Adabas Manager

Using Adabas Manager

Version 9.4.0

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ADABAS & NATURAL

This document applies to Adabas Manager Version 9.4.0 and all subsequent releases.

Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions.

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Preface

This documentation tells you how to use Adabas Manager, a web-based graphical user interface (GUI) with which you can perform administrative tasks for Adabas, Entire Net-Work and Adabas Audit and Logging.

Adabas Manager provides browser-based administration and monitoring of Adabas databases on Linux and Windows platforms as well as system administration tasks necessary for Entire Net-Work operations.

This documentation covers the following topics:

Starting and Ending an Adabas Manager Session	Describes how to start and end an Adabas Manager session.
Common Usage Scenarios on Linux and Windows	Lists the most common ways to use Adabas Manager.
Database Administration on Linux and Windows	Describes how to view/modify the details, status, and parameters of a selected database.
Database Administration on Mainframe	Describes how to view/modify the details, status, and parameters of a selected database.
Entire Net-Work Administration	Describes how to perform the system administration tasks necessary for Entire Net-Work operations.
Adabas Auditing	Describes how to perform the administration tasks necessary for Adabas Auditing operations.
Event Replicator for Adabas	Describes how to perform the administration tasks necessary for Event Replicator for Adabas operations.
Building an Adabas Manager Docker Image	Describes how to build an Adabas Manager Docker image and run the Adabas Manager container scripts.
Event Replicator Target Adapter (Target Adapter)	Describes how to use Adabas Manager to perform the administration tasks necessary for Event Replicator Target Adapter operations.

1 About this Documentation

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Document Conventions

Convention	Description
Bold	Identifies elements on a screen.
`Monospace font`	Identifies service names and locations in the format *`folder.subfolder.service`*, APIs, Java classes, methods, properties.
`Italic`	Identifies: Variables for which you must supply values specific to your own situation or environment. New terms the first time they occur in the text. References to other documentation sources.
`Monospace font`	Identifies: Text you must type in. Messages displayed by the system. Program code.
{ }	Indicates a set of choices from which you must choose one. Type only the information inside the curly braces. Do not type the { } symbols.
|	Separates two mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. Type one of these choices. Do not type the | symbol.
[ ]	Indicates one or more options. Type only the information inside the square brackets. Do not type the [ ] symbols.
...	Indicates that you can type multiple options of the same type. Type only the information. Do not type the ellipsis (...).

Online Information and Support

Product Documentation

You can find the product documentation on our documentation website at **https://documentation.softwareag.com**.

Product Training

You can find helpful product training material on our Learning Portal at **https://learn.softwareag.com**.

Tech Community

You can collaborate with Software GmbH experts on our Tech Community website at **https://techcommunity.softwareag.com**. From here you can, for example:

- Browse through our vast knowledge base.
- Ask questions and find answers in our discussion forums.
- Get the latest Software GmbH news and announcements.
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- Go to our public GitHub and Docker repositories at **https://github.com/softwareag** and **https://hub.docker.com/publishers/softwareag** and discover additional Software GmbH resources.

Product Support

Support for Software GmbH products is provided to licensed customers via our Empower Portal at **https://empower.softwareag.com**. Many services on this portal require that you have an account. If you do not yet have one, you can request it at **https://empower.softwareag.com/register**. Once you have an account, you can, for example:

- Download products, updates and fixes.
- Search the Knowledge Center for technical information and tips.
- Subscribe to early warnings and critical alerts.
- Open and update support incidents.
- Add product feature requests.

Data Protection

Software AG products provide functionality with respect to processing of personal data according to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Where applicable, appropriate steps are documented in the respective administration documentation.

2 Starting and Ending an Adabas Manager Session

How you start an Adabas Manager session depends on whether you are accessing the software locally or remotely.

Note: For security reasons, your login credentials cannot be saved.

After successfully logging on, the Adabas Manager application starts and the Adabas Manager home page is displayed.

To start a local Adabas Manager session on Windows

1 From the Windows **Start** menu, choose **All Programs >** *start menu group name* **> Administration > Adabas Manager** *n.n*.

Note: *n.n* stands for the current version number. The *start menu group name* (by default, this is "Software AG") can be changed during the installation.

The Adabas Manager login page appears in your default browser.

2 Enter your login information (local or domain user ID and password) and click the **Log In** button.

After successfully logging in, the Adabas Manager application starts.

Note: Login information could be the domain (e.g. LDAP) User-ID and password, local Operating System User-Id, and text-file user-ID. To create a text-file user-ID, execute `text_user.bat add` from *<installdir>/AdabasManager/bin* and follow the prompts.

To start a local Adabas Manager session on Linux

- Execute the script *amn.sh* located in *<installdir>/AdabasManager/bin*.

To start a local or remote Adabas Manager session via a browser on Linux or Windows

1 Open a compatible internet browser such as Microsoft Edge, Firefox or Google Chrome and open the URL *https://<hostname>:<port>*, replacing *<hostname>* with the name of the host machine on which Adabas Manager is installed and *<port>* is the "Application port number" which can be found from the parameter APP_PORT in the file *config.env* in *<installdir>/Adabas-Manager/config*.

Note: The firewall of the remote machine on which Adabas Manager is running must be configured to allow this remote access.

The Adabas Manager login page appears in your default browser.

2 Enter your login information (user ID and password for this machine) and click the **Log In** button.

Note: To create a text-file user-ID, execute `text_user.sh add` from *<installdir>/Adabas-Manager/bin* and follow the prompts.

After successfully logging in, the Adabas Manager application starts.

An Adabas Manager session can be ended in a number of ways:

1. Choose **Logout** from the user profile on the top right corner in the Adabas Manager title bar. Logging out always terminates Adabas Manager. This is the recommended method because it allows Adabas Manager to save information and release used resources before the session terminates.
2. Alternatively, close the internet browser or close the browser tab in which Adabas Manager is running.

3 Common Usage Scenarios on Linux and Windows

Adabas Manager can perform the following tasks from the Adabas Utilities page:

- To backup a database or selected files.
- To restore a database or selected files.
- To export one or more files from a database.
- To import one or more files from a database.
- To unload data from a file in a database.
- To load data into a file in a database.
- To generate an Expert Utility call.
- To copy an Adabas file from one database to another.
- To copy all user data files from one database to another.

For more information on these usage scenarios, see ***Adabas Utilities*** in the *Database Administration on Linux and Windows* part of the documentation.

4 Database Administration on Linux and Windows

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This chapter describes how to administer databases (on Linux and Windows) and files with Adabas Manager. Common tasks include listing databases and files, starting/stopping databases, viewing and modifying database parameters, managing database containers, and viewing information about high water marks and buffer pools.

Accessing Database Administration

To access database administration

- Click on the icon **Administer Adabas on Linux and Windows** on the Adabas Manager home page.

  The Database Administration start screen is displayed.

Administering Databases

This section describes how to administer databases with Adabas Manager.

- Listing Databases
- Creating a Database
- Database Creation Jobs
- Deleting a Database
- Renaming a Database
- Database Overview
- Starting a Database
- Stopping a Database
- Listing Files in a Database
- Database Parameters
- Database Properties

Listing Databases

To list databases

- When you log in to the Adabas Manager home page, the list of known databases to which you have access is displayed in the data area.

The databases are listed in ascending numerical order. The following information is displayed:

Column	Description
Database ID	The database number.
Database Name	The name of the database.
Connection Name	The name of the connection used to access Adabas Manager.
Status	The status of the database - online (green)/offline (red).
Version	The version of Adabas.

Next to each database there are also icons which can be used to start/stop, rename and delete the database.

Creating a Database

You can use Adabas Manager to create a new database. The button **New Database** is available above the list of known databases. Alternatively you can use the **Create New Database** link in the navigation area.

There are two options available when you create a new database:

- You specify the database number, the database name, and the host on which the database is to be created; Adabas Manager then provides default values for all other database details.
- If you open the tab **Database Details**, you can also specify the block size (in KB) and total size (in MB) of the containers ASSO1, ASSO2, DATA1 and WORK1 together with their respective path names. In addition, you can assign non-default file numbers to the Adabas system files (checkpoint, security and user data), and specify whether or not to load the demo database files.

To create a database

1 Click the button **New Database** above the list of databases, or click on the link **Create New Database** in the navigation area. The Create New Database dialog is displayed.

2 Enter the name of the host on which the database is to be created in the field **Host**, or select it from the drop-down list.

3 Enter the numerical ID for the database in the field **Database ID**. Values between 1 and 255 are permitted. Duplicate database IDs are not allowed on a single host.

4 Enter the name for the database in the field **Database Name**. The name must be between 1 and 16 characters long. Only alphanumeric characters are allowed; all special characters (with the exception of period ".", hypen "-" and underscore "_") are not permitted.

5 If you do *NOT* want to specify further database details (see below), click on the button **Create** to create the new database.

Or:

If you want to specify further database details, click on the arrow on the left of the **Database Details** tab to open it, and continue as described below.

6 Specify the block sizes, total sizes and path names for the containers ASSO1, ASSO2, DATA1, WORK1, SORT1, and TEMP1, or click on the **Browse...** buttons to select paths from another directory/drive.

Note: If you leave the path empty, the name will be set to the default value for the environment variable `%ADADATADIR%`.

7 By default, the Adabas checkpoint file, security file and user data file are assigned the numbers 1, 2 and 3 respectively. You can assign your own numbers by entering them in the corresponding text boxes. Valid values are between 1 and 32000 and must be unique in the database.

8 Tick the check box **Load Demo files** if you want to load the demo data files *Employees*, *Employees-Nat*, *Vehicles*, *Miscellaneous* and the associated LOB files into the new database.

9 Tick the check box **Background mode** if you want to create a very large database (container files >3GB). In this case, when you click on **Create**, a batch job is started in background mode, and the status of the job is displayed on the screen **Database Creation Jobs**.

Note: The check boxes **Load Demo files** and **Background mode** are mutually exclusive.

10 When you have specified all of the details that you want, click on the button **Create** to create the new database.

Database Creation Jobs

If you create a database in background mode (recommended for container files >3GB), an entry is made in the list of Database Creation Jobs.

To view the Database Creation Jobs

- Click on the link **Database Creation Jobs** in the navigation area. The job list is displayed in the data area.

  The following information is displayed:

Column	Description
Job	The name of the background job
Job Status	The status of the job (running, completed, failed)
User	The ID of the user who executed the job
Start Time	The date and time that the job was started
End Time	The date and time that the job completed
Delete	Delete the entry from the job list

The entries in the column **Job** are links - click on an entry to display details of the job in a pop-up.

You can delete individual entries by clicking on the waste basket icon () in the **Delete** column next to the entry that you want to delete.

Deleting a Database

You can use Adabas Manager to delete an existing database.

Notes:

1. The database to be deleted must be offline.
2. Adabas Manager cannot be used to delete a security database.

Deleting a database physically removes all of its container files, the DB_LIST entry in the *ADABAS.INI* file, the directory `..\Software AG\Adabas\dbnnn` (where *nnn* is the database number) and all of its associated files.

Caution: Deleting a database is permanent and irreversible. Therefore, Software AG strongly recommends that you create a backup copy of the database before it is deleted.

To delete a database

1 Select the database that you want to delete by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the waste basket icon () in the **Delete** column next to the database that you want to delete.

The pop-up **Delete Database** dialog box is displayed. Click **Delete** to delete the database.

Renaming a Database

You can use Adabas Manager to rename a database.

The database to be renamed can be either online or offline.

To rename a database

1 Select the database that you want to rename by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the edit icon  in the **Rename** column next to the database that you want to rename.

Enter the new name for the database in the text box in the **Database Name** column. The name must be between 1 and 16 characters long. Only alphanumeric characters are allowed; all

special characters (with the exception of period ".", hyphen "-" and underscore "_") are not permitted.

3 Click on the green check mark to rename the database. Clicking on the red cross resets the name to the old name.

Database Overview

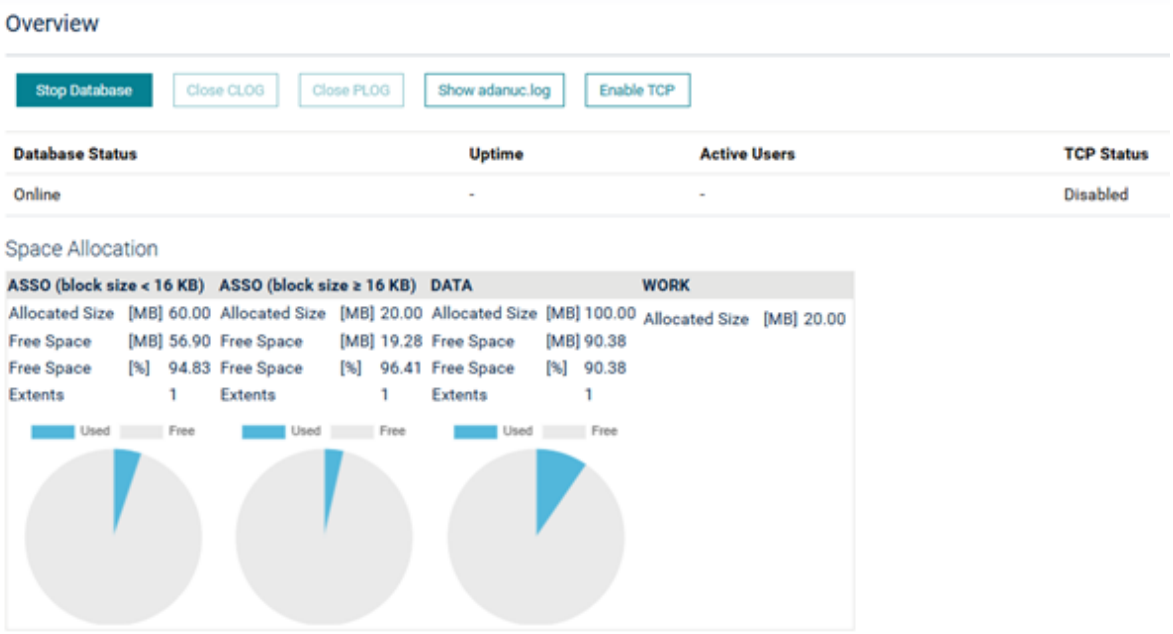
The database overview provides you with some basic information about a database. This information includes:

- The database status (online/offline);
- The database uptime;
- The current number of active users;
- Space allocation for ASSO, DATA and WORK:
  - The total size in MB;
  - The amount of free space in MB and in % (ASSO and DATA);
  - The size of the Protection Area and the Active Area in MB (WORK, only if the database is online);
  - The number of extents.

To display a database overview

- Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

  An overview of the database is displayed.



Note: The **Enable TCP** button depends on the ADATCP parameter specified in the nucleus parameters.

Starting a Database

To start a database

1 Select the database that you want to start by clicking on its DBID or Database Name in the list of databases (the database to be started must be offline, as indicated in the **Status** column).

An overview of the database to be started is displayed.

2 Click on the button **Start Database** in the data area.

Or:

Click on the start icon in the column Start/Stop next to the database that you want to start in the Database List display.

Once the database has been successfully started, the database overview is updated to show the new online status.

Stopping a Database

To stop a database

1 Select the database that you want to stop by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases (the database to be stopped must be online, as indicated in the **Status** column).

An overview of the database to be stopped is displayed.

2 Click on the stop icon  in the column Start/Stop next to the database that you want to stop in the Database List display. Alternatively, click on the button **Stop Database** in the database overview display. The pop-up **Stop Database** dialog box is displayed.

3 There are 3 options available for how the database is to be stopped:

- Shutdown;
- Cancel;
- Abort.

Click on the radio button of the option that you want to use, then click on the button**Stop** to stop the database.

Listing Files in a Database

To list files in a database

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases. The database overview is displayed

2 Click on the link **File** above the navigation area. The list of files contained in the database is displayed in the data area.

By default, the files are listed in ascending numerical order. The following information is displayed:

Column	Description
FNR	The file number.
File Name	The name of the file.
File Type	The type of file (system file, LOB file, base file for LOB file). Blank entries indicate standard user files.
Loaded Records	The number of records loaded in the file.

Next to each file there are also icons which can be used to rename, renumber, refresh and delete the file (where applicable).

Database Parameters

Adabas Manager can be used to view/modify various database parameters. Before the parameters can be viewed/modified, you must first select the database to be used.

The parameters are displayed in groups, according to their function - **Pools and Queues**, **Time Limits**, **Logging**, **Options**, **User Exits**, **Remote Database Access** and **Encryption (for Adabas on Linux only)**. Groups can be opened/close by clicking on the name or on the arrows on the left side of each group.

To view database parameters

- Click on the link **Parameters** in the navigation area. The parameters of the database are displayed in the data area.

  The following information is displayed:

Column	Description
Description	A brief description of the parameter.
Parameter	The short parameter name.
Static Value	The current static value of the parameter.
Dynamic Value	The current dynamic value of the parameter.
Unit	The unit used to define the size/value of the parameter (where applicable).

  Static and dynamic parameters behave as follows:

  - The value of a static parameter is valid for the running database session. If you modify the value of a static parameter, you must stop and restart the database in order for the new value to apply.
  - The value of a dynamic parameter is valid immediately from the time it is modified until the end of the running database session. If the database is stopped and restarted, the old static value of the parameter from the previous session is valid again. Dynamic parameters can only be modified while the database is active.
  - If you modify both the dynamic and the static value for a parameter, the modified dynamic value applies until the database is stopped, and the new static value becomes valid when the database is started again.

  Once the parameters have been displayed, you can use Adabas Manager to modify their values if required.

To modify database parameters

1 Click on the short name of the parameter that you want to modify in the column **Parameter** in the data area.

The pop-up **Edit Parameter** dialog box is displayed - the example below shows the dialog box for the parameter `Attached Buffer Area` (`LAB`):

The dialog box contains information about the minimum, maximum and default values of the parameter (where applicable). It also shows the unit in which the size/value of the parameter is defined.

2 Enter the new valid value for the parameter in the **Static Value** text box, then click **Save** to change the value and return to the **Parameters** display, or click **Cancel** to return to the **Parameters** display without changing the value.

The **Save** button is not available if the text box contains an invalid value.

Note: In some cases, it is possible to modify both the dynamic and static value of the parameter; you can enter a new value for either one, or for the other or for both.

3 You can now repeat the first two steps to modify the values of any other parameters that you want to change.

4 Once you have modified all of the parameters that you want to change, click **Save** to permanently update the parameter values. Alternatively, click **Discard** to reset any modified parameters to their previous values.

Database Properties

Adabas Manager can be used to display various properties of a database. Before you can view the properties, you must first select the database from the database list.

To display database properties

- Click on the link **Properties** in the navigation area. The properties of the database are displayed in the data area.

  The following information is displayed:

Property	Meaning
Database Load Date	The date and time that the database was loaded.
Number of Loaded Files	The number of files loaded in the database.
Highest File Number	The highest number used for loaded files.
Checkpoint File	The number of the checkpoint file in the database.
Security File	The number of the security file in the database.
ET Data File	The number of the ET data file in the database.
Current PLOG Number	The number of the PLOG currently in use.
Number of DATA Extents	The number of DATA extents in the database.

Property	Meaning
Number of ASSO Extents	The number of ASSO extents in the database.
Character Set	The character set used by the database.
Byte Order	The byte order used by the database.
Floating Point Representation	The floating point representation used by the database.
Replication Files	The numbers of any replication files defined in the database (where appropriate).
Current CLOG Number	The number of the CLOG currently in use.
Current PLOG Count	The count of the PLOG currently in use.
Current PLOG Extent	The number of the PLOG extent currently in use.

Creating and Editing an FDT

This section describes how to create/edit a field definition table (FDT) with Adabas Manager.

Adabas Manager provides 3 ways in which you can edit an FDT:

- Create and edit a new FDT from scratch;
- Edit an existing FDT;
- Extract and edit an FDT from a file in a database.

See *Adabas Basics*, *FDT Record Structure* in the Adabas for Linux and Windows documentation for information about the syntax and use of the data definitions to define the logical structure of the file in the database.

Editing a New FDT

You can create a new FDT by defining fields, one at a time, together with corresponding definition options. Options/definitions which are not allowed are disabled in the editor. In some cases, for example when you define a group at a given level, some options are automatically selected/disabled. Once you have defined a field, you can add it to the FDT, and then define the next field. When the FDT is complete, you can save it to a location that you choose.

Note: You can save the FDT at any time after at least one field has been added. You can edit the FDT again as described in *Editing an Existing FDT*.

To edit a new FDT

1 Click the link **Manage Databases**, then click on the link**Create FDT** in the navigation area. The Create Field Definition Table (FDT) screen is displayed.

2 Select **Create New FDT** and click on the **Next** button. The Fill FDT Form dialog is displayed.

3 Provide the following information for the first field that you want to include in the FDT:

- The level of the field (select from the **Level** list box).

  Note: The level is selected automatically if the field is a member of a group.

- The name of the field in the field **Name**;
- The format type of the field (select from the **Format** list box);
- The length of the field in the field **Length**;

If you want to define date/time details for the field (e.g. local time zone, edit mask), click on the arrow on the right of the **Date/Time** tab to open it, and specify the definitions that you want for the field.

Specify further definition options that you want to use for the field by clicking on the edit icon in the Options column next to the field, and selecting the corresponding check boxes.

Once you have finished defining the field, you can click on the plus sign (+) in the Action column to add a new field to the FDT. Clicking on the plus sign (+) next to a field that you have already defined will add a new field below the one that you select.

You can delete a field from the FDT by clicking on the waste bin icon in the Action column next to the field that you want to delete. You are asked to confirm the deletion in a pop-up window.

4 Continue defining and adding fields to the FDT until the FDT is complete.

5 You can define special descriptors (subdescriptors, super descriptors, phonetic desciptors, hyperdesriptors and collation descriptors) by first selecting the type from the drop-down list under the heading Descriptors, and then supplying the appropriate definitions required for the descriptor type (field name, format, lengths and options).

6 Once you have added and defined all of the fields that you want, click on the **Next** button.

The Save FDT dialog is displayed.

7 Select the host on which the FDT is to be saved from the **Hostname** drop-down list. Specify a name for the FDT file to be created in the **FDT File** text box. By default, the file will be created in the directory *C:\ProgramData\Software AG\Adabas*. Click on the **Browse** button to select a different directory and/or drive.

8 Click on the **Save** button to save the FDT to the specified location.

Editing an Existing FDT

To edit an existing FDT

1 Click the link **Manage Databases**, then click on the link**Create FDT** in the navigation area. The Create Field Definition Table (FDT) screen is displayed.

2 Select **Read exisiting FDT**, then click the **Next** button. The Read FDT from existing FDT File dialog is displayed.

3 Select the host on which the FDT to be edited resides from the **Hostname** drop-down list. Specify the name of the FDT file to be edited in the **FDT File** text box, or click on the **Browse** button to select an FDT from the default directory or from another directory/drive. Once you have selected an FDT, click on the **Select** button in the pop-up, then click on the **Next** button to load the FDT for editing.

You can now edit the FDT as described in the section *Editing a new FDT*.

Editing an FDT From a File in a Database

You can use Adabas Manager to extract and edit an FDT from an existing file in a database; this might be useful, for example, for testing purposes.

The database containing the file that you want to use must be online.

Important: The original FDT of the file in the database is *not* altered in any way.

Note: The FDTs of system files cannot be displayed and edited.

To extract and edit an FDT from a file in a database

1 Click the link **Manage Databases**, then click on the link**Create FDT** in the navigation area. The Create Field Definition Table (FDT) screen is displayed.

2 Select **Read Existing Adabas File's FDT** then click the **Next** button. The Read FDT from existing Adabas File dialog is displayed.

3 From the **Host** list box, select the name of the host on which the database you want to use is running. Then from the **Database** list box, select the database that contains the file that you want to use.

4 Click on the **Select** button next to the **Adabas File** field to display a list of available files in the selected database. Click on the file that you want to use, then click on the **OK** button.

This returns you to the Read FDT from existing Adabas File dialog

5 Click on the **Next** button to load the FDT for editing.

You can now edit the FDT as described in the section *Editing a new FDT*.

Administering Files

This section describes how to administer files with Adabas Manager.

- File Overview
- Adding a File
- Deleting a File
- Refreshing a File
- Renaming a File
- Renumbering a File
- Adding a LOB File
- Displaying the FDT of a File
- Changing the FDT of a File

- File Properties
- File Options

File Overview

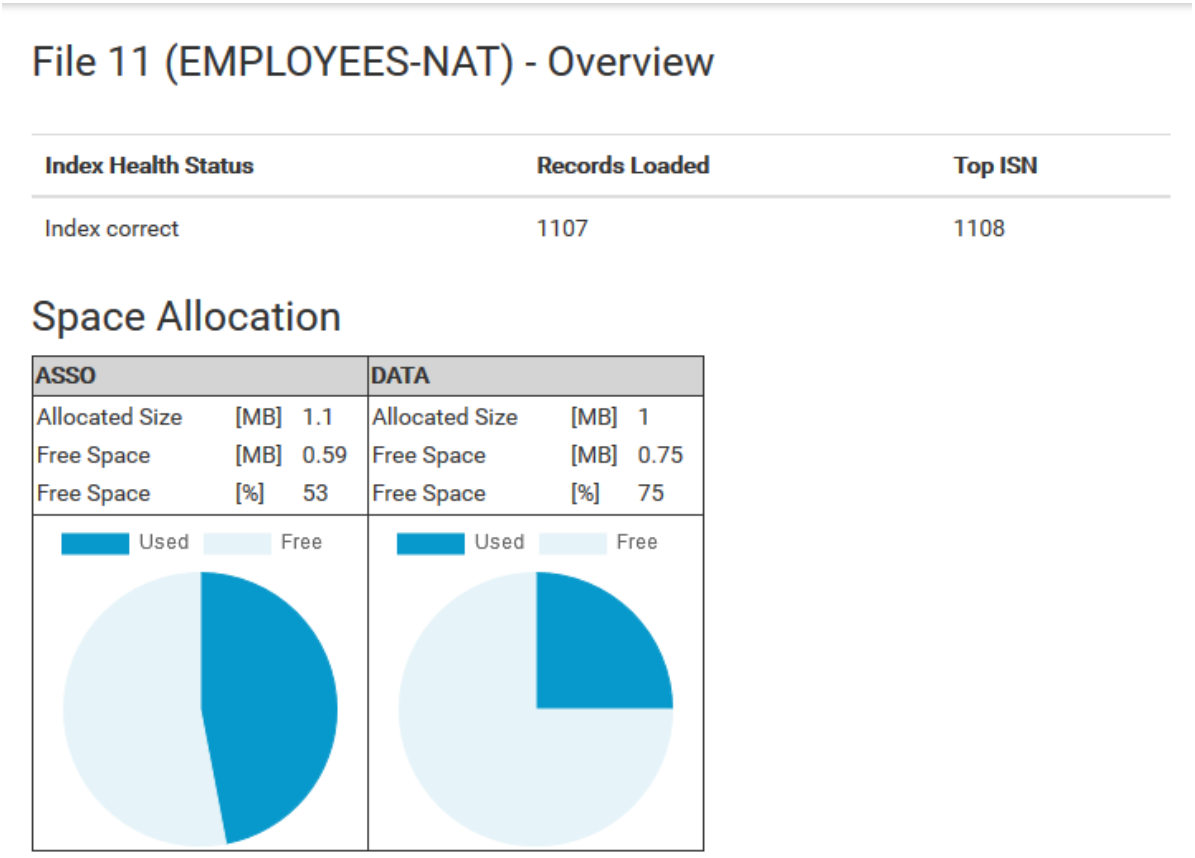
The file overview provides you with some basic information about a file. The information includes:

- The health status of the index;
- The number of records loaded in the file;
- The highest ISN (Top ISN) defined for the file;
- Space allocation for ASSO and DATA:
  - The allocated size in MB;
  - The amount of free space in MB and in %.

To display a file overview

- Select the file that you want to use by clicking on its FNR or File Name in the list of files.

  An overview of the file is displayed.



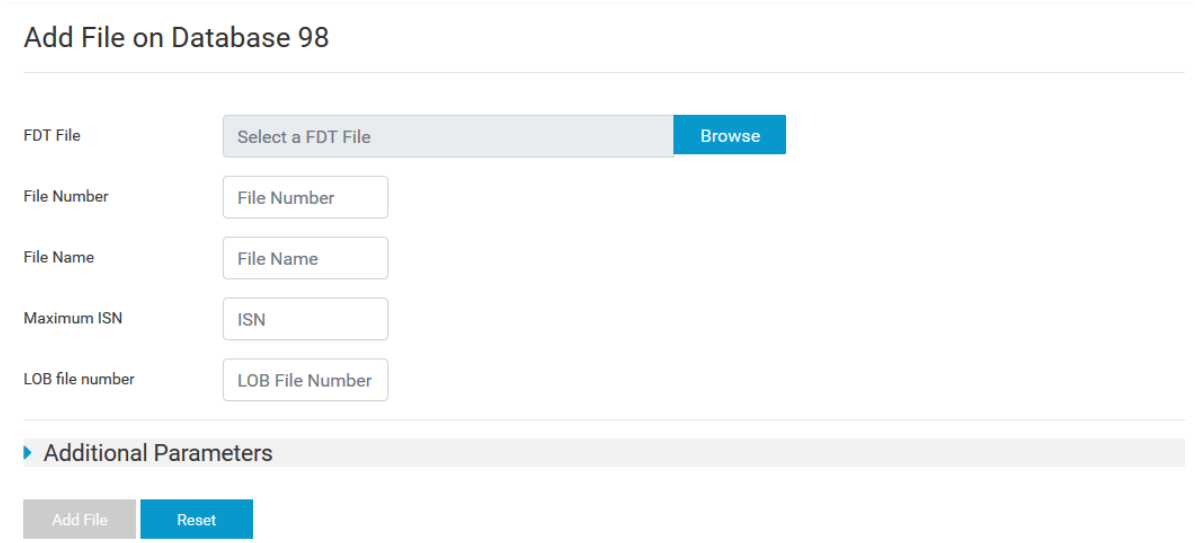
Adding a File

You can use Adabas Manager to add a file to a database. The link **Add File** is available in the navigation area of the file list display. The database that contains the file to be added can be either online or offline.

To add a file

1 Click on the link **Add File** in the navigation area of the file list for the database to which the file is to be added. Alternatively, click on the button **Add File** in the data area of the Files list.

The Add File dialog is displayed.



2 Enter the name (including full path name) of the FDT to be used as input for the add file function in the **FDT File** text box, or click on the **Browse** button to select an FDT from the database's default directory or from another directory/drive.

3 Enter the file number for the new file in the field **File Number**. Values between 1 and 32000 are permitted. Duplicate database IDs are not allowed on a single host.

4 Enter the name for the new file in the field **File Name**. The name must be between 1 and 16 characters long. Only alphanumeric characters are allowed; all special characters (with the exception of period ".", hypen "-" and underscore "_") are not permitted.

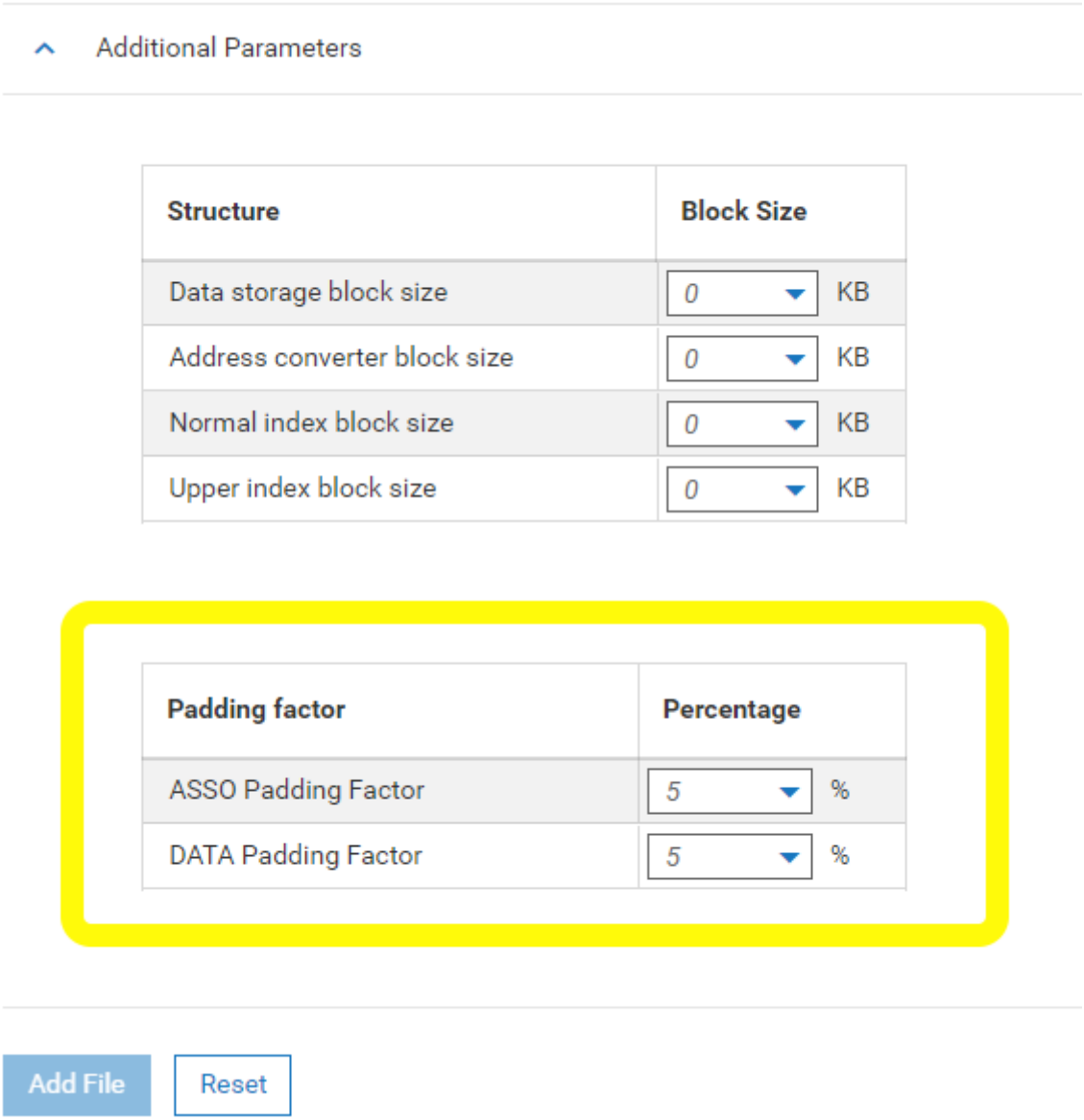
5 Enter the value for the maximum ISN in the field **Maximum ISN**. The default value is 5000.

6 Optional: enter the file number for the LOB file in the field **LOB file number**. If specified, a LOB file with the number given is generated and assigned to the base file to be created, and the base file is enabled for LOB processing.

7 If you do *NOT* want to specify further file parameters (see below), click on the button **Add File** to add the new file.

Or:

If you want to specify further file parameters, click on the arrow on the left of the **Additional Parameters** tab to open it, and continue as described below.



8 Specify the sizes, in KB, for the structures Data Storage, Address Converter, Normal Index and Upper Index.

9 When you have specified all of the parameters that you want, click on the button **Add File** to add the new file.

Deleting a File

You can use Adabas Manager to delete a file from a database. The database that contains the file to be deleted can be either online or offline.

Deleting a file physically removes the complete file (including the data records, the FDT and all administrative data) from the database. Deleting a file is permanent and irreversible. Therefore, it is recommended that you create a backup of a file before you delete it.

Note: The security file, system files, LOB files, Adabas replication system files and files with referential integrity (primary table) cannot be deleted using Adabas Manager. However, if you delete a base file, the LOB file associated with it will also be deleted.

To delete a file

1. Click on the waste bin icon  in the column Delete in the Files list next to the file that you want to delete.

   The pop-up **Delete File** dialog box is displayed.
2. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the file.

Refreshing a File

You can use Adabas Manager to refresh a file in a database. The database that contains the file to be refreshed can be either online or offline.

Refreshing a file resets it to the state of zero records loaded. All data records are deleted, and only the first extents for Normal Index, Address Converter and Data Storage are kept. Refreshing a file is permanent and irreversible. Therefore, it is recommended that you create a backup of a file before you refresh it.

Note: The security file, system files, LOB files, Adabas replication system files and files with referential integrity (primary table) cannot be refreshed using Adabas Manager. However, if you refresh a base file, the LOB file associated with it will also be refreshed.

To refresh a file

1. Click on the eraser icon  in the column Refresh in the Files list next to the file that you want to refresh.

   The pop-up **Refresh File** dialog box is displayed.
2. Click on the button **Refresh** to refresh the file.

Renaming a File

You can use Adabas Manager to rename a file in a database. The database that contains the file to be renamed can be either online or offline.

To rename a file

1. Click on the edit icon  in the column Rename in the Files list next to the file that you want to rename.
2. Enter the new name for the file in the text box in the **File Name** column. The name must be between 1 and 16 characters long. Only alphanumeric characters are allowed; all special characters (with the exception of period ".", hyphen "-" and underscore "_") are not permitted..
3. Click on the green check mark to rename the file. Clicking on the red cross resets the name to the old name.

Renumbering a File

You can use Adabas Manager to renumber a file in a database. The database that contains the file to be renumbered can be either online or offline.

To renumber a file

1. Click on the edit icon  in the column Renumber in the Files list next to the file that you want to renumber.
2. Enter the new number for the file in the text box in the **FNR** column. The number must be between 1 and 32000.
3. Click on the green check mark to renumber the file. Clicking on the red cross resets the number to the old number.

Caution: If the file's new number is already assigned to another file in the same database, the numbers of the files concerned will be exchanged when you click on the green check mark.

Adding a LOB File

You can use the Adabas Manager to add a LOB file to a base file in a database. The base file must not already have an assigned LOB file. Once the LOB file is successfully added, the base file is enabled for LOB processing.

Note: A LOB file cannot be added to a system file.

To add a LOB file

1. Select the base file to which you want to add the LOB file by clicking on its FNR or File Name in the list of files.
2. Click on the link **Add LOB File** in the navigation area.

   The **Add LOB File** dialog is displayed.
3. Enter the number for the LOB file in the field **LOB file number**. The number must be between 1 and 32000.
4. If you do *NOT* want to specify further file parameters (see below), click on the button**Add LOB File** to add the LOB file to the base file.
5. Specify the sizes, in KB, for the structures Data Storage, Address Converter, Normal Index and Upper Index.
6. When you have specified all of the parameters that you want, click on the button **Add LOB File** to add the LOB file to the base file.

Displaying the FDT of a File

You can use Adabas Manager to display the Field Definition Table (FDT) of a file. The link **Field Definition Table (FDT)** is available in the navigation area. The database that contains the file for which the FDT is to be displayed must be online. Before the FDT can be displayed, you must first select the file from the Files list.

To display the FDT of a file

- Click on the link **Field Definition Table (FDT)** in the navigation area. The FDT of the file is displayed in the data area.

Changing the FDT of a File

You can use Adabas Manager to change the Field Definition Table (FDT) of a file. The button **Enter Edit Mode** is available above the FDT display. The database that contains the file for which the FDT is to be changed must be online.

Caution: Changing the FDT of a file may mean that applications accessing the file no longer work, or no longer work correctly. We strongly recommend that you make a backup of the file (for recovery purposes) before you change the FDT.

To change the FDT of a file

1. Click on the button **Enter Edit Mode** above the FDT display in the data area. The FDT of the file to be changed is loaded in the data area. You can now edit the loaded FDT as described in the section *Editing a new FDT*.
2. Once you have made all of the changes that you want, click on the **Exit Edit Mode** button to save the FDT.

File Properties

Adabas Manager can be used to view various properties of a database file. Before the properties can be viewed, you must first select the file from the file list.

To display file properties

- Click on the link **File Properties** in the navigation area. The properties of the file are displayed in the data area.

  The following information is displayed:

Property	Meaning
File Number	The number of the file in the database.
File Name	The name of the file.
Number of Loaded Records	The number of records currently loaded in the file.
Top ISN	The number of the highest ISN used for the file
Maximum ISN	The number of the highest ISN expected for the file.
File Load Date	The date and time that the file was loaded into the database.
FDT Modification Time	The time and date that the FDT was last modified (displayed even if empty).
File Definition Options	The file definition options that apply to the file.
High Index RABN	The highest RABN in the index.
High Index Level	The highest level used in the index.

File Options

Adabas Manager can be used to view and modify the following file options:

File Option	Meaning
ISN_REUSAGE	Reuse of ISNs by Adabas
SPACE_REUSAGE	Reuse of data storage space by Adabas
PROGRAM_REFRESH	Refresh file from within an application

The following restrictions apply when you modify the file options:

- ISN_REUSAGE cannot be changed if the database is offline;
- SPACE_REUSAGE cannot be changed if the database is offline;
- PROGRAM_REFRESH cannot be changed if the file is defined as a primary table for referential integrity, or if it is a LOB file.

To view file options

Click on the link **File Options** in the navigation area. The options of the file are displayed in the data area.

The value of each option can be either enabled or disabled.

To modify file options

Click on the edit icon to the right of the file option that you want to modify in the Options data area.

Radio buttons for enabling/disabling the selected option are displayed. Select the new value for the option, and click on the green check mark to save the new value.

Miscellaneous Administration Tasks

This section describes the miscellaneous administration tasks that you can perform with Adabas Manager.

- Close CLOG/PLOG File
- Display the Adanuc Log File
- Queues
- Managing Database Containers
- High Water Marks
- Buffer Pool Statistics
- Command Statistics

- Thread Table
- Checkpoints
- Utility Communication Block
- Copy an Adabas File from One Database to Another
- Copying User Data Files from One Database to Another

Close CLOG/PLOG File

You can use Adabas Manager to close the current command log file (CLOG) and/or protection log file (PLOG), and to open a new log file of the same type. In the case of the PLOG, you can also optionally specify that Adabas Manager waits until all currently active ET logic users come to ET status before the file is closed. The database in question must be online.

To close the CLOG/PLOG file

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Select the check box **Close currently used CLOG file** to close the current command log file and open a new one.

3 Select the check box **Close currently used PLOG file** to close the protection log file and open a new one.

   Also select the check box **Close with ET_SYNC option** if you want Adabas Manager to wait for all currently active ET logic users to come to ET status before the PLOG file is closed.

4 Click on the button **OK** to close the CLOG/PLOG file(s).

Display the Adanuc Log File

You can use Adabas Manager to display the contents of the *adanuc.log* file. This file contains information about the settings of various nucleus parameters and options for the database selected.

To display the adanuc.log file

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the button **Show adanuc.log** in the database overview screen.

   The contents of the file are displayed in a pop-up.

3 Click on the button **Refresh** in the pop-up to refresh the contents.

Queues

Adabas Manager can be used to display the user queue and the command queue for a selected database. The displays are static, but can be refreshed manually with the **Refresh List** function. In the case of the user queue, you can also select user queue elements from the display (also using optionally-defined filters) and stop them.

Note: The user queue and the command queue can only be displayed is the selected database is online.

User Queue

To display the user queue

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **User Queue** in the navigation area. The list of currently active user queue elements for the database is displayed in the data area.

The following information is displayed:

Column	Description
Identifier	The internal user identification.
User ID	The user identification.
Host Name	The name of the host on which the selected database is running.
Login ID	The login identification string of the user.
Type	The user type.
Status	The current status of the user.
Time Stamp ID	The time and date when the user queue element was created.

Once you have displayed the user queue, you can select one or more user queue elements from the display in order to stop them.

To stop one or more user queue elements

1 Select a user queue element that you want to stop by ticking the check box next to its identifier. You can select all of the user queue elements at one go by ticking the first check box at the top of the list.

Or:

You can also select the user queue elements on the basis of a user-defined filter.

Enter the filter criteria that you want to use in the text box above the respective column. Multiple criteria are connected with a logical "and".

2 Once you have selected the user queue element(s), click the **Stop User** button above the display of user queue elements.

The pop-up Stop User dialog box, which contains details of the selected user queue elements, is displayed.

3 Click the **Yes** button to stop the selected user queue element(s).

Command Queue

To display the command queue

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Command Queue** in the navigation area. The list of currently active commands for the database is displayed in the data area.

The following information is displayed:

Column	Description
Number	The number of the command.
Host Name	The name of the host on which the selected database is running.
APU	The assigned Adabas Processing Unit of the command queue entry.
Login ID	The login identification string of the user.
Process ID	The process ID of the command.
Command	The command string.
File	The file number.
Status	The current status of the command.

Managing Database Containers

Adabas Manager can be used to view information about and manage (add/remove) the containers defined for a database. Containers include the Associator (ASSO), Data Storage (DATA), and Work (WORK) containers.

- Listing Container Information
- Adding Containers

- Deleting Containers

Listing Container Information

To list container information for a database:

Click on the link Container above the database overview screen.

The list of containers is shown in the data area.

The following table describes the data displayed in the data area.

Column	Description
Container	The name of the container.
Block Size (KB)	The block size of the container in kilobytes (KB).
Container Size (MB)	The size of the container in megabytes (MB).
Free Space (MB)	The available free space in the container in megabytes (MB).
Free Space (%)	The available free space in the container as a percentage of the total container size.
First RABN	The first relative Adabas block number (RABN) in the container.
Last RABN	The last RABN in the container.
Path	The path name of the container file.

Adding Containers

You can only add a new ASSO, DATA, SORT, or TEMP container. You cannot add a new WORK container.

To add a new ASSO, DATA, SORT, or TEMP container:

1 Click on the link Add Container in the navigation area. Alternatively, Click the **Add Container** button at the top of the Containers list.

The **Add Container** dialog box is displayed.

2 Select the name of the new container from the **Container Name** field drop-down list. The list only contains the next valid names for the container types ASSO and DATA (e.g. DATA3 if DATA1 and DATA2 already exist). The path from the preceding ASSO/DATA container is provided as default.

3 Select the block size (in KB) for the new container from the **Block Size** drop-down list.

4 Enter the size of the new container (in MB) in the **Container Size** text box.

5 Enter the path for the new container in the **Path** text box, or click on the **Browse...** button to select a path name.

6 If you are adding a very large container, you can add it asynchronously - in this case, select the check box **Background mode**.

7 Click the **Add Container** button to add the new container.

The container is added.

Deleting Containers

You can delete ASSO and DATA containers if they are no longer needed. Only the last, empty ASSO or DATA container of a database can be deleted. The containers ASSO1, DATA1, WORK1, SORT, and TEMP cannot be deleted.

Note: The database must be offline before you can delete a container.

To delete an ASSO or DATA container:

1 Click the waste bin icon  next to the container that you want to delete in the Container list.

2 The pop-up **Delete container** dialog box is displayed. Click **Delete** to delete the container.

High Water Marks

You can use Adabas Manager to display the highest recorded values for some database parameters. The information is displayed for the parameter groups Queues and Threads, Buffers and Pools, and Miscellaneous. The information includes the description and name of the parameter (together with the units, where appropriate), the maximum size or value allocated, the size or value that is currently in use, the maximum size or value used during the current database session (the so-called high water mark), the high water mark as a percentage of the size or value allocated, as well as the date and time that the high water mark occurred.

Note: You can only display high water marks for a database that is online.

To display the high water marks

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **High Water Marks** in the navigation area. The information about the high water marks is displayed in the data area.

Buffer Pool Statistics

You can use Adabas Manager to display statistics about the buffer pool. These statistics are for the categories Pool Allocation, I/O Statistics, Buffer Flushes and RABNs Present. The total amount of space allocated to the buffer pool (in MB) is also displayed. In addition, the statistics for Size Allocation and Buffer Pool Hit Rate are displayed graphically.

Note: You can only display buffer pool statistics for a database that is online.

To display the buffer pool statistics

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Buffer Pool Statistics** in the navigation area. The buffer pool statistics are displayed in the data area.

Command Statistics

You can use Adabas Manager to display statistics about the Adabas commands issued during the current database session. These statistics are available for the command category (read, find, modify, transaction and special) and for each Adabas command (A1, BT, C1 ... S9). The table below shows which category contains which Adabas commands:

Category	Adabas Commands
Read	L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L9
Find	S1, S2, S4, S8, S9
Modify	A1, C1, C5, E1, N1, N2
Transaction	BT, CL, ET, OP, RE
Special	C3, HI, LF, MC, RC, RI

For the command categories, the statistics are available for the number of commands in each category, and as a percentage of the total number of all commands. The information is displayed as a bar chart.

For the individual commands, the statistics are available as the number of commands of each type, and as percentages of both the total number in each category and of the total number of all commands. The information is displayed in a table.

Notes:

1. You can only display command statistics for a database that is online.
2. Because of integer truncation, the individual percentages may not always add up to 100%.

To display the command statistics

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Command Statistics** in the navigation area. The command statistics are displayed in the data area.

Thread Table

You can use Adabas Manager to display information about the entries in the thread table of a database. The information includes the thread number, the Adabas Processing Unit (APU) associated with the thread (if the database parameter APU is set), the total number of commands processed by the thread, the file number of the command that is currently being processed by the thread, the command string of the command that is currently being processed by the thread, and the status of the thread.

Note: You can only display the entries in the thread table for a database that is online.

To display the thread table

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Thread Table** in the navigation area. The information about the thread table entries is displayed in the data area.

Checkpoints

You can use Adabas Manager to display the entries in the checkpoint file of a database. The information includes the checkpoint number (consecutively numbered, the most recent checkpoint is number 1), the checkpoint type, the time and date it was made, and the number of the nucleus session in which it was made. The entries in the checkpoint file can also be filtered according to checkpoint type and starting date.

In addition, you can select and delete entries from the checkpoint file.

To display, filter and delete entries in the checkpoint file

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Checkpoints** in the navigation area. The information about the checkpoint entries is displayed in the data area. By default, the entries are displayed in blocks of 25 - use the controls at the top of the display to move forwards/backwards in the list.

Once you have displayed the contents of the checkpoint file, you can position the display to start at a selected date and/or mark a certain type of checkpoint.

3 Enter a starting date in the **Date** text box (in the format YYYY-MM-DD), or click on the calendar icon next to the **Date** text box and select a starting date. Click the **Position to date** button to start the display at the selected date; the entries made on the selected date are marked in light blue.

Or:

Once you have positioned to a starting date, you can delete the marked entries by clicking the **Delete Checkpoint** button; the pop-up **Delete Checkpoint** dialog box is displayed. Click **Delete** to delete the checkpoints.

Note: we strongly recommend that you make a backup of the database/checkpoint file before deleting the entries - deleting checkpoints is a permanent action that cannot be reversed.

Utility Communication Block

You can use Adabas Manager to display and delete entries in the utility communication block (UCB) of a database. The UCB is used to control access to certain resources (the whole database, or one or more files) within a database. It saves information about the Adabas utilities processing the database and the resources attached to them. The information displayed includes the entry ID, the name of the utility, the mode in which the files are being accessed, the file numbers of the files being processed by the utility, and the creation date at which the entry was made.

To display and delete entries in the utility communication block

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Utility Communication Block** in the navigation area. The information about the UCB entries is displayed in the data area.

3 If you want to delete an entry from the UCB, tick the check box in the column on the left of its entry ID (alternatively you can select all entries by ticking the check box on the left of the header line of the table). Then click the **Delete Entry** button; the pop-up **Delete Entry** dialog box is displayed. Click **Delete** to delete the selected UCB entry/entries.

Copy an Adabas File from One Database to Another

There are two ways to copy an Adabas file from one database to another database.

- Backup and Restore a File with the Same File Number
- Export and Import a Selected File

Backup and Restore a File with the Same File Number

To backup and restore a file with the same file number

1 From the **DB List** page select a specific source (Database).
2 Click on the **Utilities** menu on the left navigation bar.
3 Click on **Backup** on the **Utilities Job List** page.
4 Choose the **Backup Selected File(s)** radio button.
5 Fill in other details and specify the Backup output file.
6 Click on **Execute Backup**.
7 Select a specific target (Database) from the **DB List** page.
8 Click the **Utilities** menu on the left navigation bar.
9 Click the **Restore** button on the **Utilities Job List** page.
10 Specify the Restore input file that is the Backup output file created above.
11 Choose the **Restore Selected file(s)** radio button.
12 Optionally you can tick the checkbox **Replace Existing File**.
13 Click the **Execute Restore** button.

Export and Import a Selected File

This option gives you the possibility to change the new file's File Number.

To export and import a selected file

1 From the **DB List** page select a specific source (Database).
2 Click on the **Utilities** menu on the left navigation bar.
3 Click on **Export** on the **Utilities Job List** page.
4 Select an Adabas file to be exported from the source Database.
5 Specify the Export Output File
6 Click on **Execute Export**.
7 Select a specific target (Database) from the **DB List** page.

8 Click the **Utilities** menu on the left navigation bar.

9 Click the **Import** button on the **Utilities Job List** page.

10 Specify the Import Input File.

11 Choose **Single File** under the section **Number of Files to Import**.

12 Fill in the File Number to be imported.

13 Optionally fill in the **New File Number** field if you want the imported file to have a different File Number from the one of the source database.

14 Click the **Execute Import** button.

Copying User Data Files from One Database to Another

Note: It is currently not supported to restore from a backup file to a new database ID.

To copy all user data files from one Database to another

1 From the **DB List** page select a specific source (Database).

2 Click on the **Utilities** menu on the left navigation bar.

3 Click on **Backup** on the **Utilities Job List** page.

4 Choose the **Backup Complete Database** radio button.

5 Fill in other details and specify the Backup output file.

6 Click on **Execute Backup**.

7 Select a specific target (Database) from the **DB List** page.

8 Click the **Utilities** menu on the left navigation bar.

9 Click the **Restore** button on the **Utilities Job List** page.

10 Specify the Restore input file that is the Backup output file created above.

11 Choose the **Restore Selected file(s)** radio button.

12 Optionally you can tick the checkbox **Replace Existing File**.

13 Click the **Execute Restore** button.

Adabas Utilities

Adabas Manager can be used to execute Adabas utilities from within Database Administration. They can be accessed and executed in a GUI-based form (for backup, restore, export, import, unload and load), or via the Expert Utility Call (ADABCK, ADACMP, ADADBM, ADADCU, ADAFDU, ADAFIN, ADAMUP, ADAOPR, ADAORD, ADAREP, ADAULD, ADAPRI, ADAVFY, ADAINV, ADAPLP, ADACLP, ADAERR, ADAFRM, and ADAREC). There is also an option to generate and save a script for the utility call, which contains the parameters and values used in the call; this script can then be executed at a later time.

In order to access/use the utilities, you must first select a database.

Note: Some Adabas utilities contain functionality for modifying or deleting existing database information, so caution is advised when these utilities are used. Some utilities, such as ADAREP, provide status information only, and can be used freely.

To access the Adabas utilities

1. Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.
2. Click on the link **Utilities** in the left navigation menu. The data area will display buttons for available utilities and the utilities job list.
3. The job list contains the following information: the name of the job, the job status, the ID of the user who started the job, the date and time at which the job was started, and the data and time at which the job was completed.
4. You can display the output of a job that has been run by clicking on the name of the job in the list, the details are displayed in a pop-up window.
5. Individual jobs can be deleted by selecting the checkbox next to the selected job and clicking the  **Delete Selected** button.

- Backup
- Restore
- Export
- Import
- Unload
- Load

- Expert Utility Call

Backup

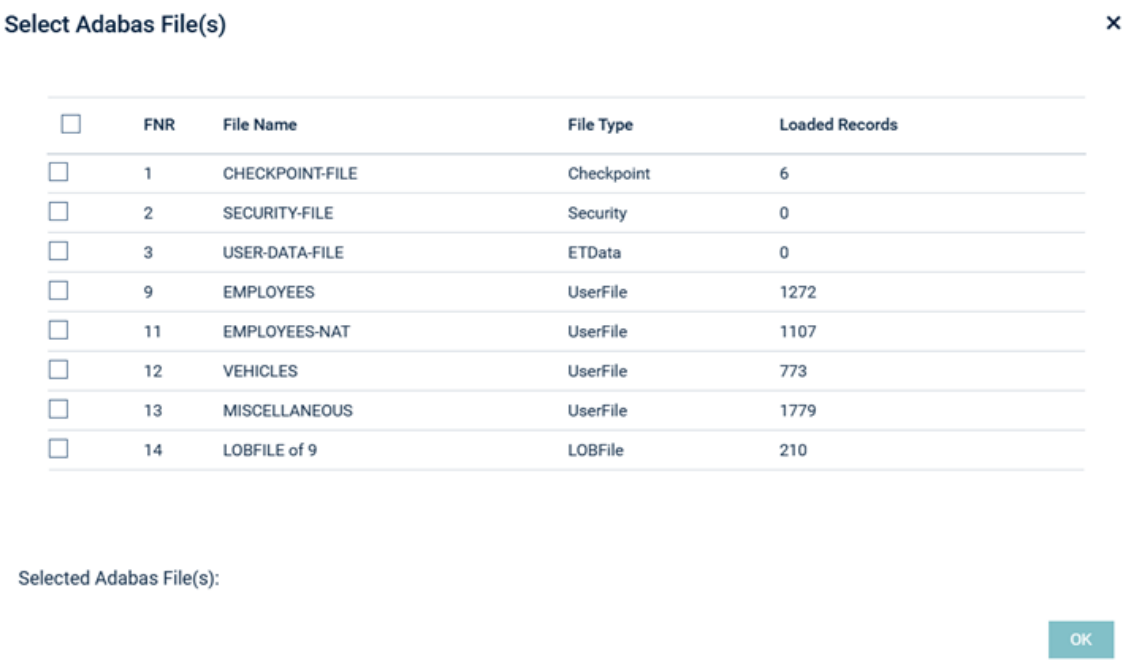
The Backup function writes a backup copy of the selected database or selected files from the database to a file. The database may be active while the backup copy is made.

To back up a database or selected files

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Utilities** in the left navigation menu, then click the **Backup** button in the navigation area. The **Backup** page is displayed.

3 By default, a backup copy of the complete database is made. If you only want to back up selected files, click on the **Backup Selected file(s)** radio button, then click on the **Select** button; the **Select Adabas File(s)** dialog appears in a pop-up window.



Click on the checkbox at the top left of the pop-up window to select/deselect all files in the list. Click on the checkboxes next to the file numbers to select/deselect individual files. The list of files that have been selected is displayed next to the **Selected Adabas File(s)** label. Click on the **OK** button to complete the file selection.

Note: If you select the base file of a LOB file, the associated LOB file will also be selected automatically.

4 Click on the **Backup with exclusive File Access** checkbox if you want only ACC users (read-only) to have access to the database/selected files while the backup is in progress.

5 If you are backing up a complete database, by default, the current protection log file is closed and new protection log file is created once the backup has completed; you should uncheck the **Create new Protection log** checkbox if you don't want to close the current protection log and create a new one. If you are backing up selected files, you should click on the **Create new Protection log** checkbox if you do want to close the current protection log file and create a new one.

6 Click on the **ET SYNC wait time** checkbox if you want to specify a time (in seconds) allowed for ET-logic users to come to ET status at the end of the backup function. This option is not available if you have checked the **Backup with exclusive File Access** checkbox.

7 Specify a name for the backup file to be created in the **Backup output file** text box; you cannot specify a file that already exists. By default, the backup will be created in the directory of the selected database. Click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive.

8 Click on the **Execute Backup** button to create the backup.

Or:

Click on the **Create Script** button to create a script file that can be executed at a later time. By default, the script file is called *script.bat* and will be created in the directory of the selected database. If you want to use a different name, enter the new name (together with the full path) in the **Create Script** pop-up window, and click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive. If a file with the same name already exists, check the **Replace existing file** checkbox to replace the old file with the new file.

9 Click on the **Close** button in the job details pop-up window to return to the Backup page, and click on the **Utilities Job** link above the Backup Title to return to the Adabas Utilities job list.

Restore

The Restore function restores the contents of a database or selected files from an Adabas backup copy.

To restore a database or selected files

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Utilities** in the left navigation menu, then click on the **Restore** button in the navigation area. The **Backup** page is displayed.

3 Enter the name (including full path name) of the backup file to be used as input for the restore function in the **RESTORE input file** text box, or click on the **Browse...** button to select an input file from the database's default directory or from another directory/drive. Once you have selected a file, you can click on the **Show...** button to show the contents/summary of the input file that you have selected; the contents/summary are displayed in a pop-up window, click on **Close** to close the pop-up.

4 Click on the **Restore Complete Database** radio button to restore the complete database.

Or:

Click on the **Restore Selected files** radio button to restore only selected files; click on the **Select...** button to open the **Select Adabas Files to Restore** dialog in a pop-up window. Select the files that you want to restore by checking the check box next to the file numbers; check the checkbox in the header of the table to select all files. The file numbers of the files you select are displayed in the **Selected file** text box. Click on the **OK** button to close the **Select Adabas Files to Restore** pop-up and return to the main Restore dialog.

Note: If you select the base file of a LOB file, the associated LOB file will also be selected automatically.

5 Check the **Replace Existing File** checkbox if you want to restore files that are already loaded in the database. In this case, the file in the database is explicitly deleted and then replaced by the copy of the file from the restore input file.

6 Click on the **Execute Restore** button to restore the database.

Or:

Click on the **Create Script** button to create a script file that can be executed at a later time. By default, the script file is called *script.bat* and will be created in the directory of the selected database. If you want to use a different name, enter the new name (together with the full path) in the **Create Script** pop-up window, and click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive. If a file with the same name already exists, check the **Replace existing file** checkbox to replace the old file with the new file.

Export

The Export function exports (copies) one or more files from the database to a sequential output file. The output file can subsequently be used as an input file for the Import function. You can use the Export/Import functions together to migrate files between databases.

To export one or more files from a database

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Utilities** in the left navigation menu, then click on the **Export** button in the navigation area. The **Backup** page is displayed.

3 Click on the **Select...** button to open the **Select Adabas Files to export** dialog in a pop-up window. Select the files that you want to export by checking the check box next to the file numbers. The file numbers of the files you select are displayed in the **Selected Adabas File** text box. Click on the **OK** button to close the **Select Adabas Files to export** pop-up and return to the main Export dialog.

Note: If you select the base file of a LOB file, the associated LOB file will also be selected automatically.

4 Select the sequence in which the Data Storage will be processed by clicking on the corresponding Sort sequence radio button, the following sequences are available:

- Physical sequence - the data records are processed in the physical sequence in which they are stored in the Data Storage.
- ISN sequence - the data records are processed in ascending ISN sequence.
- By Descriptor - the data records are processed in ascending logical sequence of the descriptor values to which the field name refers. Enter the name of the descriptor that you want to use in the text box next to the radio button.

5 Specify a name for the export file to be created in the **Export Output File** text box; you cannot specify a file that already exists. By default, the export file will be created in the directory of the selected database. Click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive.

6 Click on the **Execute Export** button to export the selected files.

Or:

Click on the **Create Script** button to create a script file that can be executed at a later time. By default, the script file is called *script.bat* and will be created in the directory of the selected database. If you want to use a different name, enter the new name (together with the full path) in the **Create Script** pop-up window, and click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive. If a file with the same name already exists, check the **Replace existing file** checkbox to replace the old file with the new file.

Import

The Import function imports one or more files into a database, using the data in the sequential file produced by a previous run of the Export function. You can use the Export/Import functions together to migrate files between databases.

To import one or more files into a database

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Utilities** in the left navigation menu, then click on the **Import** button in the navigation area. The **Backup** page is displayed.

3 Enter the name (including full path name) of the backup file to be used as input for the restore function in the **IMPORT input file** text box, or click on the **Browse...** button to select an input file from the database's default directory or from another directory/drive. Once you have selected a file, you can click on the **Show...** button to show the contents/summary of the input file that you have selected; the contents/summary are displayed in a pop-up window, click on **Close** to close the pop-up.

4 Click on the corresponding **Number of files to import** radio button to import either a single file or multiple files.

5 If you are importing multiple files, click on the select button next to the **File Number(s)** text box to open the **Select Files for Import** dialog in a pop-up window. Select the files that you want to import by checking the check box next to the file numbers; check the checkbox in the header of the table to select all files. The file numbers of the files you select are displayed in the **File Selected** text box. Click on the **OK** button to close the **Select Files for Import** pop-up and return to the main Export dialog.

6 If you are importing a single file, click on the select button next to the **File Number:** text box to open the **Select Adabas Files to import** dialog in a pop-up window. Select the file that you want to import by checking the check box next to the file number. Click on the **OK** button to close the **Select Adabas Files to import** pop-up and return to the main Export dialog. If a file with the same number already exists in the database, enter the new number to be assigned to the file in the **New File Number** text box. The optional text box **New LOB File Number** specifies the new file number for the LOB file; if no number is specified, the LOB file number (if it exists) remains unchanged. The optional text box **Max ISN** is used to specify the highest permissible ISN for the file; if no number is entered, the value of MAXISN currently in effect for the file's Address Converter is used. The optional text box **LOB Size** is used to specify the number of megabytes to be initially assigned to the LOB file's Data Storage.

   Clicking on the arrow on the left of **Additional Parameters** provides you with further options to specify the sizes, RABNs and LOB RABNs for the Data Storage, Address Converter, Normal Index and Upper Index, as well as the padding factors for ASSO and DATA for the new file.

7 Click on the **Execute Import** button to import the selected file(s).

Or:

Click on the **Create Script** button to create a script file that can be executed at a later time. By default, the script file is called *script.bat* and will be created in the directory of the selected database. If you want to use a different name, enter the new name (together with the full path) in the **Create Script** pop-up window, and click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive. If a file with the same name already exists, check the **Replace existing file** checkbox to replace the old file with the new file.

Unload

The Unload function unloads data from a file in a database. The output can be subsequently used as input for the Load function.

To unload data from a file in a database

1. Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.
2. Click on the link **Utilities** in the left navigation menu, then click on the **Unload** button in the navigation area. The **Backup** page is displayed.
3. Enter the file number of the file that you want to unload in the **Unload database file number** text box, or click on the **Select...** button to open the Select Adabas File dialog in a pop-up window; select the file you want to unload by clicking on it, then click on the **OK** button to return to the main Unload dialog.
4. Select the sequence in which the data will be unloaded by clicking on the corresponding **Sort sequence** radio button, the following sequences are available:

   - Physical sequence - the data records unloaded in the physical sequence in which they are stored in the Data Storage.
   - ISN sequence - the data records are unloaded in ascending ISN sequence.
   - by Descriptor - the data records are unloaded in ascending logical sequence of the descriptor values to which the field name refers. Enter the name of the descriptor that you want to use in the text box next to the radio button.

5. If you only want to unload some of the data records, enter the number of records to be skipped before unloading begins in the **Number of records to skip** text box. You can also limit the maximum number of records to be unloaded; enter the value in the **Maximum number of records to unload** text box.
6. Select the way in which the data and descriptors are to be unloaded by clicking on the **Unload option** radio button, the following options are available:

   - Data only - just the data is unloaded, no descriptor values are unloaded.

- Data and descriptors into a single file - both the data and the descriptor values used to build up the index are unloaded to a single file.
- Data and descriptors into 2 separate files - the data and the descriptor values used to build up the index are unloaded to separate files.

7 Specify a name for the unload data file to be created in the **Unload data output file** text box; you cannot specify a file that already exists. By default, the unload file will be created in the directory of the selected database. Click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive.

8 If you have selected to unload the data and the descriptors into 2 separate files, specify a name for the unload descriptor file to be created in the **Unload descriptor file** text box; you cannot specify a file that already exists. By default, the unload file will be created in the directory of the selected database. Click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive.

9 Click on the arrow on the left of **Additional Parameters** if you want to specify a search buffer and a value buffer. The search buffer is used to restrict the unloaded records to those which meet the selection criterion provided. The value buffer is used to supply the values which correspond to the selection criterion.

10 Click on the **Execute Unload** button to unload the selected file.

Or:

Click on the **Create Script** button to create a script file that can be executed at a later time. By default, the script file is called *script.bat* and will be created in the directory of the selected database. If you want to use a different name, enter the new name (together with the full path) in the **Create Script** pop-up window, and click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive. If a file with the same name already exists, check the **Replace existing file** checkbox to replace the old file with the new file.

Load

The Load function adds records to a file in a database. The output from a previous run of the Unload function is used as input.

To load data into a file in a database

1 Select the database that you want to use by clicking on its Database ID or Database Name in the list of databases.

2 Click on the link **Utilities** in the left navigation menu, then click on the **Load** button in the navigation area. The **Backup** page is displayed.

3 Select whether you are using a single input file (containing both data and descriptors) or separate input files (one for the data and one for the descriptor values) by clicking on the corresponding **Load Option** radio button.

4 If you are loading data from a single file, enter the name (including full path name) of the file to be used as input for the load function in the **Input data file** text box, or click on the **Browse...** button to select an input file from the database's default directory or from another directory/drive.

5 If you are loading data from 2 separate files, enter the names (including full path names) of the files to be used as input for the load function in the **Input data file** and the **Input descriptor file** text boxes, or click on the corresponding **Browse...** button to select an input file from the database's default directory or from another directory/drive.

6 Enter the number of the file into which the data is to be loaded in the **Load into Database file** text box, or click on the **Select...** button to open the Select database file dialog in a pop-up window; select the file into which the data is to be loaded by clicking on it, then click on the **OK** button to return to the main Load dialog.

7 If you only want to load some of the data records from the input file(s), enter the number of records to be skipped before loading begins in the **Number of records to skip in input data file** text box. You can also limit the maximum number of records to be loaded; enter the value in the **Max number of records to add from input data file** text box.

8 Enter the size (in MB) of the work pool to be used for the sort during loading in the **Size of workpool** text box.

9 Clicking on the arrow on the left of **Additional Parameters** provides you with further options to specify the behaviour of the load function if it encounters a descriptor which is in the input file, but which has been removed from the database, or whether to continue loading if duplicate unique descriptors are encountered.

10 Click on the **Execute Load** button to load the data into the selected file.

Or:

Click on the **Create Script** button to create a script file that can be executed at a later time. By default, the script file is called *script.bat* and will be created in the directory of the selected database. If you want to use a different name, enter the new name (together with the full path) in the **Create Script** pop-up window, and click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive. If a file with the same name already exists, check the **Replace existing file** checkbox to replace the old file with the new file.

Expert Utility Call

The Expert Utility Call can be used to generate a utility call in which you are able to specify any or all of the parameters, values and options that are available for that utility. This gives you complete control over how the utility is executed.

Caution: The Expert Utility Call assumes detailed working knowledge of the Adabas utilities; it should only be used by experienced DBAs.

Note: The Expert Utility Call does not check to ensure that syntax and keywords are correct before the utility is called.

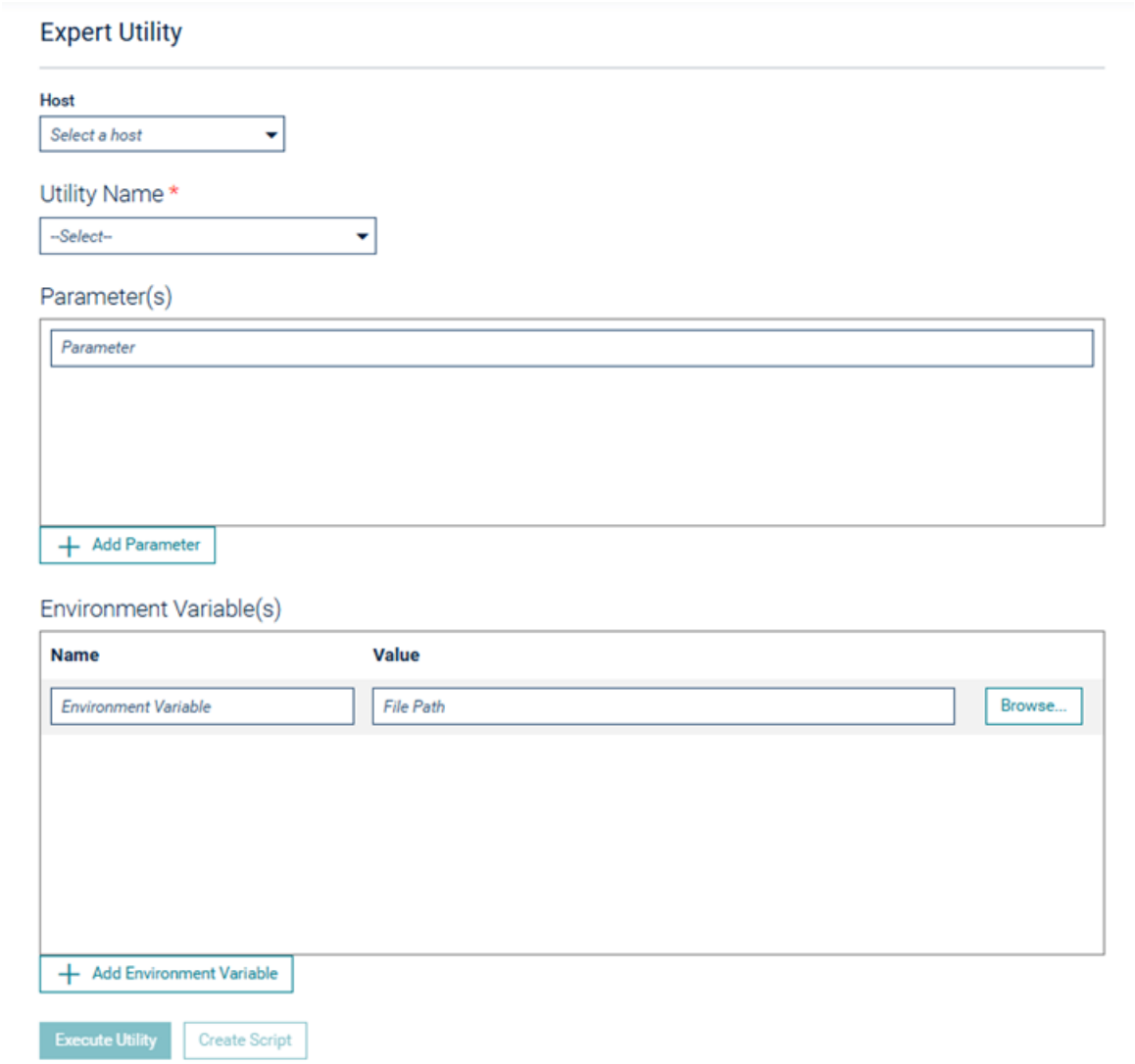
The Expert Utility Call is available for the following utilities:

- ADABCK
- ADACMP
- ADADBM
- ADADCU
- ADAFDU
- ADAFIN
- ADAMUP
- ADAOPR
- ADAORD
- ADAREP
- ADAULD
- ADAPRI
- ADAVFY
- ADAINV
- ADAPLP
- ADACLP
- ADAERR
- ADAFRM
- ADAREC

To make an Expert Utility Call

1 Click on the link **Expert Utility** in the left navigation menu. The **Expert Utility** page is displayed in the data area.

Note: The Expert Utility Call dialog includes a link to the documentation for the utility that is selected from the Utility Name list box. The documentation is displayed in a separate tab.



2 Select a host by clicking on the **Host** dropdown field.

3 Select the utility that you want to execute from the **Utility Name** dropdown field.

If the utility that you select uses environment variables, their names are automatically entered in the **Environment Variables** table.

4 Enter the first parameter (together with appropriate values) and options that you want to use for the call in the first Parameters text box. Click on the **Add Parameter** button to add subsequent parameters.

5 If the utility uses environment variables, enter the name of the file to be used (together with the full path) in the **Value** column of the **Environment Variables** table; click on the **Browse...** button to show the files available in various directories and/or drives.

6 Once you have entered all the parameters and assigned values for the environment variables, click on the button **Execute Utility** to start the job.

Or:

Click on the **Create Script** button to create a script file that can be executed at a later time. By default, the script file is called *script.bat* and will be created in the directory of the selected database. If you want to use a different name, enter the new name (together with the full path) in the **Create Script** pop-up window, and click on the **Browse...** button to select a different directory and/or drive. If a file with the same name already exists, check the **Replace existing file** checkbox to replace the old file with the new file.

User Queue Monitoring

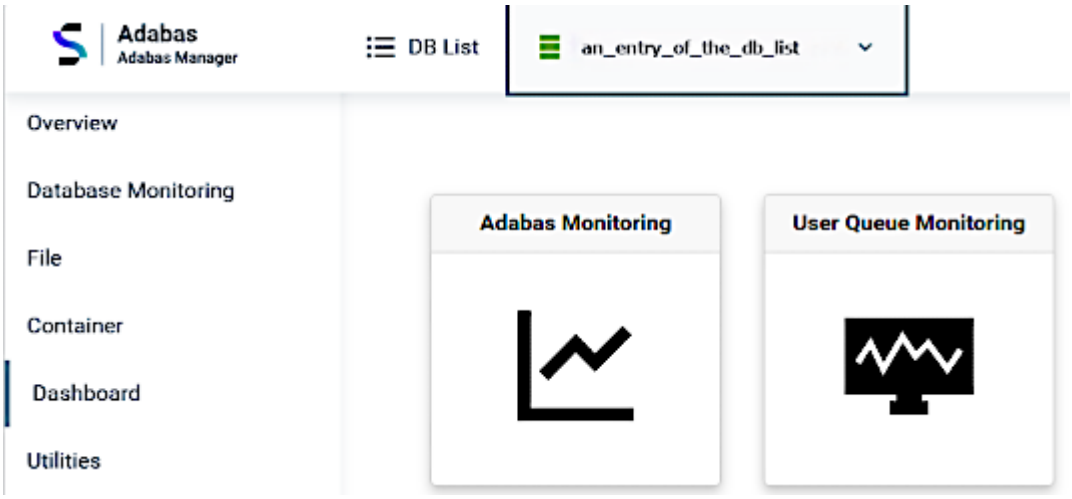
Overview

The User Queue Monitoring screen allows administrators to observe and analyze user queue activity in real time. The tool provides configurable refresh intervals, filtering options, reporting capabilities, and visual chart displays.

The User Queue Monitoring screen consists of three sections:

- Input Fields and Buttons - For configuring monitoring behavior.
- User Queue Table - Tabular display of user activity data.

  User Queue Chart - Graphical representation of commands per second over time.



Input Fields and Buttons

Interval (Seconds)
Sets the data refresh rate in seconds. Default: 5 seconds.

Table Rows
Sets the number of rows displayed in the User Queue Table. Default: 20 rows.

Stop After (Seconds)
Defines the duration (in seconds) after which monitoring stops automatically. Default: 0 (manual stop required).

Start Button
Begins monitoring using the configured Interval. Stops automatically after the Stop After value or manually if set to 0.

Chart Filter Button
Allows selection of up to 5 specific users to display in the User Queue Chart. Default: Top 5 users with latest modifications.

Report Button
Generates and downloads a full report of all transactions in the User Queue Table. Enter a file name, select file format (CSV or JSON, default CSV), and optionally enable date range filtering.

Chart Range Button
To focus on a specific range of loaded chart data based on dates and users.

Clear Button
Clears all transaction data from the display.

User Queue Table

Column	Description
Date Time	Timestamp of the recorded activity.
User	User identifier.
ET Flags	End Transaction status flags.
Flags	Additional user status flags.
Previous Command Count	Number of commands from the previous interval.
Command Count	Total commands processed at the current interval.
Commands Per Second	Calculated as: (Current Command Count − Previous Command Count) ÷ Interval

User Queue Chart

Column	Description
Y-Axis	Commands Per Second.
X-Axis	Date Time.
Data Source	Plots all rows from the User Queue Table.

5 Database Administration on Mainframe

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- Running Adabas Utilities on z/OS 59

This chapter descibes how to use Adabas Manager to perform the administration tasks necessary for Adabas Mainframe operations.

System Requirements

Please refer to the documentation of *Adabas for Mainframe* > *Installation* > *System Requirements* for information about what is required to access Adabas databases on the mainframe. The Adabas databases should be found on the Software AG Directory Server (ADI). The Adabas Manager Communicator (AMC) version 2.4 or above is required by Adabas Manager to administer these Adabas mainframe databases.

There are two ways to connect the Adabas database in Mainframe from Adabas Manager (AMN).

One way is through the TCPX driver in Entire Net-Work (WCP) on Mainframe. For more details, please refer to the documentation of Entire Net-Work Mainframe 6.5.2 > *Entire Net-Work TCP/IP Option* > *Entire Net-Work TCP/IP Option Administration* > ***Simple Connection Line Driver Overview***.

In the DRIVER statement of the TCPX driver, set up the directory server host and port by specifying the parameters `ADIHOST` and `ADIPORT`, which AMC is also referring to.

For example:

```
DRIVER TCPX,
 ACCEPTUI=Y,
 API=OES,
 ADI=Y,
 ADIHOST=<adi-host>,
 ADIPORT=4952,
 SERVERID=5678
```

The second way is through ADATCP in the Adabas database nucleus. For more details, please refer to the documentation of Entire Net-Work Mainframe 6.5.2 > *Entire Net-Work TCP/IP Option* > *Entire Net-Work TCP/IP Option Administration* > ***TCPX DRIVER Statement***. In the TCPIN DD statement, provide the ADI information (`ADIHOST`, `ADIPORT`), which AMC also refers to.

For example:

```
//TCPIN DD *
ADI=Y
ADIHOST=<adi-host>
ADIPORT=4952
```

Additionally, in the Adabas Manager **Host Configuration** setup under the **AMC** tab, ensure the **ADI Hostname** and **ADI Port** contain the same values as specified in the parameters for TCPX or ADATCP (on the mainframe).

Accessing Adabas Mainframe

Click on the icon **Administer Adabas on z/OS** on the Adabas Manager home page. A list of Adabas mainframe databases is displayed.

Click on a specific database ID to view the details of the database. Stopping the database and forcing the end of PLOG and CLOG are possible. Queues (Command Queues, User Queues and Hold Queues) and Session parameters are shown on the right pane.

Users can reset all or specific interval statistics, such as **Commands**, **General Statistics**, **Time Elapsed**, **High Water Marks**, etc from the **Interval Stats** tab.

Checkpoints and User queues elements can be listed and deleted.

For better efficiency, there are filters such as **Max Elements**, **Skip Elements**, **Checkpoint Name**, and **From Date** to fetch only a subset of checkpoints. Click the **Load next <n> from Checkpoint File** button to fetch the next set of records to the web client.

To view the list of Adabas files on this database, click on the **File** menu on the left Navigation bar. In addition to displaying the details and FDT of each Adabas file, on the File List page, users can lock or unlock a file, by clicking the overflow menu (3 vertical dots) on the right of each file.

To see the Extents or Containers of this database, click on the **Container** menu below the **File** menu.

If the selected database is a clustered database, a list of nuclei is shown. Click on a specific nucleus to see the details.

To perform Adabas Utlities, click the Utility link on the navigation area and log on to AOZ server to submit mainframe JCL. The logon session is valid until the user logs out from Adabas Manager or closes the Browser.

Running Adabas Utilities on z/OS

On the page where a list of databases is listed, click the **Utility** menu on the left navigation menu and a login modal will pop up. Enter the mainframe user-id and password to connect to the *Adabas Online Services for z/OSMF Utility Server* (AOZ server).

Information on how to set up the AOZ server can be found on the Adabas for Mainframe documentation > *Release Notes* > *Enhancements* titled ***Adabas Online Services for z/OSMF Utility Server***.

After logging into the AOZ server, there are 3 tabs, namely **Configuration**, **List Members**, and **Job Outputs**.

Preparing a **Template** with **Variables** and **Replacements** on the AOZ server is a way to customize a reusable JCL to be run with different parameters, settings, steplibs, utilities, etc.

A guide called **How to run Adabas Utility via AOZ server** can be found by clicking the **light bulb** icon on the top right corner. There are steps to explain the usage of **Variables**, **Replacement**, and **Templates** on the AOZ server.

To create or edit **Variables**, **Replacement**, and **Templates** of the AOZ server, the user can select them from the drop-down list on the **Configurations** tab.

Also, to simply run any existing JCL on the mainframe, you can click the **List Members** tab, enter the name of the PDS in the **Dataset** field, and click the **Get List** button.

From the list of JCLs, you can click the **Open JCL** icon on the right of each listed JCL member.

After opening the JCL, the user can edit and overwrite it, save it as a new JCL, or simply submit it for execution.

To view the job outputs, the user can click the **Job Outputs** tab and then click the **Log** icon on the right of each job.

On the **Job Output** pop-up, users can click the **Dump** button at the bottom right corner to view the **Job Details** or click the **JCL** button to edit the JCL or submit the same JCL again.

6 Entire Net-Work Administration

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- Managing Net-Work 62
- Managing ADI (Directory Server) 78

This chapter descibes how to use Adabas Manager to perform the system administration tasks necessary for Entire Net-Work operations.

Note: This chapter assumes that you are familiar with the features, functions and parameters of Entire-Network and Adabas Directory Server. Please refer to the most-recent versions of the following documentation for detailed information: *Entire Net-Work Client Installation and Administration*, *Entire Net-Work Server Installation and Administration*, *Entire Net-Work Administration*, *Adabas Directory Server Administration*.

Accessing Entire Net-Work

To access Entire Net-Work

- Click on the icon **Administer Entire Net-Work** on the Adabas Manager home page.

  The Entire Net-Work start screen is displayed.

Managing Net-Work

This section describes how to manage Entire Net-Work using Adabas Manager.

The following icons are used on the Manage Net-Work page:

Icon	Meaning/Element
	Client
	Client configuration
	Server
	Kernel

The status of each element is indicated by one of the following colours:

Colour	Status
Green	On/active
Red	Off/inactive
Yellow	Error
White	Pending

To display the Manage Net-Work main page

- Click on the link **Manage Net-Work** in the header of the Entire Net-Work start screen.

  The Manage Net-Work screen is displayed.

  - Entire Net-Work Client
  - Entire Net-Work Server
  - Online Kernels
  - Online Mainframe Kernels
  - Removing an Inaccessible Server or Kernel

Entire Net-Work Client

Selecting and expanding **Entire Net-Work Client** in the navigation area shows the client servers that are attached to it, and displays a list of the client servers in the display area, together with the following information: status, client name, version, TCPIP protocol and status description. Selecting an individual client server in the navigation area displays information about it in the display area, where you can also display/modify the client configuration, parameters, trace options, and the log file.

To display the list of client servers

- Click on **Entire Net-Work Client** in the navigation area.

  The list of client servers is displayed in the display area.

  - Client Servers
  - Client Configuration

Client Servers

This section describes how to display, modify and save client server information for the following:

- Client configuration
- Parameters
- Trace option
- Log file

To display/modify the client server configuration

1. Click on **Entire Net-Work Client** and then on the client server that you want to use in the navigation area.

   The client configuration is displayed in the display area.

2 If you want to delete a client configuration, click on the waste bin icon  next to its name.

The pop-up **Delete Client Configuration** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Delete** to delete the client configuration.

3 I f you want to add a new client configuration, click on the button **Add Client Configuration** in the display area.

The **Add Client Configuration** dialog box is displayed.

Enter the client configuration name in the **Configuration Name** text box, and enter the path of the configuration in the **Configuration File Path** text box.

Click on the button **Add** to add the client configuration.

4 Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameter settings for the client server.

The parameters settings for the client server are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **Edit** if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists.

Select the check box **Update all Client Configurations** if the changes are to be applied to all current client configurations.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new parameter settings.

5 Click on the link **Trace Option** in the display area to display the trace options for the client server.

The trace options for the client server are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **Edit** if you want to modify any of the current trace options.

Note: we recommend that you perform this function only on the advice of your our support representative.

Modify the trace level parameters as requested by your our support representative.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new trace option settings.

6 Click on the link **Log File** in the display area to display the contents of the console log file for the client server.

The contents of the console log file for the client server are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **New Log** if you want to close the current log file and start a new one.

The pop-up **Start New Log File** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Start New Log** to start a new log file.

Client Configuration

This section describes how to display, modify and save client information for the following:

- Access
- Parameters
- Trace option

To display/modify the client configuration

1 Click on **Entire Net-Work Client**, then on the client server, and then on the client that you want to use in the navigation area.

The client configuration is displayed in the display area.

2 If you want to add a new client access configuration, click on the button **Add Client Access** in the display area.

The **Add Client Configuration Access** dialog box is displayed.

Define the new client access by entering values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists.

Click on the button **Add** to add the new client access configuration.

3 If you want to edit a client configuration, click on the edit icon  next to its name.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists.

Click on the button **Save** to save the modified client access configuration settings.

4 If you want to delete a client access configuration, click on the waste bin icon  next to its name.

The pop-up **Delete Client Configuration Access** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Delete** to delete the client access configuration.

5 Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameter settings for the client.

The parameters settings for the client are displayed in the display area; the parameters are grouped according to their function (client configuration parameters, directory server parameters, ADASAF parameters, and LNK user exit parameters).

Click on the edit icon  in the header above a group display if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings of that group.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists.

Click on the save icon  in the header above a group display to save the new parameter settings.

6 Click on the link **Trace Option** in the display area to display the trace options for the client.

The trace options for the client are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **Edit** if you want to modify any of the current trace options.

Note: we recommend that you perform this function only on the advice of your our support representative.

Modify the trace level parameters as requested by your our support representative.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new trace option settings.

Entire Net-Work Server

Selecting and expanding **Entire Net-Work Server** in the navigation area shows the servers that are attached to it, and displays a list of the servers in the display area, together with the following information: status, server name, version, TCPIP protocol and status description. Selecting an individual server in the navigation area displays information about it in the display area, where you can also display/modify the kernel list, parameters, trace options, and the log file.

To display the list of servers

- Click on **Entire Net-Work Server** in the navigation area.

  The list of servers is displayed in the display area.

  - Servers

- Kernels

Servers

This section describes how to display, modify and save server information for the following:

- Kernels
- Parameters
- Trace option
- Log file

To display/modify the server configuration

1 Click on **Entire Net-Work Server** and then on the server that you want to use in the navigation area.

The server configuration/kernel list is displayed in the display area.

2 Click on the button **Add Kernel** in the display area if you want to add a new kernel to the server. The pop-up **Add kernel** dialog box is displayed. Define the new kernel by entering values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the button **Add** to add the new kernel.

3 If you want to stop a running kernel, click on the stop icon  in the column **Start/Stop** next to its name.

The pop-up **Stop Net-Work kernel** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Stop** to stop the kernel.

4 If you want to start a Net-Work kernel that is offline, click on the start icon  in the column **Start/Stop** next to its name

The pop-up **Start Net-Work kernel** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Start** to start the kernel.

5 If you want to delete a kernel from the server configuration, click on the waste bin icon  next to its name.

The pop-up **Delete Net-Work kernel** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Delete** to delete the kernel from the server configuration.

Note: You can only delete kernels that are offline.

6 Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameter settings for the server.

The parameters settings for the server are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **Edit** if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists.

Select the check box **Update all kernels** if the changes are to be applied to all kernels.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new parameter settings.

7 Click on the link **Trace Option** in the display area to display the trace options for the server.

The trace options for the server are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **Edit** if you want to modify any of the current trace options.

Note: we recommend that you perform this function only on the advice of your our support representative.

Modify the trace level parameters as requested by your our support representative.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new trace option settings.

8 Click on the link **Log File** in the display area to display the contents of the console log file for the server.

The contents of the console log file for the server are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **New Log** if you want to close the current log file and start a new one.

The pop-up **Start New Log File** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Start New Log** to start a new log file.

Kernels

This section describes how to display, modify and save kernel information for the following:

- Kernel access
- Parameters
- Statistics
- Databases
- Connections

- Clients
- Access status
- Trace option
- Log file

To display/modify kernel configurations

1 Click on **Entire Net-Work Server**, then on the server, and then on the kernel that you want to use in the navigation area. Alternatively, you can click on the kernel in the display area.

The kernel access configuration (server access, client access, and configuration) is displayed in the display area.

2 Click on the edit icon in the column **Action** if you want to modify any of the current access settings of the server. The pop-up **Edit Server Access** dialog box is displayed. Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the save icon to save the new access settings.

If you want to delete a server access configuration, click on the waste bin icon next to its name. The pop-up **Delete Server Access** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the server access.

3 Click on the edit icon in the column **Action** if you want to modify any of the current access settings of the client. The pop-up **Edit Client Access** dialog box is displayed. Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the save icon to save the new access settings.

If you want to delete a client access configuration, click on the waste bin icon next to its name. The pop-up **Delete Client Access** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the client access.

4 Click on the edit icon in the column **Action** if you want to modify any of the current access settings of a connection. The pop-up **Edit Connection Access** dialog box is displayed. Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the save icon to save the new access settings.

If you want to delete a connection access configuration, click on the waste bin icon next to its name. The pop-up **Delete Connection Access** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the connection.

5 Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameter settings for the kernel.

The parameters settings for the server are displayed in the display area.

Click on the edit icon  in the header above a group display if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings of that group.

Note: You can only edit parameter settings for kernels that are offline.

Click on the edit icon  next to the name of the parameter that you want to modify.

Make the change that you want by entering a new value in the text box or selecting it from the drop-down list.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new parameter settings.

6 Click on the link **Statistics** in the display area to display the statistics for the kernel session.

Note: You can only display statistics for kernels that are online.

Select the check box **Set detailed statistics** if you want to collect and save more detailed statistics for the kernel. The pop-up **Change Kernel Stats Level Online** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Enable** to kernel detailed statistics.

7 Click on the link **Databases** in the display area to display information about the databases attached to the kernel.

Note: You can only display database information for kernels that are online.

8 Click on the link **Connections** in the display area to display information about the outgoing and incoming connections of the kernel.

Click on the button **Add** in the display area if you want to add a new connection to the kernel. The pop-up **Add Connection Online** dialog box is displayed. Define the new connection by entering values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the button **Add** to add the new connection.

9 Click on the link **Clients** in the display area to display information about the clients associated with the kernel.

10 Click on the link **Access Statistics** in the display area to display information about the kernel's access statistics.

11 Click on the link **Trace Option** in the display area to display the trace options for the kernel.

The trace options for the kernel are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **Edit** if you want to modify any of the current trace options.

Note: we recommend that you perform this function only on the advice of your our support representative.

Modify the trace level parameters as requested by your our support representative.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new trace option settings.

12 Click on the link **Log File** in the display area to display the contents of the console log file for the kernel.

The contents of the console log file for the kernel are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **New Log** if you want to close the current log file and start a new one.

The pop-up **Start New Log File** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Start New Log** to start a new log file.

Click on the button **Dump** if you want to dump the kernel configuration to the log file. The pop-up **Dump Configuration of Kernel** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Dump Configuration** to dump the kernel configuration to the log file.

Online Kernels

This section describes how to display, modify and save online kernel information for the following:

- Kernel access
- Parameters
- Statistics
- Databases
- Connections
- Clients
- Access status
- Trace option
- Log file

To display/modify kernel configurations

1 Click on the online kernel that you want to use in the navigation area.

The kernel access configuration (server access, client access, and configuration) is displayed in the display area.

2 Click on the edit icon  in the column **Action** if you want to modify any of the current access settings of the server. The pop-up **Edit Server Access** dialog box is displayed. Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the save icon  to save the new access settings.

If you want to delete a server access configuration, click on the waste bin icon  next to its name. The pop-up **Delete Server Access** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the server access.

3 Click on the edit icon  in the column **Action** if you want to modify any of the current access settings of the client. The pop-up **Edit Client Access** dialog box is displayed. Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the save icon  to save the new access settings.

If you want to delete a client access configuration, click on the waste bin icon  next to its name. The pop-up **Delete Client Access** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the client access.

4 Click on the edit icon  in the column **Action** if you want to modify any of the current access settings of a connection. The pop-up **Edit Connection Access** dialog box is displayed. Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the save icon  to save the new access settings.

If you want to delete a connection access configuration, click on the waste bin icon  next to its name. The pop-up **Delete Connection Access** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the connection.

5 Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameter settings for the kernel.

The parameters settings for the kernel are displayed in the display area.

Click on the edit icon  in the header above a group display if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings of that group.

Note: You can only edit parameter settings for kernels that are offline.

Click on the edit icon  next to the name of the parameter that you want to modify.

Make the change that you want by entering a new value in the text box or selecting it from the drop-down list.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new parameter settings.

6 Click on the link **Statistics** in the display area to display the statistics for the kernel session.

Note: You can only display statistics for kernels that are online.

Select the check box **Set detailed statistics** if you want to collect and save more detailed statistics for the kernel. The pop-up **Change Kernel Stats Level Online** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Enable** to kernel detailed statistics.

7 Click on the link **Databases** in the display area to display information about the databases attached to the kernel.

Note: You can only display database information for kernels that are online.

8 Click on the link **Connections** in the display area to display information about the outgoing and incoming connections of the kernel.

Click on the button **Add** in the display area if you want to add a new connection to the kernel. The pop-up **Add Connection Online** dialog box is displayed. Define the new connection by entering values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the button **Add** to add the new connection.

9 Click on the link **Clients** in the display area to display information about the clients associated with the kernel.

10 Click on the link **Access Statistics** in the display area to display information about the kernel's access statistics.

11 Click on the link **Trace Option** in the display area to display the trace options for the kernel.

The trace options for the kernel are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **Edit** if you want to modify any of the current trace options.

Note: we recommend that you perform this function only on the advice of your our support representative.

Modify the trace level parameters as requested by your our support representative.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new trace option settings.

12 Click on the link **Log File** in the display area to display the contents of the console log file for the kernel.

The contents of the console log file for the kernel are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **New Log** if you want to close the current log file and start a new one.

The pop-up **Start New Log File** dialog box is displayed.

Click on the button **Start New Log** to start a new log file.

Click on the button **Dump** if you want to dump the kernel configuration to the log file. The pop-up **Dump Configuration of Kernel** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Dump Configuration** to dump the kernel configuration to the log file.

Online Mainframe Kernels

This section describes how to display, modify and save online mainframe kernel information for the following:

- zIIP
- Parameters
- TCPX Driver
- TCPI Driver
- CTCA Driver
- FCTC

To display/modify mainframe kernel configurations

1 Click on the online kernel that you want to use in the navigation area.

You will be asked to authenticate access to the kernel by entering your mainframe credentials. Following successful authentication, the zIIP data for the Net-Work Address Space, the Net-Work Enclave and the User zIIP Counters is displayed in the display area.

2 Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameter settings for the kernel.

The parameter settings for the kernel are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **EDIT** button if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings for the kernel.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text box or selecting it from the drop-down list.

Click on the**Save** button to save the new parameter settings.

3 Click on the link **TCPX Driver** in the display area to display the statistics for the TCPX Driver.

The statistics for the TCPX driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **Close TCPX Driver** button to close the TCPX driver. The Closing TCPX Driver dialog is displayed. Click on the Close Driver button to close the driver.

Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameters of the TCPX driver. The parameter settings for the driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **EDIT** button if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings for the TCPX driver.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text box or selecting it from the drop-down list.

Click on the**Save** button to save the new parameter settings.

Click on the link Links in the display area to display information about the links of the TCPX driver. The information is displayed in the display area.

Click on the 3 dots in the column **Actions** next to the name of a link to select and perform one of the following actions: close, connect, disconnect, show parameter, show statistics. If you select **Show Parameter**, you also have the option to edit and save the settings of the link.

4 Click on the link **TCPI Driver** in the display area to display the statistics for the TCPI Driver.

The statistics for the TCPI driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **Close TCPI Driver** button to close the TCPI driver. The Closing TCPI Driver dialog is displayed. Click on the Close Driver button to close the driver.

Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameters of the TCPI driver. The parameter settings for the driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **EDIT** button if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings for the TCPI driver.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text box or selecting it from the drop-down list.

Click on the**Save** button to save the new parameter settings.

Click on the link Links in the display area to display information about the links of the TCPI driver. The information is displayed in the display area.

Click on the 3 dots in the column **Actions** next to the name of a link to select and perform one of the following actions: close, connect, disconnect, show parameter, show statistics. If you select **Show Parameter**, you also have the option to edit and save the settings of the link.

5 Click on the link **CTCA Driver** in the display area to display the statistics for the CTCA Driver.

The statistics for the CTCA driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **Close CTCA Driver** button to close the CTCA driver. The Closing CTCA Driver dialog is displayed. Click on the Close Driver button to close the driver.

Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameters of the CTCA driver. The parameter settings for the driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **EDIT** button if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings for the CTCA driver.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text box or selecting it from the drop-down list.

Click on the**Save** button to save the new parameter settings.

Click on the link Links in the display area to display information about the links of the CTCA driver. The information is displayed in the display area.

Click on the 3 dots in the column **Actions** next to the name of a link to select and perform one of the following actions: close, connect, disconnect, show parameter, show statistics. If you select **Show Parameter**, you also have the option to edit and save the settings of the link.

6 Click on the link **FCTC Driver** in the display area to display the statistics for the FCTC Driver.

The statistics for the FCTC driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **Close FCCT Driver** button to close the FCTF driver. The Closing FCTC Driver dialog is displayed. Click on the Close Driver button to close the driver.

Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameters of the FCTC driver. The parameter settings for the driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **EDIT** button if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings for the FCTC driver.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text box or selecting it from the drop-down list.

Click on the**Save** button to save the new parameter settings.

Click on the link Links in the display area to display information about the links of the FCTC driver. The information is displayed in the display area.

Click on the 3 dots in the column **Actions** next to the name of a link to select and perform one of the following actions: close, connect, disconnect, show parameter, show statistics. If you select **Show Parameter**, you also have the option to edit and save the settings of the link.

7 Click on the link **XCFD Driver** in the display area to display the statistics for the XCFD Driver.

The statistics for the XCFD driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **Close XCFD Driver** button to close the XCFD driver. The Closing XCFD Driver dialog is displayed. Click on the Close Driver button to close the driver.

Click on the link **Parameters** in the display area to display the parameters of the XCFD driver. The parameter settings for the driver are displayed in the display area.

Click on the **EDIT** button if you want to modify any of the current parameter settings for the XCFD driver.

Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text box or selecting it from the drop-down list.

Click on the**Save** button to save the new parameter settings.

Click on the link Links in the display area to display information about the links of the XCFD driver. The information is displayed in the display area.

Click on the 3 dots in the column **Actions** next to the name of a link to select and perform one of the following actions: close, connect, disconnect, show parameter, show statistics. If you select **Show Parameter**, you also have the option to edit and save the settings of the link.

8 Click on the link **Trace Option** in the display area to display the trace options for the kernel.

The trace options for the kernel are displayed in the display area.

Click on the button **Edit** if you want to modify any of the current trace options.

Note: we recommend that you perform this function only on the advice of your our support representative.

Modify the trace level parameters as requested by your our support representative.

Click on the button **Save** to save the new trace option settings.

Removing an Inaccessible Server or Kernel

When a server attached to the Entire Net-Work Client or Server, an online kernel, or an online mainframe kernel becomes inaccessible, you can delete that server or kernel from the navigation area and the ADI (Adabas Directory Server).

To remove an affected server or kernel, right-click on it and select **Remove Node**.

This action permanently removes the affected resource and its associated entries in the ADI.

Managing ADI (Directory Server)

This section describes how to manage ADI (Adabas Directory Server) using Adabas Manager.

The following icons are used on the Manage ADI page:

Icon	Meaning/Element
	Partition
	Target

To display the ADI main page

- Click on the link **Manage ADI** in the header of the Entire Net-Work main page.

  The ADI screen is displayed. From this screen you can display and modify information about partitions and targets.

  - Managing Partitions
  - Managing Targets

Managing Partitions

To display/modify partition configurations

1. Click on the partition that you want to use in the navigation area.

   The targets for that partition are displayed in the display area.
2. Click on the button **Add Target** in the display area if you want to add a new target to the partition. The pop-up **Add Target** dialog box is displayed. Define the new target by entering values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the button **Add** to add the new target.

Managing Targets

To display/modify target configurations

1. Click on the target that you want to use in the navigation area.

   The target configuration is displayed in the display area.
2. Click on the button **Add Qualifier** in the display area if you want to add a new qualifier to the target. The pop-up **Add Qualifier** dialog box is displayed. Define the new qualifier by

entering values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the button **Add** to add the newqualifier.

3 Click on the button **Delete Target** in the display area if you want to delete a target definition from the partition. The pop-up **Confirm Delete** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the target definition.

4 Click on the edit icon  in the column **Action** if you want to modify any of the current settings of a target. The pop-up **Edit Qualifier** dialog box is displayed. Make the changes that you want by entering new values in the text boxes or selecting them from the drop-down lists. Click on the Save button to save the new qualifier settings.

If you want to delete a qualifier from a target, click on the waste bin icon  next to its name. The pop-up **Confirm Delete** dialog box is displayed. Click on the button **Delete** to delete the qualifier.

7 Adabas Auditing

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This chapter describes how to use Adabas Manager to perform the administration tasks necessary for Adabas Auditing operations.

System Requirements

Please refer to the documentation of *Adabas Auditing on Mainframe > Installation > System Requirements* for information on what is required to set up Adabas Auditing Server on the mainframe.

Accessing Adabas Auditing

To access Adabas Auditing

- Click on the icon **Administer Adabas Auditing** on the Adabas Manager home page.

  The Adabas Auditing overview screen is displayed.

  From the overview page you can manage subscriptions, destinations, format buffers, and filters.

  The overview page consists of 4 panels, one each for subscriptions, destinations, format buffers, and filters. Each panel displays of list of the known objects of a given type, if objects of that type exist, together with some information about each object.

  - Managing Destinations
  - Managing Filters
  - Managing Format Buffers
  - Managing Subscriptions

Managing Destinations

This section describes how to manage destinations using Adabas Manager.

- Creating a new Destination
- Modifying a Destination

- Deleting a Destination

Creating a new Destination

To create a new destination

1 Click on the plus icon (+) in the Destinations panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the link **Create New** from the Destinations drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the link **Create New** in the Destinations navigation area, if it is open.

The Create Destination dialog is displayed.

2 There are two destination types available - AUDIT and NULL. Click on the radio button of the destination type that you want to create.

3 Enter the name for the destination in the text box **Name**. The name must be between 1 and 8 characters long. Only alphanumeric characters are allowed.

4 Select the options that you want to use from the list boxes **Active at start up** and **Open at start up**.

5 If the destination type is AUDIT, click on the **SAVE** button to save the new destination.

Or:

If the destination type is NULL, continue as described below.

6 Enter a value for the architecture in the field **Architecture**. Valid values are 0, 1, and 2.

7 Enter a value for the commit threshold in the filed **Commit Threshold**. Valid values are between 0 and 2147483647, the default is 5.

8 Enter a value for the maximum output size in the field **Max Output Size**. Valid values are between 0 and 2147483647, the default is 0.

9 Click on the **Save** button to save the new destination.

Modifying a Destination

To modify a destination

1 Click on the name of the destination that you want to modify in the list in the Destinations panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the name of the destination from the Destinations drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the name of the destination in the Destinations navigation area, if it is open.

The details of the destination are loaded in the data area.

2 Click on the button **Edit** in the data area. You can now edit the destination as described in the section *Creating a new Destination*.

3 Once you have made all of the changes that you want, click on the **Save** button in the data area to save the modified destination.

Deleting a Destination

To delete a destination

1 Click on the name of the destination that you want to delete in the list in the Destinations panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the name of the destination from the Destinations drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the name of the destination in the Destinations navigation area, if it is open.

The details of the destination are loaded in the data area.

2 Click on the Delete button in the data area.

The pop-up **Delete Destination** dialog box is displayed.

3 Click on the button **Yes, delete destination** to delete the destination.

Managing Filters

This section describes how to manage buffers using Adabas Manager.

- Creating a new Filter
- Modifying a Filter
- Deleting a Filter

Creating a new Filter

To create a new filter

1 Click on the plus icon (+) in the Filters panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the link **Create New** from the Filters drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the link **Create New** in the Filters navigation area, if it is open.

The Create new Filter dialog is displayed.

2 Enter the name for the filter in the text box **Name**. The name must be between 1 and 8 characters long. Only alphanumeric characters are allowed.

3 Select the type of filter that you want to create (Exclude or Include) from the drop-down list Type.

4 Click on the **Save** button to save the new filter.

Or:

Click on the **New "OR" Group** button to add an OR group to the filter. In this case, the Create New Condition dialog is displayed.

Enter the values that you want to use for the source and target, select the condition that is to apply from the Condition drop-down list, and then click on the **Save** button to save the new filter.

5 Once you have saved the filter, you can add/delete further OR groups, as well as add/delete AND conditions

Modifying a Filter

To modify a filter

1 Click on the name of the filter that you want to modify in the list in the Filters panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the name of the filter from the Filters drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the name of the filter in the Filters navigation area, if it is open.

The details of the filter are loaded in the data area.

2 Click on the button **Edit** in the data area. You can now edit the filter as described in the section *Creating a new Filter*.

3 Once you have made all of the changes that you want, click on the **Save** button in the data area to save the modified filter.

Deleting a Filter

To delete a filter

1 Click on the name of the filter that you want to delete in the list in the Filters panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the name of the filter from the Filters drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the name of the filter in the Filters navigation area, if it is open.

The details of the filter are loaded in the data area.

2 Click on the Delete button in the data area.

The pop-up **Delete Filter** dialog box is displayed.

3 Click on the button **Yes, delete filter** to delete the filter.

Managing Format Buffers

This section describes how to manage buffers using Adabas Manager.

- Creating a new Format Buffer
- Modifying a Format Buffer
- Deleting a Format Buffer

Creating a new Format Buffer

To create a new format buffer

1 Click on the plus icon (+) in the Format Buffers panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the link **Create New** from the Format Buffers drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the link **Create New** in the Format Buffers navigation area, if it is open.

The Create Format Buffer dialog is displayed.

2 Enter the name for the format buffer in the text box **Format Buffer Name**. The name must be between 1 and 8 characters long. Only alphanumeric characters are allowed.

3 There are two format buffer source options available - Predict Input and Data Definition Module (DDM). Click on the radio button of the option that you want to use. Click on the **Next** button to continue.

The Create Format Buffer Source dialog is displayed.

4 If the source option is Predict Input, select the Predict location that you want to use from the Predict Location drop-down list, then select the file that you want to use from the Predict File drop-down list. Click on the **Next** button to continue.

The list of Adabas fields from the selected Predict file is displayed in the data area. Select the fields that you want to include in the format buffer (by default all fields are selected), then click on the **Next** button to continue.

The Create Format Buffer GFFT dialog is displayed.

5 If the source option is Data Definition Module (DDM), browse to the location of the DDM file that you want to use, select the file, then click on the **Open** button. Click on the **Next** button to continue.

The list of Adabas fields from the selected DDM file is displayed in the data area. Select the fields that you want to include in the format buffer (by default all fields are selected), then click on the **Next** button to continue.

The Create Format Buffer GFFT dialog is displayed.

6 Select the options that you want to use (Read Only, Key, CharSet). If a field is an MU or PE field, you can also select MUOcc, MUStart, PEOcc and PEStart.

7 Click on the **Create** button to create the new format buffer.

Modifying a Format Buffer

To modify a format buffer

1 Click on the name of the format buffer that you want to modify in the list in the Format Buffers panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the name of the format buffer from the Format Buffers drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the name of the format buffer in the Format Buffers navigation area, if it is open.

The details of the format buffer are loaded in the data area.

2 Click on the button **Edit** in the data area. You can now edit the format buffer as described in the section *Creating a new Format Buffer*.

3 Once you have made all of the changes that you want, click on the **Save** button in the data area to save the modified format buffer.

Deleting a Format Buffer

To delete a format buffer

1 Click on the name of the format buffer that you want to delete in the list in the Format Buffers panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the name of the format buffer from the Format Buffers drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the name of the format buffer in the Format Buffers navigation area, if it is open.

The details of the format buffer are loaded in the data area.

2 Click on the Delete button in the data area.

The pop-up **Delete Format Buffer** dialog box is displayed.

3 Click on the button **Yes, delete format buffer** to delete the format buffer.

Managing Subscriptions

This section describes how to manage subscriptions using Adabas Manager.

- Creating a new Subscription
- Modifying a Subscription
- Deleting a Subscription

Creating a new Subscription

To create a new subscription

1 Click on the plus icon (+) in the Subscriptions panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the link **Create New** from the Subscriptions drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the link **Create New** in the Subscriptions navigation area, if it is open.

The Create Subscription Definition Parameters dialog is displayed.

2 Enter the name for the subscription in the text box **Name**. The name must be between 1 and 8 characters long. Only alphanumeric characters are allowed.

3 Enter a description of the subscription in the text box **Description**.

4 Select the subscription status from the **Subscription Status** drop-down list.

5 Select a format buffer from the **Request Info Format Buffer** drop-down list.

6 Select a format buffer from the **Client Info Format Buffer** drop-down list.

7 Click on the **Next** button. The Create Subscription Destinations dialog is displayed.

8 Select a destination by ticking the check box next to its name in the list **All Available Destination(s)**. Click on the blue right arrow icon to move the destination to the list **All Selected Destination(s)**. Tick the check box in the top left of the **All Available Destination(s)** list if you want to select all available destinations, then click on the blue right arrow icon to move the destinations to the list **All Selected Destination(s)**. You can remove a destination from the list **All Selected Destination(s)** by ticking the check box next to its name, and then clicking on the blue left arrow icon.

9 Once you have selected one or more destinations, click on the Next button. The Create Subscription Subscription Files dialog is displayed.

10 Click on the **SFile** button to add a new subscription file. Enter the database ID and the file number in the fields **DBID** and **File**. Select a filter from the **Filter** drop-down list. Select a format buffer from the **Format Buffer** drop-down list.

You can remove an Sfile from the definition of the subscription by clicking on the waste basket icon () next to the file in the list of subscription files.

11 Click on the **SAVE** button to save the new subscription.

Modifying a Subscription

To modify a subscription

1 Click on the name of the subscription that you want to modify in the list in the Subscriptions panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the name of the subscription from the Subscriptions drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the name of the Subscription in the Subscriptions navigation area, if it is open.

The details of the subscription are loaded in the data area.

2 Click on the button **Edit** in the data area. You can now edit the subscription as described in the section *Creating a new Subscription*.

3 Once you have made all of the changes that you want, click on the **Save** button in the data area to save the modified destination.

Deleting a Subscription

To delete a subscription

1 Click on the name of the subscription that you want to delete in the list in the Subscription panel of the overview page.

Or:

Click on the name of the subscription from the Subscriptions drop-down menu.

Or:

Click on the name of the subscription in the Subscriptions navigation area, if it is open.

The details of the subscription are loaded in the data area.

2 Click on the Delete button in the data area.

The pop-up **Delete Subscription** dialog box is displayed.

3 Click on the button **Yes, delete subscription** to delete the subscription.

8 Event Replicator for Adabas

- System Requirements 94
- Accessing Event Replicator for Adabas 94

This document describes how to use Adabas Manager to perform the administration tasks necessary for Event Replicator for Adabas operations.

System Requirements

Please refer to the *Installation* section in the Event Replicator for Adabas documentation for information on what is required to set up Event Replicator Server on the mainframe.

You must load a Replicator System File on the Event Replicator Server in order to have Adabas Manager perform the administration tasks on Event Replicator for Adabas. In addition, the mainframe host name, port number, DBID of Event Replicator Server, and File Number of the Replicator System file must be configured at the Adabas Manager Host Config pop-up modal.

Accessing Event Replicator for Adabas

To access Event Replicator for Adabas

- Click on the icon **Event Replicator Server** on the Adabas Manager home page. If there is no Event Replicator Host configured, the **Host Configuration** modal will appear. Enter the mainframe host name, port number, DBID of Event Replicator Server and **File Number** of the Replicator System File.

  The first menu on the left navigation bar is selected and **Statistics of Event Replicator Server** screen is displayed on the right pane.

  There are different Replication definitions such as **Database ID**, **Destination**, **Format Buffer**, **Input Queue**, **Resend Buffer**, **Subscription**, **Initial-state** and **Transaction Filter** on the left navigation bar. Besides, the status (online/offline) of sources and targets can be monitored from **Health Check** menu on the left navigation bar.

  In general, these Replication definitions can be added, edited, renamed and deleted. To add a definition, click the "+" icon on the top right corner on the list page. To rename a definition, click the pencil icon on the same row of the definition. To edit the details of a definition, click the pencil icon on the top right corner while on the details page. To delete the definition, click the 'dustbin' icon on the top right corner while on the details page

  - Administration
  - Database ID
  - Destination
  - Format Buffer
  - Health Check
  - Initial-State

- Input Queue
- Resend Buffer
- Subscription
- Transaction Filter

Administration

Clicking this menu will display two tabs namely **Statistics** and **Definition** on the right pane.

- Global Statistics
- Output Subtask Statistics
- Destination Statistics
- Input Queue Statistics
- Load/Replay Token Statistics
- Subscription Statistics

Three actions such as **RPLCheck**, **RPLCleanup** and **RPL Refresh** can be performed by clicking one of the three icons on the top right corner on the Statistic page. Besides, there are refresh icons on each card to refresh the statistics.

Statistics of specific Replicator Definition such as **Destination**, **Input Queue** and **Subscription** can be refreshed independently by clicking the name of the specific definition. A modal will appear where a **REFRESH** button is provided to refresh the statistic of that specific definition.

Database ID

Clicking this menu will show a list of Database IDs on the right pane. Database ID can be added or deleted as well as to whether the Event Replicator Server connects (Y) or not to connect (N) to them during startup.

Destination

Clicking this menu will show a list of Destinations on the right pane. Destinations can be added, renamed or deleted. To see the details of Destinations, click a specific destination name. To switch to another destination on the destination details page, click the drop down list at the top.

Format Buffer

Clicking this menu will show a list of Format Buffers on the right pane. Format Buffers can be added, renamed or deleted. To see and edit the details of Format Buffers, click the name of a specific Format Buffer.

To create a new Format Buffer with Predict File in an Adabas database in Mainframe, the mainframe host, port number, DBID and File Number of the Predict File should be configured at the Host Configuration of Adabas Manager

Health Check

Clicking this menu will show a network diagram connecting the sources and targets in the Event Replicator Server on the right pane. Active nodes (source or target) will be shown in green while inactive nodes will be in red. A panel will appear on the right when any node is clicked, providing a way to toggle the status of the node.

Initial-State

Clicking this menu will show a list of Initial-States on the right pane. Initial-States can be added, renamed or deleted. To see or edit the details of an Initial-State, click the name of a specific Initial-State.

Input Queue

Clicking this menu will show a list of Input Queues on the right pane. Input Queues can be added, renamed or deleted. To see or edit the details of an Input Queue, click the name of a specific Input Queue.

Resend Buffer

Clicking this menu will show a list of Resend Buffer on the right pane. Resend Buffer can be added or deleted from the list page. To edit the name or size of a Resend Buffer, click the pencil icon on a specific Resend Buffer.

Subscription

Clicking this menu will show a list of Subscriptions on the right pane. Subscriptions can be added, edited or deleted. To see or edit the details of a Subscription, click the name of a specific Subscription. Using the drop-down list at the top of the details page, a different subscription can be selected.

Transaction Filter

Clicking this menu will show a list of Transaction Filters on the right pane. Transaction Filters can be added, renamed, edited or deleted. To see or edit the details of a Transaction Filter, click the name of a specific Transaction Filter.

9 Building an Adabas Manager Docker Image

- General Information 100
- Prerequisites 100
- Building and Running the Adabas Manager Docker Image 100

This document describes how to build an Adabas Manager Docker image, and how to run the Adabas Manager container using scripts that are provided with Adabas Manager.

General Information

The preparation of Adabas Manager in a docker container consists of two steps that are performed after the appropriate Adabas Manager components have been installed:

- Preparation of a *.tar* file which contains all required components;
- Building the docker image based on the *.tar* file.

Prerequisites

- Docker installation version 1.13.1 or compatible;
- Adabas Manager installation.

Building and Running the Adabas Manager Docker Image

The directory <*install_dir*>/*AdabasManager/docker/* contains the following three files:

- CreateAdabasManager-tar.sh
- Dockerfile
- entrypoint.sh

The scripts provided with Adabas Manager support the building of a Docker image and the running the Docker container.

To build the Adabas Manager archive file (tar)

- Execute the script *CreateAdabasManager-tar.sh* at <*install_dir*>/*AdabasManager/docker/*.

To build the Adabas Manager Docker image

- Execute the following command at <*install_dir*>/*AdabasManager/docker/*:

```
docker build -t adabasmanager:{version} .
```

Note: The dot at the end of the command tells the command to look for the file (Dockerfile) at current location/folder.

To run the Docker image

- Execute the following command:

```
docker run -d -p 1234:4990 -e ACCEPT_EULA=Y --name ↩
{AnyName} adabasmanager:{version}
```

… where {`version`} could be 9.2.0 for Adabas Manager 9.2.0 (and so on) and {`AnyName`} can be any easily recognizable container name.

Note: Port 1234 is a port on the host machine which is not used by another process. Port 4990 is the Adabas Manager port on the host machine. Port 4990 could be 4991, 4992 and so on if there are more than one parallel installations of Adabas Manager in the host machine. You can check this port number in the file at <*Software AG_installation:directory*>/*AdabasManager/config/config.env* .

The advantage of this method is that the complete configuration is in the image. For troubleshooting, our support will require only the image and the command you entered. The disadvantage of this method is if the configuration changes, you will have to build a new image and rerun the container.

Using Adabas Manager

1. Launch Adabas Manager web application by entering the URL, for example *`https://{host-of-docker-container}:4990/amn`* in the browser.
2. Login to the Adabas Manager web application with the default user ID = *`admin`* and password = *`manage`*.

Managing additional tester IDs in the authentication text file

1. Go into the bash shell of the running container by entering the following command:

```
docker exec -it <container-id> bash
```

2. Issue the following command at the bash shell prompt to list internal users in the authentication text file:

```
sh /opt/softwareag/AdabasManager/bin/text_user.sh list
```

3. Issue the following command at the bash shell prompt to add internal users to the authentication text file:

```
sh /opt/softwareag/AdabasManager/bin/text_user.sh add
```

4. Issue the following command at the bash shell prompt to delete internal users from the authentication text file:

```
sh /opt/softwareag/AdabasManager/bin/text_user.sh delete
```

10 Event Replicator Target Adapter (Target Adapter)

- System Requirements 104
- Accessing Target Adapter 104

This document describes how to use Adabas Manager to perform the administration tasks necessary for Event Replicator Target Adapter operations.

System Requirements

Please refer to the documentation of *Event Replicator Target Adapter* > *Installing Event Replicator Target Adapter* > *System Requirements* for information on what is required to set up the Target Adapter.

Accessing Target Adapter

To access Target Adapter

- Click on the icon **Event Replicator Target Adapter** on the Adabas Manager home page. If there is no Target Adapter Host configured, the **Host Configuration** modal will appear. Enter the host name, port number of the Target Adapter REST Server

The menu items are divided into two parts, those under **Target Adapter** and those under **Configuration File**.

Items under Target Adapter are:

- **Administration**

  Overview Information, **Startup/shutdown** of Target Adapter, **Ports** and **License** Key administration functions are available in the **Administration** section.

- **Active Configurations (Online Only)**

  The definitions that are currently active in the Target Adapter. Only appear when the Target Adapter is online.

- **Metrics (Online Only)**

  Metrics contain the statistics of Sources, Targets and the Engine and provides the function to Start/Stop Sources too. Only appear when the Target Adapter is online.

- **Log Files**

  Provides the available list of log files related to the Target Adapter according to their category.

- **Context**

  Context section is for viewing, backing up or restoring the configuration file. Changes to the configuration file, like **Restore** or **Reset** can only be done when the Target Adapter is offline.

Items under Configuration File:

They are basically various Target Adapter definitions, such as **Engine**, **Repository**, **Filters**, **Sources**, **Targets**, **User Targets** and **Target Database Options** on the left navigation bar.

In general, these Target Adapter definitions can be added, edited, renamed and deleted. To add a definition, click the "+" icon on the top right corner on the list page. To rename a definition, click the pencil icon on the same row of the definition. To edit the details of a definition, click the pencil icon on the top right corner while on the details page. To delete the definition, click the 'dustbin' icon on the top right corner while on the details page.

Note: When changes are made, they will not take effect until the Target adapter is **restarted**.

- **Engine**

  Allows viewing and updating of Engine parameters.

- **Repository**

  Allows you to maintain the settings for the persistent store.

  The Event Replicator Target Adapter repository is used as a persistent store to save:

  - Information sent to it by the Event Replicator Server
  - Generated XSLT files

- **Filters**

  Allows you to add, view, update, rename or delete Filters definitions.

  Transactions that meet the requirements set by filter definitions are not processed by the Event Replicator Target Adapter (they are filtered out).

- **Sources**

  Allows you to add, view, update or delete Sources definitions.

  The Event Replicator Target Adapter supports two types of sources through which replicated data can be submitted to your RDBMS databases and web services: webMethods EntireX and WebSphere MQ (MQSeries). Before you can use the Event Replicator Target Adapter, you must set up a source definition for every unique webMethods EntireX or WebSphere MQ data source you will be using to retrieve the replicated data for your Event Replicator Target Adapter targets.

  There is also the option to configure Global Source Configurations for EntireX Communicator and Websphere MQ.

- **Targets**

  Allows you to add, view, update or delete Targets definitions.

The Event Replicator Target Adapter supports several types of targets to which replicated data can be submitted: JMS, RDBMS databases, Adabas, Terracotta (caches and database server) and web services. Before you can use the Event Replicator Target Adapter, you must set up a target definition for every unique target you intend to use for the replicated data the Event Replicator Target Adapter processes. These definitions provide Event Replicator Target Adapter with the information it needs to access your target and to communicate with Event Replicator for Adabas via webMethods EntireX or WebSphere MQ.

- **User Targets**

  Allows you to add, view, update or delete User Targets definitions.

  In addition to predefined Target Type, you can defined customer Target Type here.

- **Target Database Options**

  Allows you to add, view, update or delete Target Database Options definitions.

  Here, you can create option definitions for the target databases you have defined.