

Proactive Monitoring and Operational Support

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VM Workshop - June, 2017



PROVEN PERFORMANCE

- **Proactive Monitoring**

- ◆ A process or application that runs on the system to review critical data points
- ◆ Provides notification if a limit is exceeded or an undesired state is encountered
- ◆ Keeps a watchful eye on the system to free up time for ‘real’ work

- **Operational Support**

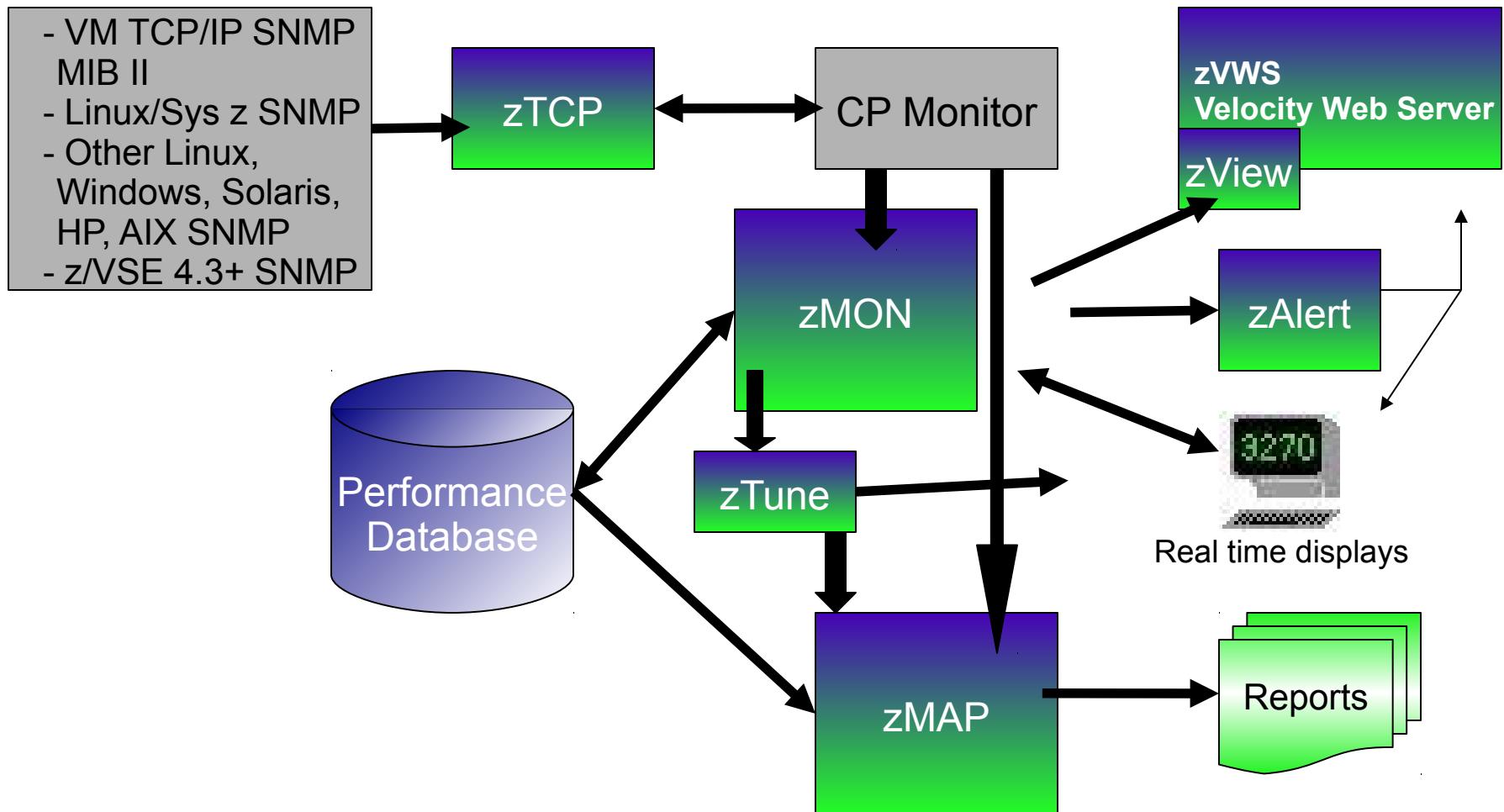
- ◆ Functions or procedures that aid in the day to day operation of your system
- ◆ A cornerstone in our systems management philosophy
- ◆ Performance Management, Capacity Planning, Accounting



What are alerts?

- **Proactive monitoring can detect an abnormal situation before it causes trouble**
- **Continually analyzes customer defined conditions**
- **A condition can be**
 - ◆ Exceeding a certain threshold
 - ◆ An object in a state not conducive to proper operation
 - Volume offline
 - Virtual machine not logged on
 - Incorrect system settings

Where do alerts fit?



- **A service virtual machine is used to execute the ‘alert engine’**
 - ◆ The virtual machine wakes up every minute
 - ◆ Installation defined alerts are evaluated
 - ◆ Monitor data is extracted
 - ◆ Values returned compared against user defined thresholds
 - ◆ User defined messages are generated and stored in the DCSS
 - ◆ Notifications can be sent to interested parties

Alert samples

- **Alert samples are delivered with the package**
 - ◆ ALERT1 MONALERT is a generic set of samples
 - ◆ Older sample files are shipped with the filetype MONSAMP
 - VMASSERT, LINALERT, HEALTH and HEALTH2
 - ◆ Samples ship with alerts to check various conditions that can potentially occur
 - LPAR, System, User, Linux node, Devices
- **Additional samples available on our web site**

- **A notification can be any of**
 - ◆ Message displayed via a 3270 session, zView or alert CGI
 - ◆ CP MSG to a user
 - ◆ Email to interested parties
 - Text message on a mobile device
 - ◆ SNMP trap sent to a management console
 - ◆ Combinations of the above

Defining your own alerts

- **Alerts generally use the following statements**
 - ◆ EXTRACT
 - Signifies the start of the data extract
 - ◆ CRITERIA
 - Provides a filter for data extracted from the monitor
 - ◆ VAR
 - Defines a local variable made up of an expression involving monitor variables
 - ◆ ALERT
 - Defines an alert on a variable defined in VAR
 - ◆ LEVEL
 - User defined thresholds and optional actions
 - ◆ TEXT
 - User defined display text with variable replacement

```
06:53:51 AUTO LOGON ***          LINUX001 USERS = 35      BY OPERATOR
07:00:40 HCPPGT401I 90 percent of all paging space is in use.
07:03:00 HCPPGT400I All paging space is in use.
07:03:43 HCPPGT401I 90 percent of all spooling space is in use.

07:03:57 HCPDMP908I SYSTEM FAILURE ON CPU 0000, CODE - PGT004
HCPDMP9250E SYSTEM DUMP FAILURE; NO DUMP UNIT - INSUFFICIENT SPOOL SPACE
07:04:06 HCPWRP9277I SYSTEM TERMINATION COMPLETE, ATTEMPTING RESTART
```

RUNNING VM01A

Catastrophic event

- **Outages can have a large impact**
 - ◆ Unavailability of applications
 - ◆ Potential for information loss
 - ◆ Disruption of customer service
 - ◆ Political ramifications
 - Complex to manage
 - Outage makes the platform appear weak



Maintain availability

- **Critical to success**
- **Reduction or elimination of outages is vital**
- **A well maintained, highly-available system...**
 - ◆ Looks good to customers, end-users, shareholders

Defining your own alerts

```
07:00:40 HCPPGT401I 90 percent of all paging space is in use.
```

- **Alerts can help to detect this condition**
 - ◆ Before it degenerates into an abend and outage
- **Sample page space utilization alert**

extract

```
var pgutil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti1*100)/sytasg.calsltal
```

```
alert pgutil page
level 20 green
level 50 yellow
level 80 red
text Page utilization is &pgutil%
```

Defining your own alerts

'Extract' is the beginning of an alert definition or set of alert definitions

extract

```
var pgutil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti1*100)/sytasg.calsltal
```

```
alert pgutil page
level 20 green
level 50 yellow
level 80 red
text Page utilization is &pgutil%
```

Defining your own alerts

```
extract
```

```
var pgutil
```

```
| 3 1 |
```

Size of each variable with optional decimal precision

```
(sytasg.calslti1*100) / sytasg.calsltal
```

```
alert pgutil page  
level 20 green  
level 50 yellow  
level 80 red
```

Variables defined for use
in the following alerts

```
text Page utilization is &pgutil%
```

Defining your own alerts

```
extract
```

```
var pgutil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti1*100)/sytasg.calsltal
```

```
alert pgutil page  
level 20 green  
level 50 yellow  
level 80 red  
text Page utilization is &pgutil%
```

Fields to extract -
names are described in the PDR
(Performance Data Reference)

Can be a single field or multiple
fields involved in simple to
complex math operations.

Defining your own alerts

extract

```
var pgutil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti1*100)/sytasg.calsltal
```

```
alert pgutil page  
level 20 green  
level 50 yellow  
level 80 red  
text Page utilization is currently
```

Paging Data			
SYTASG		SYTASG	
	SAMPLES	flt =	flt 0 Observations
	CAL90FUL	flt =	flt 1 Times paging area was 90 percent full
	CAL91FUL	flt =	flt 1 Times spooling area was 90 percent full
	CALSLTA1	flt =	flt 0 Paging slots allocated
	CALSLTI1	flt =	flt 0 Paging slots in use

Defining your own alerts

extract

```
var pgutil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti1*100)/sytasg.calsltal
```

```
alert pgutil page
level 20 green
level 50 yellow
level 80 red
text Page utilization is &pgutil%
```

Four character code used when displaying alerts

ALERT statement defines a specific alert

Each alert requires a previously defined variable

Defining your own alerts

```
extract
```

```
var pgutil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti1*100)/sytasg.calsltal
```

```
alert pgutil page  
level 20 green  
level 50 yellow
```

```
level 80 red  
text Page utilization is &pgutil%
```

Color of the alert text when this level is exceeded

Values tested against the alert variable

LEVEL statement controls the threshold values

Defining your own alerts

extract

```
var pgutil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti1*100)/sytasg.calsltal
```

```
alert pgutil page  
level 20 green  
level 50 yellow  
level 80 red
```

text Page utilization is &pgutil%

Alert variable substitution

Message displayed on 3270
and zView alert screens

Alert result - 3270

- The 3270 screen based on the alert definition

Screen: ALERTPAG RKS2LV 4 Jan 2017 09:53:14
Exceptions Analysis Alerts

Type Description

PAGE Page utilization is 26.6%

Code specified on ALERT statement

TEXT directive with variable substitution

Alert result - zView

- Same data in zView

ALERTPAG - Exceptions Analysis Alerts - 17/01/04 at 09:57 - RKS2LV									
Code	Alert Description								
PAGE	Page utilization is 26.6%								

Page and Spool Utilization combined

- Some alerts can be combined under one extract
 - ◆ Saves processing time
 - ◆ Needs to be similar data

```
extract
var pgutil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti1*100)/sytasg.calsltal
var sputil | 3 1 | (sytasg.calslti2*100)/sytasg.calslta2

alert pgutil page
level 20 green
level 50 yellow
level 80 red
text Page utilization is &pgutil%

alert sputil spol
level 20 green
level 50 yellow
level 80 red
text Spool utilization is &sputil%
```

Screen: PGSP		RKS2LV	Exceptions Analysis Alerts
Type	Description		
PAGE	Page utilization is 26.0%		
SPOL	Spool utilization is 61.2%		

- **Adjust the number and value of levels based on local requirements**
 - ◆ At least one LEVEL statement is necessary
 - ◆ LEVEL statements are evaluated from the bottom up
- **Standard 3270 colors are allowed**
 - ◆ Turquoise, Blue, Red, Yellow, Green, Pink, White
 - ◆ If no color is specified, the default is Green
 - ◆ Color modifiers are allowed
 - **REV**video – reverse video
 - **BLInk** – blink the entire text
 - **UNDERLINE** – underline the entire text

- **Alert for LPAR Utilization**

Extract

```
Parms LPAR *
Criteria sytcup.lcupname <> 'Totals:'
var lpname    | 8    | sytcup.lcupname
var lputil    | 3 0 | sytcup.pctcpu
```

```
alert lputil lpcp
level 70 yellow
level 85 red
level 95 red rev
text LPAR utilization of &lpname is &lputil%
```

LPAR Utilization

- **Alert for LPAR Utilization**

Extract

Parms LPAR *

Criteria sytcup.lcupname <> 'Totals:'

var lpname | 8 | sytcup.lcupname

var lputil | 3 0 | sytcup.pctcpu

Informs the extract to
pull data for all LPARs

alert lputil lpcp

level 70 yellow

level 85 red

level 95 red rev

text LPAR utilization of &lpname is &lputil%

Data filtering

- **Alert for LPAR Utilization**

Extract

```
Parms LPAR *
Criteria sytcup.lcupname <> 'Totals:'
var lpname    | 8    | sytcup.lcupname
var lputil    | 3 0 | sytcup.pctcpu
```

```
alert lputil lpcp
level 70 yellow
level 85 red
level 95 red rev
text LPAR utilization of &lpname is &lputil%
```

Text will be in reverse video
(black text, red background)

LPAR Utilization

- Alert for LPAR Utilization display

3270 →

zView ↓

Screen: ALERTLPR		Velocity Software - VSIVM5	4 Jan 2017 11:36:12
Exceptions Analysis Alerts			
Type	Description		
LPCP	LPAR VSIVM4 CPU Utilization is 78%		

ALERTLPR - Exceptions Analysis Alerts - 17/01/04 at 11:36 - VM5

Code	Alert Description
LPCP	LPAR VSIVM4 CPU Utilization is 78%

External Processing

- **An alert can call an external process**
 - ◆ Function
 - ◆ Stage
- **Function is a REXX EXEC that processes already extracted data**
 - ◆ Called for each record returned from an extract
 - ◆ Returns a single value
- **Stage is an EXEC that is called as a pipeline stage**
 - ◆ Must have a filetype of REXX
 - ◆ Can independently run it's own extract
 - ◆ Returns a single value

Engine Utilization

```
Extract
Parms LPAR *
Criteria sytcup.lcupname <> 'Totals:'

var lparname | 8   | sytcup.lcupname
var lparcpu  | 3 1 | sytcup.lcucactm / 10000 / sytcup.lcutctod
var calflgs  | 3   | sytcup.calflgs
function cputype | 4   | &calflgs

alert lparcpu lpr1
level 0 green
level 30 yellow
level 50 red
text &lparname &cputype utilization is &lparcpu%
```

FUNCTION or STAGE defines
the name of the routine and
becomes the value of
the local variable returned

```
Extract
Parms CPU Totals

var cptype    | 8   | lparnw.cptype
var cpcount   | 3   | lparnw.cpcnt
var cppct     | 5 1 | lparnw.totalpct

alert cppct   lpr2
level 0 green
level 70 yellow
level 90 red
level 95 red rev
text &cptype utilization is &cppct% (count &cpcount)
```

Engine Utilization

```
Extract  
Parms LPAR *  
Criteria sytcup.lcupname <> 'Totals:'
```

```
var lparname | 8 | sytcup.lcupname  
var lparcpu | 3 1 | sytcup.lcucactm / 10000 / sytcup.lcutctod  
var calflgs | 3 | sytcup.calflgs  
function cputype | 4 | &calflgs  
  
alert lparcpu lpr1  
level 0 green  
level 30 yellow  
level 50 red  
text &lparname &cputype utilization is &lparcpu%
```

```
Extract  
Parms CPU Totals
```

```
var cptype | 8 | lparnw.cptype  
var cpcount | 3 | lparnw.cpcnt  
var cppct | 5 1 | lparnw.totalpct
```

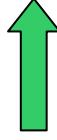
```
alert cppct lpr2  
level 0 green  
level 70 yellow  
level 90 red  
level 95 red rev  
text &cptype utilization is &cppct% (count &cpcount)
```

Type	Description
LPR1	VSIVM4 IFL utilization is 79.5%
LPR1	VSIVM1 IFL utilization is 0.7%
LPR1	VSIVM2 IFL utilization is 1.2%
LPR1	VSIVM3 CP utilization is 6.3%
LPR1	VSIVM5 CP utilization is 69.4%
LPR1	VSIVM5 IFL utilization is 38.3%
LPR1	VSIVM6 CP utilization is 6.4%
LPR1	VSIVM6 IFL utilization is 6.6%
LPR2	CP utilization is 83.3% (count 2)
LPR2	IFL utilization is 127.4% (count 2)

Second vdisk usage

- **Using two swap disks with different priority**
 - ◆ Second disk larger than the first
 - ◆ First disk fills, Linux uses the second disk
 - ◆ Alert when second disk is used

ESAVDSK - VDISK Analysis - RKS2LV																
Time	Owner	Space Name	<--Size-->		<--pages-->		Prv	VIO	<AddSpce>		<-----pages/se					
			AddSpc	VDSK	Resi-	Lock-	or	rate	Usr	Cre-	Del-	Sto-	<--DASD-->	I	len	Read
07:56:00	LINUX001	VDISK\$ LINUX001\$0202\$0031	4000	32000	407	0	Shr	311	1	0	0	41.2	48.0	38.6		
07:56:00	LINUX001	VDISK\$ LINUX001\$0203\$0032	16000	128K	8093	0	Shr	845	1	0	0	37.6	172.5	36.6		
07:56:00	LINUX002	VDISK\$ LINUX002\$0202\$0052	4000	32000	0	0	Shr	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		

Vdisk activity indicator 

Second vdisk usage

- **Create an alert to show Vdisk activity**
 - ◆ Only care about the second disk

```
extract
parms space vdisk* user *
criteria stoasi.mdiovdev = '0203'
```

Select address spaces beginning with vdisk

Common second virtual disk

```
var    userid    | 8    | aspace.userid
var    vdev      | 4    | stoasi.mdiovdev
var    io_rate   | 6    | stoasi.qdlioocnt
```

```
alert io_rate lsvd
level 0 red
text Node &userid is using the second virtual disk
```

Second vdisk usage

- **Result**

```
extract
parms space vdisk* user *
criteria stoasi.mdiovdev = '0203'
var    userid    | 8    | aspace.userid
var    vdev      | 4    | stoasi.mdiovdev
var    io_rate   | 6    | stoasi.qdiovcnt

alert io_rate lsvd
level 0 red
text Node &userid is using the second virtual disk
```

Screen: LSVD **RKS2LV**

----- Exceptions Analysis Alerts -----

Type	Description
LSVD	Node LINUX001 is using the second virtual disk

VM CPU Utilization and Paging Rate

- **CPU Utilization can be normalized or totaled**
- **Paging rate indicates storage activity and pressure**

```
extract
Parms CPU TOTAL

var util    | 5 1 | sytprp.cpuutil
var syspgrt | 6 0 | sytsyp.plspiopw + sytsyp.plspiopr

alert util xacp
level 20 green
level 50 yellow
level 90 red
text Processor utilization at &util%

alert syspgrt pgrt
level 05 green
level 10 yellow
level 30 red
text System paging rate &syspgrt
```

VM CPU Utilization and Paging Rate

Screen: XACP

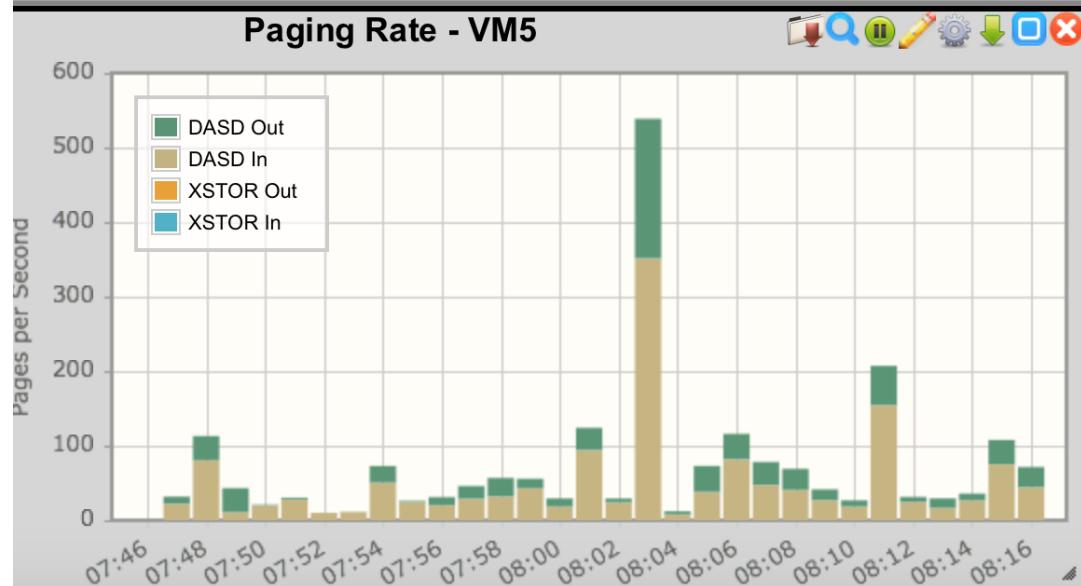
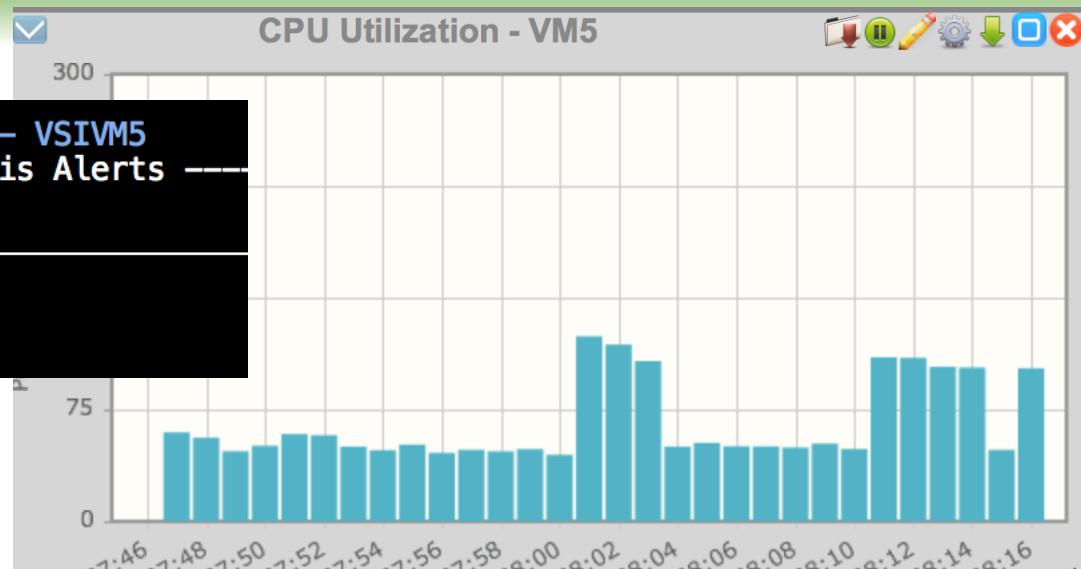
Velocity Software - VSI^{VM5}

Exceptions Analysis Alerts

Type Description

PGRT System paging rate 77

XACP Processor utilization at 107.8%



Missing Virtual Machine

- **Detection mechanism for required virtual machines**
 - ◆ Service machines
 - ◆ Utility machines
 - ◆ Linux systems

```
extract
var dummy | 1 | 1
stage alrtmusr | 8 |

alert dummy xmvm
level 0 red action CP MSG OP &code &atext
text User &alrtmusr not logged onto system
```

Type	Description
XMVM	User ZWEB06 not logged onto system

MISSING USER

```
/* VELOCITY Virtual Machines
ZSERVE ZTCP
ZADMIN ZWEB01 ZWEB02 ZWEB03
ZWEB04 ZWEB05 ZWEBLOG
ZWEB06
*/
/*      SFS service machines
/*
VMSERVU VMSERVS SFSZVPS
/*
CRON
```

Channel path utilization

- **Channel is the interface to the outside world**
 - ◆ Disk devices
 - ◆ Network devices
 - ◆ Cross LPAR communication
- **High utilization**
 - ◆ Additional paths required
 - ◆ Error conditions

Channel path utilization

```
extract
parms channel 00-ff
criteria sytepm.chpid >= 00
var chpid | 2 | sytepm.chpid
var cclass | 8 | sytepm.chanclass
var totutil | 3 1 | sytepm.pctchpbusy

alert totutil cutl
level 0 blue
level 20 yellow
level 50 red
text Channel &chpid (&cclass) utilization &totutil%
```

Screen: TOP20		Velocity Software	Exceptions Analysis Alerts
-----		---	
Type	Description		
CUTL	Channel 01 (FICON) utilization 10.7%		
CUTL	Channel 81 (FICON) utilization 6.5%		

User level conditions

- **User usage of the following resources**
 - ◆ User CPU
 - ◆ User Paging
 - ◆ User I/O
- **Loop detection**

User level conditions

```
extract
parms user *
criteria userdata.userid <> 'System:' & useact.vmdttime > 0
var userid    | 8   | userdata.userid
var cpuutil   | 3 1 | useact.vmdttime * 100 / RUNTIME
var io_rate    | 6 0 | (useact.vmdvdsct+useact.vmdvosct-
                     +useact.vmdvcsc+useact.vmdvusct-
                     +useact.vmdvtsct)/runtime
var page_rate  | 6   | (useact.vmdctpgr+useact.vmdctpgw)/runtime
var userprt   | 8   | useact.vmdctpgr
var looper    | 4   | userdata.tuner3

alert cpuutil vmcp
level 5 green
level 15 yellow
level 50 red
text User &userid utilization is &cpuutil%

alert userprt vmpg
level 50 green
level 100 yellow
level 250 red
text Page rate for user &userid &userprt

alert io_rate  vmi0
level 5 green
level 30 yellow
level 50 red
text I/O rate for user &userid &io_rate

alert looper vmlp
level 5 red
text User &userid may be looping: CPU loop count &looper
```

User level conditions

```
extract
parms user *
criteria userdata.userid <> 'System:' & us
var userid    | 8   | userdata.userid
var cpuutil   | 3 1 | useact.vmdtttime * 1
var io_rate   | 6 0 | (useact.vmdvdsct+us
                  +useact.vmdvcsc+us
                  +useact.vmdvtsct)/r
var page_rate | 6   | (useact.vmdctpgr+us
var userprt   | 8   | useact.vmdctpgr
var looper    | 4   | userdata.tuner3

alert cpuutil vmcp
level 5 green
level 15 yellow
level 50 red
text User &userid utilization is &cpuutil%

alert userprt vmpg
level 50 green
level 100 yellow
level 250 red
text Page rate for user &userid &userprt

alert io_rate vmi0
level 5 green
level 30 yellow
level 50 red
text I/O rate for user &userid &io_rate

alert looper vmlp
level 5 red
text User &userid may be looping: CPU loop count &looper
```

Screen: USER		Velocity Software – VSIVM5 Exceptions Analysis Alerts --
Type	Description	
VMCP	User XCAT utilization is 47.5%	
VMCP	User ZVSE43 utilization is 44.7%	
VMCP	User ZVSE51 utilization is 12.3%	
VMI0	I/O rate for user ZSERVE 6	
VMI0	I/O rate for user ZVSE43 183	
VMI0	I/O rate for user ZVSE51 88	
VMI0	I/O rate for user ZVSE52 13	
VMLP	User XCAT may be looping: CPU loop count 2092	
VMLP	User ZVSE43 may be looping: CPU loop count 1	
VMPG	Page rate for user LOHCOST 68	
VMPG	Page rate for user LXORA12 167	
VMPG	Page rate for user REDHAT5 275	
VMPG	Page rate for user XCAT 1249	
VMPG	Page rate for user ZVSE43 806	
VMPG	Page rate for user ZVSE51 4286	
VMPG	Page rate for user ZVSE52 197	

- **A condition that causes a virtual machine to delay processing**
- **When a virtual machine waits, it can not do useful work**
 - ◆ Simulation wait – waiting for simulation functions
 - Master processor, IUCV, RPI, line mode commands
 - ◆ Page wait – waiting for page fault resolution
 - ◆ CPU wait – waiting for CPU

Wait states

```
extract
parms user *
criteria userdata.userid <> 'System:' & useact.vmdttime > 0
var userid      | 8    | userdata.userid
var simwtpct   | 3 0 | (useint.hfsimwt*100)/useint.nondorm
var cpuwtpct   | 3 0 | (useint.hfcpuwt*100)/useint.nondorm
var pagwtpct   | 3 0 | (useint.hfwtpag*100)/useint.nondorm

alert simwtpct vmsw
level  0 blue
level 10 blue
level 20 yellow
level 50 red
text User &userid is in &simwtpct% simulation wait

alert cpuwtpct vmcw
level  0 blue
level 10 blue
level 20 yellow
level 50 red
text User &userid is in &cpuwtpct% CPU wait

alert pagwtpct vmpw
level  0 blue
level 10 blue
level 20 yellow
level 50 red
text User &userid is in &pagwtpct% page wait
```

Wait states

```
extract
parms user *
criteria userdata.userid <> 'System:' & useact.vmdttime > 0
var userid    | 8    | userdata.userid
var simwtpct  | 3 0 | (useint.hfsimwt*100)/useint.nondorm
var cpuwtpct  | 3 0 | (useint.hfcpuwt*100)/useint.nondorm
var pagwtpct  | 3 0 | (useint.hfwtpag*100)/useint.nondorm

alert simwtpct vmsw
level  0 blue
level 10 blue
level 20 yellow
level 50 red
text User &userid is in &simwtpct% simulation wait

alert cpuwtpct vmcw
level  0 blue
level 10 blue
level 20 yellow
level 50 red
text User &userid is in &cpuwtpct% CPU wait

alert pagwtpct vmpw
level  0 blue
level 10 blue
level 20 yellow
level 50 red
text User &userid is in &pagwtpct% page wait
```

Screen: WAITS		RKS2LV	Exceptions Analysis Alerts
Type	Description		
VMCW	User LINUX002 is in 5% CPU wait		
VMPW	User LINUX002 is in 5% page wait		
VMPW	User RKSDEV is in 100% page wait		
VMPW	User SFSZVPS is in 33% page wait		
VMPW	User ZWRITE is in 20% page wait		
VMSW	User DATAMOVE is in 100% simulation wait		
VMSW	User ZADMIN is in 100% simulation wait		

- **Linux statistics are collected via SNMP**
- **Integrated into the monitor by ZTCP**
- **Node utilization**
 - ◆ CPU Utilization reported for each node
- **Process utilization**
 - ◆ CPU Utilization of each process running on a node

Node and process utilization

```
extract
parms node *
criteria ucdsys.totcpu > 0
var node    | 8    | tcpip.node
var cpuutil | 4 1 | ucdsys.systpct + ucdsys.userpct

alert cpuutil lncp
level 5 green
level 50 yellow
level 90 red
text CPU utilization on node &node is &cpuutil%

extract
parms node *
criteria vsisft.name <> '*Totals*'
var node    | 8    | tcpip.node
var name    | 8    | vsisft.name
var pid     | 8    | vsisft.id
var procutil | 4 2 | vsisft.totcpupct

alert procutil lnpu
level 10 yellow
level 50 red
text Process utilization for &name-&pid on &node is &procutil%
```

Node and process utilization

```
extract
parms node *
criteria ucdsys.totcpu > 0
var node    | 8   | tcpip.node
var cpuutil | 4 1 | ucdsys.systpct + ucdsys.userpct
```

```
alert cpuutil lncp
level 5 green
level 50 yellow
level 90 red
text CPU utilization on node
```

```
extract
parms node *
criteria vsisft.name <> '*To'
var node    | 8   | tcpip.n
var name    | 8   | vsisft.
var pid     | 8   | vsisft.
var procutil | 4 2 | vsisft.
```

```
alert procutil lnpu
level 10 yellow
level 50 red
```

```
text Process utilization for &name-&pid on &node is &procutil%
```

Type	Description
LNCP	CPU utilization on node mail is 39.0%
LNCP	CPU utilization on node rksctnr1 is 24.3%
LNCP	CPU utilization on node rksctnr2 is 23.4%
LNCP	CPU utilization on node rksctnr3 is 25.1%
LNCP	CPU utilization on node sles12 is 24.2%
LNCP	CPU utilization on node vpnc is 5.2%
LNPU	Process utilization for stresser-28 on rksctnr1 is 11.22%
LNPU	Process utilization for stresser-28 on rksctnr2 is 11.79%
LNPU	Process utilization for stresser-2795 on sles12 is 11.10%
LNPU	Process utilization for stresser-3168 on sles12 is 11.78%

5 Jan 2

Swap utilization and rate

- **Swap utilization**
 - ◆ How much swap are we using?
- **Swap rate**
 - ◆ Are we swapping now?

Swap utilization and rate

```
extract
parms node *
criteria ucldsys.swappct > 0
var    node      | 8   | tcPIP.node
var    swaprate  | 6 1 | ucldsys.swaprate
var    swapused  | 4 0 | ucldsys.swappct

alert swaprate lnsr
level 50 red rev
text Swap i/o rate for Linux node &node is &swaprate

alert swapused lnsu
Level 20 green
level 50 yellow
level 90 red rev
text Swap utilization for Linux node &node is &swapused%
```

Screen: SWAPUTRT RKS2LV
----- Exceptions Analysis Alerts -----

Type	Description
LNSR	Swap i/o rate for Linux node linux001 is 151.2
LNSU	Swap utilization for Linux node sles12 is 24%

Node down/Reboot detection

- **An indication that a Linux system is unresponsive**
 - ◆ Could be snmp down
 - ◆ Could be a connection problem
 - ◆ More likely a Linux problem
- **Let interested parties know when a reboot occurred**
 - ◆ Intentional or not...

Node down/Reboot detection

```
extract
parms node *
criteria hstsys.iplyy => 0
var node    | 8    | tcpsys.node
var ipaddr  | 15   | tcpsys.ipaddress
var hsamp   | 1    | hstsys.samples
var upmins  | 9 0  | (hstsys.sysuptime / 6000)

alert hsamp lxdn | count &node
level =0 red
text Node &node (&ipaddr) is down (&tcount intervals)

alert upmins lxrb
level <5 green
text Node &node (&ipaddr) has been rebooted (up &upmins min)
```

Screen: LXDN RKS2LY 26 Jul 2016 07:35:13

----- Exceptions Analysis Alerts -----

Type Description

LXDN Node Linux001 (192.168.5.183) is down (1 intervals)

Screen: LXDN RKS2LY 26 Jul 2016 07:39:14

----- Exceptions Analysis Alerts -----

Type Description

LXRB Node Linux001 (192.168.5.183) has recently been rebooted (up 2 min)

Notifications

- **A notification is a message sent to interested parties of an alert condition**
- **Sent in one or more of the following forms**
 - ◆ CP MSG/MSGNOH
 - ◆ Email
 - ◆ Text page (via email)
 - ◆ SNMP Trap

Notifications

- At its simplest a notification can take the form of a message to a CMS user

```
alert userprt vmpg | count &userid  
level 5 green [action] CP MSG OP &code &atext  
text Page rate for &userid is &userprt/sec (above &tlevel for &tcount)
```

ACTION keyword on
the LEVEL statement
allows targeted messaging
for a specific threshold

```
09:25:10 ZALERT VMPG Page rate for TCPIP has recovered, now 0.2  
09:27:10 ZALERT VMPG Page rate for OPERATOR is 6.8/sec (above 5 for 6)
```

- **SNMP Trap configuration**
 - ◆ Create/Modify SNMP TRAPDEST on the CONFIG disk
 - * following is default 1.3.6.1.4.1.15601
192.168.5.182 velocity 2B06010401F971 ;
 - ◆ Use the TRAP directive on the LEVEL command

```
alert spool_use spol
level 10 green
level 70 yellow trap &code &atext
level 80 pink
level 90 red
text Spool utilization is &spool_use% (above &tlevel)
```

Notifications

- SNMP Trap result

Screen: RKS2LV		RKS2LV	6
Exceptions Analysis Alerts			
Type	Description		
APSP	Page space is 26.51% used		
DVRT	I/O rate for volume VM5W01 0124 103.35/sec		
DVRT	I/O rate for volume VM5PG1 0127 7.72/sec		
ESAD	ESAMON DCSS utilization is 3.3%		
LNCP	CPU utilization on Linux node sles12 is 22.66%		
LNDX	/usr area on linux001 is 86.65% full		
LNDX	/usr area on linux002 is 86.65% full		
LNDX	/var area on linux002 is 88.36% full		
LNPU	Process stresser CPU usage on node sles12 is 20.65%		
LNSU	Swap utilization for Linux node sles12 is 24%		
PGRT	System paging rate 48 (above 5)		
SPOL	Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)		
VMCP	User ZVPS is at 1.8807%		
VMC2	User RKSDEV used 0.0018 CPU sec (0.0030%)		
VMC2	User ZALERT used 0.2047 CPU sec (0.3412%)		
VMOIO	I/O rate for user SFSZVPS 17		
VMPG	Page rate for OPERATOR is 6.9/sec (above 5 for 5)		
VMPG	Page rate for SMTP is 5.5/sec (above 5 for 1)		
VMPG	Page rate for ZALERT is 10.6/sec (above 5 for 1)		
XACP	Processor utilization at 3.1%		

ID	Severity	Time	Node	Interface
217	Normal	Jan 6, 2017 9:41:00 AM	192.168.5.48	
uei.opennms.org/generic/traps/EnterpriseDefault Edit notifications for event				
Trap from 192.168.5.48				
Type: 0				
Message: SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)				

Too many notifications!

```
alert spool_use spol
level 10 green
level 70 yellow action cp msg zvps &code &atext
level 80 pink
level 90 red
text Spool utilization is &spool_use% (above &tlevel)
```

```
10:41:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:42:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:43:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:44:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:45:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:46:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:47:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:48:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:49:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:50:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:51:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:52:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:53:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:54:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
10:55:11 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
```

Too many notifications!

- The LIMIT directive delays an ACTION for the specified number of intervals

```
alert spool_use_spol
limit 4 1 | &serial
level 10 green
level 70 yellow action cp msg zvps &code &atext
level 80 pink
level 90 red
text Spool utilization is &spool_use% (above &tlevel)
```

Number of intervals
to delay executing ACTION

After the delay, number of
intervals TO execute ACTION
(default is 1)

Too many notifications!

- **This LIMIT directive:**

```
limit 4 1 | &serial
```

- **Will delay ACTION for 4 intervals**
- **Execute ACTION on the next interval for 1 interval**
- **Repeat**

```
11:02:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:07:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:12:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:17:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:22:11 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:27:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:32:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:37:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:42:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:47:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:52:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
11:57:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
12:02:10 * MSG FROM ZALERT : SPOL Spool utilization is 72% (above 70)
```

Advanced topics – Include/Exclude

- If an alert is required to show nodes that don't fit into a wildcard
 - ◆ An include or exclude must be used

```
extract
parms node *
criteria ucdsys.swappct > 0
var    node      | 8   | tcPIP.node
var    swapused | 4 0 | ucdsys.swappct

alert swapused lnsu
include node sub1
level 01 green
level 50 yellow
level 80 pink
level 90 red rev
text Swap utilization for Linux node &node is &swapused%
```

<filename> IXLIST

-SUB1-

linux93

sles11v

redhat5x

-END SUB1-

Advanced topics – Include/Exclude

- If an alert is required to show nodes that don't fit into a wildcard
 - ◆ An include or exclude must be used

```
extract
parms node *
criteria ucdsys.swappct > 0
var node | 8 | tcpip.node
var swapused | 4 0 | ucdsvs.swappct
alert swapused lnsu
include node sub1
level 01 green
level 50 yellow
level 80 pink
level 90 red rev
text Swap utilization for Linux node &node is &swapused%
```

Variable used for matching

List name applied to alert

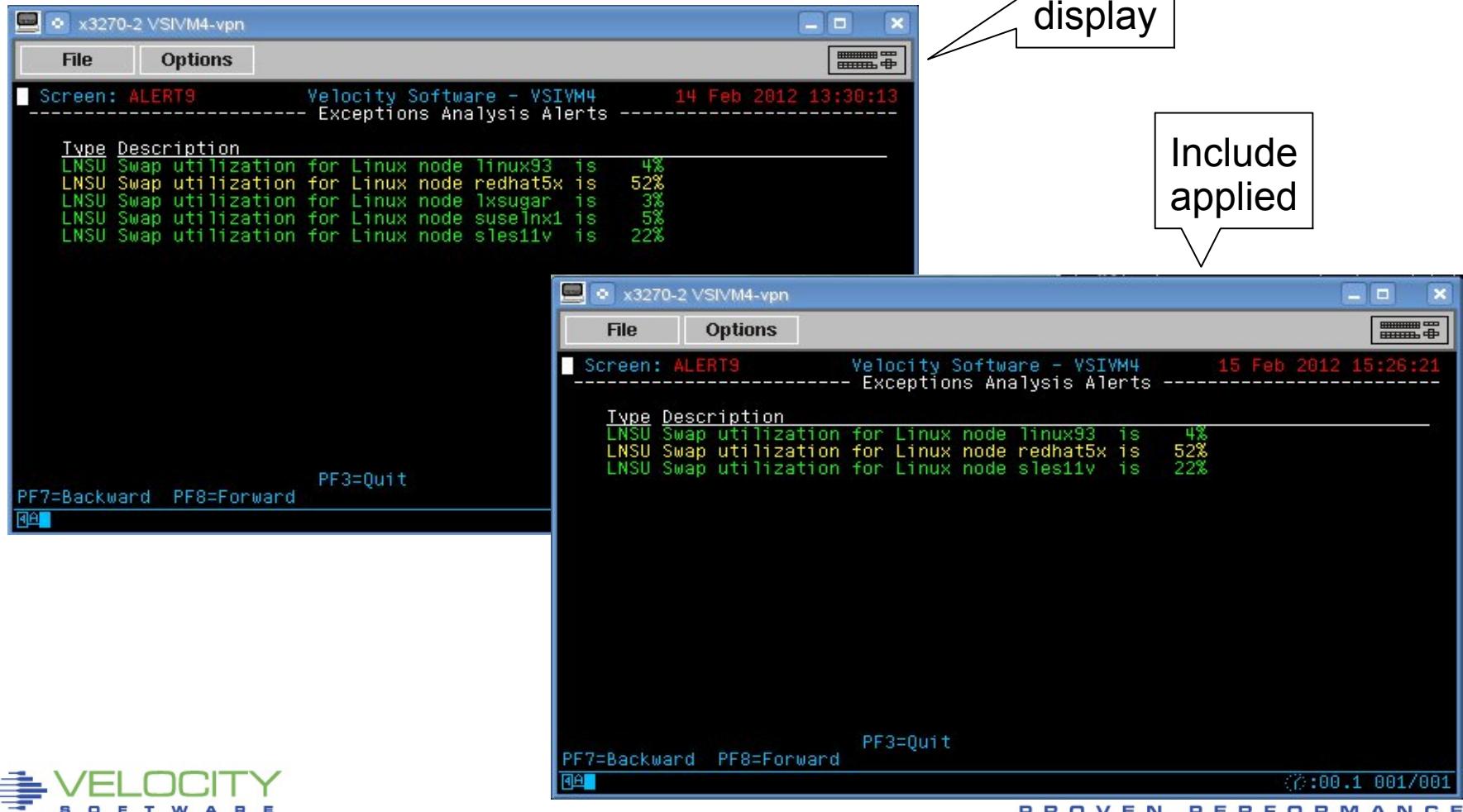
<filename> IXLIST

-SUB1-
1inux93
sles11v
redhat5x
-END SUB1-

Include/Exclude file name must match the alert file name

Advanced topics – Include/Exclude

- Results of Include file



- **Due to a change in ZMON**

- HSTMEM.DESC is now 60 bytes
 - An alert that contains:

```
var desc      | 32    | hstmem.desc||hstmem.descr
```

- Should now contain:

```
var desc      | 60    | hstmem.desc
```

- **Alert recovery support**
 - After an action is executed for an exceeded threshold, an additional action can be when the threshold is no longer exceeded
- **Include/Exclude lists now support CMS wildcards**
 - % for any single arbitrary character
 - * for a group of characters before or after
- **%INCLUDE support**
 - Allows additional alert files to be brought in
- **Invalid alert variables are now flagged**

Summary

- **Proactive monitoring can watch the system**
- **Notifications can be delivered for more critical issues**
- **Management consoles fit this mechanism perfectly**
- **Many useful samples are provided**

Questions



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