Tivoli Business Systems Manager
1.5-BSM-0040 Release Notes

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Tivoli Business Systems Manager Patch 40 Release Notes

Contents

Preface

Tivoli Business Systems Manager provides a robust, system management functionality. In support of the operational perspectives of that functionality, Tivoli Business Systems Manager installs components on both the OS/390 and NT platforms.

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- Registration and eligibility
- Telephone numbers and e-mail addresses, depending on the country you are in
- What information you should gather before contacting support

Chapter 1. What's in this Document

This document provides important information about Patch 1.5-BSM-0040 for Tivoli Business Systems Manager Version 1, Release 5.

Please review these notes thoroughly before installing or using this product.

Each chapter in this document describes the changes to Tivoli Business Systems Manager v1.5 documentation as a result of Patch 40. Chapters include the following:

- Chapter 2, "Changes to the Installation and Configuration Guide" on page 11
- Chapter 3, "Changes to the Administration Guide" on page 25

Chapter 2. Changes to the Installation and Configuration Guide

JES3 Support Update

Please replace the section titled "JES3 Support" on page 52 of the <u>Installation and Configuration Guide</u> with the following:

JES3 Support

In a JES3 environment, started tasks console (STC) messages are the same as batch job console messages. Because of this, Tivoli Business Systems Manager cannot distinguish between a message from an STC and one from a batch job. If a Tivoli Business Systems Manager administrator adds batch jobs and STCs to an operating system with identical names under JES3, unpredictable results will occur. Refer to the appropriate Release Notes for functions you want to implement for information about other JES3 limitations.

Special Processing for IEFC452I JCL Error Message Required for both JES2 and JES3

One of the limitations of JES3 is that all resource types are the same. This may cause Tivoli Business Systems Manager to place the message on the wrong resource. The `IEFC452I` message must be handled the same for both JES2 and JES3 environments.

To configure the IEFC452I message in Tivoli Business Systems Manager perform the following steps:

1. Insert a generic object to any OS of your choice.

2. Name the object `JCL ERRORS FOR IEFC452I`

3. Drag and drop this resource to a Business System of your choice.

4. Clean up exception messages posted to the generic object `JCL ERRORS FOR IEFC452I`

   There is a SQL job provided named `Clear JCL Error Exceptions` that must be configured before use. When enabled, it is set up to run daily at midnight. This SQL job may also be run manually.

   To set up `Clear JCL Error Exceptions`, perform the following steps:

   a. Edit `Clear JCL Error Exceptions` using SQL Enterprise Manager to clear exceptions that are posted to `JCL ERRORS FOR IEFC452I`.

      Change parameters as follows:

      (e.g. `exec asisp_testexception 'GOBJ', id, 'osname', 'JCLERROR_osname', 'OK'`)

      where `id` is the id of `JCL ERRORS FOR IEFC452I`. (Hit keys <ctrl-shift-pf12> to display id. The first five digits represent the id. Do not use leading zeros.) and `osname` is the operating system instance name for your OS.

      Repeat line to make as many calls as necessary for each OS name.

   b. Enable SQL job `Clear JCL Error Exceptions.`

IEFC452I Message Processing Conditions

1. When the IEFC452I message is received and the resource is found in the database, the message is placed on the appropriate resource.

2. When the IEFC452I message is received and the resource is not found in the database:

   - The message is not posted.

   - The table `MVS_ErrorLog` is updated with a recording message.

3. When the IEFC452I message is received and multiple objects of the same name and different resource types are found in the database:

   - An exception message is posted to `JCL ERRORS FOR IEFC452I`

   - The table `MVS_ErrorLog` is updated with a recording message.

The table `MVS_ErrorLog` can be viewed by running `SELECT * FROM MVS_ErrorLog` in Query Analyzer. This table will hold only 3 days worth of these JCL errors.

Note: If the configuration for 3 above is not set up, the messages are not posted to any resource and are discarded. There is no impact to Tivoli Business Systems Manager.

Turning Off Certain Client-Side Options Update

Please replace the section entitled "Turning Off Certain Client-Side Options" on page 9 of the 1.5 Installation and Configuration Guide with the following:

Turning Off Certain Client-Side Options

Certain SQL client-side options must be manually turned off in SQL 7.0 for Tivoli Business Systems Manager to function correctly.

Turn off the option Use ANSI NULLs, padding and warnings (in two places on the menus) in SQL Server 7.0's Query Analyzer Tool (ISQLW). To do this:

1. Start SQL 7.0's Query Analyzer by selecting Tools --> SQL Server Query Analyzer.

2. From the Query analyzer window, select File --> Configure.

3. Select the New Connections tab on the property sheet.

4. Clear Use ANSI NULLs, paddings and warnings and Use ANSI quoted identifiers.

5. Click OK to close the dialog.

6. Select Query --> Current Connection Options.

7. On the General tab, clear Use ANSI NULLs, paddings and warnings and Use ANSI quoted identifiers.

8. Click OK to close the dialog.

9. Close SQL Server Query Analyzer.

Addition to Source/390 Object Server Parameters

There is a known problem when running the Object Server with the IP communication protocol, where the IP stack drops a byte from an event message before the message is received by the Tivoli BSM IPOSListener service. The Object Server continues to send data normally and the Tivoli BSM IPOSListener service stops

receiving data properly. There are messages written to the tivolimanager\logs\mvsip timestamp log, which identifies this problem.

If you suspect you have this problem, add the following keyword set to YES to the Object Server control cards and restart the Object Server. When this option is enabled, this pervasive IP error does not occur.

Following are changes that should be made to the documentation:

Add REQUEST_RESPMSGS to parameter list

Please add "REQUEST_RESPMSGS=NO | YES" to the list of TBSM Source/390 Object Server Startup Parameters on page 53 of the Installation and Configuration Guide. The section should then read as follows:

TBSM Source/390 Object Server Startup Parameters

The following parameters should be placed in the hlq.SGTMSAMP member referenced by the TBSM Source/390 Object Server startup JCL. There are two members in hlq.SGTMSAMP that can be used with the GTMSRVR PROC.PARMSRIP contains a sample set of IP control cards. PARMSRVR contains a sample set of LU6.2 control cards.

* Comments start with an asterisk in column one*

PROTOCOL=LU62 |IP

REMOTE_APPLID=remote_applid

LOCAL_LUNAME=local_luname

LOGMODE=LU62PS |logmode

TCPIP_ADDRESS=tcpip_address

*TCPIP_NAME=tcpip_name

TCPIP_PORT=port_number

TCPIP_SERVER_ADDRESS=tcpip_server_address

*TCPIP_SERVER_NAME=tcpip_server_name

TCPIP_SERVER_PORT=port_server_number

TCPIP_JOBNAME=tcpip_jobname

TIMEOUT=30 |timeout_value

CODEPAGE=037 |codepage

BUFFERSIZE=1 |buffersize

WSQUEUESIZE=wsqueuesize

TCPIP_ADDRESS_BACKUP=tcpip_backup_address

*TCPIP_NAME_BACKUP=tcpip_backup_name

TCPIP_PORT_BACKUP=tcpip_backup_port

RETRY_INTERVAL=30 |retry_interval

```
RETRY_COUNT=0 |retry_count

VALIDCLIENTS=client_ip_address |client_hostname

LOG1=log_dataset1

LOG2=log_dataset2

REGTRACE=NO |YES

REQUEST_RESPMSGS=NO | YES
```

Where:

PROTOCOL=LU62 | IP specifies the protocol that is used for the communication between TBSM source/390 and TBSM running on NT. The default is LU62.

Add description of REQUEST_RESPMSGS to list of optional parameters

Please add the following to the end of the section entitled "Optional Parameters for TCP/IP Interface" which starts on page 55 of the Installation and Configuration Guide:

REQUEST_RESPMSGS=NO | YES

Informs the IP Listener service to send response messages back to the Object Server. This is an optional operand. The default is NO.

Changes to Installing and Configuring the History Server

The following section replaces the History Server information in the Tivoli Business System Manager V1.5 Installation and Configuration Guide as well as the History Server information in Patch 35.

New History Server Procedures

- detachhistorydatabases.sql – This new procedure is used during the installation of a history server using the BCP approach, or when the databases on the history server needs to be taken offline.
- attachhistorydatabases.sql – This new procedure is used during the installation of a history server using the BCP approach, or when the databases on the history server are offline and need be returned online. It will be necessary to edit this procedure if the installation directories are not located in D:\MSSQL7.

Installing the History Server

There are two different approaches to the installation of the history server. They are the following:

- Linked Server
- Bulk Copy Program (BCP)

These approaches use different methods to transfer data from the database server to the history server (assuming they are installed on separate machines). You should install only one of them.

The Linked Server approach

- uses MS SQL Linked Server implementation to move data directly from the database server to the history server using Microsoft's MSSQL Server OPENQUERY command.
- does not need to have Tivoli Business Systems Manager installed on the history server (unlike the BCP approach, which does require Tivoli Business Systems Manager).
- requires the reporting system to be configured to retrieve historical data from the database server. (This has some performance impact on the primary server because the reporting queries are run against it. Therefore it is not recommended for large Tivoli Business Systems Manager implementations.)

The BCP approach
- uses the bcp command to copy data (events) out of the primary server to the history server.
- requires that the history server databases be synchronized with the database on the primary server. This is accomplished by jobs on the history server and on the primary server that transfer the necessary databases.
- The reporting system is set up to retrieve historical data from the history server. (There is less of a performance impact on the database server than with the Linked Server approach.)

Note: If you already have installed the Linked Server approach, and wish to migrate to the BCP approach, follow the instructions in the section below entitled *Converting from a Two-Server Linked History to a Two-Server BCP Approach Setup*.

Installing the History Server Using the Linked Server Approach

The history server can be configured on the same machine as the primary Tivoli Business Systems Manager SQL Server (Single Server configuration) or on a different machine (Two Server configuration).

Prerequisites:
- A system that has the database server role must have Tivoli Business Systems Manager 1.5 Base installed.
- When using the two server configuration, the network connections and the necessary permissions with the history server should already be configured properly.

Single Server Configuration: To set up the history server locally on the database server, issue the shell command:

```
sh HistoryServerSetup.ksh -T LINKED
```

Note: Installation from one of the primary database servers in a clustered server environment will require the use of the "-F" switch to force the acceptance of the clustered server name obtained from the db_server switch ("-S") or from the registry, even though it does not match the installation server computer name.

Two Server Configuration: To set up the history server remotely on another host (there is no need to log onto the history server to run any script), issue the following shell command on the live database server:

```
sh historyserversetup.ksh –T LINKED –N <historyservername> -R
<historyserver_user> -W <historyserver_password>
```

where <historyservername> is the name of the history server, <historyserver_user> is the history server DB administrator userid, usually 'sa', and <historyserver_password> the password assigned to the DB administrator userid.

Note: Installation from one of the primary database servers in a clustered server environment will require the use of the "-F" switch to force the acceptance of the clustered server name obtained from the db_server switch ("-S") or from the registry, even though it does not match the installation server computer name.

A dialog will appear to verify the names of the history server and primary server. Click "YES" to continue installation, or click "NO" to cancel further processing.

Note: If the logon fails due to the incorrect password for the remote history server, delete the linked server using SQL ServerEnterprise Manager->Security->Linked Server, try the previous command again, and restart the server.

Additional Verification Information for Two Server Installations:

1. The Distributed Transaction Coordinator (MSDTC) service on the Tivoli Business Systems Manager database and history servers needs to start automatically.

2. Run the following command on the database server to determine if the event_table copy is working properly:

```
osql -E -Q "use master exec asisp_copyEventHistory
<history_server_hostname>"
```

where <history_server_hostname> is the name of your history server. If you see a "rows affected" message, then it is working. If you see a "Msg 8501, Level 16, State 3" message or something similar, contact Tivoli Customer Support.

3. Run the following command on the history server to verify that the event_table data is available:

```
osql -E -Q "use EventHistory select * from event_table order by ctime
DESC
```

If you see event data, it is working properly.

Configuring the Reporting System for the Linked Server Approach:

Use the Reporting System Database Configuration program found in the Tivoli Business Systems Manager programs folder to set up the DefaultData databases with the following parameters:

Table 1. Default data database parameters

Parameter	DefaultData	WebServer
Connection Name	DefaultData	WebServer
Driver	(SQL server)	(SQL server)
Server Name	<SQLServerName>	<SQLServerName>
User ID	sa	sa
Password	<sa_SQLServerPassword>	<sa_SQLServerPassword>
Database Name	Object	WebServer

Prerequisites: You must install the Arial Unicode font on any console used to run the reporting system. Without this font, the browser may or may not correctly display the content of the reporting system pages. As of 7/18/2002, the Arial Unicode font can be

downloaded from the following web site:
http://office.microsoft.com/downloads/2000/aruniupd.aspx

Installing the History Server Using the BCP Approach

After you install the history server using this approach you can perform the following tasks:

1. Move BCP events from the primary server to the history server at five (tunable) minute intervals.

2. A periodic restoration of the Tivoli Business Systems Manager Object, Meta and RODM databases on the history server from the primary server.

3. Perform cleanup on events transferred from the Object database on the primary server to the history server.

Prerequisites:

•   A daily backup of the Object, Meta and RODM databases on the primary server.

•   You have installed the Internet Information Server 4.0 or higher and the Tivoli Business Systems Manager historical reporting system on the history server.

•   The network connections and the necessary permissions between the primary server and the history server are configured properly.

•   Ensure the SQL agent start/login accounts on the primary server have the write permission to the history server.

•   Tivoli Business Systems Manager is installed on the history server.

Note: The BCP approach requires a two server configuration. The single server option is not supported.

To Install the History Server:

1. Insert the **TBSM Base Services** CD in the history server computer.

2. Double-click the Setup.exe icon.

3. When the System File Upgrade dialog opens, read the text and click Next.

4. The Choose Destination Location dialog opens. It is recommended that you place these files in a Temporary directory. Choose the Browse button to select a directory. Once a desired directory is selected, click Next.

5. On the Setup Complete dialog, choose "Yes, I want to restart my computer now", and click Finish, to reboot your computer.

6. Upon completing the reboot, the Welcome dialog will appear. Click Next.

7. The Choose Destination Location dialog reopens. To avoid the possibility of the log and working files becoming full and stopping the Windows operating environment, install the application program on a drive other than the operating system default drive of C:. Choose the Browse button to select a directory. Once a desired directory is selected, click Next.

8. On the Setup Type dialog, choose Custom and click Next.

9. Follow instructions on the installation dialogs to continue the installation.

10. On the Select Components dialog, select the following components:

   •   Workstation Program Files

   •   Help Files

   •   Reporting System

   •   Active Documentation

- Tools and Utilities

11. Click Next.

12. Enter the hostname of the local server machine. (By default, the hostname should be in the hostname field, If it is not, enter it.) Click Next.

13. Enter the hostname of the TBSM Database Server machine, the SQL Administrator Username, and SQL Administrator sa Password. Click Next.

14. Enter the name of the Application Server machine. Click Next.

15. The Select Program Folder dialog box opens. Select the Program Folder to host all applications. Click Next.

16. On the Setup Complete dialog, when asked if you want to restart the computer choose No and click Finish.

To Configure the History Server:

1. Using the Query Analyzer, apply `<install_dir>\sql\detachhistorydatabases.sql` file to your history server.

   Note: Note: If the detachhistorydatabases.sql script encounters an error, stop and restart the SQL server service and run the detachhistorydatabases.sql script again.

2. Create the following databases if they do not exist:

   - Object - Same as Live Server. Either copy the Object_Data.MDF file from the live server or extract the file from the \DBDevices\ DBDevices_V1.5.exe file.

   - Meta - Same as Live Server. Either copy the Meta_Data.MDF file from the live server or extract the file from the \DBDevices\ DBDevices_V1.5.exe file.

   - RODM - Same as Live Server. Either copy the RODM.MDF file from the live server or extract the file from the \DBDevices\ DBDevices_V1.5.exe file.

   - WebServer - Same as Live Server. Either copy the WebServer_Data.MDF file from the live server or extract the file from the \DBDevices\ DBDevices_V1.5.exe file.

3. Edit a copy of the <install_dir>\sql\attachhistorydatabases.sql file and make the following changes as necessary:

   - If you did not use D:\MSSQL7\ as your installation directory for Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 Enterprise edition, modify the script as necessary to point to the appropriate drive where the database server is installed.

   - If you did not use D:\MSSQL\ as your installation directory for Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Enterprise edition, modify the script as necessary to point to the appropriate drive where the database server is installed.

4. Apply the edited copy of <install_dir>\sql\attachhistorydatabases.sql file to the history server.

   Note: If this is a new installation, expect to see Device activation error messages produced that state the database "History" does not exist. A new History database is manually created in a subsequent step.

5. Apply <install_dir>\SQL \SchemaTypes.sql to the master database.

6. Apply <install_dir>\SQL \SchemaTypes.sql to the model database.

7. Apply <install_dir>\SQL \SchemaTypes.sql to the tempdb database.

8. Apply <install_dir>\SQL \MasterDBChanages.sql to the master database.

   Note: Ignore the following informational message if it is produced: `Creating procedure sp_printScheduledTasks. Cannot add rows to sysdepends for the current stored procedure because it depends on the missing`

```
object 'master..xp_enumqueuedtasks.' The stored procedure will
still be created.
```

9. Apply <install_dir>\SQL \SchemaMessages.sql to the master database.

10. Create the following database if it does not exist:

   • History - Use the SQL Enterprise Manager to create an empty database.

BCP Setup: To set up the history server, issue the following shell command from the <install_dir>\sql directory on the primary server:

```
sh historyserversetup.ksh —N <HistoryServerName>-R <History_db_userid>-W
<History_db_password>
```

Note: Installation from one of the primary database servers in a clustered server environment will require the use of the "-F" switch to force the acceptance of the clustered server name obtained from the db_server switch ("-S") or from the registry, even though it does not match the installation server computer name.

During the running of `historyserversetup.ksh`, two dialogs are displayed entitled "History Server Setup using BCP Approach." The first asks the installer to verify that the server names for the primary and history servers are correct. Select "No" to stop the installation, if one and/or the other is wrong.

The second dialog asks the installer to verify the server directories that are used during installation. If you select "No" the history server installation continues, but you must alter one or more of the SQL jobs found in the "Job Configurations" section below to complete the installation. If it is necessary to end the installation at this point, click Cancel.

The following messages generated during the running of the historyserversetup.ksh script are normal and can be ignored:

• Non-existent step referenced by @on_success_step_id.

• Non_existent step referenced by @on_fail_step_id.

Completing the History Server Installation: You need to follow these steps before using the reporting system for the first time:

1. In the Microsoft Enterprise Manager, check to see if the following jobs are on the history server:

   • `Copy Backups to History Server`

   • `Update Object and Meta Databases`

   Delete these jobs if they are present. These jobs may be searched for on the history server using SQL Enterprise Manager to expand the Management folder, then expanding "SQL Server Agent" and "Jobs."

   Note: Do not confuse these job names with the job names that were just installed (`Backups from Live DB Server` and `Databases for Reporting System`).

2. Run a database backup job on the primary server, if one has not already been run.

3. Insure that the NT User ID under which the SQLServerAgent on the primary and history servers runs has Administrator authority. If this is not done, the `Move Event to History Database` job on the primary server will fail with a "Unable to BCP EventBCP Table Out' message, and then `Copy Backups from Live DB Server` job on the history server will fail with a "Failure: Directory [$src_dir] does not exist or access authority is insufficient" message.

4. Run the `Copy Backups from Live DB Server` job on the history server. Verify that the database backups have arrived on the history server. Currently these are the backup files of the Meta, Object, and RODM databases.

5. Run the `Restore Databases for Reporting System` job on the history server.

Configuring the Reporting System:

Prerequisite: You must install the Arial Unicode font on any console used to run the reporting system. Without this font, the browser may or may not correctly display the content of the reporting system pages. As of 6/1/2002, the Arial Unicode font can be downloaded from the following web site:
http://office.microsoft.com/downloads/2000/aruniapd.aspx

Use the Reporting System Database Configuration program found in the Tivoli Manager programs folder to set up the DefaultData and PrimaryData databases with the following parameters:

Table 2. Default data database parameters

Parameter	DefaultData	LiveData	WebServer
Connection Name	DefaultData	LiveData	WebServer
Driver	(SQL server)	(SQL server)	(SQL server)
Server Name	<HistorySQLServerName>	<PrimaryTBSMSQLServerName>	<HistorySQLServerName>
User ID	sa	sa	sa
Password	<sa_HistorySQLPassword>	<sa_PrimarySQLPassword>	<sa_HistorySQLPassword>
Database Name	Object	Object	WebServer

Job Configurations: The following section describes jobs that are scheduled during the installation of the History server using the BCP approach. These jobs are accessed using the following steps:

1. In Enterprise Manager, select the appropriate server
2. expand the Management folder
3. expand the SQL Server Agent folder
4. click Jobs and locate the job name
5. right-click on the job name and select Properties
6. select the Steps tab
7. edit the appropriate step's command

History Server jobs:

1. `Copy Backups from Live DB Server` – This job copies the latest available backup files from the primary server to the history server for use by the reporting system. Currently these are the backup files of the Meta, Object, and RODM databases.

   Schedules Tab: Default is daily at 12:40 AM. Because the Object database can be extremely large, we recommend that `Copy Backups to History Server` be scheduled off-hours. In addition, the interval of this job should be determined based upon how the topology has changed in the monitored configuration. The less dynamic, the longer the interval that is necessary. For example, once every other day or once a week.

   Steps Tab: If changes to the default configuration are necessary, edit Step 1, "Copy Live Backups to History." The default command is:

```
sh -c
'//<HistoryServerName>/<TBSMInstallationDriveShare>/TivoliManager/bin/co
pylivebackupstohist.ksh
//<DBServerName>/<MSSQLInstallationDriveShare>/MSSQL7/backup
//<HistoryServerName>/<MSSQLInstallationDriveShare>/MSSQL7/backup'
```

    a. Change //<HistoryServerName>/<TBSMInstallationDriveShare> to the history server's shared drive name where the Tivoli Business Systems Manager system files were installed.

    b. Change //<DBServerName>/<MSSQLInstallationDriveShare> to the primary server's shared drive name where MSSQL was installed.

    c. Change //<HistoryServerName>/<MSSQLInstallationDriveShare> to the history server's shared drive name where MSSQL was installed.

Note: You must observe the use of the forward slash ("/") here because of its use in a "sh" command. For example:

```
sh -c '//TBSMHIST/D$/TivoliManager/bin/copylivebackupstohist.ksh
//TBSMMAIN/D$/MSSQL7/backup //TBSMHIST/D$/MSSQL7/backup'
```

2. `Restore Databases for Reporting System` – This job updates the databases on the history server from the backup files retrieved by the `Copy Backups from Live DB Server` job.

Schedules Tab: The default is daily at 2:40 AM. This job depends upon the `Copy Backups from Live DB Server` job. The start time should adjusted based upon the scheduled interval and run length of the `Copy Backups from Live DB Server` job.

Steps Tab: If changes to the default configuration are necessary, edit step 2, "Restore Databases for Reporting System." The default command is:

```
asisp_historyinit "<HistoryServerMSSQLBackupPath>\", "BAK"
```

    a. Change <HistoryServerMSSQLBackupPath> to specify the history server's SQL backup directory.

Note: You must observe the use of the backward slash ("\") here because of its use in a MSSQL procedure. For example:

```
asisp_historyinit "D:\MSSQL7\backup\", "BAK"
```

3. `Delete Old History Events` – This job deletes entries from the eventhist table in the History database in the case of a BCP approach installation, which are older than 60 days old (configurable). It is always installed as "disabled", therefore it must be "enabled" or run manually using Enterprise Manager.

Schedules Tab: The default setting is once every 30 days at 2:00 a.m.

Steps Tab: If changes to the default configuration are necessary, edit "Delete Old History Events." The default command is

```
asisp_deleteoldeventhist @daystokeep=60, @hist_db='History'
```

    a. Change @daystokeep=nnn parameter which specifies the number of days to keep events in the table. Valid ranges for this parameter is an integer equal to or greater than 0. If @daystokeep=0, all events will be deleted from the table, and no history is available until the next cycle of event transfer.

    b. Change @hist_db='<database>' parameter to either 'History' or 'EventHistory' to identify which reporting system table to trim. 'History' is specified if the BCP method is configured, or 'EventHistory' if the Linked server method is configured.

    c. Add or change @hist_host=<remotehistoryservername> if a two-server Linked server method has been configured.

> **Note:** In the case of a Linked Server configuration, this job on the history server should not be enabled. The copy of the job on the primary database server should be used instead.
>
> For example, to change this job to purge events older than 30 days, the command would be changed to:
>
> ```
> asisp_deleteoldeventhist @daystokeep=30, @hist_db='History'
> ```

Live Server Jobs:

1. `Move Events to History Database` – This job copies events from the primary server to the history server on a periodic basis.

   Schedules Tab: The default is daily every five minutes.

   Steps Tab: If changes to the default configuration are necessary, edit step 1: "Move Events to History Database." The default command is:

   ```
   asisp_moveevent '<HistoryServerName>',
   '\\<DBServerName>\<MSSQLInstallationDriveShare>\MSSQL7\backup',
   'History', 'eventhist'
   ```

   a. Change <HistoryServerName> to the name of the history server.

   b. Change \\<DBServerName>\<MSSQLInstallationDriveShare> to the primary server's shared drive name where MSSQL was installed.

   > **Note:** You must observe the use of the backward slash ("\") here because of its use in a MSSQL procedure. For example:
   >
   > ```
   > asisp_moveevent 'TBSMHIST', '\\TBSMMAIN\D$\MSSQL7\backup',
   > 'History', 'eventhist'
   > ```

2. `Delete old Entries in Event Table` – This job deletes event table entries older than seven days which have been copied to the history server.

   Schedules Tab: The default is daily at 1:00 AM. It maintains a local history of the past seven days on the primary server, while deleting older entries which have already been copied to the history server.

   Steps Tab: If a change to the default configuration is necessary, edit step 1: Delete old Entries in Event Table. The default command is:

   ```
   asisp_deleteoldevent
   ```

   a. Add or change the @daystokeep=n parameter. For example:

   ```
   asisp_deleteoldevent @daystokeep=14
   ```

3. `Delete Old History Events` – This job deletes entries from the eventhist table in the History database, in the case of a BCP approach installation or from the event_table in the EventHistory database in the case of a Linked server approach installation, which are older than 60 days old (configurable). It is always installed as "disabled", therefore it must be "enabled" or run manually using Enterprise Manager.

   Schedules Tab: The default is once every 30 days at 2:00 a.m.

   Steps Tab: If changes to the default configuration are necessary, edit "Delete Old History Events." The default command is:

   ```
   asisp_deleteoldeventhist @daystokeep=60, @hist_db='History'
   ```

   a. Change @daystokeep=nnn parameter which specifies the number of days to keep events in the table. Valid ranges for this parameter is an integer equal to or greater than 0. If @daystokeep=0, all events will be deleted from the table, and no history is available until the next cycle of event transfer.

   b. Change @hist_db='<database>' parameter to either 'History' or 'EventHistory' to identify which reporting system table to trim. 'History' is

specified if the BCP method is configured, or 'EventHistory' if the Linked server method is configured.

c. Add or change @hist_host=<remotehistoryservername> if a two-server Linked server method has been configured.

> **Note:** In the case of a Linked Server configuration, only the copy of the job on the primary database server should be used.
>
> For example, to change this job to purge events older than 30 days in a two server, linked server configuration in which the history server is named "MyHistory" the command would be changed to:
>
> ```
> asisp_deleteoldeventhist @daystokeep=30,
> @hist_db='EventHistory', @hist_host='MyHistory'
> ```

Converting from a Two-Server Linked History to a Two-Server BCP Approach Setup

Prerequisites:

- a linked server for history has been installed
- existing historical events residing on the History server are retained
- the Object, Meta, and RODM databases on the Tivoli Business System Manager SQL Server are being backed up periodically
- there are successful backup files of the Object, Meta, RODM databases present

The following variables are defined:

- <HistoryServer> - The host name of the server that contains the history database
- <HistsaUID> - The sa User ID for the history database
- <HistsaPWD> - The sa password for the history database

1. Export the existing historical events: The events residing on the history server are exported by running the following BCP command:

   ```
   bcp "EventHistory..event_table"out <drive>\dbE entHistory.txt —w -q -
   S<HistoryServer>-U<HistsaUID>-P<HistsaPWD> -e<drive>:\dbE
   entHistoryERR.txt
   ```

   Use the appropriate values for <HistsaUID>, <HistsaPWD>, and <HistoryServer> on the history server database.

2. Uninstall the linked server: Run the following Kornshell command on the primary server:

   ```
   sh HistoryServerUninstall.ksh -N <HistoryServer>-R <HistsaUID> -W
   <HistsaPWD>
   ```

3. Install the history server using the BCP approach: Follow the instructions in the section above entitled Installing the History Server Using the BCP Approach.

4. Import the historical events: The saved events from step 1 are imported into the new history server setup by running the following BCP command:

   ```
   bcp "History..eventhist"in <drive>\dbEventHistory.txt —w -b10000 -q -
   S<HistoryServer>-U<Hist_saUID>-P<Hist_saPWD> -e<drive>:\dbE
   entHistoryERR.txt
   ```

   Use the appropriate values for <HistsaUID>, <HistsaPWD>, and <HistoryServer> on the History server database.

5. Configure the Reporting System: Follow the instructions in the section above entitled Configuring the Reporting System.

Chapter 3. Changes to the Administration Guide

Managing Workspace Access in the Console

Please add the following to the section "Securing Line of Business Views" starting on page 88 of the <u>Administration Guide</u>.

To manage operator access to workspace using the Console:

1. From the Console menu, click Open Workspace.
2. Click on the workspace you want to work with and click Edit to display the workspace properties.
3. To add access to the workspace for one or more operators, select the appropriate operator IDs. To remove access to the workspace from one or more operators, deselect the appropriate operator IDs.
4. Click OK to save your changes.

For information about using workspaces, refer to the *Tivoli Business Systems Manager User's Guide*.

Configuring the Default RODM Response Type

Please add the following to the <u>Administration Guide</u>:

When performing a registration action on the properties page of an RODM object, you can select the response type for the action:

- OFF: No response is sent from the OS/390 host.
- Exceptions: A response is sent from the OS/390 host only if the action fails.
- Definite: A response is sent from the OS/390 host regardless of whether it was successful or not.

When Tivoli Business Systems Manager receives a registration action response, it creates an information message for the object. The default response type is "Exceptions." You can always change the response type on the property page before issuing your request but you can also change the default response type for all console users. Console users can still override the default but you can control the default response type when the property page opens. If you wish to change the default, please use the following stored procedure:

Procedure Name: _SetSystemConfiguration

Setting the default RODM response type

The following is an example of the _SetSystemConfiguration command used for setting the default RODM response type to Definite:

USE Object

EXEC _SetSystemConfiguration

@groupname = 'RODM',

@propertyname = 'DefaultResponseType',

@propertyvalue = '2',

@propertydatatype = 'INT'

The propertyvalues for each response type are:
- desired response typepropertyvalue
- OFF0
- Exceptions1
- Definite2

Steps:

1. Start SQL Query Analyzer.
2. Connect to your database server's SQL server.
3. Enter the following in the Query Analyzer window:

   USE Object

   EXEC _SetSystemConfiguration

   @groupname = 'RODM',

   @propertyname = 'DefaultResponseType',

   @propertyvalue = '2',

   @propertydatatype = 'INT'
4. Select Query -> Execute from the Query Analyzer menu bar.

Setting the timeout value for commands passed to TGMTask

Please add the following to the <u>Administration Guide</u>:

Procedure Name: _SetSystemConfiguration

The following is an example of the _SetSystemConfiguration command used for Setting the timeout value for commands passed to TGMTask:

USE Object

EXEC _SetSystemConfiguration

@groupname = TECTASKS,

@propertyname = timeout,

@propertyvalue = nn, (where nn = timeout value in seconds)

@propertydatatype = CHAR

Steps:

1. Start SQL Query Analyzer.
2. Connect to your database server's SQL server.
3. Enter the following in the Query Analyzer window:

   USE Object

   EXEC _SetSystemConfiguration

   @groupname = TECTASKS,

@propertyname = timeout,

@propertyvalue = 2, [e.g. for 2 seconds]

@propertydatatype = CHAR

4. Select Query -> Execute from the Query Analyzer menu bar.

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