Administration

Version 5.4.3

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This document applies to Version 5.4.3 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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Table of Contents

Preface

Note: Since the Entire Operation functions on the Windows client correspond to the functions on a mainframe or UNIX host, this documentation also contains descriptions and examples that reference the screens and commands of the Character User Interface (CUI) application.

Overview of Administration Functions and Options	Provides information on how to access administration services and the functions and options available for administration.
User Maintenance	List, add, delete and modify user profiles.
Entire Operations Monitor	Display Monitor status and control the Monitor.
Definition of Nodes	List, add, delete and modify nodes in a multi-CPU environment.
Entire Operations Defaults	Define defaults for the operating system, nodes, date, language, retention periods and other system defaults.
Monitor Defaults	Define node, user ID, module and other defaults for the Entire Operations Monitor.
Global Messages and Exits	Define global messages for events and system-wide user exits.
Global Messages for Events	Define the sending of global messages.
Global User Exits	Define system-wide user exits.
Global Message Code Table	Define message codes to be checked by default after each job termination.
Resources	List, add, delete and modify master resource definitions.
Mailbox Definition	List, add, delete and modify mailboxes.
Special Functions	Special global, control and recovery options.
RPC Server Defaults	Definitions for the RPC server used from the Entire Operations GUI Client.
Entire Operations Files	Shows the system files used by Entire Operations.

1 Overview of Administration Functions and Options

To list all available functions for administration

- In the object workspace, select the **Administration** metanode and open the context menu.

  The following functions are available:

Function	Description
Entire Operations Defaults	Define defaults for the operating system, nodes, date, language, retention periods and other system defaults. For details, see the section *Entire Operations Defaults*.
Monitor Defaults	Define node, user ID, module and other defaults for the Entire Operations Monitor. For details, see the section *Entire Operations Monitor*.
Messages and Exits	Define the sending of global messages, message codes to be checked after job termination and system-wide user exits. For details, see the section *Global Messages and Exits*.
Special Functions	Special global control and recovery options. For details, see the section *Special Functions*.
RPC Defaults	Define default values for an RPC server. For details, see the section *RPC Server Defaults*.
Set Drag And Drop Function	See *Drag & Drop* in the *User's Guide*.

2 User Maintenance

In Entire Operations, a user ID can be used to enter the system. Entire Operations user IDs should, but need not be defined to the host TP monitor. Several users can log on to Entire Operations with the same user ID and password at the same time. For reasons of data security and in order to trace data modifications, however, each user usually has a personal user ID and password.

Available Functions: User Maintenance

To list all functions available for the User metanode

- In the object workspace, select the **User** metanode and open the context menu.

  The following functions are available:

Function	Shortcut	Description
List	F8	See *Listing Users*.
New	CTRL+N	See *Viewing, Adding and Modifying a User*.
Refresh	F5	Refresh users: see *Refreshing Object Lists - Refresh Functions* in the *User's Guide*.
Filter	F3	Selection criteria to list users: see *Filtering Objects - Filter Function* in the *User's Guide*.
Export	---	See *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.
Set Drag And Drop Function	---	See *Drag & Drop* in the *User's Guide*.

To list all functions available for a User instance

- Select a **User** instance and open the context menu.

  The following functions are available:

Function	Shortcut	Description
Open	CTRL+O	See *Viewing, Adding and Modifying a User*.
Display	CTRL+D	Display user information: see *Viewing, Adding and Modifying a User*.
Delete	DEL	See *Deleting a User*.
Browse Log	---	See *Displaying Logged Information* in the *User's Guide*.
Export	---	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export a user: see *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.

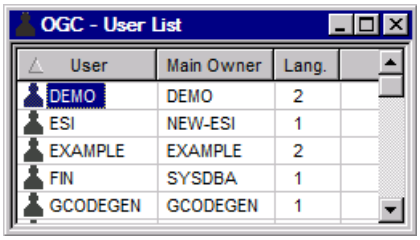
Function	Shortcut	Description
Add to Workplan	---	See *Add to Workplan* in the *User's Guide*.
Set Drag And Drop Function	---	See *Drag & Drop* in the *User's Guide*.

Listing Users

To list all users

- In the object workspace, select the **User** metanode and choose **List** from the context menu, or press F8.

  A **User List** window similar to the example below opens:



  The window lists all user IDs available in your Entire Operations environment and their associated owners. It also indicates the language under which Entire Operations runs (2 for German, 1 for English).

Viewing, Adding and Modifying a User

To view a user

1. In the object workspace, select a **User** instance.
2. Open the context menu and choose **Display**, or press CTRL+D.

   A **Display User** window similar to the **Maintenance User window** opens where you can view all definitions and profile settings of the user.

   For details on the user information provided, see ***Explanations of Tabbed Pages***.

To add a user

1. In the object workspace, select the **User** metanode.

2 Invoke the context menu and choose the **New** function, or press CTRL+N.

A **Create new User** window similar to the **Maintenance User window** opens.

You can add the definition and profile settings in the same way as when modifying a user.

For detailed information, see *Explanations of Tabbed Pages*.

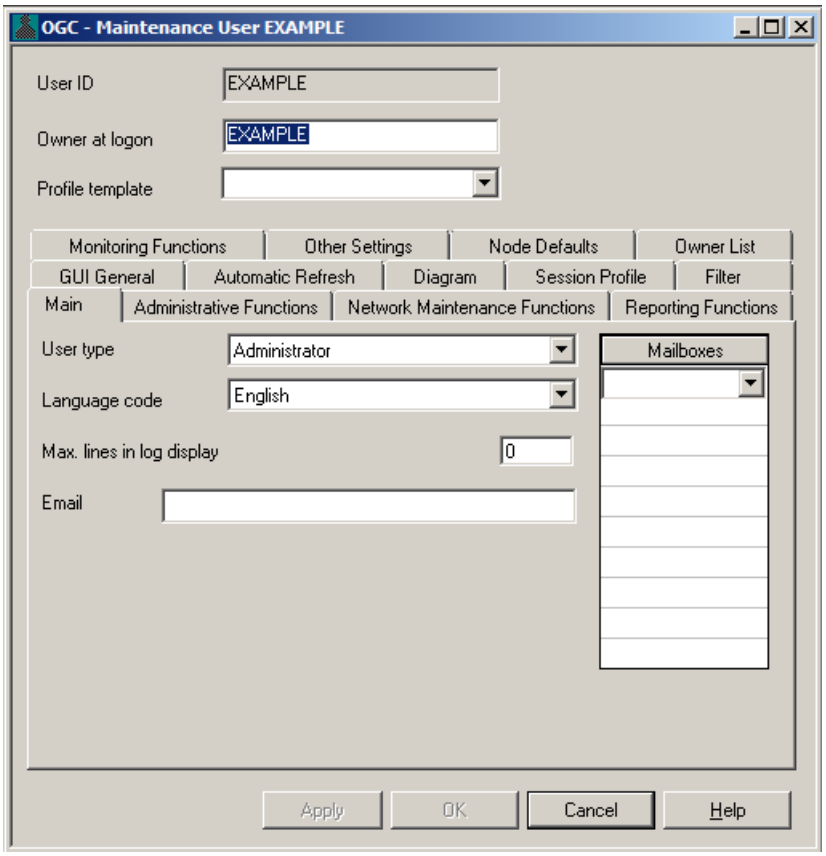
3 When you are finished, choose **OK** to save the user definition and profile settings.

To modify a user

1 In the object workspace, select a **User** instance.

2 Open the context menu and choose **Open**, or press CTRL+O.

A **Maintenance User** window opens and all information is shown in the content pane.



Each tab represents an area of Entire Operations components that are defined for a user.

For detailed information, see *Explanations of Tabbed Pages*.

3 When you are finished, choose **OK** to save the user definition and profile settings.

Explanations of Tabbed Pages

The tabbed pages of the **Display/Maintenance/Create new User window** are explained in the following sections:

Page	Explanation
Main	See *User Definition and Profile Settings*.
Administrative Functions	See *Administration Functions*.
Network Maintenance Functions	See *Network Maintenance Functions*.
Reporting Functions	See *Reporting Functions*.
Monitoring Functions	See *Monitoring Functions*.
Other Settings	See *Other Settings - Display Options for Lists*.
Node Defaults	See *Operating System Server Default User IDs For a User*.
Owner List	See *Adding and Removing User/Owner Links*.
GUI General	See *GUI-Specific Attributes*.
Automatic Refresh	
Diagram	
Session Profile	
Filter	

User Definition and Profile Settings

You define a user profile to Entire Operations and set main user defaults by using the fields in the upper half of the **Maintenance/Create new User window** and on the **Main** page.

All other pages of the **Maintenance/Create new User window** are used to define user privileges for distinct maintenance functions and manage individual preferences for default system settings.

Field	Description
User ID	Entire Operations user ID. This is the user ID with which the user should log on to Entire Operations. See also the sections *Entire Operations User IDs* and *Operating System User IDs* in the *User's Guide*.
Owner at Logon	A job network belongs to an owner. Users linked to that owner are allowed to perform any activity on that network. This includes the granting of some job network functions to other users. The owner at logon must always be defined. You can link additional owners as described in *Adding and Removing User/Owner Links*. See also the section *Owner at Logon* in the *User's Guide*.

Field	Description	
	Note: A user linked to the owner SYSDBA is authorized to access any object in the whole system.	
Profile Template (optional)	In the user profile field you can enter the user ID of a predefined template user. The selection of an existing user sets all the attributes to the value of the corresponding attributes in the referenced profile. The predefined templates change permission values. The field **Profile template** is reset if an attribute of the user maintenance window is manually modified. Default templates:	
	General User	Use default general user profile.
	Operator	Use default operator profile.
	Administrator	Use default administrator profile.
	If you enter a value in the selection box, you can use the following abbreviations: `G` (**General User**), `O` (**Operator**) or `A` (**Administrator**). The user's settings can be modified individually later.	
User Type	Specifies level of user activity. The value entered here sets certain authorization defaults in the user profile. Possible selection options:	
	Administrator	Administrator rights
	Operator	Operator rights
	General User	General user rights
	With these options, the profile settings of a user are predefined. User profiles can be modified individually at any time.	
Language	Determines the user language under which Entire Operations is to run. Possible selection options:	
	English	English
	German	German
Max. Lines in Log Display	Determines the maximum number of lines shown in the log display. The maximum number can be overridden in the **Log Display Selection** window (see *Log Information* in the *User's Guide*). A value of zero (`0`) or an empty field means that there is no line limit.	
E-mail	This e-mail address can be used for notifications to the user by Entire Operations. The commercial at sign (@) can also be coded as `(a)`.	
Mailboxes	Mailbox(es) associated with the user. User is notified of any pending requests linked to the same mailboxes. You can specify up to 10 mailboxes per user.	

Profile Settings for User Authorization

Defining a user profile consists of authorizing the user for a certain level of activity in the various system facilities.

User authorizations fall into the following groups:

- **Administration Functions**
- **Network Maintenance**
- **Reporting**
- **Monitoring**

Authorization Options

The user privileges that can be granted for a function depend on the user type defined for the user: general user (type `G`), operator (type `O`) and system administrator (type `A`).

You can select one of the following authorization options for each function listed in the window (choose **OK** to save modifications):

Option/Check Box Setting	Authorization
enable checked	Allow function.
enable unchecked	Disallow function.
read checked	Read access only (no definition/modification of item allowed).
write checked	Read/write access (definition/modification allowed, but no delete).
delete checked	Read/write/delete access (all functions allowed).
other option settings	Specific or additional options that can be set for particular profile settings and functions. They are described in the relevant sections of this chapter.

Administration Functions

If you open the **Administrative Functions** page of the **Maintenance/Create new User** window, you can authorize a user (see ***Authorization Options***) to perform the administration described in the following table.

The table indicates the default setting that applies to each user type: **A** is system administrator, **O** is operator and **G** is general user.

Function	Description	Option	Default for User Type		
			A	O	G
User Definition	Specifies access rights in the User Maintenance facility. If **read** or no access permission is selected here, the **List** function and the expand tree functions only return information for this user. The **Open** function is enabled only for the objects owned by the user. A user with read or no access permission can only view the **non-security settings** of his profile. See also the option **Modify non-security settings**.	**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Master Resource Maintenance	Specifies access rights in the Master **Resource Definition** facility.	**read, write or delete**	delete	delete	no rights
Node Definition	Specifies access rights in the **Node Maintenance** facility.	**read, write or delete**	delete	delete	no rights
Defaults Definition	Specifies access rights in the **Entire Operations Defaults** facility.	**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Mailbox Definition	Specifies access rights in the **Mailbox Definition** facility.	**read, write or delete**	delete	delete	no rights
Monitor Start	Authorizes the user to start or shutdown the **Entire Operations Monitor** manually and display Monitor status information, or to use the corresponding `STATUS` direct command (see the *Direct Commands* documentation).	**enable**	enabled	enabled	not enabled
Special Functions	Authorizes the user to perform special global, control and recovery functions. See the section ***Special Functions***.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	not enabled
Other Functions	Authorizes the user to access the global message code table and perform special functions.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	not enabled
Import/Export	Authorizes the user to perform import/export functions. See also the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	not enabled
Modify non-security settings	Authorizes a user to modify non-security settings for his own user profile. This option setting only applies to a **General User** or an **Operator** with **read** or no access permission selected for **User definition**.	**enable**	not enabled	enabled	enabled

Function	Description	Option	Default for User Type		
			A	O	G
	Non-security settings are: ■ All settings for: **GUI General**, **Automatic Refresh**, **Diagram**, **Session Profile**, **Filter** and **Other Settings**. ■ The following settings for **Network Maintenance Functions:** **Editor autosave** and **Last run display**.				

Network Maintenance Functions

If you open the **Network Maintenance Functions** page of the **Maintenance/Create new User** window, you can authorize a user (see *Authorization Options*) to perform the job and network maintenance functions on the master database described in the following table.

The table indicates the default setting that applies to each user type: **A** is system administrator, **O** is operator and **G** is general user.

Function	Description	Option	Default for User Type		
			A	O	G
Network Definition	Specifies access rights in the Network Maintenance facility (see the *User's Guide*). The user for which **delete** is checked here, is also allowed to deactivate networks or jobs.	**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Job Definition	Specifies access rights in the Job Maintenance facility (see the *User's Guide*).	**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Prerequisite Definition	Specifies access rights in the condition maintenance and resource specification at job level (see the *User's Guide*).	**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
EOJ Checking + Action	Specifies access rights in the End-of-Job Checking + Actions facility (see the *User's Guide*).	**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights

Function	Description		Option	Default for User Type		
				A	O	G
JCL Definition	Specifies access rights in the JCL Editor facility.		**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Description Display	Specifies access rights to the text editor of the object description facility.		**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Symbol Tables	Specifies access rights in the Symbol Table Maintenance facility (see the *User's Guide*).		**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Schedules	Specifies access rights in Schedule Maintenance facility (see the *User's Guide*).		**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Calendars	Specifies access rights in Calendar Maintenance facility (see the *User's Guide*).		**read, write or delete**	delete	no rights	no rights
Editor Autosave	If enabled, the editor feature `AUTOSAVE ON` is active at the start of the editing session.		**enable**	enabled	no rights	enabled
Last Run Display	List of active jobs:		submitted or prompted	submitted	submitted	submitted
	submitted	Use the last submitted run as default for the run number preselection (default).				
	prompted	Use the last prompted run as default for the run number preselection.				

Press ENTER to save the authorizations. Press PF3 (End) to close the window.

Reporting Functions

If you open the **Reporting Functions** page of the **Maintenance/Create new User** window, you can authorize a user (see ***Authorization Options***) to perform the report functions described in the following table.

The table indicates the default setting that applies to each user type: **A** is system administrator, **O** is operator and **G** is general user.

For detailed information on the reports mentioned in the table, see the section *Reporting* and *Report Types* in the *User's Guide*.

Function	Description	Option	Default for User Type		
			A	O	G
Wildcards in Online Selections	Authorizes the user to use wildcards in selections for online reports (see *Generating Online Reports* in the *User's Guide*).	**enable**	enabled	enabled	not enabled
Log of Abended Jobs	Authorizes the user to display the Log - Abended Jobs and the Log - Jobs not started reports.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Log of Completed Jobs	Authorizes the user to display the Log - Terminated Jobs report.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Network Activation & Schedule	Authorizes the user to activate job networks, and display the Network Start Summary and the Network Schedule Overview reports.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Network Description (short)	Authorizes the user to display the Network Description (short) report.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Network Description (detailed)	Authorizes the user to display the Network Description (detailed) report.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Schedule of Jobs	Authorizes the user to display the Schedule of Jobs report.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Job Flow	Authorizes the user to display the Job Flow of Network report.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Job Accounting	Authorizes the user to display the Accounting Data report.	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Symbol Printing after Prompting	Determines whether or not all symbols are saved as a file after prompting (see also *Symbol Prompting during Network Activation* in the *User's Guide*).	**enable**	enabled	enabled	enabled
Second Symbol List Format	Symbol names with more than 20 characters are truncated (enable checked) or completely displayed (enable not checked) on the screen.	**enable**	not enabled	not enabled	not enabled
Cross References	Authorizes use of the Cross References report function (see the *User's Guide*) and the corresponding `XREF` direct command (see the *Direct Commands* documentation).	**enable**	enabled	not enabled	enabled
Bar Charts	Authorizes the user to generate bar charts as Network Start Overview, Network and Job Start Overview and Network Schedule Overview.	**enable**	enabled	enabled	not enabled

Monitoring Functions

If you open the **Monitoring Functions** page of the **Maintenance/Create new User** window, you can authorize a user (see *Authorization Options*) to perform the operations on jobs in the active database described in the following table.

The table indicates the default setting that applies to each user type: **A** is system administrator, **O** is operator and **G** is general user.

Function	Description	Option	Default for User Type		
			A	O	G
Active Jobs	Specifies access rights for modifications to active jobs. The user for which **delete** is checked here, is also allowed to deactivate networks or jobs.	**read, write or delete**	D	D	D
Show Mailbox Requests	Authorizes the user to display and react on mailbox messages, or use the corresponding MAIL direct command (see the *Direct Commands* documentation).	**enable**	enabled	enabled	enabled
Active Prerequisite Definitions	Specifies access rights in condition maintenance.	**read, write or delete**	delete	delete	delete
Active EOJ Checking + Actions	Specifies access rights in End-of-Job checking and actions (see the *User's Guide*) for an active job.	**read, write or delete**	delete	delete	delete
Active JCL Definition	Specifies access rights in editing JCL for an active job (see the *User's Guide*).		delete	delete	delete
Active Conditions	Specifies access rights in Active Condition Maintenance (see the *User's Guide*).	**read, write or delete**	delete	delete	delete
Resource Usage	Specifies access rights to resource usage lists and definitions.	**read or delete**	delete	delete	read
Activate Network	Authorizes user to activate networks manually (see the *User's Guide*). If the user is allowed to activate networks, he may also deactivate networks or jobs.	**enable**	enabled	enabled	enabled
Resubmit Job	Authorizes user to use the resubmit function for an active job (see the *User's Guide*).	**enable**	enabled	enabled	enabled

Function	Description		Option	Default for User Type		
				A	O	G
Hold/Release Job	Authorizes user to put an active job on hold or release an active job (see the *User's Guide*).		**enable**	enabled	enabled	enabled
Display Job SYSOUT	Authorizes user to display job SYSOUT for a job run.		**enable**	enabled	enabled	enabled
Cancel Job	Authorizes user to cancel a running job (see the *User's Guide*).		**enable**	enabled	enabled	enabled
Log Display	Authorizes user to display Entire Operations logs (see the *User's Guide*) for owners associated with his user ID. Possible settings are:		enable ownerlist or owner	enabled for ownerlist	enabled for ownerlist	enabled for ownerlist
	enable	If enable is checked, the function is allowed.				
	Ownerlist	Allow function for all owners associated with your user ID.				
	Owner	Allow function for the Owner at Logon only (see the *User's Guide*).				

User Attributes for Character Interface and GUI Client

There are three groups of user attributes:

Type	Defined Interface
User attributes relevant for Entire Operations character interface and GUI Client.	Can be defined in both Entire Operations character interface and GUI Client.
User attributes relevant for Entire Operations character interface only.	Can be defined in Entire Operations character interface only.
User attributes relevant for GUI Client only.	Can be defined in GUI Client only.

GUI-Specific Attributes

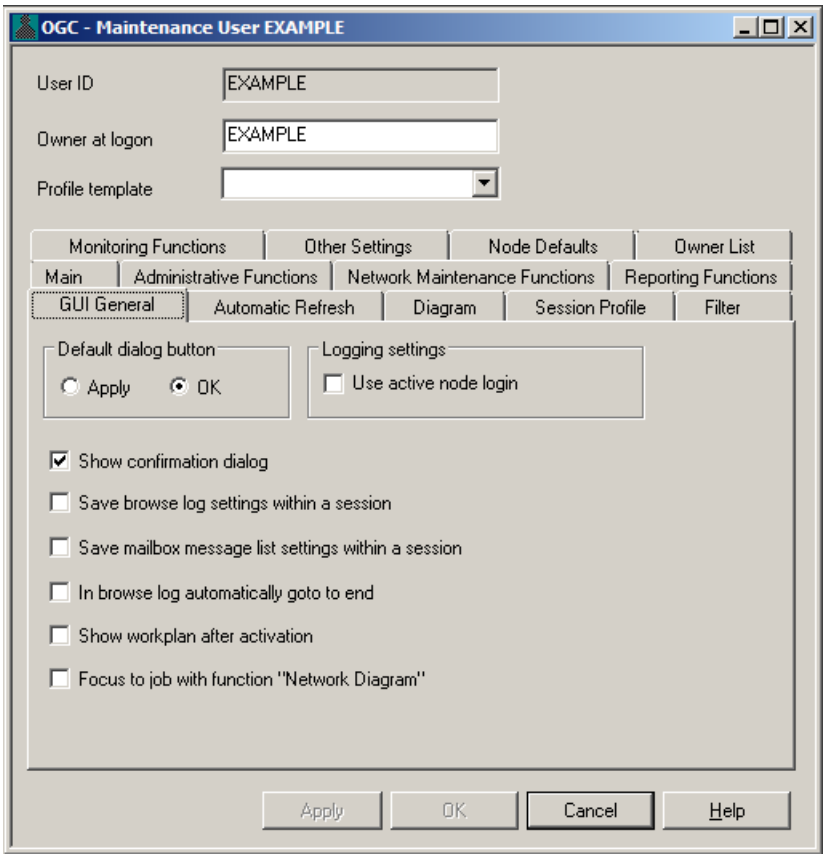
The following tabbed pages of the **Maintenance/Create new User** window can be used to define GUI-specific attributes for a user:

- GUI General
- Automatic Refresh
- Diagram
- Session Profile
- Filter

GUI General

To specify general attributes

1 Open the tabbed page **GUI General**:



- The **Default dialog button** specifies if **Apply** or **OK** is performed by pressing ENTER.

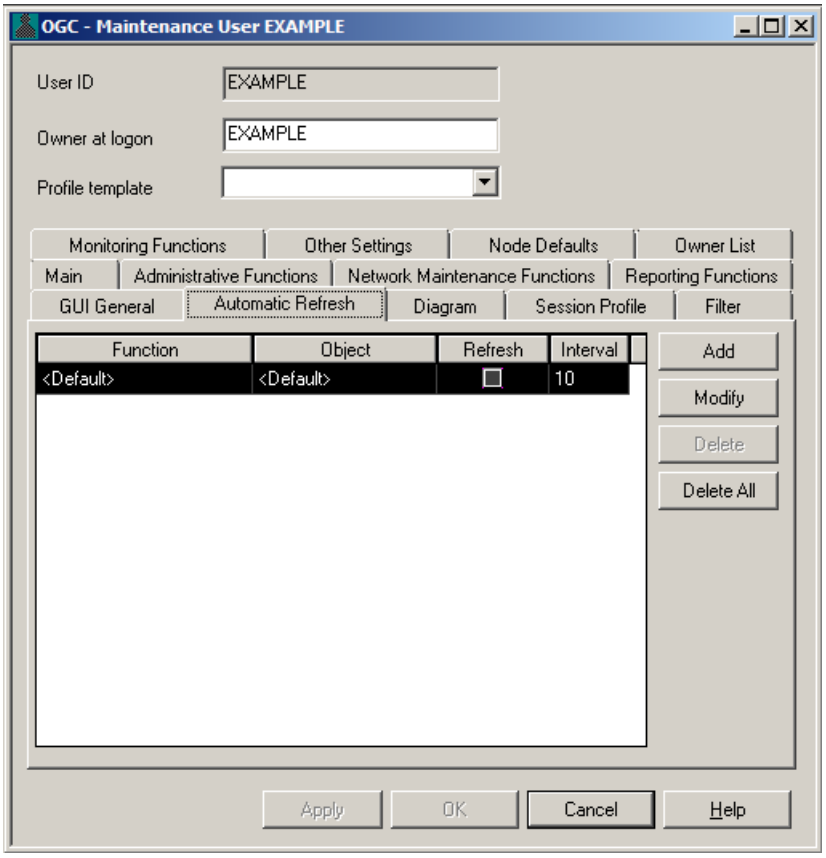
- Switching on the **Use active node login**, Entire Operations GUI will try to use the active logon each time the logging will be needed.
- Using the setting **Show confirmation dialog**, you may switch off the confirmation dialog if an object was modified, but not saved.
- By switching on the setting **Save browse log settings within the session**, the browse log settings will be saved for later use within the same session.
- By switching on the setting **Save mailbox message list settings within the session**, the mailbox message list settings will be saved for later use within the same session.
- By switching **In browse log automatically go to end**, the browse log will automatically go to the end when it is opened.
- To show workplan after activation, switch on the setting **Show workplan after activation**.
- The setting **Focus to job with function "Network diagram"** specifies if by opening the Network the diagram is positioned to the job for which the function Network Diagram was called.

2 Choose **OK** to save your settings.

Automatic Refresh

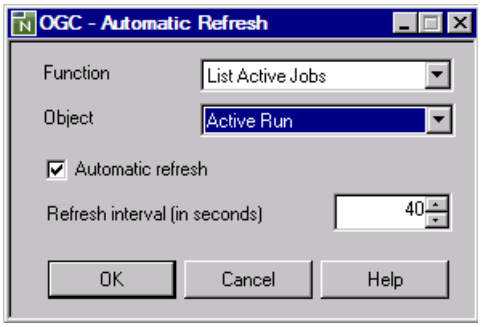
To set refresh options for Entire Operations functions

1 Open the tabbed page **Automatic Refresh**:



2 Choose **Add**.

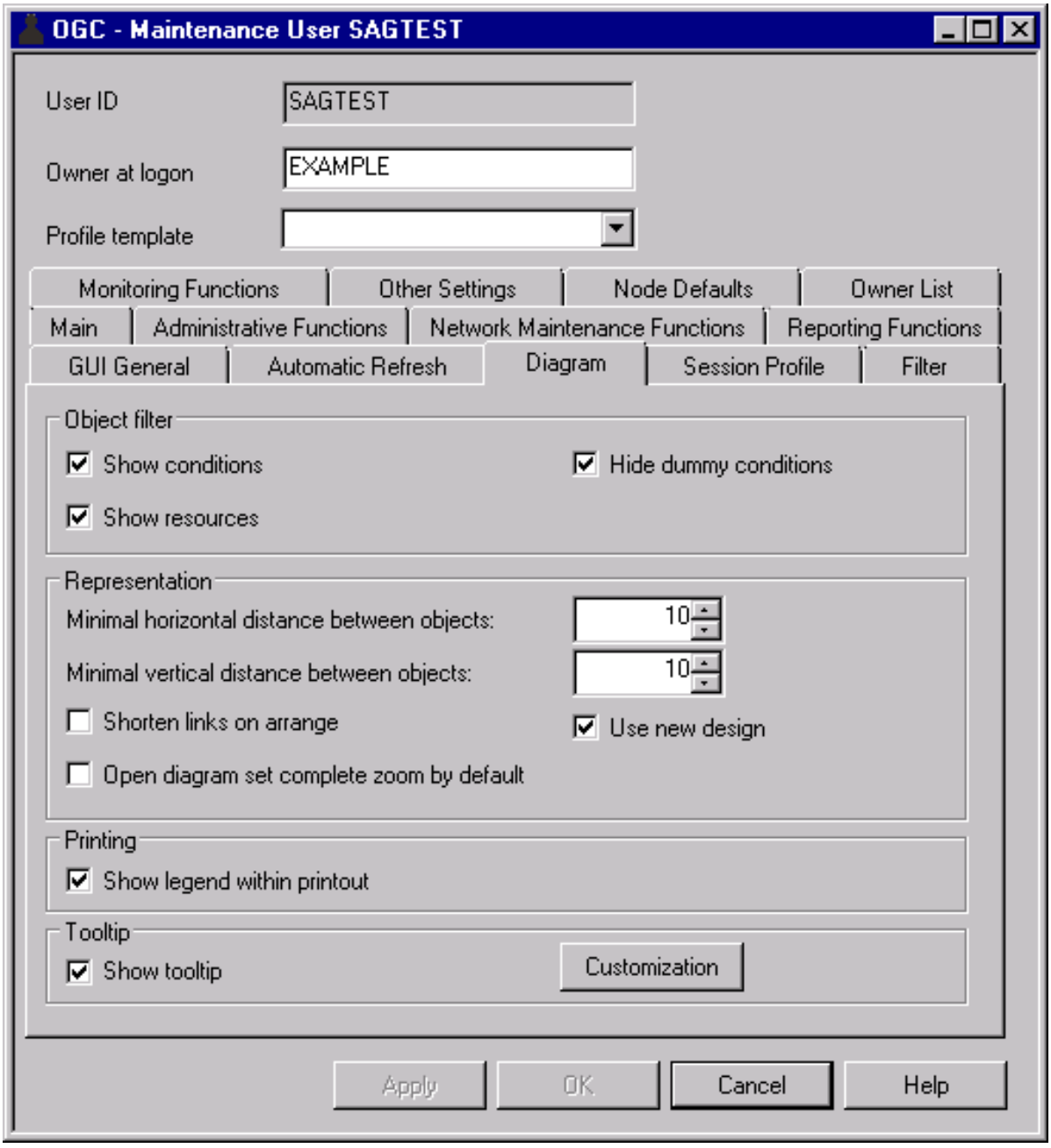
A window similar to the example below opens where you can select a function, an object and a refresh interval, and mark a check box to enable automatic refresh:



Diagram

To specify diagram attributes

1 Open the tabbed page **Diagram**:



Here you can specify diagram attributes, use the **Object** filter for resources and conditions (hide/show these resources and conditionss in the diagram), and modify diagram representation. If **Show conditions** is selected, you can, additionally, select **Hide dummy conditions**

to specify whether to hide (default) dummy conditions in the diagram and show real conditions only.

To open diagram with zoom completely you can turn on the option **Open diagram set complete zoom by default**, which opens the diagram with complete zoom. It is possible to define a tooltip for diagram objects, the tooltip can be switched on/off and the information displayed in the tooltip can be customized by choosing the **Customization** button.

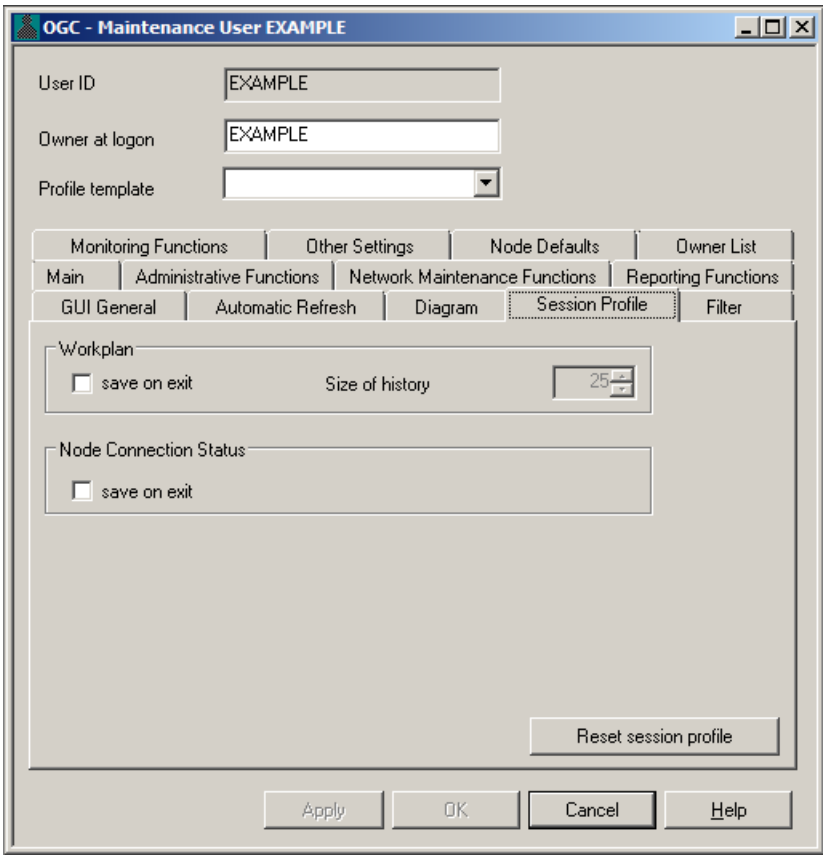
2 Choose **OK**.

Session Profile

To make a workplan persistent

1 Select the **Session Profile** tab to modify the Entire Operations GUI Client profile settings stored in the database.

2 Select the **save on exit** check box next to **Workplan** to make the workplan persistence. If required, change the size of the workplan pool in the **Size of history** box.



Note: For further information, see *Show Workplan* in the *User's Guide*.

To make the node connection status persistent

1 Select the **Session Profile** tab to modify the Entire Operations GUI Client profile settings stored in the database.

2 Select the **save on exit** check box next to **Node Connection Status** to enable the status persistent connections.

> **Note:** For further information, see *Monitoring the Node Connection Status* in the *User's Guide*.

Filter

It is possible to set default values for the **Active Run** filter:

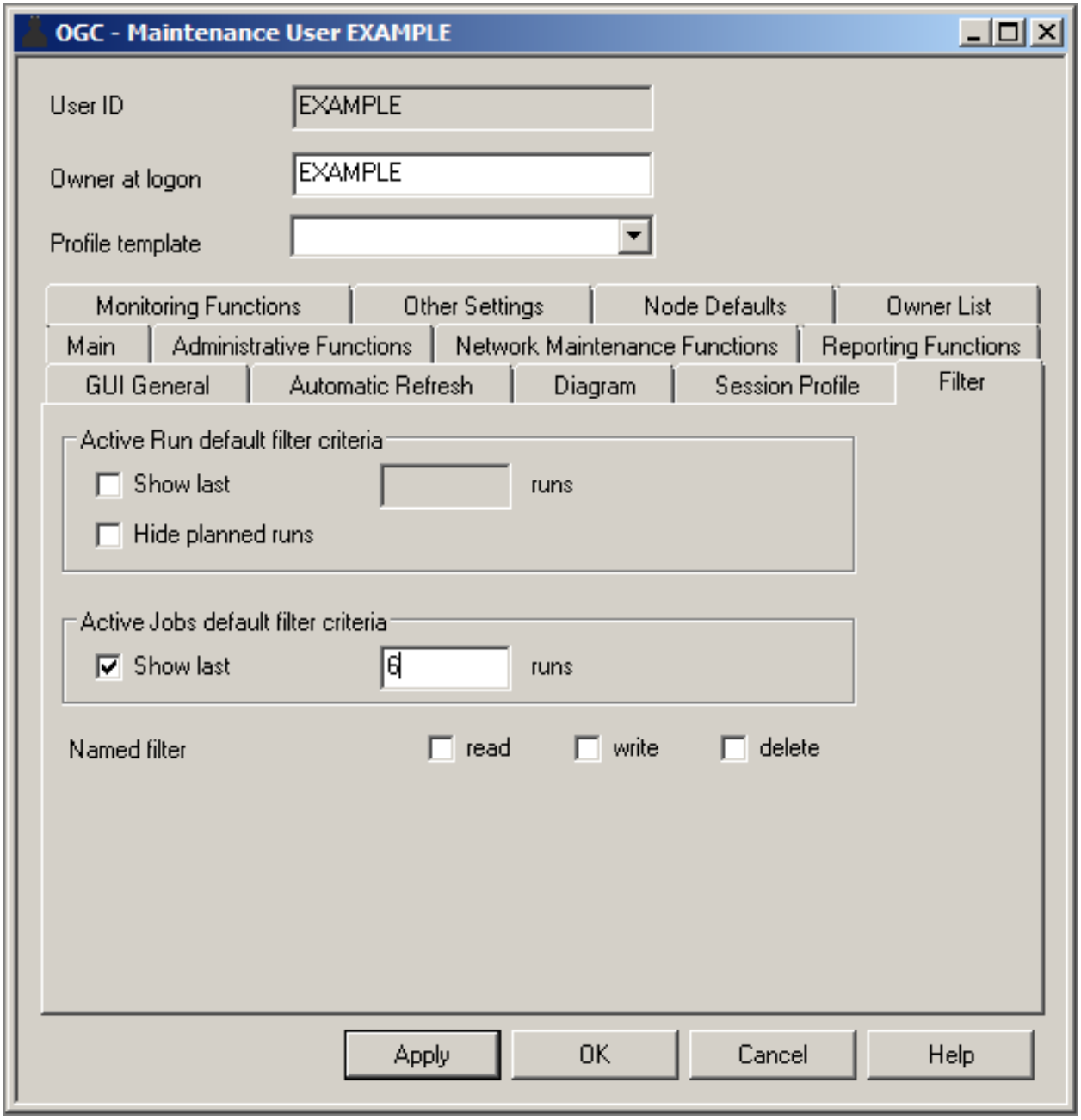
- **Show last runs** and
- **Hide planned runs**

It is possible to set a default value for the **Active Jobs** filter:

- **Show last** *n* **runs**

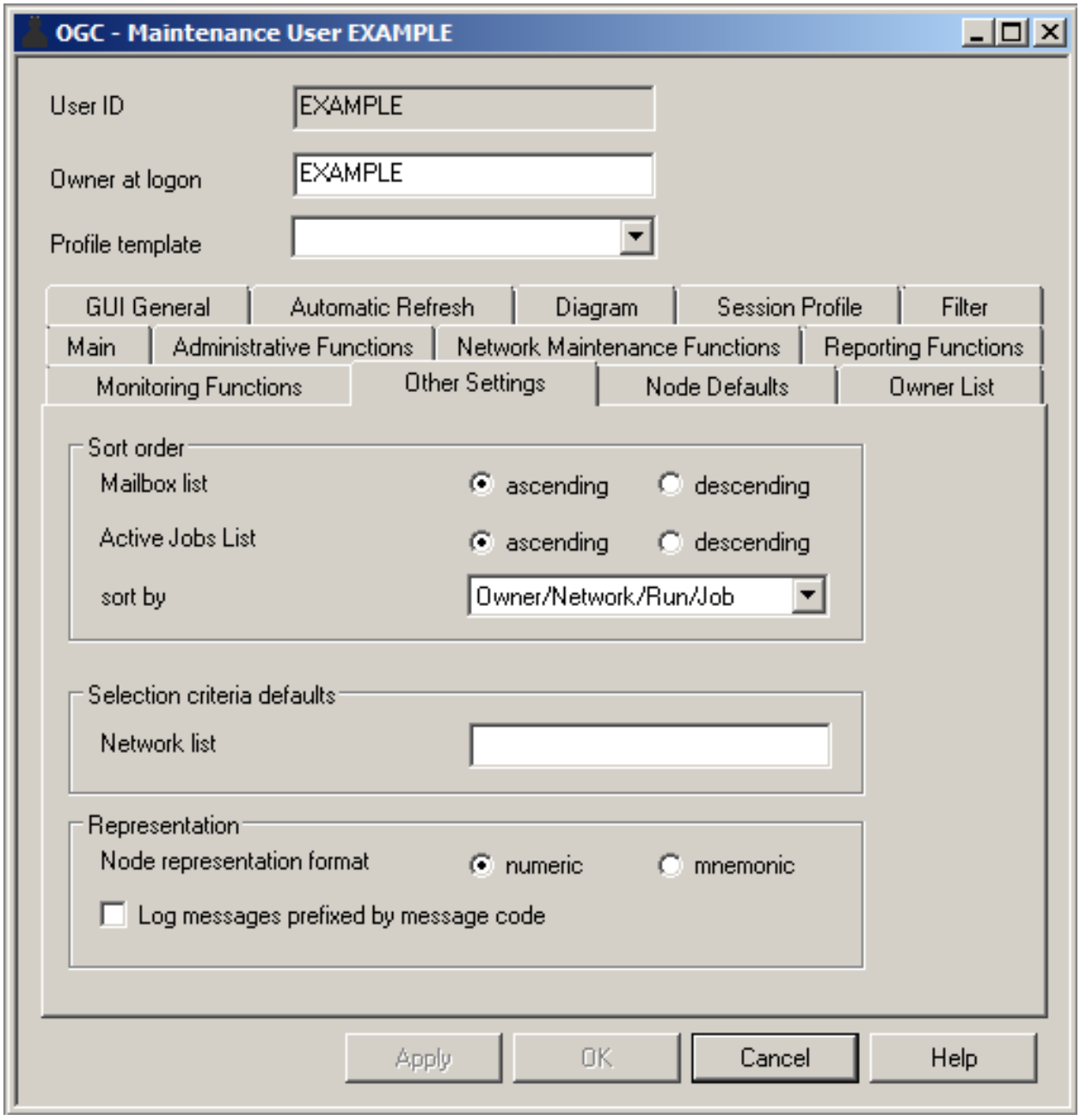
> **Note:** If **Show last runs** is greater than zero (0), the initial sorting for the **Active Job List** window is always in descending order by **Time**. The sort order definition in **Other Settings** is ignored.

The user access rights to read, modify and delete common **Named filter** can be defined.


OGC - Maintenance User EXAMPLE
User ID
EXAMPLE
Owner at logon
EXAMPLE
Profile template
Monitoring Functions
Other Settings
Node Defaults
Owner List
Main
Administrative Functions
Network Maintenance Functions
Reporting Functions
GUI General
Automatic Refresh
Diagram
Session Profile
Filter
Active Run default filter criteria
Show last
runs
Hide planned runs
Active Jobs default filter criteria
Show last
6
runs
Named filter
read
write
delete
Apply
OK
Cancel
Help

Other Settings - Display Options for Lists

You can set default display options and sort orders for object lists on the **Other Settings** page of the **Maintenance/Create new User** window:



The fields contained on the page are explained in the following table:

Field	Meaning	
Mailbox List	Sort sequence for the mailbox list.	
	ascending	Sorted in ascending order
	descending	Sorted in descending order
Active Jobs List	Sort sequence for *Listing Active Jobs* (see *Active Job Networks* in the *User's Guide*).	
	ascending	Sorted in ascending order
	descending	Sorted in descending order
sort by	Active Jobs List sorted by:	
	Owner/Network/Run/Job	Sorted by owner/network/run/job
	Time	Sorted by timestamp
Network List	Presets filter criteria for a network list displayed in the character user interface application:	
	`O`	Networks of owner.
	`G`	Owner granted networks.
	`A`	Active networks only.
	`R`	With number of active runs.
	`U`	User granted networks.
Node representation format	**numeric**	Nodes are displayed in numeric format (default).
	mnemonic	Nodes are displayed in mnemonic format.
	Note: For master objects, symbol usage is possible in both cases.	
Log messages prefixed by message code	Log display behavior:	
	Checked: Messages in the log display are prefixed with their message code (if one exists), for example: `EOR2260 - Network activation performed`. See also See also the **Message** column in the example of a system log shown in the *User's Guide*.	
	Unchecked (default): Messages in the log display are not prefixed with their message code.	

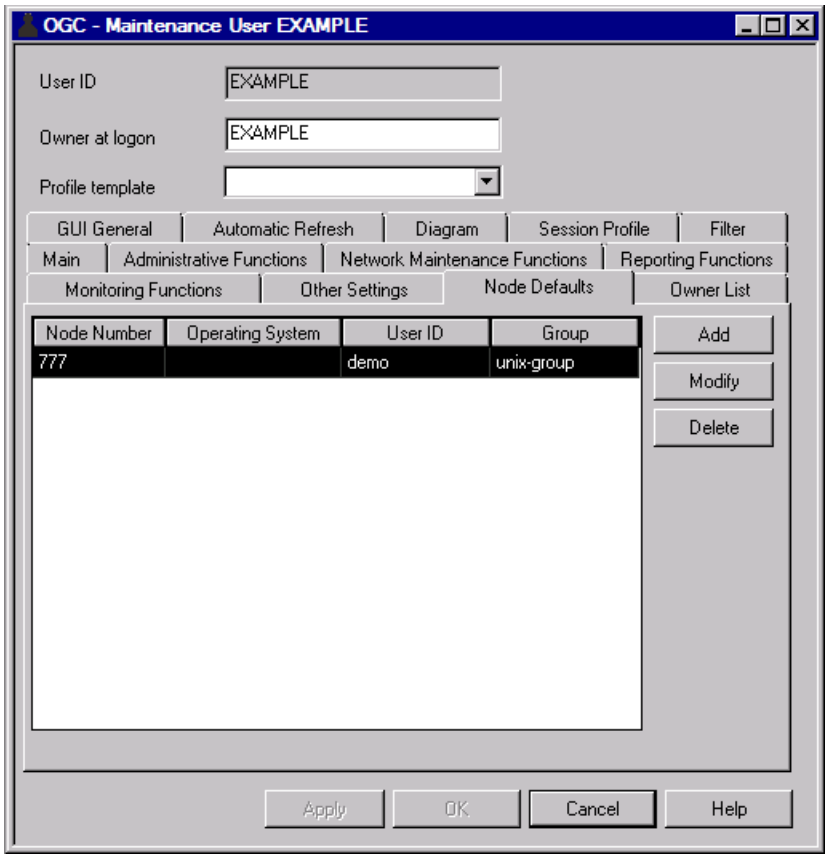
Operating System Server Default User IDs for a User

For each operating system server node a user is working with, you can define a default user ID per user. By default, the content of the Natural system variable `*USER` (described in the Natural *System Variables* documentation) is used for a node logon.

For a UNIX or Windows node, you can also specify a group or domain, respectively.

Definition and Modification of Entries

On the **Node Defaults** page of the **Maintenance/Create new User window**, you can specify a node default user ID for a selected user:



The **Group** field is optional. Its usage is:

Mainframe nodes	No meaning
UNIX nodes	UNIX group
Windows nodes	Windows domain

Adding and Removing User/Owner Links

In addition to the **Owner at Logon** who must be defined in a user profile, you can link a user to other owners and remove existing links.

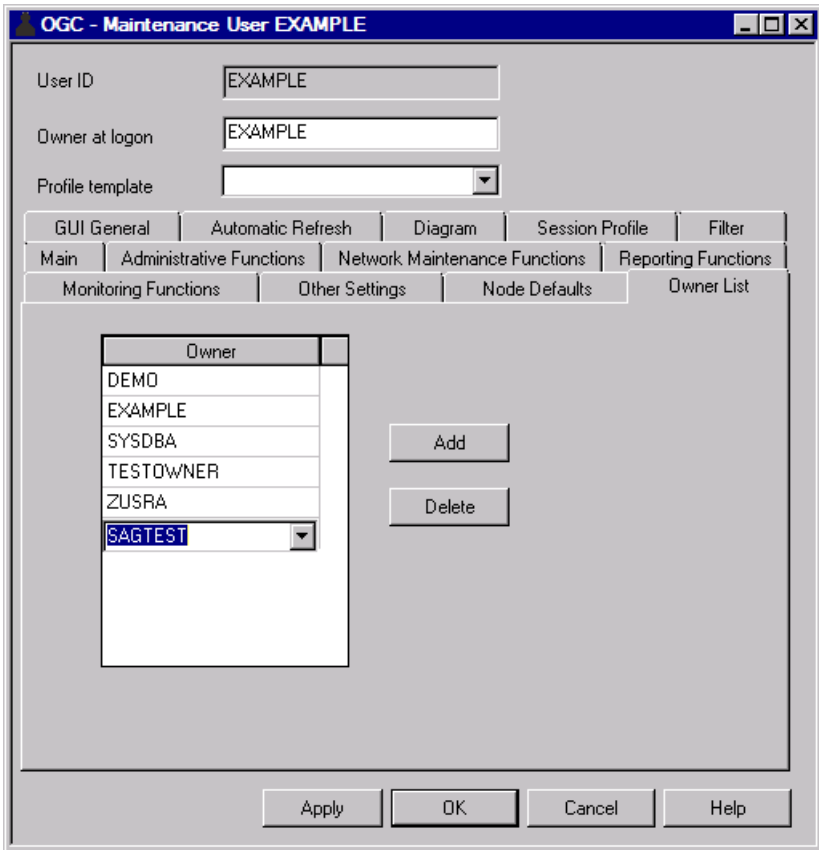
If other owners are defined, the user can switch to one of them during the session.

Notes:

1. A user linked to the owner SYSDBA is authorized to access any object in the entire Entire Operations system environment.
2. New owner names must start with a letter and may not contain blanks.
3. Other related topics in the *User's Guide* are: *Owner* and *Granting Definition: Authorizing Other Users or Owners to Access a Network* .

To link a user to an owner or remove an existing link

1 Open the tabbed page **Owner List** page of the **Maintenance/Create new User** window shown in the following example:



The list box shows all owners (if already specified) linked to the user.

2 Choose **Add** and enter the name of an additional owner (here: SAGTEST) or select an owner from the drop-down-list box.

3 Choose **Delete** for a selected owner to remove the link to the user. See also *Deleting a User/Owner Link*.

4 When you are finished, choose **OK** to save your changes.

This section covers the following topics:

Deleting a User/Owner Link

The following applies when deleting an owner from the owner list:

- The owner cannot be deleted if it is still linked to the following Entire Operations objects: calendar, network, symbol table and/or event.
- Furthermore, an owner cannot be deleted if it is specified as the main owner (**Owner at Logon**) for any user.
- If an owner is deleted, then all links to the user are removed.

Deleting a User

To delete a user definition and profile

1 In the object workspace, select the user you want to delete from the **User** metanode.

2 Open the context menu and choose **Delete** or press DELETE.

A confirmation window opens.

3 Choose **Yes** to confirm the deletion or **No** to cancel the action.

3 Entire Operations Monitor

The Entire Operations Monitor is the basic operational component Entire Operations requires to maintain job networks.

For details, see *Entire Operations Monitor* in the *Concepts and Facilities* documentation.

Status of the Entire Operations Monitor

To view the status of the Entire Operations Monitor

1 In the object workspace, select the **General** node and choose **Monitor Status** from the context menu.

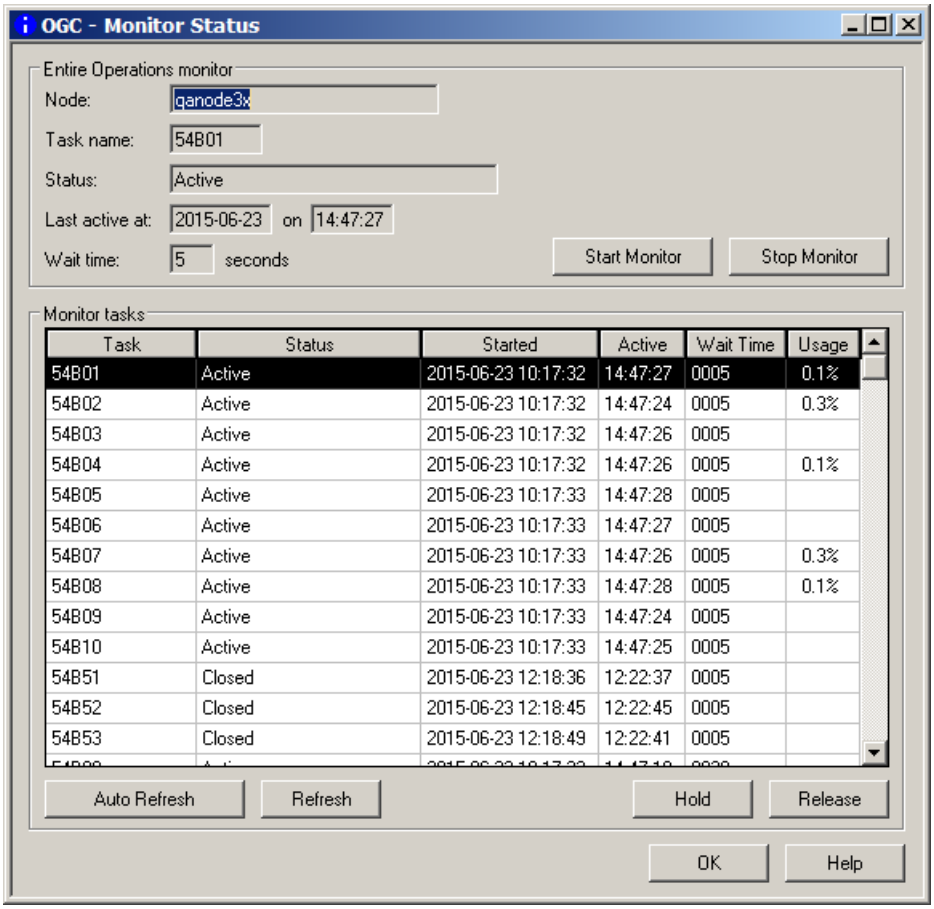
Or:

Use the direct command `STATUS` as described in the *Direct Commands* documentation.

If required, a **Logon Node** window prompts you to logon to the specified node (see *Logon Function* in the *User's Guide*).

2 Enter your credentials and choose **OK**.

A **Monitor Status** window similar to the example below opens:



If (in the **Monitor Defaults**) you have defined the Entire Operations Monitor to use several (sub-)tasks, you can view these tasks in the **Monitor tasks** section of the window.

The fields in the upper half of the window are explained in ***Fields: Entire Operations Monitor***.

The columns in the **Monitor tasks** section of the window are explained in ***Column Headings: Monitor Tasks***.

This section covers the following topics:

- Fields: Entire Operations Monitor

Fields: Entire Operations Monitor

The fields in the upper half of the **Monitor Status** window are explained in the following table:

Field	Meaning
Task Name	Name of the Monitor main task. The syntax (explained in *Direct Command Syntax*) is as follows: `{task-prefix}{task-number}` Example: If the task prefix is `E01` and the task number is `1`, the subtask name will be displayed as `E0101`. For further information, see also ***Monitor Task Prefix***.
Status	Protected field showing current status of the Entire Operations Monitor.
Last active at	Date and time of last Monitor activity. See also *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.
Wait Time	Interval between Entire Operations Monitor working cycles in seconds. When you start the Monitor, the value is taken from the Monitor Wait Time defined in **Monitor Defaults**.

Available Functions: Monitor Status

Function	Meaning
Start Monitor	Start the Monitor. **Delay before a monitor restart:** Any monitor restart which will be performed earlier than monitor termination time plus three (3) times the monitor wait time is assumed to be a duplicate monitor (task) start. Avoid to restart the monitor within this time interval.
Stop Monitor	Shut down the Monitor. No data is lost.
Auto Refresh	Switch on/off automatic refresh of the **Monitor tasks** list after a specified time interval. See also *Refreshing Object Lists - Refresh Functions* in the *User's Guide*.
Refresh	Refresh the **Monitor tasks** list. See also *Refreshing Object Lists - Refresh Functions* in the *User's Guide*.
Hold	Hold a selected Monitor task.
Release	Release a selected Monitor task.

For a description of how to customize the monitor tasks, see the section ***Using the Monitor Task Profile***.

Display Monitor Task Status

The columns in the **Monitor tasks** section of the **Monitor Status** window are explained in the following section.

Column Headings: Monitor Tasks

Meaning of the column headings:

Column	Meaning
Task	Name of Monitor (sub-)task. For further information, see also ***Task Names***.
Status	Status of (sub-)task. If the monitor is executed on UNIX or Windows, the status text may be followed by the process ID of the monitor task. Example: Active (PID 9174)
Started	Time the task was started.
Active	Time of last activity.
Wait Time	The active monitor task wait times. This value is modifiable. It can be defined individually for each monitor task. Values changed here are in effect for the *current* monitor session *only*. The value Global Monitor Wait Time from the Monitor Defaults will be used if no value is specified here. For details, see ***Monitor Defaults***. The default wait time modification (for all monitor sessions) is described in ***Fields: Monitor Defaults - Monitor Task Profile***.
Usage	Percentage of task activity within real time, calculated from task start or from the last task reconfiguration.

4 Definition of Nodes

Nodes are Entire System Server nuclei or Entire System Server/UNIX servers and refer to machines or CPUs on which requests to the operating system are executed. They are distinguished by numerical identifiers in the same way as database IDs distinguish between different Adabas databases.

Within Entire Operations, each UNIX and Windows server is assigned a node number. More than one operating system server node can reside in one physical machine. The machines identified by node IDs can run different target operating systems.

Entire Operations recognizes the operating system, thus allowing cross-operating-system job control. Communication paths between otherwise isolated nodes are provided by the Software AG products Entire Net-work and EntireX Broker, which allow a transparent connection of nodes, irrespective of how they are physically linked.

Related Topic:

See also the section *Logging on and off an Operating System Server Node* in the *User's Guide*.

Available Functions: Node Instance

To list all available functions for a Node instance

- Select a **Node** instance and invoke the context menu.

  The following functions are available:

Function	Shortcut	Description
Open	CTRL+O	See ***Modifying a Node Definition***.
Display	CTRL+D	See *Displaying Objects - Display Function* in the *User's Guide*.
Delete	DELETE	See *Deleting Objects - Delete Function* in the *User's Guide*.
List Active Jobs	---	See *Listing Active Jobs*.
Logon	CTRL+ALT+L	The **Logon** or **Logoff** function allows you to explicitly logon or logoff an Entire System Server node. For details, see *Logging on to an Operating System Server Node* in the *User's Guide*.
Logoff	---	
Add to Connection Status	---	See *Monitoring the Node Connection Status* in the *User's Guide*.
Trace Level	--	See ***Trace Levels for UNIX and Windows Nodes***.
Export	---	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export a node: see *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.
Add to Workplan	---	See *Add to Workplan* in the *User's Guide*.

This section covers the following topic:

Trace Levels for UNIX and Windows Nodes

The **Trace Level** function only applies to UNIX and Windows nodes.

It is used to specify whether a trace is written to the log file and to determine the trace level (complexity) of the trace if written to the file. Valid input values:

Trace Level	Description
`0`	No trace is written to the log file.
`1 - 99999`	A trace is written to the log file with different complexity levels from `1` (low) to `99999` (high).

Available Functions: Metanode Node

To list all available functions for Node

1 In the object workspace, select the **Node** metanode and open the context menu.

The following table lists in alphabetical order each function available:

Function	Shortcut	Description
List	F8	See ***Listing all Nodes***.
New	CTRL+N	See ***Creating a Node Definition***.
Refresh	F5	See *Refreshing Object Lists - Refresh Functions* in the *User's Guide*.
Filter	F3	See *Filtering Objects - Filter Function* in the *User's Guide*.
Logoff	--	Logs off all nodes to which you are currently connected.
Show Connection Status	---	See *Monitoring the Node Connection Status* in the *User's Guide*.
Export	---	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export all items of the metanode **Node**: see *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.
Set Drag And Drop Function	--	See *Drag & Drop* in the *User's Guide*.

2 Select a Node and invoke the context menu.

This section covers the following topic:

Listing all Nodes

To list all nodes

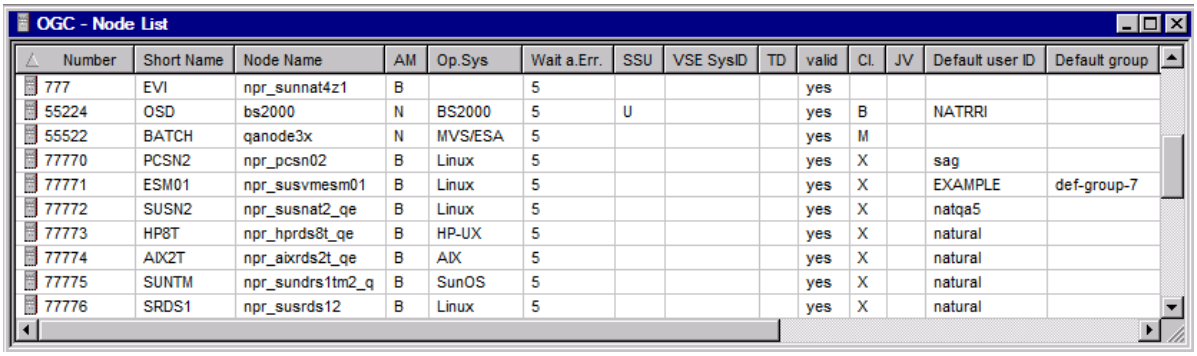
1 In the object workspace, select the **Node** metanode.

2 From the context menu, choose **List**.

Or:

Press F8.

A **Node List** window similar to the example below opens:



Number	Short Name	Node Name	AM	Op.Sys	Wait a.Err.	SSU	VSE SysID	TD	valid	Cl.	JV	Default user ID	Default group
777	EVI	npr_sunnat4z1	B		5				yes				
55224	OSD	bs2000	N	BS2000	5	U			yes	B		NATRRI	
55522	BATCH	qanode3x	N	MVS/ESA	5				yes	M			
77770	PCSN2	npr_pcsn02	B	Linux	5				yes	X		sag	
77771	ESM01	npr_susvmesm01	B	Linux	5				yes	X		EXAMPLE	def-group-7
77772	SUSN2	npr_susnat2_qe	B	Linux	5				yes	X		natqa5	
77773	HP8T	npr_hprds8t_qe	B	HP-UX	5				yes	X		natural	
77774	AIX2T	npr_aixrds2t_qe	B	AIX	5				yes	X		natural	
77775	SUNTM	npr_sundrs1tm2_q	B	SunOS	5				yes	X		natural	
77776	SRDS1	npr_susrds12	B	Linux	5				yes	X		natural	

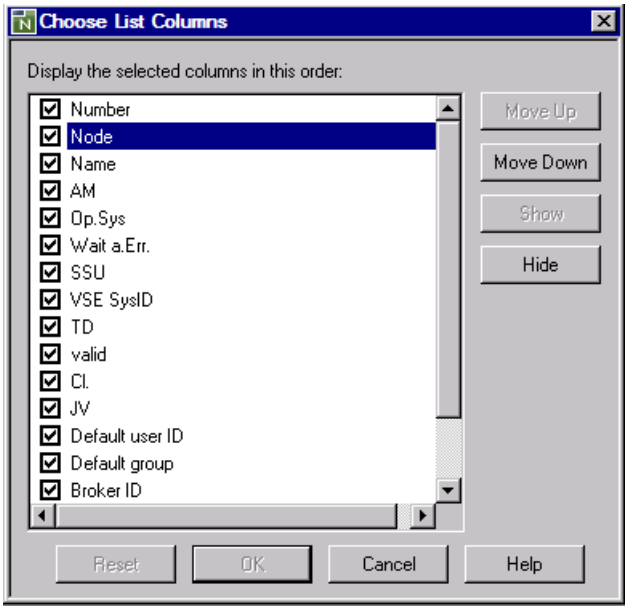
The list is sorted by the **Number** column (default) in ascending order.

You can click on the column by which you want to sort the list. A triangle in the column indicates the column by which a list is sorted (in the example above, the **SSU** column).

All columns are shown by default.

The columns are explained in *Column Headings: Operating System Server Table*.

3 If you want to reorder columns or reduce the number of columns shown in the **Node List** window, choose **Columns** from the context menu:



4 Uncheck the column(s) you want to hide from the list and choose **Hide**.

Or:

Select the column you want to shift and choose **Move Up** or **Move Down** to move the selected column left or right in the list.

You cannot move or hide the **Number** column.

5 When you are finished, choose **OK** to save and apply your changes.

Any column changes are persistent and retained for future sessions. If required, you can reset to the default settings.

Or:

Choose **Cancel** to undo all changes.

Or:

Choose **Reset** to restore the default settings for the columns.

Listing Operating System Server Nodes

If you are using Entire Operations in a multi-CPU environment, you must define node numbers for machines. Networks and jobs can thus be defined to run under Entire Operations control on different nodes.

Column Headings: Node List

The columns contained in the **Node List window** are explained in the following table.

Column	Description	
Number	Entire System Server or UNIX node number.	
Short Name	Short node name.	
Node Name	User-defined (long) node name.	
AM	Access mode:	
	N	Use Entire Net-Work for Mainframe nodes.
	B	Use EntireX Broker for UNIX and Windows nodes.
	L	Local node (invoked directly on the machine where Entire Operations is running; for Entire Operations on UNIX and Windows only).
Op. Sys.	Operating system under which the node is running as received from the last SYSTEM-INFO call to Entire System Server or UNIX/Windows system information.	
Wait a.Err.	Wait after error. Time in minutes to wait until next node access after a temporary error.	
VSE SysID	The SYSID defined for a z/VSE node is added to the job card of jobs submitted on this node.	
SSU	**Submit Security User Type**: see *Fields: Monitor Defaults*. If empty, the system-wide default is in effect for this node.	
TD	Time difference between local time and GMT in hours if node is in a different time zone.	
Valid	Possible values:	
	yes	Node can be used.
	no	Node has been disabled.
Cl.	Operating system class: B BS2000 M z/OS V z/VSE	

Column	Description
	`W` Windows `X` UNIX, Linux
JV	Applies to BS2000 nodes only. Indicates whether a BS2000 job variable is supported. Possible values: `Y` Variable is supported. *(empty column)* Variable is not supported. The value is returned by Entire System Server for each BS2000 node defined in your environment. **Note:** Information on job variable support is only provided in the **JV** field.
Default user ID	The UNIX or Windows user ID the Monitor uses for operations that are independent of a specific network or job.
Default group	UNIX: If this column is empty, the default group name as defined in `/etc/passwd` is used. Otherwise, this column contains the name displayed when you issue the UNIX command `groups`. Windows: The domain name used to log on to the server.
Broker ID	Attributes of the EntireX Broker service definition for the node. See also ***Node - Broker*** in *Modifying a Node Definition*.
Server Name	
Service	
User ID	

Adding and Modifying a Node Definition

- Creating a Node Definition
- Modifying a Node Definition

- Fields: Node Definition - General

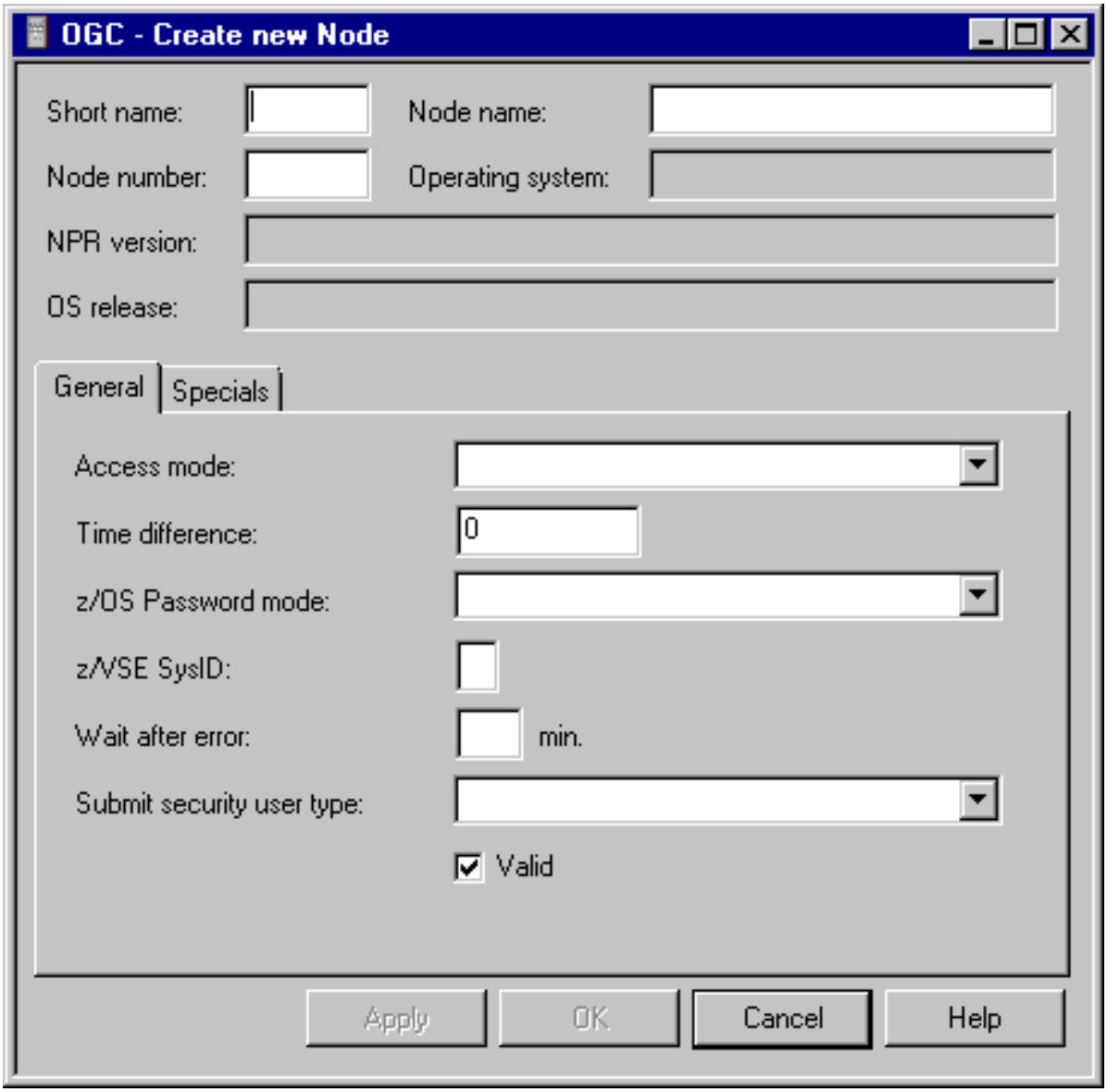
Creating a Node Definition

To create a new node definition

1 In the object workspace, select the **Node** metanode.

2 From the context menu, choose **New**, or press CTRL+N.

A **Create new Node** window similar to the example below opens:



3 Enter the required definitions. The input fields and tabbed pages available in the window correspond to the fields and tabbed pages in the **Maintenance Node** window:

- The fields in the upper section of the window and on the tabbed page **General** are explained in *Fields: Node Definition - General*.
- The fields on the **tabbed page Specials** are explained in *Fields: Node Definition - Specials (Mainframe)* and *Fields: Node Definition - Specials (UNIX and Windows)*.
- The fields on the tabbed pages **Broker** and **SAP Definitions** (if available) are explained in *Node - Broker* and *Node - SAP Definitions*.

4 When you have finished entering the required definitions, select **OK** to save the new node definition.

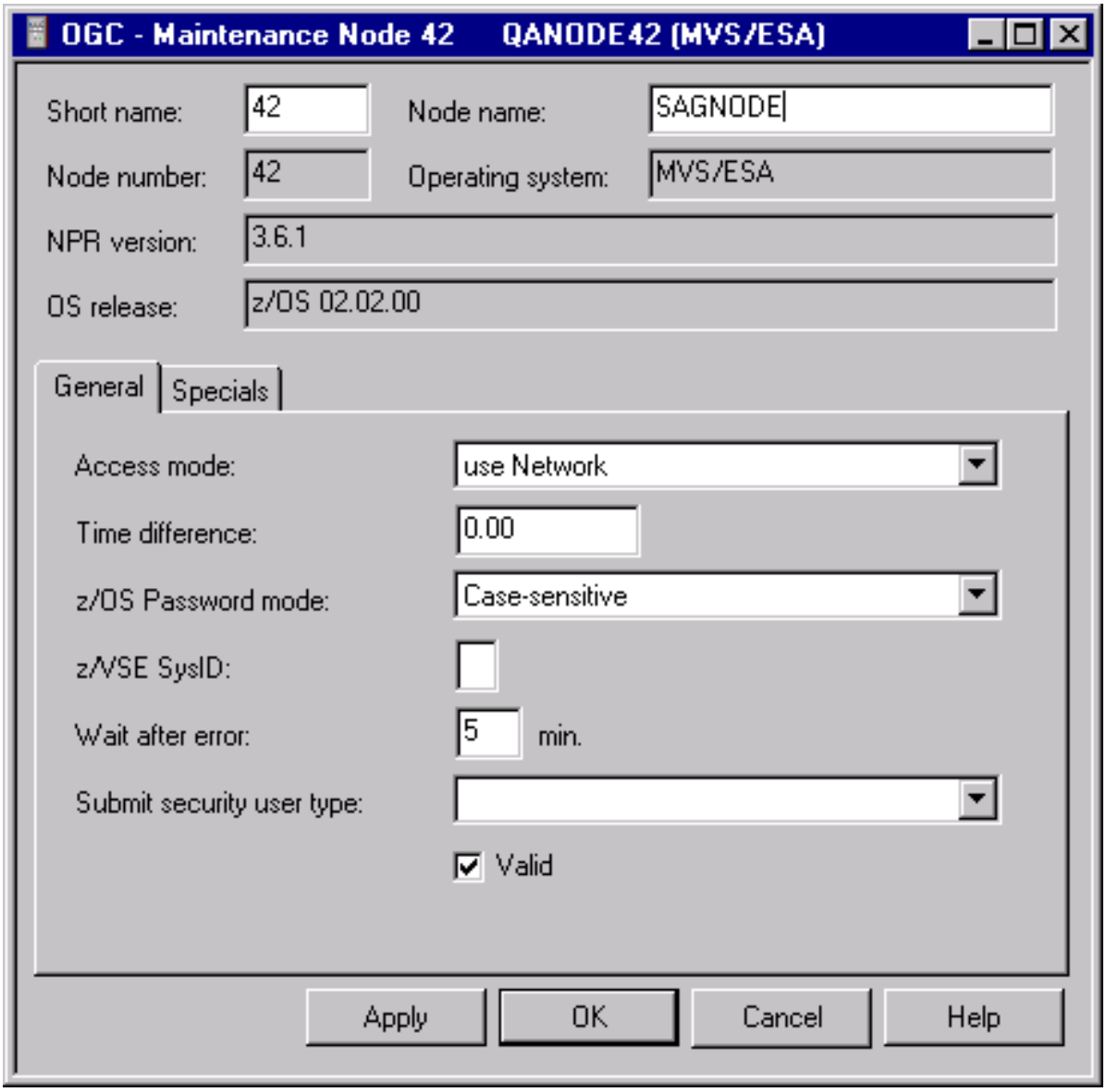
Modifying a Node Definition

To modify a node definition

1 In the object workspace, select a **Node** instance.

2 From the context menu, choose **Open**, or press CTRL+O.

A **Maintenance Node** window with an open **General** page similar to the example below appears:



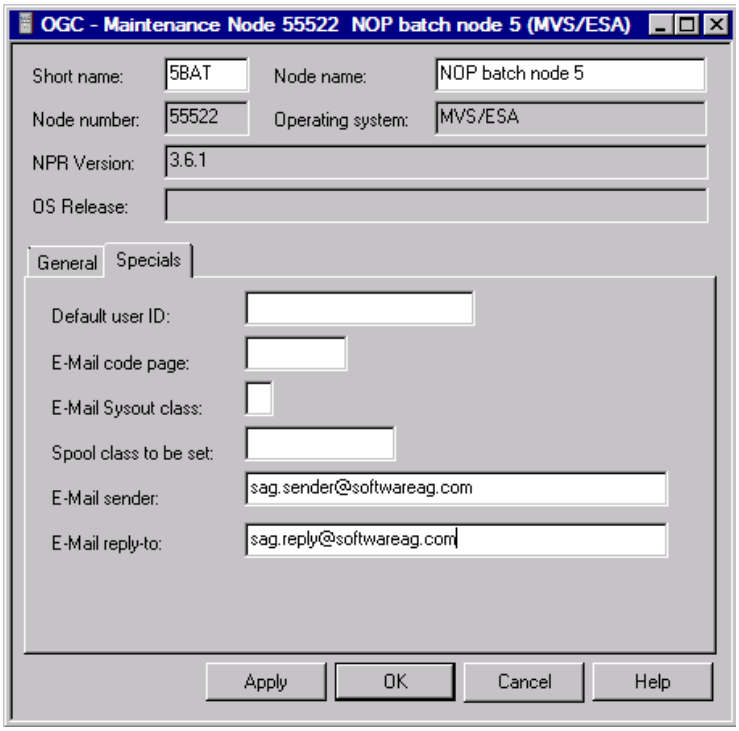
3 Now you can change the definitions for the selected node.

The fields in the upper section of the window and on the tabbed page **General** are used to specify general definitions for the node. They are explained in *Fields: Node Definition - General*.

The fields on the other tabbed pages available are explained in the following section.

Node - Specials

The tabbed page **Specials** specifies user- and group-specific information for the node.

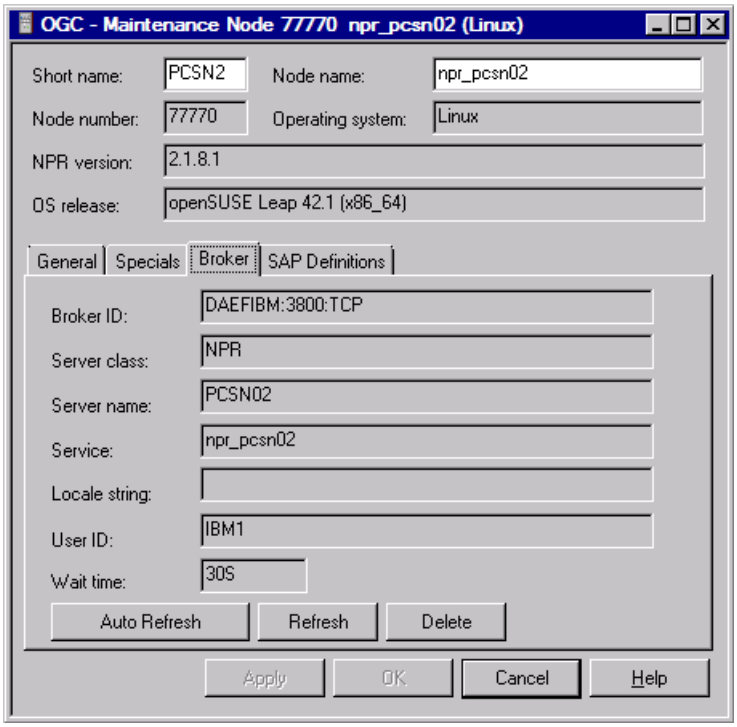


The fields available on the **Specials** page depend on the **access mode** selected on the **General** page and the operating system of the server node. They are described in the following sections:

- *Fields: Node Definition - Specials (Mainframe)*
- *Fields: Node Definition - Specials (UNIX and Windows)*

Node - Broker

If **use Broker** is specified as the **access mode**, the additional tab **Broker** is displayed which contains EntireX Broker details for UNIX and Windows nodes.



The fields contain the current attributes of the EntireX Broker service definition for the node.

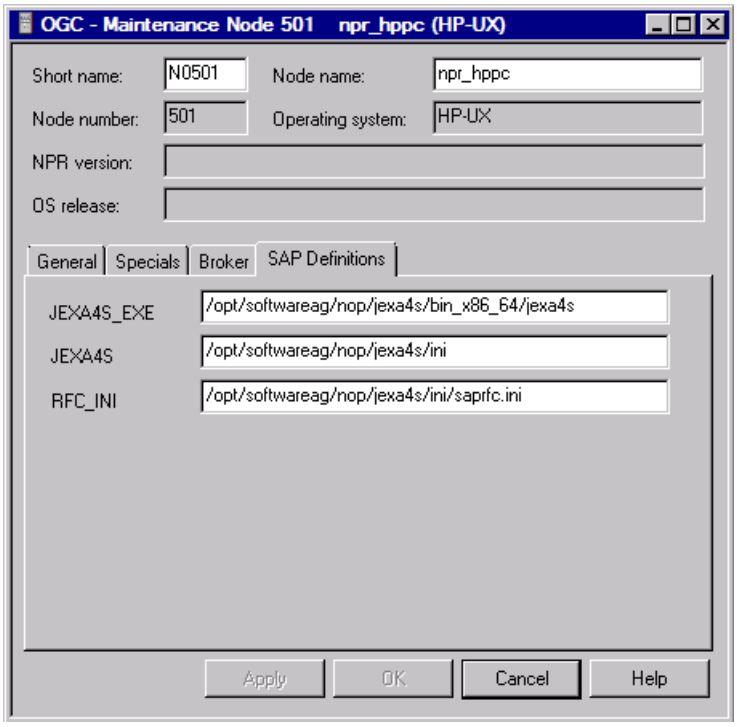
The EntireX Broker service definition can only be modified in the SATSRV text object in the Natural SYSSATU system library on the server. If you change the service definition, choose **Refresh** to force a re-read of the service definition from SYSSATU/SATSRV into Entire Operations.

Choose **Delete** if you want to delete all fields of an EntireX Broker service definition in Entire Operations at once.

Note: This does not delete any entries in SYSSATU/SATSRV.

Node - SAP Definitions

If **local node** is specified as the **access mode**, the additional tab **SAP Definitions** is displayed which contains SAP settings for UNIX and Windows nodes.



The fields on the tabbed page are explained in *Fields: Node - SAP Definitions*.

4 Choose **OK**.

Your changes are saved.

Fields: Node Definition - General

The fields in the upper section of a **Create new Node** or **Maintenance Node** window and on the **tabbed page General** are explained in the following table.

Field	Description
Node Number	The node number can be in the range from 1 to 99900.
Short Name	A mnemonic short name for the node. The mnemonic short name can be used instead of the node number in various locations. This can be defined in a user profile setting.
Node Name	Unique, user-defined node name. For nodes with access mode **Use Network**: enter a short description to help the user select an appropriate node for network or job run. For nodes with access mode **Use Broker**: enter the name of a UNIX or Windows node (server) as it appears in System Automation Tools and EntireX Broker definitions in the Natural SATSRV object in the SYSSATU library. This field is case-sensitive.

Field	Description	
NPR Version	(Information field only) Version of the Entire System Server (NPR) currently installed.	
Operating System	(Information field only) Operating system that hosts the server node.	
OS Release	(Information field only) Detailed information (where available) on the operating system installed.	
Access Mode	Possible selection options:	
	use Network	Use Entire Net-Work for Mainframe nodes (default for node numbers 1 - 255).
	use Broker	Use EntireX Broker (default for node numbers 256 - 999).
	local node	Use the local node (invoked directly on the machine where Entire Operations is running; for Entire Operations on UNIX and Windows only).
Time Difference	Difference between local time and GMT in hours if node is in a different time zone. Input format: *xn*, where:	
	x	is a plus or minus sign (+ or -) and
	n	is any number from 0 to 12.
z/OS Password Mode	This setting is evaluated for nodes on z/OS only. Conversion mode to be used for password entries. Possible selection options:	
	Upper case	Passwords are converted to upper case (default for mainframe nodes).
	Case-sensitive	Passwords in lower or mixed case are not converted to upper case (default for UNIX and Windows nodes).
	z/VSE SysID	This ID is added to the job cards of jobs submitted on this node. Range: 1 to 9.
Wait after Error	Time in minutes to wait until next node access after a temporary error. Default: 5 minutes.	
Submit Security User Type	The submit security user type can be set individually for each node. If this field is left blank, the global default applies to this node: see the **Submit Security User Type** field described in ***Monitor Defaults*** for the possible values of this field.	
Valid	You can disable the use of a node. Possible check box settings:	
	checked	Allow use of node.
	unchecked	Disable use of node.

UNIX and Windows Node Definitions

UNIX and Windows nodes (i.e. on Entire System Server) must be defined in the following locations as well:

- SYSSATU/ SATSRV (see the section *Definitions for Entire System Server* in the *Installation* documentation of System Automation Tools.)
- EntireX Broker parameters. You can omit these definitions for the Monitor node, if this node is accessed in local mode.
- Entire System Server/UNIX or Windows initialization file *npr.ini* (see *Customize the NPR Server* in the section *Completing the Installation* in the *Entire System Server* documentation).

Note: For each combination of UNIX or Windows node and user ID, at least one successful login (by `LOGON NODE`) must have been made, before this combination can be used within the Entire Operations Monitor. These `LOGON NODE` commands must be repeated after a password modification on a UNIX or Windows system.

Special Definitions for a Node (Mainframe)

Fields: Node Definition - Specials (Mainframe)

The fields on the **tabbed page Specials** of a **Node** definition window for mainframes are explained in the following section:

Field	Meaning
Default Userid	This user ID will be used by the monitor for actions, for which no specific user ID is available on the job or network level.
Spool Class to be set	Spool class to be set after job completion. You can enter any valid z/OS or z/VSE spool class to which the job spool class will be set after job completion. Usage Precedence: 1. Spool class defined for an Entire Operations job. 2. Spool class defined here in this field (**Spool Class to be set**). 3. Spool class defined in the Entire Operations **defaults for z/OS or z/VSE**. **Note:** If you enter a minus sign (`-`) here, the global default will not be applied.
E-Mail Code Page	E-Mail Host Code Page (z/OS and OSD) For Entire System Server versions >= 3.2.1:

Field	Meaning
	The host code page to be used for e-mail sending. Refer to the description of the field HOST-CODE-PAGE of the Entire System Server view SEND-EMAIL. For Entire System Server versions < 3.2.1: The destination to be used for e-mail messages, which are sent from z/OS via SMTP.
E-Mail SYSOUT Class	(z/OS only, Entire System Server versions less than 3.2.1 only). The SYSOUT class to be used for e-mail messages, which are sent from z/OS via SMTP.
E-Mail Sender	Default sender name for e-mails which are sent via this node. The commercial at sign (@) can also be coded as `(a)`.
E-Mail Reply-To	Return address for e-mails which are sent via this node. The commercial at sign (@) can also be coded as `(a)`. The name specified in E-Mail Sender is used by default.

Special Definitions for a Node (UNIX and Windows)

Fields: Node Definition - Specials (UNIX and Windows)

The fields on the **tabbed page Specials** of a **Node** definition window for UNIX or Windows are explained in the following section:

Field	Meaning
Default User ID	The (UNIX or Windows) user ID will be used by the monitor for actions which do not depend on a specific network or job.
Default Group	UNIX: If this field is empty, the default group name as defined in `/etc/passwd` is used. Otherwise, this field contains the name displayed when you issue the UNIX command `groups`. Windows: The domain name used to log on to the server. **Note:** You can replace symbols in network and job definitions.
Print Command	The print command (UNIX or Windows) for SYSOUT files on this node. *`:f:`* will be replaced by the file name. *Example:* `lp -dxxxx :f:`

Field	Meaning
Message Command	The message send command (Windows only). This command is used to send a user message out of Entire Operations. **Replacements:** ■ *:s:* sender name (optional) ■ *:u:* subject (title of the message, optional) ■ *:r:* recipient ■ *:f:* name of the file containing the message Entire Operations automatically makes these replacements. *Example:* `blat ":f:" -s ":u:" -i ":s:" -t ":r:"` (parameters must be enclosed in quotes, if they contain blanks)
E-Mail Sender	Default sender name for e-mails which are sent via this node. The commercial at sign (@) can be coded as `(a)`.
E-Mail Reply-To	Return address for e-mails which are sent via this node. The commercial at sign (@) can also be coded as `(a)`. The name specified in E-Mail Sender is used by default.

SAP Definitions (UNIX and Windows)

Definition of some SAP-specific default values are required to set environment variables required for job type SAP, using jexa4S. All definitions are mandatory to run jobs of type SAP.

Fields: Node - SAP Definitions

The fields on the **tabbed page SAP Definitions** of a **Node** definition window are explained in the following section:

Field	Description
JEXA4S_EXE	Full path name of the jexa4s executable. Example: `/opt/softwareag/nop/jexa4s/bin_x86_64/jexa4S`
JEXA4S	This path will be set as JEXA4S environment variable prior to the invocation of jexa4s. Example: `/opt/softwareag/nop/jexa4S/ini`
RFC_INI	This path will be set as RFC_INI environment variable prior to the invocation of jexa4s. Example:

Field	Description
	/opt/softwareag/nop/jexa4S/ini/saprfc.ini

5 Entire Operations Defaults

You can view and set Entire Operations defaults, for example, for the following:

Features specific to the character user interface of Entire Operations;
Entire Operations system file and log files;
Defaults for z/OS and z/VSE, **BS2000**, **UNIX** and **Windows**;
User definitions;
Display options (language, calendar, date);
Interface settings and **escape characters**;
Retention periods and start/end dates for networks and jobs;
Logging, **activation and APIs**;
Scheduling, symbols, JCL and SYSOUT.

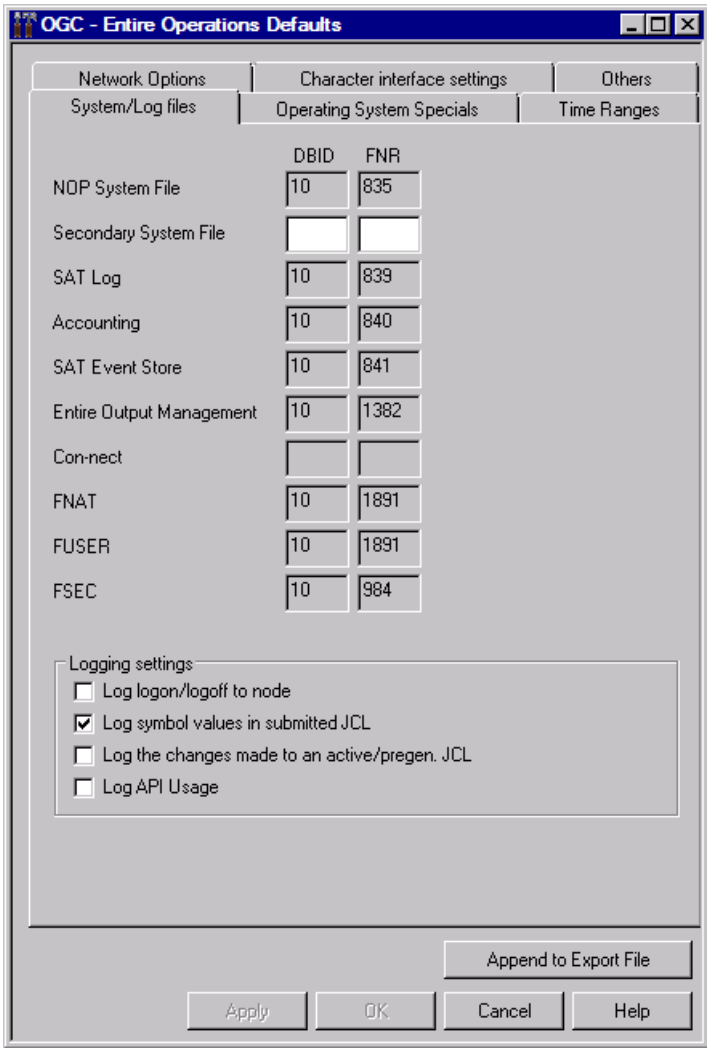
Accessing Default Settings for Entire Operations

To access the default settings for Entire Operations

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 Open the context menu and select **Entire Operations Defaults**.

An **Entire Operations Defaults** window with an open **System/Log files** page similar to the example below opens:



Each tabbed page represents a set of default settings, you can specify for your environment.

The tabbed pages are explained in the following section.

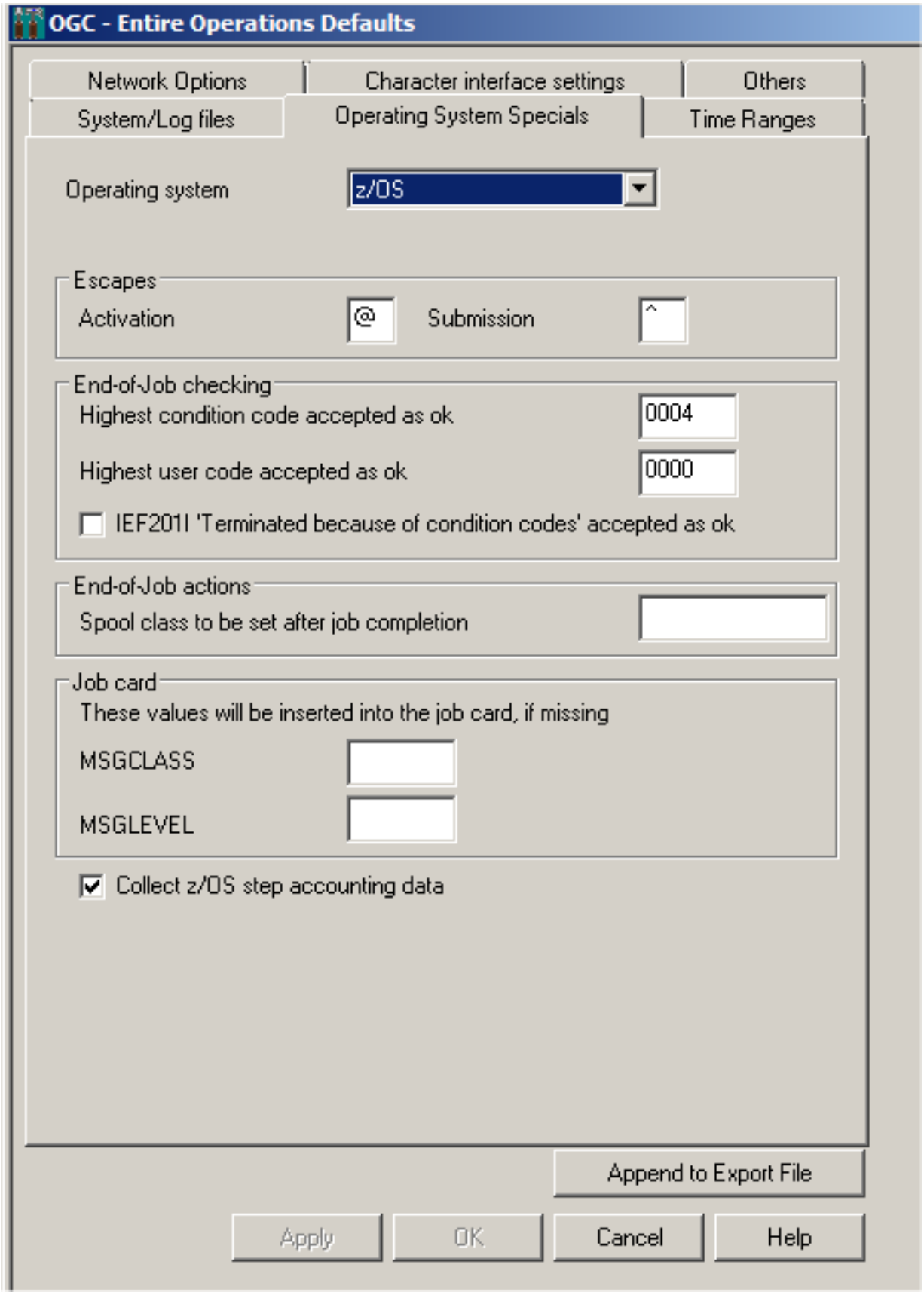
Defaults: System/Log Files

The system and log files shown on the **System/Log files page** of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are explained in *Entire Operations Files*.

The fields in the **Logging settings** section of the page are described in the following table:

Field	Description	
Log logon/logoff to node	If this check box is selected, all logons and logoffs to and from Entire System Server nodes (by users and monitor tasks) will be logged. Be aware of the overhead in the log file.	
Log symbol values in submitted JCL	Possible check-box settings:	
	checked	Log symbol values.
	unchecked	Do not log values.
Log the changes made to an active/pregen. JCL	Possible check-box settings:	
	checked	Activate the active JCL modification change logging. If this check box is selected and if active or pregenerated JCL is modified, the changes are written to the Entire Operations log. You may then mark this message, to see the extended log, which contains the modifications to the active JCL. With this option on, the Editor buffer pool space may have to be increased.
	unchecked	Disable this feature. This is the default.
Log API Usage	If this check box is selected, some API executions will be logged. The API return code is contained. Be aware of the overhead in the log file.	

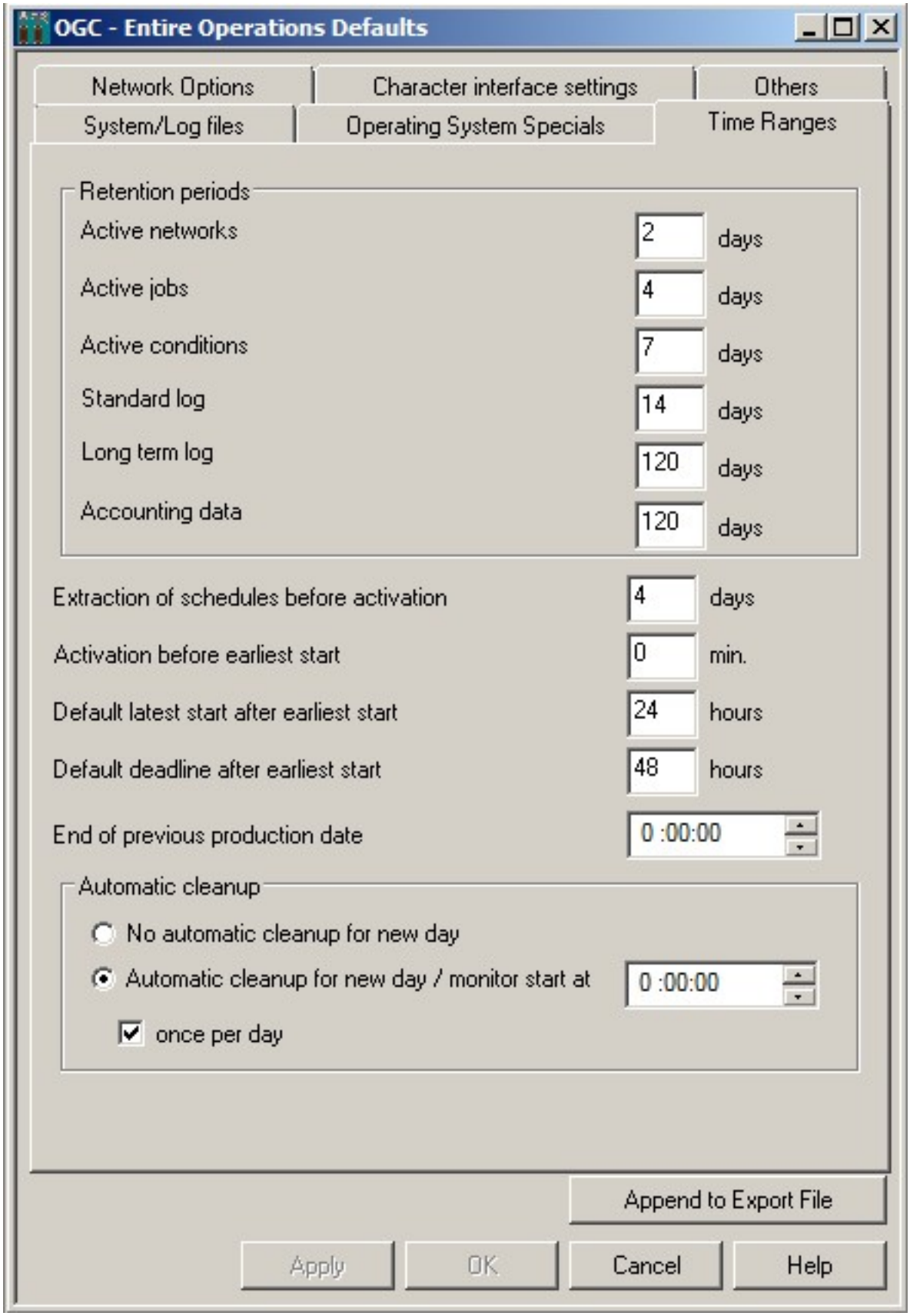
Defaults for Operating System Specials


OGC - Entire Operations Defaults
Network Options
Character interface settings
Others
System/Log files
Operating System Specials
Time Ranges
Operating system
z/OS
Escapes
Activation
@
Submission
^
End-of-Job checking
Highest condition code accepted as ok
0004
Highest user code accepted as ok
0000
IEF201I 'Terminated because of condition codes' accepted as ok
End-of-Job actions
Spool class to be set after job completion
Job card
These values will be inserted into the job card, if missing
MSGCLASS
MSGLEVEL
Collect z/OS step accounting data
Append to Export File
Apply
OK
Cancel
Help

The fields provided on the **Operating System Specials** page of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window depend on the operating system selected as shown in the example of z/OS above. The fields are explained in the following operating system specific sections:

- *Defaults for z/OS and z/VSE*
- *Defaults for BS2000*
- *Defaults for UNIX*
- *Defaults for Windows*

Defaults for Time Ranges


OGC - Entire Operations Defaults
Network Options
Character interface settings
Others
System/Log files
Operating System Specials
Time Ranges
Retention periods
Active networks
2
days
Active jobs
4
days
Active conditions
7
days
Standard log
14
days
Long term log
120
days
Accounting data
120
days
Extraction of schedules before activation
4
days
Activation before earliest start
0
min.
Default latest start after earliest start
24
hours
Default deadline after earliest start
48
hours
End of previous production date
0 :00:00
Automatic cleanup
No automatic cleanup for new day
Automatic cleanup for new day / monitor start at
0 :00:00
once per day
Append to Export File
Apply
OK
Cancel
Help

The fields on the **Time Ranges** page of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are described in the following table:

Field/Section	Description
Active networks	Maximum length of time Entire Operations keeps active networks in the active database. If the network is not completed within this time, a warning message is issued to a mailbox linked to the network. Default is 2 days. **Note:** Unfinished active jobs are deactivated after the Active Jobs retention period in any case.
Active jobs	Maximum length of time Entire Operations keeps the active jobs in the active database. This period must be longer than the **Active network** retention period. Jobs will be deactivated after this this time, even if the active network is not completed. Default is 2 days. **Note:** The retention period for an active job is calculated backwards from the real start time of the job, if available. Otherwise, it is calculated backwards from the activation time of the job.
Active conditions	Maximum length of time Entire Operations keeps the active conditions in the active database. This retention period also applies to resource allocations with deallocation mode **Keep until explicit release** (K). Default is 7 days.
Standard log	Maximum length of time Entire Operations keeps standard log data and mailbox entries (information messages). Default is 7 days.
Long term log	Maximum length of time Entire Operations keeps long term log data and mailbox entries (waiting for condition, symbol prompting). Long term data are Network and Job activation times with run numbers, as well as job accounting information. Default is 180 days.
Accounting data	The maximum time span, for which Entire Operations will keep accounting data. Default is the retention period for long-term logging.
Extraction of schedules before activation	The current network schedules are extracted once a day to prepare scheduled network activation. The extraction can be done several days in advance to permit earlier symbol prompting, etc. Enter the number of days. Default: 1 day (=current day).

Field/Section	Description
Activation before earliest start	The activation creates an executable copy of the Job Network definition. This parameter allows you to activate the Network before the earliest time the Network is actually started. Default: 0 minutes.
Default latest start after earliest start	This parameter applies if no explicit latest start time was specified on the job level. The time (in hours) specified here is added to the (computed) earliest start time. Default: 24 hours.
Default deadline after earliest start	This parameter applies if no explicit deadline time was specified on the job level. The time (in hours) specified here is added to the (computed) earliest start time. Default: 48 hours.
End of previous production date	Time at which previous production day ends logically. This time influences the following: ■ Condition references: The reference PDA for input condition references the production date, not the current calendar date. ■ Symbol replacement: The predefined symbol `P-DATE` provides the production date in the format YYYYMMDD. See also *Predefined Symbols* and *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.
Automatic cleanup	Possible selection options:
	No automatic cleanup for new day If selected, no automatic cleanup of the active database and log data is performed.
	Automatic cleanup for new day / monitor start at If selected, automatic cleanup of the active database and log data is performed. The interval between two subsequent automatic cleanups is at least one hour. This is the default. You can enter the time to perform daily automatic cleanup. **Note:** To avoid an overflow of the active database, the cleanup must be triggered at least once a day.
	once per day If selected, automatic cleanup will not be performed if a cleanup (automatic or manual) was already performed on the same day.
Append to Export File	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export the default settings currently defined. Proceed as described in *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.

Defaults for Network Options

The fields on the **Network Options** page of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are described in the following table:

Field	Description
Activation escape	Global escape character to be used as prefix for Natural code lines and symbols to be replaced at activation time. Default is the dollar sign ($). You can define specific escape characters for each operating system on the **Operating System Specials page**. **Note:** Dynamic JCL might become invalid if this escape character is changed.
Submission escape	Global escape character to precede symbols that are to be replaced at submission time. You can define specific escape characters for each operating system on the **Operating System Specials page**. Default is the dollar sign ($). The character recommended for BS2000 is the semi-colon (;), and for z/VSE the number sign (#). **Note:** Dynamic JCL might become invalid if this escape character is changed.
SYSOUT line limit	Determines the line limit for SYSOUT. If the SYSOUT of a job exceeds the line limit set, the lines are truncated after the line number specified in this field. This affects the following SYSOUT functions: ■ Extended SYSOUT logging is truncated. ■ SYSOUT browsing of a file or spool data set is truncated and ends with a warning message similar to the following: `===== EOR4123 - SYSOUT line limit 1000 reached =====` ■ SYSOUT is truncated if copied from UNIX or Windows to the mainframe (for example, BS2000). ■ SYSOUT is truncated if passed from UNIX or Windows to Entire Output Management (NOM), depending on the Entire System Server version installed at your site (see the relevant announcement in the current Entire Operations *Release Notes*). ■ Log messages are written for the above cases.
	Default: 0 (no limit)
	z/OS, JES2: The value is divided by 1000 and inserted with a `/*LINES` command. If the division result is 0, the value is set to 1.

Field	Description	
Run number limit	The maximum run number which can be assigned to a network or job activation. The maximum must not exceed 99999. Default: If 0 is specified, the limit is 99999.	
Subnetwork activation mode	Possible selection options:	
	At activation time	At activation time of the caller. This is the default.
	During the network activation	At submission time of the caller.
	See also the section *Time of Activation of a Subnetwork* in the *User's Guide*.	
Symbol table obligatory	Possible selection options:	
	No symbol table required	No symbol table definition required.
	Required for all networks	Symbol table required for all networks.
	Required for subnetworks only	Symbol table required for subnetworks only.
	You can force the definition of symbol tables with this setting. **Note:** The existence check is performed: ■ during a network activation ■ if a network is added ■ if a network is modified It is not performed for unchanged network definitions. To check the existence of symbol table definitions globally, use the batch utility CHNWST-P described in the section *Entire Operations Utilities* in the *User's Guide*.	
Max. number of versions per network or symbol table	The maximum number of versions that might be defined for a network or symbol table. This limit is checked during addition or cloning of versions. 0 = no restriction	
Allow setting of preferred run number during activation	If this check box is selected, users are allowed to request their preferred run number during network or job activation. See also the field **Preferred run number** described in the sections *Fields: Network Activation* (*Network Maintenance*) and *Fields: Job Activation* (*Job Maintenance*) in the *User's Guide*. This check box is not selected by default.	
Append to Export File	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export the default settings currently defined. Proceed as described in *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.	

Defaults for Other Settings

The fields on the **Others** page of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are described in the following table:

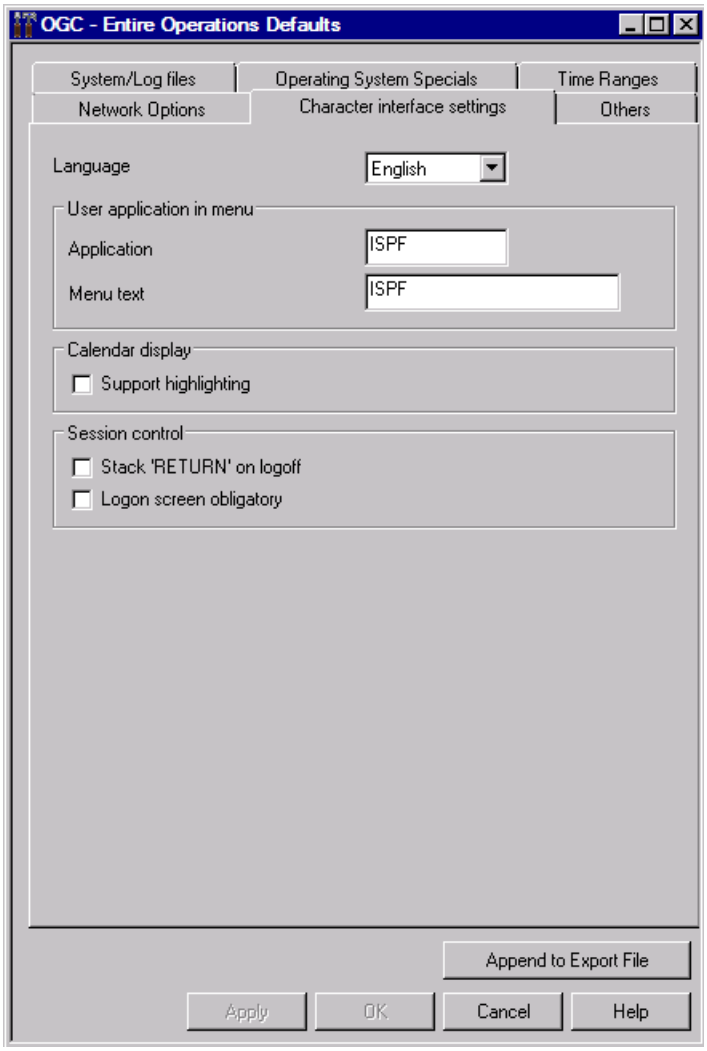
Field/Section	Description
Date format	Date format to be used for date fields. For explanations of the possible selection options, see *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.
Default node	Default Entire System Server node ID. This node is used for all internal calls to Entire System Server if no other node number is specified explicitly.
User ID Definition	Possible selection options:
	All JCL or submit user IDs may be defined This is the default.
	User must have logged on successfully to a node First, the user must have logged on successfully to a node. Then a JCL or submit user ID may be defined.
	A logon is always required for: ■ User ID `TSOS` on BS2000 nodes ■ User ID `root` on UNIX nodes
File password prompting	Possible selection options:
	Do not prompt for password Do not prompt for a password. Use the defined password, if necessary. This is the default.
	Always prompt for a file password before editing If a file is password-protected, always prompt for a file password before editing.
Symbol table activation mode	Possible selection options:
	After schedule extraction Symbol prompting can be used for scheduled networks. This is the default.
	During the network activation No symbol prompting is possible.
Time frames	Possible selection options:
	Default for 'Use time in schedule' The calling job's time frame for subnetwork jobs is used. This is the default.
	Keep predefined job time frames The predefined job time frames are kept.

Field/Section	Description	
Rewrite prompted symbols to master symbol table	If this check box is selected, prompted symbols are updated in the master symbol table, in addition to the currently active symbol table. This keeps the last prompted value for the next prompting.	
Copy SYSOUT file before passing it to NOM	Applies to BS2000 only. Possible check-box settings:	
	checked	The SYSOUT file is copied physically and the copy will be passed to the Entire Output Management (NOM) API. This doubles the necessary disk storage for SYSOUT files created by Entire Operations. This is the default.
	unchecked	The original SYSOUT file is passed to the Entire Output Management (NOM) API.
	Note: If the copying of SYSOUT files for NOM is switched off, SYSOUT files may get lost or overwritten, if creating job is resubmitted, or restarted for a recovery, etc.	
Generate header in submitted JCL	Possible check-box settings:	
	checked	Generate header.
	unchecked	Do not generate header.
Symbol prompting during JCL regeneration	Possible check-box settings:	
	checked	Symbols will be prompted again during JCL regeneration.
	unchecked	No symbol prompting during JCL regeneration. This is the default.
Submit symbol/function recalculation at resubmit	Active submit symbol/function recalculation at job resubmission. This setting determines the handling of submit symbol and function values during resubmit with submission symbol replacement. Possible check-box settings:	
	checked	Active submit symbols and functions will be deleted and activated (calculated) anew. This is the default.
	unchecked	Resubmission will be performed with the same submit symbol and function values.
Write results of MM and MV to active symbol table	Possible check box settings:	
	checked	The values returned for the symbol functions `MM` and `MV` are written to the active symbol table. Subsequent symbol function executions with the same parameters will use these values.

Field/Section	Description	
		See also in the section *Functions for Symbol Replacement* in the *User's Guide*.
	unchecked	The values returned for the symbol functions MM and MV are not written to the active symbol table (default).
Deactivation Settings	**Confirm activation cancelling** Possible check box settings:	
	checked	The confirm dialog is used if future activations are cancelled. This is the default.
	unchecked	No confirm dialog is used if future activations are cancelled.
	Jobs to be deactivated at once The maximum number of active jobs to be deactivated in one monitor cycle. Default is 50.	
NOM API Settings	**NOM API retry limit** The maximum number of attempts for passing a file to Entire Output Management (NOM). Default is 1000.	
	Pass empty files to NOM Possible check box settings:	
	checked	Empty files are passed to Entire Output Management (NOM).
	unchecked	Empty files are not passed to Entire Output Management (NOM). This is the default.
	Note: A log message is written in any case.	
Encoding		
	Applies for UNIX and Windows JCL only. **Use trigraphs in JCL and SYSOUT logging** Possible check box settings:	
	checked	Use trigraphs in active JCL and in JCL and SYSOUT logging. For information on trigraph encoding, see the relevant section in the *User's Guide*.

Field/Section	Description	
	unchecked	Encoding is not used. This is the default.
	Applies to UNIX JCL only.	
	Convert UTF-8 characters to HTML format in the active JCL Possible check box settings:	
	checked	If the file is UTF-8 encoded, convert UTF-8 characters to HTML format in the active JCL. In this case, you must not use the ampersand (&) as the submit escape character.
	unchecked	UTF-8 characters are not converted. This is the default.
Append to Export File	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export the default settings currently defined. Proceed as described in *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.	

Defaults for Character Interface Settings



The fields on the **Character interface settings** page of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are described in the following table.

These settings only affect the application screens of the Entire Operations character user interface.

Field/Section	Description
Language	Determines the Entire Operations default language code. Possible selection options: **English** **German**

Field/Section	Description	
User application in menu	Integrates a user-defined application into the Entire Operations **Main Menu**.	
	Application	The name of the required application.
	Menu text	The name to be used in the **Main Menu**.
	See also *Integration of Other Applications* in the *Concepts and Facilities* documentation.	
Calendar display	Select **Support highlighting** to enable highlighting in calendar displays provided that your terminal supports highlighting.	
Session control	**Stack 'RETURN' on logoff** Possible check box settings:	
	checked	Terminates an Entire Operations online session with the Natural command `RETURN`. Only with `RETURN` can control be given back to another Natural application.
	unchecked	Terminates a Natural session with the Entire Operations session.
	Logon screen obligatory Possible check box settings:	
	checked	The Entire Operations logon screen is always presented. This setting is recommended, if an external security system like RACF is installed, since a password must be entered.
	unchecked	The Entire Operations logon screen is not presented.
Append to Export File	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export the default settings currently defined. Proceed as described in *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.	

Defaults for BS2000

This section describes the fields provided for BS2000 default settings.

This section covers the following topics:

- Fields: Defaults for BS2000

- BS2000 Default Message Codes

Fields: Defaults for BS2000

The BS2000-specific fields on the **Operations System Specials page** of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are explained in the following table.

Note: New default settings become effective after the next Monitor startup and are then used as defaults for new job definitions.

Field	Meaning	
End-of-Job Checking:		
Highest Severity Code accepted as ok	This value is the maximum allowed severity code for messages matching the default message code table. If a message is defined without a severity code, a match always means `job not OK`.	
SYSOUT Handling:		
Make the SYSOUT Collection File shareable	Entire Operations creates its own **SYSOUT Collection File** for each BS2000 job running under Entire Operations control. Select this check box if the Entire Operations Monitor should make these files shareable; do not select this check box if not.	
Append the SYSLST File(s) to the SYSOUT File	Select this check box if the SYSLST files created by a job should be appended to the Entire Operations **SYSOUT Collection File**; do not select this check box if not.	
Monitor Job Variables:		
Remove internal Monitor Job Variables after End-of-Job handling	Select this check box to remove internal Monitor job variables immediately after End-of-Job checking. This creates fewer catalog entries. Do not select this check box to remove variables during standard job deactivation. **Note:** This setting affects only Monitor job variables which were internally created by the Entire Operations Monitor.	
Escapes:		
Activation	Activation escape character. This escape character is prefix for Natural code lines and symbols to be replaced at activation time. **Note:** Existing Dynamic JCL might become invalid after changing this escape character.	
Submission	Submission escape character. This escape character is prefix for symbols to be replaced at submission time. **Note:** Existing Dynamic JCL might become invalid after changing this escape character.	
Message codes, which force 'job not ok' by default	See *BS2000 Default Message Codes*.	

BS2000 Default Message Codes

The table on the below **Message codes, which force 'job not ok' by default** contains BS2000 message codes that force a `job not ok` by default.

If one of the BS2000 message codes listed in this table appears in any BS2000 job SYSOUT, a job is treated as `not ok` without any special definition at the job level.

The BS2000 message codes listed in the following section are in effect after the installation of Entire Operations. You can restore the default set of message codes supplied with Entire Operations at any time by using **Restore Defaults** function.

Changes to the message codes are propagated to a running monitor immediately.

Notes:

1. Consider that faulty jobs may no longer be set to the status `not ok` when the message code table is modified.
2. The message code table can be completely empty. None of the mentioned BS2000 message codes would be checked by default in this case.

Message Code	Message Text
IDA0N45	Dump desired? Reply (Y =user/area dump); Y, System = system dump; N = no).
IDA0N47	Dump prohibited by /MODIFY-TEST-OPTIONS command.
IDA0N48	Task/system settings prohibit dump.
IDA0N51	Program interrupt at location '(&00)'.
IDA0N56	Current system dump suppressed (duplicate).
EXC0733	Unrecoverable termination error: task with TSN '(&00)' pended. Continue system run and take dump after shutdown.
EXC0734	(Message not defined.)
EXC0735	(Message not defined.)
EXC0736	Abnormal task termination. Error code '(&00)': / Help-MSG (&00).
EXC0737	(Message not defined.)
EXC0738	(Message not defined.)
EXC0772	(Message not defined.)
CMD0005	Operation name in input string not recognizable or missing.
CMD0205	Error in preceding command or program and procedure step termination: commands will be ignored until /SET-JOB-STEP or /LOGOFF or /EXIT-JOB is recognized.
JVS04A1	Syntax error in JV command. Correct command.
DMS05A9	Second file name in command for COPY invalid or does not exist. Correct command.

Message Code	Message Text
DMS0936	(Message not defined.)
BLS0520	Access error on program library. PLAM-AMCB error code '(&00)' and system error code '(&01)' In system mode /HELP-MSG PLA (&00).
SSM2052	Procedure file '(&00)' cannot be opened. DMS error code '(&01)'. Command terminated. DMS error: /HELP-MSG-INFORMATION DMS(&01).
NRTT201	NRTT201 TASK TERMINATION DUE TO /(&00) COMMAND The task termination was caused by a /CANCEL-JOB resp. /CANCEL or a /SHUTDOWN command.
CMD0186	CMD0186 OPERATION NAME '(&00)' UNKNOWN.

Defaults for z/OS and z/VSE

This section describes the fields provided for z/OS and z/VSE default settings.

Fields: Defaults for z/OS and z/VSE

The z/OS-specific and z/VSE-specific fields for default settings on the **Operations System Specials page** of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are explained in the following table.

Note: New default settings become effective after the next Monitor startup and are then used as defaults for new job definitions.

Field	Meaning
End-of-Job Checking:	
The values specified with the following three fields are used for checking completed jobs if no definition has been made at the job level:	
Highest Condition Code (= highest Severity Code)	The value entered here is used for default checks of all step results for which no dedicated check was defined. If such a step result is higher than the value defined here, the job is treated as `not ok`. This value is the maximum allowed severity code for messages matching the **Global Message Code Table**. If a message is defined there without a severity code, a match always means `job not ok`.
Highest User Code accepted as ok	Corresponds to **Highest Condition Code** but checks for user-defined codes only.

Field	Meaning
IEF201I 'Terminated because of condition codes' accepted as ok	Applies to z/OS only. If this option is selected, the occurrence of the message `EF201I ... - JOB TERMINATED BECAUSE OF CONDITION CODES` does not cause the job to be set to `not ok` automatically. All other implicit or explicit End-of-Job checks are not affected by this setting. This is a system-wide setting. For more information, see the section *End-of-Job Checking and Actions* in the *User's Guide*. This option is not selected be default.
End-of-Job Actions:	
Spool Class to be set after Job Completion	You can specify that the spool class of a job is to be modified after completion. This applies to all jobs. **Note:** 1. **Node-specific definitions** override this default. 2. Job-specific definitions override all others. When you enter a valid spool class in this field, Entire Output Management knows exactly where to find all information necessary for the output files to be processed. If you leave this field blank, the job output class remains unchanged. For more information, see *End-of-Job Checking and Actions* in the *User's Guide*.
Job Card:	
MSGCLASS	Applies to z/OS only. You can complete or modify the job card for any job by adding values for MSGCLASS and MSGLEVEL here. The values specified here are inserted if not already on the job card.
MSGLEVEL	
Collect z/OS step accounting data:	
checked	Applies to z/OS only. If this check box is selected, accounting data for steps will be collected additionally for z/OS jobs. Be aware of the overhead in the accounting data file.
unchecked	If this check box is not selected, accounting data for steps will not be collected (default).
JCL Location VSE:	

Field	Meaning
Default Member Type	Applies to z/VSE only. The default member type is inserted into JCL definitions if nothing else is specified.
Escapes:	
Activation	Activation escape character. This escape character is prefix for Natural code lines and symbols to be replaced at activation time. **Note:** Existing dynamic JCL might become invalid after changing this escape character.
Submission	Submission escape character. This escape character is prefix for symbols to be replaced at submission time. **Note:** Existing dynamic JCL might become invalid after changing this escape character.

Defaults for UNIX

This section describes the fields provided for UNIX default settings.

Fields: Defaults for UNIX

The UNIX-specific fields on the **Operations System Specials page** of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are explained in the following table.

Note: New default settings become effective after the next Monitor startup and are then used as defaults for new job definitions.

Field	Meaning
End-of-Job Checking:	
Highest Exit Code accepted as ok	The value entered here is the maximum exit code which is accepted as `ok`.
Escapes:	
Activation	Activation escape character. This escape character is prefix for Natural code lines and symbols to be replaced at activation time. **Note:** Existing Dynamic JCL might become invalid after changing this escape character.

Field	Meaning
Submission	Submission escape character. This escape character is prefix for symbols to be replaced at submission time. **Note:** Existing Dynamic JCL might become invalid after changing this escape character.

Defaults for Windows

This section describes the fields provided for Windows default settings.

Fields: Defaults for Windows

The Windows-specific fields on the **Operations System Specials page** of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window are explained in the following table.

Note: New default settings become effective after the next Monitor startup and are then used as defaults for new job definitions.

Field	Meaning	
End-of-Job Checking:		
Highest Exit Code accepted as ok	The value entered here is the maximum exit code which is accepted as `ok`.	
Escapes:		
Activation	Activation escape character. This escape character is prefix for Natural code lines and symbols to be replaced at activation time. **Note:** Existing Dynamic JCL might become invalid after changing this escape character.	
Submission	Submission escape character. This escape character is prefix for symbols to be replaced at submission time. **Note:** Existing Dynamic JCL might become invalid after changing this escape character.	

6 Monitor Defaults

Setting Defaults for the Monitor

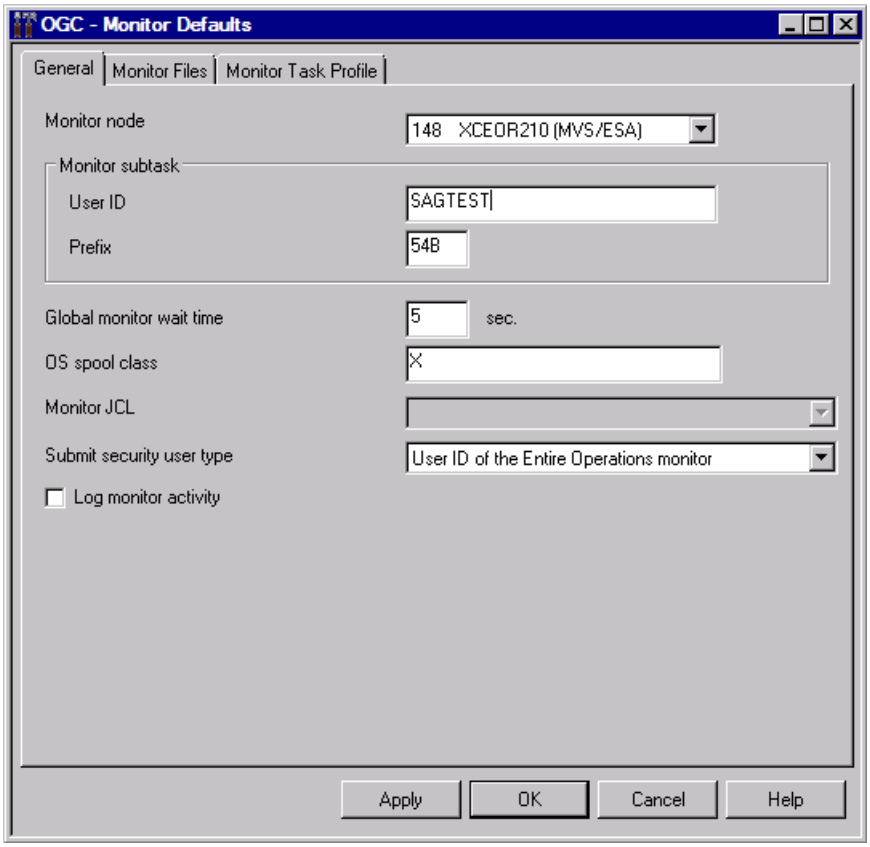
You can define defaults for the Entire Operations Monitor. The defaults must be set before the first start of the Monitor.

To set the Monitor Defaults

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 From the context menu, select **Monitor Defaults**.

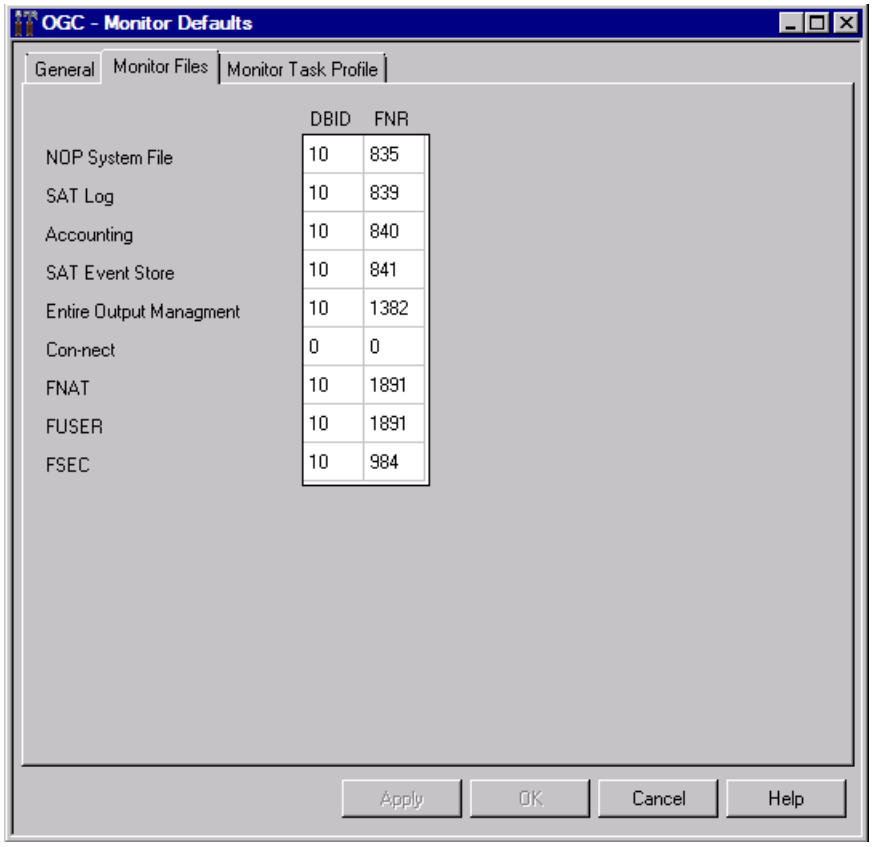
A **Monitor Defaults** window similar to the example below opens:



The fields on the tabbed page **General** are explained in *Fields: Monitor Defaults - General*.

- The read-only fields on the tabbed page **Monitor Files** show the default database IDs (**DBID**) and file numbers (**FNR**) of **Entire Operations files** currently used by the Monitor.

  Example:



- The **tabbed page Monitor Task Profile** is explained in ***Using the Monitor Task Profile***.

3 Make your definitions on each of the tabbed pages and choose **OK**.

4 Choose **OK**.

The defaults are set and become active by starting the Monitor the next time.

Fields: Monitor Defaults - General

The following table explains the modifiable fields on the tabbed page **General** of the **Monitor Defaults** window:

Field	Description
Monitor Node	The Entire Operations Monitor runs under this node. The node can be the same as the default Entire System Server node.
User ID	This user ID will be used for Monitor actions which are not dependent from any job. If the field is empty, the default will be inserted. Default: `Ennnnn01`.

Field	Description
	where *nnnnn* is the Monitor node. This field is not used, if the Monitor node is a UNIX node or Windows node. **Note:** On z/OS and BS2000 systems, this User ID must be a defined system user ID.

Prefix	This prefix is used for the internal generation of Monitor subtask names.
	
	The Entire Operations Monitor subtask names are now using the syntax (explained in *Direct Command Syntax*):
	
	`EOR{task-prefix}{task-number}`
	
	Example: If the task prefix is `E01` and the task number is `2`, the task name will be `EORE0102`.
	
	Default for the task prefix: `EOR`
	
	For further information, see also ***Task Names*** in the section ***Entire Operations Monitor***.
	
	Note:
	
	1. If you want to run several Entire Operations Monitors under one Entire System Server, you must define a different Monitor task prefix for each monitor.
	2. Monitor tasks of the same Monitor use the same prefix, but different task numbers.
	3. For z/OS, the Entire System Server event names also use these subtask names.
	
	z/OS Event Name Syntax:
	
	`EORpppnn`
	
	where *ppp* is the subtask prefix, as defined in this case. The default is `EOR`. *nn* is the task number within the monitor.
	
	Example: Monitor 1 has an empty task prefix. The events are then `EOREOR01` through `EOREOR99`.
	
	Monitor 2 has the task prefix `A01`. The events are then `EORA0101` through `EORA0199`.

Global Monitor Wait Time	The Wait Time between two monitor cycles. This parameter sets the monitor frequency. Example: 30. The monitor will wait 30 seconds until it will begin the next cycle. **Note:** This value is a default for all monitor tasks. An individual wait time can be defined for each task. These individual wait times can also be modified while the monitor tasks are running, and for the current monitor session only. For details, see ***Fields: Monitor Defaults - Monitor Task Profile***.
Log Monitor Activity	If you select this check box, additional information about Monitor activities, in particular about the activities of each Monitor task, is written to the Log periodically. Default: not selected. **Note:** The above option increases the amount of Log data.

Field	Description	
Monitor JCL	For UNIX only. The full path name of the shell script to be used for starting the Monitor. Usually the script generated during the installation procedure should be used for this purpose. File selection by wildcard is possible.	
OS Spool Class	For z/OS only. The Spool Class to be used by the Monitor for all background printouts.	
Submit Security User Type	The Monitor performs an Entire System Server logon to the submit user ID. This parameter allows you to specify which user ID is to be taken. Possible selection options:	
	User ID of the Entire Operations monitor	Default. User ID of Entire Operations Monitor. If the field Monitor Subtask User ID (above) is left blank and `M` is specified in this case, then `SYSEOR`*`nnn`*`1` is taken as submit user ID.
	Network owner	Network owner.
	Job's submit user ID	Submit user ID. User ID of the person who defined the job or who made the last modification (even in the active queue). See also the sections *Operating System User IDs* and *Default User ID Determination*.
	Job's submit user ID, no replace for 'DUM'	Similar to **Job's submit user ID**, but no user ID replacement for DUM jobs.
	Submit user ID same as the network owner	Submit user ID must be the same as for the network owner.
	Submit user ID same as the last mod. user	Submit user ID must be the same as for the last modifying user.
	Note: With **User ID of the Entire Operations monitor**, no specific security profiles are possible for the submitted jobs. This setting is a global default. You may define the **submit security user type** individually for any node, if this is necessary.	

Using the Monitor Task Profile

Note: If you want to run the Entire Operations Monitor in several tasks on z/OS and BS2000 systems, you must start the monitor as a subtask.

You can divide the Monitor into several tasks in order to:

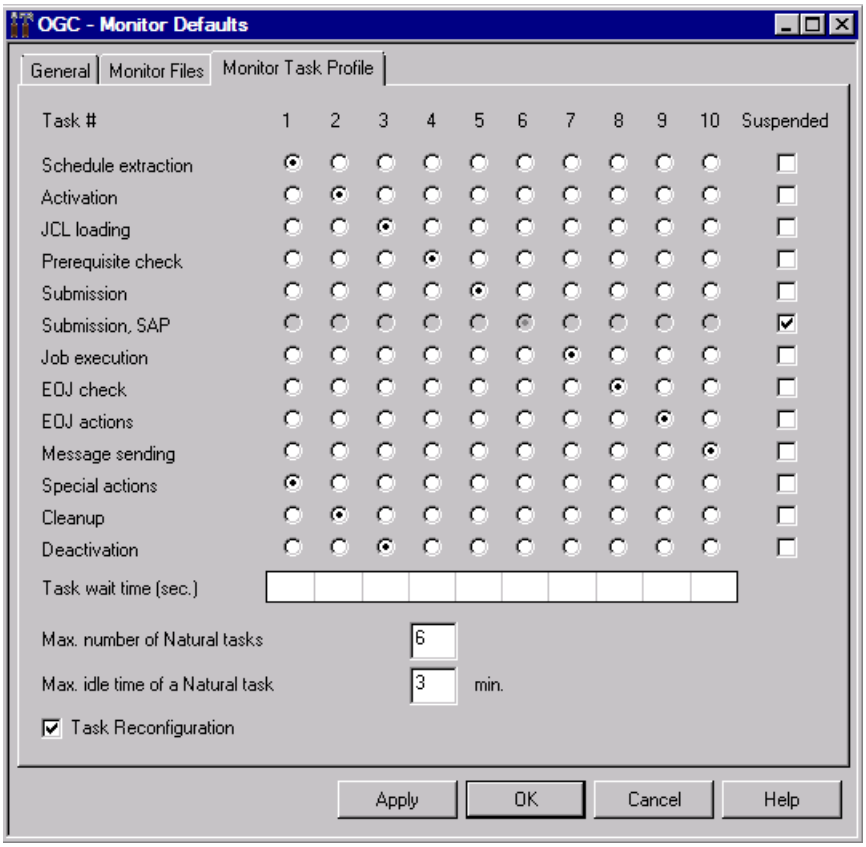
- perform some Monitor actions in parallel,
- execute Natural jobs (NAT-type jobs) asynchronously.

If you want to run the Entire Operations Monitor in several tasks, you must define how the Monitor functions are to be distributed on the different Monitor tasks.

To assign Monitor functions

1 In the **Monitor Defaults** window, open the tabbed page **Monitor Task Profile**.

A matrix table with a list of all Monitor functions and tasks is displayed as shown in the example below:



2 Select each function in the **Task #** column you want to assign to the Monitor.

For details, see *Fields: Monitor Defaults - Monitor Task Profile*.

3 Select **Task Reconfiguration** and choose **Apply** or **OK** if you want the changes to take immediate effect.

Otherwise, the changes take effect at the next Monitor start.

This section covers the following topics:

- Fields: Monitor Defaults - Monitor Task Profile
- Using Tasks

Fields: Monitor Defaults - Monitor Task Profile

Field/Column	Meaning
Task #	The **Task #** column lists all functions you can assign to the Monitor and the task number to which they are assigned. The default for all functions is the main task, **Task 1**. All tasks are performed when you start the Monitor. All tasks available are described in *Using Tasks*.
Suspended	Normally, each function is assigned to a task. If required, for example, for disaster recovery, you can disable a function in the **Suspended** column by selecting the check box next to the required function (see the **previous example**). The selected function is then disabled until you assign the task again.
Task Wait Time (sec.)	The Wait Time between two monitor task cycles. This value can be defined individually for each monitor task. The value Global Monitor Wait Time from the Monitor Defaults will be used if no value is specified here. **Note:** In this case, you modify the default settings only. If you want to modify the settings of the current monitor session, you must do this in the **Monitor Status** window (see *Display Monitor Task Status*).
Max. Number of Natural Tasks	This is the maximum number of tasks for the parallel execution of asynchronous Natural programs (NAT-type). Increase this number if you want to run longer Natural programs in parallel. Default = 0 : (Natural programs are executed synchronously by Task 1).
Max. Idle Time of a Natural Task	A Natural task can remain active for some time after it has performed the last Natural program in its queue. This can be useful if there are many Natural programs with short

Field/Column	Meaning
	execution times, and it eliminates some overhead for the starting and stopping of (sub)tasks. Default = 0 : (A Natural task terminates immediately if its queue is empty).
Task Reconfiguration	Select this check box (default) to immediately change the Monitor defaults. Otherwise, the changes take effect at the next Monitor start.

Using Tasks

Main Task, Task 1

Task 1 is a general-purpose task and must always exist. It performs all functions for which no other task is defined. It is the only task which can start other tasks.

Other General-Purpose Tasks, 2 - 50

The other tasks in the top row (Numbers 2 to 50) are called general purpose tasks. This means that each of them is capable of performing all functions. These tasks are all started at Monitor startup time. Each function can and must be performed by exactly one task.

Do not define too many Monitor tasks. If Task 1 is not sufficient for your needs, then the figure above offers an example of a possible alternative. You should not exceed 2 to 4 tasks, since resources for administration of the individual tasks must always be considered.

Natural Tasks, 51 - 89

Natural programs (NAT-type jobs; Numbers 51 to 89) can be performed asynchronously in their own dedicated tasks. In the field `Max. Number of Natural Tasks`, you can specify how many of them can be active in parallel. In the field `Max. Idle Time of a Natural Task`, you can specify how long they should remain idle if their input queue is empty. These tasks are started if necessary.

Note: Asynchronous end-of-job check (EJC) exits and end-of-job action (EJA) exits will be executed in the Natural Tasks too.

OGC RPC Service Task, 90

The task 90 performs background functions for the Entire Operations GUI Client (OGC). It is started automatically during monitor startup. It cannot be configured by the administrator.

Task Names

The (sub)task names are SYSEOR*ttnnn*, where *tt* is the task number and *nnn* is the Entire System Server node number.

Monitor Tasks and NPR

Before you specify several Monitor tasks or allow several Natural tasks, you should check the value of `NATNUMSUB` in the Entire System Server startup parameters.

If not enough (sub)tasks are allowed for Entire System Server, a message will be issued by Entire Operations after an attempted task start, and the task activity is taken over by the main task (Task 1). This can decrease Monitor performance.

Dynamic Task Profile Reconfiguration

The task profile can be modified (in the Task definition), while the Monitor is running. All tasks stop briefly, then the unused tasks are stopped and the newly-defined tasks are started.

This permits adaptation to different workloads in the running Monitor.

How Monitor Tasks Are Executed

The execution of Monitor (sub)tasks is internally controlled by the Entire System Server view Natural-SUB-TASK.

In z/OS and z/VSE, subtasks run under the Monitor Entire System Server node.

In BS2000, one batch job is run for each Monitor task.

In UNIX, each Monitor task uses a separate process.

Each task has an internal control record in the database.

Note: All tasks use the same database files.

For more information, see *Display Monitor Task Status*.

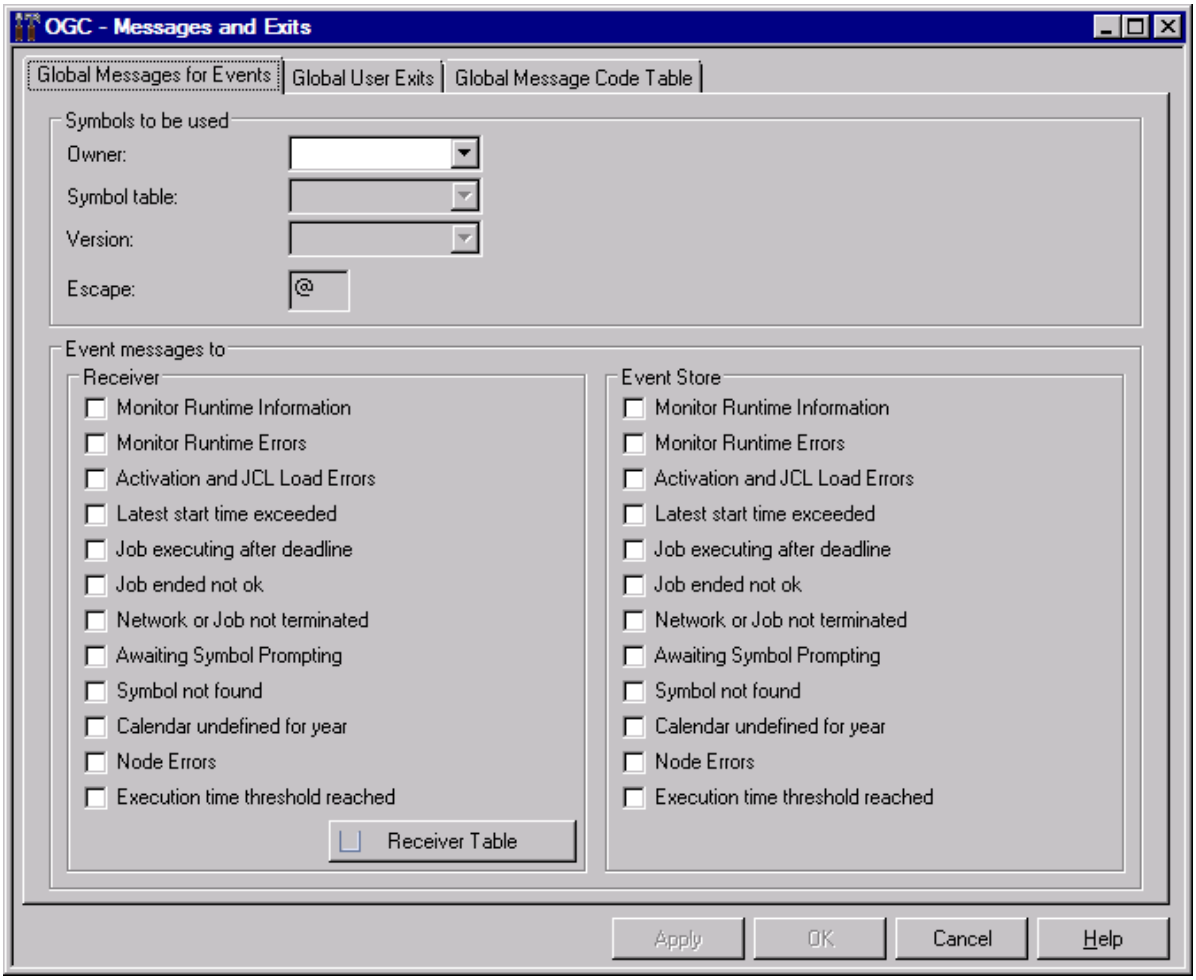
7 Global Messages and Exits

To define messages and exits

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 Invoke the context menu and select **Messages and Exits**.

A **Messages and Exits** window similar to the example below opens:

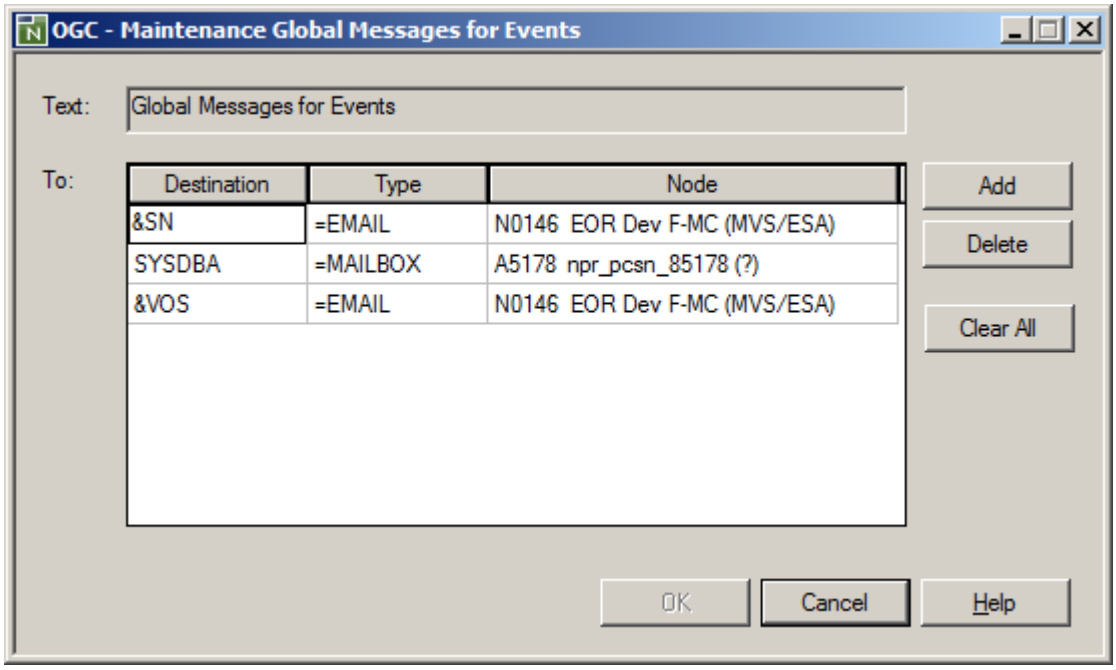


3 If you want to distribute a message among specified receivers:

- In the **Receiver** section on the tabbed page **Global Messages for Events**, check all events for which you want to send a message.

  The  icon of the **Receiver Table** button indicates that message recipients have already been defined for events.  indicates that no recipient has yet been defined.

- Choose **Receiver Table**:



- Define all recipients for the selected events and choose **OK**.

If you want to save a message in the event store of System Automation tool:

- In the **Event Store** section on the tabbed page **Global Messages for Events**, check all events for which you want to save a message in the event store.

Note: For further information, see *Global Messages for Events*.

4 Make your specifications on the tabbed page **Global User Exits**.

The existence of the defined global user exits is checked during the Entire Operations Monitor startup. If at least one of these exits cannot be found, the Entire Operations Monitor performs an immediate shutdown. Each global user exit may exist only once within the whole Entire Operations installation. All global user exits are optional. The exits must reside as Natural objects in any defined steplib.

Note: For further information, see *Global User Exits*.

5 Make your specifications on the tabbed page **Global Message Code Table**.

This function allows you to select message codes to be checked by default after each job termination.

Note: For further information, see *Global Message Code Table*.

To export a global user exit

- Select the **Global User Exit** tab, select the button **Append to Export File** and then, select **OK**.

  The **Export Objects** window opens. Proceed as described in *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.

8 Global Messages for Events

The tabbed page **Global Messages for Events** of the **Messages and Exits** window is used to determine the message recipients for specified events.

This section describes the fields and selection options provided on the **Global Messages for Events** page.

Receiver Table

For all events checked in the **Receiver** section, a pre-defined message will always be sent to all message receivers defined in the **Receiver Table** for these events.

This function works only if the receiver table contains at least one receiver.

Note: Only one receiver table is available for all defined events.

You can use e-mail addresses as receivers.

These must be stored in the symbol table, which can be defined on the **Global Messages for Events** page.

The receiver table contains the symbol, preceded by the global activation escape character, representing the receiver in this case.

The fields contained in the receiver table are explained in *Fields and Columns: Message and Message Recipients* in the section *Message Sending* in the *User's Guide*.

Event Store

You can limit the number of messages distributed among users by storing part ot the messages in the event store of System Automation Tools. The messages can then be checked only if required.

For all events checked in the **Event Store** section, a pre-defined message will always be saved in the event store (if used) of System Automations Tools.

For detailed information on the event store, refer to the appropriate *System Automation Tools* documentation.

Symbols to be Used

In the **Symbols to be Used** section of the **Global Messages for Events** window, you can specify the symbol table to be used for all symbol replacements within the message receiver table.

In the input fields, you can enter a valid name or select a name from a drop-down list box.

Field	Description
Owner	The owner of the symbol table used for symbol replacements within the receiver table.
Symbol Table	The symbol table to be used for symbol replacements within the receiver table.
Version (Symbol Table)	The version of the symbol table to be used. If you do not specify a version, the unnamed version is used. Specify `(unnamed)` if you want to use the current version for the current date.
Escape	(Read-only field) The escape character to be used is the global activation escape character. The value is derived from the **global activation escape character**. It cannot be modified here.

Events to be Selected

In the **Event message to** section of the **Global Messages for Events** window, you can specify the events for which messages are to be sent and/or stored in the **event store**.

Prerequisite: The **receiver table** must be valid.

You specify the events to be selected by marking the check boxes next to the required events.

Events Selected	Messages Sent
Monitor Runtime Information	Messages are sent each time the Monitor starts or shuts down a task.
Monitor Runtime Errors	Messages are sent each time the Monitor error routine is activated due to a Monitor runtime error.
Activation and JCL Load Errors	Messages are sent by the Monitor in case of activation errors and JCL load errors.
Latest start time exceeded	Messages are sent each time a job was not submitted, before the defined or calculated start time was reached.
Job executing after deadline	Messages are sent each time the Monitor detects that a job was not terminated before its defined or calculated deadline time.

Events Selected	Messages Sent
Job ended not ok	Messages are sent: ■ Each time the Monitor detects that a job ended `not ok`. ■ If the condition `NET-END-NOTOK` is set or reset with an active subnetwork. See also *Link to the Main Network* in the *User's Guide*. ■ For other job execution errors.
Network or Job not terminated	Messages are sent by the network deactivation routine if the active network or job is not terminated. In this case, the active jobs will be deactivated if the retention period for active jobs is reached.
Awaiting Symbol Prompting	Messages are sent each time the Monitor detects that at least one symbol is to be prompted for network activation.
Symbol not found	Messages are sent each time a symbol cannot be found and cannot be handled successfully by the "symbol not found" exit.
Calendar undefined for year	Messages are sent each time Entire Operations detects that a calendar is undefined for the current or the next year.
Node Errors	Messages are sent by the Monitor if errors occur during node access.
Execution time threshold reached	Messages are sent if a job runs three times longer than the estimated elapsed time defined for the job on the **Scheduling Parameters** page (see the section *Schedule Maintenance* in the *User's Guide*).

9 Global User Exits

Each global user exit may exist only once within the whole Entire Operations installation.

All global user exits are optional.

The user exits must reside as Natural objects in any defined Natural steplib library. In an environment without Natural Security, the exits must reside in the SYSEORU library.

Note: The existence of the defined global user exits is checked during the Entire Operations Monitor startup. If at least one of these exits cannot be found, the Entire Operations Monitor performs an immediate shutdown.

Related Topic:

- *User Exits* in the *User's Guide*

Global Exit for Version Names

Function

If specified, this exit will check each newly created network version name or symbol table version name.

The exit must be coded as a Natural subprogram.

Parameter List

The parameter list is named `NOPXPL-A` (described in the *User's Guide*) and is available in the Entire Operations library.

Include it in the exit with:

```
DEFINE DATA PARAMETER USING NOPXPL-A
```

Parameter	Meaning	
P-CALL-PLACE	NVN	For network version checking.
	SVN	For symbol table version checking

Return Codes

P-RC	Meaning
0	The version name is OK.
1	The version name is rejected by the exit. If the version name is rejected, the content of P-RT will be shown as error message. If P-RT is empty, a generic error message will be shown.

Global JCL Activation Exit

Function

If specified, this exit will be used for each job activation by Entire Operations.

The exit must be coded as a Natural subprogram. It is possible to modify almost all fields which describe the JCL location.

Note: You must set `P-RC := 1` to make the modifications valid.

The modifications are effective only for the current run, but not for the job's master definition.

Parameter List

The parameter list is named `AJCLX1-A` and is available in the Entire Operations library.

Include it in the exit with:

```
DEFINE DATA PARAMETER USING AJCLX1-A
```

Return Codes

P-RC	Meaning
0	OK, no modification of the JCL location.
1	OK, JCL location was modified by exit.
other	Access to JCL file denied, or other problem. In this case, the JCL load for the given job will be interrupted.

Global Symbol Modification Exit

Function

User-defined symbols may be modified and validation checks carried out during a job network activation. If defined, this exit will be invoked during the activation of all job networks for which no specific symbol prompting or modification exit was defined.

In the case of user-defined map(s) and validation checks during the symbol prompting for a job network activation, the symbols must be read and updated by the EOR API routine `NOPUSY6N` (see *API Routines* in the *User's Guide*). This API routine also allows sequential reading in the active symbol table.

See also *Specifying User Exits for Symbol Modification* in the section *Symbol Table and Symbol Maintenance* in the *User's Guide*.

Parameter List

The user exit is to be written as a Natural subprogram and must use the supplied parameter list `NOPSYP3A` (see the section *User Exits* in the *User's Guide*). This parameter list contains all environment parameters needed.

A list of symbol tables used for this network activation will be passed.

Return Codes

P-RC	Meaning
0	OK, modifications were done.
1	OK, no symbols prompted or modified.
2	Activation cancelled.
3	(on input) Rewrite modified symbols to master symbol table.

Global Symbol Not Found Exit

Function

This exit is invoked during the activation of all job networks for which no specific symbol prompting or modification exit was defined and symbol search failed within the existing hierarchy.

All actions of this exit will be logged.

Parameter List

For this exit, the common exit parameter list `NOPXPL-A` (described in the *User's Guide*) is used. The field `P-CALL-PLACE` contains `SNF`.

Return Codes

P-RC	Meaning
0	Exit returned another symbol value.
1	Accept that the symbol is missing; skip replacement.
2	Use another symbol instead. The returned symbol value will be preceded by the current escape character and followed by a dot, which will be used as a wildcard. This causes a new symbol replacement with the returned symbol.

P-RC	Meaning
3	Exit returns: `symbol not found` The symbol replacement is not successful.

Global Message Sending Exit

If specified, this exit can be used by Entire Operations for message sending. The exit must be coded as a Natural subprogram.

Note: Extensive use of this exit can cause considerable overhead.

This section covers the following topics:

- Usage
- Parameter List
- Return Codes

Usage

Parameter	Meaning
N	Never use this exit.
S	Use for explicit sending via exit only (=EXIT).
D	Additionally for all defined message send actions.
A	For all events.

Parameter List

The parameter list is named NOPMSG-A and is available in the Entire Operations library.

Include it in the exit with:

```
DEFINE DATA PARAMETER USING NOPMSG-A
```

Return Codes

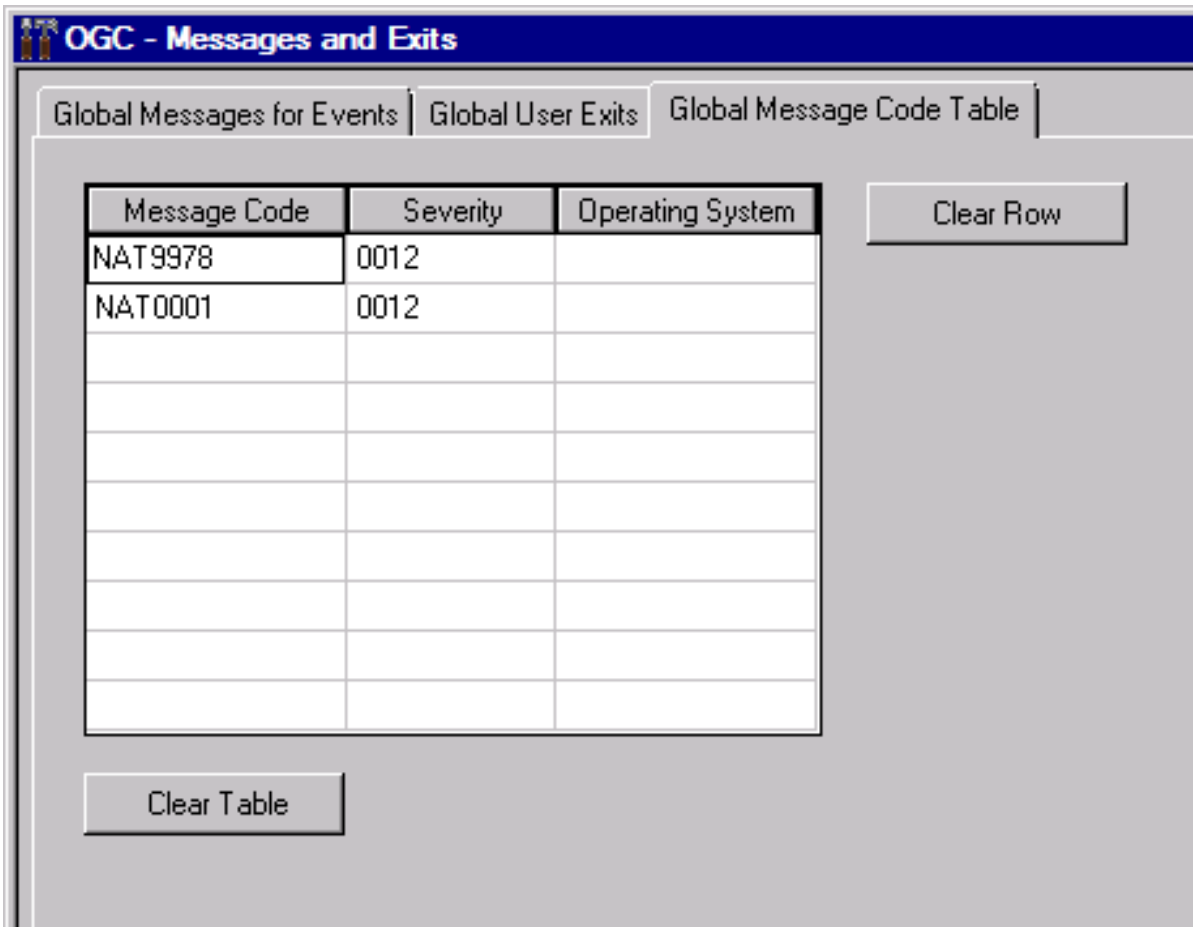
P-RC	Meaning
0	Exit execution was OK.
1	Temporary error. The Entire Operations Monitor should try to send the message through the exit later.
2	Permanent error. The Entire Operations Monitor should not try to send the message through the exit later.

10 Global Message Code Table

This function allows you to select message codes to be checked by default after each job termination.

To view and specify message codes for checking

- In the **Messages and Exits window**, open the tabbed page **Global Message Code Table**:



Columns: Global Message Code Table

The columns of the **Global Message Code Table page** are described in the following table:

Column	Meaning	
Message Code	The code, for example: `IEF999I`. This field is case sensitive.	
Severity	The highest resulting severity code of a job will be compared with the default condition code value to be treated as `not ok`. In other words: The detection of the message causes a simulated condition code setting. The default condition/severity code can be defined in Entire Operations Defaults by selecting the z/OS option under Operating System Specials. For more details, see ***Defaults for z/OS and z/VSE*** in the section ***Entire Operations Defaults***.	
Operating System	Operating system, for which the message code is valid. Enter a valid name or select a name from a drop-down list box:	
	empty	The message code is scanned for all Mainframe operating systems.
	UNIX	The message code is scanned for all UNIX operating systems.
	WINDOWS	The message code is scanned for all Windows operating systems.
	OPENSYS	The message code is scanned for all UNIX and Windows operating systems.

11 Resources

The maintenance functions provided for the **Resource Master** metanode are used to define master resource definitions to Entire Operations. You can specify certain amounts of any of these resources as a prerequisite for job submission. Entire Operations does not submit the job until the specified amount is available.

Related Topics:

- Basic purpose: *Using Resources* in the *Concepts and Facilities* documentation
- Basic use and summary of resource features: *Resources* in the *User's Guide*
- Use as a prerequisite condition for jobs: *Handling Prerequisite Resources for a Job* and *Viewing and Modifying Resources Used by Active Jobs* in the *User's Guide*

Available Functions: Resource Master

To list all available functions for the Resource Master metanode

- In the object workspace, select the **Resource Master** metanode and open the context menu.

  The following functions are available:

Function	Shortcut	Description
List	F8	Opens the **Resource Master List** window with a list of all available resources: see ***Listing Resources***.
New	CTRL+N	See ***Viewing, Adding and Modifying a Master Resource***.
Refresh	F5	See *Refreshing Object Lists - Refresh Functions* in the *User's Guide*.
Filter	F3	See *Filtering Objects - Filter Function* in the *User's Guide*.
Export	---	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export all items of the metanode **Resource Master**: see *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.
Set Drag And Drop Function	--	See *Drag & Drop* in the *User's Guide*.

To list all available functions for a Resource Master instance

- In the object workspace, select a **Resource Master** instance and open the context menu.

  The following functions are available:

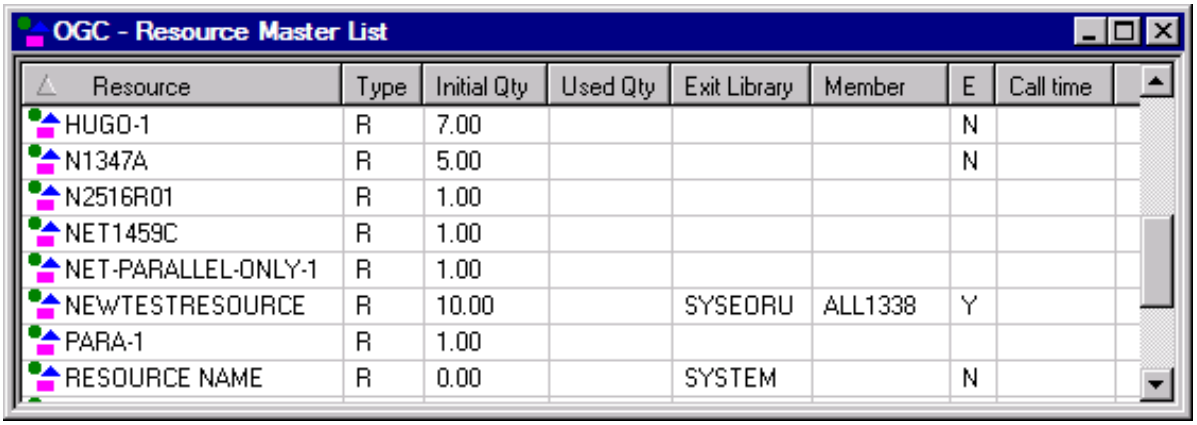
Function	Shortcut	Description
Open	CTRL+O	See *Viewing, Adding and Modifying a Master Resource*.
Display	CTRL+D	See *Viewing, Adding and Modifying a Master Resource*.
Where used	---	See *Listing Jobs Defined for a Resource*.
Active Usage	---	See *Listing Jobs Currently Using a Resource*.
Delete	DELETE	See *Deleting a Master Resource*.
Export	---	Opens the **Export Objects** window to export a user: see *Exporting Objects* in the *Import/Export Functions* documentation.
Add to Workplan	---	See *Add to Workplan*.
Set Drag And Drop Function	--	See *Drag & Drop* in the *User's Guide*.

Listing Resources

To list available resources

- In the object workspace, select the **Resource Master** metanode and choose **List** from the context menu, or press F8.

  A **Resource Master List** window similar to the example below opens:



Resource	Type	Initial Qty	Used Qty	Exit Library	Member	E	Call time
HUGO-1	R	7.00				N	
N1347A	R	5.00				N	
N2516R01	R	1.00					
NET1459C	R	1.00					
NET-PARALLEL-ONLY-1	R	1.00					
NEWTESTRESOURCE	R	10.00		SYSEORU	ALL1338	Y	
PARA-1	R	1.00					
RESOURCE NAME	R	0.00		SYSTEM		N	

  The window contains a list of resources defined in Entire Operations (the list is empty if no resources are defined).

  The columns are explained in *Columns: Resource Master List*.

This section covers the following topics:

Columns: Resource Master List

The columns of the **Resource Master List window** are described in the following table:

Column	Meaning	
Resource	Name of resource. This can reflect real resources or can describe a fictitious resource.	
Type	Type of resource. Possible values:	
	U	Not reusable, quantitative.
	R	Reusable, quantitative.
	N	Not quantitative (absolute)
	For a more information, see the field **Type** described in *Fields and Columns: Resource Definition*.	
Initial Qty	Total amount of the resource defined to the system.	
Used Qty	Amount of resource currently used by running jobs.	
Exit Library	Natural library of the resource determination user exit. The fields and functions available for user exit usage are described in ***Fields: Resource Definition*** and ***Functions: Resource Definition***.	
Member	Natural object of the resource determination user exit. The fields and functions available for user exit usage are described in ***Fields: Resource Definition*** and ***Functions: Resource Definition***.	
E	User exit enabled. Possible values:	
	Y	The user exit is enabled.
	N	The user exit is not enabled.
Call Time	Date and time of the last invocation of the resource master determination user exit. See also *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.	

Viewing, Adding and Modifying a Master Resource

Note: The usage of resources can be restricted to read-only access in your user profile as described in ***Monitoring Functions*** in the section *User Maintenance*.

To view a resource master definition

1 In the object workspace, select a **Resource Master** instance.

2 From the context menu, choose **Display**, or press CTRL+D.

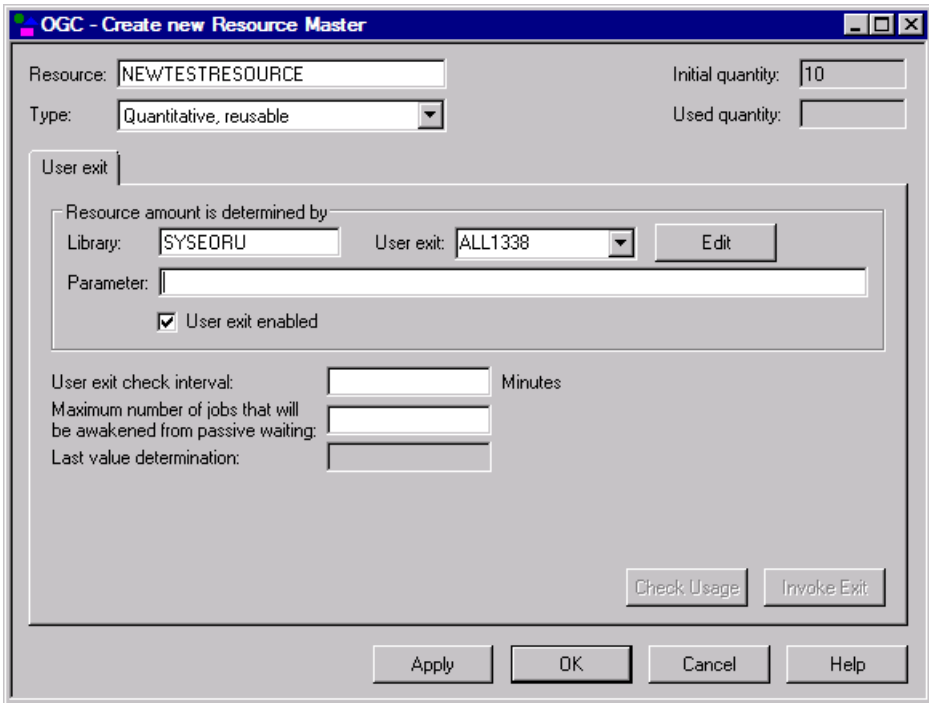
A **Display Resource Master** window opens. The read-only fields contained in the window correspond to the fields of the **Maintenance Resource Master** window. They are described in ***Fields: Resource Definition***.

To create a resource master

1 In the object workspace, select **Resource Master**.

2 From the context menu, choose **New**, or press CTRL+N.

A **Create new Resource Master** window similar to the example below opens:



3 Enter the required definitions.

The input fields available are described in *Fields: Resource Definition*.

For the functions available, see *Functions: Resource Definition*.

4 When you are finished, choose **OK**.

The resource master definition is saved.

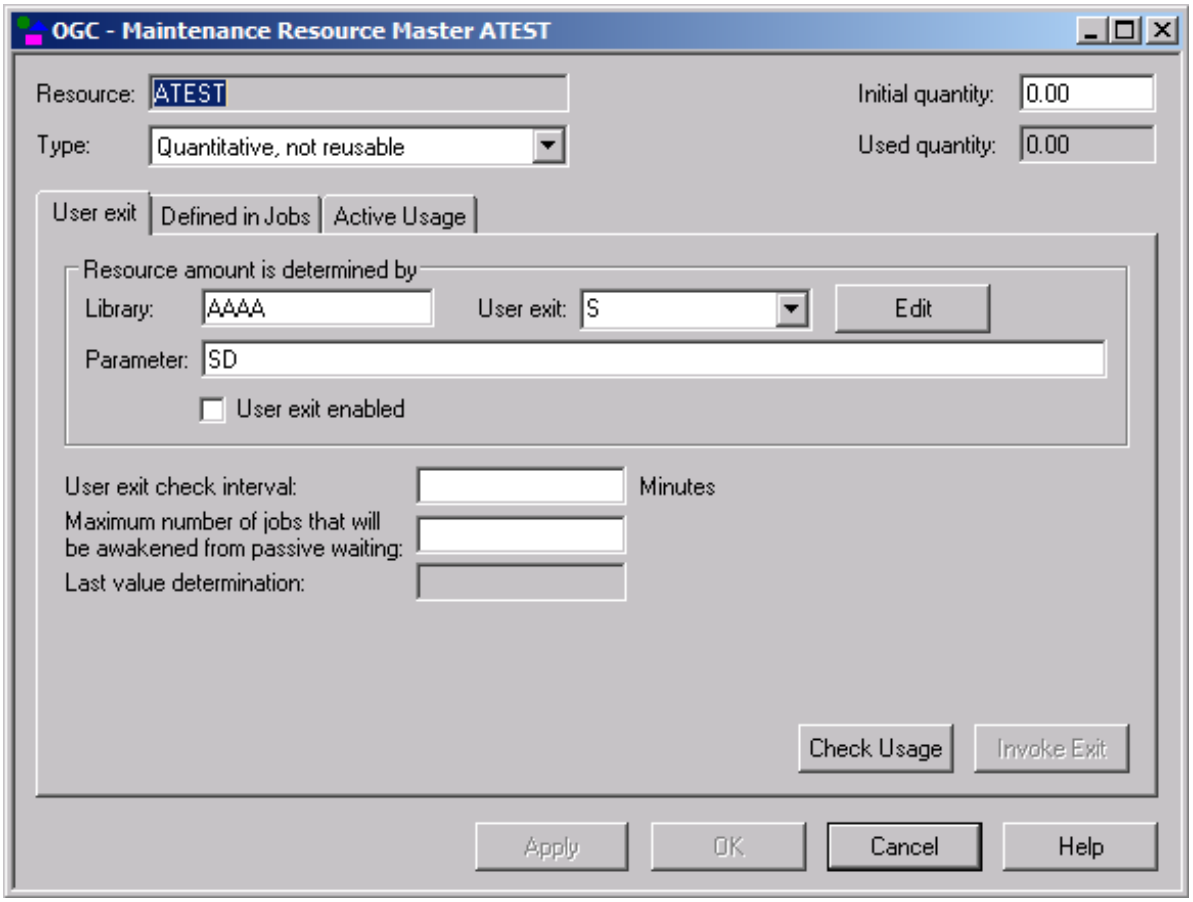
When you open the newly created resource in the **Maintenance Resource Master** window, the additional pages **Defined in Jobs** and **Active Usage** are available. They are described in *Listing Jobs Defined for a Resource* and *Listing Jobs Currently Using a Resource*, respectively.

To modify a resource master definition

1 In the object workspace, select a **Resource Master** instance.

2 From the context menu, choose **Open**, or press CTRL+O.

A **Maintenance Resource Master** window similar to the example below opens:



The fields contained in the window are explained in *Fields: Resource Definition*. The functions available are explained in *Functions: Resource Definition*.

Fields: Resource Definition

The fields of the **Display/Maintenance/Create new Resource Master** window are described in the following table:

Field	Meaning	
Resource	Name of the resource. User must specify this name when using this resource as a prerequisite for a job.	
Type	Type of resource. Possible selection options:	
	Quantitative, not reusable	Not reusable, quantitative. Amount of resource used by job is not released at job completion (e.g.: Paper)

Field	Meaning	
	Quantitative, reusable	Reusable, quantitative. Amount of resource used by job is released at job completion (e.g.: Address Space)
	Not quantitative (binary)	Not quantitative. Resource is either entirely available or not available (e.g.: a database or printer)
Initial Quantity	The initial quantity defined for resources of the type **Quantitative, not reusable** and **Quantitative, reusable**. The field is protected and shown as information only if the amount of the resource is determined by a **resource master determination exit**. **Note:** The initial quantity can be modified to a value which is less than the currently used quantity.	
Used Quantity	Protected field showing the amount of the resource currently in use. This value is useful when you wish to modify an existing resource. If you are defining a new resource, this field should show zero.	
User exit page:	The tabbed page **User exit** is used to define a determination user exit routine.	
User Exit	If a **resource master determination exit** is defined, the initial value of the resource is determined at each invocation of the routine. The user exit is invoked during prerequisite checks for the resource. Between two exit calls, at least the check interval must have been passed by. The exit is used only if it is enabled. If the exit is enabled, the manual setting of the initial value is disabled. It is possible to pass parameters to the exit.	
Library	The Natural Library in which the user exit resides. This library should be different from the Entire Operations system library.	
Parameter	The content of this field is passed to the resource master determination exit, in the field `NOPXPL-A / P-RMD-PARAMETER`. Symbols may be used. The escape character is the global activation escape character. The symbols must reside in the global table `SYSDBA / RMD-PARM`.	
User exit enabled	The resource master determination user exit is only used if it is enabled by marking this check box. If enabled, the initial value of the resource cannot be set manually. If this check box is not marked, the user exit is disabled.	
User exit check interval	The minimum interval between two determinations of the resource. The overhead of resource determinations increases with smaller intervals.	

Field	Meaning
Maximum number of jobs that will be awakened from passive waiting	The maximum number of jobs to awake from a passive wait state. You can specify a maximum number to limit the storage used by resources. This is useful for large networks where many active jobs require the same resource. When the maximum number is reached, jobs remain in the wait queue until enough resource storage is available to process further jobs. If zero (0) is specified (default), no limit applies.
Last Value Determination	Date and time of the last determination of the resource amount by the resource master determination exit (if exit is defined). See also *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.
Defined in Jobs page:	This page is not available in a **Create new Resource Master** window. The tabbed page **Defined in Jobs** shows a list of the jobs in which the selected resource is defined as a prerequisite resource. See ***Listing Jobs Defined for a Resource***.
Active Usage page:	This page is not available in a **Create new Resource Master** window. The tabbed page **Active Usage** shows a list of active jobs which are currently using a resource. See ***Listing Jobs Currently Using a Resource***.

Functions: Resource Definition

The following functions are available on the **User exit** page of the **Maintenance Resource Master window**:

Function	Meaning
Edit	Opens a window where you can edit the user exit.
Check Usage	Calculates the total quantity currently used by a resource. The calculated value helps you control consistent usage of the resource and adjust the initial quantity defined for a resource if required.
Invoke Exit	**Invokes the resource master determination exit**.

Using a Resource Master Determination Exit

A resource amount determination exit can be defined for each master resource. This also covers the so-called physical resources.

When the exit is invoked, the currently available amount of the resource is returned. The return of the initial amount is optional.

Initial amounts will not be used for normal prerequisite resource checks.

One exit can be used for several (e.g., similar) master resources, because the name of the resource is passed as an input parameter to the exit.

The user may check whatever he needs to determine the resource amount. He may invoke Entire System Server views and / or check any database contents.

Note: The user is responsible for the performance of the coded exit.

After the exit is invoked, the new available quantity will be stored in the resource master record. Triggering of passive waiters will only be done if the new quantity is different from the old one.

Resource Master Determination Exits can be **enabled** and **disabled**. If use of the exit is disabled for a resource, it behaves like a resource without exit.

Exit Parameter List

For the common parameter list for user exits, see *Parameters Used for Different Call Places* in the section *Common User Exit Parameter Data Area NOPXPL-A* in the *User's Guide*.

The common user exit parameter data area contains:

- Return code (out)
- OK, determination successful
- Resource cannot be determined (permanent)
- Resource cannot be determined (temporary)
- Parameter(s) missing
- Return text (out)
- Resource name (in)
- Timestamp for which the evaluation is to be made (in). (Usually `*TIMX` will be passed.)
- Current maximum amount as known to Entire Operations (in)
- Currently used amount (in)

- New maximum amount (out)
- New used amount (out).

Listing Jobs Defined for a Resource

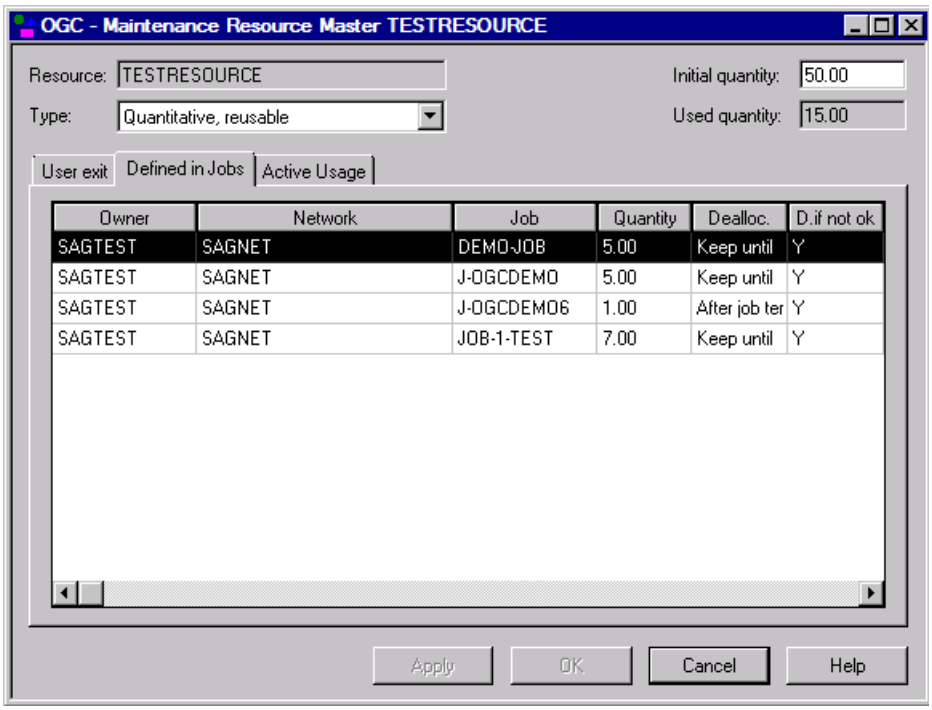
To view all jobs defined for a resource

- In the object workspace, select a **Resource Master** instance and choose **Where Used** from the context menu.

  Or:

  In the **Maintenance Resource Master** window, select the **Defined in Jobs** tab.

  A **Defined in Jobs** page similar to the example below opens:



  The page shows a list of the jobs in which the selected resource is defined as a prerequisite resource.

  The fields and columns on the page are described in *Field and Columns: Resource Defined in Jobs*.

Field and Columns: Resource Defined in Jobs

The fields and columns on the **Defined in Jobs page** are described in the following table:

Field/Column	Meaning
Resource	Name of the resource.
Initial Quantity	The **initial quantity**, as defined in the master resource definition (see ***Fields: Resource Definition***).
Type	The **type**, as defined in the master resource definition (see ***Fields: Resource Definition***).
Owner	The owner, network, network version and job in which the resource is defined as a prerequisite.
Network	
Version	
Job	
Quantity	The amount which is required by this job.
Dealloc.	Deallocation mode. See *Resource Deallocation Modes* in the *User's Guide* for details.
D.if not ok	Deallocation if the job does not end `ok`. See *Resource Deallocation Modes* in the *User's Guide* for details.

Listing Jobs Currently Using a Resource

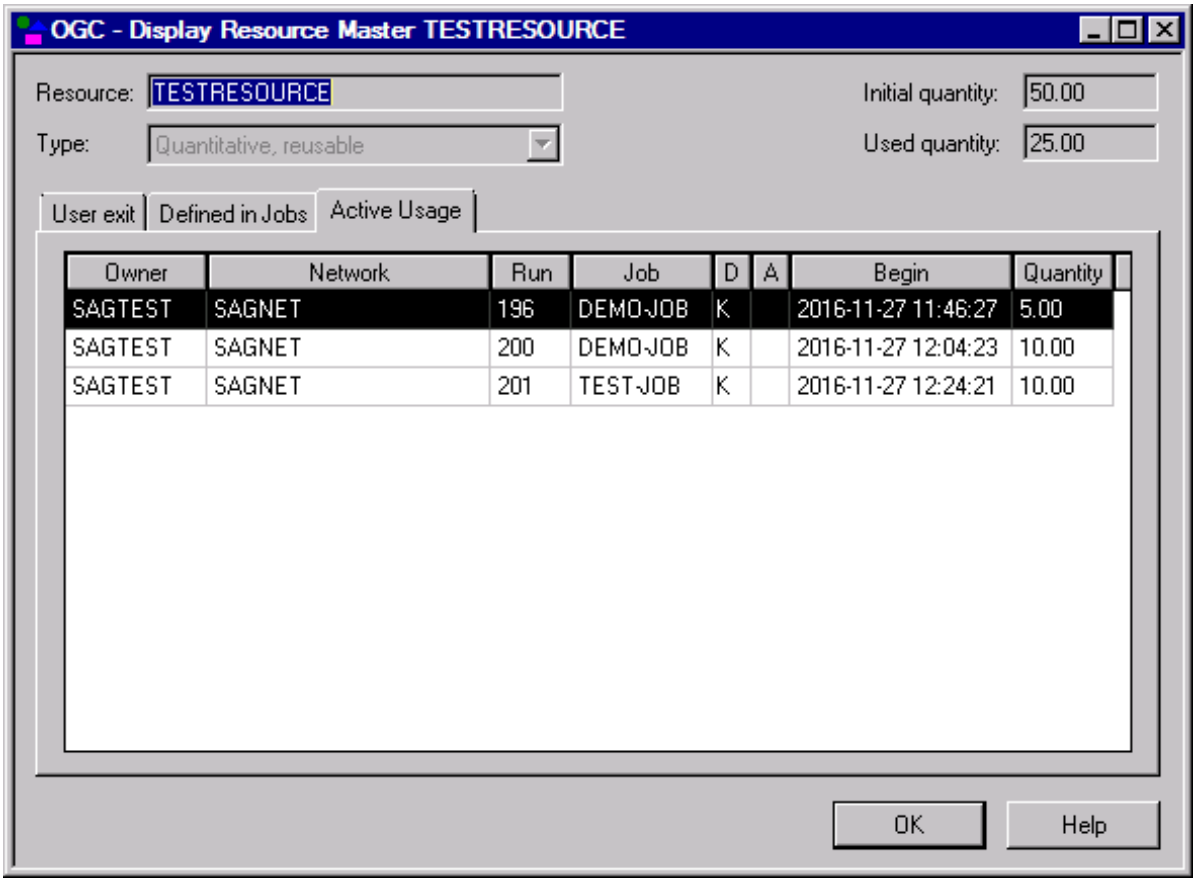
To view all active jobs using a resource

- In the object workspace, select a **Resource Master** instance and choose **Active Usage** from the context menu.

  Or:

  In the **Maintenance Resource Master** window, select the **Active Usage** tab.

  The **Active Usage** page of the **Display/Maintenance Resource Master** window similar to the example below opens:



This page shows a list of active jobs that use partial quantities of the resource.

The fields and columns on the page are described in *Fields and Columns: Active Resource Usage*.

Fields and Columns: Active Resource Usage

The fields and columns on the **Active Usage page** of the **Display/Maintenance Resource Master window** are described in the following table:

Field/Column	Meaning
Resource	Name of the resource.
Type	The **type**, as defined in the master resource definition (see *Fields: Resource Definition*).
Initial Quantity	The **initial quantity**, as defined in the master resource definition (see *Fields: Resource Definition*).
Used Quantity	Sum of all amounts of single usages of the resource.
Owner	The owner, network and run number of the active job by which the resource is allocated.
Network	
Run	

Field/Column	Meaning
Job	
D	Deallocation mode. See *Resource Deallocation Modes* in the *User's Guide* for details.
A	Allocated by resource API. Y indicates that this allocation was made by a resource API call: see *NOPURE2N: Handle Resource Allocations* in the *User's Guide*.
Begin	Date and time of the allocation. See also *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.
Quantity	Allocated quantity.

Deleting a Master Resource

To delete a master resource

1 In the object workspace, select a **Resource Master** instance.

2 Open the context menu and choose **Delete**, or press DELETE.

A confirmation window opens.

3 Choose **Yes** to confirm the deletion or **No** to cancel the action.

Note: The deletion of a master resource is allowed only if the resource is no longer used

- in any job master definition
- in any active job.

12 Mailbox Definition

A mailbox is a logical entity within Entire Operations and serves to notify users of pending input conditions.

A mailbox can be specified for an input condition and for a user.

When the input condition is not fulfilled for a job, Entire Operations sends a message to the mailbox. The user associated with the mailbox is notified and can perform the prerequisite task and set the condition manually.

Related Topics:

- *Mailboxes* in the *Concepts and Facilities* documentation
- *Working with Mailboxes* in the *User's Guide*

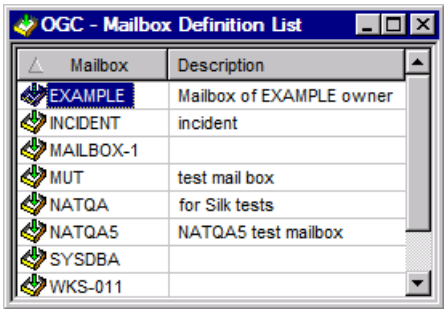
Listing Mailboxes defined to Entire Operations

To list mailboxes

1 In the object workspace, select the **Mailbox Definition** metanode.

2 Open the context menu and choose **List** or press F8.

A **Mailbox Definition List** window similar to the example below opens:



The window contains a list of mailboxes defined to Entire Operations (the list is empty if no mailboxes are defined).

The columns of the **Mailbox Definition List** are described in the following table:

Column	Meaning
Mailbox Name	User-defined name of the mailbox.
Description	Short descriptive text.

Adding and Modifying Mailbox Definitions

To add a mailbox definition

1 In the object workspace, select the **Mailbox Definition** metanode.

2 Open the context menu and choose **New**, or press CTRL+N.

A **Create new Mailbox Definition** window similar to the **following example** opens.

3 Define the mailbox as required: see ***Fields: Mailbox Definition***.

4 Choose **OK**.

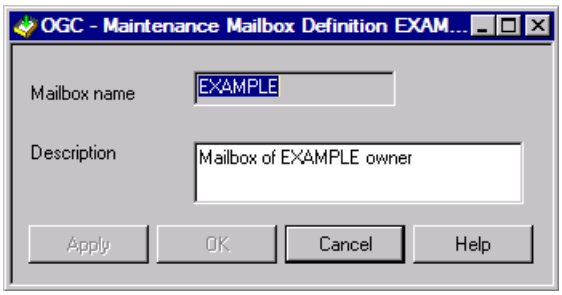
The changes are saved.

To modify a mailbox definition

1 In the object workspace, select a **Mailbox Definition** instance.

2 Open the context menu and choose **Open**, or press CTRL+O.

A **Maintenance Mailbox Definition** window similar to the example below opens:



3 Change the definition of the mailbox as required: see ***Fields: Mailbox Definition***.

4 Choose **OK**.

The changes are saved.

Fields: Mailbox Definition

The fields contained in the **Maintenance/Create new Mailbox Definition** window are explained in the following table:

Field	Meaning
Mailbox Name	User-defined name of mailbox.
Description	Short descriptive text.

Deleting a Mailbox Definition

To delete a mailbox

1 In the object workspace, select the **Mailbox Definition** instance you want to delete.

2 Open the context menu and choose **Delete**, or press DELETE.

A confirmation window opens.

3 Choose **Yes** to confirm the deletion or **No** to cancel the action.

13 Special Functions

Entire Operations provides the system administrator with several special global, control and recovery functions.

Note: Some of these functions should be used only as recovery for uncommon situations.

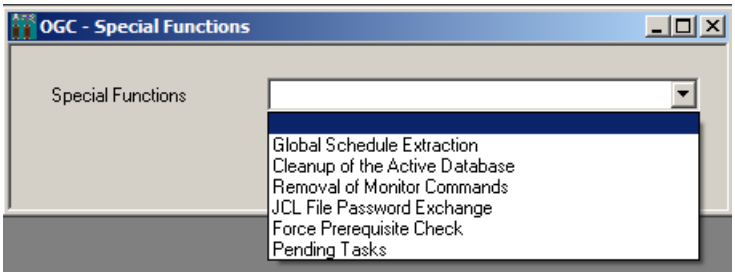
Accessing Special Functions

To access special functions

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 Invoke the context menu and select **Special Functions**.

A **Special Functions** window similar to the example below opens:



Cleanup of the Active Database

Normally, the active database is cleaned automatically every time the Entire Operations Monitor starts up or at the beginning of a new day.

Cleanup of the Active Database triggers an immediate cleanup at any time. It is executed by the Entire Operations Monitor (in background). This cleanup removes expired active job entries, log records, and related material from the Entire Operations database file. The retention periods of the Entire Operations Default settings are used.

To cleanup the active database

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 Invoke the context menu and select **Special Functions**.

3 In the **Special Functions** drop-down-box, select the entry **Cleanup of the Active Database**.

4 Confirm your selection.

5 Choose **OK**.

Your active database is now cleaned up.

Removal of the Monitor Functions

This function removes all internal functions from the internal Entire Operations Monitor function queue.

Caution: Use this function only in case of emergency and with extreme care.

To activate removal

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.
2 Invoke the context menu and select **Special Functions**.
3 In the **Special Functions** drop-down-box, select the entry **Removal of Monitor Functions**.
4 Confirm your selection.
5 Choose **OK**.

The monitor functions are now removed.

Global Schedule Extraction

The activation of networks is handled by the Entire Operations Monitor in several steps:

- Extraction of the schedules, by default at the beginning of a new day.
- The activation of the extracted job networks at or shortly before the earliest start time of the network.

The examination of the schedules can be forced at any time by using the **Global Schedule Extraction** feature. Several schedule extractions on the same day have no influence on already extracted activations.

Note: Any modification to a schedule automatically implies a global activation extraction.

This section covers the following topics:

- Columns/Fields: Global Schedule Extraction

Setting Dates and Times for Extraction

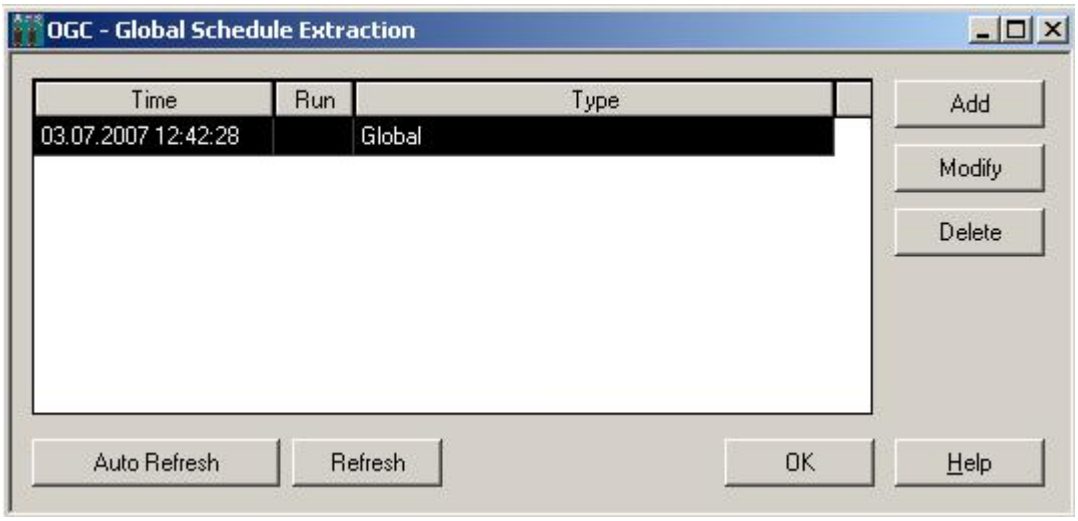
To add an extraction date and time for schedule extraction

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 Invoke the context menu and select **Special Functions**.

3 From the **Special Functions** drop-down-box, select **Global Schedule Extraction**.

A **Global Schedule Extraction** window similar to the example below opens:



The columns are explained in *Columns/Fields: Global Schedule Extraction*.

4 Choose **Add**.

An additional window **Add new Start time** opens. The fields are explained in *Columns/Fields: Global Schedule Extraction*.

5 Select or enter the required date and time and choose **OK** when finished.

The window closes and the new start date and time are listed in the **Global Schedule Extraction** window.

To modify a date and time set for schedule extraction

1 In the **Global Schedule Extraction window**, select the row that contains the date and time you want to modify.

2 Choose **Modify**.

An additional window **Modify Start time** opens. The fields are explained in *Columns/Fields: Global Schedule Extraction*.

Deleting Dates and Times Set for Extraction

To delete a date and time set for schedule extraction

1 In the **Global Schedule Extraction window**, select the row that contains the date and time you want to delete.

2 Choose **Delete**.

The window closes and the selected date and time are removed from the **Global Schedule Extraction** window.

Columns/Fields: Global Schedule Extraction

The following table describes the columns and fields contained in the **Global Schedule Extraction** and related subordinate windows:

Column/Fields	Meaning
Global Schedule Extraction window:	
Time	Date and time of activation extraction. See also *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.
Run	Assigned run number of job network.
Version	Version of the job network.
Status	Status of network activation processing. Possible status values: Global schedule, active on demand Activation now Activation in progress Sched. job *xxxxxxxxxx* Demand job *xxxxxxxxxx* Schedule table Aw. symbol prompting Activation error Symbol entry in progress Hold for symbol entry
Add new Start time window:	
Date/Time	Date and time to be used for activation extraction. See also *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.
Modify Start time window:	

Column/Fields	Meaning	
New start time/Old start time	The planned (old) start time previously set and the new start time to be used instead. For valid input values, see *Date and Time Formats* in the *User's Guide*.	
Keep predefined Job Time Frames	Adapt job time frames. Possible check box settings:	
	unchecked	All job time frames are adapted (default).
	checked	Jobs with master time frame definitions are not adapted.

JCL File Password: Global Exchange

The **JCL File Password Exchange** function allows the system administrator to exchange the file password for all definitions of a given file. This function should be used after the modification of a file password on the operating system level.

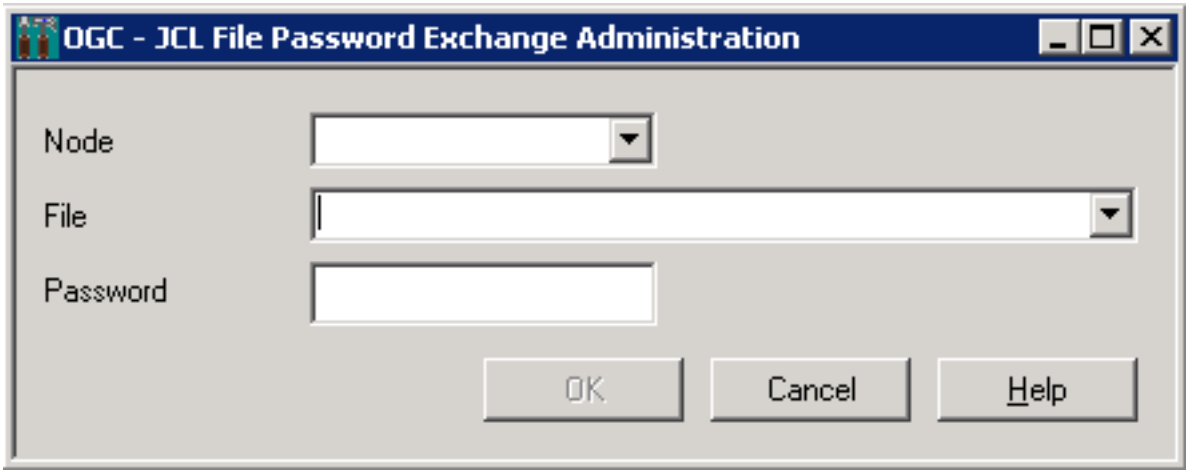
To exchange the JCL file password

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 Invoke the context menu and select **Special Functions**.

3 In the **Special Functions** drop-down-box, select the entry **JCL File Password Exchange**.

A **JCL File Password Exchange Administration** window similar to the example below opens:



4 Select the required node and file and enter a password. The input fields are explained in *Fields: JCL File Password Exchange Administration*.

5 Choose **OK** when you are finished.

The password is now changed.

This section covers the following topics:

- Fields: JCL File Password Exchange Administration

Fields: JCL File Password Exchange Administration

Field	Meaning
Node	Number of Entire System Server node on which the file can be accessed.
File	The password for the file specified here will be exchanged in all job definitions.
Password	The new replacement password (invisible when entered). This password must then be used when editing or selecting members, as well as for JCL loading of the Monitor.

Force Prerequisite Check for Jobs in Passive Wait

This function forces an active prerequisite check for all jobs which have been set to the status passive wait.

To force a prerequisite check

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 Invoke the context menu and select **Special Functions**.

3 In the **Special Functions** drop-down-box, select the entry **Force Prerequisite Check**.

4 Confirm your selection.

5 Choose **OK**.

The prerequisite check is now performed.

Pending Tasks

This function shows unfinished file deletion requests from deactivation.

The main reason is a `file in use` error during an erase attempt.

To view all pending tasks

1 In the object workspace, select **Administration**.

2 Invoke the context menu and select **Special Functions**.

3 In the **Special Functions** drop-down-box, select the entry **Pending Tasks**.

A list is displayed where all pending tasks are displayed: see *Columns: Pending Tasks*.

You can refresh the list by using the **Refresh** button.

4 Choose **OK**.

Columns: Pending Tasks

The columns of the **Pending Tasks** window are summarized in the following table:

Column	Meaning	
Type	Possible values:	
	0	Online or monitor request
	B	Batch cleanup
Wait	Hours waiting since the action is pending	

14 RPC Server Defaults

The Entire Operations GUI Client uses an RPC server. Some definitions for the RPC server can be made here.

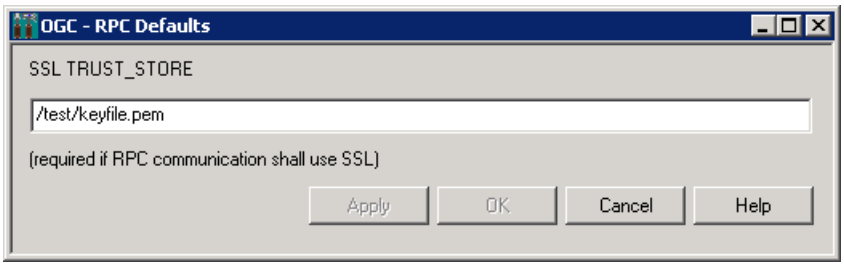
Defining RPC Server Defaults for SSL Communication

To define the SSL trust store file

1 In the object workspace, select the **Administration** metanode.

2 Open the context menu and select **Special Functions**.

An **RPC Defaults** window similar to the example below opens:



3 Enter the name of the file that contains the valid SSL key. See also *Usage of SSL TRUST_STORE*.

4 Choose **OK**.

Usage of SSL TRUST_STORE

The **SSL TRUST_STORE** field definition is required if the RPC communication uses SSL.

If the RPC server and the EntireX Broker should communicate via SSL, an SSL parameter string has to be committed during the startup of the EntireX Broker. This string is located within the **SSL TRUST_STORE** and contains a valid SSL key. For this purpose, the module Entire Operations SSL1P is executed during the startup of the RPC server.

The following description assumes that the EntireX Broker and the RPC server are installed in a UNIX environment.

- For a general description of Natural RPC server with SSL, refer to the section *Using Secure Socket Layer* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.
- You must define SSL certificates, e.g. with openssl. Refer to the section *SSL or TLS and Certificates with EntireX* in the *webMethods EntireX* documentation.

- Invoke the **RPC Defaults**, and define the **SSL TRUST_STORE** file.
- The Natural profile parameter `SRVNODE` (on mainframes, the keyword subparameter `SRVNODE` of the profile parameter `RPC`) must contain the string `:SSL`, or it must start with `//SSL:`
- During the startup of the Entire Operations GUI Client RPC server, the Entire Operations module NOPSSL1P must be executed. This module creates and sets the SSL parameter string.

  Example for an Entire Operations GUI Client server startup in a shell script:

```
natural parm=nopparm mainpr=10 \
server=on trace=0 \
srvname=NOP51S11 "srvnode=pcsn2:1958:SSL" \
"stack=(logon syseor;nopsls-p;nopssl1p" \
>/dev/null /null &
```

- In Entire Operations GUI Client, make sure that the EntireX Broker service is invoked correctly. Nothing else special is to be done to use SSL communication.

Further RPC Server Considerations

To make sure that the correct Natural steplibs are being set in the RPC server, it is recommended to invoke the Natural mode NOPSLS-P during RPC server startup.

Note: For further information, refer to *Natural Steplibs* in the *Installation and Setup* documentation.

If Natural Security is installed on the server and server library SYSSAT is protected, the Entire Operations GUI Client user has to be linked to library SYSSAT or he has to be a member of a group which possesses a link to SYSSAT.

15 Entire Operations Files

The **tabbed page System/Log files** of the **Entire Operations Defaults** window shows all Natural system files used in your current Entire Operations environment.

The Adabas database ID (DBID) and file number (FNR) indicate the location of the Natural system file. The DBIDs and FNRs shown here are also used when starting the Entire Operations Monitor.

The following information is provided on the tabbed page **System/Log files**:

Field	System File Description
NOP System File	Contains definitions required by Entire Operations (NOP).
Secondary System File	An alternative system file for Entire Operations (optional). You can specify an alternative system file if you want to copy objects from one Entire Operations system environment to another. The secondary system file must be of the same Entire Operations version as the primary Entire Operations system file.
SAT Log	Contains log files for Systems Automation Tools (SAT).
Accounting	Contains accounting data about network and job executions (see also *Example of Accounting Data* in the *User's Guide*).
SAT Event Store	Contains definitions required for the event store of Systems Automation Tools (SAT); optional.
Entire Output Management	Contains definitions required for Entire Output Management (optional).
Con-nect	Contains definitions required for Con-nect (optional).
FNAT	Contains definitions required for base Natural. The DBID and FNR to be used are specified with the Natural `FNAT` profile parameter (see the relevant description in the Natural *Reference* documentation).

Field	System File Description
FUSER	Contains definitions required for base Natural. The DBID and FNR to be used are specified with the Natural `FUSER` profile parameter (see the relevant description in the Natural *Reference* documentation).
FSEC	Contains definitions required for Natural Security. The DBID and FNR to be used are specified with the Natural `FSEC` profile parameter (see the relevant description in the Natural *Reference* documentation).