NetView for z/OS and System Automation for z/OS Sysplex MERGE CONSIDERATIONS

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Introduction and Acknowledgements

This paper discusses the areas of consideration when multiple Sysplexes that are running NetView for z/OS and System Automation for z/OS are merged. It is the assumption of the authors that NetView for z/OS and System Automation for z/OS (SAz) have already been installed in each Sysplex and that the users know how to customize SAz policies. The information contained herein is based on considerations for System Automation Systems Operations. Processor Operations and I/O Operations will not be discussed.

The paper assumes some familiarity with z/OS, NetView for z/OS and System Automation for z/OS solutions.
Overview

In today’s world, some customers find it advantageous to merge parallel sysplexes. The decision to merge could be based on downsizing or company acquisitions. Merge exercises may vary based on the customer’s environment, however, there are a number of things that should be considered in order to successfully merge sysplexes, and one is your automation environment and how to successfully merge its components.

This paper will focus on merge considerations for NetView for z/OS (NetView) and System Automation for z/OS (SAz) and highlight (in the form of a checklist) various points that one should review and consider in order to minimize or prevent situations that could impede a successful merge.

NetView for z/OS Considerations:
The following areas should be reviewed in your NetView environment:

**Domain name:**
If you are merging separate existing Sysplexes into one (pre-existing or new) Sysplex, you should ensure that all SAz NetView domain names are unique, and ensure there are no conflicts in console names (EMCS) assigned or used by the NetView and SAz AUTOTASKs and real persons who log on.

For example, if you have AUTOTASKs with the same name on multiple systems, many will need to submit MVS commands during the life of the SAz ASIDs. When you merge the Sysplexes you may in fact unwittingly create a console name conflict because after the merge you may have duplicate EMCS consoles specified on the different SAz NetView regions.

Evidence of this EMCS non-unique console problem is:
DWO338I CONSOLE NOT OBTAINED FOR TASK 'name'. CONSOLE 'cons' IS ALREADY IN USE.

To help avoid non-unique console conflicts, the names and statuses of existing consoles can be displayed using NetView command DISCONID, and these z/OS commands:
D EMCS
D CONSOLES
D C,CN=console_name

**Command Designator:**
Each NetView in a z/OS image must have a unique Command Designator for commands that are issued from an MVS console. This is specified in the SSI DSIG option in NetView versions prior to 6.1 and is replaced in NV 6.1 with the “MVSPARM.Cmd.Designator” in CNMSTYLE.
**Communications:**
Review data flow between SAz NetView regions to ensure that XCF and one of SNA or IP communications are possible between the SAz NetView regions within the same sysplex or SAz sub-plex or XCF group. This is important to ensure that any commands or processes employed between SAz NetView regions can work successfully, such as RMTCMD and the SAz Gateway functionality.

**Security:**
Another key area of consideration is the security method used by the SAz NetView regions. There are various security options available and will depend on your settings for SECOPTS.OPERSEC and SECOPTS.CMDAUTH in DSIPARM CNMSTYLE (or ‘user’ style members CNMSTGEN/CNMSTUSR). Check your local DSIPARM CNMSCAT2 (if using Command Authorization Table “CAT”) and/or your SAF database settings (if using RACF, or TopSecret, or ACF/2) to ensure that all desired operator tasks and AUTOTASKs are defined, as well as their command permissions.

Failure to follow this note can result in tasks unable to logon or unable to perform desired commands if these definitions are not carefully checked and validated against customer expectations.

Check SINGSAMP members INGESAF and INGESCAT for examples of SAF and CAT definitions that can be used as a baseline model for either mode of security management for SAz.

**VTAM:**
Ensure that you will have sufficient VTAM APPL definitions defined for logon IDs in the newly merged Sysplex.

**Note, if no IPV6 support is needed, then specify in CxxSTGEN, IPv6Env = NONE**

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**Systems Automation for z/OS Considerations:**
The following should be reviewed for System Automation:

**OPERATION SETUP:**
Determine whether you are going to operate as one SA-plex (i.e. manage all SA resource from any system in the Sysplex), or if you will have different operational groups managing different sets of systems. If the latter is true, explore using Subplexes within your SAz Sysplex definitions so that different systems can be operated independently, or in different logical groupings of systems. Refer to the following manual for further details on this topic:
System Automation for z/OS V3R3.0 Planning and Installation, SC34-2571-01, in the section, Using SA z/OS Subplexes. Available online at:
http://publibfp.dhe.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr/BOOKS/ingpi501/1.3.5.2.1?
Refer to Appendix A.5 for an example of defining SAz subplexes.

**PDB administration:**
Determine if you will copy system and resource data from one Sysplex SAz PDB to another Sysplex PDB, consolidating all systems into one new PDB with all definitions. If you decide to do this, take extreme care that there is no definition overlap and possible loss of data if you copy a like-named entry over top of a pre-existing one. The SAz dialog ‘entry rename’ function is quite helpful to allow you to prevent these types of conflicts as you merge data from one PDB into another.

It is also strongly advised to use the SAz ISPF dialog report functions, to not only prepare reports of definitions contained in the PDB policy, but to view for any potential missing or invalid data. For this we recommend Report option 3.1 to prepare an overall report, and options 3.2, 3.4, and 3.6 to prepare reports that can be reviewed for oversights as you merge or otherwise consolidate data within a new PDB policy file.

**CONSOLES:**
Review and determine if the number of EMCS consoles defined for the SAz AUTOTASKs and real operators (who may if you try to acquire a console in your logon CLISTS) is adequate. Not having enough consoles defined will result in an error condition, such as the DWO338I message listed earlier. Strive to ensure that every task on every system in the sysplex attempts to get a unique EMCS console.

Update the SA z/OS style AOFCNMask variable to make the console names unique for each system. Considerations for AOFCNMask are found in an IBM Tech Note titled: “SA z/OS: merging new systems into a Sysplex with respect to EMCS console names”. This paper can be found at:

If you have a local logon CLIST/REXX utilized when ‘real’ operators logon it is also advantageous to pre-define a console name (also using AOFCNMask) that is assigned or acquired when the person logs on. The simplest approach here is to employ SAz REXX program AOFRGCON (synonym AOCGETCN) within your local logon CLIST/REXX. It will automatically issue NetView command SETCONID to reserve a console for the user, with the console name resolved using AOFCNMask.

Refer to APPENDIX – A.4 for more on AOFSTYLE.

**XCF:**
Ensure that there are sufficient available XCF groups, members, and communications paths for all members of the new Sysplex. This is vital for SAz communications as well.

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as between systems. SAz requires two XCF groups: INGPX$$ and INGXSGxx. INGPX$$ is used for communications between Primary and Secondary Automation Managers (AMs). This has as many members as there are AMs. INGXSGxx (where xx is GRPID) is used for cross system synchronization and has a member for each AM and a member for each NetView Agent. You can check the availability of groups and members with the command, D XCF,COUPLE:

```
PRIMARY DSN: SYS1.XCF.CDS01
      VOLSER: DMPS01    DEVN: 11B9
      FORMAT TOD      MAXSYSTEM MAXGROUP(PEAK) MAXMEMBER(PEAK)
      07/27/2004 12:27:31     32    100 (81)   203 (163)
ALTERNATE DSN: SYS1.XCF.CDS02
      VOLSER: DMPS02    DEVN: 11BA
      FORMAT TOD      MAXSYSTEM MAXGROUP      MAXMEMBER
      07/27/2004 12:28:58     32    100            203
```

You can check the working paths from the PAM system to the NetView Agent and SAM systems with the command,

D XCF PATHOUT,STATUS=WORKING  (PATHIN should list the same systems)
The SA z/OS INGAMS main panel will show a nice summary of the XCF groups in use, and what members are within each group. This is useful for validation during testing phases.

**OS Logger:**

LOGSTREAM Datasets:

It is recommended that the automation manager writes history information to the z/OS system logger and the automation agents read from it. The HSAPRMxx option, LOGSTREAM=YES, defines whether or not the automation manager is to establish a connection to the system logger at initialization time. How to set up the LOGR for System Automation is described in the Redbook, System Programmer’s Guide to: z/OS System Logger, SG24-6898-01, Ch. 6 - Other Logger exploiters, System Automation for OS/390. Available at: [www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/pdfs/sg246898.pdf](http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/pdfs/sg246898.pdf)

Generally, in a Sysplex setup, you will have a shared HSA_LOG structure, and you will have shared Sysplex Couple datasets, so there must be some volumes that are shared between the environments for ‘infrastructure’ oriented processing. The recommendation is to put the offload data on those same shared disk, otherwise you would not be able to use logstreams for any type of shared CF structure, let alone for SAz.

It should be considered a MUST to have offload data sets on shared DASD if you run with a structure-based logstream accessible to many systems in the sysplex.

**Note:** when merging multiple Sysplexes, you will need to merge the Logstream datasets.

**PDB management:**
As stated earlier, there are no technical reasons governing how many SAz PDB files are used at a given installation. It is generally recommended to have as few as possible in order to lessen administrative overhead, with one (1) SAz PDB being the ideal setup. Organizational and other factors may lead you to use two (2) or more SAz PDB files, but again that is solely a customer decision.

If you are copying PDBs or CFGDSNs from one sysplex to another, ensure that it is done via TSO XMIT or FTP in binary format, to ensure the dataset is maintained in proper format.

**REXX environment:**
You should take care to review and if necessary update the number of Language Processor (REXX) environments defined for the system. This is a vital setting for proper operation of the SAz Agent address space (INGENVSA).

The setting is made via IRXANCHR load module, which is accessible to all resources in the system that utilize the REXX programming environment; most notably “Time Sharing Option Extensions” (TSO/E) and NetView address spaces. The option that the administrator should review and update in this table is the number of “REXX environments” available to each address space, and z/OS will reserve in this table the necessary amount of storage to manage storage requirements as each “REXX environment” is activated.

The default (as of z/OS V1R12) maximum number of available REXX environments is 2000. If one wishes to adjust this value, review the sample assembly and linkedit job SYS1.SAMPLIB(IRXTSMPE). Change the value of the ENTRYNUM= parameter as needed, but do not decrease from the sample default value. The sample is a user exit, so follow your SMP/E process for building and maintaining system level user exits.

For a temporary change, you can build a new IRXANCHR and place it in an APF authorized dataset and STEPLIB the SAz NetView JCL procedure (INGENVSA) to pick up the new module if there is a requirement to increase this number without an IPL on a short term basis.

There are also increasing usages of ‘REXX Function Packages’ on customer systems. Ensure that any needed Function Packages are built and distributed to all systems in the merged sysplex. If this is not managed and deployed correctly on all systems in the new Sysplex, then there could be occurrences of CNM416I in the SAz NetView address space; these instances of CNM416I have no relation to the actual number of REXX environments defined in IRXANCHR.

There are useful TECHNOTEs that can be referenced for information on resolving CNM416I errors. Listed here are two of the most common errors and the TECHNOTEs:
SYS1.PARMLIB considerations:

IEASYSxx - Verify that the suffixes for the members listed below are specified. If you are using the status monitor, System Automation, or Automatic Restart Manager (ARM) support, review/update MAXUSER and RSVNONR.

COMMNDxx - Verify that the Start command procedure names match those specified in the SYS1.PROCLIB data set to start the Automation Manager, SAz NetView SSI, and SAz NetView. Verify the started task names for:
- Automation Manager (INGEAMSA)
- SAz NetView SSI (INGESSI)
- SAz NetView Agent (INGENVSA)
- RODM (EKGXRODM); optional

IEFSSNxx – Review Subsystem definitions, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Name</th>
<th>Subsys Name</th>
<th>Used by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INGENVSA</td>
<td>INGE</td>
<td>SAz NetView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKGXRODM</td>
<td>EKGX</td>
<td>RODM subsystem (optional)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COUPLEExx - Verify the data set names for LOGR DATA and ARM if used.

IEASYMxx - Review SYSDEF statement in member IEASYMxx to identify user defined system symbolic variables for NetView, including the TCP/IP application name, RODM name, and network ID. It is strongly advocated to utilize these PARMLIB symbolic definitions so that they can be employed in SAz PDB policy definitions. It is advocated to add more symbols as needed, depending on your requirements.

IKJTSOxx - If you plan to use the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent, verify that the KPDDSCO program is authorized.

LPALSTxx – Verify that SINGMOD3 is in LPALSTxx with the correct volume; it MUST be in LPALST. Verify that LPA list includes the required NetView and SAz libraries. Ref: Appendix A.1

MPFLSTxx - You can obtain a list of the messages that are involved in automation after having performed a SAz PDB “Build” process. After a successful build, a sample PARMLIB MPF member will exist in build output dataset, member MPFLSTSA.

PROGxx - Verify that SINGMOD2 is in LNKLSTxx (or PROGxx) with the correct volume; it MUST be in LNKLST. Verify that all the necessary NetView and SAz
libraries are authorized with the correct volumes. Refer to Appendix A.2 for more information.

**SCHEDxx** - Verify NetView and SAz programs are non-swappable. Refer to Appendix A.3 for more information.

*Note: beginning with z/OS V1R12, baseline NetView oriented definitions are pre-defined and no longer need to be specified by the user. However the SAz requirements would still need to be added by the user.*

**SMFPRMxx** - Verify that SMF will collect type 37 and type 39 SMF records if you wish to write hardware monitor and session monitor records to the System Management Facility (SMF) log.

Also, if you wish to use SAz capabilities for Application Lifecycle Recording, please ensure you review this URL so that all participating systems have the necessary SMF customizations in place, and so that no systems are without these customizations if you intend to utilize this function:

http://publibfi.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr/BOOKS/ingcp502/6.0?

**BPXPRMxx** – SAz-AM requires USS (Unix System Services). Verify that value selected for MAXSOCKETS is sufficient. Verify that the Automation Manager STC is defined as a Super User to RACF/SAF. Verify as well that any resource in this member that has a colony ASID (ie defined with ASNAME=) has SUB=MSTR coded in order to allow NetView to initialize without USS active. For example:

```plaintext
FILESYSTYPE TYPE(type) /* Type of file system to start */ ENTRYPOINT(loadmod) /* Entry Point of load module */ ASNAME(asidname,'SUB=MSTR') /* */
```

**Dataset Allocation Considerations:**

**UNIQUE FILES (SAz Agent INGENVSA)** - allocated by INGALLC0, C2:

These files listed below must be unique among all participating SAz Automation Agent address spaces within the same sysplex or SAz Subplex.

1. DSILIST, DSIASRC, DSIARPT (NONVSAM)
2. NETVIEW LOG Datasets DSILogx (VSAM)
3. NETVIEW TRACE Datasets (VSAM)
4. NETVIEW SAVE/RESTORE DSIISVRT (VSAM)
5. NETVIEW NPDA Datasets (VSAM)
6. INGDUMP (VSAM)
7. AOFSMT (SAz Status File) (VSAM)

**SHARED FILES (SAz Agent INGENVSA)** - allocated by INGALLC0, C4:

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These files listed below can be shared among all participating SAz Automation Agent address spaces within the same sysplex or SAz Subplex. Or, for example; there could be a shared common file and a unique file per SAz Agent instance, with system or domain level requirements. This is solely at customer discretion.

1. DSIPARM  (NONVSAM)
2. DSICLD   (NONVSAM)
3. IPLDATA  (VSAM)
4. VTAMLST  (NONVSAM)

UNIQUE FILES (SAz Manager INGEAMSA) - allocated by INGALLC5:

These files listed below must be unique among all participating SAz Automation Manager address spaces within the same sysplex or SAz Subplex.

1. SYSOUT and SYSPRINT File       (NONVSAM)
2. TRACET0 and TRACET1 File       (NONVSAM)
3. CEEDUMP File                   (NONVSAM)

SHARED FILES (SAz Manager INGEAMSA) - allocated by INGALLC3:

These files listed below must be shared among all participating SAz Automation Manager address spaces within the same sysplex or SAz Subplex.

PARMLIB – HSAPLIB(HSAPRMxx) – PDS, RECFM=FB, LRECL=80
Contains the input parameter member(s) that are used at SAz Manager ASID startup.

CFGDSN={SAz-HLQ}.PDB
The name of the Control dataset containing the SAz configuration which is read by the SAz agent and Automation Manager.
  • Allocated in New Policy Database dialog
  • Contents is created with SA z/OS PDB “Build” operation from TSO dialog
  • File is named with HSAPRMxx

TAKEOVERFILE={SAz-HLQ}.TAKEOVER
  • Fully qualified name of the TAKEOVER FILE containing the persistent data store.
  • File is named within HSAPRMxx

HSACFGIN Configuration file - SEQ, RECFM=F, LRECL=256
HSAOVR Schedule override file – VSAM
General
As you may know, there is a lot to consider when migrating systems and merging Sysplexes. Therefore, the Project Manager looking after this effort should have each of these items highlighted and the NetView and Systems Automation for z/OS administrator(s) should be aware of all of these concerns and know how to address them.

References
Refer to the Appendix section (APPENDIX A) of this document for additional information and reference materials.

The SAz Planning and Installation Guide is a vital reference for terms and descriptions of components, and should be heavily utilized within this type of project.
Appendix A

Appendix A.1

LPALSTxx

Verify/Add the following libraries to LPALSTxx in the SYS1.PARMLIB library:
1. Add the NetView library SCNMLPA1 to the LPALSTxx member.
2. NetView CNMLINK module CNMCSRVP can be optionally loaded in LPALSTxx.
   Loading the module decreases the chance that a program running in module
   CNMCSRVP ends in an ABEND if it is running when the SSI is ended.
3. Add the System Automation library SINGMOD3 to the LPALSTxx member; it MUST
   reside in LPALSxx.
4. Restart MVS following any changes, or you can also code a PROGxx member that
   enables a dynamic addition of those modules to the LPALST using the MVS command,
   SET PROG=xx. If you do this, no IPL is required, e.g. SET PROG=PA, where PROGPA
   contains the following statements:
   /* This member **cannot** be specified as part of the IEASYSxx PROG= */
   /* parm. You must use the SET PROG= command to load these libraries */
   /* into lpa. */
   LPA ADD MASK=* DSNAME({nv_hlq}.SCNMLPA1)
   LPA ADD MODNAME=CNMCSRVP DSNAME({nv_hlq}.CNMLINK)
   LPA ADD MASK=HSAP* DSNAME({sa_hlq}.SINGMOD3)

   **NOTE:** Only one version of System Automation may reside on a z/OS image at a time, i.e.
   v3.2 & v3.3 can not co-reside in the same z/OS image.

Appendix A.2

PROGxx

LNKLST ADD NAME({HLQ}.LINKLST) DSNAME({SAzHLQ}.SINGMOD2)

/* Authorize the following NetView and SAz libraries */
APF ADD DSNAME DSNAME(...) VOLUME(...)
SCNMLNKI
SCNMLPA1
CNMLINK
SCNMLNKN
SEAGLPA (REXX/370 library) or SEAGALT,
(See rexx comments in the NetView sample start procedure CNMPROC/CNMSJ009).
SINGMOD1
SINGMOD2

Appendix A.3

SCHEDxx

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Verify that the NetView and System Automation programs are specified as non-swappable in z/OS. The NetView program always runs in MVS storage key 8. Storage key 8 is the default value. The PPT can be updated on a running MVS system using the MVS command, SET SCH=xx

```plaintext
PPT   PGMNAME(CNMINIT)   /* PROGRAM NAME NETVIEW SSI   */
      NOSWAP NOCANCEL     /* NON-SWAPPABLE / CANCELABLE */
PPT   PGMNAME(BNJLINTX)  /* PROGRAM NAME NPDA LOGGER   */
      NOSWAP KEY(8)       /* NON-SWAPPABLE STOR PROT KEY*/
PPT   PGMNAME(DSIMNT)    /* NETVIEW PROG W/O NPDA      */
      NOSWAP KEY(8)       /* NON-SWAPPABLE STOR PROT KEY*/
PPT   PGMNAME(HSAPINIT)  /* SYSTEM AUTOMATION MANAGER */
      NOSWAP              /* NON-SWAPPABLE              */
Optional:
PPT   PGMNAME(IHVOINI)   /* IOOPS INITIALIZATION       */
      NOSWAP              /* NON-SWAPPABLE              */
PPT   PGMNAME(EKGTC000)  /* PROGRAM NAME RODM           */
      NOSWAP NOCANCEL     /* NON-SWAPPABLE / CANCELABLE */
PPT   PGMNAME(DUIFT000)  /* PROGRAM NAME GMFHS          */
      NOSWAP KEY(8)       /* NON-SWAPPABLE STOR PROT KEY*/
```

Note: for z/OS V1R12 and higher, NetView oriented SCHEDxx members are already included in the base PPT configuration and do not need to be manually added: [http://publibfi.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr/BOOKS/envi6200/2.3.1?Appendix A.4](http://publibfi.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr/BOOKS/envi6200/2.3.1?Appendix A.4)

**Appendix A.4**

**AOFSTYLE**

Set the EMCS console names common global variable mask AOFCNMASK to ensure unique EMCS console names. The characters that are used in determining unique console names can be tailored by updating the common global variable AOFCNMASK. AOFCNMASK is used as a HEX mask to extract characters from opid, aofsysname, and applid when generating console names with command AOCGETCN. AOFCNMASK is fixed length 16 HEX Characters and can be specified in CNMSTGEN/USR or INGSTGEN in COMMON.AOFCNMASK.

The default mask is, “290C0D0E0F101718”. This mask generates an 8 character console name consisting of letter "A", followed by last 5 characters of user id, and the last 2 characters of the system name as described in the Customizing and Programming guide in the appendix section, Read/Write Variables.

You can specify different mask values on different systems, just by having a different AOFCNMASK within a system's unique DSIPARM style member. For example, use sample starting character '29' for letter "A", '2A' for letter "B", and so on. Using this technique and reviewing the results is how you can ensure the consoles are unique.
across every AUTOTASK and real id in the sysplex. It is imperative that each EMCS console within a given sysplex be uniquely named so special attention should be focused on this item.

If you update common global variables in CNMSTYLE, utilize NetView command 'RESTYLE  COMMON' to make your change effective without stopping and restarting NetView.

Appendix A.5
An example of defining SAz subplexes

To merge systems under one Sysplex with the SAz subplex methodology, here is a model you can employ in order to operate two environments separately from each other. In these models, all resources defined to a PROD system can only be managed when signed on to a PROD SAz region. Therefore they are isolated from the management of the TEST systems, even though they all reside within the same overall Sysplex. In the example below, note the GRPID values and the HSAPRMMxx suffix values are completely customizable to client needs and preferences:

PROD

----

HSAPRMP1
CFGDSN=your.sa.build.output.dsn
GRPID=PR
TAKEOVERFILE=prod.TAKEOVER

INGEAMSA
//HSAOVR DD DSN=&prod..HSAAMOVR,DISP=SHR
//HSACFGIN DD DSN=&prod..SHSACFGO,DISP=SHR

INGENVSA
DSIPARM INGXINIT (in the INGXINIT member of DSIPARM)
GRPID=PR === production group ID

TEST

----

HSAPRMT1
CFGDSN=your.sa.build.output.dsn
GRPID=TS
TAKEOVERFILE=test.TAKEOVER

INGEAMSA
//HSAOVR DD DSN=&test..HSAAMOVR,DISP=SHR
//HSACFGIN DD DSN=&test..SHSACFGO,DISP=SHR

INGENVSA
DSIPARM INGXINIT
GRPID=TS

PDB GRP Requirements:

Define one (1) BASIC/STANDARD group with all systems.
Define one (1) unique SYSPLEX group for each set of systems (PROD, TEST) with only those systems with the same function/relationship in each of the two SYSPLEX groups.

Notes:
1. HSAPRMxx member could be the same (ie suffix 00) if you have different datasets in the INGEAMSQA PARMLIB DD for each environment, or elect to manage the suffix value differently.
2. CFGDSN could be the same if all systems are defined in the same PDB and utilize the same physical dataset (one group of systems could of course use an exact copy of the other CFGDSN if all are defined in the same PDB). Otherwise, CFGDSN will be unique for each subplex containing the needed definitions for each environment.
3. Aside from SMP TLIBs, all 'user' datasets in INGEAMSQA will be unique per subplex, as outlined above with the HSAOVR and HSACFGIN files.
4. With this model, you will operate PROD subplex APL/APG resources only from PROD systems, and likewise for Test APL/APG.
5. The HSA_LOG structure will be used by ALL members in the same overall plex; SA and zOS will route communications/updates to the appropriate members for each subplex based on the XCF group id value.

The net of this is that once the AM/Agents in each subplex are started, they all register to the same XCF group.