZE provides this function.				
MDBCOJBN	8-character originating job name		CPOCOJBN		
MDBTLEN	2-byte text object length		HDRTLEN		
MDBTTYPE	2-byte text object type flags		HDRLNTYP in each data buffer HDRTTYPE		
MDBTTYPE(1) MDBTCONT	Control text		HDRLNCTL HDRTCONT		
MDBTTYPE(2) MDBTLABT	Label text		HDRLNLBL HDRTLABT		
MDBTTYPE(3) MDBTDATT	Data text		HDRLNDAT HDRTDATT		
MDBTTYPE(4) MDBTENDT	End text		HDRLNEND HDRTENDT		
MDBTTYPE(5) MDBTPROT	Prompt text		HDRTPROT		
MDBTTYPE(6) MDBTTYPE(7) MDBTTYPE(8) MDBTTYPE(9) MDBTTYPE(10) MDBTTYPE(11) MDBTTYPE(12) MDBTTYPE(13) MDBTTYPE(14) MDBTTYPE(15)	Reserved		None		
MDBTTYPE(16) MDBTFPAF	Text object presentation field overrides general object presentation attribute field		HDRTFPAF		
MDBTMTPA	4-byte presentation attributes		HDRTMTPA		
MDBTMTPA(1) MDBTPCON	Presentation control		HDRTPCON		
MDBTMTPA(2) MDBTPCOL	Presentation color		HDRTPCOL		

Table 183. Message data block field to automation internal function request cross-reference (continued)			
MDB Control Block Field	Description	Decimal, Hexadecimal, Character	BUFHDR, IFRAUTO, or DSIAIFRO Field
MDBTMTPA(3) MDBTPHIL	Presentation highlighting		HDRTPHIL
MDBTMTPA(4) MDBTPINT	Presentation intensity		HDRTPINT
MDBTMSGT	Variable length message text		Message text is in buffers chained from IFRAUTBA and IFRAUTBL.
	The remaining fields and flags from WQE are not mapped by MDB.		
	First message of a multi-line-write-to-operator (MLWTO) message. Can be inferred from IFRAUTBA chain for each buffer on chain.		IFRAUWFR (not useful)
	Middle message of MLWTO. Can be inferred from IFRAUTBA chain for each buffer on chain.		IFRAUWMD (not useful)
	Last message of MLWTO. Can be inferred from IFRAUTBA chain for each buffer on chain.		IFRAUWLS (not useful)
	Single message line. Can be inferred from IFRAUTBA chain for each buffer on chain.		IFRAUWSI (not useful)
	Suppressed message. Bit is always set to zero (0).		IFRAUWSP
	Routing and descriptor codes exist. Inferred from other data.		IFRAUMCS(1)
	Queue conditionally to REG0 console. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(2)
	Message type flag field exists. Can be inferred from other data.		IFRAUMCS(4)
	Message is reply to WTOR. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(5)
	Queue to hardcopy only. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(7)
	Queue unconditionally to console in REG0. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(8)
	No time stamp. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(9)
	Do not log to minor WQEs. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(11)
	Extended WPL exists. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(12)
	Bypass queue to hardcopy. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(14)
	WQELBK keyword specified. Bit is set to zero (0).		IFRAUMCS(15)

Table 183. Message data block field to automation internal function request cross-reference (continued)

MDB Control Block Field	Description	Decimal, Hexadecimal, Character	BUFHDR, IFRAUTO, or DSIAIFRO Field
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**Note:** Inferred means that the old field must be set by testing the values of other fields. For example, if at least one route code is nonzero, set the route codes included with flag on.

Fields not in the MDB are set to zero (0). These fields show how the WTO SVC was issued, not to what the message is about.

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