

HP ACMS for OpenVMS

Remote Systems Management Guide

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The Remote Manager is a process for remotely managing *HP ACMS for OpenVMS* systems. This manual describes the features of the Remote Manager, how to use those features, and how to manage the Remote Manager.

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OpenVMS I64 Version 8.2-1

Software Version: *HP ACMS for OpenVMS*, Version 5.0

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Palo Alto, California

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Contents

Preface	xiii
Part I Introduction	
1 Overview of Remote Management	
1.1 Architecture and Implementation	1-1
1.2 Remote Management Capabilities	1-3
2 Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager	
2.1 Running the ACMS Remote Manager	2-1
2.1.1 Server Node Setup	2-2
2.1.1.1 Verify Portmapper (RPC) Setup	2-2
2.1.1.2 Run the ACMS Postinstallation Procedure	2-3
2.1.1.3 Define Process Logicals and Symbols	2-3
2.1.1.4 Prepare the ACMS Environment	2-3
2.1.1.5 Start the ACMS Remote Manager	2-3
2.1.2 Client Node Setup	2-4
2.1.2.1 Run ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM	2-4
2.1.2.2 Copy Files and Define Symbols	2-5
2.1.3 Communicate with the Remote Manager	2-5
2.2 TCP/IP Setup	2-6
2.2.1 Review TCP/IP Host Names	2-7
2.2.2 Set Up the Portmapper (RPC)	2-7
2.2.2.1 Determine the Current Portmapper Configuration	2-8
2.2.2.2 Remove the Existing Portmapper Configuration	2-8
2.2.2.3 Configure the Portmapper	2-8
2.2.3 Set Up SNMP	2-9
2.2.3.1 Determine the Current SNMP Configuration	2-10
2.2.3.2 Remove the Existing SNMP Configuration	2-10
2.2.3.3 Configure SNMP	2-11
2.2.3.4 Test SNMP	2-12
2.3 Remote Manager Setup	2-13
2.3.1 Run the Postinstallation Procedure	2-13
2.3.2 Define Process Logicals and Symbols	2-15
2.3.3 Review and Update the Configuration File	2-15
2.3.4 Start the Remote Manager	2-16
2.3.5 Communicate with the Remote Manager	2-17
2.3.5.1 Using ACMSMGR and Logging In Explicitly	2-17
2.3.5.2 Using ACMSMGR and a Proxy Account	2-17
2.4 Monitoring the HP TP Desktop Connector Server or HP TP Web Connector Gateway	2-18
2.5 Troubleshooting the ACMS Remote Manager Startup	2-19

2.5.1	Problems Starting ACMS	2-19
2.5.2	Problems Starting the ACMS Remote Manager	2-20
2.5.2.1	ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER.OUT Messages	2-20
2.5.2.2	Remote Manager Log Entries	2-21
2.5.3	Problems with the ACMSMGR Utility	2-23
2.5.3.1	ACMSMGMT-W-NOCLNT_ATTACH Messages	2-23
2.5.3.2	ACMSMGR Hangs	2-23

3 Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

3.1	Overview of the Remote Manager Web Agent	3-1
3.2	Remote Manager Web Agent Setup	3-2
3.2.1	Install the Remote Manager Web Agent Software	3-2
3.2.2	Install the HP Management Agents for OpenVMS Software	3-4
3.2.3	Assign Additional Rights Identifiers	3-4
3.2.4	Start the Remote Manager Web Agent Process	3-5
3.2.5	Enable Access to Remote Manager Hosts	3-5
3.2.6	Stop the Remote Manager Web Agent	3-5
3.3	Using the Remote Manager Web Agent	3-5
3.3.1	Accessing the ACMS Remote Management Web Page	3-5
3.3.2	Conventions	3-7
3.3.3	Customizing the Display	3-7
3.3.4	Selecting the Remote Manager Host	3-8
3.4	Issuing Remote Manager Commands	3-8
3.4.1	Using Show Commands	3-8
3.4.2	Using Set Commands	3-9
3.4.3	Using Start and Stop Commands	3-10
3.4.4	Using Add and Delete Commands	3-11
3.5	Troubleshooting the Remote Manager Web Agent	3-12
3.5.1	Reporting Problems	3-12

4 Managing the Remote Manager

4.1	Overview	4-1
4.2	Configuring Remote Manager Startup	4-1
4.2.1	How to Run the ACMSCFG Utility	4-2
4.2.2	Displaying Current Values	4-3
4.2.3	Changing Values	4-3
4.3	Starting and Stopping the Remote Manager	4-4
4.3.1	Remote Manager Startup	4-4
4.3.2	Remote Manager Shutdown	4-5
4.4	Logging In to the Remote Manager	4-5
4.4.1	Authentication	4-5
4.4.1.1	Logging In	4-6
4.4.1.2	Proxy Accounts	4-7
4.4.2	Authorization	4-7
4.4.2.1	Read Access (ACMS\$MGMT_READ)	4-7
4.4.2.2	Operate Access (ACMS\$MGMT_OPER)	4-7
4.4.2.3	Write Access (ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE)	4-8
4.4.2.4	Update Access (ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD)	4-8
4.5	Starting and Stopping Interfaces	4-8
4.5.1	Using ACMSCFG to Enable or Disable Interfaces	4-8
4.5.2	Using ACMSMGR to Start or Stop Interfaces	4-9
4.6	Modifying Management Parameters	4-9

4.6.1	Using ACMSCFG to Modify Management Parameters	4-9
4.6.2	Using ACMSMGR to Modify Management Parameters	4-10
4.7	Managing the Remote Manager Log File	4-10
4.7.1	Setting Audit Levels	4-10
4.7.2	Displaying Audit Messages	4-12
4.7.3	Resetting the Log	4-13

5 Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.1	Managing Data Collection	5-1
5.1.1	Entities, Classes, Names, and Collections	5-2
5.1.2	Starting and Stopping Collections	5-4
5.1.2.1	Using ACMSCFG to Start or Stop Collections	5-5
5.1.2.2	Using ACMSMGR to Start or Stop Collections	5-5
5.1.2.3	Using SNMP to Start or Stop Collections	5-6
5.2	Saving Collected Data	5-6
5.2.1	Using ACMSCFG to Start or Stop Data Snapshots	5-8
5.2.2	Using ACMSMGR to Start or Stop Data Snapshots	5-8
5.2.3	Using SNMP to Start or Stop Data Snapshots	5-9
5.3	Displaying Collected Data	5-9
5.3.1	Using ACMSMGR to Display Collected Data	5-9
5.3.2	Using ACMSSNAP to Display Collected Data	5-9
5.3.2.1	How to Run the ACMSSNAP Utility	5-10
5.3.2.2	Opening and Closing a Data Snapshot File	5-10
5.3.2.3	Navigating and Displaying Snapshot Record Data	5-10
5.3.2.4	Sample ACMSSNAP Session	5-11
5.3.3	Managing Data Snapshot Files	5-13
5.4	Managing ACMS Using the Remote Manager	5-13
5.4.1	Types of Variables	5-13
5.4.1.1	Stored Variables	5-13
5.4.1.2	Active Variables	5-14
5.4.2	How the Remote Manager Makes Changes	5-14
5.4.3	Using ACMSMGR to Modify the ACMS Run-Time System	5-15
5.4.4	Using SNMP to Modify the ACMS Run-Time System	5-16
5.4.4.1	Starting and Stopping Processes Using SNMP	5-16
5.4.4.2	Adding and Deleting Rows Using SNMP	5-16
5.4.4.3	Replacing Application Procedure Servers Using SNMP	5-17
5.4.5	Using ONC RPC to Modify the ACMS Run-Time System	5-17
5.5	Working with Error Logs	5-17
5.5.1	Setting Error Filters	5-17
5.5.1.1	Creating Error Filter Records	5-18
5.5.1.2	Displaying Error Filter Records	5-18
5.5.1.3	Saving Error Filter Records to a File	5-19
5.5.1.4	Deleting Error Filter Records	5-19
5.5.2	Displaying Error Messages	5-19
5.5.3	Resetting the Error Log	5-19

6 Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.1	ONC RPC Overview	6-1
6.2	Building Multithreaded Clients	6-4
6.3	API Overview	6-4
6.4	Initialization and Security	6-4
6.4.1	Initialization Example	6-5
6.5	Get Procedures	6-6
6.5.1	Get Example	6-6
6.6	List Procedures	6-7
6.6.1	Linked List Example	6-8
6.7	Set Procedures	6-11
6.7.1	Set Example	6-12
6.8	Delete Procedures	6-13
6.8.1	Delete Example	6-13
6.9	Add Procedures	6-14
6.9.1	Add Example	6-14
6.10	Start, Stop, and Replace Procedures	6-15
6.10.1	Start Example	6-16

7 Management Programming Using SNMP

7.1	SNMP Overview	7-1
7.2	SNMP Security	7-2
7.3	Initializing the SNMP Interface	7-3
7.4	SNMP Tables	7-4
7.4.1	Data Type Mapping	7-5
7.4.2	Single-Row Tables	7-5
7.4.3	Static Tables	7-5
7.4.4	Dynamic Tables	7-6
7.4.5	Servers and Task Groups	7-7
7.5	SNMP GET Operations	7-8
7.6	SNMP SET Operations	7-8
7.7	Using SNMP to Start and Stop ACMS Entities	7-9
7.8	SNMP Traps	7-9
7.8.1	EXISTS Traps	7-10
7.8.2	EVENT_SEVERITY Traps	7-10
7.9	SNMP Debug Tracing	7-11
7.9.1	Starting SNMP Debug Tracing	7-11
7.9.2	Stopping SNMP Debug Tracing	7-12
7.10	Remote Manager eSNMP Return Codes	7-12

Part II Reference Information

8 Management APIs

8.1	Common RPC Fields	8-1
8.1.1	Collection Classes	8-1
8.1.2	Interface Types	8-2
8.1.3	Enable States	8-2
8.1.4	Entity Types	8-2
8.1.5	Facility Types	8-3
8.1.6	Running States	8-3
8.1.7	Severity Codes	8-3

8.1.8	Trap Parameters	8-4
8.2	Thread-Safe and Non-Thread Safe Clients	8-4
8.3	ACMSMGMT_ADD_COLLECTION_2	8-5
8.4	ACMSMGMT_ADD_ERR_FILTER_2	8-8
8.5	ACMSMGMT_ADD_TRAP_1	8-11
8.6	ACMSMGMT_DELETE_COLLECTION_1	8-14
8.7	ACMSMGMT_DELETE_ERR_FILTER_2	8-17
8.8	ACMSMGMT_DELETE_TRAP_1	8-19
8.9	ACMSMGMT_GET_ACC_2	8-22
8.10	ACMSMGMT_GET_CREDS	8-24
8.11	ACMSMGMT_GET_ERR_FILTER_2	8-27
8.12	ACMSMGMT_GET_MGR_STATUS_1	8-30
8.13	ACMSMGMT_GET_PARAM_2	8-33
8.14	ACMSMGMT_GET_QTI_2	8-35
8.15	ACMSMGMT_GET_TSC_2	8-37
8.16	ACMSMGMT_GET_VERSION_2	8-39
8.17	ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2	8-41
8.18	ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2	8-45
8.19	ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2	8-49
8.20	ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2	8-53
8.21	ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2	8-59
8.22	ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1	8-63
8.23	ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1	8-66
8.24	ACMSMGMT_LIST_PROC_1	8-72
8.25	ACMSMGMT_LIST_SERVER_1	8-77
8.26	ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_2	8-81
8.27	ACMSMGMT_LIST_TRAP_1	8-85
8.28	ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1	8-88
8.29	ACMSMGMT_REPLACE_SERVER_1	8-94
8.30	ACMSMGMT_RESET_LOG_1	8-98
8.31	ACMSMGMT_RESET_ERR_2	8-100
8.32	ACMSMGMT_SAVE_ERR_FILTER_2	8-102
8.33	ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC_2	8-106
8.34	ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2	8-112
8.35	ACMSMGMT_SET_COLLECTION_2	8-117
8.36	ACMSMGMT_SET_CP_2	8-120
8.37	ACMSMGMT_SET_EXC_2	8-123
8.38	ACMSMGMT_SET_INTERFACE_1	8-128
8.39	ACMSMGMT_SET_PARAM_2	8-131
8.40	ACMSMGMT_SET_QTI_2	8-134
8.41	ACMSMGMT_SET_SERVER_1	8-140
8.42	ACMSMGMT_SET_TRAP_1	8-145
8.43	ACMSMGMT_SET_TSC_2	8-148
8.44	ACMSMGMT_START_ACC_1	8-154
8.45	ACMSMGMT_START_EXC_1	8-158
8.46	ACMSMGMT_START_QTI_1	8-162
8.47	ACMSMGMT_START_TRACE_MONITOR_1	8-166
8.48	ACMSMGMT_START_TSC_1	8-169
8.49	ACMSMGMT_STOP_1	8-173
8.50	ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1	8-175
8.51	ACMSMGMT_STOP_EXC_1	8-179
8.52	ACMSMGMT_STOP_QTI_1	8-183
8.53	ACMSMGMT_STOP_TRACE_MONITOR_1	8-187
8.54	ACMSMGMT_STOP_TSC_1	8-190

9 Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.1	Data Types	9-2
9.2	ACC Table	9-3
9.2.1	Field Descriptions	9-6
9.3	Agent Table	9-12
9.3.1	Field Descriptions	9-15
9.4	Collection Table	9-21
9.4.1	Field Descriptions	9-21
9.5	CP Table	9-23
9.5.1	Field Descriptions	9-26
9.6	Error Filter Table	9-30
9.6.1	Field Descriptions	9-31
9.7	EXC Table	9-31
9.7.1	Field Descriptions	9-34
9.8	Interfaces Table	9-40
9.8.1	Field Descriptions	9-41
9.9	Manager Status Table	9-42
9.9.1	Field Descriptions	9-42
9.10	Parameter Table	9-43
9.10.1	Field Descriptions	9-45
9.11	QTI Table	9-49
9.11.1	Field Descriptions	9-51
9.12	Server Table	9-54
9.12.1	Field Descriptions	9-55
9.13	Task Group Table	9-56
9.13.1	Field Descriptions	9-57
9.14	Trap Table	9-58
9.14.1	Field Descriptions	9-59
9.14.2	Valid Trap Minimums and Maximums	9-60
9.14.3	SNMP Trap Format	9-61
9.15	TSC Table	9-62
9.15.1	Field Descriptions	9-64
9.16	Users Table	9-67
9.16.1	Field Descriptions	9-68

10 ACMSCFG Commands

10.1	ACMSCFG Overview	10-1
10.1.1	Command Format	10-1
10.1.2	Command Objects and Qualifiers	10-2
10.2	ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION	10-4
10.3	ACMSCFG ADD TRAP	10-8
10.4	ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION	10-10
10.5	ACMSCFG DELETE TRAP	10-12
10.6	ACMSCFG HELP	10-14
10.7	ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION	10-15
10.8	ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE	10-19
10.9	ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER	10-20
10.10	ACMSCFG SET TRAP	10-22
10.11	ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION	10-24
10.12	ACMSCFG SHOW CONTROL	10-25
10.13	ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE	10-26
10.14	ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER	10-27
10.15	ACMSCFG SHOW TRAP	10-29

11 ACMSMGR Commands

11.1	ACMSMGR Overview	11-1
11.1.1	Command Format	11-1
11.1.2	Command Objects and Qualifiers	11-2
11.2	ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION	11-7
11.3	ACMSMGR ADD FILTER‡	11-11
11.4	ACMSMGR ADD TRAP	11-13
11.5	ACMSMGR DELETE COLLECTION	11-16
11.6	ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER‡	11-18
11.7	ACMSMGR DELETE TRAP	11-20
11.8	ACMSMGR HELP	11-22
11.9	ACMSMGR LOGIN	11-23
11.10	ACMSMGR LOGOUT	11-25
11.11	ACMSMGR REPLACE SERVER	11-27
11.12	ACMSMGR RESET ERROR‡	11-29
11.13	ACMSMGR RESET LOG	11-31
11.14	ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER‡	11-33
11.15	ACMSMGR SET ACC	11-35
11.16	ACMSMGR SET AGENT	11-40
11.17	ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION	11-42
11.18	ACMSMGR SET CP‡	11-46
11.19	ACMSMGR SET EXC	11-48
11.20	ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE	11-51
11.21	ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER	11-53
11.22	ACMSMGR SET QTI	11-56
11.23	ACMSMGR SET SERVER	11-59
11.24	ACMSMGR SET TRAP	11-62
11.25	ACMSMGR SET TSC	11-64
11.26	ACMSMGR SHOW ACC	11-68
11.27	ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT	11-73
11.28	ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION	11-78
11.29	ACMSMGR SHOW CP	11-80
11.30	ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR‡	11-83
11.31	ACMSMGR SHOW EXC	11-86
11.32	ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER‡	11-89
11.33	ACMSMGR SHOW GROUP	11-91
11.34	ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE	11-94
11.35	ACMSMGR SHOW LOG	11-96
11.36	ACMSMGR SHOW MANAGER	11-101
11.37	ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER	11-103
11.38	ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS	11-106
11.39	ACMSMGR SHOW QTI	11-109
11.40	ACMSMGR SHOW SERVER	11-112
11.41	ACMSMGR SHOW TRAP	11-115
11.42	ACMSMGR SHOW TSC	11-117
11.43	ACMSMGR SHOW USER	11-121
11.44	ACMSMGR SHOW VERSION‡	11-124
11.45	ACMSMGR START EXC	11-126
11.46	ACMSMGR START QTI	11-128
11.47	ACMSMGR START SYSTEM	11-130
11.48	ACMSMGR START TERMINALS	11-132
11.49	ACMSMGR START TRACE_MONITOR	11-134
11.50	ACMSMGR STOP EXC	11-136
11.51	ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER	11-138

11.52	ACMSMGR STOP QTI	11-140
11.53	ACMSMGR STOP SYSTEM	11-142
11.54	ACMSMGR STOP TERMINALS	11-144
11.55	ACMSMGR STOP TRACE_MONITOR	11-146

12 ACSSNAP Commands

12.1	ACSSNAP Overview	12-1
12.1.1	Command Format	12-1
12.1.2	Command Objects and Qualifiers	12-2
12.2	ACSSNAP CLOSE	12-4
12.3	ACSSNAP EXIT	12-5
12.4	ACSSNAP HELP	12-6
12.5	ACSSNAP NEXT	12-7
12.6	ACSSNAP OPEN	12-8
12.7	ACSSNAP PREV	12-10
12.8	ACSSNAP QUIT	12-11
12.9	ACSSNAP RESET	12-12
12.10	ACSSNAP SHOW	12-13
12.11	ACSSNAP TRACE	12-17

A Remote Manager Logical Names

A.1	Remote Manager Server	A-1
A.2	Remote Manager Client (ACMSMGR) Utility	A-1
A.3	Remote Manager Data Snapshot (ACSSNAP) Utility	A-2

B RPC Procedures and Corresponding Rights Identifiers

C Remote Manager Error Messages

C.1	Server Messages	C-1
C.2	ACMSMGR Messages	C-11
C.3	ACMSCFG Messages	C-16
C.4	ACSSNAP Messages	C-21

Index

Figures

1-1	ACMS Remote Manager Architecture	1-2
3-1	Remote Manager Web Agent Page	3-6
3-2	Select Host	3-8
3-3	Show TSC	3-9
3-4	Set ACC	3-10
3-5	Add Error Filter	3-11
6-1	ONC RPC Interface Overview	6-2
6-2	ONC RPC Programming Overview	6-2
6-3	Linked List: Return Structure and Construction	6-10
7-1	SNMP Program Interface with Remote Manager	7-2

Tables

3-1	Remote Manager Web Agent Conventions	3-7
4-1	Audit Level Parameters	4-11
4-2	Auditing Levels and Their Values	4-11
4-3	Auditing Level Combinations and Their Values	4-12
5-1	Example 1: Collection with Wildcards	5-3
5-2	Example 2: Collection with Wildcards	5-4
6-1	Procedures for Accessing Remote Manager Functions	6-3
6-2	Get Procedures	6-6
6-3	List Procedures	6-7
6-4	Set Procedures	6-11
6-5	Delete Procedures	6-13
6-6	Add Procedures	6-14
6-7	Start, Stop, and Replace Procedures	6-16
7-1	Static Tables	7-6
7-2	EXC Table (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.13)	7-7
7-3	Server Table (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.13)	7-7
7-4	Task Group Table (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.13)	7-8
7-5	Remote Manager eSNMP Routines Return Codes	7-12
8-1	Collection Classes	8-2
8-2	Interface Types	8-2
8-3	Enable States	8-2
8-4	Entity Types	8-2
8-5	Facility Types	8-3
8-6	Running States	8-3
8-7	Severity Codes	8-4
8-8	Trap Parameters	8-4
9-1	ACC Table	9-3
9-2	Agent Table	9-12
9-3	Collection Table	9-21
9-4	CP Table	9-23
9-5	Error Filter Table	9-30
9-6	EXC Table	9-31
9-7	Interfaces Table	9-40
9-8	Manager Status Table	9-42
9-9	Parameter Table	9-43
9-10	QTI Table	9-49
9-11	Server Table	9-54
9-12	Task Group Table	9-56
9-13	Trap Table	9-58
9-14	Trap Minimums and Maximums	9-61
9-15	TSC Table	9-62
9-16	Users Table	9-68
10-1	ACMSCFG Command Objects and Qualifiers	10-2
11-1	ACMSMGR Command Objects and Qualifiers	11-2
12-1	ACMSSNAP Command Objects and Qualifiers	12-2

B-1 RPC Procedures and Corresponding Rights Identifiers B-1

Preface

This manual explains how to use the Remote Manager to manage local and remote systems running *HP ACMS for OpenVMS* (ACMS) software. The manual describes the features of the Remote Manager and explains how to use those features to manage ACMS systems as well as the Remote Manager itself. It also provides reference information for the utilities and commands you use in working with the Remote Manager.

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for ACMS system managers.

Operating System Information

Information about the versions of the OpenVMS operating system and other software compatible with this version of ACMS is included in *HP ACMS Version 5.0 for OpenVMS Installation Guide*.

For additional information on the compatibility of other optional software products with this version of ACMS, refer to the *HP ACMS for OpenVMS Software Product Description* (SPD 25.50.xx).

Document Structure

The chapters in this manual are grouped into two main sections (parts). The first part describes the installation, configuration, and use of the Remote Manager application (through the supported interfaces) and the Remote Manager web agent. The second part contains associated API and command reference information.

Part I	Introduction
Chapter 1	Introduces the architecture, implementation, and capabilities of ACMS remote management.
Chapter 2	Describes how to get started using the Remote Manager including preparation and startup of the server and client nodes; setting up TCP/IP; setting up SNMP; and troubleshooting the Remote Manager.
Chapter 3	Describes how to get started using the Remote Manager web agent including installation of the web agent and associated software, overview of the browser interface, and general troubleshooting tips.
Chapter 4	Describes how to manage the ACMS Remote Manager including configuring startup; starting, stopping, and logging in to the Remote Manager; starting and stopping interfaces; and modifying management parameters and log files.
Chapter 5	Describes how to use the Remote Manager to manage ACMS, including managing data collection, displaying collected data, and modifying ACMS systems.

Chapter 6	Describes how programmers can use the Open Network Computing (ONC) remote procedure call (RPC) interface to the ACMS Remote Manager to develop their own programs for managing ACMS systems.
Chapter 7	Describes how programmers can use the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) interface to the ACMS Remote Manager to develop their own programs for managing ACMS systems.
Part II	Reference Information
Chapter 8	Provides reference information about the ACMS remote management APIs, which are procedures that are intended to be called from ONC RPC clients.
Chapter 9	Provides reference information about data types and tables for the ACMS Remote Manager.
Chapter 10	Provides reference information about the commands of the ACMSCFG utility for performing operations on the Remote Manager configuration file.
Chapter 11	Provides reference information about the commands of the ACMSMGR utility for performing operations on running ACMS systems.
Chapter 12	Provides reference information about the commands of the ACMSSNAP utility for performing operations on Remote Manager data snapshot files.
Appendixes	
Appendix A	Contains information about the logical names used by the Remote Manager server and the Remote Manager client (ACMSMGR utility).
Appendix B	Contains information providing cross-references of remote procedure call (RPC) procedures to rights identifiers.
Appendix C	Lists all error messages related to the Remote Manager server process, as well as the ACMSCFG, ACMSMGR, and ACMSSNAP utilities.

ACMS Help

ACMS and its components provide extensive online help.

- DCL level help

Enter HELP ACMS at the DCL prompt for complete help about the ACMS command and qualifiers, and for other elements of ACMS for which independent help systems do not exist. DCL level help also provides brief help messages for elements of ACMS that contain independent help systems (such as the ACMS utilities) and for related products used by ACMS (such as HP DECforms or Oracle CDD/Repository).
- ACMS utilities help

Each of the following ACMS utilities has an online help system:

 - ACMS Debugger
 - ACMSGEN Utility
 - ACMS Remote Manager Configuration Utility (ACMSCFG)
 - ACMS Remote Manager Client (ACMSMGR)
 - ACMS Remote Manager Data Snapshot Utility (ACMSSNAP)
 - ACMS Queue Manager (ACMSQUEMGR)
 - Application Definition Utility (ADU)
 - Application Authorization Utility (AAU)
 - Device Definition Utility (DDU)
 - User Definition Utility (UDU)
 - Audit Trail Report Utility (ATR)
 - Software Event Log Utility Program (SWLUP)

The two ways to get utility-specific help are:

- Run the utility and type HELP at the utility prompt.
- Use the DCL HELP command. At the “Topic?” prompt, type @ followed by the name of the utility. Use the ACMS prefix, even if the utility does not have an ACMS prefix (except for SWLUP). For example:

```
Topic? @ACMSQUEMGR
Topic? @ACMSADU
```

However, do not use the ACMS prefix with SWLUP:

```
Topic? @SWLUP
```

Note that if you run the ACMS Debugger Utility and then type HELP, you must specify a file. If you ask for help from the DCL level with @, you do not need to specify a file.

- **ACMSPARAM.COM and ACMSEXCPAR.COM help**
Help for the command procedures that set parameters and quotas is a subset of the DCL level help. You have access to this help from the DCL prompt, or from within the command procedures.
- **LSE help**
ACMS provides ACMS-specific help within the LSE templates that assist in the creation of applications, tasks, task groups, and menus. The ACMS-specific LSE help is a subset of the ADU help system. Within the LSE templates, this help is context-sensitive. Type HELP/IND (PF1-PF2) at any placeholder for which you want help.
- **Error help**
ACMS and each of its utilities provide error message help. Use HELP ACMS ERRORS from the DCL prompt for ACMS error message help. Use HELP ERRORS from the individual utility prompts for error message help for that utility.
- **Terminal user help**
At each menu within an ACMS application, ACMS provides help about terminal user commands, special key mappings, and general information about menus and how to select tasks from menus.
- **Forms help**
For complete help for HP DECforms or HP TDMS, use the help systems for these products.

Related Documents

The following table lists the books in the *HP ACMS for OpenVMS* documentation set.

ACMS Information	Description
<i>HP ACMS Version 5.0 for OpenVMS Release Notes</i> †	Information about the latest release of the software

†Available online only.

ACMS Information	Description
<i>HP ACMS Version 5.0 for OpenVMS Installation Guide</i>	Description of installation requirements, the installation procedure, and postinstallation tasks.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Getting Started</i>	Overview of ACMS software and documentation. Tutorial for developing a simple ACMS application. Description of the AVERTZ sample application.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Concepts and Design Guidelines</i>	Description of how to design an ACMS application.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Writing Applications</i>	Description of how to write task, task group, application, and menu definitions using the Application Definition Utility. Description of how to write and migrate ACMS applications on an OpenVMS Alpha system.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Writing Server Procedures</i>	Description of how to write programs to use with tasks and how to debug tasks and programs. Description of how ACMS works with the APPC/LU6.2 programming interface to communicate with IBM CICS applications. Description of how ACMS works with third-party database managers, with ORACLE used as an example.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Systems Interface Programming</i>	Description of using Systems Interface (SI) Services to submit tasks to an ACMS system.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS ADU Reference Manual</i>	Reference information about the ADU commands, phrases, and clauses.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Quick Reference</i>	List of ACMS syntax with brief descriptions.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Managing Applications</i>	Description of authorizing, running, and managing ACMS applications, and controlling the ACMS system.
<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Remote Systems Management Guide</i>	Description of the features of the Remote Manager for managing ACMS systems, how to use the features, and how to manage the Remote Manager.
Online help†	Online help about ACMS and its utilities.

†Available online only.

For additional information on the compatibility of other software products with this version of ACMS, refer to the *HP ACMS for OpenVMS Software Product Description* (SPD 25.50.xx).

For additional information about the Open Systems Software Group (OSSG) products and services, access the following OpenVMS World Wide Web address:

<http://h71000.www7.hp.com/openvms>

Reader's Comments

HP welcomes your comments on this manual.

Print or edit the online form SYS\$HELP:OPENVMSDOC_COMMENTS.TXT and send us your comments by:

Internet	openvmsdoc@hp.com
Mail	Hewlett-Packard Company OSSG Documentation Group, ZKO3-4/U08 110 Spit Brook Rd. Nashua, NH 03062-2698

How To Order Additional Documentation

Use the following World Wide Web address for information about how to order additional documentation:

<http://www.hp.com/go/openvms/doc>

To reach the OpenVMS documentation website, click the Documentation link.

If you need help deciding which documentation best meets your needs, call 1-800-ATCOMPA.

Conventions

The following conventions are used in this manual:

Ctrl/ <i>x</i>	A sequence such as Ctrl/ <i>x</i> indicates that you must press and hold the key labeled Ctrl while you press another key or a pointing device button.
PF1 <i>x</i>	A sequence such as PF1 <i>x</i> indicates that you must first press and release the key labeled PF1 and then press and release another key or a pointing device button.
Return	<p>In examples, a key name enclosed in a box indicates that you press a key on the keyboard. (In text, a key name is not enclosed in a box.)</p> <p>In the HTML version of this document, this convention appears as brackets rather than a box.</p>
...	<p>A horizontal ellipsis in examples indicates one of the following possibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional optional arguments in a statement have been omitted.• The preceding item or items can be repeated one or more times.• Additional parameters, values, or other information can be entered.
.	A vertical ellipsis indicates the omission of items from a code example or command format; the items are omitted because they are not important to the topic being discussed.
Monospace text	<p>Monospace type indicates code examples and interactive screen displays.</p> <p>In the C programming language, monospace type in text identifies the following elements: keywords, the names of independently compiled external functions and files, syntax summaries, and references to variables or identifiers introduced in an example.</p> <p>In the HTML version of this document, this text style may appear as italics.</p>
-	A hyphen at the end of a command format description, command line, or code line indicates that the command or statement continues on the following line.
numbers	All numbers in text are assumed to be decimal unless otherwise noted. Nondecimal radices—binary, octal, or hexadecimal—are explicitly indicated.

bold text	Bold text represents the introduction of a new term or the name of an argument, an attribute, or a reason. In the HMTL version of this document, this text style may appear as italics.
<i>italic text</i>	Italic text indicates important information, complete titles of manuals, or variables. Variables include information that varies in system output (Internal error <i>number</i>), in command lines (<i>/PRODUCER=name</i>), and in command parameters in text (where <i>dd</i> represents the predefined code for the device type).
UPPERCASE	Uppercase text indicates the name of a routine, the name of a file, the name of a file protection code, or the abbreviation for a system privilege. In command format descriptions, uppercase text is an optional keyword.
<u>UPPERCASE</u>	In command format descriptions, uppercase text that is underlined is a required. You must include it in the statement if the clause is used.
lowercase	In command format descriptions, a lowercase word indicates a required element.
<lowercase>	In command format descriptions, lowercase text in angle brackets indicates a required clause or phrase.
()	In command format descriptions, parentheses indicate that you must enclose the options in parentheses if you choose more than one.
[]	In command format descriptions, brackets indicate optional elements. You can choose one, none, or all of the options. (Brackets must be included, however, in the syntax of a directory name in an OpenVMS file specification or in the syntax of a substring specification in an assignment statement.)
[]	In command format descriptions, vertical bars separating items inside brackets indicate that you choose one, none, several, or all of the options.
{ }	In command format descriptions, braces indicate required elements; you must choose one of the options listed.
[]]	In command format descriptions, vertical bars within square brackets indicate that you can choose any combination of the enclosed options, but you can choose each option only once.
{ }	In command format descriptions, vertical bars within braces indicate that you must choose one of the options listed, but you can use each option only once.

References to Products

The ACMS documentation set to which this manual belongs often refers to certain products by abbreviated names:

Abbreviation	Product
ACMS	<i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS Alpha</i> , and <i>HP ACMS for OpenVMS I64</i>
Ada	HP Ada for OpenVMS Alpha Systems, and HP Ada for OpenVMS I64 Systems
BASIC	HP BASIC for OpenVMS

Abbreviation	Product
C	HP C for OpenVMS Alpha Systems, and HP C for OpenVMS I64 Systems
CDD	Oracle CDD/Administrator, and Oracle CDD/Repository
COBOL	HP COBOL for OpenVMS Alpha Systems, and HP COBOL for OpenVMS I64 Systems
DATATRIEVE	HP DATATRIEVE for OpenVMS Alpha, and HP DATATRIEVE for OpenVMS I64
DBMS	Oracle CODASYL DBMS
DECforms	HP DECforms
FORTTRAN	HP Fortran for OpenVMS Alpha Systems, and HP Fortran for OpenVMS I64 Systems
OpenVMS	The OpenVMS Alpha operating system, and the OpenVMS I64 operating system
Pascal	HP Pascal for OpenVMS Alpha, and HP Pascal for OpenVMS I64
Rdb	Oracle Rdb
SQL	The SQL interface to Oracle Rdb

Part I

Introduction

Part I contains information about configuring and using the remote management features of ACMS. It contains an overview of the Remote Manager as well as information on how it is managed and operates.

Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 describe how to install and configure both the Remote Manager and the Remote Manager web agent. Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 explain how to manage data collection and how to use the Remote Manager to modify a running ACMS system.

Finally, Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 show you how to write programs that perform remote management using RPC and SNMP.

Overview of Remote Management

This chapter provides an overview of ACMS remote management.

1.1 Architecture and Implementation

The ACMS Remote Manager provides system managers with the capability of monitoring and managing their ACMS application environment across a network. The facilities that comprise the Remote Manager are based on a client/server architecture. Two protocols are supported for accessing the ACMS remote management server: Open Network Computing Remote Procedure Call (ONC RPC), which is used by command line utilities (provided with the remote management option) and can be called directly from user-written programs; and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), for use with third-party management consoles.

As Figure 1–1 shows, users communicate with the ACMS Remote Manager over a TCP/IP network using one of the supported interfaces:

- The **SNMP interface** provides network access to ACMS management information using the industry-standard SNMP protocol. This protocol is supported by most leading system management packages (including PATROL from BMC).
- The **RPC interface** provides local or remote access to ACMS management information and is used by the ACMSMGR command line utility, the Remote Manager web agent, and user-written programs to access ACMS management information.

ACMSMGR provides command line access to management information as well as control of the Remote Manager process. This utility can be run from any OpenVMS node that has TCP/IP network connectivity to the ACMS node. For more information about the ACMSMGR and its commands, see Chapter 5 and Chapter 11.

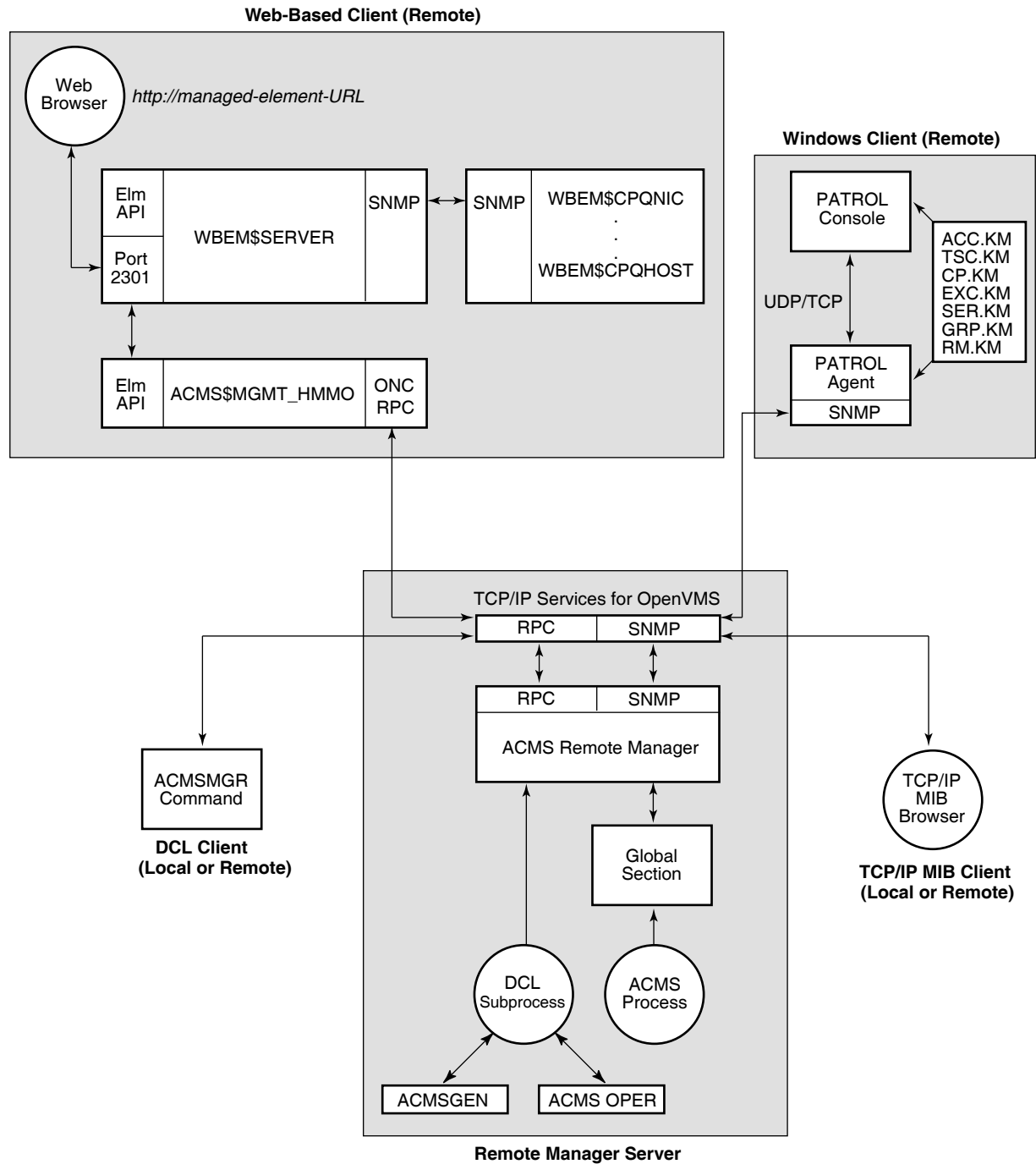
The Remote Manager provides web-based access to management and process information via the Remote Manager Hyper-Media Management Object (ACMS\$MGMT_HMMO). Integrated into HP's web-based enterprise management (WBEM) architecture, this server-based object communicates with the WBEM\$SERVER management agent, which handles all communication to and from the client web browser. For more information about the Remote Manager web agent, see Chapter 3. For information about the WBEM architecture, visit the OpenVMS system management page:

http://h71000.www7.hp.com/openvms/products/mgmt_agents/intro.html

Overview of Remote Management

1.1 Architecture and Implementation

Figure 1-1 ACMS Remote Manager Architecture



VM-0804A-AI

Using SNMP or RPC commands, ACMS system managers can configure and control the system data being collected, automatic variable monitoring, and operation of the interfaces themselves.

Communications between the ACMS Remote Manager and the ACMS run-time system are transparent. Users may be on the same or a different node than the Remote Manager, but the Remote Manager must be running on the same node as the ACMS run-time system it is monitoring or accessing.

Overview of Remote Management

1.1 Architecture and Implementation

The Remote Manager obtains initial configuration information during process startup from a user-maintained configuration file (described in Chapter 4). Once started, the Remote Manager provides ACMS system managers remote access to their ACMS application environment through the interfaces.

1.2 Remote Management Capabilities

The Remote Manager provides ACMS system managers with the ability to:

- Configure and enable the Remote Manager web agent for browser-based access to remote ACMS information (Chapter 3)
- Remotely manage the Remote Manager and set standard configuration options (Chapter 4)
- Remotely manage data collection and error reporting (Chapter 5), including:
 - Remotely view ACMS and OpenVMS system management information online
 - Remotely save and view snapshots of collected data
 - Remotely generate and view run-time error logs
 - Remotely configure SNMP traps
- Remotely modify ACMS run-time systems (Chapter 5)
- Write programs that remotely access management information online using ONC RPC (Chapter 6) and SNMP (Chapter 7)

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

This chapter describes how to prepare and run the ACMS Remote Manager software on a node where *HP ACMS for OpenVMS, Version 5.0* has been installed. This chapter does not describe the actual installation. For information about installing *HP ACMS for OpenVMS, Version 5.0*, refer to the *HP ACMS Version 5.0 for OpenVMS Installation Guide*.

Note

The procedures in this chapter assume HP TCP/IP Services Version 5.0A for OpenVMS (TCP/IP) or higher is installed. The image and process names changed in Version 5.0 from UCX* to TCPIP*. If you are using a machine with an older version of TCP/IP Services installed, you should substitute UCX wherever you see TCPIP in the instructions in this chapter.

Terminology

The following terms are used in this chapter:

- **Server node**

A node on which ACMS Version 5.0 has been installed and on which the ACMS Remote Manager server will run. Server nodes can be either ACMS application or submitter nodes, and can be managed either locally or remotely using one of the supported interfaces (RPC or SNMP). Server nodes are automatically client nodes, but not all client nodes are server nodes.

- **Client node**

A node on which ACMS Version 5.0 may or may not be installed. Client nodes can get information from and perform operations on server nodes. However, users cannot obtain ACMS system management information from or perform system management functions on nodes that are client nodes only.

2.1 Running the ACMS Remote Manager

The following sections outline the steps required to get the ACMS Remote Manager running on an OpenVMS system. If you are an inexperienced user of ACMS, you should first read Section 2.2 and Section 2.3 for detailed information about how to set up a node for ACMS remote management.

This section describes setup for both client and server nodes. Server nodes automatically support all client functions; once a node is set up as a server, it can function as a client and a server without additional work. Client nodes can function only as clients.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.1 Running the ACMS Remote Manager

When you complete the following procedures, the ACMS Remote Manager will be running on your system and you can access it using the ACMSMGR command line utility, the Remote Manager web agent, or a third-party or user-written client that uses one of the supported interfaces.

Note that the Remote Manager web agent requires some configuration before use. See Chapter 3 for detailed configuration instructions as well as for a brief overview of the browser interface.

2.1.1 Server Node Setup

Before you begin, you must have already installed the ACMS Version 5.0 kit on your system. Also ensure that you have the minimum supported version of TCP/IP (as described in the ACMS Software Product Description [SPD 25.50.xx]) installed on your node, and that it is operational. (If TCP/IP is not installed and operational, the ACMS Remote Manager will not run.) For information about TCP/IP setup, see Section 2.2.

Once you have installed the ACMS and TCP/IP software, perform the following steps to set up a Remote Manager server node:

1. Verify Portmapper (RPC) setup (see Section 2.1.1.1)
2. Run the ACMS postinstallation procedure (see Section 2.1.1.2)
3. Define process logicals and symbols (see Section 2.1.1.3)
4. Prepare the ACMS environment (see Section 2.1.1.4)
5. Start the ACMS Remote Manager (see Section 2.1.1.5)

Server nodes are automatically client nodes. Therefore, you do not need to perform the tasks in Section 2.1.2 for nodes that you set up as server nodes.

2.1.1.1 Verify Portmapper (RPC) Setup

Before you attempt to start the Remote Manager, ensure that the proper TCP/IP support is in place. This section provides an overview of the Portmapper (RPC) verification process. If you need more detailed information, or if you will be using third-party tools or writing your own SNMP management tools, see Section 2.2.

1. Look for the process TCPIP\$PORTM (UCX\$PORTM on older versions):

```
$ SHOW SYSTEM/PROCESS=TCPIP*
```

If you find the TCPIP\$PORTM process, RPC is running and you can skip to Section 2.1.1.2. Otherwise, go to step 2.

2. See whether the Portmapper service is enabled:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SHOW SERVICE PORTMAPPER

Service          Port  Proto  Process      Address  State
PORTMAPPER      111   TCP,UDP TCPIP$PORTM  0.0.0.0  Enabled
```

The Portmapper should have both the TCP and UDP protocols defined. If it does not, you may need to configure the Portmapper (see Section 2.2.2). If the Portmapper state is Enabled, skip to Section 2.1.1.2. Otherwise, go to step 3.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.1 Running the ACMS Remote Manager

3. To enable the Portmapper, enter the following commands:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> ENABLE SERVICE PORTMAPPER
TCPIP> SET CONFIGURATION ENABLE SERVICE PORTMAPPER
TCPIP> EXIT
```

Then restart TCP/IP. The Portmapper process does not automatically start when TCP/IP starts, so you may not see the TCPIP\$PORTM process. The process starts the first time the Portmapper is accessed.

2.1.1.2 Run the ACMS Postinstallation Procedure

If you did not run the postinstallation procedure when you installed the ACMS Version 5.0 kit, do so now. For details, see Section 2.3.

1. Run the postinstallation procedure as follows:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS_POST_INSTALL
```

2. When you are asked whether you want to configure the ACMS Remote Manager, answer YES:

```
Do you want to SETUP and CONFIGURE the ACMS Remote System Manager [Y]? YES
```

3. Answer the questions according to the needs of your organization.

2.1.1.3 Define Process Logicals and Symbols

The ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM command procedure is provided to define some symbols that make using the ACMSMGR utility simpler. For more information, see Section 2.3.2, or run the procedure now by entering the following command:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_ENV.COM
```

2.1.1.4 Prepare the ACMS Environment

You are now ready to start the Remote Manager. If you need more information about this procedure, see Section 2.3.3. Then follow these steps:

1. Ensure that the ACMSTART.COM procedure has been run by entering the following command:

```
$ ACMS/SHOW SYSTEM
```

If you get the following error, you must invoke the SYS\$STARTUP:ACMSTART.COM procedure described in step 2:

```
%DCL-W-ACTIMAGE, error activating image ACMSHR
```

If you get a message indicating that the ACMS system is stopped, or if some information about the ACMS system is displayed, go to Section 2.1.1.5.

2. Invoke the ACMSTART command procedure:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMSTART
```

2.1.1.5 Start the ACMS Remote Manager

To start the ACMS Remote Manager, follow these steps:

1. Enter the following command:

```
$ STARTMGR
```

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.1 Running the ACMS Remote Manager

2. Check that the Remote Manager processes (ACMS\$MGMT_SVR, ACMS\$TRACE_MON, and ACMS\$MGMT_DCL) are started by entering the following command:

```
$ SHOW SYSTEM/PROCESS=ACMS$*
```

3. If the processes are running, you should be able to communicate with them using ACMSMGR commands (see Section 2.1.3).

If any of the process are not running, you can look for information in the following places:

- Type out the SYS\$ERRORLOG:ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER.OUT text file:

```
$ TYPE/PAGE SYS$ERRORLOG:ACMS$MGMT_SERVER.OUT
```

- View the Remote Manager log file by using the following command:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW LOG/LOCAL
```

For more information about these sources, refer to Section 2.5.2.1 and Section 2.5.2.2.

2.1.2 Client Node Setup

All ACMS Remote Manager client nodes require that TCP/IP be installed and operational. (For information about TCP/IP setup, refer to Section 2.2.) Other than TCP/IP connectivity to the server node, no additional TCP/IP setup is required. (The Portmapper does not need to be running on the client node.)

The following sections describe how to set up an ACMS Remote Manager client node. You can skip these sections if you are installing the ACMS Remote Management server; server nodes are automatically client nodes.

If the client node will not be used as an ACMS submitter node, the ACMS Remote Option kit does not need to be installed. How you set up the client node depends upon whether the ACMS Remote Option kit has been installed.

- If the ACMS Remote Option kit has been installed, simply run the ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM command procedure (see Section 2.1.2.1).
- If the ACMS Remote Option kit has not been installed, you must copy some files and define several symbols before you can use the ACMSMGR utility on a client node (see Section 2.1.2.2).

Once you have completed these tasks, you can try to communicate with a Remote Manager on a server node using the procedure in Section 2.1.3.

Note that you cannot obtain ACMS system management information or perform system management functions on nodes that are client nodes only. Client nodes can get information from and perform operations on server nodes only.

2.1.2.1 Run ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM

Follow these steps to run the ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM command procedure:

1. Run the postinstallation procedure as follows:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS_POST_INSTALL
```

2. When you are asked whether you want to configure the ACMS Remote System Manager, answer YES:

```
Do you want to SETUP and CONFIGURE the ACMS Remote System Manager [Y]? YES
```

3. Answer the questions according to the needs of your organization.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.1 Running the ACMS Remote Manager

4. Now execute the ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM command procedure to define some symbols that make using the ACMSMGR utility simpler:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_ENV.COM
```

2.1.2.2 Copy Files and Define Symbols

If you did not install the ACMS Remote Option kit (that is, if this node will not be an ACMS submitter node), follow this procedure. You will need access to a node with one of the ACMS Version 5.0 Run-Time kits installed.

1. Copy the ACMSMGR executable to your node from SYS\$SYSTEM on the node that has ACMS Version 5.0 installed. Which executable to copy depends on the version of HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS (TCP/IP) you have installed:
 - If you are running Version 4.2 of TCP/IP, copy the ACMS\$MGMT_CMD_UCX.EXE file to SYS\$SYSTEM on your node.
 - If you are running TCP/IP Version 5.0 or higher, copy the ACMS\$MGMT_CMD_TCPIP.EXE file to SYS\$SYSTEM on your node.
2. Copy ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM to your node and run it. This file is located in SYS\$STARTUP of a node where ACMS Version 5.0 is installed. ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM defines some symbols that make using the ACMSMGR utility simpler. Execute the command procedure as follows:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_ENV.COM
```

2.1.3 Communicate with the Remote Manager

Before you issue any ACMSMGR commands, you must either log in to the Remote Manager (see step 1) or use an ACMS proxy (see step 2). For detailed information, see Section 2.3.5.

1. To log in to the Remote Manager, you must have a valid user account and password on the node on which the Remote Manager is running. The following example commands log in to the Remote Manager on node SERVER, using account MYACCT and password MYPASS. (For more details, see Section 2.3.5.1.)

```
$ DEFINE ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE SERVER
$ DEFINE ACMS$MGMT_USER MYACCT
$ ACMSMGR LOGIN
```

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
Password:MYPASS
```

If the login succeeds, no messages are displayed. Go to step 3.

If the login fails, check the following possible reasons:

- You typed in an invalid user name or password.
- You defined the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical incorrectly (wrong or misspelled node name).
- You defined the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical incorrectly (wrong or misspelled account name).
- The Remote Manager is not running on the node you specified.

Refer to Section 2.5 for more help.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.1 Running the ACMS Remote Manager

2. If you will be using ACMS proxies to access the Remote Manager, and you already know that you have a valid proxy account, go to step 3. If you have not set up proxies but would like to use them, create a proxy file on the node on which the Remote Manager will run. (For more information, see Section 2.3.5.2.)

```
$ SET DEFAULT SYS$SYSTEM
$ MCR ACMSUDU
UDU> CREATE/PROXY
```

Now you can add a proxy. To add a proxy, you need to know the following information:

- The nodes and accounts from which you will access the Remote Manager
- The account on the Remote Manager node you will use

For example, assume you will be on node CLIENT using account MYACCT, and you will be accessing node SERVER using account SRVACCT. Enter the following command on node SERVER:

```
UDU> ADD/PROXY CLIENT::MYACCT SRVACCT
```

3. You can now enter any of the ACMSMGR commands. For example:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACES
```

This command results in output similar to the following:

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V4.4-0 Interfaces Display Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:15.51
```

Node	Interface	Enabled State	Running State	Get Requests	Set Requests	Alarms Sent	Time Last Alarm Sent
SERVER	rpc	enabled	started	987	0	0	17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00
SERVER	snmp	enabled	started	0	0	0	17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00

If you get error messages instead, refer to Section 2.5.

2.2 TCP/IP Setup

There are three components to the TCP/IP setup for the ACMS Remote Manager:

- Reviewing the TCP/IP host names (see Section 2.2.1)
In order for ACMS to parse and display node names consistently, ACMS TCP/IP and DECnet host names should be identical, following the DECnet Phase IV naming conventions. If the TCP/IP host name for a potential ACMS client or server system differs from this convention, you must define a six-character alias for that system in the hosts database.
- Portmapper (RPC) setup (see Section 2.2.2)
Portmapper setup is required if you will be using the DCL command line utility ACMSMGR for remote management, or if you intend to write your own programs using the RPC API.
- SNMP setup (see Section 2.2.3)
SNMP setup is required if you will be using third-party tools (such as PATROL from BMC) for remote system management, or if you will be writing your own SNMP management tools.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager 2.2 TCP/IP Setup

The information in the following sections applies mainly to server nodes on which the ACMS Remote Manager will run. Section 2.2.2 and Section 2.2.3 do not apply to ACMS Remote Manager client nodes.

2.2.1 Review TCP/IP Host Names

For consistent handling and display of commands that use the ACMSMGR /NODE qualifier and the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical, all potential ACMS systems should have a TCP/IP host name (or alias) that matches the current six-character DECnet host name.

To determine whether potential ACMS hosts are named appropriately, use the following command to list the contents of the TCP/IP hosts database:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SHOW HOST
```

You will see a display similar to the following, where SPARKS.ACMS.HP.COM is the host name and SPARKS a system alias:

```
Host address      Host name
.
.
.
160.113.95.52    SPARKS.ACMS.HP.COM, SPARKS
```

Review this list and do one of the following for each potential ACMS host:

- If the host name (or alias) matches the current DECnet name in length and case, no further action is required for that host.
- If the host name (or alias) does not match the DECnet host name, define an alias as follows, where *NAME* is the name of the host system for which you want to define an alias, *FirstAlias* represents an existing alias, and *SYSTEM* represents the new alias you are assigning:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SET HOST NAME -
_TCPIP> /ALIAS=("FirstAlias", "SYSTEM")
```

If you have defined any new aliases, restart TCP/IP to apply the changes made in the host database.

2.2.2 Set Up the Portmapper (RPC)

Perform this task if the Portmapper has not previously been set up on the node you are using, or if it has been set up incorrectly.

The procedure described here may require a restart of TCP/IP on the node you are using.

Note

When you configure RPC, you are providing network access to the node. This may have significant security implications. Be sure you understand these implications before you configure SNMP. If you are in doubt, consult your network or security administrator.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.2 TCP/IP Setup

2.2.2.1 Determine the Current Portmapper Configuration

To determine whether the Portmapper is configured, use the following commands:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SHOW SERVICE PORTMAPPER
```

If the Portmapper is configured, you will see a display similar to the following:

Service	Port	Proto	Process	Address	State
PORTMAPPER	111	TCP,UDP	TCPIP\$PORTM	0.0.0.0	Enabled

If you get an error message indicating that the record is not found, or if both protocols are shown but the state is not Enabled, go to Section 2.2.2.3.

If the service is displayed, make sure that both TCP and UDP are shown in the "Proto" column and that the state is Enabled. If both protocols are not shown or if you suspect that the Portmapper is not working correctly, go to Section 2.2.2.2.

If both protocols are shown and the state is Enabled, then the Portmapper is configured on this node and no additional work must be performed.

2.2.2.2 Remove the Existing Portmapper Configuration

Perform this task if you suspect the Portmapper is not working correctly, or if you were directed here from Section 2.2.2.1.

Enter the following commands:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SET NOSERVICE PORTMAPPER
```

Enter Y at the "Remove? [N]:" prompt, and then exit the utility.

Now shut down and restart TCP/IP on this node:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:TCPIP$SHUTDOWN
$ @SYS$STARTUP:TCPIP$STARTUP
```

Note

If you logged in to this node using TCP/IP, you will lose connectivity after the first command executes. You may have to reboot the machine in order to log in and complete the procedure. To avoid this problem, put the shutdown and startup commands into a command procedure, and submit the procedure to a batch queue that is guaranteed to run on this node.

2.2.2.3 Configure the Portmapper

To configure the Portmapper, run the SYS\$MANAGER:TCPIP\$CONFIG command procedure. Select option 3 (Server components) and then option 8 (PORTMAPPER). Select the option to "Enable service on this node." For example:

```
$ @SYS$MANAGER:TCPIP$CONFIG
HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS Configuration Menu
Configuration options:
  1 - Core environment
  2 - Client components
  3 - Server components
  4 - Optional components
  5 - Shutdown HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS
  6 - Startup HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS
  7 - Run tests
```

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager 2.2 TCP/IP Setup

```
A - Configure options 1 - 4
[E] - Exit configuration procedure

Enter configuration option: 3

HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS SERVER Components Configuration Menu

Configuration options:
  1 - BIND           Disabled Stopped  12 - NTP             Disabled Stopped
  2 - BOOTP          Disabled Stopped  13 - PC-NFS         Disabled Stopped
  3 - DHCP           Disabled Stopped  14 - POP            Disabled Stopped
  4 - FINGER         Disabled Stopped  15 - PORTMAPPER     Enabled Started
  5 - FTP            Enabled Started   16 - RLOGIN         Enabled Started
  6 - IMAP           Disabled Stopped  17 - RMT            Disabled Stopped
  7 - LBROKER        Disabled Stopped  18 - SNMP           Enabled Started
  8 - LPR/LPD        Disabled Stopped  19 - SSH            Disabled Stopped
  9 - METRIC         Disabled Stopped  20 - TELNET         Enabled Started
 10 - NFS            Disabled Stopped  21 - TFTP           Disabled Stopped
 11 - LOCKD/STATD   Disabled Stopped  22 - XDM            Disabled Stopped

  A - Configure options 1 - 22
  [E] - Exit menu

Enter configuration option: 15

PORTMAPPER SERVER configuration options:
  1 - Enable service on all nodes
  2 - Enable service on this node
  E - Exit PORTMAPPER configuration

Enter configuration option:2

To exit from the command procedure, enter E thrice.

Now shut down and restart TCP/IP on this node:

$ @SYS$STARTUP:TCPIP$SHUTDOWN
$ @SYS$STARTUP:TCPIP$STARTUP
```

Note

If you logged in to this node using TCP/IP, you will lose connectivity after the first command executes. You may have to reboot the machine in order to log in and complete the procedure. To avoid this problem, put the shutdown and startup commands into a command procedure, and submit the procedure to a batch queue that is guaranteed to run on this node.

After TCP/IP starts up, the Portmapper should be ready to use. The Portmapper process itself does not start until it is needed, but you should make sure it is defined as described in Section 2.2.2.1.

You can test RPC access to the Remote Manager by using ACMSMGR commands. But you will need to get the ACMSMGR running first (see Section 2.3).

2.2.3 Set Up SNMP

Perform this task if SNMP is not set up on the node you are using, or if SNMP is set up incorrectly.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.2 TCP/IP Setup

This procedure may require that you restart TCP/IP on the node you are using.

Note

When you configure SNMP, you must configure the SNMP communities to which the node will belong. SNMP communities govern SNMP network access to the node, which may have significant security implications. Be sure you understand these implications before you configure SNMP. If you are in doubt, consult your network or security administrator. If the SNMP communities are not configured properly, you may be unable to access the ACMS Remote Manager.

2.2.3.1 Determine the Current SNMP Configuration

To determine whether SNMP is configured, enter the following commands:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SHOW SERVICES
```

If SNMP is configured, you will see a display similar to the following:

Service	Port	Proto	Process	Address	State
...					
ESNMP	242	UDP	ESNMP	0.0.0.0	Disabled
SNMP	161	UDP	TCPIP\$SNMP	0.0.0.0	Enabled
...					

If you do not see both of these services, proceed to Section 2.2.3.3. If both services are displayed, SNMP is configured on this node. If you suspect that SNMP is not working correctly, you can proceed to Section 2.2.3.2. Otherwise, there is no additional work to be performed. (Note: It is fine if ESNMP has a state of Disabled.)

2.2.3.2 Remove the Existing SNMP Configuration

Perform this step if you suspect SNMP is not working correctly or if you were directed here from Section 2.2.3.1.

Enter the following commands:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SET NOSERVICE SNMP
```

Enter Y at the "Remove? [N]:" prompt, and then enter:

```
TCPIP> SET NOSERVICE ESNMP
```

Enter Y again at the "Remove? [N]:" prompt, and then exit the utility.

Now shut down and restart TCP/IP on this node:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:TCPIP$SNMP_SHUTDOWN
$ @SYS$STARTUP:TCPIP$SNMP_STARTUP
```

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager 2.2 TCP/IP Setup

2.2.3.3 Configure SNMP

To configure SNMP, run the SYS\$MANAGER:TCPIP\$CONFIG command procedure. Select option 3 (Server components) and then option 10 (SNMP Configuration). Select the option to "Enable service on this node", and respond to the prompts as shown in the following example.

Note

Configuring SNMP communities must be coordinated among all nodes that will participate. If you are unsure which SNMP communities to configure, contact your network administrator.

```
$ @SYS$MANAGER:TCPIP$CONFIG
HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS Configuration Menu
Configuration options:
    1 - Core environment
    2 - Client components
    3 - Server components
    4 - Optional components
    5 - Shutdown HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS
    6 - Startup HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS
    7 - Run tests
    A - Configure options 1 - 4
    [E] - Exit configuration procedure
Enter configuration option: 3
HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS SERVER Components Configuration Menu
Configuration options:
    1 - BIND           Disabled Stopped 12 - NTP           Disabled Stopped
    2 - BOOTP          Disabled Stopped 13 - PC-NFS      Disabled Stopped
    3 - DHCP           Disabled Stopped 14 - POP         Disabled Stopped
    4 - FINGER         Disabled Stopped 15 - PORTMAPPER Enabled Started
    5 - FTP            Enabled Started  16 - RLOGIN      Enabled Started
    6 - IMAP           Disabled Stopped 17 - RMT         Disabled Stopped
    7 - LBROKER        Disabled Stopped 18 - SNMP        Enabled Started
    8 - LPR/LPD        Disabled Stopped 19 - SSH         Disabled Stopped
    9 - METRIC         Disabled Stopped 20 - TELNET      Enabled Started
    10 - NFS           Disabled Stopped 21 - TFTP        Disabled Stopped
    11 - LOCKD/STATD  Disabled Stopped 22 - XDM         Disabled Stopped
    A - Configure options 1 - 22
    [E] - Exit menu
Enter configuration option: 18
SNMP Configuration
Service is defined in the SYSUAF.
Service is defined in the TCPIP$SERVICE database.
Configuration is defined in the TCPIP$CONFIGURATION database.
Service is enabled on cluster nodes.
Service is stopped.
SNMP configuration options:
    1 - Enable service on this node
    2 - Disable service on all nodes
    3 - Enable & Start service on this node
    [E] - Exit SNMP configuration
```

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.2 TCP/IP Setup

```
Enter configuration option: 3
Do you want to provide the public community [Y]: <site dependent>
Do you want to provide another community [N]: <site dependent>
Enter contact person(s): <site administrator>
Enter the location of the system: <site location>
```

To exit from the command procedure, enter **E** twice.

After exiting from the procedure, you may need to modify the public communities you just specified to allow SNMP reads, writes, or traps. The following example shows how to do so. (Community names are case sensitive. Also note the use of double quotes.) To allow SNMP writes to occur on the node, you also need to enable the set flag, as follows:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SET CONFIG SNMP/COMMUNITY="PUBLIC"/TYPE=WRITE
TCPIP> SET CONFIG SNMP/COMMUNITY="PUBLIC"/TYPE=TRAP
TCPIP> SET CONFIG SNMP/FLAGS=SETS
```

Now exit the TCP/IP utility and restart TCP/IP on this node:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:TCPIP$SHUTDOWN
$ @SYS$STARTUP:TCPIP$STARTUP
```

Note

If you logged in to this node using TCP/IP, you will lose connectivity after the first command executes. You may have to reboot the machine in order to log in and complete the procedure. To avoid this problem, put the shutdown and startup commands into a command procedure, and submit the procedure to a batch queue that is guaranteed to run on this node.

After TCP/IP starts, SNMP should be ready to use. The following SNMP processes should be running:

```
TCPIP$ESNMP
TCPIP$OS_MIBS
```

2.2.3.4 Test SNMP

TCP/IP includes a DCL command line utility that can be used to issue SNMP commands to SNMP agents on OpenVMS. To use this utility, define the following foreign commands:

```
$ SNMPGET ::= $SYS$SYSTEM:TCPIP$SNMP_REQUEST <your node name> PUBLIC GET -W 20
$ SNMPSET ::= $SYS$SYSTEM:TCPIP$SNMP_REQUEST <your node name> PUBLIC SET -W 20
```

Then, after starting the ACMS Remote Manager (see Section 2.3), test access to SNMP:

```
$ SNMPGET 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.5.1.10.1
1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.5.1.10 = 14
$ SNMPSET 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.5.1.10.1 -I 15
1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.5.1.10 = 15
```

In this example, the first command issues an SNMP GET to get the value of the parameter `mgr_audit_level` (the audit level of the main thread). The second command sets the value of the `mgr_audit_level` parameter to 15 (log all messages). Following each command, the current value of the field is returned.

If these commands fail to return the expected results, refer to Section 2.5.

2.3 Remote Manager Setup

Setting up the Remote Manager primarily involves preparing the OpenVMS environment to start the Remote Manager. While many of the steps in this procedure can be performed without having previously configured TCP/IP, it is strongly suggested that you perform TCP/IP setup tasks described in Section 2.2 before you attempt to start and access the Remote Manager.

Most of what you need to know to set up the ACMS Remote Manager is covered in Chapter 4. Please read that chapter before you set up the ACMS Remote Manager.

2.3.1 Run the Postinstallation Procedure

The postinstallation procedure creates two important command procedures:

- ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM
- ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM

Both of these procedures are required to start and run the ACMS Remote Manager successfully.

In addition, the postinstallation procedure modifies ACMSTART.COM to execute ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM to ensure that important logicals are defined whenever the ACMS run-time system is started.

Run the ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM command procedure as follows:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS_POST_INSTALL
```

Respond appropriately to all prompts until you reach the following prompt:

```
Do you want to SETUP and CONFIGURE the ACMS Remote System Manager [Y]?
```

Be sure to respond YES (the default) to this prompt. Several more questions are posed. The procedure continues with the following questions. Your responses are stored in the ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM file.

```
Do you want to allow Proxy Authorization [Y]?
```

All clients must be authenticated and authorized to access the ACMS Remote Manager. Proxy access allows ACMS proxies to be used for this purpose. Proxy access is described in detail in Section 4.4.1.2.

Enter Y to enable proxy authentication and authorization when the Remote Manager is started.

```
(ACMS$MGMT_CONFIG) Enter the file specification for the configuration  
file used by the ACMS Remote Manager  
Equivalence string [ SYS$SPECIFIC:[SYSEXE]ACMS$MGMT_CONFIG.ACM ]:
```

The configuration file contains the default startup configuration for both ACMS data collections and the Remote Manager. Section 4.2 describes how to use the ACMSCFG utility to manage this file. The default location is SYS\$SPECIFIC:[SYSEXE]ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG.ACM. The information in this file is not node dependent; however, you may choose to configure the nodes in your cluster differently. If you configure all nodes in the cluster the same, you can put this file in the cluster common root. Otherwise, the default value places it in the node-specific root.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.3 Remote Manager Setup

Either press Return to accept the default, or type the file specification you want to use.

(ACMS\$MGMT_TEMP) Enter the directory where the temp command procedures will be created
Equivalence string [SYS\$SPECIFIC:[SYSMGR]]:

The Remote Manager uses temporary command procedures (see Section 5.4.2) to update the ACMS run-time system. The default location of the command procedures is SYS\$MANAGER. This directory should not be a cluster common directory.

Either press Return to accept the default, or type the directory specification you want to use. If the directory does not exist, the command procedure creates it for you.

(ACMS\$MGMT_LOG) Enter the directory for the ACMS Remote Manager's Log file
Equivalence string [SYS\$SPECIFIC:[ACMS_RM.LOG]]:

The Remote Manager log file (described in Section 4.7) contains a variety of messages generated by the Remote Manager at run time. The default location of the log is SYS\$SPECIFIC:[ACMS_RM.LOG]ACMS\$MGMT_LOG.LOG. If you choose to place this log in a cluster common directory, be sure that the file name is different for each node.

Either press Return to accept the default, or type the file specification you want to use.

(ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR) Enter the directory for the ACMS Remote Manager Credential's Equivalence string [SYS\$SPECIFIC:[ACMS_RM.CREDS]]:

Client credential files (described in Section 4.4.1.1) contain encrypted client identity information used for client authorization. The default location for these files is SYS\$SPECIFIC:[ACMS_RM.CREDS]. Credential files are created with unique names and can be safely placed in a cluster common directory.

Either press Return to accept the default, or type the directory specification you want to use. If the directory does not exist, the command procedure creates it for you.

(ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT) Enter the directory where the snapshot data will be stored
Equivalence string [SYS\$SPECIFIC:[ACMS_RM.SNAPSHOT]]:

Data snapshot files (described in Section 5.2) contain ACMS system management information (parameter and process quota settings) for one or more ACMS systems. The default location for these files is SYS\$SPECIFIC:[ACMS_RM.SNAPSHOT]ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT.DAT. If you choose to place this log in a cluster common directory, be sure that the file name is different for each node.

Either press Return to accept the default, or type the directory specification you want to use. If the directory does not exist, the command procedure creates it for you.

(ACMS\$MGMT_ERR_LOG) Enter the directory where the Error Log data will be stored
Equivalence string [SYS\$SPECIFIC:[ACMS_RM.ERR_LOG]]:

Error log files (described in Section 5.5) contain errors generated by ACMS run-time processes. The default location for these files is SYS\$SPECIFIC:[ACMS_RM.ERR_LOG]ACMS\$MGMT_LOG.LOG. If you choose to place this log in a cluster common directory, be sure that the file name is different for each node.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.3 Remote Manager Setup

Either press Return to accept the default, or type the directory specification you want to use. If the directory does not exist, the command procedure creates it for you.

Please enter the UIC for the ACMS\$SNMP account, in the form [ggggg,nnnnn]
UIC:

This account is used to control SNMP access to ACMS system management information and functions. Section 4.4.1 and Section 7.2 describe the uses of this account. In general, if you will be using an SNMP-based management console to access ACMS, you should create this account.

Please enter a password of at least 8 characters, using only the following characters: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789\$_

Password:

The password for this account is never used. Enter any combination of the characters shown. However, keep in mind that you will be prompted to verify whatever you type.

After you run the postinstallation procedure, you should rerun SYS\$STARTUP:ACMSTART.COM to ensure that the newly created ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM is run.

2.3.2 Define Process Logicals and Symbols

The following symbols are defined in the ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM procedure:

- ACMSCFG: Used to invoke the ACMSCFG utility, which allows the Remote Manager configuration file to be managed. The ACMSCFG utility is described in detail in Chapter 10.
- ACMSMGR: Used to invoke the ACMSMGR utility, which provides remote access to the ACMS Remote Manager. The ACMSMGR utility is described in detail in Chapter 11.
- ACMS\$SNAP (and ACMS\$SNAP): Used to invoke the ACMS\$SNAP utility, which enables users to view ACMS Remote Manager data snapshot files. This utility and its use is described in detail in Chapter 12.
- STARTMGR: Used to invoke the Remote Manager startup procedure.
- SNMPGET and SNMPSET: Used to issue SNMP get and set commands to the Remote Manager. Requires knowledge of ACMS MIB OIDs, which are listed in the file MIB_OID.LIS available from the directory ACMS\$RM_EXAMPLES.

Before you attempt to run any of these utilities, run the ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM procedure:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_ENV.COM
```

2.3.3 Review and Update the Configuration File

The ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG system logical points to the configuration file. This logical is defined in the ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM procedure, which is executed by the ACMSTART.COM procedure. If this logical is not defined, the ACMSCFG utility will not be able to locate the file. If you have not already run ACMSTART.COM, do so before issuing any ACMSCFG commands.

During the initial installation of the Remote Manager, the ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM procedure creates a configuration file with default values in SYS\$SPECIFIC:[SYSEXE]ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG.ACM.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.3 Remote Manager Setup

The configuration file contains the startup configuration for ACMS data collections and provides many defaults for the Remote Manager. Section 4.2 describes how to use the ACMSCFG utility to manage this file.

In particular, consider the following:

- Interfaces

By default, both RPC and SNMP interfaces are enabled. The RPC interface must be enabled if you intend to use the ACMSMGR command line utility, or if you will be writing programs that use the RPC API. The SNMP interface is required only if you will use a third-party SNMP management tool to manage ACMS. The following command disables the SNMP interface:

```
$ ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE/INTERFACE=SNMP/STATE=DISABLED
```

- Data collections

By default, only ID and CONFIG class data is collected by all ACMS processes. If you intend to use the Remote Manager to monitor run-time, pool, or error data, you must enable data collection for those classes. The following commands enable run-time, pool, and error data collection for all processes:

```
$ ACMSCFG ADD COLL/ENT=*/CLASS=RUNTIME/COLL_STATE=ENABLED
$ ACMSCFG ADD COLL/ENT=*/CLASS=POOL/COLL_STATE=ENABLED
$ ACMSCFG ADD COLL/ENT=*/CLASS=ERROR/COLL_STATE=ENABLED
```

- Traps

Configuring traps is optional. Traps are used only if your SNMP management console listens for traps. Section 7.8 discusses traps in more detail. If you are unsure about whether you need to configure traps, use the defaults.

- Parameters

The parameters in the configuration file control various aspects of the Remote Manager. In general, use the default values unless you have a particular reason to modify them. Refer to Section 9.10 includes a table with descriptions of each parameter.

2.3.4 Start the Remote Manager

At this point, you can start the Remote Manager. You can start the Remote Manager before or after you start the ACMS run-time system. Start the Remote Manager by entering the following command:

```
$ STARTMGR
```

If you prefer, you can run the startup procedure directly:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_STARTUP
```

Once this command completes, you should be able to see the Remote Manager process running by issuing the following command:

```
$ SHOW SYSTEM/PROCESS=ACMS$MGMT_SVR
```

If this process is not running, refer to Section 2.5.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.3 Remote Manager Setup

2.3.5 Communicate with the Remote Manager

If the ACMS\$MGMT_SVR process is running and you have enabled both the RPC interface and proxy access, you should be able to communicate with the Remote Manager. The exact commands you will use depends on the interfaces you have enabled and the mode of authentication you want to use. This section shows two examples of communicating with the Remote Manager:

- Using ACMSMGR and logging in explicitly
- Using ACMSMGR and a proxy account

2.3.5.1 Using ACMSMGR and Logging In Explicitly

If you will not be using proxy accounts, or if you have not set them up yet, you can log in directly to the Remote Manager and communicate with it. To reduce typing, define the process logicals ACMS\$MGMT_USER to be the user account you will log in with, and ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE to be the node on which the Remote Manager is running:

```
$ DEFINE ACMS$MGMT_USER MYNAME
$ DEFINE ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE NODE_SERVER_RUNS_ON
```

Then you can log in as follows (the ACMSMGR utility will prompt you for your password):

```
$ ACMSMGR LOGIN
Password: MYPASSWORD
```

If no error messages are returned, you have successfully logged in to the Remote Manager. You can now issue ACMSMGR commands from this process. Try the following command:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW USERS
```

2.3.5.2 Using ACMSMGR and a Proxy Account

If you will be using proxy accounts, you must set them up prior to issuing any ACMSMGR commands. If you have already set them up, you can skip to the example ACMSMGR command.

If you have not set up your proxies, you start by running the ACMSUDU utility. It is best to run this from the SYS\$SYSTEM directory, since that is where ACMSUDU expects to find the file in which it stores proxies.

Start ACMSUDU as follows:

```
$ SET DEFAULT SYS$SYSTEM
$ MCR ACMSUDU
UDU>
```

If you have never set up an ACMS proxy before, create the proxy file now. Use the following command:

```
UDU> CREATE/PROXY
```

Now you need to define the proxy accounts. Proxy accounts have three components: the remote node, the remote account, and the local account.

The remote node is the node from which you will be accessing this node. You can either specify a node name or use the asterisk wildcard (*). Be aware that the Remote Manager treats every access as a remote access. This means that even if you access the Remote Manager only from the same node it runs on, you must create a proxy. In that case, the remote and local nodes are the same.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.3 Remote Manager Setup

The remote account is the account on the remote node that will be accessing the Remote Manager. This is the user name on the remote node.

The local account is the account on the local node that will be used for authorization. It must be a valid account on the local node.

To add the proxy record, use the following command:

```
UDU> ADD/PROXY remote-node::remote-account local-account
```

Once the proxy record has been added, you can attempt to access the Remote Manager. Using a proxy does not require a separate login; you just issue the command. Also, do not define the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical. If it is defined, the ACMSMGR utility will look for login information and will not attempt proxy access.

Try this command:

```
$ AMCMSGR SHOW USERS/NODE=remote-manager-node
```

If no error messages are returned, a list of users logged in to the Remote Manager will be displayed. To reduce typing when issuing more commands, define the process logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE to be the name of the node you want to access; this eliminates the need for using the /NODE qualifier in ACMSMGR commands.

If an error is returned, refer to Section 2.5.

2.4 Monitoring the HP TP Desktop Connector Server or HP TP Web Connector Gateway

HP TP Desktop Connector

The Remote Manager may be used to monitor user-written and HP supplied agents.

To allow the ACMS Remote Manager to monitor the HP TP Desktop Connector (ACMSDI\$SERVER), the file SYS\$STARTUP:ACMSDI\$STARTUP.COM needs to be modified as follows:

Edit SYS\$STARTUP:ACMSDI\$STARTUP.COM and search for the lines:

```
$ if _server_name .nes. ""
$ then
$     write tmpstartup "$ define/process ACMSDI$SERVER_NAME ", _server_name
$ endif
```

Insert the following before the lines above:

```
$ write tmpstartup "$ define/process ACMS$RM_AGENT_INIT ", "T"
$ write tmpstartup "$ define/process ACMS$RM_AGENT_KEEP ", "T"
```

The ACMSDI\$SERVER must be restarted after the changes are made.

You should save a copy of this file. If you re-install or update the HP TP Desktop Connector, the installation procedure will replace the file that you have edited.

2.4 Monitoring the HP TP Desktop Connector Server or HP TP Web Connector Gateway

TP Web Connector

To allow the ACMS Remote Manager to monitor the TP Web Connector (ACMSDA\$GATEWAY), the file SYS\$STARTUP:ACMSDA\$STARTUP.COM needs to be modified as follows:

Edit SYS\$STARTUP:ACMSDA\$STARTUP.COM and search for the lines:

```
$ write tmpstartup "$ define/process ACMSDI$ACMS_ERROR_MSG ", _acms_error_msg
$ write tmpstartup "$ define/process ACMSDI$PASSWORD_EXP ", _password_exp
$ write tmpstartup "$ define/process ACMSDI$INTEGRITY_CHECK ", _integrity_check
```

Insert the following after the lines above:

```
$ write tmpstartup "$ define/process ACMS$RM_AGENT_INIT ", "T"
$ write tmpstartup "$ define/process ACMS$RM_AGENT_KEEP ", "T"
```

The ACMSDA\$GATEWAY must be restarted after the changes are made.

You should save a copy of this file. If you re-install or update the TP Web Connector, the installation procedure will replace the file that you have edited.

2.5 Troubleshooting the ACMS Remote Manager Startup

The following sections provide troubleshooting information for the following problems:

- Problems starting ACMS (Section 2.5.1)
- Problems starting the ACMS Remote Manager (Section 2.5.2)
- Problems with ACMSMGR (Section 2.5.3)

2.5.1 Problems Starting ACMS

The following message is displayed when the ACMS run-time system is being started and the ACMS Central Controller (ACC) cannot open the Remote Manager configuration file:

```
%ACMSMGMT-I-CFGNOTOPEN, Unable to open management config file, using defaults
```

Possible reasons for this message include:

- The logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG is not defined.

Solution: This logical is typically defined in the file SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM, which is created by the SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM command procedure. If the ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM file does not exist, run ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM. If it does exist, edit it and add the definition of ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG. In either case make sure to run ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM, and then run the ACMSCFG utility to create a new, default file.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.5 Troubleshooting the ACMS Remote Manager Startup

- The logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG does not point to the configuration file, or the file has not been created.
Solution: Ensure that the logical is defined properly (see the first bullet). If it is, you can create a new file by running the ACMSCFG utility. ACMSCFG will ask whether you want to create a new file. Answer yes, and then review the default settings.
- The ACC process does not have read access to the file pointed to by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG.
Solution: Modify the permissions on the file and restart ACMS.
- The ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM procedure has not been run.
Solution: Run this procedure to prepare your system to run the ACMS Remote Manager. See the first bullet for more information.

2.5.2 Problems Starting the ACMS Remote Manager

During startup, the Remote Manager writes error messages to two locations. If you are experiencing problems with the Remote Manager, check both locations for messages.

- SYS\$ERRORLOG:ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER.OUT (see Section 2.5.2.1)
- Remote Manager log, pointed to by logical ACMS\$MGMT_LOG (see Section 2.5.2.2)

2.5.2.1 ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER.OUT Messages

This is an ASCII text file that contains the redirected SYS\$OUTPUT from the Remote Manager process. In general, messages appear in this log only if the Remote Manager is unable to write to its log file. The following conditions are exceptions:

- The literal "log_to_sysout" is passed to the Remote Manager startup procedure as P1 (for example, @SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS\$MGMT_STARTUP.COM log_to_sysout). Except for rare debugging circumstances, the "log_to_sysout" literal should not be passed to the Remote Manager startup procedure as P1.
- The Remote Manager experiences an access violation or other nontrapped fatal error.

Under these circumstances, OpenVMS exception output is written to ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER.OUT.

If you experience problems with SNMP, refer to Section 7.9 for information about obtaining SNMP debug output.

LOG: Could not open file acms\$mgmt_log

This message indicates that the Remote Manager could not open the file pointed to by the logical ACMS\$MGMT_LOG. Possible reasons for this include:

- The logical is not defined, or is improperly defined.
Solution: This logical is typically defined in the file SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM, which is created by the SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM command procedure. If the ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM file does not exist, run ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM. If it does exist, edit it and add the definition of ACMS\$MGMT_LOG. In either case, make sure to run ACMS\$MGMT_SETUP.COM, and then start the Remote Manager again.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.5 Troubleshooting the ACMS Remote Manager Startup

- The device is full.
Solution: If there is insufficient space for the log file, either redefine the logical to point to another device or make room on the device.
- The Remote Manager does not have write access to the file.
Solution: Modify the permissions on the file or directory to which the ACMS\$MGMT_LOG logical points.
- The ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM procedure has not been run.
Solution: Run this procedure to prepare your system to run the ACMS Remote Manager. See the first bullet for more information.

2.5.2.2 Remote Manager Log Entries

The messages written to the Remote Manager log are determined by Remote Manager parameter settings (for example, mgr_audit_level, rpc_audit_level, and so on). Changing the parameter values results in either more or fewer messages appearing in the Remote Manager log. By default, messages with a severity of warning (w), error (e), or fatal (f) are written to the Remote Manager log. The log is pointed to by logical ACMS\$MGMT_LOG.

You can use the ACMSMGR SHOW LOG command to display messages in the Remote Manager log. If the Remote Manager is not running, use the /LOCAL qualifier to read the log file directly. You must be logged in to a node with direct access to the log file in order to use the /LOCAL switch. For instance:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW LOG/LOCAL
```

See Section 4.7 for detailed information about the log file maintained by the ACMS Remote Manager.

mgr: f : Failure opening config file

The Remote Manager could not open the configuration file. See the discussion in Section 2.5.2.1.

mgr: f : No interfaces were enabled. Process will shutdown

At least one interface must be enabled when the Remote Manager is started. Otherwise, it is impossible to communicate with the Remote Manager. If both interfaces are disabled, the Remote Manager will not start.

Solution: Issue the following command to see the current interface settings in the configuration file:

```
$ ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE
```

Enable at least one of the interfaces as follows (substitute SNMP for RPC if you want to enable the SNMP interface instead of the RPC interface):

```
$ ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE/INTERFACE=RPC/STATE=ENABLED
```

Now restart the Remote Manager.

procmon: e : Failure obtaining current collection states. Bypassingqti

This message can safely be ignored. It is generated when an ACMS entity is not started and the Remote Manager is parsing the collection table.

procmon: f : Failure waiting on mgmt\$x_proc_mon_cond_var

This message can safely be ignored. It is generated when the process monitor thread is unexpectedly interrupted, generally during Remote Manager shutdown.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.5 Troubleshooting the ACMS Remote Manager Startup

Remote Manager hangs during process startup

Most Remote Manager hangs during process startup are due to problems with the Portmapper. Verify that the Portmapper is functioning properly, and restart the Remote Manager.

rpc: f : Unable to initialize security. Aborting

The Remote Manager was unable to find a rights identifier in the UAF.

Solution: Create the rights identifier.

sec: e : Failure obtaining uaf info for ACMS\$SNMP

If the SNMP interface is enabled, the ACMS\$SNMP account must exist. Otherwise, it can perform no operations. If the account exists, it must be granted at least one of the following rights identifiers: ACMS\$MGMT_READ, ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE, ACMS\$MGMT_OPER.

Solution: Either disable the SNMP interface (`[$[ACMSCFG,ACMSMGR] SET INTERFACE/INTERFACE=SNMP/STATE=DISABLED`), or create the ACMS\$SNMP account and grant it one of the rights.

sec: e : MGMT\$L_ACMS\$MGMT_READ Rights identifier not found in rights db!

The Remote Manager was unable to find the rights identifier in the UAF.

Solution: Create the rights identifier.

sec: f : ACMS\$SNMP user has been granted no rights.

If the SNMP interface is enabled, the ACMS\$SNMP account must be granted at least one of the following rights identifiers: ACMS\$MGMT_READ, ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE, ACMS\$MGMT_OPER. Otherwise, the account cannot perform any operations. If it is not granted any rights identifiers, the thread will not start.

Solution: Either disable the SNMP interface (`[$[ACMSCFG,ACMSMGR] SET INTERFACE/INTERFACE=SNMP/STATE=DISABLED`), or grant one of the rights to the ACMS\$SNMP account.

snmp: e : Terminating....

This is a general error that simply reports that the thread is exiting. Look in the log file for the reason the thread is exiting. If there are no other error messages, look in `SY$ERRORLOG:ACMS$MGMT_SERVER.OUT`.

snmp: f : Internal Initialization failed, exiting...

This is a general error that simply reports that the thread is exiting. Look in the log file for the reason the thread is exiting. If there are no other error messages, look in `SY$ERRORLOG:ACMS$MGMT_SERVER.OUT`.

snmp: w : An esnmp error has occurred: -1

This message, if followed by termination of the SNMP thread, usually indicates that SNMP has not been set up properly on the node.

Solution: Configure and enable the SNMP interface. Restart TCP/IP and then restart the Remote Manager.

If this message is received, but is not followed by termination of the SNMP thread, the SNMP interface was able to recover from this error and there is no action that must be taken.

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.5 Troubleshooting the ACMS Remote Manager Startup

snmp: w : An esnmp error has occurred: -5

This is a warning message that refers to a problem communicating with the SNMP master agent. These errors usually are recoverable and the SNMP interface continues to work. In general, you can ignore this message.

However, frequent occurrences of this error may be attributable to a busy system and may indicate a need to modify one or more of the following parameters: snmp_agent_time_out, snmp_are_you_there, snmp_sel_time_out.

2.5.3 Problems with the ACMSMGR Utility

ACMSMGR problems typically fall into two categories:

- ACMSMGMT-W-NOCLNT_ATTACH messages (see Section 2.5.3.1)
- ACMSMGR hangs (see Section 2.5.3.2)

2.5.3.1 ACMSMGMT-W-NOCLNT_ATTACH Messages

ACMSMGR can display the following message:

```
%ACMSMGMT-W-NOCLNT_ATTACH, Cannot create client for node NODE\NOCLNT_ATTACH
```

This message usually is followed by these messages:

```
%ACMSMGMT-E-NOCLIENTS, No clients created, cannot continue
%ACMSMGMT-E-FAIL, Operation failed
```

These messages usually are returned when the Remote Manager is not running on the target node. Possible reasons for this include:

- The Remote Manager is not started.

Solution: Start the Remote Manager as follows:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_STARTUP
```

- The Remote Manager is not fully initialized. Complete initialization of the Remote Manager may take several seconds.

Solution: Wait several seconds and then reissue the command that resulted in this error.

- The node name is incorrect.

Solution: Double-check the spelling of the node name in the /NODE qualifier or in the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical.

2.5.3.2 ACMSMGR Hangs

ACMSMGR hangs are generally the result of a problem with the Portmapper or the Remote Manager. To verify that the Remote Manager has connected to the Portmapper, issue the following commands on the node on which the Remote Manager is running:

```
$ TCPIP
TCPIP> SHOW PORTMAPPER
```

If the Remote Manager has connected, you will see a display similar to the following:

Program Number	Version	Protocol	Port-number	Process	Service-name
000186A0 (100000)	2	TCP	111	20407E5E	PORTMAPPER
000186A0 (100000)	2	UDP	111	20407E5E	PORTMAPPER
20000099 (536871065)	1	UDP	1023	20408675	
20000099 (536871065)	1	TCP	1023	20408675	

Getting Started with the ACMS Remote Manager

2.5 Troubleshooting the ACMS Remote Manager Startup

If the bottom two lines are missing (program number 20000099, version 1), then the Remote Manager is not connected to the Portmapper. Either the Remote Manager is not started or has terminated, or the RPC interface is not enabled.

If no lines are displayed (that is, if a “record not found” message is displayed), the Portmapper is not started. Refer to Section 2.2 for more information.

Solution: Correct the problem with the Remote Manager or the Portmapper.

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

This chapter describes how to prepare and run the ACMS Remote Manager web agent.

3.1 Overview of the Remote Manager Web Agent

With the Remote Manager web agent, system managers can use their web browser to monitor and tune remote ACMS systems. The ACMS for OpenVMS Alpha Development and Run-time kits include the Remote Manager Hyper-Media Management Object (HMMO), which is integrated into the HP web-based enterprise management (WBEM) environment. Known as the Remote Manager web agent, this object functions as a Remote Manager client through the ONC RPC interface.

Note

ACMS HMMO will work only with Insight Management Agents using the ELM HTTP/HTTPS server. It will not work with versions of Insight Management Agent using the System Management Homepage as the HTTP/HTTPS server.

The Remote Manager web agent environment consists of the following host systems:

- **Web client** – One or more local systems running a web browser that supports Java plug-ins, JavaScript, and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).
- **Web server** – An OpenVMS Alpha system where the web agent (ACMS\$MGMT_HMMO) and WBEM management server (WBEM\$SERVER) processes are running. This system serves the ACMS Remote Management web page and handles all communication between the web client and Remote Manager server systems.
- **Remote Manager server** – One or more OpenVMS Alpha or I64 systems where Remote Manager server processes (ACMS\$MGMT_SVR) are running. The ACMS information displayed on the web agent home page is a result of executing ACMSMGR commands on the Remote Manager servers.

As shown in Figure 1–1, the Remote Manager web agent (ACMS\$MGMT_HMMO) relies on the WBEM management server (WBEM\$SERVER) to relay data to and from the web browser. The web agent uses its internal web server to connect to the ACMS Remote Management page. All command input is then relayed to Remote Manager server through the HMMO.

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

3.2 Remote Manager Web Agent Setup

3.2 Remote Manager Web Agent Setup

Before you begin, you must have already installed OpenVMS Alpha Version 8.2 on the web server system. Also, ensure that all web client systems are running one of the currently supported web browsers. See the *HP ACMS for OpenVMS Software Product Description* (SPD 25.50.xx) for a list of the currently supported web browsers.

Once the OpenVMS Alpha software is installed, perform the following steps to set up the Remote Manager web agent on the web server system:

1. Install the Remote Manager web agent software (Section 3.2.1)
2. Install the HP Management Agents for OpenVMS software (Section 3.2.2)
3. Assign additional rights identifiers (Section 3.2.3)
4. Start the web agent (Section 3.2.4)
5. Enable access to Remote Manager hosts (Section 3.2.5)

3.2.1 Install the Remote Manager Web Agent Software

The Remote Manager web agent software is bundled with the ACMS for OpenVMS Alpha Run-time and Development kits. To install the web agent software, choose to install the WBEM-related files component of either kit.

This section contains excerpts from an ACMS Development kit installation. Refer to the *HP ACMS Version 5.0 for OpenVMS Installation Guide* for detailed information about the entire ACMS installation procedure.

1. Run the *HP ACMS for OpenVMS* Alpha 5.0 installation procedure for either the ACMS Run-time or Development kit, in as described in Section 3.2.1 of the *HP ACMS Version 5.0 for OpenVMS Installation Guide*. For example:

```
$ @SYSSUPDATE:VMSINSTAL ACMSDEVA_050 MTA0: OPTIONS N,AWD=DISK1
OpenVMS AXP Software Product Installation Procedure V8.2
```

```
It is 22-JUN-2001 at 11:00.
```

```
Enter a question mark (?) at any time for help.
```

2. A series of product-specific questions are displayed that prompt you to choose the appropriate installation options. Answer the following prompts accordingly:

```
* Do you want the full ACMS installation [NO]? N
* Do you want to install the ACMS component software [YES]? N
* Do you want to install the WBEM-related files for ACMS [YES]? Y
* Do you want to update the LSE environment for ACMS [YES]? N
```

The installation procedure then checks for prerequisite software and adequate disk space and lists a summary of the components to be installed, as follows:

```
CHECKING INSTALLATION PREREQUISITES
```

```
-----
(required and optional software checked)
```

```
(product licenses checked)
```

```
(disk space checked)
```

```
ACMS PREVIOUS INSTALLATION
```

```
-----
(previous installation of ACMS is compatible with current installation)
```

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent 3.2 Remote Manager Web Agent Setup

ACMS WBEM CHECK

SUMMARY OF THIS ACMS INSTALLATION

The following steps will be taken to complete this installation:

- o WBEM environment will be updated for ACMS

The rest of the installation will take approximately 7 minutes.

Note that this time is heavily dependent your system load, hardware and kit media. The time mentioned was measured on a stand-alone DEC 3000 (Alpha) system with a disk-resident kit. Your time may vary.

3. When prompted to continue the installation, answer YES. The procedure enters the ACMS WBEM Setup phase.
4. The WBEM setup procedure (SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS\$WBEM_SETUP.COM) is then invoked, which creates or updates the ACMS\$WBEM account and creates the necessary directories and web agent files.

Do one of the following:

- If the account does not exist, you are prompted to supply a UIC and password for the account, as follows:

The ACMS\$WBEM account used to execute ACMSMGR WBEM commands is not available. You must supply a UIC and password for this account so that it can be created. Please enter the UIC for the ACMS\$WBEM account, in the form [ggggg,nnnnn]
UIC: [320,525]

Please enter a password of at least 8 characters, using only the following characters: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789\$_
Password:
Verification:

Enter the appropriate UIC and password. The ACMS\$WBEM account is then created and assigned the ACMS\$MGMT_READ rights identifier.

- If the account already exists, a list of the rights identifiers currently assigned to the account are displayed, as follows:

```
*****  
*                               ACMS WBEM Setup                               *  
*****
```

```
Checking for user account ACMS$WBEM  
Identifier for ACMS$MGMT_READ exists in RIGHTSLIST  
Identifier for ACMS$MGMT_WRITE exists in RIGHTSLIST  
Identifier for ACMS$MGMT_OPER exists in RIGHTSLIST  
Identifier for ACMS$MGMT_SYSUPD exists in RIGHTSLIST
```

The account ACMS\$WBEM exists.

The identifiers on the account ACMS\$WBEM are

Identifier	Value	Attributes
ACMS\$MGMT_READ	%X8001012E	
ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE	%X8001012F	
ACMS\$MGMT_OPER	%X80010130	
ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD	%X800101DB	

Do you wish to reset the account ACMS\$WBEM to the default values [N] ? y

You can choose to reset the identifiers at this time by answering YES.

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

3.2 Remote Manager Web Agent Setup

The setup procedure then completes by creating the following directories and files on the web server system:

The ACMS WBEM setup has completed.

The following files were copied:

```
To SYS$SYSROOT:[WBEM]
    ACMS$MGMT_HMMO.EXE
    RUN_ACMS_HMMO.COM
    STOP_ACMS_HMMO.COM

To SYS$SYSROOT:[WBEM.WEB.IM.ACMSHMMO.ENG]
    ACMS.CSS
    ACMSHMMO.JS
    ACMSMENUTREE.JAR
    ACMS_BANNER.HTML
    ACMS_INDEX.HTML
    ACMS_MENU.HTML
    ACMS_OUTPUT.HTML

To SYS$SYSROOT:[WBEM.WEB.IM.ACMSHMMO.IMAGES]
    ACMSHMMO.GIF
    HPLOGO.GIF
    WEBBUM.GIF

To SYS$COMMON:[SYSLIB]
    ACMS$TRACE_SHR.EXE
```

You may wish to purge these directories.

Once the ACMS installation is complete, download and install the HP Management Agent for OpenVMS software, as described in Section 3.2.2.

3.2.2 Install the HP Management Agents for OpenVMS Software

If you have not already installed the HP Management Agents for OpenVMS software, do so now. You can download this software from the web page listed in Section 3.1.

Follow the associated instructions to copy, unpack, and install the appropriate HP Management Agents for OpenVMS PCSI kit. Once the software is installed, issue the following command to start the management agent process:

```
$ SET DEFAULT SYS$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]
$ @WBEM$RUN_WEBSERVER.COM
```

Note that the WBEM server (WBEM\$SERVER) is the only process started by this procedure. None of the other Management Information Base (MIB) processes included in the WBEM kit (such as, WBEM\$CPQHOST) are used by the Remote Manager agent. If you plan to use software on this system that relies on the MIB processes, run the WBEM\$STARTUP.COM procedure, as described in the WBEM installation material.

3.2.3 Assign Additional Rights Identifiers

The installation procedure automatically grants the ACMS\$MGMT_READ rights identifier to the ACMS\$WBEM account when it is created. This enables all SHOW commands to be executed from the web agent. In order to enable all other non-read operations (such as SAVE, SET, START, STOP, RESET, ADD, and DELETE), grant one or more of the following rights identifiers to the ACMS\$WBEM account:

- ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
- ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

3.2 Remote Manager Web Agent Setup

- ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD

See Section 4.4.2 for more information on the use of rights identifiers.

3.2.4 Start the Remote Manager Web Agent Process

Enter the following command to start the Remote Manager web agent process:

```
$ SUBMIT/NOTIFY/LOG=SYSSYSROOT:[WBEM]/QUEUE=queue-name -  
_ $ /USER=ACMS$WBEM SYSSSPECIFIC:[WBEM]RUN_ACMS_HMMO.COM
```

where *queue-name* is a valid OpenVMS batch queue. If the process is already running, this command restarts the process.

3.2.5 Enable Access to Remote Manager Hosts

In order for the Remote Manager web agent to access a Remote Manager server system, the logical ACMS\$MGMT_ALLOW_PROXY_ACCESS on the host system must be set to a value of 1, which enables proxy access.

Also, an ACMS proxy entry for the ACMS\$WBEM account is required. For example, the following proxy entry grants the user ACMS\$WBEM access to the local host from any known system:

```
$ MCR ACMSUDU  
UDU>SHOW /PROXY *::ACMS$WBEM  
Remote User: *::ACMS$WBEM Local User: ACMS$WBEM
```

The rights identifiers on the local ACMS\$WBEM account control the level of access allowed on the host system.

Note

Even if the Remote Manager is running on the same node as the web agent, it is still considered a remote host and the requirements above still apply.

3.2.6 Stop the Remote Manager Web Agent

Use the following command to stop the web agent process:

```
$ @SYSSSPECIFIC:[WBEM]STOP_ACMS_HMMO.COM
```

If you also want to stop the WBEM server process, enter the following command:

```
$ @SYSSSPECIFIC:[WBEM]WBEM$STOP_WEBSERVER.COM
```

3.3 Using the Remote Manager Web Agent

The following sections describe how to access and use the Remote Manager web agent interface.

3.3.1 Accessing the ACMS Remote Management Web Page

From a browser on the web client system, enter the following URL to connect to the web server system:

```
http://server-host:2301/acmshmmo/eng/acms_index.html
```

where *server-host* represents the address of the OpenVMS Alpha system on which the web agent software is running. This address can be expressed in any of the following forms:

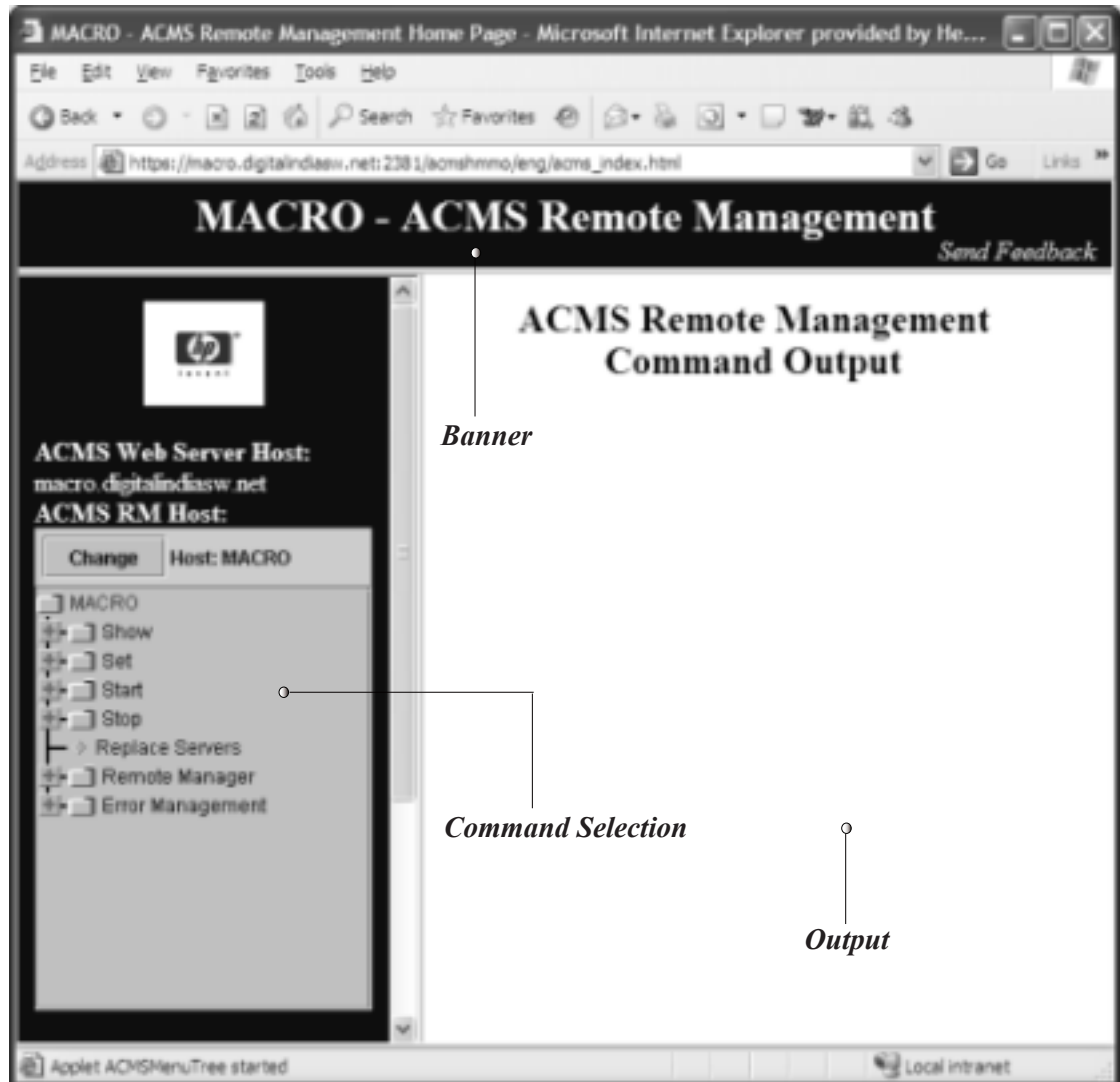
Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

3.3 Using the Remote Manager Web Agent

node (node name)
node.company.com (URL)
165.112.94.78 (IP address)

The ACMS Remote Management page is displayed, similar to Figure 3–1.

Figure 3–1 Remote Manager Web Agent Page



This page consists of the following frames:

- **Banner frame**
Displays the application name as well as the name of the web server system. This frame also contains a link that you can use to send feedback about the web agent directly to HP.
- **Command Selection frame**
Displays a tree that contains selections representing the various ACMSMGR commands. The items in this tree are grouped by common command verbs (such as, SHOW and SET) or by object (such, as Remote Manager). This frame also contains a series of links to pertinent HP WBEM and ACMS information, such as to the HTML version of this guide.

- **Output frame**
Displays the results of the selected command. Brief instructions on how to interact with the data in this frame are displayed along with the related output and status messages (if any).

3.3.2 Conventions

The web agent uses color and font highlighting to indicate the different states and types of data displayed in the output frame. The default conventions are described in Table 3–1. Note, however, that you can change these conventions as described in the following section.

Table 3–1 Remote Manager Web Agent Conventions

Text appearing in...	Indicates...
White with teal or blue background	Active and stored values that can be changed. To set a value, single click on the item. (Set commands)
Teal italics	Dynamic configuration fields. (Show commands)
Gray	Inactive data; old process data that is still available will be displayed. The node name is also prefixed with an asterisk, similar to ACMSMGR displays. (Show commands)
Red	Warning or error messages. (All)
Blue	Disabled collection state. Data displayed for the related class may not be current. (Show commands)

3.3.3 Customizing the Display

The Remote Management web page relies on a cascading style sheet (CSS) to manage its formatting. Based on the CSS level 2 specification (CSS2) from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), the ACMS.CSS file functions as a template for information displayed in the output frame.

If you are familiar with CSS files, you can customize the formatting of information in the output frame by editing the file ACMS.CSS located in SYS\$SYSROOT:[WBEM.WEB.IM.ACMSHMMO.ENG].

For example, to remove the background image in the output frame, open the CSS file and search for the following statement:

```
BODY {background-color: white; background-image:  
url(/acmshmmo/images/webbum.gif); color: black;}
```

Replace this statement with the following:

```
BODY {background-color: white; color: black;}
```

To learn more about CSS files or the CSS2 specification, visit the W3C web site for the latest information and resource listings:

<http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS>

Note

Each browser may interpret style sheet properties differently. Be aware that slight variations in format may occur depending upon the browser that you use.

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

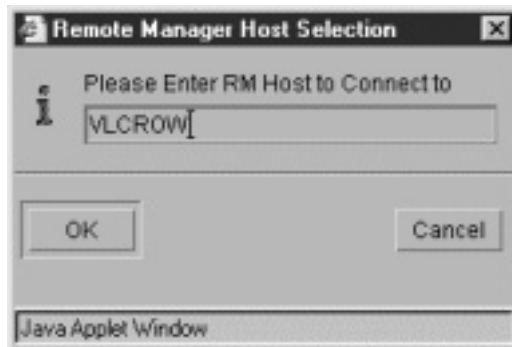
3.3 Using the Remote Manager Web Agent

3.3.4 Selecting the Remote Manager Host

When you first access the ACMS Remote Management web page, the name of the web server is displayed as the Remote Manager host.

To choose a different Remote Manager host, click the **Change** button in the command selection frame. The **Select Host** popup window is displayed, similar to Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-2 Select Host



Enter the name of the Remote Manager host, and click **OK**. Note that if you enter a URL or IP address, only the short form of the name is displayed in the command selection frame.

3.4 Issuing Remote Manager Commands

The Remote Manager web agent interface provides detailed usage instructions on each page displayed within the output frame. Therefore, the following sections are only intended to provide a brief overview of issuing the most common Remote Manager commands with the web agent.

The Remote Manager web agent interface provides you with much of the same capability as ACMSMGR in managing ACMS systems. The main functional differences are that with the web agent:

- You cannot view TRAP information.
- There is no equivalent to the SHOW LOG/LOCAL and SHOW ERROR/LOCAL commands.
- You can only connect to one Remote Manager host system per window.

You can quickly reissue any web agent command using the **Refresh** (or **Reload**) option of your browser to reload the page in the output frame. To save frequently issued commands, bookmark the page in the output frame.

For detailed information about the function of each command, see Chapter 11.

3.4.1 Using Show Commands

To display information about an ACMS entity or object:

1. In the command selection frame, click **Show** to expand the list of valid entities and Remote Manager objects.

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent 3.4 Issuing Remote Manager Commands

2. Click on the appropriate entity (such as, **TSC**) or object (such as, **Process**). If you selected an entity, click on the appropriate type of information to display (such as, **Config**), and choose the scope of display (such as, **Brief/Stored**).

The results of the command are displayed in the output frame, similar to Figure 3-3. Note that all dynamic data is displayed in italics.

Figure 3-3 Show TSC

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "MACRO - ACMS Remote Management Home Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Hewlett-Packard". The address bar shows the URL: https://macro.digitalindia.vnet:2381/acmsrmno/eng/acms_index.html. The main content area displays "MACRO - ACMS Remote Management" with a "Send Feedback" link. On the left, there is a navigation tree with "TSC" selected, and a sub-menu showing "Config" selected. The main display area shows "ACMS Web Host V5.0 TSC Table Display" dated "4-JAN-2006" at "00:19:26.66". Below this is a table with the following data:

Node	A S	Config Class	Run State	User Name	CP Slots	Max Logins	Max TTs Per CP	Perm CPs	Min CPIs
MACRO	A	enabled	started	SYSTEM	3	60	20	1	2

3.4.2 Using Set Commands

To change information related to an ACMS entity or Remote Manager object:

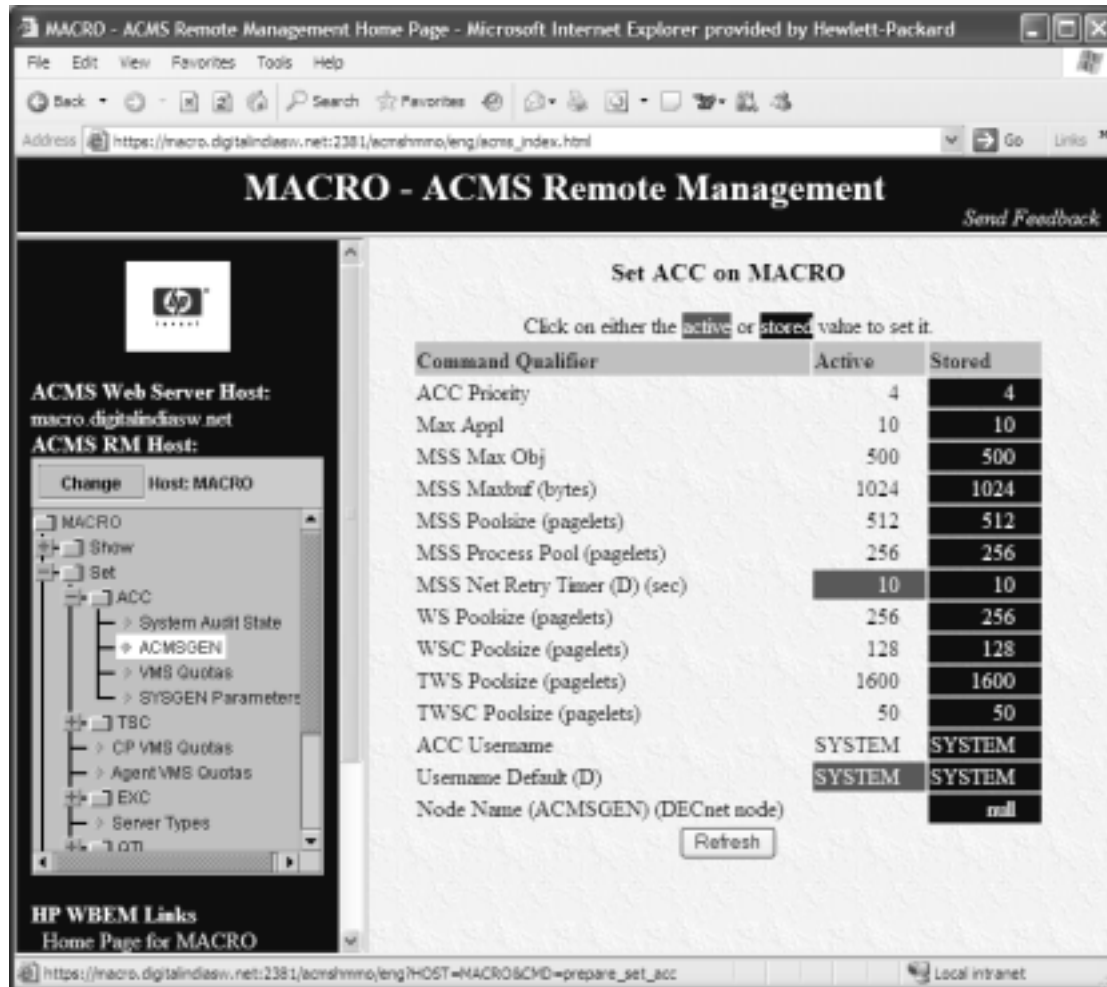
1. In the command selection frame, click **Set** to expand the list of valid entities and Remote Manager objects.
2. Click on the appropriate entity (such as, **ACC**) or object (such as, **Remote Manager > Collection**). If you selected an entity, click on the appropriate type of information you want to change (such as, **ACMSGEN**).

The available values are displayed in the output frame, similar to Figure 3-4. Note that any active and stored data that can be changed is displayed reverse highlight.

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

3.4 Issuing Remote Manager Commands

Figure 3-4 Set ACC



3. Move the cursor over the value you want to change until the link cursor appears, and then click on the value. A popup window is displayed prompting you for a new value.
4. Enter the new value in the popup window, and click **OK**.

Note that you can update the values displayed in the output frame at any time by clicking the **Refresh** button.

3.4.3 Using Start and Stop Commands

To start or stop an ACMS object, such as an application (EXC):

1. In the command selection frame, click **Start** or **Stop** to expand the list of objects.
2. Click on the appropriate object (such as, **Remote Manager > Collection**).
Except for System, the command is executed as soon as it is selected. If you chose **Start** or **Stop System**, additional choices are displayed in the output frame.
3. Click on the appropriate check boxes to set or unset one or more values, and click the **Start SYSTEM** or **Stop SYSTEM** button.

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent 3.4 Issuing Remote Manager Commands

3.4.4 Using Add and Delete Commands

To add or delete a Remote Manager object, such as an error filter:

1. In the command selection frame, click on the appropriate entry, either **Error Management** or **Remote Manager**.
2. Click on the subentries until you reach the item you want to add or delete (such as, **Add Filter**).

A form with related parameter information is displayed, similar to Figure 3-5.

Figure 3-5 Add Error Filter

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "MACRO - ACMS Remote Management Home Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Hewlett-Packard". The address bar shows the URL: `https://macro.digitalindia.sw.net:2381/acmsrmno/eng/acsms_index.html`. The main content area is titled "MACRO - ACMS Remote Management" and includes a "Send Feedback" link. On the left, there is a navigation menu with the HP logo and the following items: "ACMS Web Server Host: macro.digitalindia.sw.net", "ACMS RM Host: Change Host: MACRO", a tree view with "MACRO" expanded to show "Error Management" > "Add Filter" selected, and "HP WBEM Links" with "Home Page for MACRO". The main form area contains the following text: "Please choose a filter input method, enter the required information to add a filter on host MACRO, and then click 'Add Filter':". Below this, there are three options: "Use a Hexadecimal code (ex. %ix00000ABCD) or decimal integer (ex. 12345678).", "Or use a code name (ex. ACMSACC-W-AUDSYSSTARTS).", and "Or load a list of filters from a filter file. (ex. path_name\$filter.lst)". Each option has a radio button and a text input field. An "Add Filter" button is located below the input fields. At the bottom of the form, it says "Active Filters: (HEX Code) NAME" and "There are no Filters ...". The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the URL: `https://macro.digitalindia.sw.net:2381/acmsrmno/eng?HOST=MACRO&CMD=prepare_add_err_filter` and "Local intranet".

3. Complete form and click **Add** or **Delete**.

Using the ACMS Remote Manager Web Agent

3.5 Troubleshooting the Remote Manager Web Agent

3.5 Troubleshooting the Remote Manager Web Agent

- **WBEM Home Page does not display the ACMS Icon**

ACMS HMMO is not registered with the WBEM\$SERVER process. After starting the WBEM server with the following command:

```
$ @SYS$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]WBEM$RUN_WEBSEVER.COM
```

You may need to delay starting the ACMS HMMO until the WBEM\$SERVER process is in the HIB state. If the ACMS HMMO is started too soon it may not register with the WBEM\$SERVER. The SYS\$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]WBEM\$RUN_WEBSEVER.COM must be run prior to running SYS\$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]RUN_ACMS_HMMO.COM.
- **WBEM Home Page does not display**

If you access the WBEM Home Page at `http://host_name:2301/`, and the page does not display, it may be that the WBEM\$SERVER is not started. Another possibility is that the ACMS\$MGMT_HMMO process was started prior to the WBEM\$SERVER process. To ensure proper startup, stop both processes and then restart them in the correct order.
- **Remote Manager web page displays, but remote commands fail.**

This indicates that the Remote Manager web agent cannot connect to the specified Remote Manager server host. If all commands fail, ensure that the Remote Manager server process is running on the host system and that access to it has been properly setup (as described in Section 3.2.5. If some commands work and others fail, the ACMS\$WBEM account may not have the required rights identifier; see Section 3.2.3.
- **Page Refresh or Reload does not update the output frame.**

This behavior is browser dependent. To refresh the information displayed in the output frame, move the cursor inside the frame to specifically refresh or reload the information within it.

3.5.1 Reporting Problems

If the ACMS\$MGMT_HMMO process crashes, the following files will contain any error information that was available: SYS\$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]ACMS\$MGMT_HMMO.LOG;* SYS\$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]ACMS\$MGMT_HMMO.ERR;*

If there are any new dump files you may want to examine the file to locate the problem source. SYS\$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]*.DMP;*

If the problem is with WBEM\$SERVER process, send the dump file to your HP support representative. If the problem is with the ACMS HMMO process, please have the following files ready for analysis in addition to a procedure that reproduces the situation:

```
SYS$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]ACMS$MGMT_HMMO.LOG;*
SYS$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]ACMS$MGMT_HMMO.ERR;*
SYS$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]*.html;*
SYS$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]*.txt;*
SYS$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]SYS$OUTPUT.*;
SYS$SPECIFIC:[WBEM]*.DMP;*
```

Managing the Remote Manager

This chapter describes how to manage the ACMS Remote Manager.

4.1 Overview

The ACMS Remote Manager runs on the same node as the ACMS run-time system but runs independently of it. The Remote Manager may be started and stopped at any time without affecting the ACMS run-time system. Similarly, the ACMS system can be started and stopped at any time without affecting the Remote Manager process. Remote management can be performed only on nodes where the Remote Manager has been started.

ACMS system managers configure the Remote Manager process (for example, which interfaces are enabled, what alarms to send) using a combination of the ACMSCFG utility (which provides initial configuration settings at process startup) and the ACMSMGR utility (to change settings once the process has started). Management consoles that support SNMP can also be used to configure and manage the Remote Manager.

Before the Remote Manager process can communicate with external entities, either SNMP or RPC must be configured and running on the appropriate nodes. See the *HP ACMS Version 5.0 for OpenVMS Installation Guide* for information about configuring and starting SNMP and RPC.

4.2 Configuring Remote Manager Startup

Before the Remote Manager is started, the **configuration file** should contain the appropriate settings. Both the ACMS run-time system and the Remote Manager read the configuration file during startup. If the ACMS Central Controller (ACC) process cannot read the configuration file when starting up, it uses default values. If the Remote Manager cannot read the configuration file when starting up, it logs an error and exits.

By default, the configuration file is stored in SYS\$SPECIFIC:ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG.ACM. This location can be changed using the systemwide logical ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG. Use the ACMSCFG utility to change values in this file. The ACMSCFG utility allows ACMS system managers to set:

- The interfaces to be started
- Data collection and snapshot options
- Remote Manager run-time parameters
- SNMP traps

Managing the Remote Manager

4.2 Configuring Remote Manager Startup

The configuration file is created during postinstallation with a set of default values. ACMS system managers should review these settings prior to starting the Remote Manager to determine whether the settings are appropriate for the node on which the process will run. Use the ACMSCFG SHOW commands as follows to display the settings:

```
$ ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE
$ ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION
$ ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER
$ ACMSCFG SHOW TRAP
```

Note

Changes made to the ACMSCFG file are not automatically reflected in the running system. The ACMSCFG file is read during Remote Manager and ACMS system startup only. The Remote Manager process must be restarted in order for configuration file changes to the Parameter, Interface, and Trap tables to become active. The ACMS run-time system must be restarted in order for configuration file changes to the Collection table to become active. After the Remote Manager process has been started, you can use the ACMSMGR utility to make dynamic changes to the active system.

4.2.1 How to Run the ACMSCFG Utility

The ACMSCFG utility is a DCL command line tool that is invoked using a foreign command. The ACMSCFG utility accepts a number of command line arguments that determine what operations it should perform. The basic syntax for running the ACMSCFG utility is as follows:

```
ACMSCFG verb object qualifier
```

For example, to display the current data collection settings, you would use the following command:

```
$ ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION
```

You can get help on the available ACMSCFG commands and their syntax using the following command:

```
$ ACMSCFG HELP
```

You can define your own foreign command by using the following DCL command:

```
$ MYCOMMAND ::= $SYS$SYSTEM:ACMS$MGMT_CONFIG_CMD
```

If you do this, you would substitute MYCOMMAND for ACMSCFG in the preceding examples.

When the ACMSCFG utility is started, it attempts to locate the ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG.ACM file by translating the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG. If that attempt fails, it looks in the default location, SYS\$SYSTEM:ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG. If that lookup fails, ACMSCFG asks the user whether to create a new file. New files are created with default values in the directory that the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG translates to. If the logical name is not defined or does not include a directory specification, the default directory location is the current directory.

4.2.2 Displaying Current Values

Current ACMSCFG values can be displayed using the SHOW command, as follows:

ACMSCFG SHOW object

Valid SHOW objects are:

- Collection
- Control
- Interface
- Parameter
- Trap

The values for each object type correspond directly to fields in management configuration tables. These tables are discussed in Chapter 9.

The following is an example SHOW command and its output:

```
SPARKS> ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION
```

Entity Type	Entity Name	Collect Class	Collect State	Storage Location	Storage State	Storage Interval
*	*	id	enabled	acms\$mgmt_snapshot	enabled	3600
*	*	config	enabled	acms\$mgmt_snapshot	disabled	3600
*	*	error	enabled	acms\$mgmt_snapshot	disabled	300

4.2.3 Changing Values

ACMSCFG values can be changed using one of three verbs:

- ADD

The ADD verb is used to add rows for the following objects:

- Collection
- Trap

Example:

```
$ ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION/ENTITY=*/NAME=*/CLASS=RUNTIME
```

- DELETE

The DELETE verb is used to delete rows for the following objects:

- Collection
- Trap

Example:

```
$ ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION/ENTITY=*/NAME=*/CLASS=RUNTIME
```

- SET

The SET verb is used to add rows for the following objects:

- Collection
- Interface

Managing the Remote Manager

4.2 Configuring Remote Manager Startup

- Parameter
- Trap

Example:

```
$ ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION/ENTITY=*/NAME=*/CLASS=RUNTIME/COLL_STATE=ENABLED
```

Each object has unique qualifiers that determine which values are to change. Qualifiers are either **mandatory** or **optional**. **Mandatory** qualifiers have no default and must be specified by the user. **Optional** qualifiers have default values and do not have to be specified. See Chapter 10 for a complete description of the syntax for each command and the qualifiers they support.

4.3 Starting and Stopping the Remote Manager

The following information discusses starting and stopping the ACMS Remote Manager.

4.3.1 Remote Manager Startup

The Remote Manager is started as a detached process using the command procedure SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS\$MGMT_STARTUP, as follows:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_STARTUP
```

You should run this file from the SYSTEM account during system startup. You can run the file either before or after the ACMS run-time system has been started. Alternatively, you can run it at any time from a privileged account.

During process startup, the Remote Manager reads the ACMSCFG file (located in SYS\$SYSTEM:ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG.ACM or wherever the ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG logical points). If the file cannot be found and opened, the Remote Manager will not start.

The Remote Manager writes errors to the ACMS\$MGMT_LOG file. This is a binary file that can be displayed using the ACMSMGR utility, as follows:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW LOG
```

The ACMSMGR utility generally performs operations on remote nodes. If the Remote Manager fails to start, it will not be accessible remotely. You will need to log in to the node on which it failed to start, and issue the following command:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW LOG/LOCAL
```

This command instructs the ACMSMGR utility to read the log file directly, bypassing the Remote Manager. See Chapter 11 for a complete description of the ACMSMGR utility, commands, and command syntax.

In addition to writing messages to the ACMS\$MGMT_LOG file, the Remote Manager writes messages to SYS\$OUTPUT if it cannot access the log file. You can have all messages written to SYS\$OUTPUT by invoking the startup procedure with the LOG_TO_SYSOUT parameter, as follows:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_STARTUP LOG_TO_SYSOUT
```

The ACMS\$MGMT_STARTUP procedure redirects SYS\$OUTPUT for the Remote Manager to a file called ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER.OUT in the SYS\$ERRORLOG directory.

Managing the Remote Manager

4.3 Starting and Stopping the Remote Manager

4.3.2 Remote Manager Shutdown

The Remote Manager is stopped using the ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER command, which has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER /NODE=node-name
```

The /NODE qualifier can be omitted if the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical is defined. If the /NODE qualifier is provided, it overrides the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical.

The Remote Manager can be stopped independently of the ACMS run-time system. Stopping the Remote Manager has no effect on the running ACMS system. Note, however, that simply stopping the Remote Manager does not stop any active data collections. Data collections can be stopped only by using ACMSMGR commands or from an SNMP management console that has access to the Remote Manager.

Note also that prior to issuing this command, the user must either have logged in to the Remote Manager, or the user must have a valid proxy (and proxy access must have been enabled). Regardless of how access is gained, the user must hold the ACMS\$MGMT_OPER rights identifier on the node the Remote Manager is running in order to stop it. See Section 4.4 for a description of how to log in to the Remote Manager.

The ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER command executes asynchronously of the actual shutdown. That is, the command will complete (control will return to the user) before the shutdown has completed.

If the Remote Manager fails to shut down, it can be stopped by using the DCL command STOP/ID, which has the following syntax:

```
STOP/ID=pid
```

Determine the PID of the Remote Manager using the DCL command SHOW SYSTEM, and then look for the process named ACMS\$MGMT_SVR.

4.4 Logging In to the Remote Manager

The Remote Manager requires that each client is authenticated and that each access attempt is authorized.

4.4.1 Authentication

Authentication can be performed in one of two ways: either through an explicit login (using a valid OpenVMS user name and password) or through a valid ACMS proxy account.

The exception to this rule is SNMP access, which is controlled by the presence of the ACMS\$SNMP account in the local rights database. Authentication for external entities that communicate with the Remote Manager through the SNMP protocol is allowed only when a valid OpenVMS account exists for the user ACMS\$SNMP. If this account exists and has the appropriate rights identifier, the user ACMS\$SNMP is considered to be an authenticated SNMP user. Authorization for SNMP users is treated the same as for any other user — by OpenVMS rights identifier. See Section 4.4.2 for more information about authorization.

All access for an interface can be disabled by disabling the interface itself, either through the ACMSCFG utility prior to management startup, or through the ACMSMGR utility after Remote Manager startup.

Managing the Remote Manager

4.4 Logging In to the Remote Manager

The total number of users that can be simultaneously logged in to the Remote Manager (regardless of authentication mechanism) is controlled by the Remote Manager parameter `MAX_LOGINS`, which can be modified by the Remote Manager. (This parameter is not the same as the `MAX_LOGINS` ACMS system parameter in `ACMSGEN`.) When the number of users currently logged in is equal to the value of this parameter, new logins are rejected until some users have logged out, or until their credentials have expired. You can set the initial value of `MAX_LOGINS` with the `ACMSCFG` utility. You can change the value of `MAX_LOGINS` dynamically (but nondurably) with the `ACMSMGR` utility.

Attempts to log in to the Remote Manager are recorded in the Remote Manager log file if the `SECURITY_AUDIT_LEVEL` parameter is set for informational level logging (any odd value, up to and including F). By default, informational messages are not logged. See Section 4.7.1 for more information.

Use the `SHOW USER` command of the `ACMSMGR` utility to display a list of users currently logged in to the Remote Manager:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW USER
```

Note

You must be authenticated in order to issue the `SHOW USER` command.

4.4.1.1 Logging In

Login is performed using the `ACMSMGR LOGIN` command, which has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR LOGIN /USER=user-name /PASSWORD=password /NODE=node-name
```

The `/USER` qualifier can be omitted if the `ACMS$MGMT_USER` logical is defined. If the qualifier is provided, it overrides the `ACMS$MGMT_USER` logical. If neither the logical nor the qualifier is present, the `ACMSMGR` utility prompts the user for the user name.

If the `/PASSWORD` qualifier is not present, the `ACMSMGR` utility prompts the user for the password. There is no logical name for the password.

The `/NODE` qualifier can be omitted if the `ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE` logical is defined. If it is provided, it overrides the `ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE` logical. If neither the qualifier nor the logical name is provided, no login is attempted.

For each node to which a user logs in, a **credentials file** is created, either in the current directory or in the directory pointed to by the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_CREDS_DIR`. The credentials file contains encrypted security information (password is not stored in the file) and can be used by subsequent executions of the `ACMSMGR` utility. Credentials are specific to the process that created them and cannot be used by other processes. Prior to creating a new credentials file, any old credential files for the process are deleted.

Once a user has logged in to the Remote Manager, the user's credentials are valid for the duration of the credentials lifetime period, as specified by the parameter `LOGIN_CREDS_LIFETIME`. You can set the initial value of `LOGIN_CREDS_LIFETIME` with the `ACMSCFG` utility. You can change the value of `LOGIN_CREDS_LIFETIME` dynamically (but nondurably) with the `ACMSMGR` utility.

Once a user's credentials have expired, the user must log in to the server again.

Managing the Remote Manager

4.4 Logging In to the Remote Manager

4.4.1.2 Proxy Accounts

Proxy access to the management server is supported if the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_ALLOW_PROXY_ACCESS` is defined on the Remote Manager node. The valid values for this logical name are: 1, T, t, Y, y, TRUE, and true. If the name is defined to be any other value or if the logical name is not defined, proxy access is disabled.

When proxy access is allowed, users do not need to explicitly log in to the Remote Manager with a user name and password, and no credentials file is created. See Section 4.4.1.1 for a description of how to log in with user name and password.

In order for a user to be granted proxy access, there must be an entry in the `ACMSPROXY.DAT` for the combination of node and user attempting access. See *HP ACMS for OpenVMS Managing Applications* for more information. The first time a user attempts to access a management function without having first logged in using user name and password, the Remote Manager looks for a valid ACMS proxy. If one is found, the OpenVMS account specified by the proxy is used for authorization.

The Remote Manager maintains a cache of users who have been logged in by proxy. Records remain in the cache for the duration of the proxy credentials' lifetime, as specified by the `PROXY_CREDS_LIFETIME` parameter. You can set the initial value of `PROXY_CREDS_LIFETIME` with the `ACMSCFG` utility. You can change the value of `PROXY_CREDS_LIFETIME` dynamically (but nondurably) with the `ACMSMGR` utility. Proxy credentials are automatically refreshed when they expire.

4.4.2 Authorization

Authorization consists of ensuring that the user attempting access holds the appropriate rights identifier on the node they are attempting to access. There are four levels of access, each with its own identifier, as described in the following sections.

4.4.2.1 Read Access (`ACMS$MGMT_READ`)

Read access allows users to perform the following functions:

- Log in
- Log out
- Issue all SHOW commands

4.4.2.2 Operate Access (`ACMS$MGMT_OPER`)

Operate access allows users to issue the following commands:

- REPLACE SERVER
- SET ACC, CP, EXC, QTI, SERVER, TSC
- START EXC, QTI, SYSTEM, TERMINALS, TRACE_MONITOR
- STOP EXC, MANAGER, QTI, SYSTEM, TERMINALS, TRACE_MONITOR

Managing the Remote Manager

4.4 Logging In to the Remote Manager

4.4.2.3 Write Access (ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE)

Write access allows users to issue the following commands:

- ADD COLLECTION, FILTER
- ADD TRAP
- DELETE COLLECTION, FILTER, TRAP
- RESET ERROR, LOG
- SAVE FILTER
- SET COLLECTION, INTERFACE, PARAMETER, TRAP

4.4.2.4 Update Access (ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD)

Needed in addition to operate access, update access allows users to update specific OpenVMS system parameters by issuing the following command:

- SET ACC */system-parameter*
where *system-parameter* is CHANNELCNT, GBLPAGES, GBLPAGFIL, or GBLSECTIONS.

4.5 Starting and Stopping Interfaces

You can control which interfaces are started or stopped by using either the ACMSCFG utility prior to Remote Manager startup or the ACMSMGR utility after Remote Manager startup. The Remote Manager supports two interfaces:

- RPC
The RPC interface is used by the ACMSMGR utility, Remote Manager web agent, and also by any user-written programs based on the Remote Manager API. Most users will enable the RPC interface.
- SNMP
The SNMP interface is used by third-party system management packages to access ACMS management information. If no SNMP enabled packages are being used, this interface can be safely disabled.

Note

Either the RPC or SNMP interface should always be enabled. If both are disabled, there is no way to communicate with the Remote Manager.

For a more complete discussion of the available interfaces and their attributes, see Section 9.8.

4.5.1 Using ACMSCFG to Enable or Disable Interfaces

Use the ACMSCFG utility to configure which interfaces should be enabled or disabled when the Remote Manager starts up.

Use the ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE command to enable or disable an interface. This command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE /INTERFACE=interface-name /STATE=state
```

In this format:

- *interface-name* is one of the supported interfaces (SNMP or RPC).

Managing the Remote Manager

4.5 Starting and Stopping Interfaces

- *state* is one of the following states: ENABLED or DISABLED.

Use the ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE command to determine the state of an interface in the configuration file:

```
$ ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE
```

4.5.2 Using ACMSMGR to Start or Stop Interfaces

Use the ACMSMGR utility to dynamically enable or disable an interface after the Remote Manager has already been started. Changes made with the ACMSMGR interface are not stored in the ACMSCFG file and are lost when the Remote Manager is stopped. Use the ACMSCFG utility to save changes to the ACMSCFG file.

An interface cannot disable itself. Since the ACMSMGR utility uses the RPC interface, it cannot be used to disable the RPC interface. To disable the RPC interface, either use the ACMSCFG utility and restart the Remote Manager, or use the SNMP interface.

Use the ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE command to disable the SNMP interface. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE /INTERFACE=interface-name /STATE=state
```

In this format:

- *interface-name* must be SNMP.
- *state* is one of the following states: ENABLED or DISABLED.

Use the ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE command to determine the state of an interface:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE
```

4.6 Modifying Management Parameters

There are a large number of ACMS and OpenVMS system parameters that affect the internal processing of the ACMS Remote Manager. In general, most of these parameters will not need to be changed. However, you may need to alter some of these parameters in order to tune the Remote Manager system to make it operate more efficiently or to meet your computing needs. You can modify these parameters using both the ACMSCFG and the ACMSMGR utilities.

For a more complete discussion of the available management parameters and their functions, see Section 9.10.

4.6.1 Using ACMSCFG to Modify Management Parameters

Use the ACMSCFG utility to set the values of management parameters when the Remote Manager starts up.

Use the ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER command to modify the value of a parameter. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER /parameter-name=value
```

In this format:

- *parameter-name* is one of the management parameters listed in Section 9.10.
- *value* is the new value for the parameter.

Managing the Remote Manager

4.6 Modifying Management Parameters

Use the `ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER` command to determine the current value of the parameter in the configuration file:

```
$ ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER
```

4.6.2 Using ACM SMGR to Modify Management Parameters

Use the `ACMSMGR` utility to dynamically modify a management parameter after the Remote Manager has already been started. Not all parameters can be modified dynamically. Also, changes made with the `ACMSMGR` interface are not stored in the `ACMSCFG` file and are lost when the Remote Manager is stopped.

Use the `ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER` command to modify the value of a parameter. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER /parameter-name=value
```

In this format:

- *parameter-name* is one of the dynamic management parameters listed in Section 9.10.
- *value* is the new value for the parameter.

Use the `ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER` command to determine the current value of the parameter in the configuration file:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER
```

4.7 Managing the Remote Manager Log File

The ACMS Remote Manager maintains a **Remote Manager log** that contains status messages about all Remote Manager transactions. The audit log is stored in a location determined by the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_LOG`. If this logical is not defined, the default location is in the default directory for the account under which the Remote Manager process runs.

Depending on the audit tracing levels, the size of this file can vary. It is strongly suggested that ACMS system managers monitor this file to ensure that it does not grow too large.

If the Remote Manager is unable to write to the log file, it prints a message to file `SYS$ERRORLOG:ACMS$MGMT_SERVER.OUT` and terminates. This can occur if a logical name is defined incorrectly, if the output device is full, or if the Remote Manager does not have sufficient privilege to write to the file.

4.7.1 Setting Audit Levels

Facilities within the Remote Manager write audit messages based on the parameter settings, as shown in Table 4-1.

Managing the Remote Manager

4.7 Managing the Remote Manager Log File

Table 4–1 Audit Level Parameters

Parameter	Function
DCL_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for the DCL subprocess (used internally to modify the ACMS run-time system).
MGR_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for the main Remote Manager process.
MSG_PROC_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for the message processing thread (used internally to handle communications from ACMS processes).
PROC_MON_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for the process monitor.
RPC_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for the RPC interface.
SECURITY_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for security access (authorization and authentication).
SNAP_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for data snapshot threads.
SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for the SNMP interface.
TIMER_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for the timer thread.
TRAP_AUDIT_LEVEL	Controls auditing for the trap thread.

The value of each parameter determines what level of information is stored in the Remote Manager log. Table 4–2 shows the four levels of auditing and the integer value for each.

Table 4–2 Auditing Levels and Their Values

Auditing Level	Integer Value
Informational	1
Warning	2
Error	4
Fatal	8

Auditing values can be combined by logically ORing the integer values in order to have multiple levels of auditing in effect for a given facility. Table 4–3 shows the valid auditing values.

Managing the Remote Manager

4.7 Managing the Remote Manager Log File

Table 4–3 Auditing Level Combinations and Their Values

Auditing Level	Value
None	0
Info	1
Warn	2
Info, Warn	3
Error	4
Info, Error	5
Warn, Error	6
Info, Warn, Error	7
Fatal	8
Info, Fatal	9
Warn, Fatal	A
Info, Warn, Fatal	B
Error, Fatal	C
Info, Error, Fatal	D
Warn, Error, Fatal	E
All	F

Parameter settings are stored in the ACMSCFG file and can also be modified dynamically using the ACMSMGR utility. For example, in order to specify that all messages and events generated by the security routines should be stored in the log, use the following command:

```
$ ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER/SECURITY_AUDIT_LEVEL=F
```

Alternatively, to dynamically modify an auditing level, use the following ACMSMGR utility command:

```
$ ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER/SECURITY_AUDIT_LEVEL=F
```

4.7.2 Displaying Audit Messages

Use the SHOW LOG command in the ACMSMGR utility to display Remote Manager audit messages. This command accepts a number of qualifiers, including a qualifier that identifies the node from which to get audit messages (/NODE) and a qualifier that specifies the beginning time of messages to display (/SINCE).

The following example shows how to display audit messages from the node SPARKS:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW LOG/NODE=SPARKS
```

You can display audit messages from a node other than the current node only if the Remote Manager is running on the target node. If the Remote Manager is not running on the target node, you must first log in to the target node, and then issue the SHOW LOG command using the /LOCAL qualifier.

The following example shows how to display audit messages on the current node when the Remote Manager process is not running:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW LOG/LOCAL
```

Managing the Remote Manager

4.7 Managing the Remote Manager Log File

For a complete description of the ACMSMGR commands and qualifiers, see Chapter 11.

4.7.3 Resetting the Log

Use the ACMSMGR RESET LOG command to close the current Remote Manager log file and open a new version. You may want to reset the log if it has grown too large.

The following example shows how to reset the log on node SPARKS:

```
$ ACMSMGR RESET LOG/NODE=SPARKS
```

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

This chapter describes how to use the Remote Manager to monitor and manage ACMS run-time processes.

5.1 Managing Data Collection

Data collection is the mechanism by which ACMS run-time data is made available to the ACMS Remote Manager and, consequently, to other processes. Data collections themselves do not involve disk or network read/write operations. All data collection is performed in memory on the local node. However, system managers can choose to save collected data at periodic intervals and write that data to a snapshot file (see Section 5.2).

ACMS system managers control what data is collected by manipulating entries in the Collection table. In the Collection table, the data to be collected is specified by a combination of entity, class, and name.

- **Entity** refers to an ACMS run-time process type, such as ACC, EXC, or CP.
- **Class** refers to the class of data to be collected (see Section 5.1.1).
- **Name** refers to a process or application name that uniquely identifies a particular ACMS run-time process.

Using the combination of entity, class, and name gives ACMS system managers a great deal of flexibility in configuring the data to be collected.

Data collection can be managed either statically, through the ACMSCFG file, or dynamically, using one of the supported interfaces. For example, the ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION command can be used to dynamically enable or disable data collection on a local or remote node. Similarly, SNMP management tools can issue SNMP SET commands to dynamically modify entries in the Collection table. Users can also write their own programs and use the remote procedure call `acmsmgmt_set_collection_1` (see Chapter 8) to dynamically manage data collection.

In general, management information is not collected unless an ACMS system manager has specifically enabled it. The exceptions are identification and configuration information (ID and CONFIG). By default, these two classes of data are enabled for all ACMS entities. Having these classes enabled by default is an optimization that imposes little run-time overhead and ensures that process startup information is available. HP recommends that you leave these classes enabled.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.1 Managing Data Collection

Data collection for other entities and classes is not enabled by default. When the ACMS system is started, the ACMS processes read either the configuration file (if the Remote Manager is not already running) or the Collection table to determine which classes of data to collect. Thereafter, external processes use the SNMP or RPC management interfaces to enable or disable data collection for a given entity, class, and name.

For each entity and class for which collection is enabled, a table of data values is populated by the appropriate ACMS processes (determined by name) and can be accessed by external entities using one of the data access interfaces (SNMP or RPC).

ACMS entities that collect data do so continuously when collection has been enabled for that entity/class/name combination. With the exception of event notifications (generated as the result of ACMS process startup or shutdown) and POOL, ERROR, and snapshot information (which is updated based on timer intervals), collection data is modified when it changes.

5.1.1 Entities, Classes, Names, and Collections

ACMS system managers control data collection by modifying entries in the Collection table. The Collection table is keyed to entity, class, and name.

An **entity** is an ACMS run-time process or object. The valid ACMS entities are:

- ACC
- CP
- EXC
- QTI
- SERVER
- TASK GROUP
- TSC
- * (all)

The asterisk (*) wildcard value is valid and specifies all entities. When specifying an entity, you are specifying its process type.

A **class** is a set of run-time data values that entities set. Referring to data by class is a convenient method of referring to a set of related data values. However, the actual values contained in a class are entity specific. The following are valid classes:

- Configuration (CONFIG)

This class is a set of values that can be changed for the process and that controls some fundamental aspects of the execution. Configuration values are entity specific. An example of a Configuration class value for ACC is the maximum number of applications that may be running. An example value for a Server is the maximum number of instances.

- Identification (ID)

This class is a set of values that do not change for the process as long as it is running and that help identify the process. Examples of Identification class values are process name, PID, and version.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.1 Managing Data Collection

- Pool (POOL)
This class is a set of values related to the current or historical MSS or workspace pool processing for the process. MSS pool values are the same for all entities except ACC. An example of a Pool class value for ACC is the current free amount in the MSS shared pool. An example value for other processes is the current free amount in the MSS process pool.
- Run-time (RUNTIME)
This class is a set of values that reflect either current or historical run-time processing for the process. Run-time values are also entity specific. An example of a Run-time class value for ACC is current number of applications. An example value for an EXC is the current number of executing tasks.
- Error (ERROR)
This class is a set of values pertaining to a specific error reported by a process. Error values are the same for all entities. An example of an Error class value is the date and time when an error occurred.
- *
The asterisk is a wildcard value that specifies all classes.

A **name** specifies one or more specific processes of an entity type. The name field is entity specific. An example name for EXCs is the application name. An example name for CPs is process name. The asterisk (*) wildcard value is also supported and matches all names.

Entity, class, and name are used in combination to determine which processes will collect which values. Duplicate rows (that is, rows with the same entity, class, and name) are not allowed, but it is possible to have overlapping entries in the Collection table if the asterisk wildcard value is used. Consider the example in Table 5–1.

Table 5–1 Example 1: Collection with Wildcards

Name	Entity	Class
*	ACC	*
*	ACC	Runtime

In respect to typical data collections, the entries in this example overlap but are not duplicates. This is allowed because the attributes of each collection may be different.

In respect to data snapshots, the entries in this example would result in separate snapshot threads if the storage state were enabled for both collections. Each thread would write ACC run-time information, which may or may not be intended result. Therefore, users should be cautious when using wildcards to avoid redundant processing.

When more than one row applies to a data collection, the most specific row will be used, based on the column precedence of name, then entity, and then class. Within a particular column, wildcards are the least specific. In Table 5–1, both rows are equivalent in name and entity, but the second row is more specific in class. In this case, the values from the first row will be used for all classes except the Runtime class. The values from the second row will be used for the Runtime class.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.1 Managing Data Collection

Consider the example in Table 5–2.

Table 5–2 Example 2: Collection with Wildcards

Name	Entity	Class	Collection State
*	*	Runtime	Enabled
*	EXC	Runtime	Disabled
VR_APPL	EXC	Runtime	Enabled

In this example, the first row enables run-time data collection for all entities. The second row disables it for all EXCs. The third row enables it for the VR_APPL. As a result, among applications, only the VR_APPL will collect run-time data.

To help identify which row is the most specific and therefore will apply to a given process, the ACMSMGR command SHOW COLLECTIONS includes a column that represents the weight of a given row. A row with higher weight overrides a row with lower weight when they apply to the same class and process. Consider the following example, which is the same as the example in Table 5–2 but includes the weights (in the column labelled "Wt") of each row.

Note

Weighting does not apply to data snapshot collections. Data is written for each row in the Collection table that is eligible for snapshots (with both storage_state and coll_state ENABLED).

```
SPARKS> ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 Entity/Collection Table Display Time: 19-APR-2001 11:46:36.49
Node      Wt Entity          Collect  Collect  Storage Location  Storage  Storage
          Type Entity Name    Class   State
-----
SPARKS    2 *              runtime enabled acms$mgmt_snapshot enabled 3600
SPARKS    4 exc           runtime disabled acms$mgmt_snapshot disabled 10
SPARKS    8 exc           VR_APPL runtime enabled acms$mgmt_snapshot disabled 10
```

In this example, the last row has the highest weight, and will override the other two rows for the RUNTIME class for the VR_APPL.

5.1.2 Starting and Stopping Collections

Users start and stop data collections by modifying the collection state (coll_state) field in the Collection table. The Collection table is accessed through either the ACMSCFG utility prior to management startup or through the ACMSMGR utility after Remote Manager startup.

By default, the ACMSCFG file includes entries to enable collection for the Identification and Configuration classes for all processes. Unless specific action has been taken to disable these collections, identification and configuration information is always available for all running processes.

Before a collection can be modified, it must be added to the entity collection table. By default, if the collection state is not specified when a collection is added, the collection state is DISABLED. Otherwise, the collection state is whatever was specified.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.1 Managing Data Collection

When the data collection state is set to `ENABLED`, the Remote Manager sends messages to the appropriate ACMS processes (based on the entity and name fields in the Collection table row) to begin collection for the class. When the data collection state is set to `DISABLED`, a similar message is sent to stop collection for the class. Once collection has started, it continues until the data collection state is set to `DISABLED`.

The requesting user must have `ACMS$MGMT_WRITE` privilege in order to start or stop a collection.

5.1.2.1 Using `ACMSCFG` to Start or Stop Collections

Use the `ACMSCFG` utility to set the state for a collection when the Remote Manager starts up. Some `ACMSCFG` commands are described here; for details on all `ACMSCFG` commands, see Chapter 10.

Use the `ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION` command to create a new collection record. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION /ENTITY=entity /CLASS=class /NAME=name /COLL_STATE=state
```

Use the `ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION` command to modify the state of an existing collection record in the configuration file. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION /ENTITY=entity /CLASS=class /NAME=name /COLL_STATE=state
```

Use the `ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION` command to delete a collection. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION /ENTITY=entity /CLASS=class /NAME=name
```

Deleting a collection can cause the Remote Manager to disable the class for a process because collections are disabled by default. The collection state for a process becomes disabled when no collections remain to specifically enable the class.

Use the `ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION` command to determine which collections already exist and their collection states. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION
```

Note

You cannot use the `ACMSCFG` utility to add, delete, or modify Collection and Identification class records.

5.1.2.2 Using `ACMSMGR` to Start or Stop Collections

Use the `ACMSMGR` utility to dynamically modify the state of a collection after the Remote Manager has already been started. Note that changes made with the `ACMSMGR` interface are not automatically stored in the `ACMSCFG` file and are lost when the Remote Manager is stopped.

Use the `ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION` command to create a new collection record. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION /ENTITY=entity /CLASS=class /NAME=name /COLL_STATE=state
```

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.1 Managing Data Collection

Use the ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION command to modify the state of an existing collection. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION /ENTITY=entity /CLASS=class /NAME=name /COLL_STATE=state
```

Use the ACMSMGR DELETE COLLECTION command to delete a collection. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR DELETE COLLECTION /ENTITY=entity /CLASS=class /NAME=name
```

Deleting a collection can cause the Remote Manager to disable the class for a process because collections are disabled by default. The collection state for a process becomes disabled when no collections remain to specifically enable the class.

Use the ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION command to determine which collections already exist and their collection states. The command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION
```

5.1.2.3 Using SNMP to Start or Stop Collections

Use the SNMP interface to dynamically modify the state of a collection after the Remote Manager has already been started. Note that changes made with the SNMP interface are not stored in the ACMSCFG file and are lost when the remote Remote Manager is stopped.

The SNMP interface responds to SNMP commands issued by SNMP consoles. An SNMP console issues an SNMP SET command to the Remote Manager to modify the Collection table.

The SNMP OID (object ID) for the collection state columns are listed in in the file MIB_OID.LIS in ACMS\$RM_EXAMPLES. The data type for the field is INTEGER. Possible settings for this field have the following meanings:

- 0 = Collection is disabled.
- 1 = Collection is enabled.
- 9 = Collection record is deleted.

You cannot add a collection record using the SNMP interface.

5.2 Saving Collected Data

Users can save collection data at predetermined intervals and direct that data to a **data snapshot file** for later analysis and review. The data snapshot file lists collected class data as it existed at the time when the information was saved.

Data snapshots are enabled per entity and are managed using the following fields in the Collection table: storage_begin_time, storage_end_time, storage_interval, storage_location, coll_state, and storage_state.

In order for data to be written, the following conditions must be met:

1. **The specified entity must be valid and running.**
The specified entity must have a valid record in the Collection table (entity, class, and name) and be running on the node on which the Remote Manager is running.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.2 Saving Collected Data

- 2. The collection state and storage state for the entity must be enabled.**
To activate the data snapshot, both the `coll_state` and `storage_state` fields in the Collection table must be `ENABLED`. The `coll_state` field enables the data collection; the `storage_state` field directs the Remote Manager to write the collection data to the snapshot file. Once both states are `ENABLED`, the Remote Manager writes data to the snapshot file until it reaches the end of specified time period or until the storage state is `DISABLED`.
- 3. The current time must fall between the specified start and end time.**
Each collection record entity can have its own snapshot interval and can be scheduled to begin and end at a specific time. By default, both the start and end time for a snapshot are set to 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00, which equates to begin immediately (`NOW`) and run indefinitely (`NEVER`).

Data is written to the file at set intervals determined by value of the `storage_interval` field. Note that the `storage_interval` value should be a multiple of the `timer_interval` value. The `timer_interval` value determines the minimum elapsed time for many Remote Manager parameters, including the storage interval setting. The relationship of the values in these two fields determine how often data snapshots are performed, for example:

- If the `timer_interval` value is greater, its value is used by default. For instance, if the `timer_interval` is 10 and the `storage_interval` is 5, snapshots will be written at 10 second intervals.
- If the `storage_interval` value is greater and is a multiple of the `timer_interval`, the `storage_interval` value is used. For example, if the `timer_interval` is 10 and the `storage_interval` is 30, snapshots will be written at 30 second intervals.
- If the `storage_interval` value is greater and is not a multiple of the `timer_interval`, the next multiple of the `timer_interval` value is used. For example, if the `timer_interval` is 10 and the `storage_interval` is 15, snapshots will be written at 20 second intervals.

Multiple collection records can share the same data snapshot file or write data to separate files. The location of the data snapshot file is specified by the `storage_location` field in the Collection table. The file is typically stored in the location specified by the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_SNAPSHOT`. If this logical is not defined, the default location is in the default directory for the account under which the Remote Manager process runs.

Similar to starting and stopping data collections, the requesting user must have `ACMS$MGMT_WRITE` privilege in order to start or stop a data snapshot. Also, both the `ACMSCFG` and `ACMSMGR` utilities can be used to configure snapshots, as described in the following sections. Once configured and active, the `ACMSSNAP` utility can be used to display and analyze the contents of the data snapshot file (see Section 5.3.2).

Note

If the Remote Manager is unable to write to the data snapshot file, it writes a message to the Remote Manager log (`ACMS$MGMT_SERVER.OUT`). This can occur if a logical name is defined incorrectly, if the output device is full, or if the Remote Manager does not have sufficient privilege to write to the file. No further attempts are made to

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.2 Saving Collected Data

write snapshot data until the storage state value for the related collection is manually reset (DISABLED then ENABLED).

5.2.1 Using ACMSCFG to Start or Stop Data Snapshots

Use the ACMSCFG utility to configure data snapshots for a collection prior to starting the management process.

To determine which collections already exist and their collection states, use the ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION command as described in Section 5.1.2.1.

Use the ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION command to modify the state of an existing collection record in the configuration file. This command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION /ENTITY=entity /CLASS=class /NAME=name /COLL_STATE=state
/STORAGE_STATE=state /STORAGE_INTERVAL=interval /STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=time
/STORAGE_END_TIME=time /STORAGE_LOCATION=location
```

To stop a data snapshot from occurring when starting the management process, use the /STORAGE_STATE=DISABLED qualifier with the SET COLLECTION command to modify the collection record in the configuration file. Note that using ACMSCFG to disable the storage state, only changes the configuration file settings; it does not affect any snapshots currently running. To do this, use the ACMSMGR utility.

5.2.2 Using ACMSMGR to Start or Stop Data Snapshots

Use the ACMSMGR utility to dynamically modify the state of a collection record after the Remote Manager has already been started. Note that changes made with the ACMSMGR interface are not automatically stored in the ACMSCFG file and are lost when the Remote Manager is stopped.

To determine which collections already exist and their collection states, use the ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION command as described in Section 5.1.2.2.

Use the ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION command to modify the state of an existing collection record in the configuration file. This command has the following syntax:

```
ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION /ENTITY=entity /CLASS=class /NAME=name /COLL_STATE=state
/STORAGE_STATE=state /STORAGE_INTERVAL=interval /STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=time
/STORAGE_END_TIME=time /STORAGE_LOCATION=location
```

You can also use this command to change current snapshot values. Changes to the storage interval and storage state values are applied immediately; changes to the storage location and storage end time are processed the next time snapshot data is written.

To stop a data snapshot, use the /STORAGE_STATE=DISABLED qualifier with the SET COLLECTION command to modify the collection record for this process.

5.2.3 Using SNMP to Start or Stop Data Snapshots

Use the SNMP interface to dynamically modify the state of a collection after the Remote Manager has already been started. Note that changes made with the SNMP interface are not stored in the ACMSCFG file and are lost when the remote Remote Manager is stopped.

The SNMP interface responds to SNMP commands issued by SNMP consoles. An SNMP console issues an SNMP SET command to the Remote Manager to modify the Collection table.

The SNMP OID (object ID) for the storage columns are listed in in the file MIB_OID.LIS in ACMS\$RM_EXAMPLES.

5.3 Displaying Collected Data

The method used to display collected management data depends on whether the data was simply collected or collected and saved to a data snapshot file.

To display collected data online, use the ACMSMGR utility or one of the programming interfaces (SNMP or ONC RPC). (Section 5.3.1)

To display the contents of a data snapshot file, use the ACMSSNAP utility. (Section 5.3.2)

5.3.1 Using ACMSMGR to Display Collected Data

Use the ACMSMGR SHOW command to display collected data. See Chapter 11 for a description of each command.

The following ACMSMGR command displays ACC data:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW ACC /NODE=SPARKS /ID
```

The following example shows output from this command:

```
ACMS Remote Management Option -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 ACC Table Display Time: 19-APR-2001 11:59:09.56
```

Node	ID Class	PID	Process Name	Start Time	UserName	Version
sparks	enabled	2020C8BB	ACMS01ACC001000	18-APR-2001 14:44:47.29	SYSTEM	V5.0

5.3.2 Using ACMSSNAP to Display Collected Data

Use the ACMSSNAP utility to display the contents of a data snapshot file. Data is written to a snapshot file as a series of RMS records. Each **data snapshot record** contains all Remote Manager information collected for a single ACMS entity at a particular storage interval. All records are indexed by entity and stored chronologically by collection date. The ACMSSNAP utility enables you to open a data snapshot file and quickly scan through the snapshot records to identify system activity related to a specific ACMS entity.

As you navigate through the file, ACMSSNAP scans the snapshot records and loads them into tables in local memory. Only the last read record for each entity is kept resident in memory. Each record that you choose to read (using the SHOW, NEXT, or PREV command) overlays the previous record read for the entity. These tables persist in memory until you reset the buffer, close the snapshot file, or exit the ACMSSNAP utility.

See Chapter 12 for detailed descriptions of the ACMSSNAP commands used when working with data snapshot records and files.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.3 Displaying Collected Data

5.3.2.1 How to Run the ACMSSNAP Utility

The ACMSSNAP utility runs as an interactive DCL command line utility. You start ACMSSNAP using the following command (which is defined in SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM):

```
$ ACMSSNAP
ACMSSNAP>
```

At the utility prompt, you can then enter any of the commands described in Chapter 12. To recall previously entered commands, press the up arrow key or Ctrl/B.

Once you are through viewing snapshot data, exit from the ACMSSNAP utility using either the EXIT or QUIT command, as follows:

```
ACMSSNAP> EXIT
```

5.3.2.2 Opening and Closing a Data Snapshot File

To open a file and quickly scan all snapshot records, invoke ACMSSNAP and enter the following command:

```
$ ACMSSNAP
ACMSSNAP> OPEN file-name /SUMMARY
```

where *file-name* is an OpenVMS file specification or logical for the data snapshot file.

The /SUMMARY qualifier is optional but is considered useful when first opening a data snapshot file. This qualifier generates a report that provides a general breakdown of the file's content such as, the total number of records written (per entity and file) and the types of records written (per entity).

When you are finished with the data in the current file, close the file, as follows:

```
ACMSSNAP> CLOSE
```

5.3.2.3 Navigating and Displaying Snapshot Record Data

Once a data snapshot file is open, you can navigate through the snapshot records sequentially or by timeframe. In general, navigating by timeframe is easier, especially if you have opened the file with the OPEN/SUMMARY command. To navigate by timeframe, use the SHOW/AT command, as follows:

```
ACMSSNAP> SHOW entity/class-name/AT=date-time
```

The /AT qualifier locates the entity record closest to the specified time and displays the requested data from that record. The timestamp for the record is also enclosed in brackets ([]) in the last column on the right.

You can either continue displaying other views of the data in this record (using the SHOW command without the /AT qualifier), or move sequentially through one or more records for this entity using the /NEXT or /PREV qualifiers, as follows:

```
ACMSSNAP> SHOW entity/class-name/[NEXT,PREV]=number
```

If you want to navigate through the entire file sequentially, use the NEXT or PREV command, as follows:

```
ACMSSNAP> [NEXT,PREV] number
```

These commands move through the specified number of records. You can then use the SHOW command, as described above, to display data for one or more records.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.3 Displaying Collected Data

5.3.2.4 Sample ACMSSNAP Session

The following example illustrates how a user might review snapshot data to analyze how much process pool is being consumed by ACMS on node SPARKS during peak system use.

First, ACMSSNAP is invoked, the data snapshot file SPARKS_SNAP.DAT is opened **1**, and all records are scanned **2**.

To determine when peak system use occurred, the run-time values for ACC are displayed **3**, which shows both the maximum value for each parameter as well as the date and time when that value was reached.

Since the majority of maximum values were set at around 14:21 on the June, 7, 2001, the record closest that time is located **4**. The pool values for ACC at this point in time are then displayed **5**.

```

$ ACMSSNAP
ACMSSNAP> OPEN SPARKS_SNAP.DAT/SUMMARY 1
ACMS Remote Management -- Snapshot utility
Compiling summary statics ...

Entity  # Recs  First Record          Last Record          All  Id  Cfg  Rt  Pool  Error
-----  -
*        0
acc      42      7-JUN-2001 14:00:56.69  7-JUN-2001 14:21:32.19  42  0   0   0   0   0
tsc      42      7-JUN-2001 14:00:56.69  7-JUN-2001 14:21:32.19  42  0   0   0   0   0
qti      0
cp       184     7-JUN-2001 14:00:56.69  7-JUN-2001 14:21:32.19  184 0   0   0   0   0
exc      204     7-JUN-2001 14:01:28.01  7-JUN-2001 14:21:32.19  204 0   0   0   0   0
server   6496    7-JUN-2001 14:01:28.01  7-JUN-2001 14:21:32.19  6496 0  0  0  0  0
group    3032    7-JUN-2001 14:01:28.01  7-JUN-2001 14:21:32.19  3032 0  0  0  0  0
mgr      0
10000 Records Read

MAX_APPL = 10 (use /MAX_APPL on OPEN or define ACMSSMGMT_SNAP_MAX_APPL to change)
CP_SLOTS = 10 (use /CP_SLOTS on OPEN or define ACMSSMGMT_SNAP_CP_SLOTS to change)

ACMSSNAP> NEXT 10000 2
ACMS Remote Management -- Snapshot utility
%RMS-E-EOF, end of file detected

ACMSSNAP> SHOW ACC/RUNTIME/FULL 3
ACMS Remote Management -- Snapshot utility

=====
Node          RUNTIME
-----
sparks      Runtime Class Collection State  enabled
            DECnet Object                started

            Gauges
            -----
            Users: Total           99      100
            Users: Local           99      100
            Users: Remote           0        0
            Applications           5        5      10
            Number of application starts 5
            Max Time
            -----
            7-JUN-2001 14:19:10.82
            7-JUN-2001 14:19:10.82
            (null)
            7-JUN-2001 14:01:44.51

```

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.3 Displaying Collected Data

Process Quotas	Current	Max	Limit	Max Time
Working Set Size	17936	17936	786432	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
AST Limit	6 (2%)	6 (2%)	274	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
Byte Limit	3840 (3%)	3840 (3%)	97632	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
Direct I/O Limit	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	150	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
Buffered I/O Limit	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	150	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
Enqueue Limit	19 (0%)	19 (0%)	2000	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
File Limit	5 (0%)	5 (0%)	1600	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
Page File Quota	8544 (13%)	8544 (13%)	65536	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
Timer Queue Limit	3 (15%)	3 (15%)	20	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00
Channel Count	31 (12%)	31 (12%)	256	7-JUN-2001 14:21:26.00

ACMSSNAP> SHOW ACC/RUNTIME/AT="7-JUN-2001 14:21" 4

ACMS Remote Management -- Snapshot utility

Node	Runtime Class	DECnet Object	Users Current	Users Maximum	Applications Current	Applications Maximum	Application Starts
sparks	enabled	started	97	100	5	5	[7-JUN-2001 14:20:31.98]

ACMSSNAP> SHOW ACC/POOL/FULL 5

ACMS Remote Management -- Snapshot utility

```
=====
```

Node	POOL
sparks	Pool Class Collection State enabled
	MSS Gauge Current Max Time
	MSS Objects 1859 1881 7-JUN-2001 14:19:12.45
	MSS Maxbuf Message Counters Current Time
	MSS Msg Size 0 to 1024 bytes 13927
	MSS Msg Size 1025 to 2048 bytes 94
	MSS Msg Size 2049 to 4096 bytes 15
	MSS Msg Size 4097 to 8192 bytes 41
	MSS Msg Size 8193 to 16384 bytes 0
	MSS Msg Size 16385 to 32768 bytes 0
	MSS Msg Size 32769 to 65536 bytes 0
	MSS Message Counter Overflow Resets 0 (null)
	MSS Process Pool Pct Time
	Pool Size (bytes) 524288
	Current Free (bytes) 516688 (98%)
	Minimum Free (bytes) 515664 (98%) 7-JUN-2001 14:18:16.00
	Largest Current Free Block (bytes) 65536
	Minimum Largest Free Block (bytes) 65536 7-JUN-2001 14:20:56.00
	Allocation Failures 0
	Garbage Collections 0
	MSS Shared Pool Pct Time
	Pool Size (bytes) 33792000
	Current Free (bytes) 33624344 (99%)
	Minimum Free (bytes) 33620712 (99%) 7-JUN-2001 14:14:25.98
	Largest Current Free Block (bytes) 65536
	Minimum Largest Free Block (bytes) 65536 7-JUN-2001 14:20:56.00
	Allocation Failures 0
	Garbage Collections 0
	WS/TWS Pools (for all EXCs) Current Max Time
	TWS Pool Size Total (pagelets) 562800 562800 7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
	TWSC Pool Size Total (pagelets) 22500 22500 7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
	WS Pool Largest Used (bytes) 536 536 7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
	WSC Pool Largest Used (bytes) 848 848 7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
	TWS Pool Largest Used (bytes) 73728 73728 7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
	TWSC Pool Largest Used (bytes) 1792 1792 7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.3 Displaying Collected Data

WS/TWS Pools (for all EXCs)	Current	Min	Time
WS Pool Minimum Free (bytes)	130536	130536	7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
WSC Pool Minimum Free (bytes)	64688	64688	7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
TWS Pool Minimum Free (bytes)	3809280	3809280	7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
TWSC Pool Minimum Free (bytes)	152704	152704	7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99

5.3.3 Managing Data Snapshot Files

Data snapshot files grow in proportion to the data that is written to them. The more collection information that is being stored, and the more entities and classes that are part of those collections, the larger the files will grow. As a result, it is important for systems managers to periodically check the size of the data snapshot files to ensure that there is sufficient disk space.

Data snapshot files are indexed RMS files, and when closed, you can manage them using standard OpenVMS file utilities and commands. However, while they are open (either being written to by active snapshots or being read by the ACMSSNAP utility) you cannot copy, rename, move, or delete the files.

To close an open snapshot file, you must stop all Remote Manager snapshot threads and ACMSSNAP utility processes that are accessing the file. To stop a snapshot thread, either set the `storage_state` field to `DISABLED` or delete the related row in the Collection table. Note that setting the `coll_state` field to `DISABLED` prevents data from being written to the snapshot file but does not stop the snapshot thread nor close the file.

5.4 Managing ACMS Using the Remote Manager

The ACMS Remote Manager provides the ability to modify the running ACMS system using either the SNMP or the RPC interface. In general, only Configuration class variables can be modified at run time. However, not all Configuration class variables can be modified. Chapter 9 lists all Configuration class variables by entity and indicates which ones can be modified.

5.4.1 Types of Variables

Many Configuration class variables can have the following two forms:

- Stored variable (see Section 5.4.1.1)
- Active variable (see Section 5.4.1.2)

The programming interfaces expose stored and active values as separate variables.

5.4.1.1 Stored Variables

Stored variables are maintained by the ACMS run-time system on disk, either in the `ACMSGEN` file or as part of an `ADB` or `TDB` file. For example, `mss_maxobj` is a run-time variable that is stored in the `ACMSGEN` file. The auditing state for a particular application is a run-time variable that is stored in the application database (`ADB`).

As you might expect, the ACMS Remote Manager allows `ACMSGEN` stored values to be modified, but it does not allow modifications to values that are stored in application executables.

Changes to stored values are durable but not dynamic. That is, if the stored value of a variable is modified, the value survives the restart of the ACMS run-time system. However, changes to stored values do not take effect immediately. Some or all of the ACMS run-time system needs to be restarted before the new value takes effect.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.4 Managing ACMS Using the Remote Manager

For example, to change the value of the `mss_net_retry_timer` parameter in the `ACMSGEN` file using `ACMSMGR`, use the following command:

```
$ ACMSMGR SET ACC/MSS_NET_RETRY_TIMER=50/STORED
```

To change the value in `ACMSGEN` file using the RPC interface, set the `mss_net_retry_timer_stored` field in the `acc_config_rec` using the `ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC` procedure. To change the same value using an SNMP console, set the `acc_mss_net_retry_timer_stored` field in the ACC Table.

Note that none of these changes would effect the running system. To effect the running system, you must change the active value (see Section 5.4.1.2.)

5.4.1.2 Active Variables

Active variables are maintained in memory by the ACMS run-time system. All Configuration class variables are active because they have an in-memory value. Although the ACMS Remote Manager allows most active values to be modified, not all changes to active values are dynamic. Refer to Chapter 9 to determine whether a particular active value is dynamic. Changes to nondynamic active variables are essentially useless.

Changes to active values are never durable; that is, they never survive a restart of the system.

For example, to change the active value of the `mss_net_retry_timer` using `ACMSMGR`, use the following command:

```
$ ACMSMGR SET ACC/MSS_NET_RETRY_TIMER=50/ACTIVE
```

To change the value using the RPC interface, set the `mss_net_retry_timer_active` field in the `acc_config_rec` using the `ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC` procedure. To change the same value using an SNMP console, set the `acc_mss_net_retry_timer_active` field in the ACC table.

Note that none of these changes would survive a system restart. To change a value and have it survive a system restart, you have to change the stored value (see Section 5.4.1.1.)

5.4.2 How the Remote Manager Makes Changes

The ACMS Remote Manager applies changes to the ACMS run-time system either by using the `ACMSGEN` parameter file and utility, or through the `ACMSOPER` utility. In either case, the ACMS Remote Manager server applies updates to the running system by creating temporary command procedures that are executed by a spawned DCL subprocess (process name `ACMS$MGMT_DCL`).

The temporary command procedures are written to and read from the directory pointed to by the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_TEMP`. If this logical is not defined when the Remote Manager starts, it will define the logical to point to `SYS$MANAGER`.

Temporary command procedures are given names unique to the procedure instance that creates them, but the names are not unique across nodes. These names are deleted after they have been executed.

If the Remote Manager server does not have access to the directory pointed to by `ACMS$MGMT_TEMP`, all update attempts fail. However, the definition of the logical can be changed without restarting the Remote Manager. Changing the definition at run time should be done cautiously. One or more updates could fail if the logical is changed in the middle of an update operation.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.4 Managing ACMS Using the Remote Manager

If the ACMSMGR or RPC interface is used, any errors that occur during the system update are returned to the user and are written to the Remote Manager log file.¹ Depending on the current setting of the `dcl_audit_level` parameter, some messages may not be written to the log.

User accounts (including proxy accounts and the `ACMS$SNMP` account, if SNMP is being used) must be granted the `ACMS$MGMT_WRITE` or `ACMS$MGMT_OPERATE` rights identifier in order to modify Configuration class values. See Section 4.4.2 for a list of functions and the rights identifier required for each.

5.4.3 Using ACMSMGR to Modify the ACMS Run-Time System

The ACMSMGR utility can be used to dynamically modify Configuration class parameters for ACMS run-time entities. More than one value can be modified at once, on one or more nodes. The command executes synchronously; that is, it does not complete until an attempt has been made to update all parameters. Multiple node updates are processed serially; all updates are performed on one node before any updates are attempted on subsequent nodes.

Use the ACMSMGR SET command to modify a Configuration class variable. The syntax of the command is as follows:

```
ACMSMGR SET entity [/parameter=value,...]
```

For example, the following command disables ACMS auditing on the node specified by ACC:

```
$ ACMSMGR SET ACC /AUDIT_STATE=DISABLED
```

Two qualifiers are provided to control whether the active (`/ACTIVE`) or stored (`/STORED`) value of a variable is to be modified. One qualifier can be specified in a single command. For example, to modify both the active and stored values of the ACC Configuration class variable `node_name`, separate commands must be issued, as follows:

```
$ ACMSMGR SET ACC/NODE_NAME=SPARKS/ACTIVE  
$ ACMSMGR SET ACC/NODE_NAME=SPARKS/STORED
```

If a specified qualifier does not apply (for example, `/ACTIVE` is specified for a nondynamic variable), a warning message is displayed. For a complete list of Configuration class variables, see Chapter 9.

The ACMSMGR START and STOP commands can be used to dynamically start and stop the following processes:

- ACC (starts or stops the entire ACMS run-time system)
- EXC
- MANAGER (Remote Manager; stop only)
- QTI
- TRACE_MONITOR
- TSC (starts or stops the TSC and any CPs)

In addition, ACMS procedure servers can be replaced (stopped and restarted) using the ACMSMGR REPLACE command. Different qualifiers are available for each command and process. For more information about ACMSMGR commands, refer to Chapter 11.

¹ Log file entries are filtered by trace level, which is configured using the audit level parameters in the Remote Manager Parameter table (see Section 4.7).

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.4 Managing ACMS Using the Remote Manager

5.4.4 Using SNMP to Modify the ACMS Run-Time System

The SNMP interface can be used to dynamically modify Configuration class parameters for ACMS run-time entities. Updates to Configuration class parameters are synchronous; the SNMP command does not complete until an attempt has been made to update the parameter.

The SNMP interface responds to SNMP commands issued by SNMP consoles. An SNMP console issues an SNMP SET command to the Remote Manager to modify Configuration class parameters.

There are both active and stored values for many of the Configuration class variables. In the ACMS MIB, each value is given a separate variable (OID).

Because the SNMP protocol offers only GET and SET commands, the SNMP interface handles the following operations differently from the RPC interface in order to perform the full range of management activities:

- Starting and stopping processes (see Section 5.4.4.1)
- Adding and deleting table rows (Section 5.4.4.2)
- Replacing servers (Section 5.4.4.3)

Not all operations that can be performed by the RPC interface can be performed by the SNMP interface. The following sections indicate which operations are not available in the SNMP interface.

5.4.4.1 Starting and Stopping Processes Using SNMP

To start or stop the following ACMS processes, issue an SNMP SET command on the Configuration class variable *acms_state*, and specify the state as either 1 (to start the process) or 0 (to stop the process).

- ACC
- QTI
- TSC

You cannot start or stop CP processes.

To start an ACMS application, issue an SNMP SET command on the *exc-appl-name* field in the *excTable*, specifying a row that is not currently in use and that is less than the value of the *acc-max-appl-active* field in the *accTable*.

To stop an ACMS application, issue an SNMP SET command on the *exc-acms-state* field, specifying a value of 0.

You cannot start or stop application procedure servers or task groups.

5.4.4.2 Adding and Deleting Rows Using SNMP

Currently, no tables allow rows to be added using SNMP.

The Collection, Error Filter, and Trap tables allow rows to be deleted using SNMP.

- To delete rows from the Collection table, set the *collection-state* field to 9. (A value of 1 enables the collection; a value of 0 disables the collection; a value of 9 deletes the collection.)
- To delete rows from the Error Filter table, set the *err-delete* field to 1. This is the only value allowed for this field.

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.4 Managing ACMS Using the Remote Manager

- To delete rows from the Trap table, set the trap-delete field to 1. This is the only value allowed for this field.

5.4.4.3 Replacing Application Procedure Servers Using SNMP

To replace an ACMS application procedure server, issue an SNMP SET command on the ser-replace-flag field in the Server table, specifying a nonzero value.

5.4.5 Using ONC RPC to Modify the ACMS Run-Time System

The RPC interface can be used to dynamically modify Configuration class parameters for ACMS run-time entities. Configuration class parameter updates are synchronous; the RPC command does not complete until an attempt has been made to update the parameter.

There are both active and stored values for many of the Configuration class variables. In the ACMSMGMT_RPC.X IDL file, each value is given a separate variable.

Separate RPC commands for each entity type are provided for modifying Configuration class variables. In addition, RPC commands are provided to perform start, stop, add, delete, replace, and reset functions. Chapter 8 provides details about all of the RPC commands.

5.5 Working with Error Logs

The Remote Manager collects, consolidates, and stores informational messages generated by all ACMS processes in an **error log**. This log assists in troubleshooting and system management by providing a single, comprehensive view of error information across multiple ACMS nodes.

The error log contains all messages generated by ACMS processes and applications at run-time. The log is stored in a location determined by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_ERR_LOG. If this logical is not defined, the default location is in the default directory for the account under which the Remote Manager process runs.

The ACMSMGR utility enables you to filter the entries written to this log, as well as display and manage the current contents of the log.

5.5.1 Setting Error Filters

Error filters are used to limit the amount of error messages that are sent to the Remote Manager. If an ACMS run-time process generates an error contained in an error filter record, the message is not sent to the Remote Manager or subsequently written to the error log.

Error filter records are durably stored by the ACMS run-time system on the target server node. Once specified, the filter records remain in place until explicitly deleted (using the ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER command).

Stored in the Error Filter table, each error filter record consists of the target server node, name of the Remote Manager user, and one of the following:

- Symbolic name of the error message in the format *facility-name-severity-ident* (such as, ACMSACC-W-QTI_STOPPING)
- Hexadecimal or decimal code equivalent of the error message (such as, %xFDBC78)
- Complete OpenVMS specification for an error filter file that contains a list of symbolic names or error code equivalents

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.5 Working with Error Logs

5.5.1.1 Creating Error Filter Records

Use the ACMSMGR ADD FILTER command to insert single records in the Error Filter table or create multiple records using an error filter file. The following example shows how to add a single error filter record for the node SPARKS:

```
$ ACMSMGR ADD FILTER/NAME="ACMSACC-I-QTI_STOPPING"/NODE=SPARKS
```

To load multiple records with an error filter file, create an ASCII file that contains a one-column list of symbolic names, code equivalents, or a combination of both preceded with the filter file header string. For example:

```
%%ACMS Filter File V1.00
ACMSEXC-E-NO_TDB
ACMSACC-I-QTI_STOPPING
%xFDBC78
.
.
.
```

You can then use the ACMSMGR ADD FILTER command to load the error filter file entries, as follows:

```
$ ACMSMGR ADD FILTER/FILE=DISK$1:[ACMS.ERROR]FILTER.DAT/NODE=SPARKS
```

Note

The Remote Manager process on the server node must have access to the error filter file in order for the file to be loaded into the Remote Manager tables.

Certain system messages, such as event flags (ACMSACC-I-EVENT), often spawn further status messages indicating the cause of the event (ACMSACC-W-FORCEOUT). Error filtering is explicit; that is, only the specified messages are suppressed. If you want to filter the initial and subsequent system messages, you must add each message to the Error Filter table.

5.5.1.2 Displaying Error Filter Records

To display existing filter records, use the ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER command. This command lists all the filter records for a particular node and displays both their symbolic name and code equivalent. The following example shows all the filter records for node SPARKS:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER/NODE=SPARKS
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 ACMS Error Filter Table Display      Time: 20-APR-2001 11:39:31.13
Node      Filtered Message Name (Code)
sparks    ACMSEXC-E-NO_TDB ( FD8748)
sparks    ACMSEXC-E-NO_TDB ( 298)
sparks    ACMSEXC-E-NO_TDB ( AE8)
```

Using the Remote Manager to Manage ACMS

5.5 Working with Error Logs

5.5.1.3 Saving Error Filter Records to a File

You can create an error filter file from existing records using the ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER command. This feature can be used to distribute the same set of error filters across separate nodes in a cluster. For example, the following command saves the current set of error filter records on node SPARKS to a file on node VLCROW:

```
$ ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER/FILE=VLCROW::DISK$1:[ACMS.ERROR]FILTER.DAT/NODE=SPARKS
```

5.5.1.4 Deleting Error Filter Records

Error filter records remain in effect until deleted. Use the ACMSMGR to delete an error filter record, as follows:

```
$ ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER/CODE="%xFDBC78"/NODE=SPARKS
```

5.5.2 Displaying Error Messages

Use the ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR command to display messages from the error log. This command accepts a number of qualifiers, including a qualifier that identifies the node from which to get error messages (/NODE) and a qualifier that specifies the beginning time of messages to display (/SINCE).

The following example shows how to display error messages from the node SPARKS:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR/NODE=SPARKS
```

You can display error messages from a node other than the current node only if the Remote Manager is running on the target node. If the Remote Manager is not running on the target node, you must first log in to the target node, and then issue the SHOW ERROR command using the /LOCAL qualifier.

The following example shows how to display error messages on the current node when the Remote Manager process is not running:

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR/LOCAL
```

For a complete description of the ACMSMGR commands and qualifiers, see Chapter 11.

5.5.3 Resetting the Error Log

Use the ACMSMGR RESET ERROR command to close the current error log file and open a new version. You may want to reset the log if it has grown too large.

The following example shows how to reset the log on node SPARKS:

```
$ ACMSMGR RESET ERROR/NODE=SPARKS
```

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

Programmers who want to access and maintain the ACMS Remote Manager from their own programs can use the following two interfaces:

- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
The SNMP interface is provided for integration with enterprise management packages such as PATROL® from BMC® and Tivoli from IBM®. For more information, see Chapter 7.
- Open Network Computing (ONC) Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
The ONC RPC interface is for system managers and system programmers who want to write custom tools and applications that access the ACMS Remote Manager.

This chapter describes the ONC RPC interface. Programmers who are familiar with the C programming language and RPC mechanisms can use this information when coding and building their own client programs. For a more complete discussion of ONC RPC programming, see *Power Programming with RPC* by John Bloomer, published by O'Reilly & Associates, Inc., Sebastopol, CA.

6.1 ONC RPC Overview

ONC RPC is a widely used and supported remote procedure call (RPC) mechanism. Similar to other RPC mechanisms, the ONC RPC protocol supports a request/response model, in which client applications make requests of servers and receive responses. Clients typically make synchronous calls to remote servers over a network. The RPC mechanism hides the network operations from the programmer, making each remote procedure call appear to be a local function invocation.

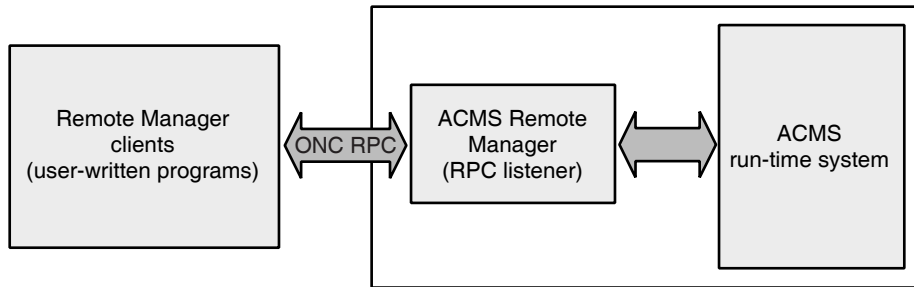
Unlike the SNMP interface, which connects to the ACMS Remote Manager using the SNMP master agent, access through ONC RPC is directly to the ACMS Remote Manager.

Figure 6–1 provides a graphical overview of the ONC RPC interface.

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.1 ONC RPC Overview

Figure 6–1 ONC RPC Interface Overview

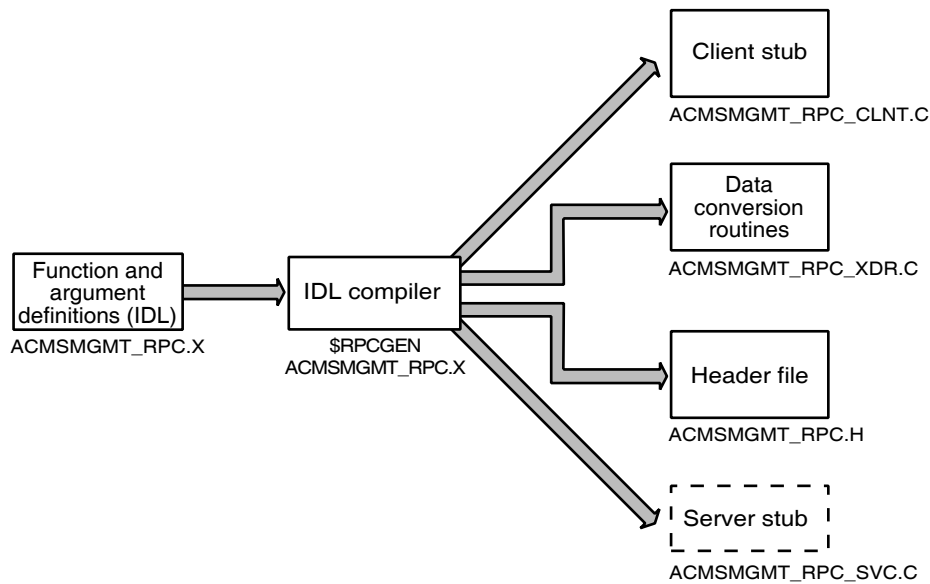


VM-0425A-AI

Programming for ONC RPC is based on interface definitions coded in Interface Definition Language (IDL). Functions and their arguments are described in IDL source files, which are precompiled using an IDL compiler. The outputs from the IDL compiler are a set of C source and header files that are then compiled and linked with client and server programs to form run-time executables. (For Remote Manger client development, server stub files are not needed and can be discarded.)

Figure 6–2 provides a graphical overview of programming for ONC RPC.

Figure 6–2 ONC RPC Programming Overview



VM-0328A-AI

The IDL that describes the procedures supported by the ACMS Remote Manager is provided with the ACMS Remote Manager installation and provides the basis for ACMS management programming. Users write their own client programs, calling the functions described in the ACMS Remote Manager IDL file (ACMSMGMT_RPC.X). They precompile the IDL file with the precompiler provided by their TCP/IP package, and then compile and link their client

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.1 ONC RPC Overview

programs. No compilation or linking is required for the Remote Manager; it contains all the support required by ONC RPC client programs.

The ACMS Remote Manager provides several types of procedures that are callable through the ONC RPC interface. These procedures provide read and write access to each table maintained by the Remote Manager, as well as command routines (such as start and stop). Table 6–1 summarizes the types of procedures available.

Table 6–1 Procedures for Accessing Remote Manager Functions

Procedure Type	Table or Object	Description
Add	Collection, Error Filter, Trap	Allows entries to be added to configuration tables.
Delete	Collection, Error Filter, Trap	Allows entries to be removed from configuration tables.
Get	ACC, Error Filter, Manager (MGR) Status, Parameters, QTI, TSC, Version	Returns all columns in the table.
List	Collection, CP, Error Data, EXC, Interfaces, Log, Process, Server, Task Group, Trap, Users	Returns a linked list of records based on selection criteria. All columns in the table are returned with each row.
Replace	Server	Allows an application server to be replaced.
Reset	Error Data, Log	Allows the current version of the Remote Manager log or error log to be closed and a new version to be opened.
Save	Error Filter	Saves the current error filter records for a specific node and writes them to an error filter file.
Set	ACC, Collection, CP, EXC, Interfaces, Parameters, QTI, Server, Trap, TSC	Allows modifications to the table. For configuration tables, set functions allow rows to be added to tables. (Entity rows can only be added by starting the appropriate process.)
Start	ACC, EXC, QTI, Trace Monitor, TSC	Allows ACMS processes to be started.
Stop	Manager, ACC, EXC, QTI, TSC, Trace Monitor	Allows ACMS processes to be stopped.

The procedure names and arguments for each procedure type are similar — all get calls have similar names and arguments; set calls have similar names and arguments, and so on.

The sections that follow describe in more detail how to write programs that access these functions.

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.2 Building Multithreaded Clients

6.2 Building Multithreaded Clients

The file `ACMS$MGMT_EXAMPLES_BUILD.COM` describes how to use the client stub provided with the Remote Manager when compiling and linking your application. The sample procedures provided in `ACMS$MGMT_EXAMPLES.C` are designed to use the thread-safe client stub, and as a result, each procedure contains one or more "free" calls (to prevent memory leaks).

To implement a non-thread safe client using the RPC-generated stub, omit the "free" calls. See `ACMS$MGMT_EXAMPLES_BUILD.COM` for detailed build instructions.

6.3 API Overview

Remote management client programs follow a typical programming model that involves the following phases:

- Initialization
During the **initialization** phase, client programs establish connections with the Remote Managers they will be calling. As part of this phase, the programs select a security mode (explicit or implicit). Once this phase is complete, the Remote Managers have been verified to be available, and the client authentication has been verified. This phase involves using a combination of ONC RPC function calls and an ACMS Remote Manager function call (if explicit authentication is being used).
- Processing
During the **processing** phase, client programs make procedure calls to the Remote Managers. During this phase, clients obtain or modify management information. This phase involves the use of the functions defined in the `ACMS$RM_EXAMPLES:ACMSMGMT_RPC.X` IDL file.
- Termination
During the **termination** phase, clients halt execution. There is no API support or programming requirement for this phase.

6.4 Initialization and Security

In order to perform initialization, ACMS remote client programs must first determine the type of authentication (explicit or implicit) they will use. The type of authentication determines whether or not the client program must obtain credentials.

The Remote Manager performs authentication either **explicitly**, using a valid OpenVMS account name and password, or **implicitly**, using ACMS proxies. Implicit authentication is allowed only if it has been enabled on the Remote Manager node, and does not require the use of credentials. Explicit authentication requires the use of credentials and also requires that the client process execute a separate login using the `ACMSMGR` utility.

See Section 4.4 for a discussion of the various security modes and how to log in using `ACMSMGR`.

Once the authentication mode has been determined, remote management clients perform the following tasks:

- Establish an RPC connection with the Remote Manager on the target node.
The `clnt_create` function call establishes RPC client connections.

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.4 Initialization and Security

- Establish the security context and, optionally, populate it with credentials information.

The security context is established by calling the **authunix_create_default** function. As a result of this call, client process-identity information is passed to the server on each procedure call. The Remote Manager uses this information to authorize the user for each function.

The default security context is not sufficient if explicit authentication is being used. Clients that need to support explicit authentication call the **acms\$mgmt_get_credentials** function to obtain a client ID, which was previously issued for the client process by executing a login through the ACMSMGR utility. This client ID is used on subsequent RPC calls.

Note

In order for credentials information to be created, the client process must first execute the login command of the ACMSMGR utility. The only way to create credentials files is by using the ACMSMGR utility.

6.4.1 Initialization Example

The following example code shows a client program that establishes an RPC connection with the Remote Manager, establishes the security context, and then populates it with credentials information if a logical name (ACMS\$MGMT_USER) has been defined.

```
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include string
#include "acmsgmt_rpc.h"

CLIENT *cl;
char sname[] = "sparks";
char *username_p, username[13] = "";
int client_id;
int status;

int acms$mgmt_get_creds();

int main ()
{
    /* if the logical is defined, credential information will be used */
    username_p = getenv("ACMS$MGMT_USER");
    if (username_p)
        strcpy(username,username_p);

    /* establish an rpc connection to the server */
    cl = clnt_create(sname, ACMSMGMT_RPC, ACMSMGMT_VERSION, "tcp");

    /* if the connection was established */
    if (cl != NULL) {

        /* create a security context */
        cl->cl_auth = authunix_create_default();
        client_id = 0;

        /* optionally, get credentials for this user & server */
        if (strlen(username))
            status = acms$mgmt_get_creds(sname,username,&client_id);

    }

    return(1);
}
```

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.5 Get Procedures

6.5 Get Procedures

Get procedures are available for all ACMS Remote Manager tables. Get procedures return all columns from a single table row.

As Table 6–2 shows, a separate get procedure is available for each entity and table.

Input arguments to get procedures are **client_id**. See Chapter 8 for details about each call.

Table 6–2 Get Procedures

Procedure	Description
acmsmgmt_get_acc_2	No keys; only 1 ACC per node.
acmsmgmt_get_err_filter_2	No keys; only 1 Error Filter per node.
acmsmgmt_get_mgr_status_1	No keys; only one row in the Manager Status table.
acmsmgmt_get_param_2	No keys; only one row in the Parameter table.
acmsmgmt_get_qti_2	No keys; only 1 QTI per node.
acmsmgmt_get_tsc_2	No keys; only 1 TSC per node.
acmsmgmt_get_version_2	No keys; only 1 version per node.

6.5.1 Get Example

The following example code shows how a client program calls the `acmsmgmt_get_param_2` procedure and displays the current value of a parameter.

```
int get_param_data(int client_id, CLIENT *cl)
{
    int x = 0;
    int y = 0;

    param_rec2      *params;
    param_rec_out2  *param_rec;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    param_rec = acmsmgmt_get_param_2(&sub_rec, cl);

    if (!param_rec) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Parameter data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (param_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to get Parameter data failed, returning status code %d",
            param_rec->status);
        status = param_rec->status;
        xdr_free(xdr_param_rec_out2, param_rec);
        free(param_rec);
        return(status);
    }

    params = &param_rec->param_rec_out2_u.data;

    printf("\n Maximum logins allowed is %d", params->max_logins);
    xdr_free(xdr_param_rec_out2, param_rec);
    free(param_rec);
    return(0);
}
```

6.6 List Procedures

List procedures operate on all rows in a table. Procedures are available for each entity and each configuration table with more than one row. There are no list procedures for the following tables, since they contain only one row:

- ACC table
- Parameter table
- QTI table
- TSC table

As Table 6–3 shows, separate list procedures are provided for the remainder of the management information and configuration tables. Input to a list procedure is a selection criteria record, which varies depending on the table being accessed. Some key values in the selection criteria records support wildcards (*, %).

Table 6–3 List Procedures

Procedure	Description
acmsmgmt_list_agent_2	Key value is table index.
acmsmgmt_list_collections_2	Key value is table index.
acmsmgmt_list_cp_2	No keys.
acmsmgmt_list_err_2	No keys.
acmsmgmt_list_err_filter_2	No keys.
acmsmgmt_list_exc_2	Key value is application name or table index.
acmsmgmt_list_interfaces_1	No keys.
acmsmgmt_list_log_1	No keys; selection criteria is before_time, since_time, file_name, facility, severity.
acmsmgmt_list_proc_1	No keys.
acmsmgmt_list_server_1	Key value is application name, server name, or table index.
acmsmgmt_list_tg_2	Key value is application name, task group name, or table index.
acmsmgmt_list_trap_1	No keys.
acmsmgmt_list_users_1	No keys.

For all list procedures, only entire rows (that is, all columns in the row) are returned. Data is returned in a linked list. The number of nodes in the list is determined by the systemwide parameter table field `max_rpc_return_recs`. When the number of rows to be returned exceeds the value of `max_rpc_return_recs`, the caller must reissue the call, providing the appropriate key values to fetch the next set of rows. The call returns status `MGMT_NO_MORE_ROWS` if there are no more rows available. Procedures with no keys return all rows in the table on the first call, regardless of the value of the `max_rpc_return_recs` field.

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.6 List Procedures

6.6.1 Linked List Example

Data from list calls is returned in a linked list. The example in this section uses the `acmsmgmt_list_log_1` procedure to illustrate how linked list processing works.

The call to the `acmsmgmt_list_log_1` procedure requires the following input structure:

```
struct log_sel_struct {
    int         client_id;
    string      before_time<TIME_SIZE_A>;
    string      since_time<TIME_SIZE_A>;
    string      file_name<STORAGE_LOC_SIZE>;
    int         dup_count;
    int         facility;
    int         severity;
};
```

In the code example that follows, the lines of code beginning with `log_rec` initialize the fields in this structure as follows:

- `Client_id` is set to 0 to select proxy authentication.
- `Before_time` is set to a NULL string to specify no end date for viewing log entries. Note that you cannot provide a NULL pointer.
- `Since_time` is set to the 1st of January 1998. Log entries from this date and later will be viewed.
- `File_name` is set to an empty string, which causes the active log file to be used.
- `Dup_count` is set to -1. This field is used to uniquely identify log records with identical times.
- `Facility` is set to -1, which causes entries for all facilities to be returned.
- `Severity` is set to -1, which causes entries of all severity levels to be returned.

The following example code shows the initialization of the client and the call to the `acmsmgmt_list_log_1` procedure:

```
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include string
#include "acmsmgmt_rpc.h"

CLIENT *cl;

int main ()
{
    int skip_rec = 0;

    char null_time_str[24] = "";
    char first_of_jan[24] = "01-JAN-1998 00:00:00.00";
    char file_spec[] = ""; /* use default, i.e. active log file */
    char time_cache[MGMT_S_TIME_A+1];
    static struct log_sel_struct log_rec;
    log_data_list *log;
    log_link *nl;

    /* Initialize client connection; if that fails, exit*/

    cl = clnt_create(sname, ACMSMGMT_RPC, ACMSMGMT_VERSION, "tcp");
    if (!cl)
        return(MGMT_FAIL);

    /* Create a default security context */
```


Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.6 List Procedures

```
cl->cl_auth = authunix_create_default();
/* So far so good. Initialize log selection data */
log_rec.client_id   = 0;
log_rec.before_time = null_time_str;
log_rec.since_time  = first_of_jan;
log_rec.file_name   = file_spec;
log_rec.dup_count   = -1;
log_rec.facility    = -1; /* don't match on facility */
log_rec.severity    = -1; /* don't match on severity */

top:
/* Now make RPC */
log = acmsmgmt_list_log_1(&log_rec,cl);
```

The return value from the calls to all list procedures (including `acmsmgmt_list_log_1`) is a pointer to a union. If the pointer returned is `NULL`, the call has failed. RPC error checking must be used to determine the cause of the error. If a valid pointer has been returned, it will point to a structure containing a union with the following structure:

```
struct log_data_list {
    int status;
    union {
        log_list list;
        int rc;
    } log_data_list_u;
};
```

The status field determines which structure is being returned. If the status is equal to `MGMT_FAIL`, the rc field is returned. The rc field contains a status code indicating the reason for failure.

If the status field is not equal to `MGMT_FAIL`, a pointer to a linked list has been returned.

The `log_list` field is defined as a pointer to linked list node, as follows:

```
typedef struct log_link *log_list;
```

The linked list node has the following structure:

```
struct log_link {
    logging_rec log_data;
    log_list pNext;
};
```

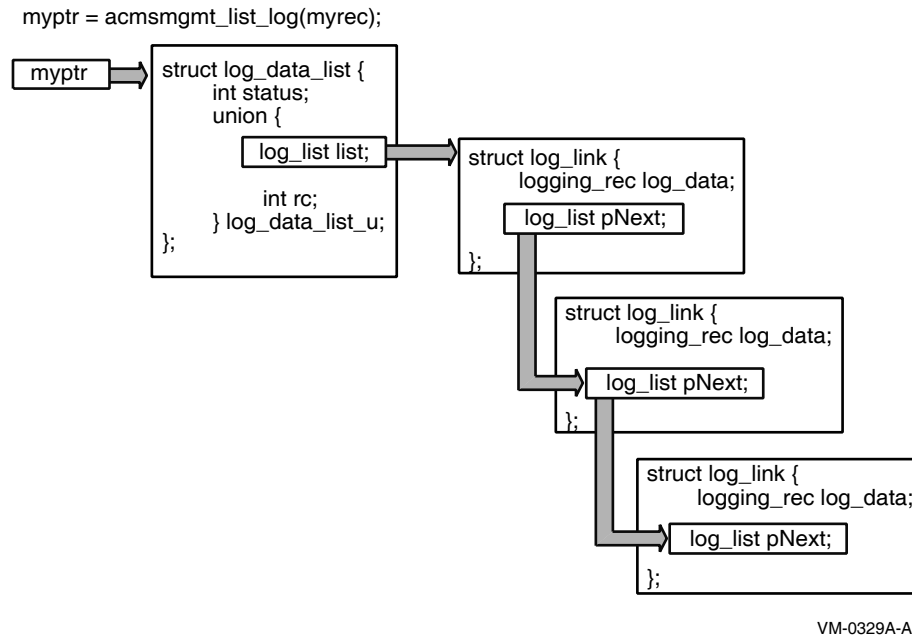
In this structure, `log_data` is of type `logging_rec`, which is a record structure containing the log data. The `pNext` field is a pointer to the next node in the linked list (which is of type `log_link`).

Figure 6-3 illustrates the return structure and how the linked list is constructed.

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.6 List Procedures

Figure 6–3 Linked List: Return Structure and Construction



The following example code shows how to check whether the call completed successfully, and how to traverse the linked list to display the data:

```

/* if a NULL pointer was returned, the RPC failed */
if (!log)
    return(MGMT_FAIL);

/* if bad status was returned, something failed in our call.
   log->log_data_list_u.rc contains the status */
if (log->status == MGMT_FAIL)
    return(log->log_data_list_u.rc);

/* while more data in the list, display the data */
for (nl = log->log_data_list_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
    if (skip_rec)
        skip_rec = 0;
    else
        printf("\n %-12s\t%-s", sname, nl->log_data.log_msg);

    /* save last time received to use as next time to read forward from */
    memcpy(&time_cache[0], nl->log_data.log_msg, 23);
    log_rec.dup_count = nl->log_data.dup_count;
    log_rec.since_time = time_cache;
}
if (log->status == MGMT_NOMORE_DATA)
    printf("\n *** End of data ***");
else {
    skip_rec = 1;
    goto top;
}
return(1);
}

```

In this example, the returned pointer is checked for whether data has been returned (log is not NULL). Then the status code is checked for whether the call completed successfully.

If the call completed successfully, the code drops into a FOR loop and starts printing the data. For this particular call, the client prints all the records the very first time the RPC is called; on subsequent calls, the first record is a duplicate of the last one from the previous call and is not printed.

After printing a record, the key data is saved to be used again on a subsequent call. Remember that only `max_rpc_return_recs` is returned in each call to the `acmsmgmt_list_log_data_1` procedure. There may be more log records than can be sent at once. It is the responsibility of the client to initialize the call properly to get the next set of records.

Once all the returned records have been returned, the code will call the `acmsmgmt_list_log_data_1` procedure again if the status code from the call was not `MGMT_NOMORE_DATA`. In this way, all the records are retrieved.

6.7 Set Procedures

Set procedures are available for many of the ACMS Remote Manager tables. Set procedures allow you to modify ACMS entity and Remote Manager configuration information. As Table 6–4 shows, a separate set procedure is available for each entity and table.

Table 6–4 Set Procedures

Procedure	Description
<code>acmsmgmt_set_acc_2</code>	No keys; only 1 ACC per node.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_agent_2</code>	Key value is PID of the agent.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_coll_2</code>	Key value is entity, ID, and class.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_cp_2</code>	No keys; only 1 CP per node.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_exc_2</code>	Key value is application name.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_interface_1</code>	Key value is interface name.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_param_2</code>	No keys; only one row in the parameter table.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_qti_2</code>	No keys; only 1 QTI per node.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_server_1</code>	Key value is application name and server name.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_trap_1</code>	Key value is entity, ID, and parameter.
<code>acmsmgmt_set_tsc_2</code>	No keys; only 1 TSC per node.

For Entity tables, set procedures allow fields to be modified for a particular entry. A unique key value must be provided to identify the particular table row to be updated for tables with more than one row. Only configuration class fields can be modified in entity tables.

For the Trap and Collection tables, add and delete procedures (described in Section 6.8 and Section 6.9) are available along with set procedures. Each procedure requires a unique key value.

For all tables, some or all fields in a row can be modified in a single call. The Remote Manager scans the input record for uninitialized fields (that is, fields that are not set to the default value of -1); if a field contains an initialized value, the Remote Manager attempts to apply the update. The corresponding field in the return record is updated with the completion status of the update. Updates are applied serially, but the Remote Manager attempts to update all initialized fields regardless of the outcome of any individual update. The exception to this processing is if an internal error occurs, in which case processing is aborted.

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.7 Set Procedures

All calls are synchronous.

See Chapter 8 for details about each call.

6.7.1 Set Example

The following example code shows how a client program calls the `acmsmgmt_set_param_2` procedure to change the values of the `proc_mon_interval` and `mss_coll_interval` parameters.

This example assumes client initialization has been performed as described in Section 6.4.

```
int set_param_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    int x = 0;
    int y = 0;

    static param_config_rec2 set_struct;
    param_status_rec2 *ret_struct;
    static int *status;

    /* initialize input argument; values < 0 are not processed
       by the server */
    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));

    /* establish the client id */
    set_struct.client_id = client_id;
    set_struct.params.proc_mon_interval = 60;
    set_struct.params.mss_coll_interval = 60;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_param_2(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\nCall to modify parameters failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
            printf("\nCall to modify parameters failed, returning %d",
                ret_struct->status);
            status=ret_struct->status;
            xdr_free(xdr_param_status_rec2, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }

        if (ret_struct->param_status_rec_u.data.proc_mon_interval != MGMT_SUCCESS)
            printf("\n Call to modify proc_mon_interval failed");
        if (ret_struct->param_status_rec_u.data.mss_coll_interval != MGMT_SUCCESS)
            printf("\n Call to modify mss_coll_interval failed");
            xdr_free(xdr_param_status_rec2, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }
    else
        printf("\n Call to update parameters successful");
        xdr_free(xdr_param_status_rec2, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
        return(0);
    }
}
```

In this example, note that the input argument (**set_struct**) is initialized to negative values prior to the call. The Remote Manager will attempt to apply updates for any positive values found; negative values are ignored.

Following the call to the update routine, the return record pointer is tested to ensure that it is not NULL (that is, that the call completed). Then individual return codes are tested to determine the status of the updates. The first status check (`ret_rec->status`) determines the overall call status. For instance, security violations will be recorded in this field. If that status field contains a failure code, no updates were attempted. If that status field contains `MGMT_SUCCESS`, updates were attempted for the two fields. The subsequent status checks in the return record determine the outcome of those updates.

6.8 Delete Procedures

Delete procedures are available for the Collection, Error Filter, and Trap tables. Delete procedures allow you to remove rows from the corresponding table. As Table 6–5 shows, a separate delete procedure is available for each of these tables.

The delete procedures require an input record with key data to be passed by the caller. A simple status code is returned indicating the success or failure of the operation.

All calls are synchronous.

See Chapter 8 for details about each call.

Table 6–5 Delete Procedures

Procedure	Description
<code>acmsmgmt_delete_collection_1</code>	Key value is entity, ID, and class.
<code>acmsmgmt_delete_err_filter_2</code>	Key value is message code.
<code>acmsmgmt_delete_trap_1</code>	Key value is entity, ID, and parameter.

6.8.1 Delete Example

The following example code shows how a client program calls the `acmsmgmt_delete_collection_1` procedure to remove a collection row.

This example assumes that client initialization has been performed as described in Section 6.4.

```
int del_coll_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static int *status;
    static coll_del_rec set_struct;
    static char ent_name[MGMT_S_ENTITY_NAME];

    set_struct.client_id = client_id;
    set_struct.entity_type = MGMT_ACC;
    strcpy(ent_name, "");
    set_struct.entity_name = ent_name;
    set_struct.collection_class = MGMT_CLASS_ALL;

    status = acmsmgmt_delete_collection_1(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\n Call to delete collection failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
}
```

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.8 Delete Procedures

```
if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
    printf("\nCall to delete collection failed with status %d", *status);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}
else
    printf("\nCall to delete collection was executed");
    free(status)
    return(0);
}
```

In this example, the input record is prepared with key information, and then the call to delete the row is performed. Following the call to the delete routine, the value pointed by status is checked for success or failure. In either event, a message is printed out indicating the completion status of the call.

6.9 Add Procedures

Add procedures are available for the Collection, Error Filter, and Trap tables. Add procedures provide the ability to add rows to the corresponding table. As shown in Table 6–6, a separate add procedure is available for each of these tables.

The add procedures require an input record with an entire table row, including unique key data to be passed by the caller. The Remote Manager validates the input fields before adding the record, including checking for duplicate keys. A record is returned with an overall status code indicating the success or failure of the operation, and with individual status codes for each field indicating which fields are invalid.

All calls are synchronous.

See Chapter 8 for details about each call.

Table 6–6 Add Procedures

Procedure	Description
acmsmgmt_add_collection_2	Key value is entity, ID, and class.
acmsmgmt_add_err_filter_2	Key value is node and message code.
acmsmgmt_add_trap_1	Key value is entity, ID, and parameter.

6.9.1 Add Example

The following example code shows how a client program calls the `acmsmgmt_add_collection_2` procedure to add a collection row.

This example assumes client initialization has been performed as described in Section 6.4.

```
int add_collection_data(int client_id, CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static coll_config_rec_2 set_struct;
    struct coll_status_rec_2 *status_rec;

    set_struct.client_id = client_id;
    set_struct.coll.entity_type = MGMT_ACC;
    set_struct.coll.entity_name = c_name_all;
    set_struct.coll.collection_class = MGMT_CLASS_ALL;
    set_struct.coll.collection_state = MGMT_STATE_ENABLED;
    status_rec = acmsmgmt_add_collection_2(&set_struct, cl);
}
```

```
if (!status_rec) {
    printf("\n Call to add collection record failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

if (status_rec->status == MGMT_WARN) {
    printf("\nThe following fields are invalid: ");
    if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.entity_type == MGMT_FAIL)
        printf("\n    entity_type");
    if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.collection_class
        == MGMT_FAIL)
        printf("\n    collection_class");
    if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.collection_state
        == MGMT_FAIL)
        printf("\n    coll_state");
    return(0);
}
else if (status_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
    printf("\nCall to add collection failed with status",
        status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.rc);
    xdr_free(xdr_coll_status_rec_2,status_rec);
    free(status_rec);
    return(0);
}
else
    printf("\nCall to add collection was executed");
    xdr_free(xdr_coll_status_rec_2,status_rec);
    free(status_rec);
    return(1);
}
```

In this example, the input record is prepared with key and data values, and then the call to add the row is performed.

Following the call to the add routine, the return record pointer is tested to ensure that it is not NULL (that is, that the call completed). Then the overall status code (`status_rec->status`) is checked to determine whether the add was performed.

A status value of `MGMT_WARN` indicates that some fields were in error, so individual return codes are tested to determine which fields were invalid.

A status value other than `MGMT_WARN` or `MGMT_SUCCESS` means a general error occurred. A value of `MGMT_SUCCESS` means the record was added.

6.10 Start, Stop, and Replace Procedures

These three types of procedures are similar in the way they are called and in the data that is returned to them, even though they do very different operations. Start and stop procedures are used to start or stop various ACMS processes; the replace procedure is used to replace a running procedure server in an application.

An exception is the call to the `acmsmgmt_stop_1` procedure, which requests the Remote Manager to shut down. For more information about the `acmsmgmt_stop_1` procedure, see Chapter 8.

For the rest of the start, stop, and replace procedures, an input record, which contains key data or startup or shutdown qualifier flags, is provided by the caller; the return data contains a status code and a linked list of status messages. Status messages are generated by `ACMSOPER` and are returned in their entirety. (Linked-list processing is illustrated in Section 6.6.1.)

All calls are synchronous.

Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.10 Start, Stop, and Replace Procedures

See Chapter 8 for details about each call.

Table 6–7 Start, Stop, and Replace Procedures

Procedure	Description
acmsmgmt_replace_server_1	Key is application name and server name.
acmsmgmt_start_acc_1	No keys; specify auditing, QTI, and terminal disposition.
acmsmgmt_start_exc_1	Key is application name; no startup qualifiers.
acmsmgmt_start_qti_1	No keys or qualifiers.
acmsmgmt_start_trace_monitor_1	No keys or qualifiers.
acmsmgmt_start_tsc_1	No keys or qualifiers.
acmsmgmt_stop_1	No keys or qualifiers.
acmsmgmt_stop_acc_1	No keys; specify cancel disposition.
acmsmgmt_stop_exc_1	Key is application name; specify cancel disposition.
acmsmgmt_stop_qti_1	No keys or qualifiers.
acmsmgmt_stop_trace_monitor_1	No keys or qualifiers.
acmsmgmt_stop_tsc_1	No keys or qualifiers.

6.10.1 Start Example

The following example code shows how a client program calls the `acmsmgmt_start_acc_1` procedure to start ACMS on a remote node. In this example, the QTI and TSC are started along with the system, and system auditing is enabled.

This example assumes client initialization has been performed as described in Section 6.4.

```
int start_acc(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static acc_startup_rec start_struct;
    static cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    start_struct.client_id = client_id;
    start_struct.audit_sw = 1;
    start_struct.qti_sw = 1;
    start_struct.terminals_sw = 1;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_start_acc_1(&start_struct,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf ("\n Call to start ACMS system failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
            printf("\nCall to start ACMS system failed with status %d",
                ret_struct->status);
            xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(0);
        }

        printf("\n Call to start ACMS system completed with warnings or
            errors");
    }
}
```


Management Programming Using ONC RPC

6.10 Start, Stop, and Replace Procedures

```
    for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
         nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
        xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}
else {
    printf("\nCall to start ACMS system was executed");
    for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
         nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
}
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}
```

In this example, the input record is prepared with qualifier data, and then the call to start the system is performed. Auditing is enabled, and QTI and TSC will be started with the system.

The return value from the calls to the start, stop (except `acmsmgmt_stop_1`), and replace procedures is a pointer to a union. If the pointer returned is NULL, the call has failed. RPC error checking must be used to determine the cause of the error. If a valid pointer is returned, it points to a structure containing a union with the following structure:

```
union cmd_output_rec switch (int status) {
    case MGMT_WARN:
        cmd_rec data_warn;
    case MGMT_SUCCESS:
        cmd_rec data;
    case MGMT_FAIL:
        int rc;
    default:
        void;
};
```

The status field determines which structure is being returned. If the status is equal to `MGMT_FAIL`, the `rc` field is returned. The `rc` field contains a status code indicating the reason for failure.

If the status field is not equal to `MGMT_WARN` or `MGMT_SUCCESS`, a pointer to a linked list has been returned. The linked list contains a text field and a forward pointer. By following the forward pointers, all the records in the list can be retrieved. Section 6.6.1 illustrates how to follow the linked list.

In either case, the example code prints out the contents of all the strings in the linked list. These strings are status messages returned by `ACMSOPER`.

Management Programming Using SNMP

Programmers who want to access and maintain the ACMS Remote Manager from their own programs can use the following two interfaces:

- Open Network Computing (ONC) Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
The ONC RPC interface is for system managers and system programmers who want to write custom tools and applications that access the ACMS Remote Manager. For more information, see Chapter 6.
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
The SNMP interface is provided for integration with enterprise management packages such as PATROL® from BMC® and Tivoli from IBM®.

This chapter discusses the SNMP interface. Programmers who are familiar with SNMP console programming can use this information when writing routines that interact with the ACMS Remote Manager using the SNMP protocol. The information in this chapter is also useful for programmers who are integrating the ACMS Remote Manager with other enterprise management packages through the SNMP protocol.

The ACMS Remote Manager implements the management information base (MIB) for SNMP. To access ACMS MIB information through SNMP, you must have an SNMP-enabled console (such as PATROL® from BMC®) or you can use an SNMP MIB browser such as the one provided by HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS, which includes the `TCPIP$SNMP_REQUEST.EXE` utility.

Alternatively, you can write your own SNMP interface. For more information about programming SNMP, refer to *Windows NT SNMP* by James D. Murray, published by O'Reilly & Associates, Inc., Sebastopol, CA.

7.1 SNMP Overview

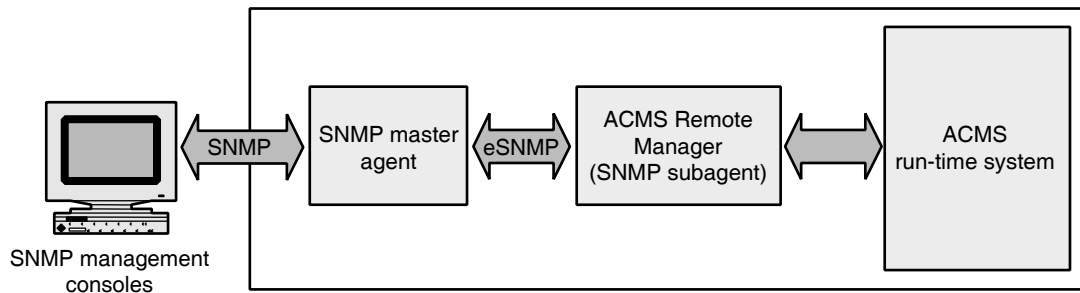
The ACMS Remote Manager implements a MIB for ACMS. When the SNMP interface is enabled, either during or after Remote Manager process startup, it registers the ACMS subtree with the local SNMP master agent. SNMP console requests go first to the SNMP master agent (provided by the installed TCP/IP software, such as HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS), which in turn delivers them to the ACMS Remote Manager. Figure 7–1 illustrates the SNMP interface with the ACMS Remote Manager.

Communications between the SNMP interface and the master agent use the eSNMP protocol. This protocol is transparent to SNMP consoles.

Management Programming Using SNMP

7.1 SNMP Overview

Figure 7-1 SNMP Program Interface with Remote Manager



VM-0330A-AI

The ACMS Remote Manager provides management information to SNMP management platforms in response to `snmp_get` and `snmp_getnext` messages. Management platforms can modify many management data elements by sending the appropriate `snmp_set` message. If any traps have been configured, the ACMS Remote Manager will generate SNMP traps when the Remote Manager detects a trap condition (for example, when an ACMS process starts or stops).

All Management table fields are available to SNMP management applications through get operations, but not all fields can be set. In general, the fields that can be set are Configuration class fields (in ACMS entity tables) and nearly all Manager configuration table fields. See Chapter 9 for a list of all tables and fields.

Object identifier (OID) values are documented in the file `MIB_OID.LIS` available from the directory `ACMS$RM_EXAMPLES`. This file presents a list of the ACMS MIB fields and their corresponding SNMP OIDs, as generated from the files `MGMTMIB.MY` and `RFC1155.MY`. The `MGMTMIB.MY` file is found in the `ACMS$RM_EXAMPLES`. For information about RFC1155, visit the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) web site at <http://www.ietf.org/>.

The information in this list is presented in the form of a table that identifies the name, object identifier, data type, access privilege associated with each ACMS MIB field.

Note

The MIB list is subject to change with each release of ACMS. To obtain the most current information, consult the source document (`ACMS$RM_EXAMPLES:MGMTMIB.MY`), or regenerate the file, as follows:

```
$ MIBCOMP MGMTMIB.MY,RFC1155.MY "ACMS" /PRINT
```

7.2 SNMP Security

Security for the SNMP interface is enforced first by the SNMP master agent (not the ACMS MIB). SNMP supports the concept of communities, which are essentially node inclusion lists. Whoever installs and configures the SNMP software package (typically the network manager) sets up SNMP communities.

Nodes that are part of the SNMP community to which the subagent belongs can connect to the master agent; any node that can connect to the master agent can connect and interact with the subagent. All SNMP communities are allowed any combination of read, write, and trap access. Nodes that are not part of the community do not have access to the master agent.

Note that communities work at the node level only. It is not possible to restrict the access of individual user accounts on the node, although it may be possible to restrict access to the SNMP console software on a per-user basis. Note also that node authentication itself is relatively weak and provides no safeguards against masquerades or other forms of network deception.

As a second level of security, the ACMS Remote Manager requires that a special OpenVMS account (ACMS\$SNMP) be created for the SNMP interface on nodes on which the Remote Manager runs. The account must be granted OpenVMS rights for read, write, operate access, or update (or some combination of these) to Remote Manager data and functions. This allows ACMS system managers to grant read access, for instance, through the SNMP interface, but to prevent write, operate, or update access. See Section 4.4 for a discussion of how to configure Remote Manager authentication and authorization for the SNMP interface.

7.3 Initializing the SNMP Interface

In order for SNMP consoles to communicate with the ACMS Remote Manager through SNMP, the Remote Manager SNMP interface must have been started. The SNMP interface runs as a separate thread in the Remote Manager and can be started or stopped at any time without restarting the Remote Manager.

The SNMP interface is started using the SET INTERFACE command. The current state of the interface can be determined using the SHOW INTERFACE command. Refer to Section 4.5 for more information about using ACMSCFG and ACMSMGR to start and stop interfaces.

During startup, the SNMP interface first performs some housekeeping tasks and then attempts to register with the SNMP master agent.

In order for the SNMP interface to initialize successfully, the following conditions must be met:

- The ACMS\$SNMP account on the Remote Manager node must exist.
- The ACMS\$MGMT_READ, ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE, ACMS\$MGMT_OPER, and ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD rights identifiers must exist. At least one of these identifiers must be granted to the ACMS\$SNMP account.
- The SNMP master agent must be running on the Remote Manager node.

If any of the initialization tasks fail, or if registration fails, the SNMP interface writes error messages to the Remote Manager log and the thread exits. In this case, users should check the Remote Manager log for messages, correct the problem, and restart the interface.

During initialization, the Remote Manager establishes a timeout that the master agent will use when communicating with it. The timeout is based on the value of the Remote Manager parameter SNMP_AGENT_TIME_OUT.

If initialization is successful, the SNMP interface thread waits for incoming SNMP requests. The wait times out periodically (based on the Remote Manager parameters SNMP_SEL_TIME_OUT and SNMP_ARE_YOU_THERE stored in the Parameter table), and checks to make sure the SNMP master agent is still

Management Programming Using SNMP

7.3 Initializing the SNMP Interface

running by sending an “are you there” message to the master agent. If the master agent responds, the Remote Manager continues to wait for incoming messages. If the master agent does not respond, the SNMP interface thread attempts to restart the connection. If the restart fails, the SNMP thread exits.

7.4 SNMP Tables

The tables in Chapter 9 and the tables defined in the ACMS MIB map to each other on a one-to-one basis. However, data types are slightly different between SNMP and RPC, most significantly in the use of the gauge structure type. Section 7.4.1 describes data type mapping.

When accessing any of the ACMS MIB tables, it is important to keep in mind the dynamic nature of the ACMS run-time system. ACMS entities may be stopped and restarted; collection states for the entities may change dynamically; new processes (especially EXC and CPs) may be created. It is also important to understand that the size of some ACMS MIB tables may change when either the ACMS run-time system is restarted, or even as certain processes are started and stopped.

If the proper access strategies are not used when getting or setting ACMS MIB data, unpredictable and erroneous results can occur.

Different access strategies must be used for different types of tables. In the ACMS MIB, there are three types of tables. Specific access strategies for each table type are discussed in separate sections, as follows:

- Single-row tables (see Section 7.4.2)
- Static tables (see Section 7.4.3)
- Dynamic tables (see Section 7.4.4)

Also refer to Section 7.4.5 for a discussion of how the Server and Task Group tables are indexed.

Regardless of the type of table, identity and state validation should be performed for all ACMS entity tables (ACC, TSC, CP, QTI, EXC, server, task group).

Identity validation is performed by storing the PID field of the process occupying the row the first time the row is accessed. Then, when revisiting the table, get the PID along with the data values. Then check that the PID has not changed. If it has, the data refers to a new process.

Note that the process name is not a good means of identifying a process, because process names can be reused between entity executions.

Also note PID is not an ID class field for servers and task groups. For these two entity types, the EXC PID should be used.

State validation is performed by checking the collection state for the class that contains the field. For instance, if the `exc-current-waiting-tasks-num` (in the EXC run-time class) is being monitored, ensure that the `exc-rt-coll-state` is enabled (equal to 1). Otherwise, the value in that field is no longer being updated by the EXC, and is no longer accurate.

7.4.1 Data Type Mapping

The ACMS Remote Manager implements three data types:

- Integer
- String
- Gauge

The *integer* and *string* data types map directly to the SNMP INTEGER and DisplayString data types.

The *gauge* data type defined for the Remote Manager is not the same as the SNMP Gauge type. In order to avoid confusion, the Remote Manager SNMP interface maps the Remote Manager gauge fields to SNMP INTEGER and DisplayString data types. So for each Remote Manager *gauge* data type, three fields are defined in the MIB: the current field value, the maximum (or minimum) field value, and the maximum (or minimum) field value time.

For example, consider the ACC run-time field `current_appls`. This is defined as a Remote Manager *gauge* data type in Section 9.2. In the MIB, three fields are defined:

<code>acc-current-appls-num</code>	INTEGER,
<code>acc-current-appls-max</code>	INTEGER,
<code>acc-current-appls-time</code>	DisplayString

This is the case for all Remote Manager *gauge* data types. For Remote Manager *min gauge* data types, there is a `-min` field instead of a `-max` field. For both *gauge* data types, time is expressed in the form *DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM:SS.hh*.

7.4.2 Single-Row Tables

Access to single-row tables is straightforward, because only a single row is ever accessed. The following are single-row tables:

- ACC table
- QTI table
- TSC table
- Parameter table
- Remote Manager table

Bounds checking need not be performed. However, for Entity tables (ACC, QTI, TSC), both identity and state validation must be performed.

7.4.3 Static Tables

Static tables are sized when the parent process starts and do not change as long as the parent process is running. For each static table, there is a field in the table of the parent process that indicates the upper bound of the static table.

Table 7–1 shows the static tables, their parent process, and the field that indicates the upper bound of the table.

Management Programming Using SNMP

7.4 SNMP Tables

Table 7–1 Static Tables

Table	Parent Process	Upper Bound (field and table)
CP	TSC	tsc-cp-slots-active in the TSC table
EXC	ACC	acc-max-appl-active in the ACC table
Server	EXC	exc-server-types in the EXC table
Task Group	EXC	exc-task-groups in the EXC table
Interfaces	Remote Manager	rmIfCt in the Remote Manager table
Collection	Remote Manager	totl-entity-slots in the Parameter table

In static tables, table data is not always contiguous and table rows can be reused. The PID field should be used to establish process identity.

For example, consider the following CP table. Assume that the first CP is permanent, and the second two are not.

Table Row	CP process name	CP PID
1	ACMS01CP001000	2040013D
2	ACMS01CP002000	2040013E
3	ACMS01CP003000	2040013F

An SNMP console searching this table sequentially would find all three CP instances; access to table row 4 would return an error. However, if the users attached to the CP in table row 2 log out, the CP terminates and the table now looks like this:

Table Row	CP process name	CP PID
1	ACMS01CP001000	2040013D
2		
3	ACMS01CP003000	2040013F

An SNMP console searching this table sequentially and stopping when the first error is returned would find only the first CP. Access to the second row would return an error. Therefore, when scanning static tables, it is important to examine all rows of the table before terminating the scan; that is, perform a loop based on the tsc-cp-slots-active field in the TSC table.

Finally, consider what happens if a new CP now starts. The table would look as follows:

Table Row	CP process name	CP PID
1	ACMS01CP001000	2040013D
2	ACMS01CP002000	20400140
3	ACMS01CP003000	2040013F

Table row 2 is now valid again, but a different process occupies it. Therefore, any cached information for table row 2 is invalid and must be refreshed with the data from the new process.

7.4.4 Dynamic Tables

Dynamic tables do not have a fixed upper bound; they grow and shrink as entries are added and removed. However, data in dynamic tables is always contiguous, so there are never invalid rows stored between valid rows. When a row becomes invalid because it is empty or unoccupied, it is removed from the table and the remaining rows are renumbered.

The following are dynamic tables:

- User table

- Log table
- Trap table

To see how a dynamic table changes when a table row is removed, assume that a user table has the following contents:

Table row	User Name	Client Id
1	User1	1
2	User2	2
3	User3	3
4	User4	4

If User2 logs out, the contents of the table would change as follows:

Table row	User Name	Client Id
1	User1	1
2	User3	3
3	User4	4

As with static tables, you must ensure that the table row being accessed has not been reused or renumbered. Among dynamic tables, only the Trap and Error Filter tables allow updates. Note that entries are never deleted or modified in the Log table; new entries are always appended to the end.

7.4.5 Servers and Task Groups

The Servers and Task Group tables are indexed by a compound index. For both tables, the first key value is the table row of the owning EXC; the second key value is the Server or Task Group row. When fetching or setting Server or Task Group rows, you must first determine the EXC (application) they belong to, and then determine the particular server or task group.

For example, assume the EXC table has a total of four rows. Application Appl1 occupies row 1, and has two servers (ServerA and ServerB) and one task group (TaskGroupA). Application Appl2 occupies row 3 and has two servers (ServerC and ServerD) and two task groups (TaskGroupB, TaskGroupC). EXC table rows 2 and 4 are unused. Table 7–2 and Table 7–3 list the contents of each table.

Table 7–2 EXC Table (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.13)

Row	Contents
1	Appl1
2	(unused)
3	Appl2
4	(unused)

Table 7–3 Server Table (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.13)

Key 1 (EXC)	Key 2 (Server)	Contents
1	1	ServerA
1	2	ServerB
3	1	ServerC
3	2	ServerD

Management Programming Using SNMP

7.4 SNMP Tables

Table 7–4 Task Group Table (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.13)

Key 1 (EXC)	Key 2 (Task Group)	Contents
1	1	TaskGroupA
3	1	TaskGroupB
3	2	TaskGroupC

In order to access the ser-server-name field for ServerA in application Appl1, the OID would be 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.14.1.3.1.1 To access the same field for ServerD in Appl2, the OID would be 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.14.1.3.3.2.

You can always determine from the OID which application a server or task group belongs to because ACMS requires that each server be given a unique name within the application.

7.5 SNMP GET Operations

SNMP get requests are satisfied at the time they are received by the subagent. Get requests can take one of three forms: get, get next, and get bulk.

- Get operations are simple requests for single data items.
- Get next requests are iterative requests for logically sequential information.
- Get bulk requests obtain a logical sequence of information in a single request.

The SNMP subagent for ACMS supports only the first operation. SNMP “walks”, if performed, return unpredictable results.

OIDs for ACMS Management tables are documented in the file MIB_OID.LIS available from the directory ACMS\$RM_EXAMPLES. The MIB definition for the ACMS subtree is also provided in ACMS\$RM_EXAMPLES, in the file MGMTMIB.MY.

In order for SNMP get requests to complete successfully, the following conditions must be met:

- The ACMS\$SNMP account on the Remote Manager node must be granted the ACMS\$MGMT_READ identifier.
- The SNMP interface must already be started.
- The ACMS run-time system must already be started (to access ACMS entity information).

General eSNMP return codes are returned from the Remote Manager for SNMP get requests (see Section 7.10). For details about a specific error, refer to the Remote Manager log.

7.6 SNMP SET Operations

SNMP set requests are executed at the time they are received by the subagent and are applied to the running system. However, not all fields that can be set are dynamic; the actual implementation of modification may not occur until the affected entities are restarted.

For more discussion about updates that modify the ACMS run-time system, see Section 5.4.

OIDs for ACMS Management tables are documented in the file MIB_OID.LIS available from the directory ACMS\$RM_EXAMPLES. The MIB definition for the ACMS subtree is also provided in ACMS\$RM_EXAMPLES, in the file MGMTMIB.MY.

In order for SNMP set requests to complete successfully, the following conditions must be met:

- Depending on the operation being performed, the ACMS\$SNMP account on the Remote Manager node must be granted one or more of the following identifiers: ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE, ACMS\$MGMT_OPER, ACMS\$MGMT_OPER, or ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD (see Appendix B).
- The SNMP interface must already be started.
- The ACMS run-time system must already be started (to update ACMS entity information).

General eSNMP return codes for SNMP get requests are returned from the Remote Manager (see Section 7.10). For details about a specific error, refer to the Remote Manager log.

7.7 Using SNMP to Start and Stop ACMS Entities

To start and stop ACMS entities (or to stop the Remote Manager), the Remote Manager allows SNMP users to modify the ID class field `running_state`. In general, ID class fields are read only. However, since SNMP does not support a START or STOP command, the SET command must be used.

Modifications to the `running_state` fields are not performed directly by the Remote Manager. Instead, the Remote Manager uses ACMSOPER commands to request the shutdown or startup of the ACMS entity. The ACMS entities update the `running_state` field when they start or stop.

For instance, to start the ACMS run-time system, an SNMP console program issues an SNMP SET command for the ACC `running_state` OID, specifying the value “started”. The Remote Manager interprets this message as an attempt to start the system and issues the appropriate ACMSOPER command.

The SNMP set call is synchronous. That is, it does not complete until the ACMS operation has completed.

Failure messages related to start or stop requests are written to the Remote Manager log.

7.8 SNMP Traps

SNMP traps provide a means of automatically notifying the system support team when a warning or error condition exists. Users configure SNMP traps in the SNMP trap table; when a matching condition or event occurs, an SNMP trap is generated. SNMP management consoles listen for SNMP traps and then respond in a console-dependent (and usually user-configurable) manner.

See Section 9.14 for a discussion of the Trap table and the format of trap messages.

At run time, SNMP traps can be generated as the result of either an ACMS process starting or stopping, or an event that occurred within the Remote Manager (for example, a failure in communications with ACMS).

Management Programming Using SNMP

7.8 SNMP Traps

ACMS system managers configure traps by modifying the Trap table, either by using the ACMSCFG utility prior to Remote Manager startup or by using the ACMSMGR utility after the Remote Manager has been started. Changes made using ACMSCFG do not affect the running system until the Remote Manager is restarted; changes made using ACMSMGR are not saved when the Remote Manager stops.

The configuration process is the same with either utility. You use the ADD TRAP command to add new traps, use the DELETE TRAP command to remove traps, and use the SET TRAP command to modify traps.

Keep in mind that although you can add, delete, or modify entries in the trap table at almost any time, traps will not be generated unless the SNMP interface is started. In addition, traps are not queued if the SNMP interface is disabled.

The combination of entity, name, and parameter uniquely identify a trap in the Trap table. For each trap, a minimum and a maximum value can be specified, along with a severity. Minimum and maximum trap values specify thresholds that trigger traps when the associated parameter is either greater than or less than the threshold. Minimum and maximum trap values are parameter specific.

A special value of -1 is used as a placeholder when creating a trap for which a minimum or maximum does not apply. In many situations, only the minimum or maximum value setting is meaningful. In this instance, set the desired field (minimum or maximum) to the threshold value, and set the other to -1.

Two trap parameters are supported:

- EXISTS (see Section 7.8.1)
- EVENT_SEVERITY (see Section 7.8.2)

7.8.1 EXISTS Traps

The trap parameter EXISTS allows traps to be generated based on whether an ACMS process starts or stops.

Specifying a minimum trap value of 1 for a process specifies, in effect, that a trap should be generated whenever the process stops — that is, when the process existence is less than 1.

Specifying a maximum value of 0 specifies that a trap should be generated whenever the process starts — that is, when the processes existence is greater than 0.

A minimum value of 0 or a maximum value of 1, while valid, is basically useless, since the EXISTS parameter is never greater than 1 or less than 0.

7.8.2 EVENT_SEVERITY Traps

The trap parameter EVENT_SEVERITY allows traps to be generated based on the facility and severity of events being logged to the Remote Manager log. For example, an EVENT_SEVERITY trap can be configured for Remote Manager SNMP events with severity higher than WARNING (such as ERROR or FATAL). Any time a Remote Manager SNMP operation fails with a severity higher than WARNING, an SNMP trap is generated.

Other facilities that can be monitored are:

- * (all)
- MGR (Remote Manager main process)

- PROCMON (process monitor thread)
- RPC (RPC interface thread)
- SNAP (data snapshot thread)
- SNMP (SNMP interface thread)
- SEC (security routines)
- LOG (event logging thread)
- TIMER (internal timer thread)
- DCL (DCL subprocess management thread)
- MSG_PROC (processes incoming ACMS errors)
- TRAP (trap sender thread)

Use care when you configure traps so that you do not create unnecessary traps. In general, traps are intended to be used to signal significant events. For instance, specifying a minimum severity of FATAL or ERROR causes all informational and warning messages to generate traps. This is probably not a good use of network or console resources.

7.9 SNMP Debug Tracing

In addition to the normal logging the Remote Manager performs, it is possible to enable debug-level SNMP tracing. This level of tracing is performed by the eSNMP TCP/IP code layer and may not be available for all TCP/IP products. The HP TCP/IP Services for OpenVMS product supports debug-level SNMP tracing. If you use a third-party TCP/IP product, check with that vendor regarding support for this option.

Debug-level tracing of the Remote Manager SNMP interface can be valuable for developing SNMP console applications or for trying to debug a particular SNMP environmental problem. However, it is relatively resource intensive and should be performed in a controlled environment for short durations.

To enable debug-level SNMP tracing, the Remote Manager must be started with the command line argument LOG_TO_SYSOUT, as follows:

```
@sys$startup:acms$mgmt_startup LOG_TO_SYSOUT
```

The SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL parameter must be greater than 0. When the SNMP interface is started, it will enable debug-level tracing in the eSNMP code layer. All output is directed to SYS\$OUTPUT for the Remote Manager process, which is redirected by the startup command procedure to SYS\$ERRORLOG:ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER.OUT.

7.9.1 Starting SNMP Debug Tracing

To start the Remote Manager with debug-level SNMP tracing, run the startup command procedure SYS\$STARTUP:ACMS\$MGMT_STARTUP, specifying LOG_TO_SYSOUT as the only parameter to the command procedure, as follows:

```
$ @SYS$STARTUP:ACMS$MGMT_STARTUP LOG_TO_SYSOUT
```

Once the Remote Manager has been started and the SNMP interface has been enabled, make sure that the SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL parameter is greater than 0. To do this, use the following ACMSMGR command:

```
$ ACMSMGR SET PARAM/SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL=F
```

Management Programming Using SNMP

7.9 SNMP Debug Tracing

The SNMP debug output is written to `SYS$ERRORLOG:ACMS$MGMT_SERVER.OUT`, which is an ASCII file that can be typed or edited.

7.9.2 Stopping SNMP Debug Tracing

To stop debug-level SNMP tracing, either restart the Remote Manager (without the `LOG_TO_SYSOUT` parameter), or use the following command to set the `SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL` parameter to 0:

```
$ ACMSMGR SET PARAM/SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL=0
```

7.10 Remote Manager eSNMP Return Codes

Table 7–5 describes the return codes returned by the Remote Manager eSNMP routines.

Table 7–5 Remote Manager eSNMP Routines Return Codes

Return Code	Description
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_commitFailed</code>	An attempt to apply an update failed. This is also returned from a start or stop attempt that fails. Refer to the Remote Manager log for details.
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_genErr</code>	An internal error occurred. This could be due to security violations, a failure updating a particular field, or an internal processing error. Refer to the Remote Manager log for details.
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_noCreation</code>	The table does not allow new rows to be created. The OID specified for the set operation indicates a table row that does not exist, and the table does not allow new rows to be created.
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_noError</code>	The set operation was successful.
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_noSuchInstance</code>	A request was made for a variable that does not exist. Either the OID is invalid, or the particular table row does not exist (is out of bounds).
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_noSuchObject</code>	The column specified does not exist.
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_notWritable</code>	An attempt was made to set a variable that is read only.
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_resourceUnavailable</code>	The table row exists (is within the bounds of the table) but is currently unused (empty).
<code>ESNMP_MTHD_wrongValue</code>	An attempt was made to update a field with an invalid value.

Part II

Reference Information

Part II contains reference information for the ACMS Remote Manager.

Management APIs

The Management APIs are intended to be called from Open Network Computing (ONC) Remote Procedure Call (RPC) clients. ONC RPC Interface Definition Language (IDL) for all procedures is contained in the file `ACMS$RM_EXAMPLES:ACMSMGMT_RPC.X`.

Programmers who write client programs are strongly urged to become familiar with the contents of this file. Many programming questions can be answered by looking at the actual RPC definitions. All structure definitions, for example, are contained within this file.

The procedures documented in this chapter are based on the most current record and field data available with Version 4.4 of the Remote Manager. Procedures names with `_2` indicate new or modified API functions that take advantage of this new data. These procedures should only be called from a Remote Manager Version 4.4 server system.

To ensure backwards compatibility, the `_1` version of all calls is still available and provided with the Remote Manager Version 4.4 software.

Note

The `acms$mgmt_get_creds` procedure is not included in the `ACMSMGMT_RPC.X` IDL because it is not a remote procedure call. It is a statically linked, locally executed function for those clients performing explicit authentication. The `ACMS$MGMT_GET_CREDENTIALS.OBJ` object module is located in the `ACMS$RM_EXAMPLES` directory.

The `acms$mgmt_get_creds` procedure is for use by ONC RPC clients only.

8.1 Common RPC Fields

The tables in this section list commonly used fields and their values.

8.1.1 Collection Classes

Table 8-1 shows the symbolic names for Remote Manager collection classes.

Management APIs

8.1 Common RPC Fields

Table 8–1 Collection Classes

Symbolic Name	Description
MGMT_CLASS_ALL	All classes
MGMT_CLASS_CFG	Config class
MGMT_CLASS_ERROR	Error class
MGMT_CLASS_ID	ID class
MGMT_CLASS_POOL	Pool class
MGMT_CLASS_RT	Runtime class

8.1.2 Interface Types

Table 8–2 shows the symbolic names for Remote Manager interfaces.

Table 8–2 Interface Types

Symbolic Name	Description
MGMT_IF_RPC	Remote Procedure Call (RPC) interface
MGMT_IF_SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) interface

8.1.3 Enable States

Table 8–3 shows the symbolic names for Remote Manager enable states.

Table 8–3 Enable States

Symbolic Name	Description
MGMT_STATE_DISABLED	Disabled
MGMT_STATE_ENABLED	Enabled

8.1.4 Entity Types

Table 8–4 shows the symbolic names for Remote Manager entity types.

Table 8–4 Entity Types

Symbolic Name	Description
MGMT_ACC	Application Central Controller (ACC) process
MGMT_AGENT	User-written agents
MGMT_ALL	All entities
MGMT_CP	Command Process (CP) process
MGMT_EXC	Application Execution Controller (EXC) process
MGMT_MGR	Remote Manager process
MGMT_QTI	Queued Task Initiator (QTI) process
MGMT_SER	Procedure server types
MGMT_TG	Task groups
MGMT_TSC	Terminal Subsystem Controller (TSC) process
MGMT_UNSUPPORTED	Null value

8.1.5 Facility Types

Table 8–5 shows the symbolic names for Remote Manager facility types.

Table 8–5 Facility Types

Symbolic Name	Description
MGMT_FAC_ALL	Any facility type.
MGMT_FAC_DCL	A thread that manages a spawned DCL process. The DCL process is used to execute ACMSOPER commands.
MGMT_FAC_LOG	The event log writer thread.
MGMT_FAC_MGR	The mainline Remote Manager process.
MGMT_FAC_MSGPROC	A thread that handles messages coming in from ACMS processes.
MGMT_FAC_PROCMON	A thread dedicated to monitoring processes.
MGMT_FAC_RPC	The RPC interface thread (listener and procedures).
MGMT_FAC_SEC	Security routines in the Remote Manager.
MGMT_FAC_SNAP	A thread dedicated to performing data snapshots.
MGMT_FAC_SNMP	The SNMP interface thread (message loop and procedures).
MGMT_FAC_TIMER	A thread that controls timers for the Remote Manager.
MGMT_FAC_TRAP	A thread that sends out SNMP traps.

8.1.6 Running States

Table 8–6 shows the symbolic names for Remote Manager running states.

Table 8–6 Running States

Symbolic Name	Description
MGMT_STATE_INITED	Process or object has initialized.
MGMT_STATE_INITING	Process or object is initializing.
MGMT_STATE_LOAD_DONE	Process or object has finished loading.
MGMT_STATE_LOADING	Process or object is loading itself.
MGMT_STATE_STARTED	Process or object has started and is ready to run.
MGMT_STATE_STARTING	Process or object is starting the mainline.
MGMT_STATE_STOPPED	Process or object is stopped.

8.1.7 Severity Codes

Table 8–7 shows the symbolic names for Remote Manager severities.

Severities are generally reported as simple severities (informational, warning, error, fatal) but may be combined by logically ORing the values when used as selection criteria (such as for selecting log records).

Management APIs

8.1 Common RPC Fields

Table 8–7 Severity Codes

Symbolic Name	Description
MGMT_SEV_ERR	Error
MGMT_SEV_FATAL	Fatal
MGMT_SEV_INFO	Informational
MGMT_SEV_NONE	Null value
MGMT_SEV_WARN	Warning

8.1.8 Trap Parameters

Table 8–8 shows the symbolic names for Remote Manager trap parameters.

Table 8–8 Trap Parameters

Symbolic Name	Description
MGMT_EXISTS	Existence traps
MGMT_SEVERITY	Remote Manager severity traps

8.2 Thread-Safe and Non-Thread Safe Clients

Each of the procedures documented in this chapter (and those in `ACMS$MGMT_EXAMPLES.C`) are designed to use the thread-safe client stub provided with the Remote Manager, as described in the file `ACMS$MGMT_EXAMPLES_BUILD.COM`. As a result, each procedure contains one or more "free" calls that prevent memory leaks in multithreaded client implementations.

If you intend to build a multithreaded client, you must modify any existing, customized API functions to include these calls, then recompile them along with the thread-safe client stub.

If you want to implement a non-thread safe client using the RPC-generated stub, omit the "free" calls. See `ACMS$MGMT_EXAMPLES_BUILD.COM` for detailed build instructions.

8.3 ACMSMGMT_ADD_COLLECTION_2

This procedure adds entries to the Remote Manager Collection table. Collection table entries can also be modified (see Section 8.35) and deleted (see Section 8.6).

Format

```
coll_status_rec_2 *acmsmgmt_add_collection_2(coll_config_rec_2 *set_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Coll_config_rec_2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Collection table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

coll

Type: Coll_update_rec_r_2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing a Collection table record. Collection table fields are described in Section 9.4. See the Description section for information on how to initialize this record.

c

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_ADD_COLLECTION_2

Return Value

Type: Coll_status_rec_2
Access: write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type coll_update_rec_r_2, which contains status codes for each field. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
Access: write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data_warn

Type: Coll_output_rec_r_2
Access: write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing a Collection table record. The entries in this field contain status codes corresponding to the fields in the coll structure. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field.

Description

This procedure adds a row to the Collection table (see Section 9.4).

Additions to this table are not durable; that is, they do not survive a restart of the Remote Manager. To make nondynamic, permanent updates to the Collection table, use the ACMSCFG utility.

Calls to this procedure must specify `entity_type`, `entity_name`, and `collection_class`. The combination of these fields must be unique within the collection table for the row to be added. Table 8–4 and Table 8–1 contain symbolic values used to populate the `entity_type` and `collection_class` fields; `entity_name` is specified as a null-terminated string.

ID and Config class rows cannot be added. By default, these classes are always enabled for all ACMS processes.

The Collection table contains a fixed number of rows, which is determined by the Remote Manager parameter `total_entity_slots`. This is a nondynamic parameter and requires a restart of the ACMS system in order to be changed. The default is 20 rows.

Additions to the Collection table are processed immediately, and may affect more than one ACMS process. See Section 5.1 for a discussion of how the Collection table affects ACMS data collection.

Example

```

int add_collection_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[] = "*";
    static coll_config_rec_2 set_struct;
    struct coll_status_rec_2 *status_rec;

    set_struct.client_id          = client_id;
    set_struct.coll.entity_type   = MGMT_ALL;
    set_struct.coll.entity_name   = c_name_all;
    set_struct.coll.collection_class = MGMT_CLASS_RT;
    set_struct.coll.collection_state = MGMT_STATE_DISABLED;

    status_rec = acmsmgmt_add_collection_2(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!status_rec) {
        printf("\n Call to add collection failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (status_rec->status == MGMT_WARN) {
        printf("\nThe following updates failed: ");
        if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.entity_type == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    entity type invalid");
        if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.collection_state
            == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    coll_state invalid");
        if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.storage_state == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    storage_state invalid");
        if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.storage_interval
            == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    storage_interval invalid");
    }
    else if (status_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\nCall to add collection with status %d",
            status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.rc);
        xdr_free(xdr_coll_status_rec_2, status_rec);
        free(status_rec);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else
        printf("\nCall to add collection was executed");
        xdr_free(xdr_coll_status_rec_2, status_rec);
        free(status_rec);
    return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_ADD_COLLECTION_2 procedure is called to add a row to the Collection table. The row added is for entity type of * (all), entity name of * (all), and collection class RUNTIME. The collection state is set to DISABLED. If the call succeeds, a Collection table row is added, and the RUNTIME collection state for some processes may be disabled. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.4 ACMSMGMT_ADD_ERR_FILTER_2

This procedure adds entries to the ACMS Error Filter table. Error Filter table entries can also be deleted (see Section 8.7).

Format

```
error_filter_config_rec_r_2 *acmsmgmt_add_err_filter_2(err_filter_config_rec_r_2 *err_filter_cfg_rec, CLIENT *cl2)
```

Parameters

err_filter_cfg_rec

Type: Err_filter_config_rec_r_2
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Error Filter table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value of client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

error_code

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing an Error Filter table record. Error Filter table fields are described in Section 9.6. See the Description section for information on how to initialize this record.

cl2

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Err_filter_status_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type err_filter_update_rec_r, which contains status codes for each field. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

data_warn

Type: Err_filter_update_rec_r
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing an Error Filter table record. The entries in this field contain status codes corresponding to the fields in the err_filter_entry structure. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field.

Description

This procedure adds a row to the Error Filter table (see Section 9.6).

Additions to this table are durable; that is, they do survive a restart of the Remote Manager.

Calls to this procedure must specify a valid message_code for the row to be added.

The Error Filter table is dynamic and does not have a fixed upper boundary. The size of the table fluctuates as entries are added and deleted. When a row becomes empty or unoccupied, it is removed and the remaining rows are renumbered.

Additions to the Error Filter table are processed immediately, and may affect more than one ACMS process. See Section 5.1 for a discussion of how the Error Filter table affects ACMS error logging.

ACMSMGMT_ADD_ERR_FILTER_2

Example

```
int add_err_filter(int client_id,CLIENT *cl2)
{
    int *status;
    err_filter_config_rec_r_2 set_struct;

    set_struct.client_id          = client_id;
    set_struct.err_code           = 16637820;

    status = acmsmgmt_add_err_filter_2(&set_struct,cl2);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\n Call to add filter failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\nCall to add error filter failed with status %d", *status);
        free(status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else {
        printf("\nCall to add error filter was executed");
    }
    free(status);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `acmsmgmt_add_err_filter_2` procedure is called to add a row to the Error Filter table. If the call succeeds, the filter is added to the Error Filter table. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.5 ACMSMGMT_ADD_TRAP_1

This procedure adds entries to the Remote Manager Trap table. Trap table entries can also be modified (see Section 8.42) and deleted (see Section 8.8).

Format

```
trap_status_rec *acmsmgmt_add_trap_1(trap_config_rec *set_struct, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Trap_config_rec
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Trap table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value of client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

trap_entry

Type: Trap_update_rec_r
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing a Trap table record. Trap table fields are described in Section 9.14. See the Description section for information on how to initialize this record.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_ADD_TRAP_1

Return Value

Type: Trap_status_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type trap_update_rec_r, which contains status codes for each field. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data_warn

Type: Trap_update_rec_r
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing a Trap table record. The entries in this field contain status codes corresponding to the fields in the trap_entry structure. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field.

Description

This procedure adds a row to the Trap table (see Section 9.14).

Additions to this table are not durable; that is, they do not survive a restart of the Remote Manager. To make nondynamic, permanent updates to the Trap table, use the ACMSCFG utility.

Calls to this procedure must specify entity_type, entity_name, and param_to_trap. The combination of these fields must be unique within the Trap table for the row to be added. Table 8-1 and Table 8-4 contain symbolic values used to populate the collection_class and entity_type fields; symbolic values to the param_to_trap field are described in Table 8-8.

Setting fields trap_min, trap_max and/or severity to -1 causes them to be ignored when trap conditions are evaluated at run time; see Section 7.8 for more discussion. Otherwise, they must contain valid values for the row to be added (trap_min and trap_max must be position numbers; severity must be one of the valid severities listed in Table 8-7).

Additions to the Trap table are processed immediately, and may affect more than one ACMS process. See Section 7.8 for a discussion of how to set SNMP traps.

The size of the Trap table is unbounded.

Example

```

int add_trap_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static trap_config_rec    set_struct;
    struct trap_status_rec    *status_rec;

    set_struct.client_id      = client_id;
    set_struct.trap_entry.entity_type    = MGMT_ACC;
    set_struct.trap_entry.entity_name    = c_name_all;
    set_struct.trap_entry.param_to_trap  = MGMT_EXISTS;
    set_struct.trap_entry.min            = -1;
    set_struct.trap_entry.max            = 0;
    set_struct.trap_entry.severity       = MGMT_SEV_ERR;

    status_rec = acmsmgmt_add_trap_1(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!status_rec) {
        printf("\n Call to add trap failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (status_rec->status == MGMT_WARN) {
        printf("\nThe following fields are invalid: ");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.entity_type == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    entity_type not found or invalid");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.param_to_trap == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    param not found or invalid");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.min == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    min invalid");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.max == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    max invalid");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.severity == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    severity invalid");
    }
    else if (status_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\nCall to add trap failed with status %d",
            status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.rc);
        xdr_free(xdr_trap_status_rec, status_rec);
        free(status_rec);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else
        printf("\nCall to add trap was executed");
        xdr_free(xdr_trap_status_rec, status_rec);
        free(status_rec);
        return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_ADD_TRAP_1 procedure is called to add a row to the Trap table. The new row will contain an entity type of ACC, an entity name of * (all), and a trap parameter of EXISTS. The value of the trap_min field is -1 (ignored), and the value of the trap_max field is 0. The severity of the trap will be error. The effect of this addition is to cause an error-level trap to be generated whenever the ACC is started on the target node. If the call succeeds, the trap is added to the Trap table. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.6 ACMSMGMT_DELETE_COLLECTION_1

This procedure deletes entries from the Remote Manager Collection table. Collection table entries can also be added (see Section 8.3) and updated (see Section 8.35).

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_delete_collection_1(coll_del_rec *set_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Coll_del_rec
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Collection table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

entity_type

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: The type of ACMS entity the process is. Entity types are listed in Table 8-4.

entity_name

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a character string containing a full or partial entity name. May contain wildcard characters (*, !).

collection_class

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: The type of collection class to delete. Collection classes are listed in Table 8–1.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a status code containing a success or failure status code. MGMT_SUCCESS indicates success. Other values indicate failure.

Description

This procedure deletes a row from the Collection table (see Section 9.4).

Calls to this procedure must specify `entity_type`, `entity_name`, and `collection_class`. The combination of these fields must exactly match an existing row in the table for the row to be deleted. Table 8–1 and Table 8–4 contain symbolic values used to populate the `collection_class` and `entity_type` fields; `entity_name` is specified as a null-terminated string.

ID and CONFIG class rows cannot be deleted.

The Collection table contains a fixed number of rows, which is determined by the Remote Manager Parameter table field `total_entity_slots`. This is a nondynamic parameter and requires a restart of the ACMS system in order to be changed. The default is 20 rows. When a row is deleted, it becomes immediately available for reuse.

ACMSMGMT_DELETE_COLLECTION_1

Deletions from the collection table are processed immediately, and may affect more than one ACMS process. See Section 5.1 for a discussion of how the Collection table affects ACMS data collection.

Example

```
int delete_collection_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[] = "*";
    static coll_del_rec set_struct;
    int *status;

    set_struct.client_id      = client_id;
    set_struct.entity_type   = MGMT_ALL;
    set_struct.entity_name   = c_name_all;
    set_struct.collection_class = MGMT_CLASS_RT;

    status = acmsmgmt_delete_collection_1(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\n Call to delete collection failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to delete collection failed with status %d",*status);
        free (status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else
        printf("\nCall to delete collection was executed");
        free (status);
        return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_DELETE_COLLECTION_1 procedure is called to delete a row from the Collection table. The row deleted is for entity type of * (all), entity name of * (all), and a collection class of RUNTIME. If the call succeeds, the collection table row is deleted, and the RUNTIME collection state for some processes may be changed depending on the collection state of the row before it was deleted. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.7 ACMSMGMT_DELETE_ERR_FILTER_2

This procedure deletes entries from the Remote Manager Error Filter table. Error Filter table entries can also be added (see Section 8.4).

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_delete_err_filter_2(err_del_rec *set_struct,CLIENT *cl2)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Err_del_rec
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Error Filter table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

error_code

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: The type of ACMS entity the process is. Entity types are listed in Table 8-4.

cl2

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_DELETE_ERR_FILTER_2

Return Value

Type:	Integer
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Pointer to a status code containing a success or failure status code. MGMT_SUCCESS indicates success. Other values indicate failure.

Description

This procedure deletes rows from the Error Filter table (see Section 9.6).

The Error Filter table is dynamic and does not have a fixed upper boundary. The size of the table fluctuates as entries are added and deleted. When a row becomes empty or unoccupied, it is removed and the remaining rows are renumbered.

Changes to the Error Filter table are processed immediately, and may affect more than one ACMS process. See Section 5.1 for a discussion of how the Error Filter table affects ACMS error logging.

Example

```
int delete_err_filter(int client_id,CLIENT *cl2)
{
    int *status;
    err_filter_config_rec_r_2 set_struct;

    set_struct.client_id      = client_id;
    set_struct.err_code       = 16638720;

    status = acmsmgmt_delete_err_filter_2(&set_struct,cl2);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to delete filter failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to delete error filter failed with status %d",*status);
        free(status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else {
        printf("\n Call to delete error filter was executed");
    }
    free(status);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `acmsmgmt_delete_err_filter_2` procedure is called to delete a row from the Error Filter table. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.8 ACMSMGMT_DELETE_TRAP_1

This procedure deletes entries from the Remote Manager Trap table. Trap table entries can also be added (see Section 8.5) and updated (see Section 8.42).

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_delete_trap_1(trap_del_rec *set_struct,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Trap_del_rec
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Trap table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

entity_type

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: The type of ACMS entity the process is. Entity types are listed in Table 8-4.

ACMSMGMT_DELETE_TRAP_1

entity_name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a character string containing a full or partial entity name. May contain wildcard characters (*, !).

param_to_trap

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: The type of parameter to be monitored for trap conditions. Parameter types are listed in Table 8-8.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a status code containing a success or failure status code. MGMT_SUCCESS indicates success. Other values indicate failure.

Description

This procedure deletes rows from the Trap table (see Section 9.14).

Calls to this procedure must specify `entity_type`, `entity_name`, and `param_to_trap`. These fields must exactly match an existing record in the Trap table for the delete to be performed. Table 8-1 and Table 8-4 contain symbolic values used to populate the `collection_class` and `entity_type` fields; symbolic values to the `param_to_trap` field are described in Table 8-8.

Deletions from the Trap table are processed immediately and may affect more than one ACMS process. See Section 7.8 for a discussion of how to set SNMP traps.

Example

```

int delete_trap_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static trap_del_rec set_struct;
    static int *status;

    set_struct.client_id      = client_id
    set_struct.entity_type    = MGMT_ACC;
    set_struct.entity_name    = c_name_all;
    set_struct.param_to_trap  = MGMT_EXISTS;

    status = acmsmgmt_delete_trap_1(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\n Call to delete trap failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\nCall to delete trap failed with status %d",*status);
        free(status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else
        printf("\nCall to delete trap was executed");
        free(status);
        return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_DELETE_TRAP_1 procedure is called to delete a row from the Trap table. The row to be deleted contains an entity type of ACC, an entity name of * (all), and a trap parameter of EXISTS. If the call succeeds, the trap is deleted from the Trap table. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.9 ACMSMGMT_GET_ACC_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain class information about an ACMS Central Controller (ACC) on a local or remote node.

Format

```
acc_rec_out_2 *acmsmgmt_get_acc_2 (sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Acc_rec_out_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to record returned. If NULL, the RPC has failed. If not null, the record contains either an error code in the status field (the RPC succeeded, but the call failed for another reason) or the data requested.

Description

This procedure obtains class information about an ACC. The return pointer points to a record of type `acc_rec_out_2`, which contains a union consisting of either a failure return code or a pointer to an ACC record. See Section 9.2 for a description of the fields in the ACC record.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the `MGMT_NOT_MAPPED` error code.

Example

```
int get_acc_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    acc_rec_r_2      *accs;
    acc_rec_out_2    *acc_rec;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    acc_rec = acmsmgmt_get_acc_2(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!acc_rec) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get ACC data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (acc_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to get ACC data failed, returning status code %d",
            acc_rec->status);
        xdr_free(xdr_acc_rec_out_2, acc_rec);
        free(acc_rec);
        return(status);
    }

    accs = &acc_rec->acc_rec_out_2_u.acc_rec;

    printf("\n ACC version is %s",accs->acms_version);
    xdr_free(xdr_acc_rec_out_2, acc_rec);
    free(acc_rec);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_GET_ACC_2` procedure is called to fetch ACC management information. If the call succeeds, the ACC version is printed from the retrieved record. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.10 ACMS\$MGMT_GET_CREDS

Clients that support explicit authentication call this procedure to obtain a client ID. A client ID is issued for the client process when the client process logs in to the ACMS Remote Manager using the ACMSMGR LOGIN command. Once obtained by this procedure, the client ID is used on subsequent RPC calls.

Format

```
int acms$mgmt_get_creds(char *server_node,char *user_name, int *client)
```

Parameters

server_node

Type: String
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Name of the node the server that issued the client ID was running on; the node that will be accessed. Client_id is valid only for the server that issued it.

user_name

Type: String
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Name of the user the client ID was issued to, and on whose behalf the client ID is used. The name may be the same as or different than the account name of the client process.

client

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The client ID to be used for the target user on the target server node. The client ID is valid only for the client process that created it.

Return Value

Type:	Integer
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By value
Usage:	The completion status of the call. The following are possible return values:

Value	Description
MGMT_SUCCESS	Client ID was fetched; credentials verified.
MGMT_NO_NODELOGICAL	Can't translate UCX\$INET_HOST logical name to get local node name.
MGMT_NO_CREDS_FILE	Credentials file was not found.
MGMT_CREDS_DATA_ERR	Credentials file is corrupt.
MGMT_WRONG_PID	PID in credentials file doesn't match client process's PID.
MGMT_WRONG_NODE	Node name in credentials file doesn't match server_node argument.

Description

Clients call this procedure to fetch a previously created client ID from an encrypted credentials file. Credentials files can be created only by the ACMSMGR LOGIN command. They are stored in the directory pointed to by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR (or SYS\$LOGIN if ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR is not defined). Credentials files are named using the following format:

user-name_pid_target-node_current-node.dat

In this format:

user-name must match the user_name argument string.

pid must match the PID of the client process.

target-node must match the server_node argument string.

current-node must be the local node name (as determined by the logical name UCX\$INET_HOST).

Note

For credentials information to be created, the client process must first execute the login command of the ACMSMGR utility. The only way to create credentials files is by using the ACMSMGR utility.

If the credentials file cannot be located, opened, and read, an error is returned. Once opened and read, the credentials in the file are verified. If the credentials are acceptable, the client_id field is populated and the procedure returns a status that indicates success.

This procedure is statically linked and locally executed.

ACMS\$MGMT_GET_CREDS

Example

```
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include string
#include "acsmgmt_rpc.h"

CLIENT *cl;
char sname[] = "sparks";
char *username_p, username[13] = "";
int client_id;
int status;

int acms$mgmt_get_creds();

int main ()
{
    /* if the logical is defined, credential information will be used */
    username_p = getenv("ACMS$MGMT_USER");
    if (username_p)
        strcpy(username,username_p);

    /* establish an rpc connection to the server */
    cl = clnt_create(sname, ACMSMGMT_RPC, ACMSMGMT_VERSION, "tcp");

    /* if the connection was established */
    if (cl != NULL) {
        /* create a security context */
        cl->cl_auth = authunix_create_default();
        client_id = 0;

        /* optionally, get credentials for this user & server */
        if (strlen(username))
            status = acms$mgmt_get_creds(sname,username,&client_id);
    }

    return(1);
}
```

The preceding example is a program that performs initialization for an ACMS Remote Manager client. The program calls the `acms$mgmt_get_creds` procedure to obtain the client ID for the user whose name is defined by the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_USER` on the node `SPARKS`.

8.11 ACMSMGMT_GET_ERR_FILTER_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a listing of system messages currently being filtered from the Remote Manager, and subsequently, the error log.

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_get_err_filter_2 (sub_id_struct *sub_id_rec,CLIENT *cl2)
```

Parameters

sub_id_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl2

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_GET_ERR_FILTER_2

Return Value

Type: Err_filter_data_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to record returned. If NULL, the RPC has failed. If not null, the record contains either an error code in the status field (the RPC succeeded, but the call failed for another reason) or the data requested.

Description

This procedure obtains class information about an Error Filter. The return pointer points to a record of type `err_filter_data_list_2`, which is a union containing either an error code or a pointer to an Error Filter record. See Section 9.6 for a description of the fields in the Error Filter record.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the `MGMT_NOT_MAPPED` error code.

Example

```
int get_err_filter(int client_id, CLIENT *c12)
{
    int status;
    err_filter_data_list_2    *err_filter;
    err_filter_link_2        *nl;
    struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    err_filter = acmsmgmt_get_err_filter_2(&sub_rec, c12);

    if (!err_filter) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Error Filter failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (err_filter->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to get Error Filter failed, returning status code %d",
            err_filter->status);
        status = err_filter->status;
        xdr_free(xdr_err_filter_data_list_2, err_filter);
        free(err_filter);
        return(status);
    }

    for (nl = err_filter->err_filter_data_list_2_u.list; nl != NULL;
        nl = nl->pNext) {
        printf("Filter name = %s, and code =%X\n",
            nl->err_filter_data.err_msg_name,
            nl->err_filter_data.err_code);
    }

    xdr_free(xdr_err_filter_data_list_2, err_filter);
    free(err_filter);
    return(0);
}
```

```
}
```

In the preceding example, the `acmsmgmt_get_err_filter_2` procedure is called to fetch error filter information. If the call succeeds, the message code and symbolic name are fetched. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.12 ACMSMGMT_GET_MGR_STATUS_1

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain run-time status information about a Remote Manager on a particular node.

Format

mgr_status_rec_out *acmsmgmt_get_mgr_status_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Mgr_status_rec_out
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting either of a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type mgr_status_rec, which contains the status data. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data

Type: Mgr_status_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Remote Manager status data record. Contains the fields from the Manager Status table (see Section 9.9).

Description

This procedure gets run-time information about a Remote Manager on a particular node. The return pointer points to a record of type mgr_status_rec_out, which contains a union consisting of a failure returns code or a pointer to a manager status record. See Section 9.9 for a description of the fields in the manager status record.

This procedure does not require the ACMS run-time system in order to execute.

Example

```

int get_mgr_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    mgr_status_rec      *mgrs;
    mgr_status_rec_out  *mgr_data;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    mgr_data = acmsmgmt_get_mgr_status_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!mgr_data) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get RM data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
}

```

ACMSMGMT_GET_MGR_STATUS_1

```
if (mgr_data->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
    printf("\n Call to get RM data failed, returning status code %d",
        mgr_data->status);
    status = mgr_data->status;
    xdr_free(xdr_mgr_status_rec_out, mgr_data);
    free(mgr_data);
    return(status);
}

mgrs = &mgr_data->mgr_status_rec_out_u.data;

printf("\n RPC UDP state is %d",mgrs->rpc_udp_state);
xdr_free(xdr_mgr_status_rec_out, mgr_data);
free(mgr_data);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_GET_MGR_STATUS_1 procedure is called to fetch the contents of the Manager Status table. If the call succeeds, the current state of the TCP/UDP protocol in the RPC interface is printed from the retrieved record. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.13 ACMSMGMT_GET_PARAM_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain configuration information about a Remote Manager on a particular node.

Format

```
param_rec_out2 *acmsmgmt_get_param_2(sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Param_rec_out2
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to record returned. If NULL, the RPC has failed. If not null, the record contains either an error code in the status field (the RPC succeeded, but the call failed for another reason), or the data requested.

ACMSMGMT_GET_PARAM_2

Description

This procedure gets configuration information about a Remote Manager on a particular node. The return pointer points to a record of type `param_rec_out2`, which contains a union consisting of either a failure return code or a pointer to a Parameter record. See Section 9.10 for a description of the fields in the Parameter record.

This procedure does not require the ACMS run-time system in order to execute.

Example

```
int get_param_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    int x = 0;
    int y = 0;

    param_rec2      *params;
    param_rec_out2  *param_rec;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    param_rec = acmsmgmt_get_param_2(&sub_rec,cl);
    if (!param_rec) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Parameter data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    if (param_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to get Parameter data failed, returning status code %d",
            param_rec->status);
        status = param_rec->status;
        xdr_free(xdr_param_rec_out2, param_rec);
        free(param_rec);
        return(status);
    }
    params = &param_rec->param_rec_out2_u.data;
    printf("\n Maximum logins allowed is %d",params->max_logins);
    xdr_free(xdr_param_rec_out2, param_rec);
    free(param_rec);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_GET_PARAM_2` procedure is called to fetch the contents of the Parameter table. If the call succeeds, the maximum number of logins is printed from the retrieved record. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.14 ACMSMGMT_GET_QTI_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain class information about a Queued Task Initiator (QTI) on a local or remote node.

Format

```
qti_rec_out_2 *acmsmgmt_get_qti_2(sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Qti_rec_out2
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to record returned. If NULL, the RPC has failed. If not null, the record contains either an error code in the status field (the RPC succeeded, but the call failed for another reason) or the data requested.

ACMSMGMT_GET_QTI_2

Description

This procedure obtains class information about a QTI on a local or remote node. The return pointer points to a record of type `qti_rec_out_2`, which contains a union consisting of either a failure return code or a pointer to a QTI record. See Section 9.11 for a description of the fields in the QTI record.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the `MGMT_NOT_MAPPED` error code.

Example

```
int get_qti_data(int client_id, CLIENT *cl)
{
    qti_rec_r_2      *qtis;
    qti_rec_out_2    *qti_rec;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    qti_rec = acmsmgmt_get_qti_2(&sub_rec, cl);

    if (!qti_rec) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get QTI data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (qti_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to get QTI data failed, returning status code %d",
            qti_rec->status);
        status = qti_rec->status;
        xdr_free(xdr_qti_rec_out_2, qti_rec);
        free(qti_rec);
        return(status);
    }

    qtis = &qti_rec->qti_rec_out_2_u.qti_rec;

    printf("\n QTI process name is %s", qtis->process_name);
    xdr_free(xdr_qti_rec_out_2, qti_rec);
    free(qti_rec);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_GET_QTI_2` procedure is called to fetch QTI management information. If the call succeeds, the QTI process name is printed from the retrieved record. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.15 ACMSMGMT_GET_TSC_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain class information about a Terminal Subsystem Controller (TSC) on a local or remote node.

Format

```
tsc_rec_out_2 *acmsmgmt_get_tsc_2(sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Tsc_rec_out_2
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to record returned. If NULL, the RPC has failed. If not null, the record contains either an error code in the status field (the RPC succeeded, but the call failed for another reason) or the data requested.

ACMSMGMT_GET_TSC_2

Description

The return pointer points to a record of type `tsc_rec_out_2`, which contains a union consisting of either a failure return code or a pointer to a TSC record. See Section 9.15 for a description of the fields in the record.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the `MGMT_NOT_MAPPED` error code.

Example

```
int get_tsc_data(int client_id, CLIENT *cl)
{
    tsc_rec_r_2      *tscs;
    tsc_rec_out_2    *tsc_rec;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    tsc_rec = acmsmgmt_get_tsc_2(&sub_rec, cl);

    if (!tsc_rec) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get TSC data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (tsc_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to get TSC data failed, returning status code %d",
            tsc_rec->status);
        status = tsc_rec->status;
        xdr_free(xdr_tsc_rec_out_2, tsc_rec);
        free(tsc_rec);
        return(status);
    }

    tscs = &tsc_rec->tsc_rec_out_2_u.tsc_rec;

    printf("\n TSC process name is %s", tscs->process_name);
    xdr_free(xdr_tsc_rec_out_2, tsc_rec);
    free(tsc_rec);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_GET_TSC_2` procedure is called to fetch TSC management information. If the call succeeds, the TSC's process name is printed from the retrieved record. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.16 ACMSMGMT_GET_VERSION_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain version information for ACMS.

Format

```
version_data_list_2 *acmsmgmt_get_version_2(sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: version_data_list_2
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to record returned. If NULL, the RPC has failed. If not null, the record contains either an error code in the status field (the RPC succeeded, but the call failed for another reason) or the data requested.

ACMSMGMT_GET_VERSION_2

Description

The return pointer points to a record of type `version_data_list_2`, which contains a union consisting of either a failure return code or a pointer to a version record.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the `MGMT_NOT_MAPPED` error code.

Example

```
int get_version_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl2)
{
    struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    version_data_list_2 *version;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    version = acmsmgmt_get_version_2(&sub_rec,cl2);

    if (!version) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Version data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (version->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to get Version data failed, returning status code %d",
            version->status);
        status = version->status;
        xdr_free(xdr_version_data_list_2, version);
        free(version);
        return(status);
    }

    printf("\n ACMS version is %s",version->
        version_data_list_2_u.data.acms_version);
    xdr_free(xdr_version_data_list_2, version);
    free(version);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_GET_VERSION_2` procedure is called to fetch ACMS version information. If the call succeeds, the version of the installed ACMS software is printed from the retrieved record. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.17 ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of Agent Process table entries.

Format

```
agent_data_list *acmsmgmt_list_agent_2(agent_sel_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: agent_sel_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

proc_name

Type: String
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: String that lists the OpenVMS process name for each Agent.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2

Return Value

Type: agent_data_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a union. The union contains either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type agent_data_list, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: agent_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of Agent table record, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:.

pNext

Type: agent_write
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type coll_list.

agent_data

Type: agent_rec_r
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Agent table row. Agent table fields.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2 procedure returns a linked list of Agent table rows. All Agent table rows are returned in each call. Records are returned sequentially from the table, beginning at the start of the table. Entire table rows are returned.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the MGMT_NOT_MAPPED error code.

Rows in the Agent table are subject to reuse. Rows are assigned round-robin, and are not cleared until they have been reassigned. So some rows may contain data for inactive Agents. It is the callers responsibility to examine the record_state field to determine whether this row belongs to an active (record_state field is MGMT_VALID) or inactive (record_state field is MGMT_INACTIVE) Agent, and to process the row accordingly.

Example

```
int list_agent_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_all_agents[2] = "";
    agent_data_list *agent_data;
    agent_link      *nl;
    static struct agent_sel_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    sub_rec.proc_name = c_all_agents;

    agent_data = acmsmgmt_list_agent_2(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!agent_data) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get agent data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (agent_data->status == MGMT_FAIL) {
        if (agent_data->agent_data_list_u.rc == MGMT_NOMORE_DATA) {
            printf("\n No agent data found");
            xdr_free(xdr_agent_data_list, agent_data);
            free(agent_data);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }
        printf("\n Call to get agent data failed, returning status code %d",
            agent_data->agent_data_list_u.rc);
        status = agent_data->agent_data_list_u.rc;
        xdr_free(xdr_agent_data_list, agent_data);
        free(agent_data);
        return(status);
    }

    if (agent_data->status == MGMT_WARN)
        printf("\n ** Warning, some data may be from inactive processes **");

    for (nl = agent_data->agent_data_list_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
        if (nl->agent_data.record_state == MGMT_INACTIVE)
            printf("\n INACTIVE ");
        else
            printf("\n          ");
        printf(" PID: %8X Process Name: %-s",
            nl->agent_data.pid,
            nl->agent_data.process_name);
    }
}
```

ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2

```
    printf("\n End of data");
    xdr_free(xdr_agent_data_list, agent_data);
    free(agent_data);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2` procedure is called to fetch a linked list of agents running on the system. If the call succeeds, the pid and name of each agent in the list are printed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.18 ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of Collection table entries.

Format

```
coll_data_list_2 *acmsmgmt_list_collections_2(coll_sel_struct *coll_rec, CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

coll_rec

Type: Coll_sel_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Defines starting point for list of records to be returned. Also identifies the user. The coll_rec structure contains the following fields:

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used.

starting_rec

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Sequential record number (starting at 0) of record to begin list from. Records are returned sequentially from the table. Up to max_rpc_return_recs (Parameter table configuration value) are returned in each call.

c

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2

Return Value

Type: Coll_data_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a union. The union contains either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type coll_list, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: Coll_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of collection table record, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:

pNext

Type: Coll_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type coll_list.

coll_data

Type: Coll_rec_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Collection table row. Collection table fields are described in Section 9.4.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2 procedure returns a linked list of collection table rows. The number of rows returned in a single call is bounded by the value of the Parameter table field max_rpc_return_recs. More than one call may be required to fetch all the rows. The selection record field starting_rec determines the table row to begin with. Records are returned sequentially from the table, beginning with the starting_rec row. Row numbering begins at 0.

Entire table rows are returned. See Section 9.4 for a description of the fields in the coll_rec structure.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the MGMT_NOT_MAPPED error code.

If the end of the table is reached during execution of this procedure, MGMT_NOMORE_DATA is returned in the status field.

Example

```
int list_collection_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    int rec_count = 0;
    coll_data_list_2 *coll;
    coll_link_2 *nl;
    static struct coll_sel_struct coll_rec;
    int status;
    char c_states[2][9] = {"enabled","disabled"};
    char c_entities[10][9] = {"unknown","*", "acc","tsc","qti","cp","exc",
                             "server","group","mgr"};
    char c_classes[6][8] = {"*", "id","config","runtime","pool","error"};
    coll_rec.client_id = client_id;
top:
    coll_rec.starting_rec = rec_count;
    coll = acmsmgmt_list_collections_2(&coll_rec,cl);
    if (!coll) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Collection data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    if ((coll->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) && (coll->status != MGMT_NOMORE_DATA)) {
        printf("\n Call to get Collection data failed, returning status code
              %d",coll->status);
        xdr_free(xdr_coll_data_list2, coll);
        free(coll);
        return(status);
    }
    for (nl = coll->coll_data_list_2_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
        rec_count++;
        if (nl->coll_data.entity_name_s > 0)
            printf("\n Entity: %-9s Name: %-32s Class: %-9s
                  Collection State: %-9s",
                  c_entities[nl->coll_data.entity_type],
                  nl->coll_data.entity_name,
                  c_classes[nl->coll_data.collection_class],
                  c_states[nl->coll_data.collection_state]);
    }
    if (coll->status != MGMT_NOMORE_DATA)
        goto top;
}
```

ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2

```
printf("\n End of data");
    xdr_free(xdr_coll_data_list_2, coll);
    free(coll);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2` procedure is called to fetch the contents of the Collection table. If the call succeeds, the entity type, name, class, and collection state are printed for each row in the table. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.19 ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of Command Process (CP) table entries.

Format

```
cp_data_list_2 *acmsgmt_list_cp_2(cp_sel_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Cp_sel_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

proc_name

Type: String
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: String that lists the OpenVMS process name for each CP.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2

Return Value

Type: Cp_data_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type cp_data_list2, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: Cp_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of CP table record, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:

pNext

Type: Cp_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type coll_list.

cp_data

Type: Cp_rec_r_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: CP table row. CP table fields are described in Section 9.5.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2 procedure returns a linked list of CP table rows. All CP table rows are returned in each call. Records are returned sequentially from the table, beginning at the start of the table.

Entire table rows are returned. See Section 9.5 for a description of the fields in the cp_rec_r structure.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the MGMT_NOT_MAPPED error code.

Rows in the CP table are subject to reuse. Rows are assigned round-robin, and are not cleared until they have been reassigned. So some rows may contain data for inactive CPs. It is the caller's responsibility to examine the record_state field to determine whether this row belongs to an active (record_state field is MGMT_VALID) or inactive (record_state field is MGMT_INACTIVE) CP, and to process the row accordingly.

Example

```
int list_cp_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_all_cps[2] = "**";
    cp_data_list_2 *cp_data;
    cp_link_2      *nl;
    static struct cp_sel_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    sub_rec.proc_name = c_all_cps;

    cp_data = acmsmgmt_list_cp_2(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!cp_data) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get CP data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (cp_data->status == MGMT_FAIL) {
        if (cp_data->cp_data_list_2_u.rc == MGMT_NOMORE_DATA) {
            printf("\n No CP data found");
            xdr_free(xdr_cp_data_list_2, cp_data);
            free(cp_data);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }
        printf("\n Call to get CP data failed, returning status code %d",
            cp_data->cp_data_list_2_u.rc);
        status = cp_data->cp_data_list_2_u.rc;
        xdr_free(xdr_cp_data_list_2, cp_data);
        free(cp_data);
        return(status);
    }

    if (cp_data->status == MGMT_WARN)
        printf("\n ** Warning, some data may be from inactive processes **");
}
```

ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2

```
for (nl = cp_data->cp_data_list_2_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
    if (nl->cp_data.record_state == MGMT_INACTIVE)
        printf("\n INACTIVE ");
    else
        printf("\n          ");
    printf(" PID: %8X Process Name: %-s",
          nl->cp_data.pid,
          nl->cp_data.process_name);
}

printf("\n End of data");
xdr_free(xdr_cp_data_list_2, cp_data);
free(cp_data);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2` procedure is called to fetch the contents of the CP table. If the call succeeds, the state of the CP (if `INACTIVE`), its PID, and process name are displayed for each table row returned. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.20 ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of the error log entries.

Format

```
err_data_list *acmsmgmt_list_err_2(err_sel_struct *err_sel, CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

log_rec

Type: Log_sel_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Defines which log records to return. The log_sel_struct contains the following fields:

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

before_time

Type: Null-terminated character string
 Access: Read, optional
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated character string containing a valid OpenVMS ASCII time string. This field determines the chronological starting point for the list of records to be returned. If omitted, records are returned beginning at the start of the file. Format is OpenVMS ASCII time (*DD-MMM-YY HH:MM:SS.hh*).

since_time

Type: Null-terminated character string
Access: Read, optional
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated character string containing a valid OpenVMS ASCII time string. This field determines the chronological ending point for the list of records to be returned. If omitted, records are returned until end of file is reached. Format is OpenVMS ASCII time (*DD-MMM-YY HH:MM:SS.hh*).

file_name

Type: Null-terminated character string
Access: Read, optional
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated character string containing either a valid OpenVMS file specification or a logical name pointing to a valid OpenVMS file specification. This field determines the log file to be processed. An empty string requests the default (currently open) log file.

dup_count

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: A sequential counter of records with the same time. This allows records to be unique even if they were generated at the same time. Set this value to -1 for the initial call.

facility

Type: Integer
Access: Read, optional
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Value of a valid Remote Manager facility. If specified, only records with matching facility codes are returned. Facility codes are listed in Section 8.1.5.

severity

Type: Integer
 Access: Read, optional
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Value of a valid Remote Manager severity. If specified, only records with matching severity are returned. Severities are listed in Section 8.1.7.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Log_data_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a union. The union contains either a failure code or a pointer to the start of a linked list of records. See the Description section for a discussion of the structure of the union. The following are the contents of this record:

log_data_list

Type: Logging_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a structure of type logging_rec.

dup_count

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Integer value with uniquely identifies records generated at the same time.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2

log_msg

Type: Null-terminated character string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated character string containing the error information.

pNext

Type: Log_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to the next record in the linked list.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2 procedure returns a linked list of error log entries, ordered by time. The records to be returned are determined by the fields specified in the **log_sel_struct** input argument. Records can be selected by date and time, facility, and severity. Note that only max_rpc_return_rec data (Parameter table field) is returned in each call. The end of data is signaled by the status field (see the following example). If the end of data is not signaled, repeated calls are needed to fetch all matching records.

The return record is a union containing either a failure code or the first record in the list:

```
struct log_data_list {
    int status;
    union {
        int rc;
        log_list list;
    } log_data_list_u;
};
```

To determine the status of the call and the contents of the return record, first check the status field. The following are possible values in the status field:

- **MGMT_FAIL**
The call has failed and the rc field contains a specific error code describing the failure.
- **MGMT_NOMORE_DATA**
There are no more records in the file. The linked list may or may not contain the final records, depending on whether any more records matched the selection criteria.
- **MGMT_SUCCESS**
The call completed successfully. More records exist than were returned in the call.

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2 procedure returns *n* records per call, where *n* is determined by the Remote Manager parameter field `max_rpc_return_recs`. Therefore, repeated calls may be necessary to retrieve all records that match the selection criteria. Context is not maintained by the server between calls; the selection criteria are evaluated on each call by the Remote Manager. Following the initial call, callers should place the correct time value in the `since_time` field of the **log_sel_struct** input argument, as well as the correct `dup_count` value in order to have the chronologically next *n* records returned.

This procedure does not require the ACMS run-time system to execute.

Example

```
int list_err_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    int skip_rec          = 0;
    char null_time_str[24] = "";
    char first_of_jan[24] = "01-JAN-1998 00:00:00.00";
    char file_spec[]      = "acms$mgmt_err_log";
    char time_cache[MGMT_S_TIME_A+1];
    struct log_sel_struct log_rec;
    log_data_list        *log;
    log_link              *nl;
    int status;

    /* Initialize err selection data */

    log_rec.client_id = client_id;
    log_rec.before_time = null_time_str;
    log_rec.since_time = first_of_jan;
    log_rec.file_name = file_spec;
    log_rec.dup_count = -1;
    log_rec.facility = =1;
    log_rec.severity = -1;

top:
    log = acmsmgmt_list_log_1(&log_rec,cl);
    if (!log) {
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    if (log->status == MGMT_FAIL) {
        status = log->log_data_list_u.rc;
        xdr_free(xdr_log_data_list, log);
        free(log);
        return(status);
    }
    for (nl = log->log_data_list_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
        if (skip_rec)
            skip_rec = 0;
        else
            printf("\n %-12s\t%-s",sname,nl->log_data.log_msg);
        memcpy(&time_cache[0],nl->log_data.log_msg,23);
        log_rec.dup_count = nl->log_data.dup_count;
        log_rec.since_time = time_cache;
    }
}
```

ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2

```
if (log->status == MGMT_NOMORE_DATA)
    printf("\n *** End of data**");
else {
    skip_rec = 1;
    goto top;
}

xdr_free(xdr_log_data_list, log);
free(log);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2` procedure is called to fetch the contents of the error log. If the call succeeds, the node, symbolic name, and code equivalent are displayed for each ACMS run-time error relayed to the Remote Manager. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.21 ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of Application Execution Controller (EXC) (ACMS application) table entries.

Format

```
exc_data_list_2 *acmsmgmt_list_exc_2(exc_sel_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Exc_sel_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains client information and application selection criteria. The structure contains the following fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

appl_name

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: A pointer to an application name. The name may contain wildcard characters (*, !). Specify in all uppercase characters.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2

Return Value

Type: `Exc_data_list_2`
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type `exc_data_list_2`, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: `Exc_list_2`
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure containing an EXC table record, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:

pNext

Type: `Exc_list_2`
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type `coll_list`.

exc_data

Type: `Exc_rec_r_2`
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: EXC table row. EXC table fields are described in Section 9.7.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2 procedure returns a linked list of EXC table rows. All EXC table rows whose application_name field matches the appl_name field in the selection record are returned in each call.

Entire table rows are returned. See Section 9.7 for a description of the fields in the exc_rec_r structure.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the MGMT_NOT_MAPPED error code.

Rows in the EXC table are subject to reuse. Rows are assigned round-robin, and are not cleared until they have been reassigned. Therefore, some rows may contain data for inactive EXCs. It is the caller's responsibility to examine the record_state field to determine whether this row belongs to an active (record_state field is MGMT_VALID) or inactive (record_state field is MGMT_INACTIVE) EXC, and to process the row accordingly.

Example

```
int list_exc_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_all_appls[2] = "";
    exc_data_list_2 *exc_data;
    exc_link_2 *nl;
    static struct exc_sel_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    sub_rec.appl_name = c_all_appls;

    exc_data = acmsgmt_list_exc_2(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!exc_data) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get EXC data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (exc_data->status == MGMT_FAIL) {
        if (exc_data->exc_data_list_2_u.rc == MGMT_NOMORE_DATA) {
            printf("\n No EXC data found");
            xdr_free(xdr_exc_data_list_2, exc_data);
            free(exc_data);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }
        printf("\n Call to get EXC data failed, returning status code %d",
            exc_data->exc_data_list_2_u.rc);
        status = exc_data->exc_data_list_2_u.rc;
        xdr_free(xdr_exc_data_list_2, exc_data);
        free(exc_data);
        return(status);
    }

    if (exc_data->status == MGMT_WARN)
        printf("\n ** Warning, some data may be from inactive processes **");
}
```

ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2

```
for (nl = exc_data->exc_data_list_2_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
    if (nl->exc_data.record_state == MGMT_INACTIVE)
        printf("\n INACTIVE ");
    else
        printf("\n          ");
    printf(" PID: %8X Application : %-s",
          nl->exc_data.pid,
          nl->exc_data.appl_name);
}

printf("\n End of data");
xdr_free(xdr_exc_data_list_2, exc_data);
free(exc_data);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2` procedure is called to fetch the contents of the EXC table. If the call succeeds, the state of the EXC (if inactive), its PID, and its application name are displayed for each table row returned. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.22 ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain information about all configured interfaces for a Remote Manager server on a local or remote node.

Format

interfaces_rec_out *acmsmgmt_list_interfaces_1 (sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *c)

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1

Return Value

Type: Interfaces_rec_out
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a pointer to the start of a linked list of records. See the Description section for a discussion of the structure of the union. The records contain all the fields of the Interfaces table (see Section 9.8).

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1 procedure returns an array of Remote Manager Interfaces table rows. All records in the table are returned. Each record represents a separate interface, as determined by the interface_type field.

The return record is a union containing either a failure code or the first record in the list, as follows:

```
struct interfaces_rec_out {
    int status;
    union {
        interfaces_rec_out_r interfaces;
        int rc;
    } interfaces_rec_out_u;
};
```

To determine the status of the call and the contents of the return record, first check the status field. The following are possible values in the status field:

- **MGMT_FAIL**
The call has failed and the rc field contains a specific error code describing the failure.
- **MGMT_SUCCESS**
The call completed successfully. All rows in the table were returned.

The array is contained in a structure of type interfaces_rec_out_r with an integer field (num_elements) containing the size of the array, as follows:

```
struct interfaces_rec_out_r {
    int num_elements;
    interfaces_rec values[MGMT_K_MAX_IF];
};
```

Example

```
int list_interfaces_data(int client_id, CLIENT *cl)
{
    interfaces_rec_out *if_ptr;
    interfaces_rec_out_r *inter;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
```


ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1

```
if_ptr = acmsmgmt_list_interfaces_1(&sub_rec,cl);
if (!if_ptr) {
    printf("\n RPC Call to get Interfaces data failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}
inter = &if_ptr->interfaces_rec_out_u.interfaces;
if (if_ptr->status == MGMT_FAIL) {
    printf("\n Call to get Interfaces data failed, returning status code
        %d",if_ptr->interfaces_rec_out_u.rc);
    status = if_ptr->interfaces_rec_out_u.rc;
    xdr_free(xdr_interfaces_rec_out, if_ptr);
    free(if_ptr);
    return(status);
}
printf("\n RPC interface has processed %d read requests",
    inter->values[0].get_request_count);
printf("\n SNMP interface has processed %d read requests",
    inter->values[1].get_request_count);
xdr_free(xdr_interfaces_rec_out, if_ptr);
free(if_ptr);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1` procedure is called to fetch the contents of the Interfaces table. If the call succeeds, the number of read requests by each interface is printed from the retrieved record. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.23 ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain information from a Remote Manager log on a local or remote node.

Format

log_data_list *acmsmgmt_list_log_1 (log_sel_struct *log_rec, CLIENT *cl)

Parameters

log_rec

Type: Log_sel_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Defines which log records to return. The log_sel_struct contains the following fields:

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used.

before_time

Type: Null-terminated character string
Access: Read, optional
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated character string containing a valid OpenVMS ASCII time string. This field determines the chronological starting point for the list of records to be returned. If omitted, records are returned beginning at the start of the file. Format is OpenVMS ASCII time (*DD-MMM-YY HH:MM:SS.hh*).

since_time

Type: Null-terminated character string
 Access: Read, optional
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated character string containing a valid OpenVMS ASCII time string. This field determines the chronological ending point for the list of records to be returned. If omitted, records are returned until end of file is reached. Format is OpenVMS ASCII time (*DD-MMM-YY HH:MM:SS.hh*).

file_name

Type: Null-terminated character string
 Access: Read, optional
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated character string containing either a valid OpenVMS file specification or a logical name pointing to a valid OpenVMS file specification. This field determines the log file to be processed. An empty string requests the default (currently open) log file.

dup_count

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: A sequential counter of records with the same time. This allows records to be unique even if they were generated at the same time. Set this value to -1 for the initial call.

facility

Type: Integer
 Access: Read, optional
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Value of a valid Remote Manager facility. If specified, only audit records with matching facility codes are returned. Facility codes are listed in Section 8.1.5.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1

severity

Type: Integer
Access: Read, optional
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Value of a valid Remote Manager severity. If specified, only audit records with matching severity are returned. Severities are listed in Section 8.1.7.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Log_data_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a union. The union contains either a failure code or a pointer to the start of a linked list of records. See the Description section for a discussion of the structure of the union. The following are the contents of this record:

log_data_list

Type: Logging_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a structure of type logging_rec.

dup_count

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Integer value with uniquely identifies records generated at the same time.

log_msg

Type: Null-terminated character string
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated character string containing the audit information.

pNext

Type: Log_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to the next record in the linked list.

Description

Note

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1 procedure is also described in detail in Section 6.6.1.

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1 procedure returns a linked list of Remote Manager log entries, ordered by time. The records to be returned are determined by the fields specified in the **log_sel_struct** input argument. Records can be selected by date and time, facility, and severity. Note that only `max_rpc_return_rec` data (Parameter table field) is returned in each call. The end of data is signaled by the status field (see the following example). If the end of data is not signaled, repeated calls are needed to fetch all matching records.

The return record is a union containing either a failure code or the first record in the list:

```
struct log_data_list {
    int status;
    union {
        int rc;
        log_list list;
    } log_data_list_u;
};
```

To determine the status of the call and the contents of the return record, first check the status field. The following are possible values in the status field:

- **MGMT_FAIL**

The call has failed and the `rc` field contains a specific error code describing the failure.

- **MGMT_NOMORE_DATA**

There are no more records in the file. The linked list may or may not contain the final records, depending on whether any more records matched the selection criteria.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1

- MGMT_SUCCESS

The call completed successfully. More records exist than were returned in the call.

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1 procedure returns n records per call, where n is determined by the Remote Manager parameter field `max_rpc_return_recs`. Therefore, repeated calls may be necessary to retrieve all records that match the selection criteria. Context is not maintained by the server between calls; the selection criteria are evaluated on each call by the Remote Manager. Following the initial call, callers should place the correct time value in the `since_time` field of the **log_sel_struct** input argument, as well as the correct `dup_count` value in order to have the chronologically next n records returned.

This procedure does not require the ACMS run-time system to execute.

Example

```
int list_log_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    int skip_rec          = 0;
    char null_time_str[24] = "";
    char first_of_jan[24] = "01-JAN-1998 00:00:00.00";
    char file_spec[]      = ""; /* use default, i.e. active log file */
    char time_cache[MGMT_S_TIME_A+1];
    static struct log_sel_struct log_rec;
    log_data_list *log;
    log_link *nl;
    int status;

    /* Initialize log selection data */

    log_rec.client_id = client_id;
    log_rec.before_time = null_time_str;
    log_rec.since_time = first_of_jan;
    log_rec.file_name = file_spec;
    log_rec.dup_count = -1;
    log_rec.facility = -1; /* don't match on facility */
    log_rec.severity = -1; /* don't match on severity */

top:
    log = acmsmgmt_list_log_1(&log_rec,cl);

    if (!log)
        return(MGMT_FAIL);

    if (log->status == MGMT_FAIL) {
        status = log->log_data_list_u.rc;
        xdr_free(xdr_log_data_list, log);
        free(log);
        return(status);
    }

    for (nl = log->log_data_list_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
        if (skip_rec)
            skip_rec = 0;
        else
            printf("\n %-12s\t%-s",sname,nl->log_data.log_msg);

            memcpy(&time_cache[0],nl->log_data.log_msg,23);
            log_rec.dup_count = nl->log_data.dup_count;
            log_rec.since_time = time_cache;
    }
}
```

```
if (log->status == MGMT_NOMORE_DATA)
    printf("\n *** End of data ***");
else {
    skip_rec = 1;
    goto top;
}

xdr_free(xdr_log_data_list, log);
free(log);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1 procedure is called to fetch the contents of the RM log file. All entries since January 1, 1998 are requested. If the call succeeds, each entry is printed out. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. This example is very similar to the one described in detail in Chapter 6. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.24 ACMSMGMT_LIST_PROC_1

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of ACMS processes running on a particular node, along with some collection state information for each process.

Format

```
proc_data_list *acmsmgmt_list_proc_1 (sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Proc_data_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type proc_link, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: Proc_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of process data, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:

pNext

Type: Proc_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type user_list.

proc_data

Type: Proc_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: The data describing the process. This record contains the following fields:

record_state

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: The current state of the record. Will be either MGMT_VALID or MGMT_INACTIVE.

entity_type

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: The type of ACMS entity the process is. Entity types are listed in Section 8.1.4.

pid

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: OpenVMS Process ID.

process_name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The OpenVMS process name.

class_states

Type:	Array of integers
Size:	5
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By value
Usage:	An array of integers. Each array element represents the collection state for a class. Positions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: ID • 1: CONFIG • 2: RUNTIME • 3: POOL • 4: ERROR

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_PROC_1 procedure returns a linked list of processes that a particular Remote Manager is aware of. The Remote Manager builds this list from the various ACMS Entity tables (Chapter 9). For each process, the Remote Manager populates a `proc_data` record.

Note that some entity tables may contain rows with inactive data, that is, data for processes that are no longer active. The data in these rows may or may not be interesting to the caller. To distinguish active and inactive processes, the Remote Manager sets the `record_state` field to `MGMT_VALID` for active processes and to `MGMT_INACTIVE` for inactive processes. The caller is responsible for checking this field and taking appropriate action.

The `collection_states` field is a simple array of five integers. Each array element contains either a 1 (if the collection class is enabled) or a 0 (if the collection class is disabled). Array elements are positional, as described in the Return Value section.

Like other procedures that return linked lists (see Section 6.6.1 for a detailed example of linked-list processing), the return parameter is a union containing either a failure status code or a linked list of records.

To determine the status of the call and the contents of the return record, first check the status field. The following are possible values in the status field:

- `MGMT_FAIL`
The call has failed and the `rc` field contains a specific error code describing the failure.
- `MGMT_SUCCESS`
The call completed successfully. All user records have been returned.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_PROC_1

If the status field value is `MGMT_SUCCESS`, a linked list has been returned. The linked list contains a structure containing the process data, and a forward pointer. By following the forward pointer, all the records in the list can be retrieved.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the `MGMT_NOT_MAPPED` error code.

Example

```
int list_process_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    proc_data_list *proc;
    proc_link      *nl;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    proc = acmsmgmt_list_proc_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!proc) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Process data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if ((proc->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) && (proc->status != MGMT_NOMORE_DATA)) {
        printf("\n Call to get Process data failed, returning status code %d",
            proc->proc_data_list_u.rc);
        status = proc->proc_data_list_u.rc;
        xdr_free(xdr_proc_data_list, proc);
        free(proc);
        return(status);
    }

    for (nl = proc->proc_data_list_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
        if (nl->proc_data.record_state == MGMT_INACTIVE)
            printf("\n INACTIVE ");
        else
            printf("\n          ");
        printf(" PID: %8X  Process Name: %s",nl->proc_data.pid,
            nl->proc_data.process_name);
    }

    printf("\n End of data");
    xdr_free(xdr_proc_data_list, proc);
    free(proc);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_PROC_1` procedure is called to fetch information about collection states from all processes accessible to the Remote Manager. If the call succeeds, the name of the process, along with its state is displayed (inactive processes have that string printed before the process name). Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.25 ACMSMGMT_LIST_SERVER_1

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of procedure server table (Server table) entries.

Format

```
ser_data_list *acmsmgmt_list_server_1(ser_sel_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Ser_sel_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains client information and procedure server selection criteria. The structure contains the following fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

appl_name

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: A pointer to an application name. The name may contain wildcard characters (*, !). Specify in all uppercase characters.

server_name

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: A pointer to a procedure server name. The name may contain wildcard characters (*, !). Specify in all uppercase characters.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_SERVER_1

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Ser_data_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type ser_link, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: Ser_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure containing an EXC table record, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:

pNext

Type: Ser_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type coll_list.

ser_data

Type:	Ser_rec_r
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Server table row. Server table fields are described in Section 9.12.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_SER_1 procedure returns a linked list of Server table rows. All matching Server table rows are returned in each call. Matching is performed first on application name, and then on server name. Therefore, all matching servers for all matching applications are returned.

Entire table rows are returned. See Section 9.12 for a description of the fields in the ser_rec_r structure.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the MGMT_NOT_MAPPED error code.

Rows in the EXC table are subject to reuse. Rows are assigned round-robin, and are not cleared until they have been reassigned. Therefore, some rows may contain data for inactive EXCs. The Remote Manager attempts to retrieve server information for inactive EXCs. It is the caller's responsibility to examine the record_state field to determine whether this row belongs to an active (record_state field is MGMT_VALID) or inactive (record_state field is MGMT_INACTIVE) EXC, and to process the row accordingly.

Example

```
int list_ser_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_all_appls[2] = "";
    ser_data_list *ser_data;
    ser_link *nl;
    static struct ser_sel_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    sub_rec.appl_name = c_all_appls;
    sub_rec.server_name = c_all_appls;

    ser_data = acmsmgmt_list_server_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!ser_data) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Server data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
}
```

ACMSMGMT_LIST_SERVER_1

```
if (ser_data->status == MGMT_FAIL) {
    if (ser_data->ser_data_list_u.rc == MGMT_NOMORE_DATA) {
        printf("\n No SERVER data found");
        xdr_free(xdr_ser_data_list, ser_data);
        free(ser_data);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    printf("\n Call to get Server data failed, returning status code %d",
        ser_data->ser_data_list_u.rc);
    status = ser_data->ser_data_list_u.rc;
    xdr_free(xdr_ser_data_list, ser_data);
    free(ser_data);
    return(status);
}

if (ser_data->status == MGMT_WARN)
    printf("\n ** Warning, some data may be from inactive processes **");

for (nl = ser_data->ser_data_list_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
    if (nl->ser_data.record_state == MGMT_INACTIVE)
        printf("\n INACTIVE ");
    else
        printf("\n          ");
    printf(" Application : %-32s Server: %-s",
        nl->ser_data.appl_name,
        nl->ser_data.server_name);
}

printf("\n End of data");
xdr_free(xdr_ser_data_list, ser_data);
free(ser_data);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_SERVER_1` procedure is called to fetch the contents of the Server tables for all applications on the target node. If the call succeeds, the state of the server (if inactive), the name of the application it belongs to, and the name of the server are displayed for each table row returned. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.26 ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_2

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of Task Group table entries.

Format

```
tg_data_list_2 *acmsmgmt_list_tg_2(tg_sel_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Tg_sel_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains client information and task group selection criteria. The structure contains the following fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

appl_name

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: A pointer to an application name. The name may contain wildcard characters (*, !). Specify in all uppercase characters.

tg_name

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: A pointer to a task group name. The name may contain wildcard characters (*, !). Specify in all uppercase characters.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_2

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Tg_data_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type tg_link_2, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: Tg_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure containing a Task Group table record, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:

pNext

Type: Tg_list_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type coll_list.

tg_data

Type:	Tg_rec_r_2
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Task Group table row. Task Group table fields are described in Section 9.13.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_2 procedure returns a linked list of Task Group table rows. All matching Task Group table rows are returned in each call. Matching is performed first on the application name, and then on the task group name. Therefore, all matching task groups for all matching applications are returned.

Entire table rows are returned. See Section 9.13 for a description of the fields in the tg_rec_r structure.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the MGMT_NOT_MAPPED error code.

Rows in the EXC table are subject to reuse. Rows are assigned round-robin, and are not cleared until they have been reassigned. Therefore, some rows may contain data for inactive EXCs. The Remote Manager will attempt to retrieve task group information for inactive EXCs. It is the caller's responsibility to examine the record_state field to determine whether this row belongs to an active (record_state field is MGMT_VALID) or inactive (record_state field is MGMT_INACTIVE) EXC, and to process the row accordingly.

Example

```
int list_group_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_all_appls[2] = "*";
    tg_data_list_2 *tg_data;
    tg_link_2 *nl;
    static struct tg_sel_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    sub_rec.appl_name = c_all_appls;
    sub_rec.tg_name = c_all_appls;

    tg_data = acmsgmt_list_tg_2(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!tg_data) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Task Group data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
}
```

ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_2

```
if (tg_data->status == MGMT_FAIL) {
    if (tg_data->tg_data_list_2_u.rc == MGMT_NOMORE_DATA) {
        printf("\n No GROUP data found");
        xdr_free(xdr_tg_data_list_2, tg_data);
        free(tg_data);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    printf("\n Call to get Task Group data failed, returning status code
           %d",tg_data->tg_data_list_2_u.rc);
    status = tg_data->tg_data_list_2_u.rc;
    xdr_free(xdr_tg_data_list_2, tg_data);
    free(tg_data);
    return(status);
}

if (tg_data->status == MGMT_WARN)
    printf("\n ** Warning, some data may be from inactive processes **");

for (nl = tg_data->tg_data_list_2_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
    if (nl->tg_data.record_state == MGMT_INACTIVE)
        printf("\n INACTIVE ");
    else
        printf("\n
                ");
    printf(" Application: %-32s Task Group: %-s",
           nl->tg_data.appl_name,
           nl->tg_data.tg_name);
}

printf("\n End of data");
xdr_free(xdr_tg_data_list_2, tg_data);
free(tg_data);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_1` procedure is called to fetch the contents of the Task Group tables for all applications on the target node. If the call succeeds, the state of the task group (if inactive), the name of the application it belongs to, and the name of the task group are displayed for each table row returned. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.27 ACMSMGMT_LIST_TRAP_1

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain a list of Trap table entries.

Format

```
trap_data_list *acmsmgmt_list_trap_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_LIST_TRAP_1

Return Value

Type: Trap_data_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type trap_link, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: Trap_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of trap table rows, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:

pNext

Type: Trap_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type trap_list.

trap_data

Type: Trap_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Trap table row. Trap table fields are described in Section 9.14.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_TRAP_1 procedure returns a linked list of Trap table rows. All Trap table rows are returned in each call. Records are returned sequentially from the table, beginning at the start of the table.

Entire table rows are returned. See Section 9.14 for a description of the fields in the trap_rec structure.

This procedure does not require the ACMS run-time system in order to execute.

Example

```
int list_trap_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    char c_states[2][9] = {"enabled","disabled"};
    char c_entities[10][9] = {"unknown","*", "acc","tsc","qti","cp","exc",
                             "server","group","mgr"};
    char c_classes[6][8] = {"*","id","config","runtime","pool","error"};
    char c_trap_params[2][15] = {"exists","event severity"};

    trap_data_list *trap;
    trap_link      *nl;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    trap = acmsmgmt_list_trap_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!trap) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get Trap data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (trap->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to get Trap data failed, returning status code %d",
              trap->trap_data_list_u.rc);
        status = trap->trap_data_list_u.rc;
        xdr_free(xdr_trap_data_list, trap);
        free(trap);
        return(status);
    }

    for (nl = trap->trap_data_list_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext) {
        printf("\n Entity: %-9s Name: %-32s Param: %-15s Trap Min: %d
              Trap Max: %d",
              c_entities[nl->trap_data.entity_type],
              nl->trap_data.entity_name,
              c_trap_params[nl->trap_data.param_to_trap],
              nl->trap_data.min,
              nl->trap_data.max);
    }

    printf("\n End of data");
    xdr_free(xdr_trap_data_list, trap);
    free(trap);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_LIST_TRAP_1 procedure is called to fetch the contents of the Trap table. If the call succeeds, the entity_type, entity_name, parameter, trap_min, and trap_max fields are displayed for each row in the table. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.28 ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1

ACMS Remote Manager clients call this procedure to obtain information about users attached to a Remote Manager server on a local or remote node.

Format

user_data_list *acmsmgmt_list_users_1 (sub_id_struct *sub_rec, CLIENT *cl)

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: User_data_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a pointer to a structure of type user_link, which contains the start of a linked list of records. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

list

Type: User_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of user data, and a forward pointer to the next node in the linked list. The following are the contents of this structure:

pNext

Type: User_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Start of linked list. Pointer to a structure of type user_list.

user_data

Type: User_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: The data describing the user. This record contains the following fields:

ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Integer value containing the client ID for the user.

reserved

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Reserved for HP use.

gid

Type: Word
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: UIC group identifier.

uid

Type: Word
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: UIC user identifier.

proxy_gid

Type: Word
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: UIC group identifier of the proxy user, if proxy is being used.

proxy_uid

Type: Word
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: UIC user identifier of the proxy user, if proxy is being used.

node-name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated string containing the name of the node from which the user logged in.

expires

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Time the user's credentials expire. Time is expressed in OpenVMS ASCII time format (*DD-
MMM-YYYY
HH:MM:SS.hh*).

ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1

user-name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a null-terminated string containing the user name.

rights

Type: Array of integers
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: ACMS management rights identifiers held by the user.

proxy_flag

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Indicates whether the record is for a proxy user (proxy_flag = 1) or is not for a proxy user (proxy_flag = 0).

Description

The ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1 procedure returns a linked list of users who are logged in to a particular Remote Manager. All user records are returned on each call to this procedure.

Like other procedures that return linked lists, the return parameter is a union containing either a failure status code or a linked list of records. (See Section 6.6.1 for a detailed example of linked list processing.)

To determine the status of the call and the contents of the return record, first check the status field. The following are possible values for the status field:

- **MGMT_FAIL**
The call has failed, and the rc field contains a specific error code describing the failure.
- **MGMT_SUCCESS**
The call completed successfully. All user records have been returned.

If the status field is equal to MGMT_SUCCESS, a linked list has been returned. The linked list contains a structure containing the user data and a forward pointer. By following the forward pointer, all the records in the list can be retrieved.

This procedure does not require the ACMS run-time system to execute.

Example

```
int list_users_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    user_data_list *user;
    user_link *nl;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    user = acmsmgmt_list_users_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!user) {
        printf("\n RPC Call to get User data failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if ((user->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) && (user->status != MGMT_NOMORE_DATA)) {
        printf("\n Call to get User data failed, returning status code %d",
            user->user_data_list_u.rc);
        status = user->user_data_list_u.rc;
        xdr_free(xdr_user_data_list, user);
        free(user);
        return(status);
    }

    for (nl = user->user_data_list_u.list; nl != NULL; nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n User %s is logged in from node %s",nl->user_data.uname,
            nl->user_data.nodename);

    printf("\n End of data");
    xdr_free(xdr_user_data_list, user);
    free(user);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1 procedure is called to fetch information about the users who have logged in to the Remote Manager. If the call succeeds, the name of the user and the node they logged in from are displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. Note that the name displayed is the name by which the user is known to the server, and may be a proxy account. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.29 ACMSMGMT_REPLACE_SERVER_1

This procedure requests the Remote Manager to replace an ACMS procedure server in an ACMS application on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_replace_server_1(ser_sel_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Ser_sel_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains client information and procedure server selection criteria. The structure contains the following fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

appl_name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: A pointer to an application name. The name may contain wildcard characters (*, !). Specify in all uppercase characters.

server_name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: A pointer to a procedure server name. The name may contain wildcard characters (*, !). Specify in all uppercase characters.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Cmd_output_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a union. The union contains either a failure code or a structure of type cmd_rec, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

rc

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Cmd_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type dcl_list). The following are the contents of this structure:

ACMSMGMT_REPLACE_SERVER_1

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests to have an ACMS procedure server replaced (stopped and started) in an application that is running on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running. The combination of `appl_name` and `server_name` in the input record determines which server will be replaced.

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to replace the server is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful replacing of the server are returned in the `cmd_output` linked list.

The `data` and `data_warn` structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the `status` field of both structures will be `MGMT_WARN`; in this case, use the `data_warn` structure to fetch the status messages from the `cmd_output` linked list.

If the operation is successful, the `status` field of both structures will be `MGMT_SUCCESS`. There are no status messages associated with a successful call.

If the `status` field contains `MGMT_FAIL`, the call failed. There are no status messages returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the `rc` field.

Example

```

int replace_server(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static char vr_read_server[] = "VR_READ_SERVER";
    static struct ser_sel_struct sub_rec;
    static cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    sub_rec.appl_name = c_name_all;
    sub_rec.server_name = vr_read_server;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_replace_server_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to replace server failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
            printf("\nCall to replace procedure server %s failed",
                sub_rec.server_name);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }

        printf("\n Call to replace procedure server %s completed with warnings or
            errors",sub_rec.server_name);

        for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
            nl= nl->pNext)
            printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
        xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    else {
        printf("\nCall to replace procedure server %s was executed",
            sub_rec.server_name);
        for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
            nl = nl->pNext)
            printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    }

    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_REPLACE_SERVER_1 procedure is called to replace servers named VR_READ_SERVER in any application on the target node. If the call succeeds, all VR_READ_SERVER servers are replaced (stopped and started). Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.30 ACMSMGMT_RESET_LOG_1

This procedure requests the Remote Manager to close the current version of its log file and open a new one.

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_reset_log_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a status code containing a success or failure status code. MGMT_SUCCESS indicates success. Other values indicate failure.

Description

This procedure requests the Remote Manager to close the currently open version of its log and to open a new one. All subsequent log entries are posted to the new version, and the old version can be safely removed.

Example

```
int reset_log_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int *status;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    status = acmsmgmt_reset_log_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\n Call to reset log failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to reset log failed with status %d",*status);
        free(status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else
        printf("\n Call to reset log completed");
        free(status);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_RESET_LOG_1 procedure is called to close the current Remote Manager log and to open a new one. If the call succeeds, a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.31 ACMSMGMT_RESET_ERR_2

This procedure requests the Remote Manager to close the current version of the error log file and open a new one.

Format

```
int *acmsgmt_reset_err_2(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a status code containing a success or failure status code. MGMT_SUCCESS indicates success. Other values indicate failure.

Description

This procedure requests the Remote Manager to close the currently open version of the error log and to open a new one. All subsequent error log entries are posted to the new version, and the old version can be safely removed.

Example

```
int reset_err_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    int *status;
    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    status = acmsmgmt_reset_err_2(&sub_rec,cl);
    if (!status) {
        printf("\n Call to reset log failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to reset log failed with status %d",*status);
        free(status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else
        printf("\n Call to reset log completed");
        free(status);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_RESET_ERR_2 procedure is called to close the current error log and to open a new one. If the call succeeds, a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

ACMSMGMT_SAVE_ERR_FILTER_2

8.32 ACMSMGMT_SAVE_ERR_FILTER_2

This procedure saves the current error filter records to an error filter file.

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_save_err_filter_2(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters**set_struct**

Type: Err_filter_config_rec_r_2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization and error filter record information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

err_filter_file_name

Type: file_spec
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Specifies the OpenVMS file specification for the error filter file.

err_msg_name

Type: String
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Symbolic name of the error message.

err_code

Type: String
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Decimal or hexadecimal code for the error message.

ACMSMGMT_SAVE_ERR_FILTER_2

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a status code containing a success or failure status code. MGMT_SUCCESS indicates success. Other values indicate failure.

Description

This procedure saves all records in the Error Filter table to the specified ASCII text file.

Example

```
int save_err_filter( int client_id, CLIENT *cl)
{
    int *status;
    static char c_null_str[2] = "";
    static char file_spec = "sys$login:err_filter.dat";
    err_filter_config_rec_r_2 set_struct;

    set_struct.client_id = client_id;
    set_struct.err_filter_file_name = file_spec;
    set_struct.err_msg_name = c_null_str;
    set_struct.err_code = -2;

    status = acmsmgmt_save_err_filter_file_2(&set_struct, cl);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\n Call to save error filter failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to save error filter failed with status %d",
            *status);
        free(status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else {
        printf("\n Call to save error filter completed");
    }

    free(status);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SAVE_ERR_FILTER_2

procedure is called to save all the records in the Error Filter table to the file SYS\$LOGIN:ERR_FILTER.DAT. If the call succeeds, a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.33 ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC_2

This procedure modifies ACMS Central Controller (ACC) Config class fields.

Format

```
acc_status_rec_2 *acmsmgmt_set_acc_2(acc_config_rec_2 *set_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Acc_config_rec_2
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and ACC table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

active_sw

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Indicates whether active variables should be updated (active_sw = 1). Active variables are currently in use by the ACMS system; updates to active variables take effect immediately but are not durable (that is, they do not survive a restart of the ACMS system). Not all variables are dynamic, however. Refer to Section 9.2, and to the field descriptions in this section, to determine whether a particular variable can be updated dynamically.

current_sw

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Indicates whether current variables should be updated (current_sw = 1). Current variables are those stored in the ACMSGEN file currently in use by the ACMS system and are durable (that is, they can survive a restart of the ACMS system). Updates to current variables take effect when the ACMS system is restarted.

acc_priority, audit_state, max_appl, mss_maxobj, mss_maxbuf, mss_net_retry_timer, mss_poolsize, mss_process_pool, ws_poolsize, wsc_poolsize, tws_poolsize, twsc_poolsize

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to fields of the same names in the ACC table, depending on the value of active_sw and current_sw in this record (for example, acc_priority will update the acc_priority_active field if active_sw is equal to 1). See Section 9.2 for a discussion of these fields. Note that not all fields can be updated dynamically.

astlm, biolm, bytln, channelcnt, diolm, enqlm, fillm, gblpages, gblpagfil, gblsections, pgflquota, tqelm, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to fields of the same names in the ACC table, depending on the value of active_sw and current_sw in this record (for example, astlm will update the astlm_stored field if current_sw is equal to 1). See Section 9.2 for a discussion of these fields. None of these fields can be updated dynamically.

ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC_2

acc_username, username_default, node_name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to fields of the same names in the ACC table, depending on the value of active_sw and current_sw in this record (for example, username_default will update the username_default_active field if active_sw is equal to 1). See Section 9.2 for a discussion of these fields. Note that not all fields can be updated dynamically. In order to have any of these fields set to null (that is, ""), set the field to the string "NULL".

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Acc_status_rec_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type acc_config_rec_out_2, which contains status codes for each field, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Acc_config_rec_out
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing fields corresponding to the fields in the acc_config_rec_2 structure, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this structure:

acc_priority, acc_username, astlm, audit_state, biolm, bytlm, channelent, diolm, enqlm, fillm, gblpages, gblpagfil, gblsections, max_appl, mss_maxobj, mss_maxbuf, mss_net_retry_timer, mss_poolsize, mss_process_pool, node_name, pgflquota, tqelm, twsc_poolsize, tws_poolsize, username_default, wsc_poolsize, wsdefault, wsextent, ws_poolsize, wsquota

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Status fields corresponding to the fields in the input argument.

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC_2

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests updates to ACMS ACC Config class fields contained in the ACC table (see Section 9.2). Note that the ACC table contains both active and stored values. The active_sw field and current_sw field control which fields are to be updated.

Attempting to update an active field that is nondynamic is essentially useless, since the value of the active field value will not change. For instance, calling this procedure with the active_sw field set to 1 and the acc_username field populated produces no change to the system.

Setting the current_sw field to 1 causes updates to be written to the current ACMSGEN file. These updates are durable (that is, they can survive a restart of the ACMS system), but they do not affect the active system until the system is restarted.

For any nonnegative integer fields, the completion status of the update is returned in the corresponding field in the return structure. For string fields, the string field value is returned regardless of the status of the call.

In order to have one of the string fields set to a null string (that is, ""), populate the field with the value NULL. To have one of the string fields ignored, pass in a null string.

Example

```
int set_acc_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static char c_null_str[2] = "";
    static acc_config_rec_2 set_struct;
    acc_status_rec_2 *ret_struct;
    dcl_link *nl;
```

```

memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));
set_struct.client_id      = client_id;
set_struct.active_sw     = 1;
set_struct.current_sw    = 0;
set_struct.audit_state   = MGMT_STATE_DISABLED;

/* Have to provide a pointer for string conversions by XDR
   or it will access vio. RM will ignore any fields with
   strlen of 0 */
set_struct.acc_username = c_null_str;
set_struct.username_default = c_null_str;
set_struct.node_name = c_null_str;

ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_acc_2(&set_struct,c1);

if (!ret_struct) {
    printf("\n Call to modify ACC failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS)
    printf("\n Call to modify ACC returned the following warnings or
           errors\n");
else
    printf("\n Call to modify ACC completed\n");

for (nl = ret_struct->acc_status_rec_2_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
     nl = nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_acc_status_rec_2, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the `acmsmgmt_set_acc_2` procedure is called to disable system auditing on the target node. If the call succeeds, system auditing is disabled on the target node, and a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.34 ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2

This procedure modifies the ACMS Agent Process class attributes.

Format

```
agent_status_rec *acmsmgmt_set_agent_2(agent_config_rec *agent_cfg_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: agent_config_rec
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Agent table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

current_sw

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Update current values flag, required to be set to 1.

pid

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: PID of the Agent process to be updated, required.

user1_time, user2_time, user3_time

Type: Null-terminated String
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Time fields provided for use by programmers. Pointers to character strings representing VMS time (for example, "18-NOV-2003 00:00:00.00"). If these fields are not to be set, the fields should be initialized to a null string (""). See the note at the end of this section for a discussion of these fields.

user1_data, user2_data, user3_data, user4_data, user5_data, user6_data

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Integer fields provided for use by programmers.

astlm, biolm, bytln, diolm, enqlm, fillm, pgflquota, tqelm, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Quota values to be updated. These fields correspond to the stored fields of the same names in the Agent table (for example, astlm will update astlm_stored). See the note at the end of this section for a discussion of these fields.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2

Return Value

Type: agent_status_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type agent_config_rec_out, which contains status codes for each quota field, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: agent_config_rec_out
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing fields corresponding to the quota fields in the agent_config_rec structure, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. The following are the contents of this structure:

astlm, biolm, bytlm, diolm, enqlm, fillm, pgflquota, tqelm, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Status fields corresponding to the quota fields in the input argument.

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Note

This procedure requests updates to ACMS Agent Config class fields contained in the Agent table at the end of this section. Note that the Agent table contains both active and stored quota values; however, only the stored fields can be changed.

Description

The ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2 procedure sets the three user time fields and six user data fields, these fields are provided for agent developers to use as they see fit for individual agents.

If the ACMS run-time system is not running when this call is issued, the Remote Manager returns the MGMT_NOT_MAPPED error code.

ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2

Example

```
int set_agent_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char null_time[] = "";
    static agent_config_rec set_struct;
    agent_status_rec *ret_struct;
    dcl_link *nl;

    static char time1[MGMT$$_TIME_A+1] = "18-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00";
    static char time2[MGMT$$_TIME_A+1] = "19-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00";
    static char time3[MGMT$$_TIME_A+1] = "20-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00";

    // Initialize the agent config record.
    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));
    set_struct.user1_time = null_time;
    set_struct.user2_time = null_time;
    set_struct.user3_time = null_time;

    set_struct.pid      = 0x45400931;
    set_struct.client_id = client_id;
    set_struct.current_sw = 1;
    set_struct.astlm    = 500;

    set_struct.user1_time = time1;
    set_struct.user2_time = time2;
    set_struct.user3_time = time3;
    set_struct.user1_data = 1;
    set_struct.user2_data = 2;
    set_struct.user3_data = 3;
    set_struct.user4_data = 4;
    set_struct.user5_data = 5;
    set_struct.user6_data = 6;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_agent_2(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to modify Agent failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS)
        printf("\n Call to modify Agent returned the following warnings or errors\n");
    else
        printf("\n Call to modify Agent completed\n");

    for (nl = ret_struct->agent_status_rec_u.data.cmd_output;
         nl != NULL;
         nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);

    xdr_free(xdr_agent_status_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2 procedure is called to set the user time and data fields. If the call succeeds, a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 5.3.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.35 ACMSMGMT_SET_COLLECTION_2

This procedure modifies entries in the Remote Manager Collection table. Collection table entries can also be added (see Section 8.3) and deleted (see Section 8.6).

Format

```
coll_status_rec_2 *acmsmgmt_set_collection_2(coll_config_rec_2 *set_struct,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Coll_config_rec_2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and collection table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

coll

Type: Coll_update_rec_r_2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing a Collection table record. Collection table fields are described in Section 9.4. See the Description section for information on how to initialize this record.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_SET_COLLECTION_2

Return Value

Type: Coll_status_rec_2
Access: write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type coll_update_rec_r_2, which contains status codes for each field. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data_warn

Type: Coll_output_rec_r_2
Access: write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing a Collection table record. The entries in this field contain status codes that correspond to the fields in the coll structure. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field.

Description

This procedure requests updates to fields in the Collection table (see Section 9.4).

Updates to this table are not durable; that is, they do not survive a restart of the Remote Manager. To make nondynamic, permanent updates to the collection table, use the ACMSCFG utility.

Calls to this procedure must specify `entity_type`, `entity_name`, and `collection_class`. These fields must exactly match an existing record in the Collection table for the update to be applied. Table 8–1 and Table 8–4 contain symbolic values used to populate the `collection_class` and `entity_type` fields; `entity_name` is specified as a null-terminated string.

For any nonnegative fields, the completion status of the update is returned in the corresponding field in the return structure. This includes the key fields of `entity_type`, `entity_name`, and `collection_class`. If no matching record is found in the table, `entity_type` and `collection_class` contain values of `MGMT_FAIL`.

Updates to the collection table are processed immediately and may affect more than one ACMS process. See Section 5.1 for discussion of how the collection table affects ACMS data collection.

Example

```

int set_collection_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static coll_config_rec_2 set_struct;
    struct coll_status_rec_2 *status_rec;

    set_struct.client_id          = client_id;
    set_struct.coll.entity_type   = MGMT_ALL;
    set_struct.coll.entity_name   = c_name_all;
    set_struct.coll.collection_class = MGMT_CLASS_RT;
    set_struct.coll.collection_state = MGMT_STATE_ENABLED;

    status_rec = acmsmgmt_set_collection_2(&set_struct,cl);
    if (!status_rec) {
        printf("\n Call to modify collection failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (status_rec->status == MGMT_WARN) {
        printf("\nThe following updates failed: ");
        if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.entity_type == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    Record not found");
        if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.collection_state
            == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    coll_state invalid");
        if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.storage_state == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    storage_state invalid");
        if (status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.data_warn.storage_interval
            == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    storage_interval invalid");
    }

    else if (status_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to modify collection failed with status
            %d",status_rec->coll_status_rec_2_u.rc);
        xdr_free(xdr_coll_status_rec_2, status_rec);
        free(status_rec);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else
        printf("\nCall to modify collection was executed");
        xdr_free(xdr_coll_status_rec_2, status_rec);
        free(status_rec);
        return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_COLLECTION_2 procedure is called to set the collection state to **ENABLED** for the Collection table record with an entity of * (all), a name of * (all), and class of **RUNTIME**. If the call succeeds, the new value will be stored in the Collection table, all ACMS processes on the target node will begin collecting run-time data, and a success message will be displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.36 ACMSMGMT_SET_CP_2

This procedure modifies the ACMS Central Process (CP) class attributes.

Format

```
cp_status_rec_2 *acmsmgmt_set_cp_2(cp_config_rec_2 *cp_cfg_rec, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

cp_cfg_rec_2

Type: Cp_config_rec
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and collection table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

astlm, biolm, bytln, current_sw, diolm, enqlm, fillm, pglquota, tqelm, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Cp_rec_r
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing a CP table record. CP table fields are described in Section 9.5. See the Description section for information on how to initialize this record.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Cp_status_rec_2
Access: write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type config_rec_out_2, which contains status codes for each field. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data_warn

Type: Config_rec_out_2
Access: write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing a CP table record. The entries in this field contain status codes that correspond to the fields in the cp structure. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field.

Description

This procedure requests updates to fields in the CP table (see Section 9.5).

Updates to this table are not durable; that is, they do not survive a restart of the Remote Manager. To make nondynamic, permanent updates to the collection table, use the ACMSCFG utility.

Updates to the CP table are processed immediately and may affect more than one ACMS process.

Example

```

int set_cp_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    cp_config_rec_2 set_struct;
    cp_status_rec_2 *ret_struct;
    dcl_link *nl;

    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));

    set_struct.client_id      = client_id;
    set_struct.current_sw     = 1;
    set_struct.astlm         = 500;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_cp_2(&set_struct,cl);
  
```

ACMSMGMT_SET_CP_2

```
if (!ret_struct) {
    printf("\n Call to modify CP failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS)
    printf("\n Call to modify CP returned the following warnings or
    errors\n");
else
    printf("\n Call to modify CP completed\n");

for (nl = ret_struct->cp_status_rec_2_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
    nl = nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_cp_status_rec_2, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_CP_2 procedure is called. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.37 ACMSMGMT_SET_EXC_2

This procedure modifies the ACMS Application Execution Controller (EXC) Config class attributes.

Format

```
exc_status_rec_2 *acmsmgmt_set_exc_2(exc_config_rec_2 *set_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Exc_config_rec_2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and EXC table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value of client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

appl_name

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Name of the application to update.

ACMSMGMT_SET_EXC_2

active_sw, audit_state, current_sw, max_tasks, max_servers, sp_mon_interval, transaction_timeout

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to the active fields of the same names in the EXC table (for example, max_tasks will update max_tasks_active). See Section 9.7 for a discussion of these fields. All fields in this record can be updated dynamically. Stored values cannot be changed for EXCs (application must be rebuilt).

astlm, biolm, bytlm, diolm, enqlm, fillm, pgflquota, tqelm, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to the stored fields of the same names in the EXC table (for example, astlm will update astlm_stored). See Section 9.7 for a discussion of these fields.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: `Exc_status_rec_2`
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type `exc_config_rec_out_2`, which contains status codes for each field, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: `Exc_config_rec_out_2`
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing fields corresponding to the fields in the `exc_config_rec_2` structure, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this structure:

astlm, audit_state, biolm, bytlm, diolm, enqlm, fillm, max_servers, max_tasks, pgflquota, sp_mon_interval, tqelm, transaction_timeout, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Status fields corresponding to the fields in the input argument.

ACMSMGMT_SET_EXC_2

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests updates to ACMS EXC Config class fields contained in the EXC table (see Section 9.7). Note that the EXC table contains both active and stored values; however, only the active fields can be changed. In order to change the stored values, the application must be rebuilt.

For any nonnegative integer fields, the completion status of the update is returned in the corresponding field in the return structure.

Example

```
int set_exc_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char vr_appl[] = "VR_APPL";
    static exc_config_rec_2 set_struct;
    exc_status_rec_2 *ret_struct;
    dcl_link *nl;

    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));
    set_struct.client_id = client_id;
    set_struct.audit_state = MGMT_STATE_DISABLED;
    set_struct.appl_name = vr_appl;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_exc_2(&set_struct,cl);
}
```

```

if (!ret_struct) {
    printf("\n Call to modify EXC failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS)
    printf("\n Call to modify EXC returned the following warnings or
        errors\n");
else
    printf("\n Call to modify EXC completed\n");

for (nl = ret_struct->exc_status_rec_2_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL; nl =
    nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_exc_status_rec_2, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_EXC_2 procedure is called to disable application auditing for the application VR_APPL on the target node. If the call succeeds, the VR_APPL no longer writes application auditing messages, and a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.38 ACMSMGMT_SET_INTERFACE_1

This procedure modifies the status of a Remote Manager interface. Either the SNMP or RPC interface can be modified.

Note

The ACMS Remote Manager will not allow the RPC interface to be DISABLED through this call. The only way to disable the RPC interface dynamically is to use the SNMP interface.

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_set_interface_1(interface_config_rec *set_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type:	Interface_config_rec
Access:	Read
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Structure that contains the following client identification and interface configuration fields.

client_id

Type:	Integer
Access:	Read
Mechanism:	By value
Usage:	If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

interface_type

Type:	Integer
Access:	Read
Mechanism:	By value
Usage:	Indicates the interface to be modified. Table 8–2 shows the valid symbolic values for interface types.

state

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Indicates desired state of the interface. Table 8–3 shows the valid symbolic values for the allowable states.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to status value returned. If NULL or MGMT_SUCCESS, the RPC has succeeded. If neither NULL nor MGMT_SUCCESS, the procedure call failed and the value pointed to is the reason for failure.

Description

This procedure modifies the status of an interface. Interfaces can be enabled (that is, requested to start) or disabled (that is, requested to stop) by setting the state field in set_struct to the appropriate value.

Note that it is not possible to use the RPC interface to enable the RPC interface. In order to use the RPC interface, it must already be enabled. In order to start the RPC interface, either use the SNMP interface, or use the ACMSCFG utility to configure the RPC interface to be enabled when the Remote Manager starts up.

It is also not possible to use this call to disable the RPC interface. The ACMS Remote Manager does not allow an interface to disable itself. The only way to disable the RPC interface dynamically is to use the SNMP interface.

Example

```
int set_interface_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static interface_config_rec set_struct;
    int *status;
    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));
```

ACMSMGMT_SET_INTERFACE_1

```
set_struct.client_id = client_id;
set_struct.interface_type = MGMT_IF_SNMP;
set_struct.state = MGMT_STATE_ENABLED;

status = acmsmgmt_set_interface_1(&set_struct,cl);

if (!status) {
    printf("\n Call to update SNMP interface failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
    printf("\n Call to update SNMP interface failed with status %d",*status);
    free(status);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}
else
    printf("\n Call to set SNMP interface completed");
    free(status);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_INTERFACE_1 procedure is called to enable the SNMP interface. If the call succeeds, the SNMP interface is running on the target node, and a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.39 ACMSMGMT_SET_PARAM_2

This procedure requests updates to fields in the Remote Manager Parameter table.

Format

```
param_status_rec2 *acmsmgmt_set_param_2(param_config_rec2 *set_struct,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Param_config_rec2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and parameter configuration fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

params

Type: Param_rec2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing a Parameter table record. Parameter table fields are described in Section 9.10. See the Description section for information on how to initialize this record.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_SET_PARAM_2

Return Value

Type: Param_status_rec2
Access: write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type param_rec2, which contains status codes for each field. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Param_rec_2
Access: write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing a Parameter table record. The entries in this field contain status codes correspond to the fields in the params structure. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field.

Description

This procedure requests updates to fields in the Parameter table (see Section 9.10). Some field updates are dynamic; others are not. Updates to this table are not durable; that is, they do not survive a restart of the Remote Manager.

When this procedure is called, any fields with negative values are ignored. Callers should initialize any fields to a negative value (for example, -1) for which updates are not to be applied. All nonnegative fields are validated prior to being updated.

For any nonnegative fields, the completion status of the update is returned in the corresponding field in the return structure. For instance, if the mss_coll_interval and max_logins fields in the params structure of the param_config_rec are nonnegative when this procedure is called, the mss_coll_interval and max_logins field of the data or data_warn structures of the param_status_rec will contain the completion status for those updates.

The data and data_warn structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the status field of either structure is MGMT_WARN; in this case, use the data_warn structure to fetch the status messages from the cmd_output linked list.

If the operation is successful, the status field of either structure is MGMT_SUCCESS. There are no status messages associated with a successful call.

If the status field contains MGMT_FAIL, the call failed. There are no status messages returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the rc field.

Example

```
int set_param_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static param_config_rec2 set_struct;
    param_status_rec2 *ret_struct;
    int status;

    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));

    set_struct.client_id = client_id;
    set_struct.params.max_logins = 25;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_param_2(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to modify parameters failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
            printf("\nCall to modify parameters failed, returning %d",
                ret_struct->status);
            status = ret_struct->status;
            xdr_free(xdr_param_status_rec2, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }

        if (ret_struct->param_status_rec2_u.data.max_logins != MGMT_SUCCESS)
            printf("\n max_logins specified was invalid ");
            xdr_free(xdr_param_status_rec2, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }

        else
            printf("\n Call to set params completed");
            xdr_free(xdr_param_status_rec2, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(0);
    }
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_PARAM_2 procedure is called to set the maximum number of logins to the Remote Manager to 25. If the call succeeds, the new value will be stored in the Parameter table and a success message will be displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.40 ACMSMGMT_SET_QTI_2

This procedure modifies Queued Task Initiator (QTI) Config class attributes.

Format

```
qti_status_rec_2 *acmsmgmt_set_qti_2(qti_config_rec_2 *set_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Qti_config_rec_2
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and QTI table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value of client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

active_sw

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Indicates whether active variables should be updated (active_sw = 1). Active variables are currently in use by the ACMS system; updates to active variables take effect immediately but are not durable (that is, they do not survive a restart of the ACMS system). Not all variables are dynamic, however. Refer to Section 9.11 and to the field descriptions in this section, to determine whether a particular variable can be updated dynamically.

current_sw

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Indicates whether current variables should be updated (`current_sw = 1`). Current variables are those stored in the ACMSGEN file currently in use by the ACMS system and are durable (that is, they survive a restart of the ACMS system). Updates to current variables take effect when the ACMS system is restarted.

qti_priority, sub_timeout, max_threads, retry_timer, polling_timer

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to fields of the same names in the QTI table, depending on the value of `active_sw` and `current_sw` in this record (for example, `qti_priority` will update the `qti_priority_stored` field if `current_sw` is equal to 1). See Section 9.11 for a discussion of these fields. None of these fields can be updated dynamically.

astlm, biolm, bytln, diolm, enqlm, fillm, pgflquota, tqelm, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to fields of the same names in the QTI table, depending on the value of `active_sw` and `current_sw` in this record (for example, `astlm` will update the `astlm_stored` field if `current_sw` is equal to 1). See Section 9.11 for a discussion of these fields. Note that not all fields can be updated dynamically.

ACMSMGMT_SET_QTI_2

qti_username

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Values to be updated. This field corresponds to the qti_username field in the QTI table; the exact field depends on the value of active_sw and current_sw in this record (for example, qti_username will update the qti_username_stored field if current_sw is equal to 1). See Section 9.11 for a discussion of these fields. Note that not all fields can be updated dynamically. In order to have this field set to null (that is, ""), set the field to the string "NULL".

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Qti_status_rec_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type qti_config_rec_out_2, which contains status codes for each field, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Qti_config_rec_out_2
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing fields corresponding to the fields in the set_struct structure, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this structure:

astlm, biolm, bytlm, diolm, enqlm, fillm, max_threads, pgflquota, polling_timer, qti_priority, qti_username, retry_timer, sub_timeout, tqelm, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Status fields corresponding to the fields in the input argument.

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: The status message.

ACMSMGMT_SET_QTI_2

pNext

Type:	Dcl_list
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests updates to ACMS QTI Config class fields contained in the QTI table (see Section 9.11). Note that the QTI table contains both active and stored values. The active_sw field and current_sw field control which fields should be updated.

Attempting to update an active field that is nondynamic is essentially useless, since the active field value does not change. For instance, calling this procedure with the active_sw field set to 1 and the qti_username field populated produces no change to the system.

Setting the current_sw field to 1 causes updates to be written to the current ACMSGEN file. These updates are durable (that is, they survive a restart of the ACMS system) but do not affect the active system until the system is restarted.

For any nonnegative integer fields, the completion status of the update is returned in the corresponding field in the return structure. For string fields, the string field value is returned, regardless of the status of the call.

In order to have one of the string fields set to a null string (that is, ""), populate the field with value "NULL". To have one of the string fields ignored, pass in a null string.

Example

```
int set_qti_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static char c_null_str[2] = "";
    static qti_config_rec_2 set_struct;
    qti_status_rec_2      *ret_struct;
    dcl_link              *nl;

    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));
    set_struct.client_id  = client_id;
    set_struct.active_sw  = 1;
    set_struct.current_sw = 0;
    set_struct.polling_timer = 4999;

    /* Have to provide a pointer for string conversions by XDR
       or it will qtiness vio. RM will ignore any fields with
       strlen of 0 */
    set_struct.qti_username = c_null_str;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_qti_2(&set_struct,cl);
}
```

```

if (!ret_struct) {
    printf("\n Call to modify qti failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS)
    printf("\n Call to modify QTI returned the following warnings or
        errors\n");
else
    printf("\n Call to modify QTI completed\n");

for (nl = ret_struct->qti_status_rec_2_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
    nl = nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_qti_status_rec_2, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_QTI_2 procedure is called to set the ACMSGEN parameter qti_polling_timer to 4999 milliseconds. If the call succeeds, only the active value is modified, the stored value is unchanged, and a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.41 ACMSMGMT_SET_SERVER_1

This procedure modifies server (ACMS procedure server) Config class attributes.

Format

```
ser_status_rec *acmsmgmt_set_server_1(ser_config_rec *set_struct, CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Ser_config_rec
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Server table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value of client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

appl_name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Name of the application to which the server to be updated belongs.

server_name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Name of the server to update.

creation_delay, creation_interval, deletion_delay, deletion_interval, server_proc_dmpflag, minimum_instances, maximum_instances

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to the active fields of the same names in the Server table (for example, creation_delay updates the creation_delay_active field). See Section 9.12 for a discussion of these fields. All fields in this record can be updated dynamically.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Ser_status_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type ser_config_rec_out, which contains status codes for each field, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

ACMSMGMT_SET_SERVER_1

data, data_warn

Type: Ser_config_rec_out
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing fields corresponding to the fields in the ser_config_rec structure, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this structure:

creation_delay, creation_interval, deletion_delay, deletion_interval, server_proc_dmpflag, minimum_instances, maximum_instances

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Status fields corresponding to the fields in the input argument.

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type:	Dcl_list
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests updates to ACMS server Config class fields contained in the Server table (see Section 9.12). Note that the Server table contains only active values.

For any nonnegative integer fields, the completion status of the update is returned in the corresponding field in the return structure.

Example

```
int set_ser_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static char vr_appl[] = "VR_APPL";
    static ser_config_rec set_struct;
    ser_status_rec      *ret_struct;
    dcl_link            *nl;

    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));
    set_struct.client_id    = client_id;
    set_struct.appl_name    = vr_appl;
    set_struct.server_name  = c_name_all;
    set_struct.creation_delay = 20;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_server_1(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to modify Server failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS)
        printf("\n Call to modify Server returned the following warnings or errors\n");
    else
        printf("\n Call to modify Server completed\n");

    for (nl = ret_struct->ser_status_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
         nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_ser_status_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_SERVER_1 procedure is called to set the creation_delay parameter field for all servers in application VR_APPL to 20 seconds. If the call succeeds, this parameter field is modified for all servers in the VR_APPL, and a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error

ACMSMGMT_SET_SERVER_1

message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.42 ACMSMGMT_SET_TRAP_1

This procedure modifies entries in the Remote Manager Trap table. Trap table entries can also be added (see Section 8.5) and deleted (see Section 8.8).

Format

```
trap_status_rec *acmsmgmt_set_trap_1(trap_config_rec *set_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Trap_config_rec
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Trap table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value of client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

trap_entry

Type: Trap_update_rec_r
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing a Trap table record. Trap table fields are described in Section 9.14. See the Description section for information on how to initialize this record.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_SET_TRAP_1

Return Value

Type: Trap_status_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type trap_update_rec_r, which contains status codes for each field. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data_warn

Type: Trap_update_rec_r
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing a Trap table record. The entries in this field contain status codes corresponding to the fields in the trap_entry structure. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field.

Description

This procedure requests updates to fields in the Trap table (see Section 9.14).

Updates to this table are not durable; that is, they do not survive a restart of the Remote Manager. To make nondynamic, permanent updates to the Trap table, use the ACMSCFG utility.

Calls to this procedure must specify entity_type, entity_name, and param_to_trap. These fields must exactly match an existing record in the Trap table for the update to be applied. Table 8-1 and Table 8-4 contain symbolic values used to populate the collection_class and entity_type fields; symbolic values to the param_to_trap field are described in Table 8-8.

Setting fields trap_min, trap_max, or severity to -2 excludes them from being updating. Otherwise, the corresponding field in the matching trap record is modified. (-1 is a special value that causes the field to be ignored when evaluating the trap conditions; see Section 7.8.)

Updates to the Trap table are processed immediately and may affect more than one ACMS process. See Section 7.8 for a discussion of how to set SNMP traps.

Example

```

int set_trap_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "*";
    static trap_config_rec set_struct;
    struct trap_status_rec *status_rec;

    set_struct.client_id          = client_id
    set_struct.trap_entry.entity_type = MGMT_ACC;
    set_struct.trap_entry.entity_name = c_name_all;
    set_struct.trap_entry.param_to_trap = MGMT_EXISTS;
    set_struct.trap_entry.min          = 1;
    set_struct.trap_entry.max          = -1;
    set_struct.trap_entry.severity     = MGMT_SEV_FATAL;

    status_rec = acmsmgmt_set_trap_1(&set_struct,cl);

    if (!status_rec) {
        printf("\n Call to modify trap failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (status_rec->status == MGMT_WARN) {
        printf("\nThe following updates failed: ");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.entity_type == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    entity_type not found or invalid");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.param_to_trap == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    param not found or invalid");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.min == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    min invalid");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.max == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    max invalid");
        if (status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.data_warn.severity == MGMT_FAIL)
            printf("\n    severity invalid");
    }

    else if (status_rec->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\nCall to modify trap failed with status %d",
            status_rec->trap_status_rec_u.rc);
        xdr_free(xdr_trap_status_rec, status_rec);
        free(status_rec);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else
        printf("\nCall to modify trap was executed");
        xdr_free(xdr_trap_status_rec, status_rec);
        free(status_rec);
        return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_TRAP_1 procedure is called to set the trap_min field to 1, the trap_max field to -1, and the trap severity to FATAL for a trap based on an entity_type of ACC, an entity_name of * (all), and a trap parameter of EXISTS. The effect of this change is to cause a fatal-level trap to be generated if the ACC on the target node is stopped. If the call succeeds, the trap is reconfigured in the Trap table in memory. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.43 ACMSMGMT_SET_TSC_2

This procedure modifies Terminal Subsystem Controller (TSC) Config class attributes.

Format

```
tsc_status_rec_2 *acmsmgmt_set_tsc_2(tsc_config_rec_2 *set_struct,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

set_struct

Type: Tsc_config_rec_2
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and TSC table fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value of client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

active_sw

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Indicates whether active variables should be updated (active_sw = 1). Active variables are currently in use by the ACMS system; updates to active variables take effect immediately but are not durable (that is, they do not survive a restart of the ACMS system). Not all variables are dynamic, however. Refer to Section 9.15, and to the field descriptions in this section, to determine whether a particular variable can be updated dynamically.

current_sw

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Indicates whether current variables should be updated (current_sw = 1). Current variables are those stored in the ACMSGEN file currently in use by the ACMS system and are durable (that is, they survive a restart of the ACMS system). Updates to current variables take effect when the ACMS system is restarted.

tsc_priority, cp_priority, cp_slots, max_logins, max_tts_cp, perm_cps, min_cpis

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to fields of the same names in the TSC table, depending on the value of active_sw and current_sw in this record (for example, tsc_priority will update the tsc_priority_stored field if current_sw is equal to 1). See Section 9.15 for a discussion of these fields. None of these fields can be updated dynamically.

astlm, biolm, bytln, diolm, enqlm, fillm, pgflquota, tqelm, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to fields of the same names in the TSC table, depending on the value of active_sw and current_sw in this record (for example, astlm will update the astlm_stored field if current_sw is equal to 1). See Section 9.15 for a discussion of these fields. Note that not all fields can be updated dynamically.

ACMSMGMT_SET_TSC_2

tsc_username, cp_username

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Values to be updated. These fields correspond to fields of the same names in the TSC table, depending on the value of active_sw and current_sw in this record (for example, tsc_username will update the tsc_username_stored field if current_sw is equal to 1). See Section 9.15 for a discussion of these fields. Note that not all fields can be updated dynamically. In order to have any of these fields set to null (that is, ""), set the field to the string "NULL".

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Tsc_status_rec_2
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type tsc_config_rec_out_2, which contains status codes for each field, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Tsc_config_rec_out_2
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing fields corresponding to the fields in the set_struct structure, as well as a linked list of status messages associated with the update. See the Description section for a discussion of how to determine the update status for any field. The following are the contents of this structure:

astlm, biolm, bytlm, cp_priority, cp_slots, cp_username, diolm, enqlm, fillm, max_logins, max_tts_cp, min_cpis, pgflquota, perm_cps, tqelm, tsc_priority, tsc_username, wsdefault, wsextent, wsquota

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Status fields corresponding to the fields in the input argument.

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: The status message.

ACMSMGMT_SET_TSC_2

pNext

Type:	Dcl_list
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests updates to ACMS TSC Config class fields contained in the TSC table (see Section 9.15). Note that the TSC table contains both active and stored values. The active_sw field and current_sw field control which fields are attempted to be updated.

Attempting to update an active field that is nondynamic is essentially useless, since the active field value will not change. For instance, calling this procedure with the active_sw field set to 1 and the tsc_username field populated does not result in any change to the system.

Setting the current_sw field to 1 causes updates to be written to the current ACMSGEN file. These updates are durable (that is, they survive a restart of the ACMS system) but do not affect the active system until the system is restarted.

For any nonnegative integer fields, the completion status of the update is returned in the corresponding field in the return structure. For string fields, the string field value is returned, regardless of the status of the call.

In order to have one of the string fields set to a null string (that is, ""), populate the field with value "NULL". To have one of the string fields ignored, pass in a null string.

Example

```
int set_tsc_data(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static char c_name_all[2] = "";
    static char c_null_str[2] = "";
    static tsc_config_rec set_struct;
    tsc_status_rec      *ret_struct;
    dcl_link            *nl;

    memset(&set_struct,-1,sizeof(set_struct));

    set_struct.client_id      = client_id;
    set_struct.active_sw     = 1;
    set_struct.current_sw    = 0;
    set_struct.max_logins    = 61;

    /* Have to provide a pointer for string conversions by XDR
       or it will tscsess vio. RM will ignore any fields with
       strlen of 0 */
    set_struct.tsc_username = c_null_str;
    set_struct.cp_username  = c_null_str;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_set_tsc_2(&set_struct,cl);
}
```



```

if (!ret_struct) {
    printf("\n Call to modify TSC failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS)
    printf("\n Call to modify TSC returned the following warnings or
        errors\n");
else
    printf("\n Call to modify TSC completed\n");
for (nl = ret_struct->tsc_status_rec_2_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
    nl = nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_tsc_status_rec_2, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_SET_TSC_2 procedure is called to set the ACMSGEN parameter max_logins to 61. If the call succeeds, only the active value is modified; the stored value is unchanged, and a success message is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.44 ACMSMGMT_START_ACC_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager start the ACMS system.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_start_acc_1(acc_startup_rec *start_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

start_struct

Type: Acc_startup_rec
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

audit_sw

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Indicates whether system auditing should be enabled (audit_sw = 1), or disabled (audit_sw = 0).

qti_sw

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Indicates whether the Queued Task Initiator (QTI) should be started (qti_sw = 1), or not (qti_sw = 0).

terminals_sw

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Indicates whether the Terminal Subsystem Controller (TSC) should be started (`terminals_sw = 1`), or not (`terminals_sw = 0`).

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine `CLNT_CREATE`.

Return Value

Type: `Cmd_output_rec`
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type `cmd_rec`, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

rc

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: `Cmd_rec`
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type `dcl_list`). The following are the contents of this structure:

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests startup of the ACMS run-time system on the same node that the Remote Manager is running on. Fields in the input argument determine how the ACMS system will be started (that is, with or without auditing, terminals or QTI).

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to start the system is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful start of the system are returned in the cmd_output linked list.

The data and data_warn structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the status field of both structures will be MGMT_WARN; in this case, use the data_warn structure to fetch the status messages from the cmd_output linked list.

If the operation is successful, the status field of both structures will be MGMT_SUCCESS. There are no status messages associated with a successful call. If the status field contains MGMT_FAIL, the call failed. No status messages are returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the rc field.

Example

```

int start_acc(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static acc_startup_rec start_struct;
    cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    start_struct.client_id = client_id;
    start_struct.audit_sw = 1;
    start_struct.qti_sw = 1;
    start_struct.terminals_sw = 1;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_start_acc_1(&start_struct,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to start system failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
            printf("\nCall to start ACMS system failed with status %d",
                ret_struct->status);
            xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }

        printf("\n Call to start ACMS system completed with warnings or
            errors");

        for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
            nl = nl->pNext)
            printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
            xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }

        else {
            printf("\nCall to start ACMS system was executed");
            for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
                nl = nl->pNext)
                printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
            }

            xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
        }

        return(0);
    }
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_START_ACC_1 procedure is called to start the ACMS run-time system on the target node. The system is started with system auditing enabled, the QTI started, and terminals started. If the call succeeds, the ACMS run-time system is started on the target node. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.45 ACMSMGMT_START_EXC_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager start an ACMS application on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_start_exc_1(exc_startup_rec *start_struct,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

start_struct

Type: Exc_startup_rec
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

appl_name

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to the application name of the application to be started.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Cmd_output_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type cmd_rec, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

rc

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Cmd_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type dcl_list). The following are the contents of this structure:

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

ACMSMGMT_START_EXC_1

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure starts an ACMS application on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running. The `appl_name` field in the input record determines which application will be started.

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to start the application is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful start of the application are returned in the `cmd_output` linked list.

The `data` and `data_warn` structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the `status` field of either structure will be `MGMT_WARN`; in this case, use the `data_warn` structure to fetch the status messages from the `cmd_output` linked list.

If the operation is successful, the `status` field of either structure will be `MGMT_SUCCESS`. No status messages are associated with a successful call.

If the `status` field contains `MGMT_FAIL`, the call failed. No status messages are returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the `rc` field.

Example

```
int start_exc(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static char c_appl_name[] = "VR_APPL";
    static exc_startup_rec start_struct;
    cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    start_struct.client_id = client_id;
    start_struct.appl_name = c_appl_name;
    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_start_exc_1(&start_struct,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to start EXC failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
}
```



```

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
        printf("\nCall to start ACMS EXC failed with status %d",
            ret_struct->status);
        xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    printf("\n Call to start ACMS EXC completed with warnings or errors");
    for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
        nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
        xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else {
        printf("\nCall to start ACMS EXC was executed");
        for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
            nl = nl->pNext)
            printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
        }
        xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
    return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_START_EXC_1 procedure is called to start an application named VR_APPL on the target node. If the call succeeds, the VR_APPL application is started on the target node. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.46 ACMSMGMT_START_QTI_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager start a Queued Task Initiator (QTI) on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_start_qti_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Cmd_output_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type cmd_rec, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

rc

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Cmd_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type dcl_list). The following are the contents of this structure:

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

ACMSMGMT_START_QTI_1

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure starts an ACMS QTI on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to start the QTI is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful start of the QTI are returned in the `cmd_output` linked list.

The `data` and `data_warn` structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the `status` field of both structures will be `MGMT_WARN`; in this case, use the `data_warn` structure to fetch the status messages from the `cmd_output` linked list.

If the operation is successful, the `status` field of both structures will be `MGMT_SUCCESS`. No status messages are associated with a successful call.

If the `status` field contains `MGMT_FAIL`, the call failed. No status messages are returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the `rc` field.

Example

```
int start_qti(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_start_qti_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to start QTI failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
```

```

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
    printf("\nCall to start ACMS QTI failed with status %d",
        ret_struct->status);
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

printf("\n Call to start ACMS QTI completed with warnings or errors");
for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
    nl = nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

else {
    printf("\nCall to start ACMS QTI was executed");
    for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL; \
        nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
}

xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_START_QTI_1 procedure is called to start the Queued Task Initiator (QTI) on the target node. If the call succeeds, the QTI is started on the target node. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.47 ACMSMGMT_START_TRACE_MONITOR_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager start the ACMS\$TRACE_MONITOR process. The ACMS\$TRACE_MONITOR process is an intermediate process used by the Remote Manager to communicate with ACMS run-time processes to enable and disable collections.

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_start_trace_monitor_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type:	Integer
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Pointer to status value returned. If the value is NULL or MGMT_SUCCESS, the RPC has succeeded. If the value is neither NULL nor MGMT_SUCCESS, the call failed and the value pointed to is the reason for failure.

Description

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager start the ACMS\$TRACE_MONITOR process on the target node. The ACMS\$TRACE_MONITOR process is an intermediate process used by the Remote Manager to communicate with ACMS run-time processes to enable and disable collections.

In general, external entities do not require a startup and shutdown request of the trace monitor process. The Remote Manager starts the trace monitor during process initialization and stops it during process shutdown. Additionally, the Remote Manager starts the trace monitor anytime it is needed (if it is not already started). Once started, the trace monitor continues to run until the Remote Manager shuts down.

After issuing the start command to the trace monitor, the Remote Manager waits for a period of up to `trace_start_wait_time` (a Parameter table parameter that is dynamic and expressed in seconds). If the trace monitor fails to start during that period, the Remote Manager returns an error to the caller.

Example

```
int start_trace(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    int *status;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    status = acmsmgmt_start_trace_monitor_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\nStartup of Trace Monitor has failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\nStartup of Trace Monitor has failed with return code %d",
            *status);
        return(*status);
    }

    printf("\nTrace Monitor has been started ");
    free(status);
    return(MGMT_SUCCESS);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_START_TRACE_MONITOR_1 procedure is called to start the ACMS\$TRACE_MON process on the target node. If the call succeeds, the process is started. Otherwise, any error messages

ACMSMGMT_START_TRACE_MONITOR_1

associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.48 ACMSMGMT_START_TSC_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager start a Terminal Subsystem Controller (TSC) on the same node on which it is running.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_start_tsc_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_START_TSC_1

Return Value

Type: Cmd_output_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type cmd_rec, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Cmd_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type dcl_list). The following are the contents of this structure:

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type:	Null-terminated string
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	The status message.

pNext

Type:	Dcl_list
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests that an ACMS TSC be started on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to start the TSC is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful start of the TSC are returned in the cmd_output linked list.

The data and data_warn structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the status field of both structures will be MGMT_WARN; in this case, use the data_warn structure to fetch the status messages from the cmd_output linked list.

If the operation is successful, the status field of both structures will be MGMT_SUCCESS. No status messages are associated with a successful call.

If the status field contains MGMT_FAIL, the call failed. No status messages are returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the rc field.

Example

```
int start_tsc(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_start_tsc_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to start TSC failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
```

ACMSMGMT_START_TSC_1

```
if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
    printf("\nCall to start ACMS TSC failed with status %d",
        ret_struct->status);
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

printf("\n Call to start ACMS TSC completed with warnings or errors");
for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
    nl = nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

else {
    printf("\nCall to start ACMS TSC was executed");
    for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
        nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
}

xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the `ACMSMGMT_START_TSC_1` procedure is called to start the terminal subsystem on the target node. If the call succeeds, the terminal subsystem is started on the target node. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.49 ACMSMGMT_STOP_1

This procedure initiates shutdown of the Remote Manager server on a particular node.

Format

```
int *acmsmgmt_stop_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to status value returned. If the value is NULL or MGMT_SUCCESS, the RPC has succeeded. If the value is neither null nor MGMT_SUCCESS, the call failed and the value pointed to is the reason for failure.

ACMSMGMT_STOP_1

Description

This procedure shuts down the Remote Manager server on the target node. As part of shutdown, the RPC interface is stopped, which may result in a NULL pointer being returned to the caller. A NULL pointer in this case signals success of the shutdown request.

Note that the success of this procedure does not guarantee that the Remote Manager server has actually shut down. It guarantees only that the shutdown has been requested.

Example

```
int stop_manager(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    static int *status;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;

    status = acmsmgmt_stop_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!status) {
        printf("\nServer shutdown has been requested");
        return(0);
    }

    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\n Call to stop server failed with status %d",*status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    printf("\n Server shutdown has been requested");
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_STOP_1 procedure is called to request shutdown of the ACMS Remote Manager. A message is displayed indicating the success or failure of the operation. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.50 ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager stop the ACMS system.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_stop_acc_1(acc_shutdown_rec *stop_struct,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

stop_struct

Type: Acc_shutdown_rec
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and ACC control fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cancel_sw

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Indicates whether the system should be stopped immediately (cancel_sw = 1), or whether currently executing tasks should be allowed to complete first (cancel_sw = 0).

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1

Return Value

Type: Cmd_output_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type cmd_rec, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Cmd_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type dcl_list). The following are the contents of this structure:

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure shuts down the ACMS run-time system on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running. Fields in the input argument determine how the ACMS system will be stopped. If the value for `cancel_sw` is 1, currently executing tasks are cancelled, and the system is stopped. If the value for `cancel_sw` is 0, currently executing tasks are allowed to complete before the system is shut down.

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to stop the system is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful stop of the system are returned in the `cmd_output` linked list.

The `data` and `data_warn` structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the `status` field of both structures will be `MGMT_WARN`; in this case, use the `data_warn` structure to fetch the status messages from the `cmd_output` linked list.

If the operation is successful, the `status` field of both structures will be `MGMT_SUCCESS`. No status messages are associated with a successful call.

If the `status` field contains `MGMT_FAIL`, the call failed. No status messages are returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the `rc` field.

Example

```
int stop_acc(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static acc_shutdown_rec stop_struct;
    cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    stop_struct.client_id = client_id;
    stop_struct.cancel_sw = 1;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_stop_acc_1(&stop_struct,cl);
}
```

ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1

```
if (!ret_struct) {
    printf("\n Call to stop ACC failed");
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
        printf("\nCall to stop ACMS ACC failed with status %d",
            ret_struct->status);
        xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    printf("\n Call to stop ACMS ACC completed with warnings or errors");

    for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
        nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
        xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    else {
        printf("\nCall to stop ACMS ACC was executed");
        for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
            nl = nl->pNext)
            printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
        }
        xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
        free(ret_struct);
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1 procedure is called to stop the ACMS run-time system on the target node. The system is stopped abruptly (/CANCEL), terminating any in-process tasks. If the call succeeds, the ACMS system is stopped on the target node. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.51 ACMSMGMT_STOP_EXC_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager stop the ACMS system.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_stop_exc_1(exc_shutdown_rec *stop_struct,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

stop_struct

Type: Exc_shutdown_rec
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client identification and Application Execution Controller (EXC) control fields.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cancel_sw

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Indicates whether the application should be stopped immediately (cancel_sw = 1), or whether currently executing tasks should be allowed to complete first (cancel_sw = 0).

appl_name

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Name of the application to be stopped.

ACMSMGMT_STOP_EXC_1

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Cmd_output_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type cmd_rec, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Cmd_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type dcl_list). The following are the contents of this structure:

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure shuts down an ACMS application on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running. Fields in the input argument determine which application to stop (`appl_name`) and how the application will be stopped. If the value for `cancel_sw` is 1, currently executing tasks are cancelled, and the application is stopped. If the value for `cancel_sw` is 0, currently executing tasks are allowed to complete before the application is shut down.

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to stop the application is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful stop of the system are returned in the `cmd_output` linked list.

The `data` and `data_warn` structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the `status` field of both structure will be `MGMT_WARN`; in this case, use the `data_warn` structure to fetch the status messages from the `cmd_output` linked list.

If the operation is successful, the `status` field of both structures will be `MGMT_SUCCESS`. No status messages are associated with a successful call.

If the `status` field contains `MGMT_FAIL`, the call failed. No status messages are returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the `rc` field.

ACMSMGMT_STOP_EXC_1

Example

```
int stop_exc(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static char c_appl_name[] = "VR_APPL";
    static exc_shutdown_rec stop_struct;
    cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    stop_struct.client_id = client_id;
    stop_struct.cancel_sw = 1;
    stop_struct.appl_name = c_appl_name;

    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_stop_exc_1(&stop_struct,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to stop EXC failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
            printf("\nCall to stop ACMS EXC failed with status %d",
                ret_struct->status);
            xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }

        printf("\n Call to stop ACMS EXC completed with warnings or errors");

        for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
            nl = nl->pNext)
            printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
            xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
            return(MGMT_FAIL);
        }

        else {
            printf("\nCall to stop ACMS EXC was executed");
            for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
                nl = nl->pNext)
                printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
            }
            xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
            free(ret_struct);
        }
    return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_STOP_EXC_1 procedure is called to stop an application named VR_APPL on the target node. If the call succeeds, the VR_APPL application is stopped on the target node. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.52 ACMSMGMT_STOP_QTI_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager stop a Queued Task Initiator (QTI) on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_stop_qti_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *c)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_STOP_QTI_1

Return Value

Type: Cmd_output_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a record that contains a union consisting of either a failure code or a structure of type cmd_rec, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

rc

Type: Integer
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Cmd_rec
Access: Write
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type dcl_list). The following are the contents of this structure:

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

dcl_msg

Type:	Null-terminated string
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	The status message.

pNext

Type:	Dcl_list
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests to stop an ACMS QTI on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to stop the QTI is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful stop of the QTI are returned in the cmd_output linked list.

The data and data_warn structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the status field of both structures will be MGMT_WARN; in this case, use the data_warn structure to fetch the status messages from the cmd_output linked list.

If the operation is successful, the status field of both structures will be MGMT_SUCCESS. No status messages are associated with a successful call.

If the status field contains MGMT_FAIL, the call failed. No status messages are returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the rc field.

Example

```
int stop_qti(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_stop_qti_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to stop qti failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
```

ACMSMGMT_STOP_QTI_1

```
if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
    printf("\nCall to stop ACMS QTI failed with status %d",
        ret_struct->status);
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

printf("\n Call to stop ACMS QTI completed with warnings or errors");

for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
    nl = nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

else {
    printf("\nCall to stop ACMS QTI was executed");
    for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
        nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    }
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_STOP_QTI_1 procedure is called to stop the Queued Task Initiator (QTI) on the target node. If the call succeeds, the QTI is stopped on the target node. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.53 ACMSMGMT_STOP_TRACE_MONITOR_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager stop the ACMS\$TRACE_MONITOR process. The ACMS\$TRACE_MONITOR process is an intermediate process used by the Remote Manager to communicate with ACMS run-time processes to enable and disable collections.

Format

```
int *acmsgmt_stop_trace_monitor_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
 Access: Read
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

ACMSMGMT_STOP_TRACE_MONITOR_1

Return Value

Type:	Integer
Access:	Write
Mechanism:	By reference
Usage:	Pointer to status value returned. If the value is NULL or MGMT_SUCCESS, the RPC has succeeded. If the value is neither NULL nor MGMT_SUCCESS, the call failed and the value pointed to is the reason for failure.

Description

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager stop the ACMS\$TRACE_MONITOR process on the target node. The ACMS\$TRACE_MONITOR process is an intermediate process used by the Remote Manager to communicate with ACMS run-time processes to enable and disable collections.

In general, external entities do not require a startup and shutdown request of the trace monitor process. The Remote Manager starts the trace monitor during process initialization and stops it during process shutdown. Additionally, the Remote Manager starts the trace monitor anytime it is needed (if it is not already started). Once started, the trace monitor continues to run until the Remote Manager shuts down.

After issuing the stop command to the trace monitor, the Remote Manager waits for a period of up to `trace_start_wait_time` (a Parameter table parameter that is dynamic and expressed in seconds). If the trace monitor fails to stop during that period, the Remote Manager returns an error to the caller.

Example

```
int stop_trace(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    int *status;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    status = acmsmgmt_stop_trace_monitor_1(&sub_rec,cl);
    if (!status) {
        printf("\nShutdown of Trace Monitor has failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    if (*status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
        printf("\nShutdown of Trace Monitor has failed with return code %d",
            *status);
        free(status);
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }
    printf("\nTrace Monitor has been stopped ");
    free(status);
    return(MGMT_SUCCESS);
}
```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_STOP_TRACE_MONITOR_1 procedure is called to stop the ACMS\$TRACE_MON process on the target node.

ACMSMGMT_STOP_TRACE_MONITOR_1

If the call succeeds, the process is stopped. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

8.54 ACMSMGMT_STOP_TSC_1

This procedure requests that the Remote Manager stop a Terminal Subsystem Controller (TSC) on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

Format

```
cmd_output_rec *acmsmgmt_stop_tsc_1(sub_id_struct *sub_rec,CLIENT *cl)
```

Parameters

sub_rec

Type: Sub_id_struct
Access: Read
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Structure that contains the following client authorization information.

client_id

Type: Integer
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: If explicit authentication is being used, a valid client ID must be provided. If the value for client_id is 0, proxy access is used. Client_id is obtained by calling the acms\$mgmt_get_creds procedure.

cl

Type: CLIENT *
Access: Read
Mechanism: By value
Usage: Pointer to an RPC client handle previously obtained by calling the RPC routine CLNT_CREATE.

Return Value

Type: Cmd_output_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a union. The union contains either a failure code or a structure of type cmd_rec, which points to a linked list containing status messages. The following are the contents of this union:

status

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

rc

Type: Integer
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Failure return code.

data, data_warn

Type: Cmd_rec
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By value
 Usage: Structure containing the first node in a linked list of status messages (type dcl_list). The following are the contents of this structure:

cmd_output

Type: Dcl_list
 Access: Write
 Mechanism: By reference
 Usage: Pointer to a linked list of records containing status messages related to the failure of any updates. This structure contains the following fields:

ACMSMGMT_STOP_TSC_1

dcl_msg

Type: Null-terminated string
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: The status message.

pNext

Type: Dcl_list
Access: Write
Mechanism: By reference
Usage: Pointer to the next node in the linked list.

Description

This procedure requests to stop an ACMS TSC on the same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

This call executes synchronously. It does not return to the caller until the attempt to stop the TSC is complete. Any messages associated with an unsuccessful start of the TSC are returned in the cmd_output linked list.

The data and data_warn structures contain identical data. If the operation fails, the status field of both structure will be MGMT_WARN; in this case, use the data_warn structure to fetch the status messages from the cmd_output linked list.

If the operation is successful, the status field of both structures will be MGMT_SUCCESS. No status messages are associated with a successful call.

If the status field contains MGMT_FAIL, the call failed. No status messages are returned; instead, the reason for the failure is contained in the rc field.

Example

```
int stop_tsc(int client_id,CLIENT *cl)
{
    dcl_link    *nl;
    static struct sub_id_struct sub_rec;
    cmd_output_rec *ret_struct;

    sub_rec.client_id = client_id;
    ret_struct = acmsmgmt_stop_tsc_1(&sub_rec,cl);

    if (!ret_struct) {
        printf("\n Call to stop TSC failed");
        return(MGMT_FAIL);
    }

    if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_SUCCESS) {
```



```

if (ret_struct->status != MGMT_WARN) {
    printf("\nCall to stop ACMS TSC failed with status %d",
        ret_struct->status);
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

printf("\n Call to stop ACMS TSC completed with warnings or errors");
for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
    nl = nl->pNext)
    printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
    return(MGMT_FAIL);
}

else {
    printf("\nCall to stop ACMS TSC was executed");
    for (nl = ret_struct->cmd_output_rec_u.data.cmd_output; nl != NULL;
        nl = nl->pNext)
        printf("\n %s",nl->dcl_msg);
    }
    xdr_free(xdr_cmd_output_rec, ret_struct);
    free(ret_struct);
return(0);
}

```

In the preceding example, the ACMSMGMT_STOP_TSC_1 procedure is called to stop the terminal subsystem on the target node. If the call succeeds, the terminal subsystem is stopped on the target node. Otherwise, any error messages associated with the failure are displayed. The example in Section 6.4.1 shows how to declare and initialize the input arguments to this procedure.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

This chapter contains information about data types that the Remote Manager implements and the reference tables for the Remote Manager. The Remote Manager reference tables include the following:

- ACC table
- Agent table
- Collection table
- CP table
- Error Filter table
- EXC table
- Interfaces table
- Manager status table
- Parameter table
- QTI table
- Server table
- Task Group table
- Trap table
- TSC table
- Users table

Note

The following sections describe the records and fields in each Remote Manager reference table. Many of these tables now contain a subset of fields intended solely for use on or by systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher. These fields are denoted with the double dagger (‡) symbol within each table listing.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.1 Data Types

9.1 Data Types

The ACMS Remote Manager implements the following data types:

- Gauge and Min Gauge
Gauge fields are structures containing the following fields:
 - current_value
The value of the object when last observed. Represents the most current known value.
 - max_value or min_value
The largest or smallest observed value for the object.
 - time_max_seen or time_min_seen
The date and time the max_value or min_value was set.
- Integer
Integer fields are 32-bit signed integers.
- State 1
State 1 fields are integers with two possible values:
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_DISABLED
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_ENABLED
- State 2
State 2 fields are integers with the following possible values:
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_INITED
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_INITING
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_LOAD_DONE
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_LOADING
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_STARTED
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_STARTING
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_STOPPED
 - MGMT\$K_STATE_STOPPING
- String
String fields are null-terminated ASCII strings.
- Time
Time fields are stored internally in OpenVMS internal time format and are generally displayed as *DD-MMM-YYY HH:MM:SS.hh*. When present in a record supplied by the Remote Manager (that is, from either an RPC or SNMP call, or in a file), time is always an ASCII value in the default OpenVMS format (*DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM:SS.hh*) and is stored as a null-terminated string.

9.2 ACC Table

The ACC table contains a single entry for ACC management information.

Table 9–1 ACC Table

Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	record_state	integer	R	R	
ID	id_coll_state	integer	R	R	
ID	process_name	string	R	R	
ID	pid	integer	R	R	
ID	username_active	string	R	R	
ID	username_stored	string	R	R	
ID	start_time	time	R	R	
ID	end_time	time	R	R	
ID	acms_version	string	R	R	
CONFIG	config_coll_state	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	acms_state	integer	RW	R	D
CONFIG	acc_priority_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	acc_priority_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	max_appl_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	max_appl_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	mss_maxobj_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	mss_maxobj_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	mss_maxbuf_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	mss_maxbuf_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	mss_poolsize_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	mss_poolsize_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	mss_process_pool_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	mss_process_pool_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	mss_net_retry_timer_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	mss_net_retry_timer_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	audit_state	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	username_default_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	username_default_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	node_name_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	node_name_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	ws_poolsize_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	ws_poolsize_stored	integer	RW	RW	

(continued on next page)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.2 ACC Table

Table 9–1 (Cont.) ACC Table

Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
CONFIG	wsc_poolsize_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsc_poolsize_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	tws_poolsize_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tws_poolsize_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	twsc_poolsize_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	twsc_poolsize_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	astlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	biolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	biolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	bytlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	bytlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	diolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	diolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	enqlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	enqlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	fillm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	fillm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	pgflquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	pgflquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	tqelm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tqelm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsdefault_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsdefault_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsextent_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsextent_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	channelcnt_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	channelcnt_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	gblsections_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	gblsections_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	gblpages_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	gblpages_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	gblpagfil_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	gblpagfil_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	runtime_coll_state	integer	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Table 9–1 (Cont.) ACC Table

Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
RUNTIME	current_appls	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_users	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_local_users	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_remote_users	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	appl_starts	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	decnet_object	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	astlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	biolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	bytlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	diolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	enqlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	fillm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	pgflquota_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	tqelm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	wssize_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	channelcnt_current‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	pool_coll_state	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_shared_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_shared_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_shared_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_shared_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_shared_garbage	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_garbage	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_objects	gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_msgs_1-1024‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_msgs_1025-2048‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_msgs_2049-4096‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_msgs_4097-8192‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_msgs_8193-16384‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_msgs_16385-32768‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_msgs_32769-65636‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_msg_count_resets‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	twss_poolsize_total‡	gauge	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.2 ACC Table

Table 9–1 (Cont.) ACC Table

Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
POOL	tws_pool_large_used‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	tws_pool_min_free‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	twsc_poolsize_total‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_large_used‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_min_free‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	ws_pool_large_used‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	ws_pool_min_free‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	wsc_pool_large_used‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	wsc_pool_min_free‡	gauge	R	R	
ERROR	err_coll_state‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_count‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	last_err_msg‡	string	R	R	
ERROR	time_of_last_error‡	time	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic.

9.2.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–1.

- **record_state**
 The current state of this table entry. Valid states are **VALID** (the process is currently running and maintaining this table entry) or **INACTIVE** (the process is no longer running). Inactive rows are subject to reuse.
- **id_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **process_name**
 The OpenVMS process name for the process.
- **pid**
 The OpenVMS process identifier for the process.
- **username_active**
 The OpenVMS user name under which the process is currently running. This is the value that was in the ACMSGEN file when the process was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.2 ACC Table

- **username_stored**
The OpenVMS process name currently stored in the ACMSGEN file for this process.
- **start_time**
Date and time the process was started.
- **end_time**
Date and time the process ended. If the process has not yet ended, this field will be null.
- **acms_version**
Current version of the ACC.
- **config_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **acms_state**
Current ACMS state of the process. This field can be set (to DISABLED or to 0) by the SNMP interface only. RPC users use the ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1 procedure described in Section 8.50. ACMSMGR users use the STOP SYSTEM command.
- **acc_priority_active**
The base priority for this process. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the process was started.
- **acc_priority_stored**
The base priority currently stored in the ACMSGEN file for this process.
- **max_appl_active**
The maximum number of ACMS applications that can be started simultaneously on this node. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the ACC process was started.
- **max_appl_stored**
The value of the max_appl field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- **mss_maxobj_active**
The maximum number of ACMS message switch objects that can be started simultaneously on this node. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the ACC process was started. See the MSS class field mss_objects for a count of the current and maximum number of MSS objects instantiated on the system.
- **mss_maxobj_stored**
The value of the mss_maxobj field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- **mss_maxbuf_active**
The maximum size of a message segment of an ACMS message switch message. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the ACC process was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.2 ACC Table

- `mss_maxbuf_stored`
The value of the `mss_maxbuf` field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- `mss_poolsize_active`
The size of the MSS shared pool (in pagelets). This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the ACC process was started.
- `mss_poolsize_stored`
The value of the `mss_poolsize` field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- `mss_process_pool_active`
The default size of the MSS pool (in pagelets) allocated for each ACMS process. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the ACC process was started.
- `mss_process_pool_stored`
The value of the `mss_process_pool` field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- `mss_net_retry_active`
The time ACMS processes will wait before retrying an MSS network operation. This field can be modified dynamically.
- `mss_net_retry_timer_stored`
The value of the `mss_net_retry_timer` field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- `audit_state`
The current system auditing state.
- `username_default_active`
The default user name for remote users. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the ACC process was started.
- `username_default_stored`
The value of the `username_default` field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- `node_name_active`
The node name for the current node. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the ACC process was started.
- `node_name_stored`
The value of the `node_name` field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- `ws_poolsize_active`, `wsc_poolsize_active`, `twc_poolsize_active`, `twsc_poolsize_active`
The default size of the group and user workspace (WS), user workspace control (WSC), task workspace (TWS), or task workspace control (TWSC) pool (in pagelets). This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the ACC process was started.
- `ws_poolsize_stored`, `wsc_poolsize_stored`, `twc_poolsize_stored`, `twsc_poolsize_stored`
The value of associated poolsize field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.2 ACC Table

- `astlm_active`, `biolm_active`, `bytlm_active`, `diolm_active`, `enqlm_active`, `fillm_active`, `pgflquota_active`, `tqelm_active`, `wsdefault_active`, `wsextent_active`, `wsquota_active`
The default value of the related OpenVMS process quota. This is the value of the quota when the ACC process was started.
- `astlm_stored`, `biolm_stored`, `bytlm_stored`, `diolm_stored`, `enqlm_stored`, `fillm_stored`, `pgflquota_stored`, `tqelm_stored`, `wsdefault_stored`, `wsextent_stored`, `wsquota_stored`
The value of the related process quota currently stored in the OpenVMS system user authorization file (SYSUAF.DAT).
- `channelcnt_active`, `gblsections_active`, `gblpages_active`, `gblpagfil_active`
The default value of the related OpenVMS system parameter. This is the value of the parameter when the ACC process was started.
- `channelcnt_stored`, `gblsections_stored`, `gblpages_stored`, `gblpagfil_stored`
The value of the related system parameter currently stored in the OpenVMS System Generation utility (SYSGEN) work area.
- `runtime_coll_state`
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- `current_appls`
The number of applications currently running on the node.
- `current_users`
The number of users currently logged in to the node.
- `current_local_users`
The number of current users logged in to ACMS locally.
- `current_remote_users`
The number of current users who are logged in to ACMS remotely.
- `appl_starts`
The number of applications that have been started on the node since the system was started.
- `decnet_object`
If the process has a current DECnet object, the value of this field is `STARTED`. Otherwise, the value is `STOPPED`. If the DECnet object is stopped (and the `runtime_coll_state` is enabled for this process), either distributed processing has not been enabled (that is, the `node_name` parameter in the `ACMSGEN` file is `NULL`) or there is currently a problem with DECnet. Also, check the ACC CONFIG parameters `node_name_active` and `node_name_stored` to determine the current status of the `ACMSGEN` `node_name` field.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.2 ACC Table

- `astlm_current`, `biolm_current`, `bytlm_current`, `diolm_current`, `enqlm_current`, `fillm_current`, `pgflquota_current`, `tqelm_current`, `wssize_current`, `channelcnt_current`

The actual amount of the related OpenVMS process or system resource that is being consumed by the ACC process. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `vms_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).
- `pool_coll_state`

The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.

If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- `mss_shared_total`

The total size (in bytes) of the MSS shared pool on this node. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `mss_shared_free`

The amount (in bytes) of unused MSS shared pool. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `mss_shared_largest`

The largest unused block (in bytes) available in the MSS shared pool. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `mss_shared_failures`

The number of failed attempts to allocate space from the MSS shared pool. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `mss_shared_garbage`

The number of garbage collections that have been run to reclaim space in the MSS shared pool. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `mss_process_total`

The total size (in bytes) of the MSS process pool allocated for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `mss_process_free`

The amount of unused MSS process pool (in bytes) for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `mss_process_largest`

The largest unused block (in bytes) available in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).

Remote Manager Reference Tables 9.2 ACC Table

- **mss_process_failures**
The number of failed attempts to allocate space in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_garbage**
The number of garbage collections for this process that have been run to reclaim space in the MSS process pool. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_objects**
The number of MSS objects currently instantiated on the node. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_msgs_1-1024, mss_msgs_1025-2048, mss_msgs_2049-4096, mss_msgs_4097-8192, mss_msgs_8193-16384, mss_msgs_16385-32768, mss_msgs_32769-65636**
The number of MSS messages whose sizes fall within the specified range (in bytes).
- **mss_msg_count_resets**
The number of MSS message size counter resets that have occurred. Each of the preceding counters (`mss_msgs_n-n`) are reset if one of the counters overflows.
- **twspoolsize_total, twscpoolsize_total**
The total amount (in pagelets) of TWS or TWSC process pool being used by all task groups running on the current node. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `wksp_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).
- **twspool_large_used, twscpool_large_used**
The largest amount (in bytes) of TWS or TWSC process pool being used by a task group running on the current node. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `wksp_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).
- **twspool_min_free, twscpool_min_free**
The minimum amount (in bytes) of unused TWS or TWSC process pool available on the current node. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `wksp_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).
- **ws_pool_large_used, wsc_pool_large_used**
The largest amount (in bytes) of WS or WSC process pool being used by an application running on the current node. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `wksp_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).
- **ws_pool_min_free, wsc_pool_min_free**
The minimum amount (in bytes) of unused WS or WSC process pool available on the current node. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `wksp_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.2 ACC Table

- **err_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
Errors for this process are only sent to the Remote Manager if this field is set to ENABLED. If this field is set to DISABLED, the process will not collect data for the fields in this class; existing field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **err_count**
The total number of errors related to this process that were sent to the Remote Manager.
- **last_err_msg**
The text of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.
- **time_of_last_error**
Date and time of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.

9.3 Agent Table

The Agent table contains a row for each Agent Process running on the node.

Table 9–2 Agent Table

Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	record_state	integer	R	R	
ID	id_coll_state	integer	R	R	
ID	process_name	string	R	R	
ID	pid	integer	R	R	
ID	start_time	time	R	R	
ID	end_time	time	R	R	
ID	user_name	string	R	R	
ID	acms_state	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	cfg_coll_state	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	biolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	biolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	bytlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	bytlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	diolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	diolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Table 9–2 (Cont.) Agent Table

Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
CONFIG	enqlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	enqlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	fillm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	fillm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	pgflquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	pgflquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	tqelm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tqelm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsdefault_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsdefault_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsextent_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsextent_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	rt_coll_state	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	decnet_object	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_task_calls	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_attached_terms	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_menu_reqs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_menu_reqs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_reqs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_msgrd	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_msgwt	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_cancel	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_reqs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_msgrd	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_msgwt	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_cancel	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_vf_menu_reqs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_vf_menu_reqs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_vf_reqs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_vf_enable	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_vf_disable	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_vf_cancel	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_vf_send	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_vf_receive	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_vf_xceive	gauge	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

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Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.3 Agent Table

Table 9–2 (Cont.) Agent Table

Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
RUNTIME	total_vf_reqs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_vf_enable	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_vf_disable	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_vf_cancel	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_vf_send	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_vf_receive	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_vf_xceive	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tasks_executed	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	user1_time	time	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	user2_time	time	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	user3_time	time	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	user1_data	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	user2_data	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	user3_data	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	user4_data	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	user5_data	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	user6_data	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	astlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	biolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	bytlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	diolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	enqlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	fillm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	pgflquota_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	tqelm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	wssize_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	channelcnt_current‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	pool_coll_state	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_garbage	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_coll_state‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_count‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	last_err_msg‡	string	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Table 9–2 (Cont.) Agent Table

Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ERROR	time_of_last_error‡	time	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic.

9.3.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–2.

- record_state
 The current state of this table entry. Valid states are VALID (the process is currently running and maintaining this table entry) or INACTIVE (the process is no longer running). Inactive rows are subject to reuse.

- id_coll_state
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. If this field is set to DISABLED, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.

- process_name
 The OpenVMS process name for the process.

- pid
 The OpenVMS process identifier for the process.

- start_time
 Date and time the process was started.

- end_time
 Date and time the process ended. If the process has not yet ended, this field is null.

- user_name
 The OpenVMS account under which the process is running.

- acms_state
 The ACMS state of the process.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.3 Agent Table

- **cfg_coll_state**
Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. If this field is set to DISABLED, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **astlm_active, biolm_active, bytlm_active, diolm_active, enqlm_active, fillm_active, pgflquota_active, tqelm_active, wsdefault_active, wsextent_active, wsquota_active**
The default value of the related OpenVMS process quota. This is the value of the quota when the Agent process was started.
- **astlm_stored, biolm_stored, bytlm_stored, diolm_stored, enqlm_stored, fillm_stored, pgflquota_stored, tqelm_stored, wsdefault_stored, wsextent_stored, wsquota_stored**
The value of the related process quota currently stored in the OpenVMS system user authorization file (SYSUAF.DAT).
- **rt_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. If this field is set to DISABLED, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **decnet_object**
If the process has a current DECnet object, the value of this field is STARTED. Otherwise, the value is STOPPED. If the DECnet object is stopped (and the runtime_coll_state is enabled for this process), either distributed processing has not been enabled (that is, the node_name parameter in the ACMSGEN file is NULL) or there is currently a problem with DECnet. Also, check the ACC CONFIG parameters node_name_active and node_name_stored to determine the current status of the ACMSGEN node_name field.
- **active_task_calls**
The number of task calls currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- **current_attached_terms**
The number of terminals currently attached to the Agent.
- **active_tdms_menu_reqs**
The number of TDMS menu requests currently being executed by all users of the Agent.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.3 Agent Table

- `total_tdms_menu_reqs`
The total number of TDMS menu requests executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- `active_tdms_reqs`
The number of TDMS requests of all types currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_tdms_msgrd`
The number of TDMS read messages currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_tdms_msgwt`
The number of TDMS write messages currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_tdms_cancel`
The number of TDMS cancels currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `total_tdms_reqs`
The total number of TDMS requests (menu and exchange) executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- `total_tdms_msgrd`
The total number of TDMS read messages executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- `total_tdms_msgwt`
The total number of TDMS write messages executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- `total_tdms_cancel`
The total number of TDMS cancels executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- `active_vf_menu_reqs`
The number of HP DECforms menu requests currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `total_vf_menu_reqs`

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.3 Agent Table

The total number of HP DECforms menu requests executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.

- `active_vf_reqs`
The number of HP DECforms requests of all types currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_vf_enable`
The number of HP DECforms enable requests currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_vf_disable`
The number of HP DECforms disable requests currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_vf_cancel`
The number of HP DECforms cancel requests currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_vf_send`
The number of HP DECforms requests currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_vf_receive`
The number of HP DECforms receive requests currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `active_vf_xceive`
The number of HP DECforms enable transceives currently being executed by all users of the Agent.
- `total_vf_reqs`
The total number of HP DECforms requests of all types executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- `total_vf_enable`
The total number of HP DECforms enable requests executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- `total_vf_disable`
The total number of HP DECforms disable requests executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.3 Agent Table

- **total_vf_cancel**
The total number of HP DECforms cancel requests executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- **total_vf_send**
The total number of HP DECforms send requests executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- **total_vf_receive**
The total number of HP DECforms receive requests executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- **total_vf_xceive**
The total number of HP DECforms transceive requests executed by all users of the Agent since the Agent was started.
- **total_tasks_executed**
The total number of tasks started in the Agent since the Agent was started.
- **user1_time, user2_time, user3_time, user1_data, user2_data, user3_data, user4_data, user5_data, user6_data**
Additional generic runtime fields that are available to programmers and Agent developers.
- **astlm_current, biolm_current, bytlnm_current, diolm_current, enqlm_current, fillm_current, pgflquota_current, tqelmn_current, wssize_current, channelcnt_current**
The actual amount of the related OpenVMS process or system resource that is being consumed by the Agent process. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `vms_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table.
- **pool_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **mss_process_total**
The total size of the MSS process pool allocated for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval`.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.3 Agent Table

- **mss_process_free**
The amount of unused MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval`.
- **mss_process_largest**
The largest unused block available in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval`.
- **mss_process_failures**
The number of failed attempts to allocate space in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval`.
- **mss_process_garbage**
The number of garbage collections that have been run to reclaim space in this processes MSS process pool. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval`.
- **error_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. Errors for this process are only sent to the Remote Manager if this field is set to `ENABLED`. If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process will not collect data for the fields in this class; existing field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **error_count**
The total number of errors related to this process that were sent to the Remote Manager.
- **last_error_message**
The text of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.
- **time_of_last_error**
Date and time of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.

9.4 Collection Table

The Collection table is populated from the configuration file maintained by the user on the local system (or in a cluster common area) when the ACMS run-time system is started.

This table can be used at run time to enable or disable data collection and data snapshots by entity and class. The primary key to this table is the combination of entity, class, and name. Duplicate rows are not allowed.

Table 9–3 Collection Table

Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Configuration Access	Dynamic
entity	string	R	RW	RW	D
class	string	R	RW	RW	D
name	string	R	RW	RW	D
coll_state	state 1	RW	RW	RW	D
storage_location‡	string	R	RW	RW	D
storage_state‡	state1	R	RW	RW	D
storage_interval‡	integer	R	RW	RW	D
storage_begin_time‡	time	RW	RW	RW	D
storage_end_time‡	time	RW	RW	RW	D

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
RW—Read/Write Access
Blank—Not available to the interface
D—Field is dynamic.

9.4.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–3.

- **entity**
Name or type of the entity. Valid values are ACC, CP, EXC, GROUP, QTI, SERVER, and TSC.
- **class**
Class of data to be collected. Valid values are CONFIG, ID, ERROR, POOL, and RUNTIME.
- **name**
A name for the entity that helps to uniquely identify an instance of the entity type. Possible entity names are:
 - ACC, CP, QTI, TSC (process name)
 - EXC (application name)
 - GROUP (task group name)
 - SERVER (server name)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.4 Collection Table

Name can include the following wildcard values:

- asterisk (*) (matches all characters)
- exclamation point (!) (negation)
- **coll_state**

Current state as configured, either from the configuration file or by a user at run time. Valid values are **ENABLED** or **DISABLED**. A change to this field causes collection to be initiated or terminated.
- **storage_location**

An OpenVMS file specification (or logical name) that indicates where collection data is to be written. The default value for this field is the logical **ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT**.

If a directory is not specified as part of the file specification, the file is placed in the default directory of the account under which the Remote Manager process is running.

Multiple collection entities can share and write output to the same data snapshot file.

See Section 5.1 for more information on creating data snapshots by periodically saving data collections.
- **storage_state**

Current state of data snapshots as configured either from the configuration file or by a user at run time. Valid values are **ENABLED** or **DISABLED**. A change to this field causes data snapshots to be either initiated or terminated.

In order for data snapshots to be fully functional, the **coll_state** field must be set to **ENABLED**, and the current time must fall between the specified **storage_begin_time** and **storage_end_time** values.

See Section 5.1 for more information on creating data snapshots by saving periodically data collections.

- **storage_interval**
Controls the frequency (in seconds) at which data snapshots are collected. A lower value causes data snapshots to be collected more often; a higher value causes data snapshots to be collected less often.
The `storage_interval` value should be a multiple of the `timer_interval` value. The `timer_interval` value determines the minimum elapsed time for many Remote Manager parameters, including the storage interval setting. The relationship of the values in these two fields determine how often data snapshots are performed, for example:
 - If the `timer_interval` value is greater, its value is used by default. For instance, if the `timer_interval` is 10 and the `storage_interval` is 5, snapshots will be written at 10 second intervals.
 - If the `storage_interval` value is greater and is a multiple of the `timer_interval`, the `storage_interval` value is used. For example, if the `timer_interval` is 10 and the `storage_interval` is 30, snapshots will be written at 30 second intervals.
 - If the `storage_interval` value is greater and is not a multiple of the `timer_interval`, the next multiple of the `timer_interval` value is used. For example, if the `timer_interval` is 10 and the `storage_interval` is 15, snapshots will be written at 20 second intervals.
 See Section 5.1 for more information on creating data snapshots by periodically saving data collections.
- **storage_begini_time**
The date and time (*DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*) when the data snapshot interval is scheduled to begin. The default value is NOW (begin immediately).
See Section 5.1 for more information on creating data snapshots by periodically saving data collections.
- **storage_end_time**
The date and time (*DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*) when the data snapshot interval is scheduled to end. The default value is NEVER (run indefinitely).
See Section 5.1 for more information on creating data snapshots by periodically saving data collections.

9.5 CP Table

The CP table contains a row for each terminal Command Process (CP) running on the node.

Table 9–4 CP Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	record_state	integer	R	R	
ID	id_coll_state	integer	R	R	
ID	process_name	string	R	R	

(continued on next page)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.5 CP Table

Table 9–4 (Cont.) CP Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	pid	integer	R	R	
ID	start_time	time	R	R	
ID	end_time	time	R	R	
ID	user_name	string	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	biolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	biolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	bytlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	bytlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	diolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	diolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	enqlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	enqlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	fillm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	fillm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	pgflquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	pgflquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	tqelm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tqelm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsdefault_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsdefault_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsextent_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsextent_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	runtime_coll_state	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	acms_state	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	dechnet_object	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_attached_terms	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_task_calls	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_menu_reqs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_menu_reqs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_reqs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_read_msgs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_write_msgs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_cancels	gauge	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Table 9–4 (Cont.) CP Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
RUNTIME	total_tdms_reqs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_read_msgs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_write_msgs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_cancels	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_df_menu_reqs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_df_menu_reqs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_df_reqs	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_df_enables	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_df_disables	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_df_cancels	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_df_sends	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_df_receives	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_df_transceives	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_df_reqs	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_df_enables	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_df_disables	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_df_cancels	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_df_sends	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_df_receives	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_df_transceives	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	data_set_hangups	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	astlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	biolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	bytlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	diolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	enqlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	fillm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	pgflquota_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	tqelm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	wssize_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	channelcnt_current‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	pool_coll_state	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_garbage	integer	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.5 CP Table

Table 9–4 (Cont.) CP Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ERROR	err_coll_state‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_count‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	last_err_msg‡	string	R	R	
ERROR	time_of_last_error‡	time	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic

9.5.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–4.

- **record_state**
 The current state of this table entry. Valid states are **VALID** (the process is currently running and maintaining this table entry) or **INACTIVE** (the process is no longer running). Inactive rows are subject to reuse.
- **id_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **process_name**
 The OpenVMS process name for the process.
- **pid**
 The OpenVMS process identifier for the process.
- **start_time**
 Date and time the process was started.
- **end_time**
 Date and time the process ended. If the process has not yet ended, this field is null.
- **user_name**
 The OpenVMS account under which the process is running.
- **astlm_active, biolm_active, bytlm_active, diolm_active, enqlm_active, fillm_active, pgflquota_active, tqelm_active, wsdefault_active, wsextent_active, wsquota_active**
 The default value of the related OpenVMS process quota. This is the value of the quota when the CP process was started.
- **astlm_stored, biolm_stored, bytlm_stored, diolm_stored, enqlm_stored, fillm_stored, pgflquota_stored, tqelm_stored, wsdefault_stored, wsextent_stored, wsquota_stored**

Remote Manager Reference Tables 9.5 CP Table

The value of the related process quota currently stored in the OpenVMS system user authorization file (SYSUAF.DAT).

- **runtime_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
If this field is set to DISABLED, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **acms_state**
The ACMS state of the process.
- **dechnet_object**
If the process has a current DECnet object, the value of this field is STARTED. Otherwise, the value is STOPPED. If the DECnet object is stopped (and the runtime_coll_state is enabled for this process), either distributed processing has not been enabled (that is, the node_name parameter in the ACMSGEN file is NULL) or there is currently a problem with DECnet. Also, check the ACC CONFIG parameters node_name_active and node_name_stored to determine the current status of the ACMSGEN node_name field.
- **current_attached_terms**
The number of terminals currently attached to the CP.
- **active_task_calls**
The number of task calls currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_tdms_menu_reqs**
The number of TDMS menu requests currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **total_tdms_menu_reqs**
The total number of TDMS menu requests executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **active_tdms_reqs**
The number of TDMS requests of all types currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_tdms_read_msgs**
The number of TDMS read messages currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_tdms_write_msgs**
The number of TDMS write messages currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_tdms_cancels**
The number of TDMS cancels currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **total_tdms_reqs**
The total number of TDMS requests (menu and exchange) executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.5 CP Table

- **total_tdms_read_msgs**
The total number of TDMS read messages executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **total_tdms_write_msgs**
The total number of TDMS write messages executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **total_tdms_cancels**
The total number of TDMS cancels executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **active_df_menu_reqs**
The number of HP DECforms menu requests currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **total_df_menu_reqs**
The total number of HP DECforms menu requests executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **active_df_reqs**
The number of HP DECforms requests of all types currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_df_enables**
The number of HP DECforms enable requests currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_df_disables**
The number of HP DECforms disable requests currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_df_cancels**
The number of HP DECforms cancel requests currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_df_sends**
The number of HP DECforms requests currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_df_receives**
The number of HP DECforms receive requests currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **active_df_transceives**
The number of HP DECforms enable transceives currently being executed by all users of the CP.
- **total_df_reqs**
The total number of HP DECforms requests of all types executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **total_df_enables**
The total number of HP DECforms enable requests executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables 9.5 CP Table

- **total_df_disables**
The total number of HP DECforms disable requests executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **total_df_cancels**
The total number of HP DECforms cancel requests executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **total_df_sends**
The total number of HP DECforms send requests executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **total_df_receives**
The total number of HP DECforms receive requests executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **total_df_transceives**
The total number of HP DECforms transceive requests executed by all users of the CP since the CP was started.
- **data_set_hangups**
The total number of data set hangups detected by the CP since the CP was started.
- **astlm_current, biolm_current, bytlm_current, diolm_current, enqlm_current, fillm_current, pgflquota_current, tqelm_current, wssize_current, channelcnt_current**
The actual amount of the related OpenVMS process or system resource that is being consumed by the CP process. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `vms_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).
- **pool_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 9.4 and Section 5.1 for discussions of data collection.
If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **mss_process_total**
The total size of the MSS process pool allocated for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_free**
The amount of unused MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_largest**
The largest unused block available in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.5 CP Table

- mss_process_failures**
 The number of failed attempts to allocate space in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- mss_process_garbage**
 The number of garbage collections that have been run to reclaim space in this processes MSS process pool. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- err_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.

 Errors for this process are only sent to the Remote Manager if this field is set to `ENABLED`. If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process will not collect data for the fields in this class; existing field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- err_count**
 The total number of errors related to this process that were sent to the Remote Manager.
- last_err_msg**
 The text of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.
- time_of_last_error**
 Date and time of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.

9.6 Error Filter Table

The Error Filter table enables users to increase the usefulness and manage the size of the Remote Manager error log by preventing an ACMS process from relaying repetitive or non-critical system messages. Each error filter record specifies a particular system message to suppress. These messages continue to be displayed on ACMS systems, but they are not sent to or recorded by the Remote Manager.

The following table shows the fields in an ACMS error filter record. Note that the data in this table is persistent and durable. However, table entries can removed manually using the `ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER` command.

Table 9–5 Error Filter Table

Field Name	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
<code>node_name‡</code>	string	RW	RW	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Table 9–5 (Cont.) Error Filter Table

Field Name	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
message_code‡	integer	RW	RW	
message_name‡	string	RW	RW	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

9.6.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–5.

- **node_name**
Name of the OpenVMS node on which to filter error messages.
- **message_code**
The hexadecimal value or symbolic error name associated with the message being filtered.

9.7 EXC Table

The EXC table is sized according to the MAX_APPLS ACMSGEN parameter.

Table 9–6 EXC Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	record_state	integer	R	R	
ID	id_coll_state	integer	R	R	
ID	process_name	string	R	R	
ID	user_name	string	R	R	
ID	pid	integer	R	R	
ID	start_time	time	R	R	
ID	end_time	time	R	R	
ID	appl_name	string	R	R	
ID	build_time	time	R	R	
ID	exc_appl_tbl_state	integer	R		
ID	exc_server_types	integer	R		
ID	exc_task_groups	integer	R		
CONFIG	config_coll_state	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	acms_state	integer	RW	R	D
CONFIG	audit_state_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	audit_state_stored	state1	R	R	
CONFIG	max_tasks_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	max_tasks_stored	integer	R	R	

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Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.7 EXC Table

Table 9–6 (Cont.) EXC Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
CONFIG	sp_monitoring_interval_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	sp_monitoring_interval_stored	state1	R	R	
CONFIG	max_servers_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	max_servers_stored	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	transaction_timeout_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	transaction_timeout_stored	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	biolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	biolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	bytlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	bytlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	diolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	diolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	enqlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	enqlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	fillm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	fillm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	pgflquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	pgflquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	tqelm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tqelm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsdefault_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsdefault_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsextent_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsextent_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	ws_poolsize‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsc_poolsize‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tws_poolsize‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	twsc_poolsize‡	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	runtime_coll_state	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	decnet_object	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_servers	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_submitters	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_tasks	gauge	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

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Table 9–6 (Cont.) EXC Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
RUNTIME	total_tasks_executed	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_submitters	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_active_servers	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_free_servers	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_waiting_tasks	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	server_start_count	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	server_failure_count	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	server_process_total‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	task_failures	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	task_start_failures	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	task_security_failures	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	task_cancels	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_requests	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_read_messages	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_write_messages	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	active_tdms_cancels	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_requests	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_read_messages	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_write_messages	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_tdms_cancels	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	total_dataset_hangups	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	astlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	biolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	bytlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	diolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	enqlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	fillm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	pgflquota_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	tqelm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	wssize_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	channelcnt_current‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	pool_coll_state	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_garbage	integer	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.7 EXC Table

Table 9–6 (Cont.) EXC Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
POOL	ws_pool_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	ws_pool_used‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	ws_pool_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	ws_pool_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	ws_pool_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	ws_pool_garbage	integer	R	R	
POOL	wsc_pool_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	wsc_pool_used‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	wsc_pool_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	wsc_pool_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	wsc_pool_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	wsc_pool_garbage	integer	R	R	
POOL	tws_pool_total‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	tws_poolsize_total‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	tws_pool_large_used‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_total‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	twsc_poolsize_total‡	integer	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_large_used‡	gauge	R	R	
ERROR	err_coll_state‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_count‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	last_err_msg‡	string	R	R	
ERROR	time_of_last_error‡	time	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic

9.7.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–6.

- **record_state**
 The current state of this table entry. Valid states are **VALID** (the process is currently running and maintaining this table entry) or **INACTIVE** (the process is no longer running). Inactive rows are subject to reuse.
- **id_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **process_name**
 The OpenVMS process name for the process.

Remote Manager Reference Tables 9.7 EXC Table

- **user_name**
The OpenVMS account under which the process is running.
- **pid**
The OpenVMS process identifier of the process.
- **start_time**
Date and time the process was started.
- **end_time**
Date and time the process ended. If the process has not yet ended, this field will be null.
- **appl_name**
Name of the application.
- **build_time**
Date and time the application database (ADB) was built.
- **exc_appl_tbl_state**
This field is available to the SNMP interface only. It contains the state of the application global section for this EXC. When EXCs have completed their startup, they construct global sections containing server and task group tables. If this field is not MGMT\$K_VALID (2), the Server and Task Group tables are not available.
- **exc_server_types**
This field is available to the SNMP interface only. It contains the number of server types contained in the application, which is also the number of rows in the Server table for this EXC.
- **exc_task_groups**
This field is available to the SNMP interface only. It contains the number of task groups contained in the application, which is also the number of rows in the Task Group table for this EXC.
- **config_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **audit_state_active**
Current auditing state of the application.
- **audit_state_stored**
Value of the auditing state of the application as specified in the ACMS application database (.ADB file).
- **max_tasks_active**
The current maximum number of executing tasks allowed.
- **max_tasks_stored**
The maximum number of executing tasks allowed as specified in the ACMS application database (.ADB file).

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.7 EXC Table

- `sp_monitoring_interval_active`
The current server process monitoring interval for the application.
- `sp_monitoring_interval_stored`
The server process monitoring interval for the application as specified in the ACMS application database (.ADB file).
- `max_servers_active`
The current maximum number of started server instances for the application.
- `max_servers_stored`
The maximum number of started server instances for the application as specified in the ACMS application database (.ADB file).
- `transaction_timeout_active`
The current default task timeout for the application.
- `transaction_timeout_stored`
The default task timeout for the application as specified in the ACMS application database (.ADB file).
- `astlm_active`, `biolm_active`, `bytlm_active`, `diolm_active`, `enqlm_active`, `fillm_active`, `pgflquota_active`, `tqelm_active`, `wsdefault_active`, `wsextent_active`, `wsquota_active`
The default value of the related OpenVMS process quota. This is the value of the quota when the EXC process was started.
- `astlm_stored`, `biolm_stored`, `bytlm_stored`, `diolm_stored`, `enqlm_stored`, `fillm_stored`, `pgflquota_stored`, `tqelm_stored`, `wsdefault_stored`, `wsextent_stored`, `wsquota_stored`
The value of the related process quota currently stored in the OpenVMS system user authorization file (SYSUAF.DAT).
- `ws_poolsize`, `wsc_poolsize`
The default size (in pagelets) of WS or WSC process pool for the application.
- `tws_poolsize`, `twsc_poolsize`
The default size (in pagelets) of TWS or TWSC process pool for the application.
- `acms_state`
The current ACMS state of this process.
- `runtime_coll_state`
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.

If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.

Remote Manager Reference Tables 9.7 EXC Table

- **decnet_object**
If the process has a current DECnet object, the value of this field is STARTED. Otherwise, the value is STOPPED. If the DECnet object is stopped (and the runtime_coll_state is enabled for this process), either distributed processing has not been enabled (that is, the node_name parameter in the ACMSGEN file is NULL) or there is currently a problem with DECnet. Also, check the ACC CONFIG parameters node_name_active and node_name_ stored to determine the current status of the ACMSGEN node_name field.
- **current_servers**
The number of server instances currently started in this application.
- **current_submitters**
The number of submitters currently logged in to this application.
- **current_tasks**
The number of tasks currently started in the application.
- **total_tasks_executed**
The total number of tasks started in the application since the application was started.
- **total_submitters**
The total number of submitters who have submitted tasks to this application since the application was started.
- **current_active_servers**
The current number of active servers (that is, those servers performing processing steps).
- **current_free_servers**
The number of started servers which are not currently active (that is, not currently executing processing steps).
- **current_waiting_tasks**
The number of tasks that are not executing, waiting for a procedure server to become available.
- **server_start_count**
The number of times servers have been started in this application.
- **server_failure_count**
The number of times servers have been stopped in this application.
- **server_process_total**
The number of concurrent server processes (active or free) running in this application.
- **task_failures**
The number of tasks in this application that have failed to complete successfully.
- **task_start_failures**
The number of tasks in this application that have failed to start.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.7 EXC Table

- `task_security_failures`
The number of tasks in this application that have failed to start because of security violations.
- `task_cancels`
The number of tasks in this application that have been canceled.
- `active_tdms_requests`
The number of TDMS requests (both exchange and menu) that are currently executing for this process.
- `active_tdms_read_messages`
The number of TDMS read messages currently outstanding for this process.
- `active_tdms_write_messages`
The number of TDMS write messages currently outstanding for this process.
- `active_tdms_cancels`
The number of TDMS cancels currently outstanding for this process.
- `total_tdms_requests`
The total number of TDMS requests (both exchange and menu) processed by this process while the `runtime_coll_state` has been `ENABLED`.
- `total_tdms_read_messages`
The total number of TDMS read messages processed by this process while the `runtime_coll_state` has been `ENABLED`.
- `total_tdms_write_messages`
The total number of TDMS write messages processed by this process while the `runtime_coll_state` has been `ENABLED`.
- `total_tdms_cancels`
The total number of TDMS cancels processed by this process while the `runtime_coll_state` has been `ENABLED`.
- `total_dataset_hangups`
The total number of TDMS dataset hangups (unexpected session interruptions) processed by this process while the `runtime_coll_state` has been `ENABLED`.
- `astlm_current`, `biolm_current`, `bytlm_current`, `diolm_current`, `enqlm_current`, `fillm_current`, `pgflquota_current`, `tqelm_current`, `wssize_current`, `channelcnt_current`
The actual amount of the related OpenVMS process or system resource that is being consumed by the EXC process.
- `pool_coll_state`
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.

If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.7 EXC Table

- **mss_process_total**
The total size of the MSS process pool (in bytes) allocated for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_free**
The amount of unused MSS process pool (in bytes) for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_largest**
The largest unused block available (in bytes) in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_failures**
The number of failed attempts to allocate space in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_garbage**
The number of garbage collections for this process that have been run to reclaim space in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **ws_pool_total, wsc_pool_total**
The total size of the WS or WSC pool (in bytes) allocated for this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **ws_pool_used, wsc_pool_used**
The amount of WS or WSC pool (in bytes) used by this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **ws_pool_free, wsc_pool_free**
The amount of unused WS or WSC pool (in bytes) for this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **ws_pool_largest, wsc_pool_largest**
The largest unused block available in the WS or WSC pool for this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **ws_pool_failures, wsc_pool_failures**
The number of failed attempts to allocate space in the WS or WSC pool for this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **ws_pool_garbage, wsc_pool_garbage**
The number of garbage collections that have been run to reclaim space in the WS or WSC pool for this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.7 EXC Table

- `twc_pool_total`, `twsc_pool_total`
The default size for TWS or TWSC pools (in bytes) allocated for this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `twc_poolsize_total`, `twsc_poolsize_total`
The total size of all TWS or TWSC pools (in bytes) for all task groups in this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `twc_pool_large_used`, `twsc_pool_large_used`
The largest amount of TWS or TWSC pool used (in bytes) by a task group in this application. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wksp_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `err_coll_state`
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
Errors for this process are only sent to the Remote Manager if this field is set to `ENABLED`. If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process will not collect data for the fields in this class; existing field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- `err_count`
The total number of errors generated by this process. related to this process that were sent to the Remote Manager.
- `last_err_msg`
The text of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.
- `time_of_last_error`
Date and time of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.

9.8 Interfaces Table

The Interfaces table is populated from the configuration file by the ACMS Remote Manager process during process startup. This table specifies which interfaces are active and contains parameters associated with each interface. By default, the RPC interface is started; SNMP is not started .

Table 9–7 Interfaces Table

Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Configuration Access	Dynamic
<code>interface</code>	<code>string</code>	R	R	R	
<code>state</code>	<code>state1</code>	RW	RW	RW	D
<code>running_state</code>	<code>state2</code>	R	R	R	

(continued on next page)

Table 9–7 (Cont.) Interfaces Table

Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Configuration Access	Dynamic
get_request_count	integer	R	R		
set_request_count	integer	R	R		
alarms_sent	integer	R	R		
time_alarm_last_sent	integer	R	R		

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic.

9.8.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–7.

- **interface**
 Name or type of the interface. Valid values are RPC or SNMP.
- **state**
 Current state as configured, either from the configuration file or by a user at run time. Valid values are ENABLED or DISABLED. Note that state and acms_state are not always the same because of potential run-time failures in a thread. For instance, if a thread fails to start, state may be ENABLED, but acms_state may be STOPPED.
 A thread can be enabled only if the acms_state value is STOPPED. A thread can be disabled only if the acms_state value is not STOPPED.
- **acms_state**
 Actual execution state. Interfaces go through the following states:
 - **INITING**
 The Remote Manager is in the process of creating the interface thread.
 - **STARTING**
 The interface thread has been created and is initializing.
 - **STARTED**
 The interface thread has completed initializing and is now running.
 - **STOPPING**
 The thread is starting shutdown, as the result of either a stop request or a fatal error.
 - **STOPPED**
 The thread is no longer executing.
- **get_request_count**
 The number of read requests submitted to the interface. This includes requests that are rejected because of authorization failures.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.8 Interfaces Table

- `set_request_count`
The number of write requests submitted to the interface. This includes requests that are rejected because of authorization failures.
- `alarms_sent`
The number of alarms that have been sent by this interface. For SNMP, these are SNMP traps. For RPC, this field is undefined.
- `time_alarm_last_sent`
The time the most recent alarm was sent by this interface. For SNMP, this is the time the last SNMP trap was sent. For RPC, this field is undefined.

9.9 Manager Status Table

The Manager Status table contains run-time values that reflect Remote Manager activity. This table is maintained internally by the Remote Manager and is read only to all external entities. Values in the table can be accessed through one of the supported interfaces. No changes can be made to the table by external users.

In general, the values in this table are informational only.

Table 9–8 Manager Status Table

Field Name	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
<code>collection_count</code>	integer	R	R	
<code>interfaces_count</code>	integer	R	R	
<code>timer_count</code>	integer	R	R	
<code>trap_count</code>	integer	R	R	
<code>rpc_udp_state</code>	state1	R	R	
<code>rpc_tcp_state</code>	state1	R	R	

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
RW—Read/Write Access
Blank—Not available to the interface
D—Field is dynamic

9.9.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–8.

- `collection_count`
Current number of Collection table entries.
- `interfaces_count`
Current number of entries in the Interfaces table.
- `timer_count`
Current number of entries in the Timer table.
- `trap_count`
Current number of entries in the Trap table.

- `rpc_udp_state`
Current state of the RPC interface using the UDP protocol. A value of 1 means that the UDP protocol is active. A value of 0 means that the UDP protocol is inactive.
- `rpc_tcp_state`
Current state of the RPC interface using the TCP protocol. A value of 1 means that the UDP protocol is active. A value of 0 means that the UDP protocol is inactive.

9.10 Parameter Table

The Parameter table contains values that control the operation of the ACMS Remote Manager and that are not directly related to any ACMS entity. This table is populated initially from the ACMSCFG file. The Remote Manager maintains the table internally at run time; users can access data in the table only through one of the supported interfaces. Changes made to the table at run time are lost when the Remote Manager is stopped.

In general, the values in this table should be modified for fine tuning only, and only if a demonstrated need exists.

Note

All the fields in Table 9–9 are of type integer, and all fields have read and write access.

Table 9–9 Parameter Table

Field	Default Value	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Dynamic	Interface
<code>dcl_audit_level</code>	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
<code>dcl_mgr_priority</code>	5	1	10		S,R,F
<code>dcl_stacksize</code>	300	1	2147483647		S,R,F
<code>error_interval‡</code>	10	1	863999999	D	S,R,F
<code>event_log_priority</code>	5	1	10		S,R,F
<code>log_stacksize</code>	300	1	2147483647		S,R,F
<code>login_creds_lifetime</code>	60	1	143999999	D	S,R,F
<code>max_logins</code>	20	1	2147483647	D	S,R,F
<code>max_rpc_return_recs</code>	20	1	2147483647		S,R,F
<code>mgr_audit_level</code>	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
<code>msg_proc_audit_level</code>	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
<code>msg_proc_priority</code>	5	1	10		S,R,F
<code>msg_proc_stacksize</code>	300	1	2147483647		S,R,F
<code>mss_coll_interval</code>	10	1	863999999	D	S,R,F

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.10 Parameter Table

Table 9–9 (Cont.) Parameter Table

Field	Default Value	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Dynamic	Interface
proc_mon_audit_level	E	0	F		S,R,F
proc_mon_interval	30	1	14399999	D	S,R,F
proc_mon_priority	5	1	10		S,R,F
proc_mon_stacksize	300	1	2147483647		S,R,F
proxy_creds_lifetime	60	1	14399999	D	S,R,F
rpc_audit_level	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
rpc_priority	5	1	10		S,R,F
rpc_stacksize	300	1	2147483647		S,R,F
security_audit_level	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
snap_audit_level‡	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
snap_priority‡	5	1	10		S,R,F
snap_stacksize‡	400	300	2147483647		S,R,F
snmp_agent_time_out	10	1	863999999	D	S,R,F
snmp_audit_level	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
snmp_are_you_there	300	1	863999999		S,R,F
snmp_priority	5	1	10		S,R,F
snmp_sel_time_out	5	0	863999999		S,R,F
snmp_stacksize	300	1	2147483647		S,R,F
tcp_enabled‡	1	0	1		S,R,F
timer_audit_level	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
timer_interval	30	1	863999999	D	S,R,F
timer_priority	5	1	10		S,R,F
timer_stacksize	300	1	2147483647		S,R,F
total_entity_slots	20	1	2147483647		S,R,F
trace_msg_wait_time	5	1	14399999	D	S,R,F
trace_start_wait_time	5	1	14399999	D	S,R,F
trap_audit_level	E	0	F	D	S,R,F
trap_priority	5	1	10		S,R,F
trap_stacksize	300	1	2147483647		S,R,F
udp_enabled‡	1	0	1		S,R,F
vms_coll_interval	10	1	863999999	D	S,R,F
wksp_coll_interval‡	10	1	863999999	D	S,R,F
max_agents	2	1	2147483647		S,R,F

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Interface

S—SNMP
R—RPC (API and ACMSMGR utility)
F—File (configuration file)
D—Field is dynamic.

9.10.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–9.

- `dcl_audit_level`, `mgr_audit_level`, `msg_audit_level`, `proc_mon_audit_level`, `rpc_audit_level`, `security_audit_level`, `snap_audit_level`, `snmp_audit_level`, `timer_audit_level`, `trap_audit_level`

Audit levels determine the amount of auditing information written for a given facility. Audit levels are specified using a hexadecimal value from 0 (none) to F (all). The integer values are a logical ORing of the following:

INFO	1
WARN	2
ERROR	4
FATAL	8

For example, to specify auditing of both error and fatal information, specify a value of C. For more information about auditing and audit levels see Section 4.7.

- `dcl_mgr_priority`

Relative priority of the DCL manager thread. The DCL manager is used to send ACMS run-time changes to the ACMS system. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest priority and 10 is the highest. This value should be left at the default.

- `dcl_stacksize`, `log_stacksize`, `msg_proc_stacksize`, `proc_mon_stacksize`, `rpc_stacksize`, `snap_stacksize`, `snmp_stacksize`, `timer_stacksize`, `trap_stacksize`,

These values determine the internal stack sizes for each thread. Stack sizes are set during thread creation and are not adjusted after the thread has been started. Restartable threads, such as RPC and SNMP, can be adjusted while the Remote Manager is running by disabling the interface, modifying the parameter, and then reenabling the interface.

- `error_interval`

Controls the frequency (in seconds) at which error data is filtered. Any errors that are rebroadcast within the specified interval are not sent to the Remote Manager server. A lower value causes errors to be filtered more often; a higher value causes errors to be filtered less often.

- `event_log_priority`

Relative priority of the event log thread. The event log thread writes audit messages to the audit log. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest priority and 10 is the highest. This value should be left at the default.

- `login_creds_lifetime`

The amount of time (in minutes) that explicit logins are valid. When a user logs in to a Remote Manager process using a valid OpenVMS account and password, a login is created for the user, and the expiration of that login is calculated and stored based on this parameter. When the current time is greater than the expiration time, the user is logged out and must log in again using the ACMSMGR LOGIN command. A change to this parameter takes effect for any login that takes place after the change is made. A change to this parameter does not take effect for any login that took place before the change was made.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.10 Parameter Table

- **max_logins**
Maximum number of external processes allowed to concurrently connect to the Remote Manager. Starting the SNMP interface counts as one login. Each RPC client counts as one login. RPCs are serviced serially.
- **max_rpc_return_recs**
The maximum number of records to be returned to any given request for data. This parameter allows network bandwidth to be conserved by sending data in user-managed chunks.
- **msg_proc_priority**
Relative priority of the message processor thread. The message processor is responsible for removing messages sent by ACMS processes to the Remote Manager from the error input queue and for processing messages according to configuration values specified in the Collection and Trap tables. This value should be left at the default. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest priority and 10 is the highest.
- **mss_coll_interval**
Controls the frequency (in seconds) at which MSS values are collected. A lower value causes MSS values to be collected more often; a higher value causes MSS values to be collected less often. MSS values are collected by all ACMS run-time processes except SWL, ATR, and procedure servers.
- **proc_mon_interval**
The frequency (in seconds) at which the process monitor thread should run. The process monitor thread checks for the existence of the ACC and other ACMS run-time processes in order to map the MGMT global section and to send alarms.
- **proc_mon_priority**
Relative priority of the process monitor thread. The process monitor thread periodically checks for the existence of the ACC process in order to map the MGMT global section and to send alarms. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest priority and 10 is the highest. This value should be left at the default.
- **proxy_creds_lifetime**
The amount of time (in minutes) that proxy logins are valid. When a user first accesses a Remote Manager process using an ACMS proxy, a login is created for the user, and the expiration of that login is calculated and stored based on this parameter. When the current time is greater than the expiration time, the user's proxy information is refreshed. A change to this parameter takes effect for any login that takes place after the change is made. A change to this parameter does not take effect for any login that took place before the change was made.
- **rpc_priority**
Relative priority of the RPC management thread. The RPC management thread responds to RPC requests to get or set data values. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest priority and 10 is the highest.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.10 Parameter Table

- **snap_priority**

Relative priority of the data snapshot management thread. The data snapshot thread responds to data snapshot requests to get or set data values. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest and 10 is the highest.
- **snmp_agent_time_out**

Number of seconds that the SNMP Master agent waits for a response from the Remote Manager. The maximum is 10 seconds for HP TCP/IP Services Version 4.2. For HP TCP/IP Services Version 5.0 and higher, the maximum is 60 seconds.
- **snmp_are_you_there**

Controls how often are you there messages are sent by the Remote Manager to the SNMP Master agent. This value should be entered as a multiple of the `snmp_sel_time_out` value. Each time a timeout occurs, a timeout counter is incremented. The product of the timeout counter and the `snmp_sel_timeout` are then compared to the `snmp_are_you_there` value. If the product is greater than the `snmp_are_you_there` value, an `are_you_there` message is sent.
- **snmp_priority**

Relative priority of the SNMP management thread. The SNMP management thread responds to SNMP requests to get or set data values. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest and 10 is the highest.
- **snmp_sel_time_out**

Controls how long the Remote Manager waits for a response from the SNMP master agent. If the timeout value is reached and no messages are expected, the `snmp_are_you_there` interval is checked (see `snmp_are_you_there`). If a message is expected and is not received before the select times out, the connection to the master agent is assumed to have been lost and an attempt is made to reregister. There is a hard coded 2 second wait prior to reregistration.

This value also controls how long it takes to begin disabling this interface. Requests to disable the interface do not interrupt the socket select—they wait for it to either timeout or end naturally (that is, when a message is received). At worst case, a request to disable the interface has to wait `snmp_sel_time_out` seconds before the shutdown of the interface begins. Once it begins, it usually shuts down quickly—within a second or two.
- **tcp_enabled**

Controls how the Remote Manager client and desktop server work together. If this field is set to 0, then the current TCP/IP connection is disabled. If both the `tcp_enabled` and `udp_enabled` fields are set to 0, the entire RPC thread is shut down.
- **timer_interval**

The Remote Manager runs one internal timer that controls the operation of all other timers. The interval of this timer effectively sets the smallest timer interval for the process. The interval is set in seconds. If the value is too small, the timer will run frequently with no work to do. This value should be set to smallest desired timer interval.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.10 Parameter Table

- **timer_priority**
Relative priority of the timer thread. The timer thread manages all internal timers. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest priority and 10 is the highest. This value should be left at the default.
- **total_entity_slots**
The total number of Collection table entries to allow. When this number is reached, additional ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION requests are rejected. Slots are allocated when the ACMS run-time system is started.
- **trace_msg_wait_time**
The number of seconds the Remote Manager should wait for updates to the `mss_coll_interval` and `wksp_coll_interval` parameters to become effective (processed by the ACC). Updates to the ACC are sent by means of the trace monitor. The Remote Manager will poll the value being changed for up to `trace_msg_wait_time` seconds to see whether the value was in fact changed. If it is not changed within this timeframe, the Remote Manager logs an error and returns an error to the caller.
- **trace_start_wait_time**
The number of seconds the Remote Manager should wait for the trace monitor to be started. The Remote Manager communicates to ACMS process through the trace monitor. The Remote Manager attempts to start the trace monitor if the Remote Manager needs to send a message and the trace monitor is not already running. This value controls how long the Remote Manager will wait for the trace monitor to start before aborting the message send. Messages that are not sent are discarded (lost).
- **trap_priority**
Relative priority of the trap sender thread. The trap sender thread dispatches trap messages to SNMP and RPC receivers. Priority is specified as a whole number between 1 and 10, where 1 is the lowest priority and 10 is the highest. This value should be left at the default.
- **udp_enabled**
Controls how the Remote Manager client and desktop server work together. If this field is set to 0, a UDP listener is not registered for the Remote Manager. If both the `tcp_enabled` and `udp_enabled` fields are set to 0, the entire RPC thread is shut down.
- **vms_coll_interval**
Controls the frequency (in seconds) at which OpenVMS process quota and system parameter values are collected. A lower value causes these values to be collected more often; a higher value causes these values to be collected less often. OpenVMS process quota values are collected by all ACMS processes; system parameter values are collected only by ACC.
- **wksp_coll_interval**
Controls the frequency (in seconds) at which workspace (WS, WSC, TWS, TWSC) pool values are collected. A lower value causes workspace values to be collected more often; a higher value causes workspace pool values to be collected less often. Workspace pool values are collected only by ACC and EXC.
- **max_agents**

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.10 Parameter Table

Controls the value for the number of agents to be monitored. The default value is 2, and the minimum value is 1. This value sets the size of the table used to monitor agents. If the value is set too low, newly created agents will not be monitored.

9.11 QTI Table

The QTI table contains a single entry for QTI management information.

Table 9–10 QTI Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	record_state	integer	R	R	
ID	id_coll_state	integer	R	R	
ID	process_name	string	R	R	
ID	pid	integer	R	R	
ID	start_time	time	R	R	
ID	end_time	time	R	R	
CONFIG	config_coll_state	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	acms_state	integer	RW	R	D
CONFIG	qti_username_active	string	R	R	
CONFIG	qti_username_stored	string	RW	RW	
CONFIG	qti_priority_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	qti_priority_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	sub_timeout_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	sub_timeout_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	retry_timer_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	retry_timer_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	polling_timer_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	polling_timer_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	astlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	biolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	biolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	bytlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	bytlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	diolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	diolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	enqlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	enqlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	fillm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	fillm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.11 QTI Table

Table 9–10 (Cont.) QTI Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
CONFIG	pgflquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	pgflquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	tqelm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tqelm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsdefault_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsdefault_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsextent_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsextent_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	runtime_coll_state	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	max_threads	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	started_queues	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_tasks	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_submitters	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	task_successes	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	task_failures	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	task_retries	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	errors_queued	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	astlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	biolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	bytlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	diolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	enqlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	fillm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	pgflquota_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	tqelm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	wssize_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	channelcnt_current‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	pool_coll_state	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_garbage	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_coll_state‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_count‡	integer	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Table 9–10 (Cont.) QTI Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ERROR	last_err_msg‡	string	R	R	
ERROR	time_of_last_error‡	time	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic.

9.11.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–10.

- **record_state**
 The current state of this table entry. Valid states are **VALID** (the process is currently running and maintaining this table entry) or **INACTIVE** (the process is no longer running). Inactive rows are subject to reuse.
- **id_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **process_name**
 The OpenVMS process name for the process.
- **pid**
 The OpenVMS process identifier for the process.
- **start_time**
 Date and time the process was started.
- **end_time**
 Date and time the process ended. If the process has not yet ended, this field will be null.
- **config_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **qti_username_active**
 The OpenVMS account under which the QTI will run. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the process was started.
- **qti_username_stored**
 The value of the qti_username field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- **qti_priority_active**
 The base priority for this process. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the process was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.11 QTI Table

- **qti_priority_stored**
The base priority currently stored in the ACMSGEN file for this process.
- **sub_timeout_active**
The current value of the QTI submitter timeout.
- **sub_timeout_stored**
The value of the qti_sub_timeout field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **retry_timer_active**
The current value of the QTI retry timer.
- **retry_timer_stored**
The value of the qti_retry_timer field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **polling_timer_active**
The current value of the QTI polling timer.
- **polling_timer_stored**
The value of the qti_polling_timer field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **astlm_active, biolm_active, bytln_active, diolm_active, enqlm_active, fillm_active, pgflquota_active, tqelm_active, wsdefault_active, wsextent_active, wsquota_active**
The default value of the related OpenVMS process quota. This is the value of the quota when the QTI process was started.
- **astlm_stored, biolm_stored, bytln_stored, diolm_stored, enqlm_stored, fillm_stored, pgflquota_stored, tqelm_stored, wsdefault_stored, wsextent_stored, wsquota_stored**
The value of the related process quota currently stored in the OpenVMS system user authorization file (SYSUAF.DAT).
- **acms_state**
The current ACMS state of this process.
- **runtime_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
If this field is set to **DISABLED**, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **max_threads**
The maximum number of threads allowed.
- **started_queues**
The number of queues currently started on the node.
- **current_tasks**
The number of tasks currently executed that were submitted by the QTI.
- **current_submitters**
The number of submitters currently logged in by the QTI.

- **task_successes**
The number of tasks successfully submitted and executed by the QTI.
- **task_failures**
The number of tasks that failed to complete successfully after being submitted by the QTI.
- **task_retries**
The number of times the QTI has attempted to re-run a task that is currently failed.
- **errors_queued**
The number of tasks queued to error queues by the QTI.
- **astlm_current, biolm_current, bytlm_current, diolm_current, enqlm_current, fillm_current, pgflquota_current, tqelm_current, wssize_current, channelcnt_current**
The actual amount of the related OpenVMS process or system resource that is being consumed by the QTI process. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `vms_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).
- **pool_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **mss_process_total**
The total size of the MSS process pool allocated for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_free**
The amount of MSS process pool for this process that is currently unused. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_largest**
The largest unused block available in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_failures**
The number of failed attempts to allocate space in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_garbage**
The number of garbage collections for this process that have been run to reclaim space in the MSS process pool. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.11 QTI Table

- `err_coll_state`
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
Errors for this process are only sent to the Remote Manager if this field is set to `ENABLED`. If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process will not collect data for the fields in this class; existing field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- `err_count`
The total number of errors related to this process that were sent to the Remote Manager.
- `last_err_msg`
The text of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.
- `time_of_last_error`
Date and time of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.

9.12 Server Table

The Server table contains a separate row for each server type (not server instance) in the application. Totals are for all instances of the server type.

Table 9–11 Server Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	<code>record_state</code>	integer	R	R	
ID	<code>id_coll_state</code>	integer	R	R	
ID	<code>appl_name</code>	string	R	R	
ID	<code>server_name</code>	string	R	R	
CONFIG	<code>config_coll_state</code>	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	<code>creation_delay_active</code>	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	<code>creation_interval_active</code>	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	<code>deletion_delay_active</code>	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	<code>deletion_interval_active</code>	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	<code>server_process_dump_flag_active</code>	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	<code>server_replace_flag</code>	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	<code>minimum_instances_active</code>	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	<code>maximum_instances_active</code>	integer	RW	RW	D
RUNTIME	<code>runtime_coll_state</code>	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	<code>current_servers</code>	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	<code>current_waiting tasks</code>	gauge	R	R	

(continued on next page)

Table 9–11 (Cont.) Server Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
RUNTIME	server_start_count	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	server_failures	integer	R	R	

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic.

9.12.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–11.

- **record_state**
The current state of this table entry. Valid states are **VALID** (the process is currently running and maintaining this table entry) or **INACTIVE** (the process is no longer running). Inactive rows are subject to reuse.
- **id_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **appl_name**
Name of the application to which this server type belongs.
- **server_name**
Name of this server type.
- **config_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **creation_delay_active**
The current creation delay for this server type.
- **creation_interval_active**
The current creation interval for this server type.
- **deletion_delay_active**
The current deletion delay for this server type.
- **deletion_interval_active**
The current deletion interval for this server type.
- **server_process_dump_flag_active**
The current server process dump flag for this server type.
- **server_replace_flag**
This field provides the ability for SNMP users to replace a server type by setting this value to 1. This field is available only to the SNMP interface.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.12 Server Table

- `minimum_instances_active`
The current minimum number of started instances for this server type.
- `maximum_instances_active`
The current maximum number of started instances for this server type.
- `runtime_coll_state`
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- `current_servers`
The current number of started servers of this type in the application.
- `current_waiting_tasks`
The current number of tasks waiting to execute processing steps that call servers of this type in this application.
- `server_start_count`
The number of times a server instance has been created for servers of this type in this application.

9.13 Task Group Table

The Task Group table contains a row for each task group in the application.

Table 9–12 Task Group Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	<code>record_state</code>	integer	R	R	
ID	<code>id_coll_state</code>	integer	R	R	
ID	<code>appl_name</code>	string	R	R	
ID	<code>task_group_name</code>	string	R	R	
ID	<code>build_time</code>	time	R	R	
POOL	<code>pool_coll_state</code>	integer	R	R	
POOL	<code>tws_poolsizetz</code>	integer	R	R	
POOL	<code>tws_pool_usedtz</code>	gauge	R	R	
POOL	<code>tws_pool_total</code>	integer	R	R	
POOL	<code>tws_pool_free</code>	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	<code>tws_pool_largest</code>	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	<code>tws_pool_failures</code>	integer	R	R	
POOL	<code>tws_pool_garbage</code>	integer	R	R	
POOL	<code>twsc_poolsizetz</code>	integer	R	R	

tzOnly valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Table 9–12 (Cont.) Task Group Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
POOL	twsc_pool_used‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	twsc_pool_garbage	integer	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic

9.13.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–12.

- **record_state**
 The current state of this table entry. Valid states are **VALID** (the process is currently running and maintaining this table entry) or **INACTIVE** (the process is no longer running). Inactive rows are subject to reuse.
- **id_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **appl_name**
 Name of the application to which this server type belongs.
- **task_group_name**
 Name of this task group.
- **build_time**
 The date and time the task group database (TDB) was built.
- **pool_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
 If this field is set to **DISABLED**, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **twsc_poolsize, tws_poolsize**
 The size of the task workspace (TWS) or task workspace control (TWSC) pool. This is the value of the **ACMSGEN** field when this task group was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.13 Task Group Table

- `twspool_used`, `twscpool_used`
The amount of TWS or TWSC pool used by this task group. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wkspcoll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `twspool_total`, `twscpool_total`
The total size of the TWS or TWSC pool allocated for this task group. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wkspcoll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `twspool_free`, `twscpool_free`
The amount of unused TWS or TWSC pool this task group. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wkspcoll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `twspool_largest`, `twscpool_largest`
The largest unused block available in the TWS or TWSC pool for this task group. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wkspcoll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `twspool_failures`, `twscpool_failures`
The number of failed attempts to allocate space in the TWS or TWSC pool for this task group. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wkspcoll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- `twspool_garbage`, `twscpool_garbage`
The number of garbage collections that have been run to reclaim space in the TWS or TWSC pool for this task group. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `wkspcoll_interval` (see Table 9–9).

9.14 Trap Table

The Trap table is used to control which events trigger the Remote Manager to generate an SNMP trap. The ACMS Remote Manager populates this table from the configuration file at system startup. Thereafter, users make modifications to this table through either the SNMP interface or the ACMSMGR interface.

The primary key to this table is the combination of entity, name, and parameter. Duplicate rows are not allowed.

Table 9–13 Trap Table

Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Configuration Access	Dynamic
entity	integer	R	RW	RW	D
name	string	R	RW	RW	D
parameter	integer	R	RW	RW	D
min_value	integer	RW	RW	RW	D
max_value	integer	RW	RW	RW	D

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Table 9–13 (Cont.) Trap Table

Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Configuration Access	Dynamic
severity	integer	RW	RW	RW	D
alarms_sent	integer	R	R		
alarm_last_sent	integer	R	R		
trap_delete	integer	RW			D

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic

9.14.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–13.

- **entity**
 Name or type of the entity. Valid values are ACC, CP, EXC, MGR, QTI, and TSC. Symbolic values for the RPC interface are defined in Section 8.1.4. This value for entity cannot be changed from the SNMP interface.
- **name**
 A name for the entity that helps to uniquely identify an instance of the entity type. This value cannot be changed from the SNMP interface. Possible entity names are:
 - ACC, CP, QTI, TSC (process name)
 - EXC (application name)
 - GROUP (task group name)
 - MGR: Must be *
 - SERVER (server name): One of the following wildcard values:
 - + asterisk (*) (matches all characters)
 - + exclamation point (!) (negation)
- **parameter**
 Parameter specifies the value or condition to be monitored for potential alarms. This value cannot be changed from the SNMP interface.
 Not all parameters are valid for all entity types (see Table 9–14). Valid values are:
 - **EVENT_SEVERITY**
 This parameter causes a test to be performed each time an auditable event is raised in the Remote Manager. Remote Manager events are filtered using the fields in the Parameter table (see Section 9.10) and are stored in the Remote Manager log (see Section 4.7). Events are monitored for traps even if the event is not currently being logged.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.14 Trap Table

- EXISTS
This parameter causes a test to be performed each time the Remote Manager detects that a process has started or stopped.
- min_value
The minimum allowable value for the parameter. Valid minimums are parameter dependent (see Table 9–14). If the field or condition being monitored is less than the value specified, an alarm is generated. A value of -1 is used when this field is not to be evaluated.
- max_value
The maximum allowable value for the parameter. Valid maximums are parameter dependent (see Table 9–14). If the field or condition being monitored is greater than the value specified, an alarm is generated. A value of -1 is used when this field is not to be evaluated.
- severity
A severity to be associated with the trap. Severity codes are embedded in the trap message (see Section 9.14.3) and must be parsed by the trap receiver. Valid values are:
 - INFO
 - WARN
 - ERROR
 - FATAL
- alarms_sent
A count of the number of alarms that have been sent.
- alarm_last_sent
The date and time the last alarm was sent.
- trap_delete
This field is available only through the SNMP interface. Set this field to 1 to delete the table row. RPC users call the procedure shown in Section 8.8. ACMSMGR and ACMSCFG each provide a DELETE TRAP command for this purpose.

9.14.2 Valid Trap Minimums and Maximums

Table 9–14 lists the values that can be specified as the minimum or maximum for each parameter type.

Table 9–14 Trap Minimums and Maximums

Parameter	Value	Meaning	Valid for These Entities
EVENT_SEVERITY	1 ¹	Informational	MGR
	2 ¹	Warning	MGR
	4 ¹	Error	MGR
	8 ¹	Fatal	MGR
	-1 ²	Ignore this field.	MGR
EXISTS	0 ³	Stopped	ACC, CP, EXC, QTI, TSC
	1 ⁴	Started	ACC, CP, EXC, QTI, TSC
	-1 ²	Ignore this field.	ACC, CP, EXC, QTI, TSC

¹When configuring alarms for event severities, remember how the values are evaluated. For example, specifying the value 8 (FATAL) as a minimum results in an alarm being generated by all lesser severities. Similarly, specifying the value 1 (INFO) as a maximum results in an alarm being generated by all greater severities.

²The value of -1 causes the field to be ignored. When configuring traps, it is not always desirable to specify both minimum and maximum values. The value -1 can be used as a null placeholder when either value is to be ignored.

³When specified as a maximum, this value causes an alarm to be generated whenever the associated entity type and name is started. This value can be used, for example, to signal when the QTI has been started on a node on which it should not run.

⁴When specified as a minimum, this value causes an alarm to be generated whenever the associated entity type and name is stopped. This value can be used, for example, to signal when a particular application has been stopped.

9.14.3 SNMP Trap Format

The following is the format of an SNMP trap message. Note that the message is generated as an ASCII string. Fields within the string are separated by a colon.

time: severity: entity_type: entity_name: parameter: value

In this format:

- *time* is a 23-character ASCII time in the format *DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM:SS.hh*.
- *severity* is a single ASCII character that specifies the severity as determined from the severity field in the table that raised the alarm. Severities are:
 - I (informational)
 - W (warning)
 - E (error)
 - F (fatal)
- *entity_type* is one of the valid entity types (ACC, TSC, QTI, EXC, CP, MGR) and represents the entity that caused the alarm to be raised.
- *entity_name* is the process name of the entity that raised the alarm.
- *parameter* is the parameter that caused the alarm to be raised.
- *value* is the value that caused the alarm to be raised.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.15 TSC Table

9.15 TSC Table

The TSC table contains a single entry for TSC management information.

Table 9–15 TSC Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ID	record_state	integer	R	R	
ID	id_coll_state	integer	R	R	
ID	process_name	string	R	R	
ID	pid	integer	R	R	
ID	start_time	time	R	R	
ID	end_time	time	R	R	
CONFIG	config_coll_state	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tsc_priority_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	acms_state	integer	RW	R	D
CONFIG	tsc_priority_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	tsc_username_active	string	R	R	
CONFIG	tsc_username_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	cp_priority_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	cp_priority_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	cp_slots_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	cp_slots_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	max_logins_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	max_logins_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	max_tts_cp_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	max_tts_cp_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	perm_cps_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	perm_cps_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	min_cpis_active	integer	RW	RW	D
CONFIG	min_cpis_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	cp_username_active	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	cp_username_stored	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	astlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	astlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	biolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	biolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	bytlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	bytlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	diolm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	diolm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Table 9–15 (Cont.) TSC Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
CONFIG	enqlm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	enqlm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	fillm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	fillm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	pgflquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	pgflquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	tqelm_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	tqelm_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsdefault_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsdefault_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsextent_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsextent_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
CONFIG	wsquota_active‡	integer	R	R	
CONFIG	wsquota_stored‡	integer	RW	RW	
RUNTIME	runtime_coll_state	integer	R	R	
RUNTIME	current_users	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	cp_slots_used‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	terminals_per_cp_avg‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	astlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	biolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	bytlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	diolm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	enqlm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	fillm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	pgflquota_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	tqelm_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	wssize_current‡	gauge	R	R	
RUNTIME	channelcnt_current‡	gauge	R	R	
POOL	pool_coll_state	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_total	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_free	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_largest	min gauge	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_failures	integer	R	R	
POOL	mss_process_garbage	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_coll_state‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	err_count‡	integer	R	R	
ERROR	last_err_msg‡	string	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

(continued on next page)

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.15 TSC Table

Table 9–15 (Cont.) TSC Table

Collection Class	Field	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
ERROR	time_of_last_error‡	time	R	R	

‡Only valid for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
 RW—Read/Write Access
 Blank—Not available to the interface
 D—Field is dynamic

9.15.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–15.

- **record_state**
 The current state of this table entry. Valid states are **VALID** (the process is currently running and maintaining this table entry) or **INACTIVE** (the process is no longer running). Inactive rows are subject to reuse.
- **id_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **process_name**
 The OpenVMS process name for the process.
- **pid**
 The OpenVMS process identifier for the process.
- **start_time**
 Date and time the process was started.
- **end_time**
 Date and time the process ended. If the process has not yet ended, this field will be null.
- **config_coll_state**
 The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
- **tsc_priority_active**
 The base priority for this process. This is the value of the **ACMSGEN** field when the process was started.
- **tsc_priority_stored**
 The base priority currently stored in the **ACMSGEN** file for this process.
- **tsc_username_active**
 The OpenVMS account under which the TSC will run. The **tsc_username_active** is the value of the **ACMSGEN** field when the process was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables 9.15 TSC Table

- **tsc_username_stored**
The value of the `tsc_username` field currently stored in the ACMSGEN file.
- **cp_priority_active**
The base priority for CP processes. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the TSC process was started.
- **cp_priority_stored**
The base priority currently stored in the ACMSGEN file for CP processes.
- **cp_slots_active**
The current number of CP slots. This is the value of the ACMSGEN field when the TSC process was started. This field also represents the maximum number of entries in the CP table.
- **cp_slots_stored**
The value of the `cp_slots` field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **max_logins_active**
The current maximum number of logins allowed.
- **max_logins_stored**
The value of the `max_logins` field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **max_tts_cp_active**
The current maximum number of terminals that a CP will support.
- **max_tts_cp_stored**
The value of the `max_tts_cp` field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **perm_cps_active**
The number of permanent CPs that will be maintained on the system.
- **perm_cps_stored**
The value of the `perm_cps` field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **min_cpis_active**
The number of CP slots that will be left open on a given CP.
- **min_cpis_stored**
The value of the `min_cpis` field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **cp_username_active**
The current user name under which CP processes will run.
- **cp_username_stored**
The value of the `cp_username` field in the current ACMSGEN file.
- **astlm_active, biolm_active, bytln_active, diolm_active, enqlm_active, fillm_active, pgflquota_active, tqelm_active, wsdefault_active, wsextent_active, wsquota_active**
The default value of the related OpenVMS process quota. This is the value of the quota when the TSC process was started.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.15 TSC Table

- `astlm_stored`, `biolm_stored`, `bytlm_stored`, `diolm_stored`, `enqlm_stored`, `fillm_stored`, `pgflquota_stored`, `tqelm_stored`, `wsdefault_stored`, `wsextent_stored`, `wsquota_stored`

The value of the related process quota currently stored in the OpenVMS system user authorization file (SYSUAF.DAT).

- `acms_state`

Current ACMS state of the process.

- `runtime_coll_state`

The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.

If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.

- `current_users`

The current number of users in all CPs started by this TSC.

- `cp_slots_used`

The number of CP processes running on the current node.

- `terminals_per_cp_avg`

The average number of user terminals per CP process on the current node.

- `astlm_current`, `biolm_current`, `bytlm_current`, `diolm_current`, `enqlm_current`, `fillm_current`, `pgflquota_current`, `tqelm_current`, `wssize_current`, `channelcnt_current`

The actual amount of the related OpenVMS process or system resource that is being consumed by the TSC process. The frequency with which these fields are updated is based on the value of the `vms_coll_interval` field in the Parameter table (see Table 9–9).

- `pool_coll_state`

The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.

If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process is not currently collecting data for the fields in this class. Any field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.

- `mss_process_total`

The total size of the MSS process pool allocated for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).

- `mss_process_free`

The amount of unused MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).

- **mss_process_largest**
The largest unused block available in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_failures**
The number of failed attempts to allocate space in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **mss_process_garbage**
The number of garbage collections that have been run to reclaim space in the MSS process pool for this process. The frequency with which this field is updated is based on the value of the Parameter table field `mss_coll_interval` (see Table 9–9).
- **err_coll_state**
The current collection state for this class and this process. Collection states can be modified by modifying entries in the Collection table. See Section 5.1 and Section 9.4 for discussions of data collection.
Errors for this process are only sent to the Remote Manager if this field is set to `ENABLED`. If this field is set to `DISABLED`, the process will not collect data for the fields in this class; existing field values reflect activity during a prior period when collection was enabled.
- **err_count**
The total number of errors related to this process that were sent to the Remote Manager.
- **last_err_msg**
The text of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.
- **time_of_last_error**
Date and time of the most recent error message related to this process that was sent to the Remote Manager.

9.16 Users Table

The Users table contains information about users who have logged in to Remote Manager, either explicitly (using a user name and password) or implicitly (using a proxy account). This table is maintained internally by the Remote Manager and is read only to all external entities. Values in the table can be accessed through one of the supported interfaces. External users cannot make changes to this table. In general, the values in this table are informational only.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.16 Users Table

Table 9–16 Users Table

Field Name	Data Type	SNMP Access	RPC Access	Dynamic
client_id	integer	R	R	
gid	short integer	R	R	
uid	short integer	R	R	
proxy_gid	short integer	R	R	
proxy_uid	short integer	R	R	
nodename	string	R	R	
expires	string	R	R	
uname	string	R	R	
rights	integer array	R	R	
proxy_flag	integer	R	R	

Key to Access Modes

R—Read Access
RW—Read/Write Access
Blank—Not available to the interface
D—Field is dynamic.

9.16.1 Field Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the fields in Table 9–16.

- **client_id**
Unique number that identifies this client.
- **gid**
Group portion of the user's UIC on the client node.
- **uid**
User portion of the user's UIC on the client node,
- **proxy_gid**
Group portion of the UIC from the proxy account on the server node.
- **proxy_uid**
User portion of the UIC from the proxy account on the server node.
- **nodename**
Name of client node. This is the only node from which the client ID is valid.
- **expires**
Date and time the user log in expires. Full OpenVMS ASCII date (*DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM:SS.hh*).
- **uname**
Account name of the account being used for authorization. This can be the account name for the proxy.

Remote Manager Reference Tables

9.16 Users Table

- **rights**
Rights held by the user. This is an array of four elements. The first element contains the ACMS\$MGMT_READ rights identifier; the second contains the ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE rights identifier; the third contains the ACMS\$MGMT_OPER identifier; the fourth contains the ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD identifier. A value of 0 indicates the user does not hold the right.
- **proxy_flag**
A flag indicating whether the user has explicitly logged in (value of 0) or implicitly logged in by means of proxy (value of 1).

ACMSCFG Commands

This chapter provides reference information about the commands of the ACMSCFG utility.

Note

Certain ACMSCFG commands and qualifiers are designed to configure values for and return values from systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher. These commands and qualifiers are denoted with the double dagger (§) symbol in the individual command description sections.

10.1 ACMSCFG Overview

The ACMSCFG utility is provided for performing operations on the ACMS Remote Manager configuration file. Similar to the ACMSMGR utility (described in Chapter 11), the ACMSCFG utility performs only a subset of the operations that the ACMSMGR utility performs.

The ACMSCFG utility performs operations on the Remote Manager configuration file only, and only on configuration files that are directly accessible to the process running the utility.

Section 4.2 discusses the purpose and use of the configuration file, as well as file defaults.

10.1.1 Command Format

The format for ACMSCFG commands is as follows:

ACMSCFG verb object qualifiers

The following verbs are supported:

- ADD
- DELETE
- HELP
- SET
- SHOW

Each verb has associated objects. The following sections list the objects and any qualifiers for each ACMSCFG command.

ACMSCFG Commands

10.1 ACMSCFG Overview

10.1.2 Command Objects and Qualifiers

The objects and qualifiers for the ACMSCFG commands are summarized in Table 10–1.

Table 10–1 ACMSCFG Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
ADD Command	
COLLECTION	/CLASS, /COLL_STATE, /ENTITY, /NAME, /STORAGE_END_TIME, /STORAGE_INTERVAL, /STORAGE_LOCATION, /STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME, /STORAGE_STATE
TRAP	/ENTITY, /NAME, /PARAMETER, /SEVERITY, /TRAP_MIN, /TRAP_MAX
DELETE Command	
COLLECTION	/CLASS, /ENTITY, /NAME
TRAP	/ENTITY, /NAME, /PARAMETER
HELP Command	
None	None
SET Command	
COLLECTION	/CLASS, /COLL_STATE, /ENTITY, /NAME, /STORAGE_END_TIME, /STORAGE_INTERVAL, /STORAGE_LOCATION, /STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME, /STORAGE_STATE
INTERFACE	/INTERFACE, /STATE
PARAMETER	/DCL_AUDIT_LEVEL, /DCL_MGR_PRIORITY, /DCL_STACKSIZE, /ERROR_INTERVAL, /EVENT_LOG_PRIORITY, /LOG_STACKSIZE, /LOGIN_CREDS_LIFETIME, /MAX_LOGINS, /MAX_RPC_RETURN_RECS, /MGR_AUDIT_LEVEL, /MSG_PROC_AUDIT_LEVEL, /MSG_PROC_PRIORITY, /MSG_PROC_STACKSIZE, /MSS_COLL_INTERVAL, /PROC_MON_AUDIT_LEVEL, /PROC_MON_INTERVAL, /PROC_MON_PRIORITY, /PROC_MON_STACKSIZE, /PROXY_CREDS_LIFETIME, /RPC_AUDIT_LEVEL, /RPC_PRIORITY, /RPC_STACKSIZE, /SECURITY_AUDIT_LEVEL, /SNAP_AUDIT_LEVEL, /SNAP_PRIORITY, /SNAP_STACKSIZE, /SNMP_AGENT_TIME_OUT, /SNMP_ARE_YOU_THERE, /SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL, /SNMP_PRIORITY, /SNMP_SEL_TIME_OUT, /SNMP_STACKSIZE, /TCP_ENABLED, /TIMER_AUDIT_LEVEL, /TIMER_INTERVAL, /TIMER_PRIORITY, /TIMER_STACKSIZE, /TOTAL_ENTITY_SLOTS, /TRACE_MSG_WAIT_TIME, /TRACE_START_WAIT_TIME, /TRAP_AUDIT_LEVEL, /TRAP_PRIORITY, /TRAP_STACKSIZE, /UDP_ENABLED, /VMS_COLL_INTERVAL, /WKSP_COLL_INTERVAL, /MAX_AGENTS
TRAP	/ENTITY, /NAME, /PARAMETER, /SEVERITY, /TRAP_MIN, /TRAP_MAX

(continued on next page)

Table 10–1 (Cont.) ACMSCFG Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
SHOW Command	
COLLECTION	/BRIEF, /FULL
CONTROL	None
INTERFACE	None
PARAMETER	None
TRAP	None

ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION Command

10.2 ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION

Adds records to the collection table in the configuration file.

Format

ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/CLASS=keyword	* (all)
/COLL_STATE=keyword	DISABLED
/ENTITY=keyword	None
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/STORAGE_END_TIME=[NEVER, /time]‡	NEVER; run until DISABLED
/STORAGE_INTERVAL=value‡	300
/STORAGE_LOCATION=file-name‡	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT
/STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=[NOW, /time]‡	NOW; start as soon as ENABLED
/STORAGE_STATE=keyword‡	DISABLED

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CLASS=[*, ERROR, POOL, RUNTIME]

This qualifier determines the class that will be enabled or disabled. The default is all (*).

See Section 5.1.1 for a description of each class type.

/COLL_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the state of the collection. The default is DISABLED. When a SHOW entity command is issued, data for those classes that have their collection state set to ENABLED is displayed. Note that while the collection state is DISABLED, the data displayed for an entity may not be accurate. Data cannot be written to the data snapshot file when this qualifier is DISABLED, even when the storage state is ENABLED.

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, AGENT, CP, EXC, GROUP, QTI, SERVER, TSC]

This required qualifier determines the entity for which collection should be enabled or disabled.

/NAME=[*,entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION Command

For ACC, AGENT, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name. For EXCs, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

Server and task group names can be specified as compound names made up of application name and server or task group name, separated by a period (for example, VR_APPL.VR_READ_SERVER). Either part of server or task group name can be a wildcard (for example, *.VR_READ_SERVER or VR_APPL.*). If only one part of a server or task group name is specified, it is assumed to be the application name, and a wildcard is used as the server or task group name. For example, VR_APPL is equivalent to VR_APPL.*.

The default is all (*), which is equivalent to *.* for a compound name.

/STORAGE_END_TIME=[NEVER, time]

This qualifier specifies a time after which the collection data should no longer be written to the snapshot file. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. If this qualifier is not specified, the default keyword of NEVER is applied, which equates to the OpenVMS zero date of 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00. With a value of NEVER, collection data continues to be written to the snapshot file until the storage state is set to DISABLED.

/STORAGE_INTERVAL=value

This qualifier controls the frequency (in seconds) at which data snapshots are performed. The default value is 300 seconds.

The storage interval value should be a multiple of the timer interval parameter (SET PARAMETER/TIMER_INTERVAL). The timer interval value determines the minimum elapsed time for many Remote Manager parameters, including the storage interval setting. The relationship of these values determine how often data snapshots are performed, for example:

- If the timer interval value is greater, its value is used by default. For instance, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 5, snapshots will be written at 10 second intervals.
- If the storage interval value is greater and is a multiple of the timer interval, the storage interval value is used. For example, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 30, snapshots will be written at 30 second intervals.
- If the storage interval value is greater and is not a multiple of the timer interval, the next multiple of the timer interval value is used. For example, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 15, snapshots will be written at 20 second intervals.

/STORAGE_LOCATION=file-name

This qualifier specifies an OpenVMS file specification to which collection data is to be written. The format of *file-name* is a valid OpenVMS pathname or logical (such as DISK\$1:[SYSTEM.SNAPSHOTS] or SYS\$SYSTEM:SNAPSHOTS.DAT).

If the /STORAGE_LOCATION qualifier is not specified, the ACMSCFG utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default. If a directory is not provided as part of the specification, the file is written to the default directory of the account under which the Remote Manager process is running.

ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION Command

Multiple collections can share a single snapshot file or be stored in separate files. For continuity, HP recommends that EXC, Server, and Task Group collection information be written to the same snapshot file.

/STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=[NOW, time]

This qualifier specifies a time after which the collection data should be written to the snapshot file. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. If this qualifier is not specified, the default keyword of NOW is applied, which equates to the OpenVMS zero date of 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00. With a value of NOW, collection data is written to the snapshot file immediately, or as soon as the storage state is set to ENABLED.

/STORAGE_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the state of the data snapshots. If this qualifier is not specified, data snapshots are disabled by default. To fully enable data snapshots, both the storage state and the collection state (*/COLL_STATE*) must be set to ENABLED.

Notes

When adding new collection records, the combination of class, entity, and name must be unique.

It is not possible to add records for the ID and CONFIG class. By default, all ACMS processes collect ID and CONFIG class data.

ACMS processes read the Collection table during process startup to determine which classes to begin collecting. Once the Remote Manager has been started, the ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS command can be used to determine the class states for the currently running ACMS processes.

In order for collection data to be written to a snapshot file, the following conditions must be met:

- A qualifying entity must be running (one with an entity type and name matching fields in the Collection table).
- The collection state and storage state for that entity must be enabled.
- The current time must fall between the storage start time and storage end time.

If all these conditions are met, the Remote Manager opens the snapshot file for shared write operations. The file remains open until the storage state is set to DISABLED or until the snapshot period expires.

When multiple collection records apply to a given process, the records are assigned weights according to a precedence of name, then entity, and then class. Within a column, wildcard entries are weighted less than nonwildcard entries. The row with the highest weight that applies to a process is used. The command ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTIONS displays weights for each row in the table. See Section 5.1.1 for a discussion of the Collection table and how weights are assigned.

In contrast to typical collections, weighting for data snapshot threads does not apply. Therefore, it is possible for redundant collection data to be written to one or more snapshot files. If multiple collection records compile overlapping data, and each has their storage state set to ENABLED, each record writes data to the designated snapshot file.

ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION Command

See Section 11.2 for a discussion about adding collection records at run time.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION/ENTITY=EXC/CLASS=RUNTIME/NAME=VR_APPL`

This command creates an entry in the Collection table in the configuration file. Both the collection state and storage state for this collection are disabled by default; run-time data for EXC is not collected or written to a snapshot file.

10.3 ACMSCFG ADD TRAP

Adds records to the trap table in the configuration file.

Format

```
ACMSCFG ADD TRAP [/qualifiers]
```

Command Qualifier	Default
/ENTITY=keyword	None
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/PARAMETER=keyword	EXISTS
/SEVERITY=[I,W,E,F]	E
/TRAP_MIN=value	-1
/TRAP_MAX=value	-1

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, CP, EXC, MGR, QTI, TSC]

This required qualifier determines the entities for which a trap should be set.

/NAME=[*,entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. In general, the entity name is the process name. The exceptions are the EXC entity and the MGR entity.

For the EXC entity, use the assigned application name.

For the MGR entity, you must specify all (*).

Wildcards (*) are allowed in names. The default qualifier is the asterisk (*) wildcard.

/PARAMETER=[EVENT_SEVERITY, EXISTS]

The field that should be monitored. Valid values are:

- **EVENT_SEVERITY**

This parameter is used for monitoring internal Remote Manager events.

The Remote Manager logs internal events in the Remote Manager log. (See Section 4.7 and Section 11.35 for discussions of the Remote Manager log.)

Traps can be generated based on the severity levels of these events.

- **EXISTS**

This parameter is used for monitoring process existence. Traps are generated if the associated entity type and name either start or stop.

/SEVERITY=[I, W, E, F]

A severity to be associated with the trap. Severity codes are embedded in the trap message and must be parsed by the trap receiver. Severities can be informational (I), warning (W), error (E), and fatal (F).

/TRAP_MIN=value

This qualifier specifies the minimum allowable value for the parameter being monitored. A trap is generated if the parameter value is less than the minimum value. See Table 9–13 for a list of valid /TRAP_MIN values.

/TRAP_MAX=value

This qualifier specifies the maximum allowable value for the parameter being monitored. A trap is generated if the parameter value is greater than the maximum value. See Table 9–13 for a list of valid /TRAP_MAX values.

Notes

When adding new trap records, the combination of entity, name, and parameter must be unique.

See Section 9.14.2 for a discussion about setting appropriate trap minimums and maximums. See Section 9.14.3 for a description of the trap message generated.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSCFG ADD TRAP /ENTITY=ACC/PARAMETER=EXISTS/TRAP_MIN=1`

This command causes an SNMP trap to be generated whenever the ACC process stops if the SNMP interface is running.

ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION Command

10.4 ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION

Deletes records from the collection table in the configuration file.

Format

```
ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION [/qualifiers]
```

Command Qualifier	Default
/CLASS=keyword	* (all)
/ENTITY=keyword	None
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CLASS=[*, CONFIG, ERROR, ID, POOL, RUNTIME]

This qualifier determines the class that will be enabled or disabled.

See Section 5.1.1 for a description of each class type.

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, AGENT, CP, EXC, GROUP, QTI, SERVER, TSC]

This required qualifier determines the entities for which collection should be enabled or disabled.

/NAME=[*,entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

For ACC, AGENT, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name. For EXCs, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

Server and task group names can be specified as compound names made up of application name and server or task group name, separated by a period (for example, VR_APPL.VR_READ_SERVER). Either part of server or task group names can be a wildcard (for example, *.VR_READ_SERVER or VR_APPL.*). If only one part of a server or task group name is specified, it is assumed to be the application name, and a wildcard is used as the server or task group name. For example, VR_APPL is equivalent to VR_APPL.*.

The default is all (*), which is equivalent to *.* for a compound name.

ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION Command

Notes

When deleting collection records, the combination of class, entity, and name must exactly match the row to be deleted. Deleting a collection record automatically terminates all related snapshot threads.

It is not possible to delete records for the ID and CONFIG class. By default, all ACMS processes collect ID and CONFIG class data.

When multiple collection records apply to a given process, the records are assigned weights according to a precedence of name, then entity, then class. Within a column, wildcard entries are weighted less than nonwildcard entries. The row with the highest weight that applies to a process is used. The ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTIONS command displays weights for each row in the table. See also Section 5.1.1 for a discussion of the Collection table and how weights are assigned.

See Section 11.5 for a discussion about deleting collection records at run time.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION/ENTITY=EXC/CLASS=RUNTIME/NAME=VR_APPL`

This command deletes the entry in the Collection table for run-time collection by the VR_APPL application.

ACMSCFG DELETE TRAP Command

10.5 ACMSCFG DELETE TRAP

Deletes a record from the trap table in the configuration file.

Format

ACMSCFG DELETE TRAP [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ENTITY=keyword	None
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/PARAMETER=keyword	EXISTS

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, CP, EXC, MGR, QTI, TSC]

This required qualifier determines the entity or entities for which a trap should be set.

/NAME=[*,entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. In general, the entity name is the process name. The exceptions are the EXC entity and the MGR entity.

For the EXC entity, use the assigned application names.

For the MGR entity, you must specify all (*).

Wildcards (*) are allowed in names. The default qualifier is the asterisk (*) wildcard.

/PARAMETER=[EVENT_SEVERITY,EXISTS]

The field that should be monitored. Valid values are:

- **EVENT_SEVERITY**

This parameter is used for monitoring internal Remote Manager events. The Remote Manager logs internal events in the Remote Manager log. (See Section 4.7 and Section 11.35 for discussions of the Remote Manager log.) Traps can be generated based on the severity levels of these events.

- **EXISTS**

This parameter is used for monitoring process existence. Traps are generated if the associated entity type and name either start or stop.

ACMSCFG DELETE TRAP Command

Notes

When deleting trap records, the combination of entity, name, and parameter must exactly match a row in the Trap table.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSCFG DELETE TRAP/ENTITY=ACC/PARAMETER=EXISTS`

This command deletes a trap from the Trap table in the configuration file.

10.6 ACMSCFG HELP

Displays help information about the ACMS Configuration utility (ACMSCFG) and its commands.

Format

ACMSCFG HELP

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

Online help is available for each ACMSCFG command. Each help topic summarizes the valid syntax, abbreviations, parameters, and qualifiers for a particular command and also indicates all default and required values.

For a comprehensive list of ACMS utilities that offer online help or for further instructions on how to invoke help, see ACMS Help.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSCFG HELP

This command invokes online help for the ACMSCFG utility and displays a list of available topics.

10.7 ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION

Modifies in the Collection table in the configuration file.

Format

ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/CLASS=keyword	* (all)
/COLL_STATE=keyword	None
/ENTITY=keyword	None
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/STORAGE_END_TIME=[NEVER, /time]‡	None
/STORAGE_INTERVAL=value‡	None
/STORAGE_LOCATION=file-name‡	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT
/STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=[NOW, /time]‡	None
/STORAGE_STATE=keyword‡	None

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CLASS=[*, CONFIG, ERROR, ID, POOL, RUNTIME]

This qualifier determines the class that will be enabled or disabled. See Section 5.1.1 for a description of each class type.

/COLL_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the state of the collection. When an ACMSMGR SHOW entity command is issued, data for those classes that have their collection state set to ENABLED is displayed. Note that while the collection state is DISABLED, data is not collected. As a result, data cannot be written to the data snapshot file when this qualifier is DISABLED, even when the storage state is ENABLED.

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, AGENT, CP, EXC, GROUP, QTI, SERVER, TSC]

This required qualifier determines the entities for which collection should be enabled or disabled.

/NAME=[*,entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

For ACC, AGENT, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name. For the EXC entity, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION Command

Server and task group names can be specified as compound names made up of application name and server or task group name, separated by a period (for example, VR_APPL.VR_READ_SERVER). Either part of server or task group names can be a wildcard (for example, *.VR_READ_SERVER or VR_APPL.*). If only one part of a server or task group name is specified, it is assumed to be the application name, and a wildcard is used as the server or task group name. For example, VR_APPL is equivalent to VR_APPL.*.

The default is all (*), which is equivalent to *.* for a compound name.

/STORAGE_END_TIME=[NEVER,time]

This qualifier specifies a time after which the collection data should no longer be written to the snapshot file. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. The keyword NEVER is also supported, which equates to the OpenVMS zero date of 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00. With a value of NEVER, collection data continues to be written to the snapshot file until the storage state is set to DISABLED.

If this qualifier is not specified, the existing value remains unchanged. This value can be modified dynamically.

/STORAGE_INTERVAL=value

This qualifier controls the frequency (in seconds) at which data snapshots are performed.

The storage interval value should be a multiple of the timer interval parameter (SET PARAMETER/TIMER_INTERVAL). The timer interval value determines the minimum elapsed time for many Remote Manager parameters, including the storage interval setting. The relationship of these values determine how often data snapshots are performed, for example:

- If the timer interval value is greater, its value is used by default. For instance, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 5, snapshots will be written at 10 second intervals.
- If the storage interval value is greater and is a multiple of the timer interval, the storage interval value is used. For example, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 30, snapshots will be written at 30 second intervals.
- If the storage interval value is greater and is not a multiple of the timer interval, the next multiple of the timer interval value is used. For example, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 15, snapshots will be written at 20 second intervals.

/STORAGE_LOCATION=file-name

This qualifier specifies an OpenVMS file specification to which collection data is to be written. The format of *file-name* is a valid OpenVMS pathname or logical (such as DISK\$1:[SYSTEM.SNAPSHOTS] or SYS\$SYSTEM:SNAPSHOTS.DAT).

If the /STORAGE_LOCATION qualifier is not specified, the current value remains unchanged. If a directory is not provided as part of the specification, the file is written to the default directory of the account under which the Remote Manager process is running.

Multiple collections can share a single snapshot file or be stored in separate files. For continuity, HP recommends that EXC, Server, and Task Group collection information be written to the same snapshot file.

This value can be modified dynamically.

/STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=time

This qualifier specifies a time after which the collection data should be written to the snapshot file. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. The keyword NOW is also supported, which equates to the OpenVMS zero date of 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00. With a value of NOW, collection data is written to the snapshot file immediately, or as soon as the storage state is set to ENABLED.

If this qualifier is not specified, the current value remains unchanged. This value can be modified dynamically.

/STORAGE_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the state of the data snapshots. To fully enable data snapshots, both the storage state and the collection state (/COLL_STATE) must be set to ENABLED. If this qualifier is not specified, the current value remains unchanged. This value can be modified dynamically.

Notes

When updating collection records, the combination of class, entity, and name must exactly match a record in the collection table.

By default, processes collect only ID and CONFIG class data during process initialization. If these classes were disabled during process startup, that information would not be available until the class was enabled and the process was restarted.

ACMS processes read the Collection table during process startup to determine which classes to begin collecting. Once the Remote Manager has been started, the ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS command can be used to determine the class states for the currently running ACMS processes.

In order for collection data to be written to a snapshot file, the following conditions must be met:

- A qualifying entity must be running (one with an entity type and name matching fields in the Collection table).
- The collection state and storage state for that entity must be enabled.
- The current time must fall between the storage start time and storage end time.

If all these conditions are met, the Remote Manager opens the snapshot file for shared write operations. The file remains open until the storage state is set to DISABLED or until the snapshot period expires.

Changes to snapshot values are processed dynamically. Updated storage interval and storage state values are applied immediately; updated storage location and storage end time values are applied during the next snapshot interval.

When multiple collection records apply to a given process, the records are assigned weights according to a precedence of name, then entity, and then class. Within a column, wildcard entries are weighted less than nonwildcard entries. The row with the highest weight that applies to a process is used. The command ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION displays weights for each row in the table. See Section 5.1.1 for a discussion of the Collection table and how weights are assigned.

ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION Command

In contrast to typical collections, weighting for data snapshot threads does not apply. Therefore, it is possible for redundant collection data to be written to one or more snapshot files. If multiple collection records compile overlapping data, and each has their storage state set to `ENABLED`, each record writes data to the designated snapshot file.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION/ENTITY=EXC/CLASS=RUNTIME/NAME=VR_APPL/COLL_STATE=DISABLED`

This command disables run-time data collection for the `VR_APPL` application.

10.8 ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE

Allows Remote Manager interfaces to be enabled or disabled in the configuration file.

Format

ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/INTERFACE=interface	None
/STATE=keyword	DISABLED

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/INTERFACE=interface

This required qualifier determines which interface to modify. Valid values are:

- RPC
- SNMP

/STATE=[DISABLED, ENABLED]

This qualifier determines the operation to perform. If the value supplied is ENABLED, the interface will be started (if it is not already running). If the value supplied is DISABLED, the interface will be stopped.

Notes

The ACMSMGR uses the RPC interface. Stopping an interface disables communication to the Remote Manager through that interface. Stopping the RPC interface on a given node prevents ACMSMGR from communicating with the Remote Manager on that node.

Examples

1.

```
$ ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE/INTERFACE=SNMP/STATE=DISABLED
ACMS Remote Management Option -- Command line utility
Call to modify interface on server sparks was executed
%ACMSMGMT-S-SUCCESS, Operation completed
```

This command stops the SNMP interface on the node specified by the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE`.

ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER Command

10.9 ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER

Allows Remote Manager parameters to be updated in the configuration file.

Format

ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/DCL_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/DCL_MGR_PRIORITY=value	None
/DCL_STACKSIZE=value	None
/ERROR_INTERVAL=value‡	None
/EVENT_LOG_PRIORITY=value	None
/LOG_STACKSIZE=value	None
/LOGIN_CREDS_LIFETIME=value	None
/MAX_LOGINS=value	None
/MAX_RPC_RETURN_RECS=value	None
/MGR_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/MSG_PROC_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/MSG_PROC_PRIORITY=value	None
/MSG_PROC_STACKSIZE=value	None
/MSS_COLL_INTERVAL=value	None
/PROC_MON_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/PROC_MON_INTERVAL=value	None
/PROC_MON_PRIORITY=value	None
/PROC_MON_STACKSIZE=value	None
/PROXY_CREDS_LIFETIME=value	None
/RPC_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/RPC_PRIORITY=value	None
/RPC_STACKSIZE=value	None
/SECURITY_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/SNAP_AUDIT_LEVEL=value‡	None
/SNAP_PRIORITY=value‡	None
/SNAP_STACKSIZE=value‡	None
/SNMP_AGENT_TIME_OUT	None
/SNMP_ARE_YOU_THERE=value	None
/SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/SNMP_PRIORITY=value	None
/SNMP_SEL_TIME_OUT=value	None
/SNMP_STACKSIZE=value	None
/TCP_ENABLED=value‡	None
/TIMER_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/TIMER_INTERVAL=value	None
/TIMER_PRIORITY=value	None
/TIMER_STACKSIZE=value	None
/TOTAL_ENTITY_SLOTS=value	None
/TRACE_MSG_WAIT_TIME=value	None
/TRACE_START_WAIT_TIME=value	None
/TRAP_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	None
/TRAP_PRIORITY=value	None
/TRAP_STACKSIZE=value	None
/UDP_ENABLED=value‡	None
/VMS_COLL_INTERVAL=value‡	None
/WKSP_COLL_INTERVAL=value	None
/MAX_AGENTS=value	None

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER Command

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/[parameter]=value

All qualifiers correspond directly to fields in the Parameter table. See Section 9.10.1 for descriptions of each field.

Notes

See Section 9.10 for a description of each parameter.

Example

```
$ ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER /MGR_AUDIT_LEVEL=E
```

This command modifies the dynamic parameter field mgr_audit_level.

10.10 ACMSCFG SET TRAP

Updates records in the Trap table in the configuration file.

Format

ACMSCFG SET TRAP [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ENTITY=keyword	None
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/PARAMETER=keyword	EXISTS
/SEVERITY=[I,W,E,F]	None
/TRAP_MIN=value	None
/TRAP_MAX=value	None

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, CP, EXC, MGR, QTI, TSC]

This required qualifier determines the entity or entities for which a trap should be set.

/NAME=[*,entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Specify the value of the name field for the record you wish to modify.

/PARAMETER=[EVENT_SEVERITY, EXISTS]

The field that should be monitored. Valid values are:

- **EVENT_SEVERITY**
This parameter is used for monitoring internal Remote Manager events. The Remote Manager logs internal events in the Remote Manager log. (See Section 4.7 and Section 11.35 for discussions of the Remote Manager log.) Traps can be generated based on the severity levels of these events.
- **EXISTS**
This parameter is used for monitoring process existence. Traps are generated if the associated entity type and name either starts or stops.

/SEVERITY=[I,W,E,F]

A severity to be associated with the trap. Severity codes are embedded in the trap message and must be parsed by the trap receiver. Severities are informational (I), warning (W), error (E), and fatal (F).

/TRAP_MIN=value

This qualifier specifies the minimum allowable value for the parameter being monitored. A trap is generated if the parameter value is less than the minimum value. See Table 9–13 for a list of valid values.

/TRAP_MAX=value

This qualifier specifies the maximum allowable value for the parameter being monitored. A trap is generated if the parameter value is greater than the maximum value. See Table 9–13 for a list of valid values.

Notes

When updating trap records, the combination of entity, name, and parameter must exactly match a record in the trap table.

See Section 9.14.2 for a discussion about setting appropriate trap minimums and maximums. See Section 9.14.3 for a description of the trap message generated.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSCFG SET TRAP /ENTITY=QTI/PARAMETER=EXISTS/TRAP_MAX=0`

This command causes an SNMP trap to be generated whenever the QTI process is started if the SNMP interface is running.

ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION Command

10.11 ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION

Displays Collection table data from the configuration file.

Format

```
ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION [/qualifiers]
```

Command Qualifier	Default
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/BRIEF

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifier

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. The default is /BRIEF.

Note that storage start and end times for data snapshots are only visible when /FULL is provided. When not specified, the resulting summary display may contain truncated values for some of the longer fields (such as, entity name and storage location).

Notes

See Section 9.4 for a discussion of each field displayed. See Section 5.1 for a discussion of collections.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION

Entity Type	Entity Name	Collect Class	Collect State	Storage location	Storage State	Storage Interval
*	*	id	enabled	acms\$mgmt_snapshot	enabled	3600
*	*	config	enabled	acms\$mgmt_snapshot	disabled	3600
*	*	runtime	enabled	acms\$mgmt_snapshot	disabled	10
*	*	pool	enabled	acms\$mgmt_snapshot	disabled	10
*	*	error	enabled	acms\$mgmt_snapshot	disabled	10

This command shows the current contents of the Collection table as stored in the configuration file.

10.12 ACMSCFG SHOW CONTROL

Displays the control record from the configuration file.

Format

```
ACMSCFG SHOW CONTROL
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

The control record is used by the Remote Manager and cannot be modified or deleted. The ACMSCFG SHOW CONTROL command displays the following fields:

- Interface count — Number of interface records in the file.
- Collection count — Number of collection records in the file.
- Timer count — Number of timer records in the file.
- Trap count — Number of trap records in the file.
- Parameter count — Number of parameter records in the file.
- Version — Internal file version identifier.

Examples

```
1. $ ACMSCFG SHOW CONTROL
```

```
Record Counts
Record type  Count
-----
Interface    2
Collection   2
Timer        1
Trap         1
Parameter    1
Version      6
```

This command shows the current contents of the control record in the configuration file.

ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE Command

10.13 ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE

Displays the Remote Manager interface from the configuration file.

Format

```
ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

The Remote Manager supports two interfaces: RPC and SNMP. This command displays the enabled states of each interface.

See Section 9.8 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Examples

1.

```
$ ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE
```

```
Interface      Enable
Type           State
-----
rpc            enabled
snmp           enabled
```

This command shows the current contents of the Interfaces table in the configuration file. As shown, both interfaces are started when the Remote Manager is started.

10.14 ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER

Displays Remote Manager parameter information from the configuration file.

Format

ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

See Section 9.10 for a description of each parameter.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER

Management Parameters Parameter	Value	Default	Min	Max	(D)ynamic
dcl_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
dcl_mgr_priority	5	5	1	10	
dcl_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
error_interval	10	10	1	863999999	seconds (D)
event_log_priority	5	5	1	10	
log_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	K (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
login_creds_lifetime	60	60	1	143999999	minutes (D)
max_logins	20	20	1	2147483647	(D)
max_rpc_return_recs	20	20	1	2147483647	
mgr_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
msg_proc_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
msg_proc_priority	5	5	1	10	
msg_proc_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
mss_coll_interval	10	10	1	863999999	seconds (D)
proc_mon_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
proc_mon_interval	30	30	1	143999999	seconds (D)
proc_mon_priority	5	5	1	10	
proc_mon_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	K (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
proxy_creds_lifetime	60	60	1	143999999	minutes (D)
rpc_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
rpc_priority	5	5	1	10	
rpc_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
security_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
snap_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
snap_priority	5	5	1	10	
snap_stacksize	30	30	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
snmp_agent_time_out	10	10	1	863999999	seconds
snmp_are_you_there	300	300	2	863999999	seconds
snmp_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
snmp_priority	5	5	1	10	

ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER Command

snmp_sel_time_out	5	5	1	863999999	seconds
snmp_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
tcp_enabled	1	1	0	1	[0,1] 1=enabled
timer_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
timer_interval	30	30	1	863999999	seconds (D)
timer_priority	5	5	1	10	
timer_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
total_entity_slots	20	20	1	2147483647	
trace_msg_wait_time	5	5	1	143999999	seconds (D)
trace_start_wait_time	5	5	1	143999999	seconds (D)
trap_audit_level	E	E	0	F	(D)
trap_priority	5	5	1	10	
trap_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
udp_enabled	1	1	0	1	[0,1] 1=enabled
vms_coll_interval	10	10	0	863999999	seconds (D)
wksp_coll_interval	10	10	1	863999999	seconds (D)
max_agents	2	2	1	2147483647	

This command shows the current contents of the Parameter table in the configuration file.

10.15 ACMSCFG SHOW TRAP

Displays SNMP trap configurations from the configuration file.

Format

ACMSCFG SHOW TRAP

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

SNMP traps are generated only if the SNMP interface is started.

See Section 9.14 for a description of each field displayed.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSCFG SHOW TRAP

Entity Type	Entity Name	Parameter	Min	Max	Severity
*	*	exists	1	-1	i

This command shows the current contents of the Trap table in the configuration file. As shown, a single trap has been configured to send an informational trap when any ACMS process is stopped. This is the default configuration.

ACMSMGR Commands

This chapter provides reference information about the commands for the ACMSMGR utility.

Note

Certain ACMSMGR commands and qualifiers are designed to configure values for and return values from systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher. These commands and qualifiers are denoted with the double dagger (‡) symbol in the individual command description sections.

11.1 ACMSMGR Overview

The ACMSMGR utility is used to perform operations on running ACMS systems.

You can use the ACMSMGR utility to perform the following functions:

- User authentication (login, logout)
- Display and update ACMS system management data
- Display and update a subset of OpenVMS system management data (such as, process quotas and system parameters)
- Manage the ACMS Remote Manager
- Configure ACMS data snapshot functions

The ACMSMGR utility uses the ACMS management interface, which is based on ONC RPC. Commands can be executed remotely from any node in the network, and many commands can be executed against more than one node.

See Chapter 4 for a description of how to use ACMSMGR to manage the Remote Manager.

11.1.1 Command Format

The format for ACMSMGR commands is as follows:

ACMSMGR verb object qualifiers

The following verbs are supported:

- ADD
- DELETE
- HELP
- LOGIN
- LOGOUT

ACMSMGR Commands

11.1 ACMSMGR Overview

- REPLACE
- RESET
- SAVE
- SET
- SHOW
- START
- STOP

Each verb has an associated object and set of qualifiers.

11.1.2 Command Objects and Qualifiers

The objects and qualifiers for the ACMSMGR commands are summarized in Table 11–1.

Table 11–1 ACMSMGR Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
ADD Command	
COLLECTION	/CLASS, /COLL_STATE, /ENTITY, /NAME, /NODE, /STORAGE_END_TIME, /STORAGE_INTERVAL, /STORAGE_LOCATION, /STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME, /STORAGE_STATE, /USER
FILTER	/CODE, /FILE, /NAME, /NODE, /USER
TRAP	/ENTITY, /NAME, /NODE, /PARAMETER, /SEVERITY, /TRAP_MIN, /TRAP_MAX, /USER
DELETE Command	
COLLECTION	/CLASS, /ENTITY, /NAME, /NODE, /USER
FILTER	/CODE, /NAME, /NODE, /USER
TRAP	/ENTITY, /NAME, /NODE, /PARAMETER, /USER
HELP Command	
None	None
LOGIN Command	
None	/NODE, /PASSWORD, /USER
LOGOUT Command	
None	/NODE, /USER
REPLACE Command	
SERVER	/APPLICATION, /NODE, /SERVER, /USER

(continued on next page)

Table 11–1 (Cont.) ACMSMGR Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
RESET Command	
ERROR	/NODE, /USER
LOG	/NODE, /USER
SAVE Command	
FILTER	/FILE, /NODE, /USER

(continued on next page)

ACMSMGR Commands

11.1 ACMSMGR Overview

Table 11–1 (Cont.) ACMSMGR Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
SET Command	
ACC	/ACC_PRIORITY, /ACC_USERNAME, /ACTIVE, /ASTLM, /AUDIT_STATE, /BIOLM, /BYTLM, /CHANNELCNT, /DIOLM, /ENQLM, /FILLM, /GBLPAGES, /GBLPAGFIL, /GBLSECTIONS, /LOG, /MAX_APPL, /MSS_MAXBUF, /MSS_MAXOBJ, /MSS_NET_RETRY_TIMER, /MSS_POOLSIZE, /MSS_PROCESS_POOL, /NODE, /NODE_NAME, /PGFLQUOTA, /STORED, /TQELM, /TWS_POOLSIZE, /TWS_POOLSIZE, /USER, /USERNAME_DEFAULT, /WS_POOLSIZE, /WSC_POOLSIZE, /WSDEFAULT, /WSEXTENT, /WSQUOTA
AGENT	/PID, /ASTLM, /BIOLM, /BYTLM, /DIOLM, /ENQLM, /FILLM, /PGFLQUOTA, /TQELM, /WSDEF, /WSEXTENT, /WSQUOTA, /LOG, /NODE, /USER
COLLECTION	/CLASS, /COLL_STATE, /ENTITY, /NAME, /NODE, /STORAGE_END_TIME, /STORAGE_INTERVAL, /STORAGE_LOCATION, /STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME, /STORAGE_STATE, /USER
CP	/ASTLM, /BIOLM, /BYTLM, /DIOLM, /ENQLM, /FILLM, /LOG, /PGFLQUOTA, /TQELM, /WSEXTENT, /WSDEFAULT, /WSQUOTA
EXC	/ACTIVE, /APPLICATION, /ASTLM, /AUDIT_STATE, /BIOLM, /BYTLM, /DIOLM, /ENQLM, /FILLM, /LOG, /MAX_SERVERS, /MAX_TASKS, /NODE, /PGFLQUOTA, /SP_MON_INTERVAL, /STORED, /TQELM, /TRANSACTION_TIMEOUT, /USERNAME, /WSEXTENT, /WSDEFAULT, /WSQUOTA
INTERFACE	/INTERFACE, /NODE, /STATE, /USE
PARAMETER	/DCL_AUDIT_LEVEL, /DCL_MGR_PRIORITY, /DCL_STACKSIZE, /ERROR_INTERVAL, /EVENT_LOG_PRIORITY, /LOG_STACKSIZE, /LOGIN_CREDS_LIFETIME, /MAX_LOGINS, /MAX_RPC_RETURN_RECS, /MGR_AUDIT_LEVEL, /MSG_PROC_AUDIT_LEVEL, /MSG_PROC_PRIORITY, /MSG_PROC_STACKSIZE, /MSS_COLL_INTERVAL, /NODE, /PROC_MON_AUDIT_LEVEL, /PROC_MON_INTERVAL, /PROC_MON_PRIORITY, /PROC_MON_STACKSIZE, /PROXY_CREDS_LIFETIME, /RPC_AUDIT_LEVEL, /RPC_PRIORITY, /RPC_STACKSIZE, /SECURITY_AUDIT_LEVEL, /SNAP_AUDIT_LEVEL, /SNAP_PRIORITY, /SNAP_STACKSIZE, /SNMP_AGENT_TIME_OUT, /SNMP_ARE_YOU_THERE, /SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL, /SNMP_PRIORITY, /SNMP_SEL_TIME_OUT, /SNMP_STACKSIZE, /TCP_ENABLED, /TIMER_AUDIT_LEVEL, /TIMER_INTERVAL, /TIMER_PRIORITY, /TIMER_STACKSIZE, /TOTAL_ENTITY_SLOTS, /TRACE_MSG_WAIT_TIME, /TRACE_START_WAIT_TIME, /TRAP_AUDIT_LEVEL, /TRAP_PRIORITY, /TRAP_STACKSIZE, /UDP_ENABLED, /USER, /VMS_COLL_INTERVAL, /WKSP_COLL_INTERVAL, /MAX_AGENTS
QTI	/ACTIVE, /ASTLM, /BIOLM, /BYTLM, /DIOLM, /ENQLM, /FILLM, /LOG, /NODE, /PGFLQUOTA, /POLLING_TIMER, /QTI_PRIORITY, /QTI_USERNAME, /RETRY_TIMER, /STORED, /SUB_TIMEOUT, /TQELM, /WSEXTENT, /WSDEFAULT, /WSQUOTA, /USER
SERVER	/APPLICATION, /CREATION_DELAY, /CREATION_INTERVAL, /DELETION_DELAY, /DELETION_INTERVAL, /LOG, /MAX_INSTANCE, /MIN_INSTANCE, /NODE, /SERVER, /SP_DUMP_FLAG, /USER
TRAP	/ENTITY, /NAME, /NODE, /PARAMETER, /SEVERITY, /TRAP_MIN, /TRAP_MAX, /USER

(continued on next page)

ACMSMGR Commands

11.1 ACMSMGR Overview

Table 11–1 (Cont.) ACMSMGR Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
SET Command	
TSC	/ACTIVE, /ASTLM, /BIOLM, /BYTLM, /CP_PRIORITY, /CP_SLOTS, /CP_USERNAME, /DIOLM, /ENQLM, /FILLM, /LOG, /MAX_LOGINS, /MAX_TTS_CP, /MIN_CPIS, /NODE, /PERM_CPS, /PGFLQUOTA, /STORED, /TQELM, /TSC_PRIORITY, /TSC_USERNAME, /USER, /WSEXTENT, /WSDEFAULT, /WSQUOTA
SHOW Command	
ACC	/ACTIVE, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /ERROR, /FULL, /ID, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /POOL, /RUNTIME, /STORED, /USER
AGENT	/ACTIVE, /ALL, /BRIEF, /[CONFIG,ERROR,ID,POOL,RUNTIME], /FULL, /INTERVAL, /OUT, /PROCESS_NAME, /STORED, /NODE, /USER
COLLECTION	/BRIEF, /FULL, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /USER
CP	/ACTIVE, /ALL, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /ERROR, /FULL, /ID, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /POOL, /PROCESS_NAME, /RUNTIME, /STORED, /USER
ERROR	/BEFORE, /FILENAME, /INTERVAL, /LOCAL, /NODE, /OUT, /SEVERITY, /SINCE, /USER
EXC	/ACTIVE, /ALL, /APPLICATION, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /ERROR, /FULL, /ID, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /POOL, /RUNTIME, /STORED, /USER
FILTER	/NODE, /USER
GROUP	/APPLICATION, /BRIEF, /FULL, /GROUP, /ID, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /POOL, /USER
INTERFACE	/INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /USER
LOG	/BEFORE, /FACILITY, /FILENAME, /INTERVAL, /LOCAL, /NODE, /OUT, /SEVERITY, /SINCE, /USER
MANAGER	/INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /USER
PARAMETER	/INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /USER
PROCESS	/ALL, /BRIEF, /FULL, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /USER
QTI	/ACTIVE, /ALL, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /ERROR, /FULL, /ID, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /POOL, /RUNTIME, /STORED, /USER
SERVER	/APPLICATION, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /RUNTIME, /SERVER, /USER
TRAP	/INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /USER
TSC	/ACTIVE, /ALL, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /ERROR, /FULL, /ID, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /POOL, /RUNTIME, /STORED, /USER
USER	/BRIEF, /FULL, /INTERVAL, /NODE, /OUT, /USER
VERSION	None.

(continued on next page)

ACMSMGR Commands

11.1 ACMSMGR Overview

Table 11–1 (Cont.) ACMSMGR Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
START Command	
EXC	/APPLICATION, /NODE, /USER
QTI	/NODE, /USER
SYS	/NOAUDIT, /NODE, /QTI, /NOTERMINALS, /USER
TERMINALS	/NODE, /USER
TRACE_ MONITOR	/NODE, /USER
STOP Command	
EXC	/APPLICATION, /CANCEL, /NODE, /USER
MANAGER	/NODE, /USER
QTI	/NODE, /USER
SYS	/CANCEL, /NODE, /USER
TERMINALS	/NODE, /USER
TRACE_ MONITOR	/NODE, /USER

11.2 ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION

Adds records to the Collection table.

Format

ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/CLASS=class-name	* (all)
/COLL_STATE=keyword	DISABLED
/ENTITY=keyword	Qualifier is required
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/STORAGE_END_TIME=[NEVER, time]‡	NEVER; run until DISABLED
/STORAGE_INTERVAL=value‡	300
/STORAGE_LOCATION=file-name‡	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT
/STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=[NOW, time]‡	NOW; start as soon as ENABLED
/STORAGE_STATE=keyword‡	DISABLED
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CLASS=[*, ERROR, POOL, RUNTIME]

This qualifier specifies the class to be enabled or disabled. The default is * (all). See Section 5.1.1 for a description of each class type.

/COLL_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the state of the collection. The default is DISABLED. When a SHOW entity command is issued, data for those classes that have their collection state set to ENABLED is displayed. Note that while the collection state is DISABLED, the data displayed for an entity may not be accurate. Data cannot be written to the data snapshot file when this qualifier is DISABLED, even when the storage state is ENABLED.

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, AGENT, CP, EXC, GROUP, QTI, SERVER, TSC]

This required qualifier specifies the entity for which collection should be enabled or disabled.

/NAME=[*, entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION Command

For ACC, AGENT, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name. For the EXC entity type, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

Server and task group names can be specified as compound names made up of an application name and a server or task group name, separated by a period (for example, VR_APPL.VR_READ_SERVER). Either part of server or task group names can be a wildcard (for example, *.VR_READ_SERVER or VR_APPL.*). If only one part of a server or task group name is specified, it is assumed to be the application name, and the server or task group name is wildcarded. For example, VR_APPL is equivalent to VR_APPL.*.

The default is all (*), which is equivalent to *.* for a compound name.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

To execute the command on more than one node, you can specify the node names in a comma-separated list. The ACMSMGR utility attempts to perform the operation sequentially on each node in the list.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/STORAGE_END_TIME=[NEVER, time]

This qualifier specifies a time after which the collection data should no longer be written to the snapshot file. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. If this qualifier is not specified, the default keyword of NEVER is applied, which equates to the OpenVMS zero date of 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00. With a value of NEVER, collection data continues to be written to the snapshot file until the storage state is set to DISABLED.

/STORAGE_INTERVAL=value

This qualifier controls the frequency (in seconds) at which data snapshots are performed. The default value is 300 seconds.

The storage interval value should be a multiple of the timer interval parameter (SET PARAMETER/TIMER_INTERVAL). The timer interval value determines the minimum elapsed time for many Remote Manager parameters, including the storage interval setting. The relationship of these values determine how often data snapshots are performed, for example:

- If the timer interval value is greater, its value is used by default. For instance, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 5, snapshots will be written at 10 second intervals.
- If the storage interval value is greater and is a multiple of the timer interval, the storage interval value is used. For example, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 30, snapshots will be written at 30 second intervals.

ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION Command

- If the storage interval value is greater and is not a multiple of the timer interval, the next multiple of the timer interval value is used. For example, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 15, snapshots will be written at 20 second intervals.

/STORAGE_LOCATION=file-name

This qualifier specifies an OpenVMS file specification to which collection data is to be written. The format of *file-name* is a valid OpenVMS pathname or logical (such as DISK\$1:[SYSTEM.SNAPSHOTS] or SYS\$SYSTEM:SNAPSHOTS.DAT).

If the /STORAGE_LOCATION qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default. If a directory is not provided as part of the specification, the file is written to the default directory of the account under which the Remote Manager process is running.

Multiple collections can share a single snapshot file or be stored in separate files. For continuity, HP recommends that EXC, Server, and Task Group collection information be written to the same snapshot file.

/STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=[NOW, time]

This qualifier specifies a time after which the collection data should be written to the snapshot file. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. If this qualifier is not specified, the default keyword of NOW is applied, which equates to the OpenVMS zero date of 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00. With a value of NOW, collection data is written to the snapshot file immediately, or as soon as the storage state is set to ENABLED.

/STORAGE_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the state of the data snapshots. If this qualifier is not specified, data snapshots are disabled by default. To fully enable data snapshots, both the storage state and the collection state (/COLL_STATE) must be set to ENABLED.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

When adding new collection records, the combination of class, entity, and name must be unique.

It is not possible to add records for the ID and CONFIG class. By default, all ACMS processes collect ID and CONFIG class data.

ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION Command

ACMS processes read the Collection table during process startup to determine which classes to begin collecting. Once the Remote Manager has been started, the ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS command can be used to determine the class states for the currently running ACMS processes.

In order for collection data to be written to a snapshot file, the following conditions must be met:

- A qualifying entity must be running (one with an entity type and name matching fields in the Collection table).
- The collection state and storage state for that entity must be enabled.
- The current time must fall between the storage start time and storage end time.

If all these conditions are met, the Remote Manager opens the snapshot file for shared write operations. The file remains open until the storage state is set to DISABLED or until the snapshot period expires.

When multiple collection records apply to a given process, the records are assigned weights according to a precedence of name, then entity, and then class. Within a column, wildcard entries are weighted less than nonwildcard entries. The row with the highest weight that applies to a process is used. The command ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION displays weights for each row in the table. See Section 5.1.1 for a discussion of the Collection table and how weights are assigned.

In contrast to typical collections, weighting for data snapshot threads does not apply. Therefore, it is possible for redundant collection data to be written to one or more snapshot files. If multiple collection records compile overlapping data, and each has their storage state set to ENABLED, each record writes data to the designated snapshot file.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR ADD COLL/ENT=EXC/CLASS=RUNTIME/NAME=VR_APPL/COLL_STATE=ENABLED
```

This command creates an entry in the Collection table. As a result of this command, the EXC entity for VR_APPL will begin collecting run-time information; however this data will not be saved and written to the data snapshot file.

11.3 ACMSMGR ADD FILTER‡

Adds records to the Remote Manager Error Filter table.

Format

ACMSMGR ADD FILTER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/CODE=value	None.
/FILE=file-name	None.
/NAME=error-name	None.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CODE=value

This qualifier specifies the decimal or hexadecimal value (such as, %x5258028) related to the error message being filtered.

/FILE=file-name

This qualifier specifies the name of an input file that contains a list of error filter values. The Remote Manager reads this file and adds each code or symbolic name to the Error Filter table.

/NAME=error-name

This qualifier specifies the symbolic name (such as, %ACMSACC-W-TCS_LOADING) related to the error message being filtered.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

To execute the command on more than one node, you can specify the node names in a comma-separated list. The ACMSMGR utility attempts to perform the operation sequentially on each node in the list.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

‡ This command (and its qualifiers) is only for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR ADD FILTER Command

In order for the command to execute, either the `/NODE` qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the `ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE` logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the `/USER` qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_USER`. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the `/USER` qualifier is not specified and the `ACMS$MGMT_USER` logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

When adding new error filter records, you must specify either the `/CODE`, `/NAME`, or `/FILE` qualifier.

ACMS processes read the Error Filter table during process startup to determine which errors to refrain from sending to the Remote Manager server. Error filtering begins or ends immediately after filter records are added. The Remote Manager signals the appropriate ACMS process as soon as it has reevaluated the Error Filter table following an addition. Messages are sent to active ACMS processes using the ACMS Trace Monitor.

Certain system messages, such as event flags (`ACMSACC-I-EVENT`), often spawn further status messages indicating the cause of the event (`ACMSACC-W-FORCEOUT`). Error filtering is explicit; that is, only the specified messages are suppressed. If you want to filter the initial and subsequent system messages, you must add each message to the Error Filter table. See Section 5.5 for information on working with error logs and error filtering.

Errors are also filtered using the command `SET PARAMETER/ERROR_INTERVAL=n`. Any errors that are rebroadcast within the specified interval are not sent to the Remote Manager server. The command `ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER` can be used to determine the the current error interval for ACMS systems.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR ADD FILTER /NAME="ACMSACC-W-FORCEOUT" /NODE=SPARKS
```

This command adds the ACMS ACC force out warning message to the Error Filter table. If this message is generated by an ACMS process on node SPARKS, it is not relayed to the Remote Manager.

```
$ ACMSMGR ADD FILTER /FILE=DISK$1:[USER1]FILTER_ERR.DAT
```

This command adds all the system messages in the file `FILTER_ERR.DAT` to the Error Filter table. These messages are no longer relayed to the Remote Manager.

11.4 ACMSMGR ADD TRAP

Adds records to the Remote Manager Trap table.

Format

ACMSMGR ADD TRAP [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ENTITY=[*,entity-name]	Qualifier is required.
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/PARAMETER=keyword	EXISTS
/SEVERITY=[I,W,E,F]	E
/TRAP_MIN=value	-1
/TRAP_MAX=value	-1
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, CP, EXC, MGR, QTI, TSC]

This required qualifier specifies the entity or entities for which a trap should be set.

/NAME=[*, entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

This field is ignored for the MGR entity.

For ACC, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name. For the EXC entity type, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

The default is all (*).

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

ACMSMGR ADD TRAP Command

/PARAMETER=[EVENT_SEVERITY, EXISTS]

This parameter specifies the field that should be monitored.

- **EVENT_SEVERITY**
Internal Remote Manager events are to be monitored. The Remote Manager logs internal events in the Remote Manager log. (See Section 4.7 and Section 11.35 for discussions of the Remote Manager log.) Traps can be generated based on the severity levels of these events.
- **EXISTS**
Process existence is to be monitored. Traps are generated if the associated entity type and name either starts or stops.

/SEVERITY=[I, W, E, F]

This qualifier specifies the severity to be associated with the trap. Severity codes are embedded in the trap message and must be parsed by the trap receiver. Severities are informational (I), warning (W), error (E), or fatal (F).

/TRAP_MIN=value

This qualifier specifies the minimum allowable value for the parameter being monitored. A trap is generated if the parameter value is less than the minimum. See Section 9.14.2 for a list of valid values.

/TRAP_MAX=value

This qualifier specifies the maximum allowable value for the parameter being monitored. A trap is generated if the parameter value is greater than the maximum. See Section 9.14.2 for a list of valid values.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

When adding new trap records, the combination of entity, name, and parameter must be unique.

Traps become active as soon as they are added to the Trap table and the SNMP interface is running.

See Section 9.14.2 for a discussion about setting appropriate trap minimums and maximums. See also Section 9.14.3 for a description of the trap message generated.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR ADD TRAP /ENT=ACC/PARAMETER=EXISTS/TRAP_MIN=1
```

This command causes an SNMP trap to be generated whenever the ACC process stops if the SNMP interface is running.

ACMSMGR DELETE COLLECTION Command

11.5 ACMSMGR DELETE COLLECTION

Deletes records from the Collection table.

Format

ACMSMGR DELETE COLLECTION [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/CLASS=class-name	* (all)
/ENTITY=[*,entity-name]	Qualifier is required.
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CLASS=[*, CONFIG, ERROR, ID, POOL, RUNTIME]

This qualifier specifies the class to be enabled or disabled. The default is * (all). See Section 5.1.1 for a description of each class type.

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, AGENT, CP, EXC, GROUP, QTI, SERVER, TSC]

This required qualifier specifies the entity or entities for which collection should be enabled or disabled.

/NAME=[*, entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

For ACC, AGENT, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name. For the EXC entity type, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

Server and task group names can be specified as compound names made up of an application name and a server or task group name, separated by a period (for example, VR_APPL.VR_READ_SERVER). Either part of server or task group names can be a wildcard (for example, *.VR_READ_SERVER or VR_APPL.*). If only one part of a server or task group name is specified, it is assumed to be the application name, and the server or task group name is wildcarded. For example, VR_APPL is equivalent to VR_APPL.*.

The default is all (*), which is equivalent to *.* for a compound name.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

ACMSMGR DELETE COLLECTION Command

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

When deleting collection records, the combination of class, entity, and name must exactly match the row to be deleted. Deleting a collection record automatically terminates all related snapshot threads.

It is not possible to delete records for the ID and CONFIG class. By default, all ACMS processes collect ID and CONFIG class data.

Collections begin or end immediately after collection records are deleted. The Remote Manager signals the appropriate ACMS process as soon as it has reevaluated the Collection table following a deletion. Messages are sent to the ACMS process using the ACMS Trace Monitor.

ACMS processes read the Collection table during process startup to determine which classes to begin collecting.

The ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS command can be used to determine the class states for the currently running ACMS processes.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR DELETE COLL/ENT=EXC/CLASS=RUNTIME/NAME=VR_APPL
```

This command deletes the entry in the Collection table for run-time collection by the VR_APPL application. After the deletion, if there are no other Collection table entries that apply to the run-time class for VR_APPL, run-time collection is disabled.

ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER Command

11.6 ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER‡

Removes records from the Remote Manager Error Filter table.

Format

ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/CODE=value	None.
/NAME=error-name	None.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CODE=value

This qualifier specifies the hexadecimal value (such as, %x5258028) related to the error message being filtered.

/NAME=error-name

This required qualifier specifies the symbolic name (such as, %ACMSACC-W-TCS_LOADING) related to the error message being filtered.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

‡ This command (and its qualifiers) is only for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

Either the /CODE or /NAME qualifier must be specified. When deleting error filter records, the combination of code (or name) and node must exactly match the row to be deleted.

ACMS processes read the Error Filter table during process startup to determine which errors to refrain from sending to the Remote Manager server. Error filtering ends immediately after filter records are deleted. The Remote Manager signals the appropriate ACMS process as soon as it has reevaluated the Error Filter table following a deletion. Messages are sent to active ACMS processes using the ACMS Trace Monitor.

Errors are also filtered using the command SET PARAMETER/ERROR_INTERVAL=*n*. Any errors that are rebroadcast within the specified interval are not sent to the Remote Manager server. The command ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER can be used to determine the the current error interval for ACMS systems.

See Section 5.5 for information on working with error logs and error filtering.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER /NAME="ACMSACC-W-FORCEOUT" /NODE=SPARKS
```

This command deletes the ACMS ACC force out warning message from the Error Filter table. If this message is generated by an ACMS process on node SPARKS, it is relayed to the Remote Manager and written to the error log.

11.7 ACMSMGR DELETE TRAP

Deletes a record from the trap table.

Format

ACMSMGR DELETE TRAP [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ENTITY=[*,entity-name]	Qualifier is required.
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/PARAMETER=keyword	EXISTS
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, CP, EXC, MGR, QTI, TSC]

This required qualifier specifies the entity or entities for which a trap should be set.

/NAME=[*, entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

For the MGR entity, this field should always be set to asterisk (*).

For ACC, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name. For the EXC entity type, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

The default is all (*).

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

ACMSMGR DELETE TRAP Command

/PARAMETER=[EVENT_SEVERITY, EXISTS]

This parameter specifies the field that should be monitored.

- **EVENT_SEVERITY**

Internal Remote Manager events are to be monitored. The Remote Manager logs internal events in the Remote Manager log. (See Section 11.35 and Section 4.7 for discussions of the Remote Manager log.) Traps can be generated based on the severity levels of these events.

- **EXISTS**

Process existence is to be monitored. Traps are generated if the associated entity type and name either starts or stops.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the **/USER** qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the **/USER** qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

When deleting trap records, the combination of entity, name and parameter must exactly match a row in the trap table.

Traps become deactive as soon as they are deleted from the Trap table.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR DELETE TRAP/ENT=ACC/PARAM=EXISTS
```

This command deletes a trap from the Trap table.

11.8 ACMSMGR HELP

Displays help information about the ACMS Remote Manager Client (ACMSMGR) and its commands.

Format

ACMSMGR HELP

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

Online help is available for each ACMSMGR command. Each help topic summarizes the valid syntax, abbreviations, parameters, and qualifiers for a particular command and also indicates all default and required values.

For a comprehensive list of ACMS utilities that offer online help or for further instructions on how to invoke help, see ACMS Help.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSMGR HELP

This command invokes online help for the ACMSMGR utility and displays a list of available topics.

11.9 ACMSMGR LOGIN

Logs in to a server on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR LOGIN [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/PASSWORD=password	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/PASSWORD=password

This qualifier specifies the password of the OpenVMS account on the server node to log in as. It is sent encrypted to the server node for verification.

If the /PASSWORD parameter is not specified, the ACMSMGR will prompt the user for a password. Login will not be attempted without a password.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node on which to log in.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility prompts the user for a user name. Login cannot be attempted without a user name.

ACMSMGR LOGIN Command

Notes

In order to access any remote management functions, a valid login is required if proxy access is not enabled or if proxy accounts have not been set up.

A credentials file is created for each node logged in to. Credentials files are specific for a user, process, and node. In addition, a separate credentials file is created for each combination of user name and node. Subsequent ACMSMGR commands pass the authentication information in the appropriate credentials file to the Remote Manager server, which then performs function authorization. Users determine which credentials are used either by using the /USER qualifier or by defining the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical.

For example, suppose user BOB on node CLIENT logs in to node SERV1 as ACMS_ADMIN. Also, suppose user BOB on node CLIENT logs in to node SERV2 as ACMS_USER. BOB will have two active logins (two credentials files). He can specify which one to use by either defining the logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or specifying a user name using the /USER qualifier.

Logins are valid for the duration of the login_credentials_lifetime parameter (specified using the ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER command).

See Section 4.4 for a complete discussion of how logins are processed and how credentials files are handled.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSMGR LOGIN /NODE=SPARKS /USER=USERNAME /PASSWORD=12345678

This command logs in user USERNAME to node SPARKS.

2. \$ ACMSMGR LOGIN /NODE=SPARKS,NELSON /USER=USERNAME /PASSWORD=12345678

This command logs in user USERNAME to nodes SPARKS and NELSON.

3. \$ ACMSMGR LOGIN /USER=USERNAME

This command logs in user USERNAME to the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. The ACMSMGR utility will prompt the user for the password.

4. \$ ACMSMGR LOGIN

This command logs in the user defined by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER to the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility will prompt for the user name. The ACMSMGR utility also will prompt for the password.

11.10 ACMSMGR LOGOUT

Logs out a user from a server on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR LOGOUT [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node from which to log out.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility prompts the user for a user name. Logout cannot be performed without a user name.

Notes

Once logout is complete, subsequent ACMSMGR commands for a user, process, and node will fail authorization checks.

ACMSMGR LOGOUT Command

Examples

1. \$ ACMSMGR LOGOUT /NODE=SPARKS /USER=USERNAME

This command logs out user USERNAME from node SPARKS.

2. \$ ACMSMGR LOGOUT /NODE=SPARKS,NELSON /USER=USERNAME /PASSWORD=12345

This command logs out user USERNAME from nodes SPARKS and NELSON.

3. \$ ACMSMGR LOGOUT /USER=USERNAME

This command logs out user USERNAME from the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE.

4. \$ ACMSMGR LOGOUT

This command logs out the user defined by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER from the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility will prompt for the user name.

11.11 ACMSMGR REPLACE SERVER

Replaces a running server in a running ACMS application.

Format

ACMSMGR REPLACE SERVER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/APPLICATION=[*,application-name]	* (all)
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/SERVER=[*,server-name]	* (all)
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/APPLICATION=[*, application-name]

This qualifier specifies the name of the application. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed for all applications on the target node.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/SERVER=[*, server-name]

This qualifier specifies the name of the server. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed for all servers on the target node in the target application.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

ACMSMGR REPLACE SERVER Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/REPLACE SERVER. The command is executed synchronously.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR REPLACE SERVER /APPL=VR_APPL/SERV=VR_READ_SERVER/NODE=SPARKS
```

This command replaces the VR_READ_SERVER in the VR_APPL application on node SPARKS.

11.12 ACMSMGR RESET ERROR‡

Resets (closes) the Remote Manager error log file and creates (opens) a new version.

Format

ACMSMGR RESET ERROR [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

‡ This command (and its qualifiers) is only for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR RESET ERROR Command

Notes

This command closes the current version of the ACMSMGR error log file and opens a new version.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR RESET ERROR /NODE=SPARKS /USER=USERNAME
```

This command resets the Remote Manager error log on node SPARKS.

11.13 ACMSMGR RESET LOG

Resets (closes) the Remote Manager log file and creates (opens) a new version.

Format

ACMSMGR RESET LOG [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command closes the current version of the ACMSMGR log file and opens a new version.

ACMSMGR RESET LOG Command

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR RESET LOG /NODE=SPARKS /USER=USERNAME
```

This command resets the Remote Manager log on node SPARKS.

11.14 ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER‡

Saves the current records in the Error Filter table to a file.

Format

ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/FILE=file-name	Qualifier is required.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/FILE=file-name

This required qualifier specifies a full OpenVMS file specification (*node::device:[directory]file-name.ext*) that indicates where the error filter information is to be written. Partial specifications and logical names are not valid.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

‡ This command (and its qualifiers) is only for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER Command

Notes

This command provides the ability to write the current set of error filter records to an external file. The /FILE qualifier is required and must reference a valid, complete OpenVMS file specification. Logicals and partial names are not recognized.

See Section 5.5 for information on working with error logs and error filtering.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER/FILE=VLCROW::DISK1$:[SYSTEM.FILTER]ERROR_FILTER.TXT/NODE=SPARKS
```

This command saves the error filter records for node SPARKS to the DISK1\$:[SYSTEM.FILTER]ERROR_FILTER.TXT on node VLCROW.

11.15 ACMSMGR SET ACC

Makes modifications to the ACMS system.

Format

ACMSMGR SET ACC [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACC_PRIORITY=value	None
/ACC_USERNAME=user-name	None
/ACTIVE	/STORED
/ASTLM=value‡	None
/AUDIT_STATE=keyword	None
/BIOLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/BYTLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/CHANNELCNT=value‡ †	None. See /system-parameter.
/DIOLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/ENQLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/FILLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/GBLPAGES=value‡	None. See /system-parameter.
/GBLPAGFIL=value‡	None. See /system-parameter.
/GBLSECTIONS=value‡	None. See /system-parameter.
/LOG	None
/MAX_APPL=value	None
/MSS_MAXBUF=value	None
/MSS_MAXOBJ=value	None
/MSS_NET_RETRY_TIMER=value	None
/MSS_POOLSIZE=value	None
/MSS_PROCESS_POOL=value	None
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/NODE_NAME=node-name	None
/PGFLQUOTA=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/STORED	/STORED
/TQELM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/TWS_POOLSIZE=value	None
/TWSC_POOLSIZE=value	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER
/USERNAME_DEFAULT=user-name	None
/WS_POOLSIZE=value	None
/WSC_POOLSIZE=value	None
/WSDEFAULT=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/WSEXTENT=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/WSQUOTA=value‡	None. See /process-quota.

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD (for system parameters)

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

† This special parameter is used by HP and is subject to change. Do not change this parameter unless HP recommends that you do so.

ACMSMGR SET ACC Command

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/process-quota=value

These qualifiers correspond to and update the related process quota fields in the system user authorization (SYSUAF) record for the user specified by ACC_USERNAME. Updated quota values apply to the next process that is created.

Because these qualifiers control the nondynamic values for the related process quotas, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified. The /STORED qualifier is the default and causes the specified values to be stored in the current SYSUAF.DAT file.

For information on using AUTHORIZE to modify process quotas, see the *OpenVMS System Manager's Manual*. For more information about the individual quotas and their values, see *OpenVMS System Management Utilities Reference Manual: A-L* or access the online help for AUTHORIZE.

/system-parameter=value

These qualifiers correspond to and update the related OpenVMS System Generation utility (SYSGEN) parameters. Updated parameter values apply to the next process that is created. The ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD rights identifier is required to set these parameters.

Because these qualifiers control the nondynamic values for the related system parameters, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified. The /STORED qualifier is the default and causes the specified values to be stored in the current SYSGEN work area.

For information on using SYSGEN, see the *OpenVMS System Manager's Manual*. For more information about the individual parameters and their values, see *OpenVMS System Management Utilities Reference Manual: M-Z* or access the online help for SYSGEN.

/ACC_PRIORITY=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field ACC_PRIORITY. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/ACC_USERNAME=user-name

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field ACC_USERNAME. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/ACTIVE

This qualifier causes dynamic ACMSGEN field values to be updated from the current ACMSGEN file. The /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified on the same command with the /STORED qualifier. If neither is specified, the default is /STORED. If /ACTIVE is specified, no updates are written to the file.

/AUDIT_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/SET SYSTEM/AUDIT (or /NOAUDIT if the value is DISABLED).

/LOG

This qualifier causes status information for the current SET transaction to be displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT). This qualifier is useful when setting multiple values; a separate status message is displayed for each value that is set.

/MAX_APPL=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MAX_APPL. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/MSS_MAXBUF=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MSS_MAXBUF. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/MSS_MAXOBJ=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MSS_MAXOBJ. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/MSS_NET_RETRY_TIMER=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MSS_NET_RETRY_TIMER. As this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/MSS_POOLSIZE=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MSS_POOLSIZE. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/MSS_PROCESS_POOL=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MSS_PROCESS_POOL. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

ACMSMGR SET ACC Command

/NODE_NAME=node-name

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field NODE_NAME. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/STORED

This qualifier causes ACMSGEN field updates to be written and saved in the current ACMSGEN file. The /STORED qualifier cannot be specified on the same command as the /ACTIVE qualifier. If neither is specified, the default is /STORED.

/TWS_POOLSIZE=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field TWS_POOLSIZE. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/TWSC_POOLSIZE=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field TWSC_POOLSIZE. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the value specified to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

/USERNAME_DEFAULT=user-name

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field USERNAME_DEFAULT. Because this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/WS_POOLSIZE=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field WS_POOLSIZE. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/WSC_POOLSIZE=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field WSC_POOLSIZE. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

Notes

This command provides the ability to remotely update either the running ACMS system or the current ACMSGEN file.

The /ACTIVE and /STORED qualifiers control how updates are posted to ACMSGEN. The /ACTIVE and /STORED qualifiers have no effect on the /AUDIT_STATE qualifier, which is processed independently of any ACMSGEN updates.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSMGR SET ACC /NODE=SPARKS/MSS_NET_RETRY_TIMER=250/ACTIVE

This command modifies the ACMSGEN field `mss_net_retry_timer` on node SPARKS and updates the active system only. The change is not saved in the ACMSGEN file.

2. \$ ACMSMGR SET ACC /NODE=SPARKS/MSS_NET_RETRY_TIMER=500/STORED

This command modifies the ACMSGEN field `mss_net_retry_timer` on node SPARKS and saves the change in the ACMSGEN file. The active system is not updated.

3. \$ ACMSMGR SET ACC /NODE=SPARKS/CHANNELCNT=255/STORED

This command modifies the CHANNELCNT system parameter on node SPARKS and saves the change in the SYSGEN work area. The active system is not updated.

ACMSMGR SET AGENT Command

11.16 ACMSMGR SET AGENT

Makes modifications to the ACMS system.

Format

ACMSMGR SET AGENT [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/PID=value	None (Mandatory)
/ASTLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/BIOLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/BYTLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/DIOLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/ENQLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/FILLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/LOG	None
/PGFLQUOTA=value	None. See /process-quota.
/TQELM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/WSDEFAULT=value	None. See /process-quota.
/WSEXTENT=value	None. See /process-quota.
/WSQUOTA=value	None. See /process-quota.
/NODE=value	None
/USER=value	None

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD (for system parameters)

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/PID=pid

Specifies the Process ID of the Agent the stored values of which to modify. The /PID qualifier is Mandatory.

/process-quota=value

These qualifiers correspond to and update the related process quota fields in the system user authorization (SYSUAF) record for the user of the Agent using the supplied process PID. Updated quota values apply to the next Agent that is created.

Because these qualifiers control the nondynamic values for the related process quota fields, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified values to be stored in the current SYSUAF.DAT file.

For information on using AUTHORIZE to modify process quotas, see the *OpenVMS System Manager's Manual*. For more information about the individual quotas and their values, see *OpenVMS System Management Utilities Reference Manual: A-L* or access the online help for AUTHORIZE.

ACMSMGR SET AGENT Command

/LOG=value

This qualifier causes status information for the current SET transaction to be displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT). This qualifier is useful when setting multiple values; a separate status message is displayed for each value that is set.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command provides the ability to remotely update the current ACMSGEN file.

The /ACTIVE and /STORED qualifiers are not used with the ACMSMGR SET AGENT command because only stored values can be modified.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSMGR SET AGENT /NODE=SPARKS /ASTLM=250 /PID=274009D6`

This command modifies the ACMSGEN field astlm on node SPARKS for the Agent running in the process of the specified PID.

ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION Command

11.17 ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION

Updates records in the Collection table.

Format

ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/CLASS=class-name	* (all)
/COLL_STATE=keyword	None
/ENTITY=keyword	Qualifier is required.
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/STORAGE_END_TIME=[NEVER, time]‡	None
/STORAGE_INTERVAL=value‡	None
/STORAGE_LOCATION=file-name‡	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT
/STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=[NOW, time]‡	None
/STORAGE_STATE=keyword‡	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CLASS=[*, CONFIG, ERROR, ID, POOL, RUNTIME]

This qualifier specifies the class to be enabled or disabled. The default is * (all). See Section 5.1.1 for a description of each class type.

/COLL_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the state of the collection. When a SHOW entity command is issued, data for those classes that have their collection state set to ENABLED is displayed. Note that while the collection state is DISABLED, the data displayed for an entity may not be accurate. Data cannot be written to the data snapshot file when this qualifier is DISABLED, even when the storage state is ENABLED.

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, AGENT, CP, EXC, GROUP, QTI, SERVER, TSC]

This required qualifier specifies the entity or entities for which collection should be enabled or disabled.

/NAME=[*, entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION Command

For ACC, AGENT, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name. For the EXC entity type, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

Server and task group names can be specified as compound names made up of an application name and a server or task group name, separated by a period (for example, VR_APPL.VR_READ_SERVER). Either part of server or task group names can be a wildcard (for example, *.VR_READ_SERVER or VR_APPL.*). If only one part of a server or task group name is specified, it is assumed to be the application name, and the server or task group name is wildcarded. For example, VR_APPL is equivalent to VR_APPL.*.

The default is all (*), which is equivalent to *.* for a compound name.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/STORAGE_END_TIME=[NEVER,time]

This qualifier specifies a time after which the collection data should no longer be written to the snapshot file. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. The keyword NEVER is also supported, which equates to the OpenVMS zero date of 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00. With a value of NEVER, collection data continues to be written to the snapshot file until the storage state is set to DISABLED.

If this qualifier is not specified, the existing value remains unchanged. This value can be modified dynamically.

/STORAGE_INTERVAL=value

This qualifier controls the frequency (in seconds) at which data snapshots are performed.

The storage interval value should be a multiple of the timer interval parameter (SET PARAMETER/TIMER_INTERVAL). The timer interval value determines the minimum elapsed time for many Remote Manager parameters, including the storage interval setting. The relationship of these values determine how often data snapshots are performed, for example:

- If the timer interval value is greater, its value is used by default. For instance, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 5, snapshots will be written at 10 second intervals.
- If the storage interval value is greater and is a multiple of the timer interval, the storage interval value is used. For example, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 30, snapshots will be written at 30 second intervals.

ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION Command

- If the storage interval value is greater and is not a multiple of the timer interval, the next multiple of the timer interval value is used. For example, if the timer interval is 10 and the storage interval is 15, snapshots will be written at 20 second intervals.

/STORAGE_LOCATION=file-name

This qualifier specifies an OpenVMS file specification to which collection data is to be written. The format of *file-name* is a valid OpenVMS pathname or logical (such as DISK\$1:[SYSTEM.SNAPSHOTS] or SYS\$SYSTEM:SNAPSHOTS.DAT).

If the /STORAGE_LOCATION qualifier is not specified, the current value remains unchanged. If a directory is not provided as part of the specification, the file is written to the default directory of the account under which the Remote Manager process is running.

Multiple collections can share a single snapshot file or be stored in separate files. For continuity, HP recommends that EXC, Server, and Task Group collection information be written to the same snapshot file.

This value can be modified dynamically.

/STORAGE_BEGIN_TIME=time

This qualifier specifies a time after which the collection data should be written to the snapshot file. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. The keyword NOW is also supported, which equates to the OpenVMS zero date of 17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00. With a value of NOW, collection data is written to the snapshot file immediately, or as soon as the storage state is set to ENABLED.

If this qualifier is not specified, the current value remains unchanged. This value can be modified dynamically.

/STORAGE_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the state of the data snapshots. To fully enable data snapshots, both the storage state and the collection state (/COLL_STATE) must be set to ENABLED. If this qualifier is not specified, the current value remains unchanged. This value can be modified dynamically.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

When updating collection records, the combination of class, entity, and name must exactly match a record in the Collection table.

You cannot modify Collection table entries for the ID and CONFIG classes.

ACMS processes read the Collection table during process startup to determine which classes to begin collecting. Once the Remote Manager has been started, the ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS command can be used to determine the class states for the currently running ACMS processes.

In order for collection data to be written to a snapshot file, the following conditions must be met:

- A qualifying entity must be running (one with an entity type and name matching fields in the Collection table).
- The collection state and storage state for that entity must be enabled.
- The current time must fall between the storage start time and storage end time.

If all these conditions are met, the Remote Manager opens the snapshot file for shared write operations. The file remains open until the storage state is set to DISABLED or until the snapshot period expires.

Changes to the Collection table are processed immediately, except for storage location and storage end time values. These values are applied the next time snapshot data is written. The Remote Manager signals the appropriate ACMS process as soon as it has reevaluated the Collection table following an addition. Messages are sent to the ACMS process using the ACMS Trace Monitor.

When multiple collection records apply to a given process, the records are assigned weights according to a precedence of name, then entity, then class. Within a column, wildcard entries are weighted less than nonwildcard entries. The row with the highest weight that applies to a process is used. The ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION command displays weights for each row in the table. See also Section 5.1.1 for a discussion of the Collection table and of how weights are assigned.

In contrast to typical collections, weighting for data snapshot threads does not apply. Therefore, it is possible for redundant collection data to be written to one or more snapshot files. If multiple collection records compile overlapping data, and each has their storage state set to ENABLED, each record writes data to the designated snapshot file.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION/ENT=EXC/CLASS=RUNTIME/NAME=VR_APPL/COLL_S=DISABLED
```

This command disables run-time data collection for the VR_APPL application.

11.18 ACMSMGR SET CP‡

Makes modifications to an ACMS system process.

Format

ACMSMGR SET CP [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ASTLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/BIOLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/BYTLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/DIOLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/ENQLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/FILLM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/LOG	None
/PGFLQUOTA=value	None. See /process-quota.
/TQELM=value	None. See /process-quota.
/WSDEFAULT=value	None. See /process-quota.
/WSEXTENT=value	None. See /process-quota.
/WSQUOTA=value	None. See /process-quota.

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/process-quota=value

These qualifiers correspond to and update the related process quota fields in the system user authorization (SYSUAF) record for the user specified by CP_USERNAME. Updated quota values apply to the next process that is created.

Because these qualifiers control the nondynamic values for the related process quota fields, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified values to be stored in the current SYSUAF.DAT file.

For information on using AUTHORIZE to modify process quotas, see the *OpenVMS System Manager's Manual*. For more information about the individual quotas and their values, see *OpenVMS System Management Utilities Reference Manual: A-L* or access the online help for AUTHORIZE.

/LOG

This qualifier causes status information for the current SET transaction to be displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT). This qualifier is useful when setting multiple values; a separate status message is displayed for each value that is set.

‡ This command (and its qualifiers) is only for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

Notes

This command provides the ability to remotely update either the running ACMS system or the current ACMSGEN file quota values for subsequent CP processes.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSMGR SET CP /ASTLM=1000 /LOG`

This command modifies the ASTLM process quota and causes informational messages to be displayed that indicate the status of the update. The new ASTLM value will be applied to subsequent CP processes.

11.19 ACMSMGR SET EXC

Makes modifications to running ACMS applications.

Format

ACMSMGR SET EXC [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	/ACTIVE
/APPLICATION=application-name	None
/ASTLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/AUDIT_STATE=keyword	None
/BIOLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/BYTLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/DIOLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/ENQLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/FILLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/LOG	None
/MAX_SERVERS=value	None
/MAX_TASKS=value	None
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/PGFLQUOTA=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/SP_MON_INTERVAL=value	None
/STORED	/ACTIVE
/TQELM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/TRANSACTION_TIMEOUT=value	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER
/WSDEFAULT=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/WSEXTENT=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/WSQUOTA=value‡	None. See /process-quota.

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/process-quota=value

These qualifiers correspond to and update the related process quota fields in the system user authorization (SYSUAF) record for the user specified by SHOW EXC/ID. Updated quota values apply to the next process that is created.

Because these qualifiers control the nondynamic values for the related process quota fields, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified values to be stored in the current SYSUAF.DAT file.

For information on using AUTHORIZE to modify process quotas, see the *OpenVMS System Manager's Manual*. For more information about the individual quotas and their values, see *OpenVMS System Management Utilities Reference Manual: A-L* or access the online help for AUTHORIZE.

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

/ACTIVE

This qualifier causes dynamic ACMSGEN field values to be updated from the current ACMSGEN file. The /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified on the same command with the /STORED qualifier. If neither is specified, the default is /ACTIVE for all values except for process quotas (which default to /STORED). If /ACTIVE is specified, no updates are written to the file.

/APPLICATION=application-name

The name of the application to be modified. The command ACMSMGR SET EXC requires the /APPL qualifier for any values that are stored values. If the /APPL qualifier is missing, the error NOAPPLQUAL will be returned.

A different error, NOSUCHAPPL, will be returned if the application you are attempting to modify is not active.

/AUDIT_STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/MODIFY APPLICATION /APPL=AUDIT (or /APPL=NOAUDIT if the value is DISABLED).

/LOG

This qualifier causes status information for the current SET transaction to be displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT). This qualifier is useful when setting multiple values; a separate status message is displayed for each value that is set.

/MAX_SERVERS=value

This qualifier updates the MAX_SERVERS limit in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/MAX_TASKS=value

This qualifier updates the MAX_TASKS limit in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/SP_MON_INTERVAL=value

This qualifier updates the SP_MON_INTERVAL field in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/STORED

This qualifier causes ACMSGEN field updates to be written and saved in the current ACMSGEN file. The /STORED qualifier cannot be specified on the same command as the /ACTIVE qualifier. If neither is specified, the default is /ACTIVE for all values except for process quotas (which default to /STORED).

ACMSMGR SET EXC Command

/TRANSACTION_TIME=value

This qualifier updates the TRANSACTION_TIMEOUT default value in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/MOD APPLICATION. Any changes made to the running system are lost when the application is restarted.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SET EXC/APPL=VR_APPL/SP_MON_INTERVAL=10/MAX_TASKS=50
```

This command modifies the running application VR_APPL.

11.20 ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE

Allows Remote Manager interfaces to be started or stopped.

Format

ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/INTERFACE=[RPC,SNMP]	Qualifier is required.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/STATE=[ENABLED,DISABLED]	DISABLED
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/INTERFACE=[RPC, SNMP]

This required qualifier specifies which interface to modify. Only SNMP is supported.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/STATE=[ENABLED, DISABLED]

This qualifier specifies the operation to perform. If the value is ENABLED, the interface will be started (if it is not already running). If the value is DISABLED, the interface will be stopped (if it is not already stopped).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command allows interfaces to be stopped or started. However, an interface cannot disable itself. Since the ACMSMGR utility uses the RPC interface, it cannot be used to disable the RPC interface. To disable the RPC interface, either use the ACMSCFG utility and restart the Remote Manager, or use the SNMP interface.

The SNMP interface can be both enabled and disabled using this command. It may take several seconds for this command to complete if the SNMP interface is in a non-interruptible state when the command is issued

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE/INTERFACE=SNMP/STATE=DISABLED
ACMS Remote Management Option -- Command line utility
Call to modify interface on server sparks was executed
%ACMSMGMT-S-SUCCESS, Operation completed
```

This command stops the SNMP interface on the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is either performed for the user specified by the logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or is based on an ACMS proxy on the target node if the logical is not defined.

11.21 ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER

Allows Remote Manager parameters to be modified.

Format

ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/DCL_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/DCL_MGR_PRIORITY=value	See /parameter.
/DCL_STACKSIZE=value	See /parameter.
/ERROR_INTERVAL=value‡	See /parameter.
/EVENT_LOG_PRIORITY=value	See /parameter.
/LOG_STACKSIZE=value	See /parameter.
/LOGIN_CREDS_LIFETIME=value	See /parameter.
/MAX_LOGINS=value	See /parameter.
/MAX_RPC_RETURN_RECS=value	See /parameter.
/MGR_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/MSG_PROC_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/MSG_PROC_PRIORITY=value	See /parameter.
/MSG_PROC_STACKSIZE=value	See /parameter.
/MSS_COLL_INTERVAL=value	See /parameter.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/PROC_MON_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/PROC_MON_INTERVAL=value	See /parameter.
/PROC_MON_PRIORITY=value	See /parameter.
/PROC_MON_STACKSIZE=value	See /parameter.
/PROXY_CREDS_LIFETIME=value	See /parameter.
/RPC_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/RPC_PRIORITY=value	See /parameter.
/RPC_STACKSIZE=value	See /parameter.
/SECURITY_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/SNAP_AUDIT_LEVEL=value‡	See /parameter.
/SNAP_PRIORITY=value‡	See /parameter.
/SNAP_STACKSIZE=value‡	See /parameter.
/SNMP_AGENT_TIME_OUT=value	See /parameter.
/SNMP_ARE_YOU_THERE=value	See /parameter.
/SNMP_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/SNMP_PRIORITY=value	See /parameter.
/SNMP_SEL_TIME_OUT=value	See /parameter.
/SNMP_STACKSIZE=value	See /parameter.
/TCP_ENABLED‡	See /parameter.
/TIMER_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/TIMER_INTERVAL=value	See /parameter.
/TIMER_PRIORITY=value	See /parameter.
/TIMER_STACKSIZE=value	See /parameter.
/TOTAL_ENTITY_SLOTS=value	See /parameter.
/TRACE_MSG_WAIT_TIME=value	See /parameter.
/TRACE_START_WAIT_TIME=value	See /parameter.
/TRAP_AUDIT_LEVEL=value	See /parameter.
/TRAP_PRIORITY=value	See /parameter.
/TRAP_STACKSIZE=value	See /parameter.
/UDP_ENABLED‡	See /parameter.
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER
/VMS_COLL_INTERVAL=value‡	See /parameter.
/WKSP_COLL_INTERVAL=value	See /parameter.

ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER Command

/MAX_AGENTS=value

See /parameter.

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/parameter=value

All qualifiers except NODE and USER correspond directly to fields in the Parameter table. See Section 9.10.1 for a description of each field. For a listing of the current default, minimum, and maximum values, use the SHOW PARAMETER command.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

Some parameter changes take effect immediately; others take effect only when the Remote Manager is restarted, and only if they are written to the ACMSCFG file (using the ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER command). Table 9–9 shows which parameters are dynamic and which are not.

For parameters that are not dynamic, you must restart the appropriate facility for the change to take effect. For example, to modify the SNMP_SELECT_TIME_OUT parameter, you must stop and restart the SNMP interface.

See Table 9–9 for a description of each parameter.

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER Command

The ACMS Remote Manager allows an authorized user to make changes to the VMS parameter file (via `SYSGEN`), ACMS parameter file (via `ACMSGEN`), user quotas (via `AUTHORIZE`), ACMS Remote Manager parameters (via `ACMSMGR SET PARAM`) and to a running ACMS system (via `ACMSOPR` commands).

Some values are checked for minimums, like negative numbers and zero. ACMS Remote Manager parameters are checked for limits but `Authorize`, `ACMSGEN` and `SYSGEN` values are not. Use the same caution with the ACMS Remote Manager as you would with `SYSGEN` and `AUTHORIZE` and verify any changes you make.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER /MGR_AUDIT_LEVEL=E /NODE=SPARKS /USER=USERNAME
ACMS Remote Management Option -- Command line utility
Call to modify parameters on server sparks was executed
%ACMSMGMT-S-SUCCESS, Operation completed
```

This command modifies the dynamic parameter `MGR_AUDIT_LEVEL` on node `SPARKS` and specifies that authorization be performed for user `USERNAME`.

11.22 ACMSMGR SET QTI

Makes modifications related to the Queued Task Initiator (QTI).

Format

ACMSMGR SET QTI [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	/STORED
/ASTLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/BIOLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/BYTLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/DIOLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/ENQLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/FILLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/LOG	None
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/PGFLQUOTA=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/POLLING_TIMER=value	None
/QTI_PRIORITY=value	None
/QTI_USERNAME=user-name	None
/RETRY_TIMER	None
/STORED	/STORED
/SUB_TIMEOUT	None
/TQELM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER
/WSDEFAULT=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/WSEXTENT=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/WSQUOTA=value‡	None. See /process-quota.

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/process-quota=value

These qualifiers correspond to and update the related process quota fields in the system user authorization (SYSUAF) record for the user specified by QTI_USERNAME. Updated quota values apply to the next process that is created.

Because these qualifiers control the nondynamic values for the related process quota fields, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified values to be stored in the current SYSUAF.DAT file.

For information on using AUTHORIZE to modify process quotas, see the *OpenVMS System Manager's Manual*. For more information about the individual quotas and their values, see *OpenVMS System Management Utilities Reference Manual: A-L* or access the online help for AUTHORIZE.

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

/ACTIVE

This qualifier causes dynamic ACMSGEN field values to be updated from the current ACMSGEN file. The /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified on the same command with the /STORED qualifier. If neither is specified, the default is /STORED. If /ACTIVE is specified, no updates are written to the file.

/LOG

This qualifier causes status information for the current SET transaction to be displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT). This qualifier is useful when setting multiple values; a separate status message is displayed for each value that is set.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/POLLING_TIMER=node-name

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field QTI_POLLING_TIMER. Because this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/QTI_PRIORITY=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field QTI_PRIORITY. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/QTI_USERNAME=user-name

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field QTI_USERNAME. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/RETRY_TIMER=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field QTI_RETRY_TIMER. Because this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/STORED

This qualifier causes ACMSGEN field updates to be written and saved in the current ACMSGEN file. The /STORED qualifier cannot be specified on the same command as the /ACTIVE qualifier. If neither is specified, the default is /STORED.

ACMSMGR SET QTI Command

/SUB_TIMEOUT=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field QTI_SUB_TIMEOUT. Because this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command allows you to remotely update either the running ACMS system or the current ACMSGEN file.

The /ACTIVE and /STORED qualifiers control how updates are posted to ACMSGEN. The /ACTIVE and /STORED qualifiers have no effect on the /AUDIT_STATE qualifier, which is processed independently of any ACMSGEN updates.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSMGR SET QTI /NODE=SPARKS/SUB_TIMEOUT=5000/ACTIVE`

This command modifies the ACMSGEN field `qti_sub_timeout` on node SPARKS and updates the active system only. The change is not saved in the ACMSGEN file.

2. `$ ACMSMGR SET QTI /NODE=SPARKS/SUB_TIMEOUT=5000/STORED`

This command modifies the ACMSGEN field `qti_sub_timeout` on node SPARKS and saves the change in the ACMSGEN file. The active system is not updated.

11.23 ACMSMGR SET SERVER

Makes modifications to servers running in ACMS applications.

Format

ACMSMGR SET SERVER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/APPLICATION=[*,application-name]	* (all)
/CREATION_DELAY=value	None
/CREATION_INTERVAL=value	None
/DELETION_DELAY=value	None
/DELETION_INTERVAL=value	None
/LOG	None
/MAX_INSTANCE=value	None
/MIN_INSTANCE=value	None
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/SERVER=[*,server-name]	* (all)
/SP_DUMP_FLAG=[ENABLED,DISABLED]	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/APPLICATION=application-name

The name of the application to be modified. If this qualifier is not specified, modifications are applied to all applications.

/CREATION_DELAY=value

This qualifier updates the CREATION_DELAY for the specified server in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/CREATION_INTERVAL=value

This qualifier updates the CREATION_INTERVAL for the specified server in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/DELETION_DELAY=value

This qualifier updates the DELETION_DELAY for the specified server in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/DELETION_INTERVAL=value

This qualifier updates the DELETION_INTERVAL for the specified server in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

ACMSMGR SET SERVER Command

/LOG

This qualifier causes status information for the current SET transaction to be displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT). This qualifier is useful when setting multiple values; a separate status message is displayed for each value that is set.

/MAX_INSTANCE=value

This qualifier updates the MAX_INSTANCE limit for the specified server in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/MIN_INSTANCE=value

This qualifier updates the MIN_INSTANCE limit for the specified server in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/SERVER=server-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the server to be modified. If this qualifier is not specified, all servers in the application are modified.

/SP_DUMP_FLAG=value

This qualifier updates the SP_DUMP_FLAG for the specified server in the running application. Updates are lost when the application is restarted.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/MOD APPLICATION/SERVER. Any changes made to the running system are lost when the application is restarted.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SET SERVER/APPL=VR_APPL/SERVER=VR_READ_SERVER/SP_DUMP_FLAG=ENABLED
```

This command modifies the SP_DUMP_FLAG field for the server VR_READ_SERVER running in the VR_APPL application.

ACMSMGR SET TRAP Command

11.24 ACMSMGR SET TRAP

Updates records in the Trap table.

Format

ACMSMGR SET TRAP [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ENTITY=[*,entity-name]	Qualifier is required.
/NAME=[*,entity-name]	* (all)
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/PARAMETER=keyword	EXISTS
/SEVERITY=[I,W,E,F]	E
/TRAP_MIN=value	-1
/TRAP_MAX=value	-1
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ENTITY=[*, ACC, CP, EXC, MGR, QTI, TSC]

This required qualifier specifies the entity or entities for which a trap should be set.

/NAME=[*, entity-name]

This qualifier specifies particular instances of an entity. Wildcards (*) are allowed in names.

For the MGR entity, this field should always be set to asterisk (*).

For ACC, CP, QTI, and TSC entity types, the entity name is the process name.

For the EXC entity type, the entity name is the name of the application (for example, VR_APPL).

The default is all (*).

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/PARAMETER=[EVENT_SEVERITY, EXISTS]

This parameter specifies the field that should be monitored.

- **EVENT_SEVERITY**

Internal Remote Manager events are to be monitored. The Remote Manager logs internal events in the Remote Manager log. (See Section 11.35 and Section 4.7 for discussions of the Remote Manager log.) Traps can be generated based on the severity levels of these events.

- **EXISTS**

Process existence is to be monitored. Traps are generated if the associated entity type and name either starts or stops.

/SEVERITY=[I, W, E, F]

This qualifier specifies the severity to be associated with the trap. Severity codes are embedded in the trap message and must be parsed by the trap receiver. Severities are informational (I), warning (W), error (E), or fatal (F).

/TRAP_MIN=value

This qualifier specifies the minimum allowable value for the parameter being monitored. A trap is generated if the parameter value is less than the minimum. See Section 9.14.2 for a list of valid values.

/TRAP_MAX=value

This qualifier specifies the maximum allowable value for the parameter being monitored. A trap is generated if the parameter value is greater than the maximum. See Section 9.14.2 for a list of valid values.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

When updating trap records, the combination of entity, name, and parameter must exactly match a record in the Trap table.

Changes become active as soon as they are added to the Trap table.

See Section 9.14.2 for a discussion about setting appropriate trap minimums and maximums. See Section 9.14.3 for a description of the trap message generated.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SET TRAP /ENT=QTI/PARAM=EXISTS/MAX=0
```

This command causes an SNMP trap to be generated whenever the QTI process is started if the SNMP interface is running.

11.25 ACMSMGR SET TSC

Makes modifications to the ACMS terminal subsystem.

Format

ACMSMGR SET TSC [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	/STORED
/ASTLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/BIOLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/BYTLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/CP_PRIORITY=value	None
/CP_SLOTS=value	None
/CP_USERNAME=user-name	None
/DIOLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/ENQLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/FILLM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/LOG	None
/MAX_LOGINS=value	None
/MAX_TTS_CP=value	None
/MIN_CPIS=value	None
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/PERM_CPS=value	None
/PGFLQUOTA=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/STORED	/STORED
/TQELM=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/TSC_PRIORITY=value	None
/TSC_USERNAME=user-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER
/WSDEFAULT=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/WSEXTENT=value‡	None. See /process-quota.
/WSQUOTA=value‡	None. See /process-quota.

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/process-quota=value

These qualifiers correspond to and update the related process quota fields in the system user authorization (SYSUAF) record for the user specified by /TSC_USERNAME. Updated quota values apply to the next process that is created.

Because these qualifiers control the nondynamic values for the related process quota fields, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified. The /STORED qualifier is the default and causes the specified values to be stored in the current SYSUAF.DAT file.

‡ Only for use on systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR SET TSC Command

For information on using AUTHORIZE to modify process quotas, see the *OpenVMS System Manager's Manual*. For more information about the individual quotas and their values, see *OpenVMS System Management Utilities Reference Manual: A-L* or access the online help for AUTHORIZE.

/ACTIVE

This qualifier causes dynamic ACMSGEN field values to be updated from the current ACMSGEN file. The /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified on the same command with the /STORED qualifier. If neither is specified, the default is /STORED. If /ACTIVE is specified, no updates are written to the file.

/CP_PRIORITY=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field CP_PRIORITY. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/CP_SLOTS=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field CP_SLOTS. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/CP_USERNAME=user-name

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field CP_USERNAME. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/LOG

This qualifier causes status information for the current SET transaction to be displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT). This qualifier is useful when setting multiple values; a separate status message is displayed for each value that is set.

/MAX_LOGINS=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MSS_MAX_LOGINS. As this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the value specified to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/MAX_TTS_CP=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MAX_TTS_CP. Because this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/MIN_CPIS=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field MIN_CPIS. Because this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names

ACMSMGR SET TSC Command

(or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/PERM_CPS=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field PERM_CPS. Because this is a dynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier causes the current value to be modified for the running system. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/STORED

This qualifier causes ACMSGEN field updates to be written and saved in the current ACMSGEN file. The /STORED qualifier cannot be specified on the same command as the /ACTIVE qualifier. If neither is specified, the default is /STORED.

/TSC_PRIORITY=value

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field TSC_PRIORITY. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/TSC_USERNAME=user-name

This qualifier corresponds to and updates the ACMSGEN field TSC_USERNAME. Because this is a nondynamic ACMSGEN field, the /ACTIVE qualifier cannot be specified with this qualifier. The /STORED qualifier causes the specified value to be stored in the current ACMSGEN file.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command provides the ability to remotely update either the running ACMS system or the current ACMSGEN file.

The /ACTIVE and /STORED qualifiers control how updates are posted to ACMSGEN.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSMGR SET TSC /NODE=SPARKS/MAX_LOGINS=500/ACTIVE`

This command modifies the ACMSGEN field `max_logins` on node SPARKS and updates the active system only. The change is not saved in the ACMSGEN file.

2. `$ ACMSMGR SET TSC /NODE=SPARKS/MAX_LOGINS=500/STORED`

This command modifies the ACMSGEN field `max_logins` on node SPARKS and saves the change in the ACMSGEN file. The active system is not updated.

11.26 ACMSMGR SHOW ACC

Displays information about an ACC on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW ACC [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	See Notes.
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/FULL if no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified. Otherwise, /BRIEF.
/[class-name]	* (all)
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/STORED	See Notes.
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ACTIVE

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes active ACMSGEN field values to be displayed. /ACTIVE is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. If no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to /FULL). Note that OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information is only shown when /FULL is specified.

/[CONFIG,ERROR,ID,POOL,RUNTIME]

This qualifier causes data for only the specified class to be displayed. The default is to display information for all classes.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

ACMSMGR SHOW ACC Command

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/STORED

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes field values from the ACMSGEN file (not those active in memory) to be displayed. The /STORED qualifier is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays information about the ACC on the target node. The /BRIEF and /FULL qualifiers control the format of information to be displayed. To display OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information, use the /FULL qualifier.

See Section 9.2 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Note that some information may not be current, depending on whether the class to which the data belongs has been enabled for the ACC. The Config Class field indicates whether or not information is being collected for that class.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSMGR SHOW ACC /CONFIG /NODE=GOCROW,VLCROW

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
```

```
ACMS V5.0 ACC Table Display Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:06.99
```

Node	S	Config Class	Audit State	Max Appl	Mss Max Obj	Mss Proc Pool	Mss Poolsize	Mss Maxbuf	WS Poolsize	TWS Poolsize
gocrow	A	enabled	enabled	10	1006	512	4096	1544	256	1440
vlcrow	A	enabled	enabled	10	1006	512	2048	1544	256	1440

This command displays ACC configuration information from nodes GOCROW and VLCROW. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name

ACMSMGR SHOW ACC Command

ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined. Only summary configuration information is displayed because neither the /BRIEF nor /FULL qualifier was supplied.

2. \$ ACMSMGR SHOW ACC /NODE=VLCROW /USER=JONES

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility

ACMS V5.0 ACC Table Display Time: 19-APR-2001 13:59:04.38

```
=====
Node      IDENTIFICATION
-----
vlcrow    ID Class Collection State      enabled
          Version                  V5.0
          Process Name                ACMS01ACC001000
          PID                       37C0024F
          User Name                  LT$ACC_V31
          Start Time                18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
          End Time                  (null)

Node      CONFIGURATION              Active      Stored
-----
vlcrow    Config Class Collection State    enabled
          System Auditing State      enabled
          ACC Running State          started
          ACC Username                LT$ACC_V31    LT$ACC_V31
          ACC Base Priority            4             4
          MSS Net Retry Timer (D) (seconds) 10            10
          Max Applications              10            10
          MSS Max Objects               1006          1006
          MSS Maxbuf [Msg Buffer] (bytes) 1544          1544
          MSS Process Pool Size (pagelets) 512           512
          MSS Pool Size [Shared] (pagelets) 2048          2048
          WS Pool Size (pagelets)        256           256
          WSC Pool Size (pagelets)        128           128
          TWS Pool Size (pagelets)        1440          1440
          TWSC Pool Size (pagelets)       169           169
          Username Default (D)           LTU_ACMSDEF   LTU_ACMSDEF
          Node Name (ACMSGEN) (DECnet node) VLCROW         VLCROW
          Working Set Default            1744          1744
          Working Set Extent             300000        300000
          Working Set Quota              4000          4000
          AST Limit                      500           500
          Byte Limit                     497632        497632
          Direct I/O Limit                500           500
          Buffered I/O Limit              500           500
          Enqueue Limit                   3000          3000
          File Limit                      500           500
          Page File Quota                 100000        100000
          Timer Queue Limit               20            20
          Channel Count                   256           256
          Global Sections                 2000          2000
          Global Pages                    1118076       1118076
          Global Page File                60000         60000

Node      RUNTIME
-----
vlcrow    Runtime Class Collection State    enabled
          DECnet Object              started
```

ACMSMGR SHOW ACC Command

Gauges		Current	Max	Limit	Max Time
Users: Total		4	85		(null)
Users: Local		4	20		(null)
Users: Remote		0	0		(null)
Applications		1	1	20	18-APR-2001 14:49:49.19
Number of application starts		6			
Process Quotas		Current	Max	Limit	Max Time
Working Set Size		6544	6544	300000	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
AST Limit		5 (0%)	5 (0%)	500	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
Byte Limit		1792 (0%)	3648 (0%)	1775409	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
Direct I/O Limit		0 (0%)	1 (0%)	15000	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
Buffered I/O Limit		2 (0%)	3 (0%)	10000	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
Enqueue Limit		2 (0%)	2 (0%)	2000	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
File Limit		3 (0%)	3 (0%)	1001	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
Page File Quota		7056 (1%)	7056 (1%)	500000	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
Timer Queue Limit		4 (0%)	4 (0%)	500	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
Channel Count		29 (11%)	31 (12%)	256	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
Node	POOL				

vlcrow	Pool Class Collection State	enabled			
	MSS Gauge	Current	Max	Time	
	MSS Objects	252	432	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76	
	MSS Maxbuf Message Counters	Current	Time		
	MSS Msg Size 0 to 1024 bytes			157	
	MSS Msg Size 1025 to 2048 bytes			0	
	MSS Msg Size 2049 to 4096 bytes			0	
	MSS Msg Size 4097 to 8192 bytes			0	
	MSS Msg Size 8193 to 16384 bytes			0	
	MSS Msg Size 16385 to 32768 bytes			0	
	MSS Msg Size 32769 to 65536 bytes			0	
	MSS Message Counter Overflow Resets			0 (null)	
	MSS Process Pool			Pct	Time
	Pool Size	262144			
	Current Free (bytes)	255312	(97%)		
	Minimum Free (bytes)	255056	(97%)	18-APR-2001	15:00:17.30
	Largest Current Free Block (bytes)	65536			
	Minimum Largest Free Block (bytes)	65536		19-APR-2001	13:59:03.25
	Allocation Failures	0			
	Garbage Collections	0			
	MSS Shared Pool			Pct	Time
	Pool Size	1048576			
	Current Free (bytes)	973176	(92%)		
	Minimum Free (bytes)	948480	(90%)	18-APR-2001	16:22:58.01
	Largest Current Free Block (bytes)	65536			
	Minimum Largest Free Block (bytes)	65536		19-APR-2001	13:59:03.25
	Allocation Failures	0			
	Garbage Collections	0			
	WS/TWS Pools (for all EXCs)	Current	Max	Time	
	TWS Pool Size Total (pagelets)	3520	3520	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76	
	TWSC Pool Size Total (pagelets)	500	500	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76	
	WS Pool Largest Used (bytes)	512	512	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76	
	WSC Pool Largest Used (bytes)	544	544	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76	
	TWS Pool Largest Used (bytes)	8192	8192	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76	
	TWSC Pool Largest Used (bytes)	512	512	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76	

ACMSMGR SHOW ACC Command

WS/TWS Pools (for all EXCs)	Current	Min	Time
WS Pool Minimum Free (bytes)	0	0	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
WSC Pool Minimum Free (bytes)	0	0	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
TWS Pool Minimum Free (bytes)	0	0	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76
TWSC Pool Minimum Free (bytes)	0	0	18-APR-2001 14:49:15.76

Node ERROR

vlcrow	Error Class Collection State	enabled
	Error Count	1
	Last Error Message	FDA462
	Time of Last Error	17-APR-2001 14:26:01.37

This command displays all ACC management information from node VLCROW. Authorization is performed for user JONES. Since no class qualifiers (/ID, /CONFIG, /RUNTIME, /POOL, /ERROR) were specified, information is returned for all classes by default.

11.27 ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT

Displays Collection table data for one or more Agents.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	active (CONFIG class brief display)
/ALL	Inactive data not displayed
/BRIEF	default when a class is specified
/[CONFIG,ERROR,ID,POOL,RUNTIME]	all are shown when no class is specified
/FULL	full when no class is specified
/INTERVAL=value	none
/OUT=[filespec,logical_name]	sys\$output
/PROCESS_NAME=proc_name	*
/STORED	active
/NODE=value	none
/USER=value	none

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ACTIVE

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes active ACMSGEN field values to be displayed. /ACTIVE is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/ALL

This qualifier displays all available application data, even data for applications that may no longer be running. When applications are stopped, the table row they were occupying is marked for reuse. If the row has not been reused, the data remains available for display. This qualifier allows that data to be displayed. Inactive rows are flagged with an asterisk (*) in the output.

To inhibit the display of old data, do not specify this qualifier. By default, only data for currently running processes is displayed.

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. If no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to /FULL). Available OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information is only displayed when /FULL is specified.

/[CONFIG,ERROR,ID,POOL,RUNTIME]

This qualifier causes data for only the specified class to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all classes.

ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT Command

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/PROCESS_NAME=process-name

This qualifier causes data for only the specified process to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all Agent processes.

/STORED

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes field values from the ACMSGEN file (not those active in memory) to be displayed. The /STORED qualifier is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS RM Client V5.0   Agent Table Display   Time: 9-FEB-2005 10:00:15.32
=====
```


ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT Command

```

Node          IDENTIFICATION
-----
OHMARY       ID Class Collection State      enabled
             Process Name         _FTA37:
             PID                   00014D60
             User Name             HALL
             Start Time            9-FEB-2005 09:58:47.12
             End Time              (null)

Node          CONFIGURATION      Active      Stored
-----
OHMARY       Config Class Collection State  enabled
             Working Set Default  65536      80000
             Working Set Extent   262144     90000
             Working Set Quota    65536      65535
             AST Limit            1024       1024
             Byte Limit           347184     350000
             Direct I/O Limit     500        500
             Buffered I/O Limit   500        500
             Enqueue Limit        16776959   32767
             File Limit           5000       5000
             Page File Quota      1000000    1000000
             Timer Queue Limit    150        150

Node          RUNTIME
-----
OHMARY       Runtime Class Collection State  enabled
             Agent Running State  started
             DECnet Object        stopped

             Terminals/Tasks/User Defined  Current  Max      Max Time
             -----
             Attached Terminals            0        0      (null)
             Active Task Calls             0        1      9-FEB-
2005 09:58:50.64

             Total Tasks Executed         258
             User1 Time                    (null)
             User2 Time                    (null)
             User3 Time                    (null)
             User1 Data                    0
             User2 Data                    0
             User3 Data                    0
             User4 Data                    0
             User5 Data                    0
             User6 Data                    0

             TDMS                          Current  Max      Max Time
             -----
             Active TDMS Requests          0        0      (null)
             Active TDMS Menu Requests     0        0      (null)
             Active TDMS Read Messages     0        0      (null)
             Active TDMS Write Messages    0        0      (null)
             Active TDMS Cancels           0        0      (null)
             Total TDMS Requests           0
             Total TDMS Menu Requests      0
             Total TDMS Read Messages      0
             Total TDMS Write Messages     0
             Total TDMS Cancels            0

```

ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT Command

DECforms		Current	Max	Max Time

	Active DECforms Requests	0	0	(null)
	Active DECforms Menu Requests	0	0	(null)
	Active DECforms Enables	0	0	(null)
	Active DECforms Disables	0	0	(null)
	Active DECforms Cancel Requests	0	0	(null)
	Active DECforms Send Requests	0	0	(null)
	Active DECforms Receive Requests	0	0	(null)
	Active DECforms Transceive Reqsts	0	0	(null)
	Total DECforms Requests	0		
	Total DECforms Menu Requests	0		
	Total DECforms Cancel Requests	0		
	Total DECforms Send Requests	0		
	Total DECforms Receive Requests	0		
	Total DECforms Transceive Reqsts	0		
	Total DECforms Enables	0		
	Total DECforms Disables	0		
Process Quotas	Current	Max	Limit	Max Time

	Working Set Size	65536	65536	262144 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	AST Limit	11 (1%)	11(1%)	1024 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	Byte Limit	9024(2%)	9024(2%)	347184 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	Direct I/O Limit	0 (0%)	0(0%)	500 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	Buffered I/O Limit	2 (0%)	2(0%)	500 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	Enqueue Limit	1 (0%)	1(0%)	16776959 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	File Limit	5 (0%)	5(0%)	5000 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	Page File Quota	25904(2%)	25904(2%)	1000000 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	Timer Queue Limit	5 (3%)	5 (3%)	150 9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13	Channel Count	29	29	9-FEB-
2005 10:00:07.13				
	Node	POOL		

	OHMARY	Pool Class Collection State	enabled	
MSS Process Pool		Pct	Time	

	Pool Size (bytes)	7680000		
	Current Free (bytes)	7669200	(99%)	
2005 10:00:07.13	Minimum Free (bytes)	7669200	(99%) 9-FEB-	
	Largest Current Free Block (bytes)	65536		
2005 10:00:07.13	Minimum Largest Free Block (bytes)	65536	9-FEB-	
	Allocation Failures	0		
	Garbage Collections	0		

ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT Command

```
Node          ERROR
-----
OHMARY        Error Class Collection State    enabled
              Error Count          0
              Last Error Message   0
              Time of Last Error   (null)
```

This command displays the contents of the Collection table for all Agents that are running.

11.28 ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION

Displays Collection table data from one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/BRIEF
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed.

Note that storage start and end times for data snapshots are only visible when /FULL is provided. When not specified, the resulting summary display may contain truncated values for some of the longer fields (such as, entity name and storage location).

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION Command

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays data-collection configuration information on the target node. The /BRIEF and /FULL qualifiers control the format of information to be displayed.

See Section 9.7 for a discussion of each field displayed. See Section 5.1 for a discussion of collections.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW COLL /NODE=VLCROW
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 Entity/Collection table Display      Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:11.31
Node      Entity  Entity Collect  Collect      Storage      Storage
   Wt Type   Name  Class   State  Storage Location  State  Interval
-----
vlcrow    2  *      *      id      enabled  acms$mgmt_snapshot  enabled  3600
vlcrow    2  *      *      config  enabled  acms$mgmt_snapshot  disabled 3600
vlcrow    2  *      *      runtime enabled  acms$mgmt_snapshot  disabled 10
vlcrow    2  *      *      pool    enabled  acms$mgmt_snapshot  disabled 10
vlcrow    2  *      *      error   enabled  acms$mgmt_snapshot  disabled 10
```

This command displays the contents of the Collection table on node VLCROW, where all collections have been enabled for all entities. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined. Data snapshots for the ID class have been enabled and are set to occur every 5 minutes (3600 seconds). The data files are stored in the file specified by the logical ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT.

ACMSMGR SHOW CP Command

11.29 ACMSMGR SHOW CP

Displays information about terminal command processes (CPs) on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW CP [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	See Notes.
/ALL	Current data only.
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/FULL if no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified. Otherwise, /BRIEF.
/[class-name]	* (all)
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/PROCESS_NAME=process-name	* (all)
/STORED	See Notes.
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ACTIVE

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes active ACMSGEN field values to be displayed. /ACTIVE is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/ALL

This qualifier displays all available application data, even data for applications that are no longer running. When applications are stopped, the CP table row they were occupying is marked for reuse. If the row has not been reused, the data remains available for display. This qualifier allows that data to be displayed. Inactive rows are flagged with an asterisk (*) in the output.

To inhibit the display of old data, do not specify this qualifier. By default, only data for currently running processes is displayed.

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. If no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to /FULL). Available OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information is only displayed when /FULL is specified.

ACMSMGR SHOW CP Command

/[CONFIG, ERROR, ID, POOL, RUNTIME]

This qualifier causes data for only the specified class to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all classes.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/PROCESS_NAME=process-name

This qualifier causes data for only the specified process to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all CP processes.

/STORED

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes field values from the ACMSGEN file (not those active in memory) to be displayed. The /STORED qualifier is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

ACMSMGR SHOW CP Command

Notes

This command displays information about ACMS command processes (CPs) on the target node. The /BRIEF and /FULL qualifiers control the format of information to be displayed. To display OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information, use the /FULL qualifier.

See Section 9.5 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Note that some information may not be current, depending on whether the class to which the data belongs has been enabled for the CP. The Runtime Class field indicates whether or not information is being collected for that class.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW CP/RUNTIME/NODE=VLCROW
```

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
```

```
ACMS V5.0 CP Table Display
```

```
Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:13.39
```

Node	Runtime Class	Process Name	Active Attached Terms	Active Task Calls	Total DECforms Requests	Total TDMS Requests	Total Task Calls	Dataset Hangups
vlcrow	enabled	ACMS01CP001000	0	0	0	0	20	0
vlcrow	enabled	ACMS01CP002000	1	1	0	0	20	0
vlcrow	enabled	ACMS01CP003000	0	0	0	0	20	0
vlcrow	enabled	ACMS01CP004000	1	1	0	0	20	0

This command displays summary RUNTIME class information for CPs on node VLCROW. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMGT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

11.30 ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR‡

Displays the errors recorded in the Remote Manager error log file.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/BEFORE=time	End of file
/BRIEF	Brief
/FILENAME=file-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_ERR_LOG
/FULL	Brief
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/LOCAL	Remote
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/SEVERITY=[I,W,E,F]	All
/SINCE=time	Beginning of file
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/BEFORE=time

This qualifier causes only those error log entries with a timestamp less than or equal to the time specified by *time* to be returned and displayed. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:HH:MM:SS.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. If this qualifier is not specified, the search ends when the end of the audit file is reached.

/BRIEF

The **/BRIEF** and **/FULL** qualifiers control the amount of information shown for any errors. ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR defaults to the **/BRIEF** display.

/FILENAME=file-name

This qualifier allows log records to be displayed from a file other than the current error log file. Specify a fully- or partially-qualified file specification.

/FULL

The **/BRIEF** and **/FULL** qualifiers control the amount of information shown for any errors. ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR defaults to the **/BRIEF** display.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

‡ This command (and its qualifiers) is only for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR Command

/LOCAL

This qualifier causes the ACMSMGR to open and read the error log on the local node directly. You can use this qualifier if the Remote Manager process is not started. The /LOCAL qualifier overrides the /NODE qualifier and the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/SEVERITY=[I, W, E, F]

This qualifier causes only error log entries with matching severities to be displayed. Valid severities are informational (I), warning (W), error (E), and fatal (F). If this qualifier is not specified, all severities are returned.

/SINCE=time

This qualifier causes only error log entries with a timestamp greater than or equal to the time specified by *time* to be returned and displayed. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:HH:MM:SS.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. If this qualifier is not specified, the search begins at the beginning of the audit file.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays Remote Manager error log information. The format of the error log entries displayed is:

node time: severity: error-text

In this format:

- *node* is the node from which the information was obtained.

ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR Command

- *time* is the time the error was logged.
- *severity* is the severity of the error.
- *error-text* is the details of the error.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR /NODE=VLCROW
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 Log Display Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:13.39
Node Message
vlcrow : 17-APR-2001 10:40:41.04 : %ACMSACC-I-EVENT, Event
      : -ACMSACC-E-ERRSTARTA, Error occurred starting application
      : -ACMSEXC-E-
NO_TDB, Error opening TDB file !AS for task group !AS
vlcrow : 16-APR-2001 14:26:01.34 : %ACMSMSS-E-ERRNETCRE, Error creating DECnet object
      : -ACMSMSS-E-
NODEMISMATCH, NODE_Name is ACMSPAR does not match DECnet node name
```

This command displays entries from the Remote Manager error log on node VLCROW. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

ACMSMGR SHOW EXC Command

11.31 ACMSMGR SHOW EXC

Displays information about an application on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW EXC [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	See Notes.
/ALL	Current applications only.
/APPLICATION=application-name	* (all)
[/BRIEF,FULL]	/FULL if no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified. Otherwise, /BRIEF.
[/class-name]	* (all)
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/STORED	See Notes.
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ACTIVE

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes active ACMSGEN field values to be displayed. /ACTIVE is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/ALL

This qualifier displays all available application data, even data for applications that may no longer be running. When applications are stopped, the EXC table row they were occupying is marked for reuse. If the row has not been reused, the data remains available for display. This qualifier allows that data to be displayed. Inactive rows are flagged with an asterisk (*) in the output.

To inhibit the display of old data, do not specify this qualifier. By default, only data for currently running processes is displayed.

/APPLICATION=application-name

This qualifier specifies a particular ACMS application to display. Wildcard matching is performed on the name provided; use of asterisks (*) is allowed.

[/BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. If no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to

ACMSMGR SHOW EXC Command

/FULL). Available OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information is only displayed when **/FULL** is specified.

/[CONFIG,ERROR,ID,POOL,RUNTIME]

This qualifier causes data for only the specified class to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all classes.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically every interval seconds. Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the **/NODE** qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the **/NODE** qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/STORED

When specified with the **/BRIEF** qualifier, this qualifier causes field values from the ACMSGEN file (not those active in memory) to be displayed. The **/STORED** qualifier is effective only when used with the **/CONFIG** qualifier. If **/BRIEF** is not specified, or if **/FULL** is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the **/USER** qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the **/USER** qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays information about ACMS applications on the target node. The **/BRIEF** and **/FULL** qualifiers control the format of information to be displayed. To display OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information, use the **/FULL** qualifier.

See Section 9.7 for a discussion of each field displayed.

ACMSMGR SHOW EXC Command

Note that some information may not be current, depending on whether the class to which the data belongs has been enabled for the application. The ID Class field indicates whether or not information is being collected for that class.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW EXC/ID
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 EXC Table Display                               Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:09.33
```

		ID				
Node	Class	PID	Process Name	Start Time	Application Name	
vlcrow	enabled	37C0025A	ACMS01EXC001000	18-APR-2001 14:49:49.22	LDT_APPL_A	
gocrow	enabled	38000249	ACMS01EXC001000	18-AUG-2001 15:07:23.51	LDT_APPL_B	

This command displays summary IDENTIFICATION class information for all applications on the nodes specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

11.32 ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER‡

Displays the errors currently being filtered on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

‡ This command (and its qualifiers) is only for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays all system errors currently being filtered for the specified node or nodes.

See Section 5.5 for information on working with error logs and error filtering.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER /NODE=VLCROW
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 ACMS Error Filter Table Display      Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:09.33
Node   Filtered Message Name (Code)
-----
VLCROW ACMSACC-W-AUDSYSSTARTS ( FD8748)
VLCROW SYSTEM-W-TOOMUCHDATA ( 298)
VLCROW SYSTEM-W-NOMOREREG ( AE8)
```

This command displays the current errors being filtered for node VLCROW. When generated by an ACMS process on node VLCROW, these errors are not relayed to the Remote Manager.

11.33 ACMSMGR SHOW GROUP

Displays information about one or more ACMS task groups on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW GROUP [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/APPLICATION=application-name	* (all)
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/FULL if no class qualifier (/ID or /POOL) is specified. Otherwise, /BRIEF.
/GROUP=group-name	* (all)
/[ID,POOL]	* (all)
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/APPLICATION=application-name

This qualifier specifies a particular ACMS application to display. Wildcard matching is performed on the name provided; use of asterisks (*) is allowed.

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. If no class qualifier (/ID or /POOL) is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to /FULL). If a class qualifier is used on the command, the default action provides a brief format display. Using /FULL with a class qualifier produces a full format display.

/GROUP=group-name

This qualifier specifies a particular ACMS task group to display. Wildcard matching is performed on the name provided; use of asterisks (*) is allowed.

/[ID, POOL]

This qualifier causes data for only the specified class to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all classes.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

ACMSMGR SHOW GROUP Command

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays information about ACMS application task groups on the target node. The /BRIEF and /FULL qualifiers control the format of information to be displayed. To display OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information, use the /FULL qualifier.

See Section 9.13 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Note that some information may not be current, depending on whether the class to which the data belongs has been enabled for the task group. The Pool Class field indicates whether or not information is being collected for that class.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW GROUP/POOL

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 Task Group Table Display           Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:36.35
```

ACMSMGR SHOW GROUP Command

Node	Pool Class	Application Name	Task Group Name	-TWS Pool Free- Current Minimum	-TWS Pool Free- Current Minimum
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TEST_GRP01	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TLOAD001_GRP	97 %	97 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	DBMS_LOAD_GRP	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RDE_LOAD_GRP	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RMSR_GRP	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TCT_LDT_GROUP	99 %	90 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	AT_TT_GROUP	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RI_FMS	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RI_SMG	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	VF_GROUP	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	CS_GROUP	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	DT_GROUP	96 %	95 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	VF_V32_GROUP	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	DCL_CLI_GROUP	99 %	99 %
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	DETASK_GROUP	99 %	99 %

This command displays summary POOL class information for all task groups in all applications on the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE Command

11.34 ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE

Displays Remote Manager interface (RPC or SNMP) information for a Remote Manager process on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

The ACMS Remote Manager supports two interfaces: RPC and SNMP. This command displays the running and enabled states of each interface, along with some counter and status information. See Section 9.8 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE /NODE=VLCROW,GOCROW /USER=JONES
```

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
```

```
ACMS V5.0 Interfaces Display                               Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:15.51
```

Node	Interface	Enabled State	Running State	Get Requests	Set Requests	Alarms Sent	Time Last Alarm Sent
vlcrow	rpc	enabled	started	987	0	0	17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00
vlcrow	snmp	enabled	started	0	0	0	17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00
gocrow	rpc	enabled	started	964	0	0	17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00
gocrow	snmp	enabled	started	0	0	0	17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00

This command displays information for the Remote Manager interfaces on nodes VLCROW and GOCROW. Authorization is performed for user JONES.

ACMSMGR SHOW LOG Command

11.35 ACMSMGR SHOW LOG

Displays Remote Manager log entries for a server on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW LOG [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/BEFORE=time	End of file
/FACILITY=facility	All
/FILENAME=file-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_LOG
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/LOCAL	Remote
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/SEVERITY=[I,W,E,F]	All
/SINCE=time	Beginning of file
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/BEFORE=time

This qualifier causes only audit log entries with a timestamp less than or equal to the time specified by *time* to be returned and displayed. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:HH:MM:SS.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. If this qualifier is not specified, the search ends when the end of the audit file is reached.

/FACILITY=[DCL, LOG, MGR, MSG_PROC, PROCMON, RPC, SEC, SNAP, SNMP, TRAP]

This qualifier causes only audit log entries with matching facilities to be displayed. If this qualifier is not specified, all facilities are returned.

/FILENAME=file-name

This qualifier allows log records to be displayed from a file other than the current log file. Specify a fully or partially qualified file specification.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/LOCAL

This qualifier causes the ACMSMGR to open and read the audit log on the local node directly. You can use this qualifier if the Remote Manager process is not started. The /LOCAL qualifier overrides the /NODE qualifier and the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/SEVERITY=[I, W, E, F]

This qualifier causes only audit log entries with matching severities to be displayed. Valid severities are informational (I), warning (W), error (E), and fatal (F). If this qualifier is not specified, all severities are returned.

/SINCE=time

This qualifier causes only audit log entries with a timestamp greater than or equal to the time specified by *time* to be returned and displayed. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:HH:MM:SS.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported. If this qualifier is not specified, the search begins at the beginning of the audit file.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays Remote Manager audit file information. The format of the audit entries displayed is:

node time: facility: severity: error-text

In this format:

- *node* is the node from which the information was obtained.
- *time* is the time the entry was logged.
- *facility* is the facility that generated the entry.
- *severity* is the severity of the entry.

ACMSMGR SHOW LOG Command

- *error-text* is the details of the entry.

Examples

1. `$ ACMSMGR SHOW LOG /NODE=VLCROW /SINCE="20-MAR-2001 11:00" -
$ /BEFORE="20-MAR-2001 12:00"`

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 Log Display                               Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:17.45

Node    Message
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:00:37.15 :      log: i : Log opened
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:29.43 : msg_proc: i : EXC shutdown. Attempting to
        unmap application global section for ACMS01EXC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:29.43 : msg_proc: i : Application global section
        unmapped for ACMS01EXC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:29.43 : msg_proc: i : EXC shutdown processing
        complete for ACMS01EXC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:35.18 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:38.40 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP004000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:38.40 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP003000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:38.40 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP002000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:39.23 : msg_proc: i : TSC process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01TSC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:41.93 : msg_proc: i : ACC process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01ACC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:02:42.05 : procmon: w : ACC process is absent after
        being present.
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:00.23 : msg_proc: i : ACC process startup message
        received for ACMS01ACC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:00.23 : msg_proc: e : Failure getting current
        collection states. Ignoring process ACMS01ACC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:03.93 : msg_proc: i : TSC process startup message
        received for ACMS01TSC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:10.03 : msg_proc: i : CP process startup message
        received for ACMS01CP001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:10.04 : msg_proc: i : CP process startup message
        received for ACMS01CP002000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:10.04 : msg_proc: i : CP process startup message
        received for ACMS01CP004000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:10.05 : msg_proc: i : CP process startup message
        received for ACMS01CP003000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:31.87 : msg_proc: i : EXC startup. Attempting to map
        application global section for ACMS01EXC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:31.87 : msg_proc: i : EXC startup processing complete
        for ACMS01EXC001000
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:51.28 :      sec: w : Operator access attempt by user
        vlcrow.zko.dec.com::LT_SUT [305,3] for function ACMSMGMT_STOP
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:51.28 :      rpc: e : Call to mgmt_shutdown complete
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:51.28 :      rpc: f : svc_run returned!
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:51.48 : procmon: f : Failure waiting on
        mgmt$x_proc_mon_cond_var
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:03:51.50 :      mgr: w : Rejected request to stop RPC
        interface when it is already stopped.
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:04:00.12 :      log: i : Log opened
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:04:02.08 : procmon: e : Failure obtaining current
        collection states. Bypassingqti
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:04:02.63 : msg_proc: i : Message proc thread
        initializing
vlcrow  20-MAR-2001 11:04:02.63 : msg_proc: i : Message proc thread starting
```


ACMSMGR SHOW LOG Command

```
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:04:02.63 : msg_proc: i : Message proc thread executing
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:04:03.14 :      sec: e : Failure obtaining uaf info for
        ACMS$$SNMP
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:04:03.20 :      sec: e : %RMS-E-RNF, record not found
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:04:03.20 :      sec: e : Account verification failed for
        ACMS$$SNMP user

vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:25:53.20 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP001000
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:25:53.72 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP003000
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:25:53.72 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP002000
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:25:53.72 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP004000
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:26:07.51 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP002000
vlcrow 20-MAR-2001 11:26:38.34 : msg_proc: i : TSC process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01TSC001000
```

This command displays entries from the Remote Manager log on node VLCROW. Only entries that were logged between 11:00 AM and 12:00 PM on March 20, 2001, are displayed. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

2. \$ ACMSMGR SHOW LOG /SINCE=20-MAR /BEFORE=21-MAR

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility

ACMS V5.0 Log Display

Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:20.12

Node Message

```
local 20-MAR-2001 15:13:23.47 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP001000
local 20-MAR-2001 15:13:25.57 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP004000
local 20-MAR-2001 15:13:25.88 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP002000
local 20-MAR-2001 15:13:41.77 : msg_proc: i : CP process shutdown message
        received for ACMS01CP003000
local 20-MAR-2001 15:14:14.16 : msg_proc: i : CP process startup message
        received for ACMS01CP001000
local 20-MAR-2001 15:14:14.87 : msg_proc: i : CP process startup message
        received for ACMS01CP002000
local 20-MAR-2001 16:55:50.92 :      log: i : Log opened
local 20-MAR-2001 16:55:53.44 : msg_proc: i : Message proc thread
        initializing
local 20-MAR-2001 16:55:53.44 : msg_proc: i : Message proc thread starting
local 20-MAR-2001 16:55:53.44 : msg_proc: i : Message proc thread executing
local 20-MAR-2001 16:55:54.49 :      sec: f : ACMS$$SNMP user has been granted
        no rights.
local 20-MAR-2001 16:56:44.20 :      sec: w : User does not hold the proper
        rights identifier -> vlcrow.zko.dec.com::LT_SUT [305,3]
local 20-MAR-2001 16:56:44.20 :      rpc: w : Security check failed
local 20-MAR-2001 17:02:35.17 :      sec: w : User does not hold the proper
        rights identifier -> vlcrow.zko.dec.com::LT_SUT [305,3]
local 20-MAR-2001 17:02:35.17 :      rpc: w : Security check failed
local 20-MAR-2001 17:05:16.46 :      sec: w : User does not hold the proper
        rights identifier -> vlcrow.zko.dec.com::LT_SUT [305,3]
local 20-MAR-2001 17:05:16.46 :      rpc: w : Security check failed
local 20-MAR-2001 17:05:20.53 :      sec: w : User does not hold the proper
        rights identifier -> vlcrow.zko.dec.com::LT_SUT [305,3]
local 20-MAR-2001 17:05:20.53 :      rpc: w : Security check failed
local 20-MAR-2001 17:46:22.40 : msg_proc: i : ACC process startup message
```

ACMSMGR SHOW LOG Command

```
received for ACMS01ACC001000
local 20-MAR-2001 17:46:22.42 : msg_proc: e : Failure getting current
collection states. Ignoring process ACMS01ACC001000
local 20-MAR-2001 17:46:22.85 : procmon: e : Failure obtaining current
collection states. Bypassingtsc
local 20-MAR-2001 17:46:22.85 : procmon: e : Failure obtaining current
collection states. Bypassingqti
local 20-MAR-2001 17:46:25.92 : msg_proc: i : TSC process startup message
received for ACMS01TSC001000
```

This command displays entries from the Remote Manager log on node VLCROW. Only entries that were logged between March 20 and 21, 2001, are displayed. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

11.36 ACMSMGR SHOW MANAGER

Displays run-time information about a Remote Manager on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW MANAGER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/BRIEF
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/[BRIEF,FULL]

Specifies the format of the data displayed. /BRIEF is the default. /FULL qualifier displays timer information in addition to the information displayed in the brief display.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

ACMSMGR SHOW MANAGER Command

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

See Section 9.9 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW MANAGER

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 Remote Manager Status Table Display  Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:22.76
Node          Fields
-----
VLCROW        Collection Count          0
VLCROW        Interfaces Count         2
VLCROW        Trap Count               0
VLCROW        RPC UDP State            1
VLCROW        RPC TCP State            1
VLCROW        Timer Count              0
```

This command displays summary information about the Remote Manager on the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

11.37 ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER

Displays Remote Manager configuration parameters for a server on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

See Section 9.10 for a description of each parameter.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER /NODE=VLCROW
```

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
```

```
ACMS V5.0 Parameters Table Display
```

```
Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:24.79
```

Node	Parameter	Value	Default	Min	Max	Units
VLCROW	dcl_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	dcl_mgr_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	dcl_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	event_log_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	error_interval	10	10	1	863999999	seconds (D)
VLCROW	log_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	K (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	login_creds_lifetime	60	60	1	143999999	minutes (D)
VLCROW	max_logins	20	20	1	2147483647	(D)
VLCROW	max_rpc_return_recs	20	20	1	2147483647	
VLCROW	mgr_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	msg_proc_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	msg_proc_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	msg_proc_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	mss_coll_interval	10	10	1	863999999	seconds (D)
VLCROW	proc_mon_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	proc_mon_interval	3	30	1	143999999	seconds (D)
VLCROW	proc_mon_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	proc_mon_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	K (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	proxy_creds_lifetime	60	60	1	143999999	minutes (D)
VLCROW	rpc_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	rpc_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	rpc_stacksize	30	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	security_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	snap_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	snap_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	snap_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	snmp_agent_time_out	10	10	1	863999999	seconds
VLCROW	snmp_are_you_there	300	300	2	863999999	seconds
VLCROW	snmp_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	snmp_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	snmp_sel_time_out	5	5	1	863999999	seconds
VLCROW	snmp_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	tcp_enabled	1	1	0		1 [0,1] 1=enabled
VLCROW	timer_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	timer_interval	30	30	1	863999999	seconds (D)
VLCROW	timer_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	timer_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	total_entity_slots	20	20	1	2147483647	
VLCROW	trace_msg_wait_time	5	5	1	143999999	seconds (D)
VLCROW	trace_start_wait_time	5	5	1	143999999	seconds (D)
VLCROW	trap_audit_level	E	E	0		F (D)
VLCROW	trap_priority	5	5	1		10
VLCROW	trap_stacksize	300	300	1	2147483647	k (Vax), 8k (Alpha)
VLCROW	udp_enabled	1	1	0		1 [0,1] 1=enabled
VLCROW	vms_coll_interval	10	10	0	863999999	seconds (D)
VLCROW	wksp_coll_interval	10	10	1	863999999	seconds (D)

ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER Command

```
VLCROW max_agents          2          2          1          2147483647
```

This command displays data from the Remote Manager Parameter table on node VLCROW. Authorization is performed on the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

11.38 ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS

Displays summary data collection information for processes on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ALL	Current processes only.
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/BRIEF
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ALL

This qualifier displays all available application data, even data for applications that may no longer be running. When applications are stopped, the table row they were occupying is marked for reuse. If the row has not been reused, the data remains available for display. This qualifier allows that data to be displayed. Inactive rows are flagged with an asterisk (*) in the output.

To inhibit the display of old data, do not specify this qualifier. By default, only data for currently running processes is displayed.

/[BRIEF,FULL]

Specifies the format of the data displayed. /BRIEF is the default and displays data in tabular format.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS Command

In order for the command to execute, either the `/NODE` qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the `ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE` logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (`SY$OUTPUT`).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the `/USER` qualifier is not specified, the `ACMSMGR` utility checks for the presence of the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_USER`. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the `/USER` qualifier is not specified and the `ACMS$MGMT_USER` logical is not defined, the `ACMSMGR` utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays the current data-collection states for all process entry slots. Both active and inactive process data is displayed. Inactive data is flagged with an asterisk (*) in the first column. The following fields are displayed:

- Server Node: The node from which the information was fetched.
- Entity Type: The ACMS entity type to which the data belongs.
- PID: The OpenVMS PID of the process.
- Process Name: The process name for the process.
- Collection States: The current collection state of the process for each class (ID, CONFIG, RUNTIME, POOL, and ERROR). Collection states are displayed as binary values.
 - 0 = Collection is currently disabled.
 - 1 = Collection is currently enabled.

Previously, the `SHOW PROCESS/BRIEF` and `SHOW PROCESS/FULL` commands displayed all collection states for entities even when some were not applicable. You can enable/disable collection states for all classes and all entities. However, some combinations have no effect. These states are now shown in the `SHOW PROCESS/BRIEF` display as a "-", and as "N/A" for the `SHOW PROCESS/FULL` command. The display for the `SHOW PROCESS` command in the WEB display has also been modified.

For Task Groups, the following classes are not applicable: CONFIG, RUNTIME, ERROR. For Servers, the following classes are not applicable: POOL, ERROR.

ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS Command

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS
```

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
```

```
ACMS V5.0 Process Table Display
```

```
Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:26.77
```

Server Node	Entity Type	PID	Process Name -or- Application. [server_name, task_group_name]	Collection ID	States Cfg	RT	Pool	Err
VLROW	acc	37C0024F	ACMS01ACC001000	1	1	1	1	1
VLROW	tsc	37C00251	ACMS01TSC001000	1	1	1	1	1
VLROW	cp	37C00252	ACMS01CP001000	1	1	1	1	1
VLROW	cp	37C00253	ACMS01CP002000	1	1	1	1	1
VLROW	cp	37C00254	ACMS01CP003000	1	1	1	1	1
VLROW	cp	37C00255	ACMS01CP004000	1	1	1	1	1
VLROW	exc	37C0025A	ACMS01EXC001000	1	1	1	1	1
VLROW		server	LDT_APPL_A.TESTSRV01	1	1	1	1	1
VLROW		group	LDT_APPL_A.TEST_GRP01	1	1	0	1	1

This command displays Collection state information on a per-process basis from the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

11.39 ACMSMGR SHOW QTI

Displays information about QTIs on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW QTI [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	See Notes.
/ALL	Current process data only.
[/BRIEF,FULL]	/FULL if no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified. Otherwise, /BRIEF.
[/class-name]	* (all)
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/STORED	See Notes.
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ACTIVE

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes active ACMSGEN field values to be displayed. /ACTIVE is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/ALL

This qualifier displays all available QTI data, including data for processes that are no longer running. When QTI processes are stopped, the QTI table row they were occupying is marked for reuse. If the row has not been reused, the data remains available for display. This qualifier allows that data to be displayed. Inactive rows are flagged with an asterisk (*) in the output.

To inhibit the display of old data, do not specify this qualifier. By default, only data for currently running processes is displayed.

[/BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. If no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to /FULL). Available OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information is only displayed when /FULL is specified.

[/CONFIG,ERROR,ID,POOL,RUNTIME]

This qualifier causes data for only the specified class to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all classes.

ACMSMGR SHOW QTI Command

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/STORED

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes field values from the ACMSGEN file (not those active in memory) to be displayed. The /STORED qualifier is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays information about the QTIs on the target nodes. The /BRIEF and /FULL qualifiers control the format of information to be displayed. To display OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information, use the /FULL qualifier.

See Section 9.11 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Note that some information may not be current, depending on whether the class to which the data belongs has been enabled for the QTI. The Runtime Class field indicates whether or not information is being collected for that class.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW QTI /NODE=KAZONS /RUNTIME

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 QTI Table Display Time: 18-APR-2001 13:41:11.09
Node Runtime Started Current Task Tasks Tasks Current Errors
Class Queues Tasks Retries Success Failed Submitrs Queued
-----
kazons enabled 3 17 4361 14859 5783 5 1329
```

This command displays summary run-time information for the QTI on node KAZONS. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

ACMSMGR SHOW SERVER Command

11.40 ACMSMGR SHOW SERVER

Displays information about one or more ACMS application server types on one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW SERVER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/APPL=application-name	* (all)
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/FULL if no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, or /RUNTIME) is specified. Otherwise, /BRIEF.
/[class-name]	* (all)
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/SERVER=server-name	* (all)
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/APPL=application-name

Use this qualifier to specify a particular ACMS application to display. Wildcard matching is performed on the name provided; use of asterisks (*) is allowed.

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. If no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, or /RUNTIME) is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to /FULL).

/[CONFIG,ERROR,ID,RUNTIME]

This qualifier causes data for only the specified class to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all classes.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

ACMSMGR SHOW SERVER Command

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/SERVER=server-name

This qualifier specifies a particular ACMS application server to display. Wildcard matching is performed on the name provided; use of asterisks (*) is allowed.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays information about ACMS application servers on the target node. The /BRIEF and /FULL qualifiers control the format of information to be displayed.

See Section 9.12 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Note that some information may not be current, depending on whether the class to which the data belongs has been enabled for the server. The Runtime Class field indicates whether or not information is being collected for that class.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW SERVER /NODE=VLCROW /RUNTIME
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 SER Table Display                               Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:33.60
```

ACMSMGR SHOW SERVER Command

Node	Runtime Class	Application Name	Server Name	Current Servers	Waiting Tasks	Server Starts	Server Failures
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTSRV01	2	0	2	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTSRV1D	0	0	3419	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTSRV2D	1	0	19	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTSRV3D	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTSRV05	0	0	0	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TLOAD001S	4	0	6	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TLOAD002S	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	DBMSLSRV1	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	DBMSLSRV2	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RDBLSRV1	1	0	44	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RMSRSERV	1	0	33	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TCT_LDT_PROC_SERVER	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TCT_LDT_CHAIN_SERVER	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TCT_LDT_DCL_SERVER	0	0	0	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RI_DCL_SERVER	2	0	9	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RI_V3016_FMS_SERVER	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	RI_V3016_RI_SERVER	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	VF_V3111_SERVER	0	0	0	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	LDT_CS_V3111_SERVER	3	0	3	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTV32_RMS_SERVER	8	0	28	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTV32_RDB_SERVER	8	0	375	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTV32_DBMS_SERVER	8	0	47	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTV32_SQL_SERVER	8	0	405	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	TESTV32_RM_SERVER	4	0	4	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	GEN_INPUT_SERVER	4	0	24	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	NOOP_SERVER	4	0	4	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	UNUSED_VF_V32	0	0	0	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	V_SERVER_W_DCL	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	I_SERVER_W_DCL	1	0	1	0
VLCROW	enabled	LDT_APPL_A	DETASK_SERVER	2	0	3	0

This command displays summary run-time information for all servers on node VLCROW. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

11.41 ACMSMGR SHOW TRAP

Displays SNMP trap configurations for one or more nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW TRAP [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

ACMSMGR SHOW TRAP Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays Remote Manager SNMP trap configuration information. SNMP traps are generated only if the SNMP interface is started. Changes to this table take effect immediately after they are processed.

See Section 9.14 for a description of each field displayed.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW TRAP

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 Trap Table Display                      Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:38.69
Node  Entity  Entity Name Parameter Min Max Sev Alarms Alarm Time
-----
VLCROW *      *          exists    1  -1 i   0      17-NOV-1858 00:00:00.00
```

This command displays SNMP traps that have been configured on the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined.

11.42 ACMSMGR SHOW TSC

Displays information about TSCs on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW TSC [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/ACTIVE	See Notes.
/ALL	Current data only.
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/FULL if no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or * (all)
/[class-name]	
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/STORED	See Notes.
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ACTIVE

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes active ACMSGEN field values to be displayed. /ACTIVE is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/ALL

This qualifier displays all available TSC data, including data for processes that are no longer running. When TSC processes are stopped, the TSC table row they were occupying is marked for reuse. If the row has not been reused, the data remains available for display. This qualifier allows that data to be displayed. Inactive rows are flagged with an asterisk (*) in the output.

To inhibit the display of old data, do not specify this qualifier. By default, only data for currently running processes is displayed.

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed. If no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ERROR, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to /FULL). Available OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information is only displayed when /FULL is specified.

/[CONFIG,ERROR,ID,POOL,RUNTIME]

This qualifier causes data for only the specified class to be displayed. If this qualifier is omitted, the default is to display information for all classes.

ACMSMGR SHOW TSC Command

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/STORED

When specified with the /BRIEF qualifier, this qualifier causes field values from the ACMSGEN file (not those active in memory) to be displayed. The /STORED qualifier is effective only when used with the /CONFIG qualifier. If /BRIEF is not specified, or if /FULL is specified, this qualifier has no effect (both active and stored values are displayed).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays information about the TSCs on the target nodes. The /BRIEF and /FULL qualifiers control the format of information to be displayed. To display OpenVMS process quota and SYSGEN parameter information, use the /FULL qualifier.

/ACTIVE is the default when the CONFIG class is being displayed.

See Section 9.15 for a discussion of each field displayed.

Note that some information may not be current, depending on whether the class to which the data belongs has been enabled for the TSC. The Config Class field indicates whether or not information is being collected for that class.

ACMSMGR SHOW TSC Command

Examples

1. \$ ACMSMGR SHOW TSC /NODE=VLCROW /CONFIG

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility

ACMS V5.0 TSC Table Display Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:43.00

Node	A	Config	Run	User Name	CP	Max	Max TTS	Perm	Min
	S	Class	State		Slots	Logins	Per CP	CPs	CPIs
VLCROW	A	enabled	started	LT\$TSC_V31	20	400	20	4	0

This command displays summary Configuration class information for the TSC on node VLCROW. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined. Since the /FULL qualifier was not supplied, only summary information is displayed.

2. \$ ACMSMGR SHOW TSC /NODE=VLCROW

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility

ACMS V5.0 TSC Table Display Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:40.62

=====

Node IDENTIFICATION

VLCROW	ID Class Collection State	enabled
	Process Name	ACMS01TSC001000
	PID	37C00251
	User Name	LT\$TSC_V31
	Start Time	18-APR-2001 14:49:18.98
	End Time	(null)

Node	CONFIGURATION	Active	Stored
------	---------------	--------	--------

VLCROW	Config Class Collection State	enabled	
	TSC Running State	started	
	TSC Username	LT\$TSC_V31	LT\$TSC_V31
	TSC Base Priority	4	4
	CP Username	LT\$CP_V40	LT\$CP_V40
	CP Base Priority	4	4
	CP Slots	20	20
	Max Logins (D)	400	400
	Max TTS per CP (D)	20	20
	Permanent CPs (D)	4	4
	Min CP slots (D)	0	0
	Working Set Default	65008	65001
	Working Set Extent	322992	90000
	Working Set Quota	65536	65536
	AST Limit	1999	1999
	Byte Limit	1775409	1777777
	Direct I/O Limit	15000	15000
	Buffered I/O Limit	10000	10000
	Enqueue Limit	10000	10000
	Page File Quota	500000	500000
	Timer Queue Limit	500	500

Node RUNTIME

VLCROW	Runtime Class Collection State	enabled
--------	--------------------------------	---------

ACMSMGR SHOW TSC Command

```

Gauges
-----
Logins                2          4          60         18-APR-2001 15:49:55.13
CP Slots Used         4          4          4          18-APR-2001 18:21:19.78
Terminals per CP (avg) 1          1          20         14-APR-2001 15:50:19.34

Process Quotas
-----
Working Set Size      65008      65008      322992     18-APR-2001 18:21:19.78
AST Limit             4 ( 0%)    5 ( 0%)    1999       11-APR-2001 15:50:19.34
Byte Limit            0 ( 0%)    0 ( 0%)    1775409    18-APR-2001 18:21:19.78
Direct I/O Limit      0 ( 0%)    0 ( 0%)    15000      18-APR-2001 18:21:19.78
Buffered I/O Limit    2 ( 0%)    2 ( 0%)    10000      18-APR-2001 18:21:19.78
Enqueue Limit         0 ( 0%)    0 ( 0%)    10000      18-APR-2001 18:21:19.78
File Limit            1 ( 0%)    1 ( 0%)    1001       18-APR-2001 18:21:19.78
Page File Quota       6704 ( 1%) 6704 ( 1%) 500000     18-APR-2001 18:21:19.78
Timer Queue Limit     3 ( 0%)    3 ( 0%)    500        11-APR-2001 09:14:55.49
Channel Count         15         15

Node POOL
-----
VLCROW Pool Class Collection State      enabled

Process Pool
-----
Pool Size                262144
Current Free (bytes)     259760 (99%)
Minimum Free (bytes)    259760 (99%) 19-APR-2001 13:59:32.98
Largest Current Free Block (bytes) 65536
Minimum Largest Free Block (bytes) 65536          19-APR-2001 13:59:32.98
Allocation Failures      0
Garbage Collections      0

Node ERROR
-----
VLCROW Error Class Collection State      enabled
Error Count              0
Last Error Message       0
Time of Last Error       (null)

```

This command displays all Configuration class information for the TSC on node VLCROW. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMGT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined. Since neither the /FULL nor the /BRIEF qualifier was supplied, and no specific class was selected, all TSC information is displayed.

11.43 ACMSMGR SHOW USER

Displays Remote Manager user information for a server on one or more nodes. Information about both proxy and nonproxy users is displayed.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW USER [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/BRIEF
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes detailed information about each user to be displayed. When the qualifier is omitted, only summary information is displayed.

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

ACMSMGR SHOW USER Command

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command displays information about each user currently logged in to the Remote Manager server. The following fields are displayed:

- **Server Node:** The node from which the information was obtained.
- **Client Id:** A unique identifier for each client.
- **Username:** The name of the local (server node) account to which the user is logged in. This is the user name that is being used for authorization.
- **Proxy:** A flag indicating whether the user is logged in using an ACMS proxy. A value of zero (0) indicates that the login is not proxy based; a value of 1 indicates that the login is proxy based.
- **Login Node:** The node from which the client logged in. This node may not be the same as the server node.

If the /FULL qualifier is specified, the following additional information is displayed:

- **Credentials expiration:** The date and time at which the user's credentials will expire.
- **UIC:** The UIC of the account from which the login was initiated.
- **Proxy UIC:** The UIC of the account on the server node that is used for authorization.

Examples

1. \$ ACMSMGR SHOW USERS

```
ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0 User Table Display                               Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:45.09

  Server      Client      Username      Proxy      Login
  Node        Id          Username      Proxy      Node
  -----
gocrow       16          LT_SUT        1          gocrow.zko.dec.com
gocrow       17          LT_SUT        1          vlcrow.zko.dec.com
vlcrow       16          LT_SUT        1          vlcrow.zko.dec.com
vlcrow       20          LT_SUT        1          vlcrow.zko.dec.com
```

This command displays summary information about users who have logged in to Remote Manager on the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the

ACMSMGR SHOW USER Command

logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined. In this example, all users logged in using proxy (Proxy = 1).

2. \$ ACMSMGR SHOW USERS /FULL /NODE=VLCROW

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility

ACMS V5.0 User Table Display Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:47.07

Node	User Information
VLCROW	Client id 16
	Username LT_SUT
	Login Node vlcrow.zko.dec.com
	Credentials expiration 18-APR-2002 13:59:47.07
	Proxy Flag 1
	UIC [208,40]
	Proxy UIC [197,3]
Node	User Information
VLCROW	Client id 18
	Username LT_SUT
	Login Node vlcrow.zko.dec.com
	Credentials expiration 18-APR-2001 14:44:01.02
	Proxy Flag 1
	UIC [197,3]
	Proxy UIC [197,3]

This command displays all information about users who have logged in to Remote Manager on the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or by proxy if the logical is not defined. In this example, both users logged in using proxy (Proxy = 1).

ACMSMGR SHOW VERSION Command

11.44 ACMSMGR SHOW VERSION‡

Displays the current version of ACMSMGR and its related software components.

Format

ACMSMGR SHOW VERSION [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/INTERVAL=interval	Command is executed once.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/OUT=file-name	None
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_READ

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/INTERVAL=interval

This qualifier causes the command to be reissued automatically at a specified interval (in seconds). Use either Ctrl/C or Ctrl/Y to interrupt the command. If this qualifier is not specified, the command is executed only once.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

‡ This command (and its qualifiers) is only for use with systems running ACMS Version 4.4 or higher.

ACMSMGR SHOW VERSION Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR SHOW VERSION /NODE=GOCROW

ACMS Remote Management -- Command line utility
ACMS V5.0   ACMS Version Display           Time: 18-APR-2001 13:59:47.07
Node       Version Information
-----
local      ACMSMGR Version                         ACMS V5.0
GOCROW     ACMS Version                             V5.0
           MGMT Header Version                     2
           MGMT EXC Header Version                2
           MGMT Config File Version            2
```

This command displays the current version of the ACMSMGR installed locally as well as the location and version of the related software components.

ACMSMGR START EXC Command

11.45 ACMSMGR START EXC

Starts an ACMS application on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR START EXC [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/APPLICATION=application-name	Qualifier is required.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/APPLICATION=application-name

This required qualifier specifies a particular ACMS application to start. The full application name must be specified.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

ACMSMGR START EXC Command

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/START APPL. This command is executed synchronously. If the command completes successfully, the application has been started on the target nodes. If not, error messages are displayed.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR START EXC/APPL=VR_APPL/NODE=SPARKS
```

This command starts the VR_APPL application on node SPARKS.

ACMSMGR START QTI Command

11.46 ACMSMGR START QTI

Starts an ACMS Queued Task Initiator (QTI) on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR START QTI [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/START QTI. This command is executed synchronously. If the command completes successfully, the application has been started on the target nodes. If not, error messages are displayed.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR START QTI/NODE=SPARKS
```

This command starts the QTI on node SPARKS.

11.47 ACMSMGR START SYSTEM

Starts an ACMS run-time system on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR START SYSTEM [qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NOAUDIT	Start system with auditing enabled.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/QTI	Start system without QTI running.
/NOTERMINALS	Start system with TSC and CPs running.
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NOAUDIT

This qualifier starts the system with auditing disabled. If this qualifier is not specified, the system is started with auditing enabled.

There is no "/AUDIT" qualifier to start ACMS with auditing enabled. Rather as the notes below describe, just start ACMS without the /NOAUDIT qualifier in order for ACMS to start with auditing enabled.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/QTI

This qualifier starts the system with QTI running. If this qualifier is not specified, the system is started with QTI in stopped state.

There is no "/NOQTI" qualifier to start ACMS with QTI stopped. Rather as the notes below describe, just start ACMS without the /QTI qualifier in order for ACMS to start with QTI stopped.

ACMSMGR START SYSTEM Command

/NOTERMINALS

This qualifier starts the system without the TSC and CPs running. If this qualifier is not specified, the system is started with the TSC and CPs running.

There is no "/TERMINALS" qualifier to start ACMS with the TSC and CPs running. Rather as the notes below describe, just start ACMS without the /NOTERMINALS qualifier in order for ACMS to start without the TSC and CPs running.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/START SYS. This command is executed synchronously. If the command completes successfully, the system has been started on the target nodes. If not, error messages are displayed.

If no qualifiers are specified with this command, the equivalent ACMSOPER command is ACMS/START SYS/NOQTI/TERMINALS/AUDIT. In other words, the default values for the ACMSMGR START SYS command are /AUDIT, /TERMINALS, and /NOQTI. If you want to override a default you may use /NOAUDIT, /NOTERMINALS, or /QTI however you may not specify any of the defaults directly. You may only select them by leaving out the qualifier and taking the default.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR START SYSTEM/NODE=SPARKS/NOTERMINALS
```

This command starts the ACMS run-time system on node SPARKS, without the QTI, TSC, or CPs running.

ACMSMGR START TERMINALS Command

11.48 ACMSMGR START TERMINALS

Starts an ACMS TSC and any associated CPs on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR START TERMINALS [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/START TERMINALS. This command is executed synchronously. If the command completes successfully, the application has been started on the target nodes. If not, error messages are displayed.

ACMSMGR START TERMINALS Command

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR START TERMINALS/NODE=SPARKS
```

This command starts the TSC on node SPARKS.

11.49 ACMSMGR START TRACE_MONITOR

This command requests the Remote Manager on the target nodes to start the ACMS\$TRACE_MON process. The ACMS\$TRACE_MON process is an intermediate process used by the Remote Manager to communicate with ACMS run-time processes to enable and disable collections.

Format

ACMSMGR START TRACE_MONITOR [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

ACMSMGR START TRACE_MONITOR Command

Notes

This command requests the Remote Manager to start the ACMS\$TRACE_MON process on the target node. The ACMS\$TRACE_MON process is an intermediate process used by the Remote Manager to communicate with ACMS run-time processes to enable and disable collections.

In general, external entities do not require a startup or shutdown request of the trace monitor process. The Remote Manager starts the trace monitor during process initialization and stops it during process shutdown. Additionally, the Remote Manager starts the trace monitor anytime it is needed if it is not already started. Once started, the trace monitor continues running until the Remote Manager shuts down.

After issuing the start command to the trace monitor, the Remote Manager waits for a period of up to trace_start_wait_time (a Parameter table parameter that is dynamic and expressed in seconds). If the trace monitor fails to start during that period, the ACMSMGR command returns an error.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR START TRACE_MONITOR
```

This command starts the ACMS\$TRACE_MON process on the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or based on an ACMS proxy on the target node if the logical is not defined. If the process is successfully started, no messages are displayed.

ACMSMGR STOP EXC Command

11.50 ACMSMGR STOP EXC

Stops an ACMS application on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR STOP EXC [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/APPLICATION=application-name	Qualifier is required.
/CANCEL	Wait for executing tasks to complete.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/APPLICATION=application-name

This required qualifier specifies a particular ACMS application to start. The entire application name must be specified.

/CANCEL

This qualifier stops the application without waiting for currently executing tasks to complete. If this qualifier is omitted, any tasks currently executing are allowed to complete before the application is stopped.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

ACMSMGR STOP EXC Command

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/STOP APPL. This command is executed synchronously. If the command completes successfully, the application has been stopped on the target nodes. If not, error messages are displayed.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR STOP EXC/APPL=VR_APPL/NODE=SPARKS
```

This command stops the VR_APPL application on node SPARKS.

ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER Command

11.51 ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER

Stops the Remote Manager on the target nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command requests an orderly shutdown of the Remote Manager process. This command may take several minutes to complete if any of the interfaces is in a noninterruptible state when the command is issued.

If the command fails to complete successfully, an alternative means of stopping the Remote Manager is to use the DCL command STOP/ID.

ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER Command

The Remote Manager can be restarted only by logging in to the target node and running the ACMS\$MGMT_STARTUP command procedure.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER
```

This command stops the Remote Manager on the node specified by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER, or is based on an ACMS proxy on the target node if the logical is not defined. If the server is successfully stopped, no messages are displayed.

11.52 ACMSMGR STOP QTI

Stops an ACMS Queued Task Initiator (QTI) on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR STOP QTI [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/STOP QTI. This command is executed synchronously. If the command completes successfully, the QTI has been stopped on the target nodes. If not, error messages are displayed.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR STOP QTI/NODE=SPARKS
```

This command stops the QTI on node SPARKS.

11.53 ACMSMGR STOP SYSTEM

Stops an ACMS run-time system on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR STOP SYSTEM [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/CANCEL	Wait for executing tasks to complete.
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/CANCEL

This qualifier stops the ACMS run-time system without waiting for currently executing tasks to complete. If not specified, any tasks currently executing are allowed to complete before the application is stopped.

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

ACMSMGR STOP SYSTEM Command

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/STOP SYSTEM. This command is executed synchronously. If the command completes successfully, the application has been stopped on the target nodes. If not, error messages are displayed.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR STOP SYS/NODE=SPARKS/CANCEL
```

This command stops the ACMS run-time system on node SPARKS. All currently executing tasks, servers, and users are canceled.

ACMSMGR STOP TERMINALS Command

11.54 ACMSMGR STOP TERMINALS

Stops the TSC and any related CPs on one or more remote nodes.

Format

ACMSMGR STOP TERMINALS [/qualifiers]

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command is equivalent to the ACMSOPER command ACMS/STOP TERMINALS. This command is executed synchronously. If the command completes successfully, the terminal subsystem has been stopped on the target nodes. If not, error messages are displayed.

ACMSMGR STOP TERMINALS Command

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR STOP TERMINALS/NODE=SPARKS/CANCEL
```

This command stops the ACMS terminal subsystem on node SPARKS.

ACMSMGR STOP TRACE_MONITOR Command

11.55 ACMSMGR STOP TRACE_MONITOR

Stops the ACMS\$TRACE_MON process on the target node.

Format

```
ACMSMGR STOP TRACE_MONITOR [/qualifiers]
```

Command Qualifier	Default
/NODE=node-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE
/USER=user-name	Translation of logical ACMS\$MGMT_USER

Privileges Required

ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/NODE=node-name

This qualifier specifies a fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host name. This name must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

If the /NODE qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

In order for the command to execute, either the /NODE qualifier must be provided on the command line, or the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical must be defined.

/USER=user-name

This qualifier specifies the name of the OpenVMS account on the server node to be used for authorization. If this qualifier is specified, an explicit login must already have been completed successfully (see Section 11.9).

If the /USER qualifier is not specified, the ACMSMGR utility checks for the presence of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_USER. If the logical is defined, the value of the logical is used by default.

If the /USER qualifier is not specified and the ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility attempts proxy access. See Section 4.4.1.2 for a discussion of proxy access.

Notes

This command requests the Remote Manager to stop the ACMS\$TRACE_MON process on the target node. The ACMS\$TRACE_MON process is an intermediate process used by the Remote Manager to communicate with ACMS run-time processes to enable and disable collections.

ACMSMGR STOP TRACE_MONITOR Command

In general, external entities do not require a startup or shutdown request of the trace monitor process. The Remote Manager starts the trace monitor during process initialization and stops it during process shutdown. Additionally, the Remote Manager starts the trace monitor anytime it is needed if it is not already started. Once started, the trace monitor continues running until the Remote Manager shuts down.

After issuing the stop command to the trace monitor, the Remote Manager waits for a period of up to `trace_start_wait_time` (a Parameter table parameter that is dynamic and expressed in seconds). If the trace monitor fails to stop during that period, the ACMSMGR command returns an error.

Example

```
$ ACMSMGR STOP TRACE_MONITOR
```

This command stops the `ACMS$TRACE_MON` process on the node specified by the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE`. Authorization is performed for the user specified by the logical name `ACMS$MGMT_USER`, or based on an ACMS proxy on the target node if the logical is not defined. If the process is successfully stopped, no messages are displayed.

ACMSSNAP Commands

This chapter provides reference information about ACMSSNAP utility commands. Note that this utility and its commands are designed to run locally on a Remote Manager Version 4.4 or higher system.

12.1 ACMSSNAP Overview

The ACMSSNAP utility is used to display information collected in an ACMS Remote Manager data snapshot file. ACMSSNAP runs locally and requires local access to data snapshot files. This means that although a data snapshot file may have been created on a remote node, that file must be directly accessible to the local process running the ACMSSNAP utility.

The ACMSSNAP utility only displays information from the data snapshot file. It does not modify the data in the file or make modifications to the ACMS run-time system.

See Section 5.2 for a description of how to save collected management information in data snapshot files.

12.1.1 Command Format

The format for ACMSSNAP commands is as follows:

```
ACMSSNAP> verb object qualifiers
```

The following verbs are supported:

- CLOSE
- EXIT
- HELP
- NEXT
- OPEN
- PREV
- QUIT
- RESET
- SHOW
- TRACE

Most verbs have associated objects and qualifiers. The following sections list the objects and any qualifiers for each ACMSSNAP command.

ACMSSNAP Commands

12.1 ACMSSNAP Overview

12.1.2 Command Objects and Qualifiers

The objects and qualifiers for the ACMSSNAP commands are summarized in Table 12–1.

Table 12–1 ACMSSNAP Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
CLOSE Command	
None	None
EXIT Command	
None	None
HELP Command	
None	None
NEXT Command	
[number]	None
OPEN Command	
[file-name]	/AT, /CP_SLOTS, /MAX_AGENTS, /MAX_APPL, /SUMMARY
PREV Command	
[number]	None
QUIT Command	
None	None
RESET Command	
None	/ALL

(continued on next page)

ACMSSNAP Commands

12.1 ACMSSNAP Overview

Table 12–1 (Cont.) ACMSSNAP Command Objects and Qualifiers

Objects	Qualifiers
SHOW Command	
ACC	/AT, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /NEXT, /OUT, /POOL, /PREV, /RUNTIME
AGENT	/AT, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /NEXT, /OUT, /POOL, /PREV, /RUNTIME
CP	/AT, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /NEXT, /OUT, /POOL, /PREV, /RUNTIME
EXC	/APPL, /AT, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /NEXT, /OUT, /POOL, /PREV, /RUNTIME
GROUP	/APPL, /AT, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /NEXT, /OUT, /POOL, /PREV, /RUNTIME
QTI	/AT, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /NEXT, /OUT, /POOL, /PREV, /RUNTIME
SERVER	/APPL, /AT, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /NEXT, /OUT, /POOL, /PREV, /RUNTIME
TSC	/AT, /BRIEF, /CONFIG, /FULL, /ID, /NEXT, /OUT, /POOL, /PREV, /RUNTIME
TRACE Command	
None	None

ACMSSNAP CLOSE Command

12.2 ACMSSNAP CLOSE

Closes the current data snapshot file.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> CLOSE
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

Only one snapshot file can be open at a time.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> CLOSE
```

This command closes the current data snapshot file.

12.3 ACMSSNAP EXIT

Ends the current ACMSSNAP session.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> EXIT
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

This command ends the current ACMSSNAP session and returns control to DCL. It is equivalent to the QUIT command.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> EXIT
```

This command ends the current ACMSSNAP session.

12.4 ACMSSNAP HELP

Displays help information about the ACMS Remote Manager Data Snapshot Utility (ACMSSNAP) and its commands.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> HELP
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

Online help is available for each ACMSSNAP command. Each help topic summarizes the valid syntax, abbreviations, parameters, and qualifiers for a particular command and also indicates all default and required values.

For a comprehensive list of ACMS utilities that offer online help or for further instructions on how to invoke help, see ACMS Help.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> HELP
```

This command invokes online help for the ACMSSNAP utility and displays a list of available topics.

12.5 ACMSSNAP NEXT

Reads the next sequence of snapshot records.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> NEXT [number]
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

number

A numeric value that indicates the number of records to be read. If a value is not specified, the default value of 1 record is used.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

Use the NEXT command to move forward incrementally in a data snapshot file. When the NEXT command is issued, the ACMSSNAP utility reads the next record or series of records from the currently open snapshot file in chronological order. If a number is not specified with this command, NEXT moves forward one record at a time.

Note that the NEXT and PREV commands are not intended to be the primary means of navigation through a data snapshot file. Use the ACMSSNAP SHOW/AT command to first identify an approximate timeframe for the ACMS activity that you want to view. Then use the NEXT or PREV command to move forward or backward incrementally from that timeframe.

If tracing is turned on (TRACE command), header information is displayed for each record read.

See Section 5.3.2.3 for more information on navigating through a data snapshot file with ACMSSNAP.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> NEXT 10
```

This command reads the next 10 records in the data snapshot file. These records overlay any previous records for this entity and class.

12.6 ACMSSNAP OPEN

Opens the specified data snapshot file.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> OPEN file-name [/qualifiers]
```

Command Qualifier	Default
/AT=time	None
/CP_SLOTS=value	The value of ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_CP_SLOTS, or if not defined, 3.
/MAX_AGENTS=value	The value of ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_AGENTS, or if not defined, 2.
/MAX_APPLS=value	The value of ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_CP_SLOTS, or if not defined, 10.
/SUMMARY	None

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

file-name

This required parameter specifies an OpenVMS file specification or logical that indicates the name and location of the data snapshot file.

Qualifiers

/AT=time

This qualifier moves through the open data snapshot file to the first record equal to or greater than the specified time. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported.

/CP_SLOTS=value

This qualifier reserves space for CP records in a statically-sized internal table. CP records are stored in the table by process name. These records are not removed from the table until the snapshot file is closed. If there is insufficient space in the table, data for subsequent CP processes is discarded. (A warning message is issued if the CP table becomes full and TRACE is turned on). Specifying this qualifier overrides the value of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_CP_SLOTS, if defined. The default value is 3.

/MAX_AGENTS=value

This qualifier determines the number of different AGENT processes that can be read while the file is open. AGENT data is stored internally in a statically sized table, with one row for each unique AGENT process name found. If there is insufficient space in the table to hold all the AGENT records in the file, AGENT records are discarded. This qualifier overrides the ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_AGENTS logical name, which is an alternative way of specifying this value. Specifying this qualifier overrides the value of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_AGENTS, if defined. The default value is 2.

/MAX_APPLS=value

This qualifier reserves space for EXC records in a statically-sized internal table. EXC records are stored in the table by application name. These records are not removed from the table until the snapshot file is closed. If there is insufficient space in the table, data for subsequent EXC processes is discarded. (A warning message is issued if the EXC table becomes full and TRACE is turned on). Specifying this qualifier overrides the value of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_APPL, if defined. The default value is 10.

/SUMMARY

This qualifier scans the entire data snapshot file and displays a summary report that shows the total number of records written (per entity, class, and file) as well as the time when the first and last record was written (per entity).

Notes

Data snapshot files are RMS indexed files. You can open a snapshot file with the ACMSSNAP utility even if it is currently being written to by an ACMS Remote Manager process.

For more information about opening and closing data snapshot files, see Section 5.3.2.2.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> OPEN ACMS$MGMT_SNAPSHOT /SUMMARY /CP_SLOTS=10 /MAX_APPL=5
ACMS Remote Management -- Snapshot utility
  Compiling summary statistics ...
```

Entity	# Recs	First Record	Last Record	All	Id	Cfg
Rt Pool Error						
*	0			0	0	0
0 0	0					
acc	42	7-JUN-2001 14:00:56.69	7-JUN-			
2001 14:21:32.19 42	0 0	0 0 0				
tsc	42	7-JUN-2001 14:00:56.69	7-JUN-			
2001 14:21:32.19 42	0 0	0 0 0				
qti	0			0	0	0 0 0 0
cp	184	7-JUN-2001 14:00:56.69	7-JUN-			
2001 14:21:32.19 184	0 0	0 0 0				
exc	204	7-JUN-2001 14:01:28.01	7-JUN-			
2001 14:21:32.19 204	0 0	0 0 0				
server	6496	7-JUN-2001 14:01:28.01	7-JUN-			
2001 14:21:32.19 6496	0 0	0 0 0				
group	3032	7-JUN-2001 14:01:28.01	7-JUN-			
2001 14:21:32.19 3032	0 0	0 0 0				
mgr	0			0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0

10000 Records Read

MAX_APPL = 10 (use /MAX_APPL on OPEN or define ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_APPL to change)
 CP_SLOTS = 10 (use /CP_SLOTS on OPEN or define ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_CP_SLOTS to change)

This command opens the data snapshot file referenced by the ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT logical, scans all the records, and displays a summary report. The CP_SLOTS and MAX_APPLS values are explicitly set.

12.7 ACMSSNAP PREV

Scans the previous sequence of snapshot records.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> PREV [number]
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

number

A numeric value that indicates the number of records to be read. If a value is not specified, the default value of 1 record is used.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

Use the PREV command to move backward incrementally in a data snapshot file. When the PREV command is issued, the ACMSSNAP utility reads the previous record or series of records from the currently open snapshot file in reverse chronological order. If a number is not specified with this command, PREV moves backward one record at a time.

Note that the NEXT and PREV commands are not intended to be the primary means of navigation through a data snapshot file. Use the SHOW/AT=date-time command to first identify an approximate timeframe for the ACMS activity that you want to view. Then use the NEXT or PREV command to move forward or backward incrementally from that timeframe.

If tracing is turned on (TRACE command), header information is displayed for each record read.

See Section 5.3.2.3 for more information on navigating through a data snapshot file with ACMSSNAP.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> PREV 10
```

This command scans and reads the previous 10 data snapshot records. These records overlay any previous records for this entity and class.

12.8 ACMSSNAP QUIT

Ends the current ACMSSNAP session.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> QUIT
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

This command ends the current ACMSSNAP session and returns control to DCL. It is equivalent to the EXIT command.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> QUIT
```

This command ends the current ACMSSNAP session.

ACMSSNAP RESET Command

12.9 ACMSSNAP RESET

Clears the local memory tables.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> RESET [/qualifiers]
```

Command Qualifier	Default
/ALL	None

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

/ALL

This qualifier instructs the ACMSSNAP utility to place the file pointer at the beginning of the data snapshot file. If this qualifier is not specified, the local memory tables are cleared; however, the file pointer remains at the current position within the data snapshot file.

Notes

Use the RESET command to remove all data snapshot records from internal data tables and clear the local memory buffer.

Specifying the /ALL qualifier is equivalent to closing and reopening the data snapshot file; the position marker is moved to the beginning of the data snapshot file. Without the /ALL qualifier, the internal tables are cleared, but the location of the position marker is not changed.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> RESET /ALL
```

This command clears the local buffer of all data snapshot records and places the position marker at the beginning of the data snapshot file.

12.10 ACMSSNAP SHOW

Locates and displays information from one or more data snapshot records.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> SHOW entity [/qualifiers]
```

Command Qualifier	Default
/APPL=application-name	None. Valid for EXC, SERVER, and Task Group only.
/AT=time	None
/[BRIEF,FULL]	/FULL if no class qualifier (/CONFIG, /ID, /POOL, or /RUNTIME) is specified. Otherwise, /BRIEF.
/[class-name]	* (all)
/GROUP=group-name	Valid for Task Group only.
/NEXT=value	None
/OUT=file-name	None
/PREV=value	None
/SERVER=server-name	Valid for Server only.

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

entity

This parameter can be one of the following ACMS entities: ACC, AGENT, CP, EXC, GROUP, QTI, SERVER, or TSC.

Qualifiers

/APPL=application-name

This qualifier specifies the application for which you want to view information. This qualifier is only valid when specified with the EXC, SERVER, or GROUP entity.

/AT=time

This qualifier moves through the available data snapshot records and displays the first record equal to or greater than the specified time. The format of *time* is *DD-MMM-YY:hh:mm:ss.nn*. Partial dates and times (for example, 10-OCT or 09:00) are supported.

/[BRIEF,FULL]

This qualifier causes either summary (/BRIEF) or detailed (/FULL) information to be displayed.

/[CONFIG,ID,POOL,RUNTIME]

This qualifier causes data for the class to be displayed. If no class qualifier is specified, this qualifier is ignored and all details are displayed (equivalent to /FULL).

/GROUP=group-name

This qualifier specifies the ACMS task group for which you want to view information. Wildcard matching is performed on the name provided. This qualifier is only valid when specified with the GROUP entity.

ACMSSNAP SHOW Command

/NEXT=value

Use this qualifier to display the specified number of records (in chronological order) for an entity. Data is displayed for each record found. If /FULL is not specified, a timestamp that indicates when the record was created is also displayed. A value is required with this qualifier.

/OUT=file-name

This qualifier causes output to be written to the specified file. If this qualifier is not specified, output is displayed to the terminal (SYS\$OUTPUT).

/PREV=value

Use this qualifier to display the specified number of records (in reverse chronological order) for an entity. Data is displayed for each record found. If /FULL is not specified, a timestamp that indicates when the record was created is also displayed. A value is required with this qualifier.

/SERVER=server-name

This qualifier specifies the ACMS procedure server for which you want to view information. Wildcard matching is performed on the name provided. This qualifier is only valid when specified with the SERVER entity.

Notes

The data shown for each entity parallels the format of the equivalent ACMSMGR command with the following exceptions:

- A timestamp is appended within square brackets to the output of /BRIEF displays. This is provided as a navigational aid.
- The node name is derived from the translation of the UCX\$INET_HOST logical on the system the snapshot file was created. In ACMSMGR, the node name is taken from whatever was specified by the client when the ACMSMGR command was issued (such as from the /NODE qualifier or from the ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical).

Data is written to snapshot files based on entries in the Collection table. As a result, only specific classes of information for a given entity may have been stored. Show commands for entities and classes that were not stored may display their default collection values along with a state value of disabled. The storage state for the collection row must be enabled for the actual data to be stored.

The /AT qualifier is intended to be the initial means of navigation by locating a specific entity record for a point in time. The ACMSSNAP utility uses the date given with the /AT qualifier and reads either backwards or forwards through the file until it finds a record for the specified entity. If the timestamp of the record is greater than the one specified, the utility begins reading backwards through the file until it finds an entity record with a time stamp equal to or less than the one specified.

If end or beginning of file is reached first, the search ends and an end-of-file message is displayed. Otherwise, the requested data is displayed. The end result is that when the command completes, a record is shown which is either at the exact time requested, or is the record just before or just after the time requested. You can then use the /NEXT or /PREV qualifier to navigate chronologically through adjacent records.

ACMSSNAP SHOW Command

Special timestamps are used to deal with beginning and end of file conditions. If the beginning of file is reached, the current timestamp is forced to be NULL (17-NOV-1958 00:00:00.00). If the end of file is reached, the current timestamp is forced to be 17-NOV-3000 00:00:00.00. To recover from these situations, a single NEXT or PREV command will read either the first or last record in the file.

See Section 5.3.2.3 for more information on navigating through a data snapshot file with ACMSSNAP.

Examples

```
1. ACMSSNAP> SHOW ACC /RUNTIME /AT="7-JUN-2001 14:21"
ACMS Remote Management -- Snapshot utility
      Runtime  DECnet  ----- Users ----- - Applications --Application
Node   Class   Object Current Maximum Current Maximum   Starts
-----
sparks enabled  started 97    100    5    5    5 [7-JUN-2001
14:20:31.98]
```

This command displays ACC runtime information for the record written on June 7, 2001 at 14:20:31.98.

```
2. ACMSSNAP> SHOW ACC /POOL /FULL
ACMS Remote Management -- Snapshot utility
=====
Node      POOL
-----
sparks    Pool Class Collection State      enabled
MSS Gauge           Current  Max      Time
-----
MSS Objects          1859    1881    7-JUN-2001 14:19:12.45
MSS Maxbuf Message Counters           Current      Time
-----
MSS Msg Size    0 to 1024 bytes      13927
MSS Msg Size 1025 to 2048 bytes      94
MSS Msg Size 2049 to 4096 bytes      15
MSS Msg Size 4097 to 8192 bytes      41
MSS Msg Size 8193 to 16384 bytes      0
MSS Msg Size 16385 to 32768 bytes      0
MSS Msg Size 32769 to 65536 bytes      0
MSS Message Counter Overflow Resets    0 (null)
MSS Process Pool                               Pct  Time
-----
Pool Size (bytes)                               524288
Current Free (bytes)                           516688 (98%)
Minimum Free (bytes)                           515664 (98%) 7-JUN-2001 14:18:16.00
Largest Current Free
Block (bytes)                                  65536
Minimum Largest Free
Block (bytes)                                  65536      7-JUN-2001 14:20:56.00
Allocation Failures                             0
Garbage Collections                             0
```

ACMSSNAP SHOW Command

```

MSS Shared Pool
-----
Pool Size (bytes)          33792000
Current Free (bytes)      33624344 (99%)
Minimum Free (bytes)     33620712 (99%) 7-JUN-2001 14:14:25.98
Largest Current Free
Block (bytes)            65536
Minimum Largest Free
Block (bytes)            65536          7-JUN-2001 14:20:56.00
Allocation Failures      0
Garbage Collections      0

WS/TWS Pools (for all EXCs)
-----
Current  Max      Time
-----
TWS Pool Size Total (pagelets)  562800  562800  7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
TWSC Pool Size Total (pagelets)  22500   22500  7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
WS Pool Largest Used (bytes)    536     536   7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
WSC Pool Largest Used (bytes)   848     848   7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
TWS Pool Largest Used (bytes)  73728  73728  7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
TWSC Pool Largest Used (bytes)  1792   1792  7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99

WS/TWS Pools (for all EXCs)
-----
Current  Min      Time
-----
WS Pool Minimum Free (bytes)    130536  130536  7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
WSC Pool Minimum Free (bytes)   64688   64688  7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
TWS Pool Minimum Free (bytes)  3809280 3809280 7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99
TWSC Pool Minimum Free (bytes)  152704  152704  7-JUN-2001 14:20:55.99

```

This command displays ACC pool information from the same record.

12.11 ACMSSNAP TRACE

Toggles tracing information on and off.

Format

```
ACMSSNAP> TRACE
```

Privileges Required

None.

Parameters

None.

Qualifiers

None.

Notes

The main function of tracing is to display the node, timestamp, entity, and class type for the record being read. Tracing also provides some warning information when the internal CP or EXC tables become full.

The TRACE command either turns tracing on or off, depending on the current state. A status message is displayed when the command is issued that indicates which action was performed.

Example

```
ACMSSNAP> TRACE
```

This command activates tracing for the current ACMSSNAP session.

Remote Manager Logical Names

This appendix contains information about the Remote Manager logical names used by the Remote Manager server and the Remote Manager client (ACMSMGR) and Remote Manager Data Snapshot (ACMSSNAP) utilities.

A.1 Remote Manager Server

The following list describes the logical names used by the Remote Manager server. If these logical names are present, they must be defined at a level that will be translated by the Remote Manager server. In general, these should be defined as system logicals.

- **ACMS\$MGMT_ALLOW_PROXY_ACCESS**
If defined as 1 or TRUE, the Remote Manager will perform proxy authorization using the ACMSPROXY.DAT file. If not defined, only explicit (user name and password) authorization is allowed.
- **ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG**
File specification for the configuration file. If not defined, the default is SYS\$SYSROOT:[SYSEXE]ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG.ACM. The default file extension is .ACM.
- **ACMS\$MGMT_DISABLED**
When defined to be T,t,Y,y,1 (or any odd number), this logical prevents ACMS from performing any operations that support remote management. Management global sections are not created, and class data is not collected.
- **ACMS\$MGMT_LOG**
File specification for the Remote Manager log. If not defined, the default is ACMS\$MGMT_LOG.LOG in the default directory of the Remote Manager.
- **ACMS\$MGMT_TEMP**
Pointer to a directory that the Remote Manager server uses for writing and reading temporary command procedures used to modify the ACMS run-time system. If not defined when the Remote Manager server is started, the Remote Manager will define this as a system logical with a translation of SYS\$MANAGER.

A.2 Remote Manager Client (ACMSMGR) Utility

The following is a list of logical names used by the ACMSMGR utility:

- **ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR**
Defines the directory in which the ACMSMGR stores and looks for credentials files. Credentials files are created by the ACMSMGR LOGIN command and are specific to a process on a node. See Section 4.4.1.1 for more information.

Remote Manager Logical Names

A.2 Remote Manager Client (ACMSMGR) Utility

- **ACMS\$MGMT_ERR_LOG**
File specification for the run-time error log. If not defined, the default is ACMS\$MGMT_LOG.LOG in the default directory of the Remote Manager.
- **ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE**
Defines one or more fully- or partially-qualified TCP/IP host names. ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE determines the nodes to which the ACMSMGR command can be submitted.

This logical can be specified as a comma-separated list of node names, in which case an attempt is made to execute the command on each node in the list serially. This logical name can be overridden by using the /NODE qualifier to ACMSMGR commands.

Note

To ensure consistent handling and display of command output, the names of TCP/IP hosts specified by this logical must match the current DECnet host name. IP addresses and host names (or aliases) that exceed six characters or include mixed case are not allowed. For more information on TCP/IP host names and defining aliases, see Section 2.2.1.

- **ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT**
Full OpenVMS file specification (*node::device:[directory]filename.ext*) for a data snapshot file. If not defined, the default is ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT.DAT in the default directory of the Remote Manager.
- **ACMS\$MGMT_USER**
Defines the user name for Remote Manager authentication and authorization. This logical name should not be defined if proxy access is being used. If ACMS\$MGMT_USER is not defined, the ACMSMGR utility either creates a user name (during login) or searches for the credentials file for this user. This logical name can be overridden by using the /USER qualifier on ACMSMGR commands.

A.3 Remote Manager Data Snapshot (ACMSSNAP) Utility

The following is a list of logical names used by the ACMSSNAP utility:

- **ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_CP_SLOTS**
Specifies the size for the CP table in the local section created by the ACMSSNAP utility. If this logical is not defined, a default value of 3 is used.
- **ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_AGENTS**
This logical determines the number of different AGENT processes that can be read while the snapshot file is open. AGENT data is stored internally in a statically sized table, with one row for each unique AGENT process name found. If there is insufficient space in the table to hold all the AGENT records in the file, AGENT records are discarded. If this logical is not defined, a default value of 2 is used.
- **ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_APPL**
Specifies the size for the EXC table in the local section created by the ACMSSNAP utility. If this logical is not defined, a default value of 10 is used.

B

RPC Procedures and Corresponding Rights Identifiers

Table B-1 lists RPC procedures and their corresponding rights identifiers.

Table B-1 RPC Procedures and Corresponding Rights Identifiers

Procedure	Rights Identifier
ACMSMGMT_ADD_COLLECTION_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_ADD_ERR_FILTER_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_ADD_TRAP_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_DELETE_COLLECTION_1	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_DELETE_ERR_FILTER_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_DELETE_TRAP_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_GET_ACC_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_GET_ERR_FILTER_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_GET_MGR_STATUS_1	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_GET_PARAM_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_GET_QTI_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_GET_TSC_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_GET_VERSION_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_PROC_1	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_SERVER_1	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_2	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_TRAP_1	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1	ACMS\$MGMT_READ
ACMSMGMT_REPLACE_SERVER_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_RESET_ERR_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE

(continued on next page)

RPC Procedures and Corresponding Rights Identifiers

Table B-1 (Cont.) RPC Procedures and Corresponding Rights Identifiers

Procedure	Rights Identifier
ACMSMGMT_RESET_LOG_1	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_SAVE_FILTER_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC_2	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER (+ ACMS\$MGMT_SYSUPD, if updating OpenVMS system parameter values.)
ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_SET_COLLECTION_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_SET_COLLECTION_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_SET_CP_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_SET_INTERFACE_1	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_SET_PARAM_2	ACMS\$MGMT_WRITE
ACMSMGMT_SET_QTI_2	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_SET_SERVER_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_SET_TRAP_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_SET_TSC_2	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_START_ACC_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_START_EXC_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_START_QTI_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_START_TRACE_MONITOR_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_START_TSC_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_STOP_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_STOP_EXC_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_STOP_QTI_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_STOP_TRACE_MONITOR_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER
ACMSMGMT_STOP_TSC_1	ACMS\$MGMT_OPER

Remote Manager Error Messages

This appendix contains the error messages related to the Remote Manager server process, as well as the ACMSMGR, ACMSCFG, and ACMSSNAP utilities.

C.1 Server Messages

The following error messages pertain to the ACMS Remote Manager server process.

2MANY_USERS, the maximum number of users has been reached

Explanation: The user could not be logged in because the maximum number of concurrent users has been reached. This maximum is determined by the max_logins parameter, which is a dynamic parameter (that is, it can be changed dynamically).

User Action: Either log some users out, or increase the value of the max_logins parameter. You can use the ACMSMGR SHOW USERS command to determine which users are already logged in to the Remote Manager. Note that in order to issue that command or to increase the max_logins parameter, you must be logged in.

ACCTEXP, account is expired

Explanation: This status is returned during user login if the account associated with the user name has expired.

User Action: Either remove or modify the account expiration.

ACMSPARFAIL, attempt to read ACMSPAR.ACM failed. See audit log for details.

Explanation: This status is returned when the Remote Manager cannot access the ACMSGEN parameters file ACMSPAR.ACM.

User Action: Examine the Remote Manager log file (using ACMSMGR SHOW LOG) and correct the problem.

AUTHUPDFAIL, attempt to update the OpenVMS Authorization file failed. See audit log for details.

Explanation: This status is returned when the Remote Manager is unable to write to the SYSUAF during an attempt to update an OpenVMS system parameter.

User Action: Examine the Remote Manager log file (using ACMSMGR SHOW LOG) and correct the problem.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.1 Server Messages

BADDAY, network access is prohibited for this day of week for this account

Explanation: This status is returned during user login if the UAF record for this user does not allow network access on this day of the week. Day-of-week restrictions on network access are set by system administrators or security personnel.

User Action: Either wait until an authorized day of the week to access the Remote Manager, or modify the network access portion of the UAF for this user.

BADHOUR, network access is prohibited for this hour for this account

Explanation: This status is returned during user login if the UAF record for this user does not allow network access during this time of day. Time-of-day restrictions on network access are set by system administrators or security personnel.

User Action: Either wait until an authorized hour to access the Remote Manager, or modify the network access portion of the UAF for this user.

CREDS_DATA_ERR, credentials file is corrupt

Explanation: The credentials file for this user has been corrupted. The file has been opened, but the client process cannot parse the contents of the file.

User Action: The user should log in to the Remote Manager again. This will create a new credentials file.

DISUSER, account is disused

Explanation: This status is returned during user login if the account associated with the user name has the DISUSER flag set.

User Action: Clear the DISUSER flag on the UAF record for the account.

DUPLICATE_ROW, table row exists

Explanation: An attempt was made to add a row to either the Trap or the Collection table, but the row already exists.

User Action: Either modify the existing row, or add a new row with unique data.

ERRBOTHFLAGS, both current and active flags were set. They are mutually exclusive. No updates performed.

Explanation: This status is returned when a request is made to modify Configuration data for an entity by setting both the `current_flag (/CURRENT)` and `active_flag (/ACTIVE)` parameters. These flags are mutually exclusive; the Remote Manager rejects the request.

User Action: Resubmit the RPC call or ACMSMGR SET command setting only one flag per call or command.

ERRSTOPSNP, attempt to stop snapshot thread failed. General internal error.

Explanation: An attempt was made to stop a data snapshot thread by setting the `storage_state` parameter to `DISABLED` or deleting a row in the Collection table. The attempt failed due to a CMA exception.

User Action: This is a non-recoverable error. Reissue the RPC call or ACMSMGR command. If the problem persists, restart the Remote Manager process.

FLTRDBCORRUPT, the filter file database is corrupt.

Explanation: This status is returned when the Remote Manager error filter database is non-readable.

User Action: Shut down ACMS and the Remote Manager. Delete the file SYS\$SYSTEM:ACMS\$MGMT_ERROR_FILTER.DAT;*, and restart ACMS and the Remote Manager. If you have previously saved the contents of the error filter database (with ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER), you can restore the database with the following command:

```
$ ACMSMGR ADD FILTER /FILE=file-name
```

where *file-name* is a full OpenVMS file specification (node::device:[directory]file.ext) for the error filter file.

FLTRDBFULL, the filter database is full

Explanation: This status is returned while attempting to add an error message filter record to a database that is at capacity.

User Action: Delete one or more error filter records using the ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER command.

FLTRDBINIT, the filter file global section is not initialized

Explanation: This status is returned while attempting to access the error filter database without the global section initialized.

User Action: Report this error to your HP support representative.

EVNT_MBX_FUL, event mailbox is full

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented.

User Action: No action is required.

FAIL, operation failed

Explanation: The function requested could not be performed.

User Action: The appropriate action depends on the function being called. In general, additional information is displayed by the ACMSMGR command in conjunction with this error code. That information should be more indicative of the reason for failure. If this status was returned by an RPC, the failure occurred in the Remote Manager process; a second-level error code is returned in the output record.

INFO, operation completed with information message

Explanation: The ACMS Remote Manager service completed without error but has logged an informational message. Informational messages are for debugging and auditing purposes.

User Action: No action is required.

INTERNALERR, an internal error has occurred. See audit log for details

Explanation: A request was to update the runtime ACMS system, but an unexpected error was returned by the DCL manager subsystem.

User Action: Examine the Remote Manager log for related informational messages. If the problem persists, restart the Remote Manager process.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.1 Server Messages

INV_CLNTID, client id is invalid

Explanation: A request was made to the Remote Manager with an invalid client id. The client id is a unique value assigned to each client and used to verify client authorization. If the client id is not known to the Remote Manager, it either belongs to an old log in that has expired and been purged, or it was never valid.

User Action: The user should log in to the Remote Manager again.

INVVAR, invalid variable value was provided

Explanation: This status code is obsolete.

User Action: No action required.

LOGIN_EXPIRED, login credentials have expired, please log in again

Explanation: The credentials you used to log in to the Remote Manager have expired. Credentials are granted when the user logs in and are valid for a period of time equal to the value of the login_creds_lifetime parameter at the time of login. After that time, the credentials expire and must be re-created by logging in to the Remote Manager again.

Note that while proxy credentials also expire, they are automatically re-created at the end of the expiration period. Therefore, this status is never returned to proxy users.

User Action: The user must log in to the Remote Manager again.

MSGEXISTS, message already exists

Explanation: An attempt was made to add an existing error message record to the filter database.

User Action: No action required.

NOACCFLTRDB, the filter database cannot be read or written

Explanation: The memory address returned for error filter global section is not allowing read or write operations.

User Action: Examine the OWNER and GROUP protections on the file SYS\$SYSTEM:ACMS\$MGMT_ERROR_FILTER.DAT. Check the user accounts for the related ACMS Remote Manager processes to verify that they have READ and WRITE access to the file. The file owner and the ACMS accounts should be in the same group. All members of this group should have read and write access to the file.

NOAPPLQUAL, /APPL qualifier missing

Explanation: The command ACMSMGR SET EXC requires that you use an /APPL qualifier to specify the application for which stored values are being set. If the /APPL qualifier is missing, the error NOAPPLQUAL will be returned.

User Action: Re-enter the ACMSMGR SET EXC command with a /APPL qualifier.

NO_CREDS_FILE, credentials file not found

Explanation: The credentials file for the user either could not be found or could not be opened by the client process. The credentials file is created when a user explicitly logs in to the Remote Manager (that is, when the user supplies a user name and password). A separate credentials file is created for each node to which a particular process logs in. The logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR is used to point to the directory containing credentials files.

User Action: Verify that the ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR logical is pointing to a valid disk and directory in which a credentials file has been created; verify that the process has read access to the files in the directory. If necessary, the process may have to log in to the Remote Manager again to create a new credentials file.

NOINTERVAL, storage interval not supplied. Cannot enable a thread without an interval. Resubmit with an interval.

Explanation: An API call was made to either the acms\$mgmt_set_collection_2 or acms\$mgmt_add_collection_2 function, but no value was specified for the storage interval.

User Action: Reissue the call making sure that a valid storage_interval is specified prior to setting the storage_state to ENABLED.

NOMEM, memory allocation failed

Explanation: An internal memory allocation by the Remote Manager failed. This can occur during a request for data, a call to add a record to a table, or during server initialization while it is loading initial configuration information. In the first two instances, the Remote Manager continues to run; in the third, the Remote Manager exits.

User Action: Increase the amount of memory available to the Remote Manager. If the problem is due to insufficient physical or virtual memory, try allocating more page or swap space. If physical and virtual memory are not exhausted, try increasing the memory quotas for the account in which the Remote Manager is running. Be sure to check SYSGEN PQL quotas to ensure that the quotas you grant to the Remote Manager are allowed by the system.

After making more memory available to the Remote Manager, you must restart the Remote Manager process.

NOMORE_DATA, no more data is available

Explanation: There is no more data that satisfies the query. This message is provided on list RPCs that can return more than one buffer of data. If a list RPC is called and this status is not returned, then more data is available that satisfies the query criteria. If this status is returned, then there is no more data to retrieve for this query.

User Action: No action is required. The query is complete.

NOMSGINTBL, message not in filter database

Explanation: An attempt was made to access an error message code that does not currently exist in the error filter database.

User Action: Verify that the error message code is correct and that it exists in the filter database. To display the error message codes currently being filtered, use the ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER command.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.1 Server Messages

NONETACCESS, network access is prohibited for this account

Explanation: This status is returned during user login if the account associated with the user name has not been granted network access. Network access is required, even if the user is logged in to same node on which the Remote Manager is running.

User Action: Grant network access to the account.

NO_NODELOGICAL, cannot translate logical UCX\$INET_HOST to get node name

Explanation: The logical name UCX\$INET_HOST could not be translated by the client process. This logical is used to determine the current host name, which is used during client authentication. It is defined by the UCX or TCP/IP layered product when it is started. If this logical is not defined, UCX or TCP/IP is not started; either a different TCP/IP networking package is being used, or something has gone wrong with the logical name.

User Action: Verify that the UCX or TCP/IP layered product is started. If it is not, start it and then reissue the command. If it is started, contact your system administrator to determine why the logical is not defined.

NOPROXY, proxy access is not enabled

Explanation: This status is returned when a user attempts to access a Remote Manager function without explicitly logging in, and proxy access has not been enabled on the Remote Manager node. Proxy access is enabled on the node by defining the system logical ACMS\$MGMT_ALLOW_PROXY_ACCESS to be TRUE, true, T, t, Y, y, or 1. The translation of this logical is cached by the Remote Manager when the RPC thread is started.

User Action: If proxy access is not supposed to be enabled, then there is no action to perform. If proxy access is to be allowed, define the ACMS\$MGMT_ALLOW_PROXY_ACCESS system logical, with a translation value of TRUE, true, T,t, Y, y or 1. Then restart the Remote Manager and resubmit the RPC.

NOREINIT, filter file cannot be re-initialized

Explanation: The Remote Manager attempted to reinitialize the filter database. This is result of an internal consistency check that failed. The error should not have occurred.

User Action: Report this error to your HP support representative.

NORIGHT, user does not hold the proper rights identifier

Explanation: Access to Remote Manager functions is restricted by a set of rights identifiers; the account being used to access the function must have the appropriate rights identifier. If this status code is returned, the account does not have the appropriate rights identifier.

User Action: Grant the appropriate rights identifier to the user's account. If a proxy account is being used, the rights identifier must be granted to the proxy account.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.1 Server Messages

NOSTOP, interface cannot be used to stop itself

Explanation: An attempt was made to stop an interface by using that interface. The Remote Manager does not allow either the RPC or the SNMP interface to be used to stop themselves.

User Action: If you need to stop the RPC interface and cannot use the ACMSMGR command, stop the Remote Manager either by using the DCL command STOP/ID or by using the UCX\$SNMP_REQUEST (or TCPIP\$SNMP_REQUEST) program. These programs are located in SYS\$SYSTEM; the OID to use is 1.3.6.1.4.1.36.2.18.48.4.1.3.1.

To stop the SNMP interface, you must use the ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE command, or you must stop the Remote Manager (using either the ACMSMGR STOP command or the DCL command STOP/ID).

NOSUCHAPPL, /APPL application does not exist

Explanation: The command ACMSMGR SET EXC requires that you use an /APPL qualifier to specify the application for which stored values are being set. NOSUCHAPPL is returned if the application you specify is not active.

User Action: Re-enter the ACMSMGR SET EXC command specifying an active application in the /APPL qualifier.

NOTENABLED, cannot disable storage if it is not enabled

Explanation: An attempt was made to set the storage_state for a Collection record to DISABLED when it already was disabled. No action was performed by the Remote Manager.

User Action: No action is required.

NOTFILTERFILE, the file is not an error filter text file

Explanation: This status is returned when the file specified in the ACMSMGR ADD FILTER/FILER command does not meet the format requirements for an error filter file.

User Action: Verify that the file specification is correct. If the specification is correct, review ACMSMGR online help for details about the formatting requirements for an error filter file. The first line of the file must contain the string %%ACMS Filter File V1.00. If it does not, the Remote Manager will not consider it a valid error filter file.

NOT_FOUND, record not found

Explanation: An attempt was made to delete a row from the Collection table, but that row does not exist.

User Action: Modify the request to include the proper identification information for the row (entity type, class, and name).

NOT_MAPPED, ACMSMGMT global section is not available on node <node-name>

Explanation: This status code is returned if a Remote Manager function was requested that requires access to the ACMSMGMT global section, but the global section does not exist. The global section is created by the ACMS ACC during system startup. This status code indicates that the ACMS ACC is not running or that it has not yet created the global section.

User Action: Start the ACMS run-time system in order to create the global section. The ACMS run-time system can be started by using either the

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.1 Server Messages

ACMSMGR START SYSTEM command or the ACMS/START SYSTEM command.

NOT_VALID, entity data is stale, please resubmit query or wait until later

Explanation: The entity record in the global section is not valid. If this status code is returned, it means that the entity has never been started on the Remote Manager node. If the entity had been running at one time but no longer is, a severity level of WARN is returned and the record_state is set to INACTIVE.

User Action: No action is required. However, if the entity is started on the Remote Manager node, the data will become available.

NO_UPD_CLS, class cannot be modified

Explanation: An attempt was made to add, delete, or modify a Collection table record for the Id or Config class. These records cannot be modified.

User Action: No action is required. There is no way to modify the default collection records for the Id or Config classes.

PROXY_FAILED, proxy access attempt failed

Explanation: An attempt to verify proxy information for this client failed. A more specific message indicating why the proxy failed is written to the Remote Manager log. Reasons for proxy authentication failure include:

- No proxy record is in the ACMSPROXY.DAT file.
- The proxy account is disused.
- There is a problem with the network access for the account (does not have network access allowed, is outside of the allowed network access days or times).
- The proxy account has expired.
- An internal error occurred during processing.

User Action: First check the Remote Manager log for any additional information related to the login attempt. Then verify that none of the conditions listed are preventing the login from succeeding.

PWDEXP, password has expired

Explanation: The password entered by the user has expired in the UAF on the server node.

User Action: The user must either change the password or have it unexpired by a system or security administrator.

PWDFAIL, invalid password

Explanation: The password entered for the user during user login does not match the one stored in the UAF for this user on the server node.

User Action: Resubmit the login request for the user with the correct password.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.1 Server Messages

SECCHKFAIL, security check failed. You do not hold the ACMS\$MGMT_ SYSUPD rights identifier

Explanation: A request was made to modify one or more OpenVMS SYSGEN parameters with the Remote Manager; however, the user does not have the proper rights identifier. The request was denied.

User Action: Ask the ACMS system manager to grant the user account the ACMS\$MGMT_ SYSUPD rights identifier.

SNPRUNNING, failure creating timer thread entry. Thread already running?

Explanation: A request was made to set the storage_state for a Collection record to ENABLED; however, an internal error was raised.

User Action: Examine the Remote Manager log for additional messages that describe the source of the problem. Reissue the command. If the problem persists, try deleting and adding the Collection record. If the problem remains, restart the Remote Manger process.

SUCCESS, operation completed

Explanation: The ACMS Remote Manager service completed without error.

User Action: No action is required.

TABLE_FULL, collection table is full. Non dynamic parameter total_entity_slots controls size

Explanation: An attempt was made to add a row to the Collection table, but there are no empty slots. The maximum number of rows in the Collection table is determined by the nondynamic parameter total_entity_slots.

User Action: To make the table bigger, modify this parameter in the configuration file (using the ACMSCFG command), and restart the ACMS run-time system. The Remote Manager can be left running.

Alternatively, delete unneeded rows from the Collection table.

THREADRUNNING, inconsistent state detected. Snapshot state is disabled but thread is running! Cannot enable running thread

Explanation: A request was made to set the storage_state for a Collection record to ENABLED. While processing the row, the Remote Manager discovered that a snapshot thread had already been assigned to this record. This condition is most likely due to a previous, unsuccessful attempt to end a snapshot operation.

User Action: Examine the Remote Manager log for additional messages that describe the source of the problem. Reissue the command. If the problem persists, try deleting and adding the Collection record. If the problem remains, restart the Remote Manger process.

VRSNMISMAT, filter file version mismatch

Explanation: The Remote Manager error filter file may be corrupted, or the format may have changed in this version of ACMS.

User Action: Shut down ACMS and the Remote Manager. Delete the file SYS\$SYSTEM:ACMS\$MGMT_ERROR_FILTER.DAT;*, and restart ACMS and the Remote Manager. If you have previously saved the contents of the error filter database (with ACM SMGR SAVE FILTER), you can restore the database with the following command:

```
$ ACM SMGR ADD FILTER /FILE=file-name
```

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.1 Server Messages

where *file-name* is a full OpenVMS file specification (node::device:[directory]file.ext) for the error filter file.

WARN, operation completed with warning, Not all operations completed successfully

Explanation: The ACMS Remote Manager service did not complete successfully; some of the actions requested could not be completed. This status is returned in the following situations:

- Multiple fields were specified on an update function, at least one of which failed. For example, a call may have been made to the set parameters function (acmsmgmt_set_param_1) to update more than one parameter, and one of the values specified was invalid. For these functions, a list of fields is returned with status codes for each field.
- A call to start or stop an ACMS process was executed, and a warning was returned. Starting or stopping ACMS processes is performed by ACMS OPER, which may return warning messages. In this case, a set of messages is returned describing the cause for the warning.
- A call to display ACMS process information was made, and old (stale) data was returned. This can occur when an ACMS process is no longer running, and a show function requests data for that process. For instance, if the TSC was running and then had been stopped, and the acmsmgmt_get_tsc_1 function is called, the tsc record is returned with WARN status.

User Action: No action is required; however, the record_state field of any record returned should be checked. The Remote Manager flags old data with a record_state of MGMT\$K_INACTIVE.

If this status is returned as the result of an ACMSMGR command, old (inactive) records are flagged with an asterisk (*) preceding the node name.

WRONG_NODE, current node does not match node in credentials file!

Explanation: The node name stored in the credentials file does not match the node name on which the current process created it. Either the file is corrupt, or it has been tampered with.

User Action: The user should log in to the Remote Manager again. This will create a new credentials file.

WRONG_PID, current pid does not match pid in credentials file!

Explanation: The PID stored in the credentials file does not match that of the current process. Either the file is corrupt, or it has been tampered with.

User Action: The user should log in to the Remote Manager again. This will create a new credentials file.

XLATE_FAILED, an attempt to translate a symbolic error name failed

Explanation: An attempt was made to add an error filter record using the symbolic name for the error message. The translation of the symbolic name to its hexadecimal value failed.

User Action: Verify that you have specified the symbolic name correctly. If the problem persists, try entering the record using the hexadecimal value of the error message that you want to filter.

C.2 ACMSMGR Messages

The following error messages pertain to the ACMSMGR process.

2MANYCLASSES, too many class qualifiers were specified.

Explanation: Each ACMSMGR command allows either one class or all classes to be displayed at the same time. To display all classes, do not include a class qualifier with the command. To display a particular class, include that qualifier with the command. You cannot specify more than one class qualifier with a given command.

User Action: Modify the command to include a maximum of one class qualifier, and resubmit the command. To learn more about the valid class qualifiers for a given command verb and object, use the ACMSMGR HELP command.

ACTUPDINV, /active was specified for <field>, but this value is not dynamic. No update was performed

Explanation: An attempt was made to modify Configuration class data for an entity using ACMSMGR SET <entity> /ACTIVE command; however, one of the specified variables does not have an active value.

User Action: Reissue the command either without the /ACTIVE qualifier or with only variables that have an active value. For a list of variables and their valid values, see the ACMSMGR online help.

BADTIME, invalid time <time>

Explanation: The time specification provided for the command qualifier could not be parsed. Time specifications can include date and time, date only or time only. The date and time should be specified as a quoted string in the format DDMMYY HH:MM:SS.hh. Partial strings are accepted (for example, "1NOV" or "10:00").

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid time specification. To learn more about valid time values, use the ACMSMGR HELP command.

BADVALUE, invalid qualifier, cannot interpret value <value>

Explanation: The value provided for a command qualifier is invalid. It is either out of the range of acceptable values or is an invalid type.

User Action: Modify the command qualifier to include a valid value. To learn more about valid values for a given qualifier, use the ACMSMGR HELP command.

CREDSFOUND, credentials for node <node> found, they will be used

Explanation: This message is obsolete.

User Action: No action is required.

ENCRYPTFAIL, encryption routine failure on <username>

Explanation: An attempt to encrypt the user name indicated for client authentication failed.

User Action: Make sure the user name is correct and reenter it.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.2 ACMSMGR Messages

END_TOO_SOON, end time must be greater than begin time

Explanation: While adding or modifying a row in the Collection table, an attempt was made to specify a storage_end_time earlier than the current storage_begin_time.

User Action: Reissue the command, ensuring that storage_end_time is later than the storage_begin_time; or omit storage_end_time or storage_begin_time to accept the default value.

FILEOPENERR, could not open file <filename> for write

Explanation: This message is displayed when the /OUT qualifier to ACMSMGR command specifies an invalid or inaccessible file specification. The reason could be an invalid disk or device name, an incorrect logical name in the file specification, insufficient privileges for writing to the directory or file, or a full device.

User Action: Ensure that the client process can access the directory and file in the file specification, and resubmit the command.

HOSTNAMEFAIL, can't translate UCX\$INET_HOST name, aborting...

Explanation: The logical name UCX\$INET_HOST could not be translated by the client process. This logical is used to determine the current host name, which is used during client authentication. The logical is defined by the UCX or TCP/IP layered product when it is started. If the logical is not defined, either UCX or TCP/IP is not started, a different TCP/IP networking package is being used, or something has gone wrong with the logical name.

User Action: Verify that the UCX or TCP/IP layered product is started. If it is not, start it and then reissue the command. If it is started, contact your system administrator to determine why the logical is not defined.

INACTDATA, some or all data is old and may not accurately reflect the running system

Explanation: The data being displayed may contain information about processes that are no longer running. Old, or stale, data is displayed only if the /ALL qualifier was included with the command. The old records are flagged with an asterisk (*) in the first character of the node name.

User Action: No action is required. Remove the /ALL qualifier if you do not want to see old data.

LOGIN_FAIL, login failed

Explanation: The attempt to log in failed. The reason might be an invalid user name or password. The Remote Manager log will contain more information about the reason for failure.

User Action: Consult the Remote Manager log on the target node for more information about the failure (using the ACMSMGR SHOW LOG command). Correct the problem and resubmit the login request.

NAME2BIG, username is too long, please reenter

Explanation: The user name specified exceeds the maximum allowed length of 12 characters.

User Action: Modify the user name to be no longer than 12 characters and reenter it.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.2 ACMSMGR Messages

NOCLIENTS, no clients created, cannot continue

Explanation: No client attaches were successful. Previous messages will have been displayed indicating the particular reasons that the client attaches failed. Without attaching a client to a server, work can not be performed.

User Action: Determine and remedy the reason for the client attach failures then resubmit the command.

NOCLNT_ATTACH, cannot create client for node <node-name>

Explanation: An attempt to attach to the server on the node indicated in the command failed. If more than one server name was in the list to be processed, the next server will be tried. No further attempt will be made to submit commands to the node for which the attached client failed.

User Action: Verify that the node name is correct and that the Remote Manager is running on the node indicated. In some networks, it may be necessary to use a fully qualified TCP/IP node name. If the Remote Manager is running, verify that the Portmapper is running on the node and that the RPC interface in the Remote Manager has been started.

NOCOMPND, compound name is not allowed for this entity (only server and group).

Explanation: An attempt was made to add a collection record using a compound name for an entity that is not a server or group. Compound names (that is, names that contain an application specification and a process specification) are valid for only servers and groups.

User Action: Modify the command so it does not include a compound name. For more help about adding collection records, use the ACMSMGR HELP ADD COLLECTION command.

NOCREDS, could not get credentials for <node::user>

Explanation: The credentials file for the user either could not be found or could not be opened by the client process. The credentials file is created when a user explicitly logs in to the Remote Manager (that is, the user supplies a user name and password). A separate credentials file is created for each node to which a particular process logs in. The logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR is used to point to the directory containing credentials files.

Note that credentials files are process-specific (PID) and node specific.

User Action: Verify that the ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR logical is pointing to a valid disk and directory in which a credentials file has been created; verify that the process has read access to the files in the directory. The process may have to log in to the Remote Manager again to create a new credentials file.

NODATA, no <entity-type> data was found for <node-name>

Explanation: The request to get information about the entity type indicated in the message returned no data. This message occurs when no instances of the particular process are running.

User Action: No action is required. If the process had been running previously, you may be able to see the information by resubmitting the command with the /ALL qualifier.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.2 ACMSMGR Messages

NOFACILITY, facility must be specified when setting trace level

Explanation: This message is obsolete.

User Action: No action is required.

NONODE, node must be specified as a logical or an argument

Explanation: Each ACMSMGR command needs a node name to be specified. The node name can be specified either as a command qualifier (for example, /NODE=mynode) or by the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE. Multiple nodes can be specified in a comma-separated list (for example, /NODE=node1,node2). To specify a list of nodes when defining the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE, enclose the entire list in double quotation marks. For example:

```
$ DEFINE ACMS$MGMT_SERVER_NODE "NODE1,NODE2"
```

User Action: Modify the command to include the /NODE qualifier, or define the logical ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE to include at least one node name.

NORMAL, operation completed

Explanation: The command completed successfully.

User Action: No action is required.

NOVAL, qualifier <qualifier> requires a value string

Explanation: The qualifier indicated requires a value string, but none was provided.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid value string and resubmit the command. To learn more about the valid values for a given qualifier, use the ACMSMGR HELP command.

OLDDATA, this data is old and may not accurately reflect the running system

Explanation: The data being displayed may contain information about processes that are no longer running. Old, or stale, data is displayed only if the /ALL qualifier was included with the command. The old records are flagged with an asterisk (*) in the first character of the node name.

User Action: No action is required. Remove the /ALL qualifier if you do not want to see old data.

PARAMFAIL, parameter update failed for parameter <parameter>. ACMS is not available or does not respond.

Explanation: A request to update an interval value failed because the Remote Manager could not pass the changed value to the ACMS process.

User Action: Examine the Remote Manager log for additional messages that might provide more information about the failure, and ensure that the ACMS trace monitor is running (process ACMS\$TRACE_MON). If the trace monitor is not running, check whether the trace monitor logical ACMS\$TRACE_MBX is defined.

Also ensure that the ACMS Remote Manager has been started (ACMSMGR START SYS). If the problem persists, restart ACMS and the Remote Manager.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.2 ACMSMGR Messages

PASS2BIG, password is too long, please reenter

Explanation: The password specified exceeds the maximum allowed length of 32 characters.

User Action: Modify the password to be no longer than 32 characters and reenter it.

QUALCONFLICT, qualifier <qualifier> is not supported in combination with other qualifier(s) on this command line

Explanation: Multiple, mutually exclusive qualifiers were provided for an ACMSMGR command.

User Action: Review the qualifiers and determine which are mutually exclusive. Reissue the command with the appropriate combination of qualifiers. For a list of variables and their valid values, see the ACMSMGR online help.

STORUPDINV, /stored was specified for <field>, but this value cannot be stored. No update was performed

Explanation: An attempt was made to modify Configuration class data for an entity using ACMSMGR SET <entity> /STORED command; however, one of the specified variables does not have a stored value.

User Action: Reissue the command either without the /STORED qualifier or with only variables that have a stored value. For a list of variables and their valid values, see the ACMSMGR online help.

UNKCMD, unrecognized command <command>

Explanation: The command verb indicated in the message is not valid.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid command verb. To learn more about valid verbs, use the ACMSMGR HELP command.

UNKCMDOBJ, unrecognized object <command object> for this command

Explanation: The command object indicated in the message is not valid.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid command object. To learn more about valid command objects, use the ACMSMGR HELP command.

USE_PROXY, username not supplied, proxy access will be attempted

Explanation: This message is obsolete.

User Action: No action is required.

WRONGPARAM, parameter type is not valid for this entity type, please correct and reexecute command

Explanation: The parameter type in the command is not valid for the entity type specified. Each parameter is valid for only a particular set of entity types; the combination specified is not a valid pair.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid combination of entity type and parameter. To learn more about valid combinations, use the ACMSMGR HELP command.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.2 ACMSMGR Messages

WRONGQUAL, qualifier <qualifier> is not supported for this verb and object, please correct and re-execute command

Explanation: A command qualifier was specified that is not valid for the verb/object combination specified.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid qualifier. To learn more about the valid qualifiers for a verb/object combination, use the ACMSMGR HELP command.

C.3 ACMSCFG Messages

The following error messages pertain to the ACMSCFG process.

ADDREC, record does not exist, creating new record from defaults

Explanation: This message is obsolete.

User Action: No action is required.

BAD_TIME, invalid time <time>

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented yet.

User Action: No action is required.

BAD_VALUE, invalid qualifier, cannot interpret value <value>

Explanation: A null or invalid value was provided to a qualifier.

User Action: Correct the value and resubmit the command. To learn more about ACMSCFG qualifiers and valid values, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

CLASS_REQ, collection class is required, please resubmit command

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented yet.

User Action: No action is required.

CONFIG_NORMAL, operation completed

Explanation: The ACMSCFG command completed successfully.

User Action: No action is required.

END_TOO_EARLY, end time must be greater than begin time

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented yet.

User Action: No action is required.

ENTITY_REQ, entity type is required, please resubmit command

Explanation: A command was issued that requires an entity type to be specified.

User Action: Resubmit the command, including the /ENTITY=<entity_type> qualifier and the appropriate entity type.

ERRADD, error adding record

Explanation: This message is obsolete.

User Action: No action is required.

ERRDEL, error deleting record

Explanation: An error occurred while a record was being deleted. This message is preceded by a status message returned by RMS describing the error. The problem is usually an environmental one—for example, a locked file, insufficient privileges, and so on.

User Action: Refer to the message immediately preceding this one that describes the error returned from RMS.

ERROR_OPEN, could not open file <filename>

Explanation: This message is obsolete.

User Action: No action is required.

ERRUP, error updating record

Explanation: An error occurred while a record was being updated. This message is preceded by a status message returned by RMS describing the error. The problem is usually an environmental one—for example, a locked file, insufficient privileges, and so on.

User Action: Refer to the message immediately preceding this one that describes the error returned from RMS.

ID_REQ, entity name is required, please resubmit command

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented yet.

User Action: No action is required.

IF_INVALID, invalid interface <interface>

Explanation: The interface name indicated is unrecognizable.

User Action: Modify the /INTERFACE qualifier to include a valid interface type. To learn about valid interface types, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

IF_REQ, interface type is required, please resubmit command

Explanation: The interface type is required in order to update the correct record. The command that was submitted did not specify the interface type.

User Action: Modify the command to include the /INTERFACE qualifier, along with the desired interface type. To learn more about updating interfaces, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

INSUF_ARGS, insufficient arguments

Explanation: An insufficient number of arguments was passed to the ACMSCFG utility. At least one argument is required.

User Action: Modify the command to include at least one argument. Use the ACMSCFG HELP command to learn about the various ACMSCFG commands.

INVPARAMTYPE, parameter type <parameter> is not valid for this entity type, please correct and re-execute the command

Explanation: The parameter type indicated is not valid for the entity type specified. Each parameter is valid for only a particular set of entity types; the combination specified is not a valid pair.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid combination of entity type and parameter. To learn more about valid combinations, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.3 ACMSCFG Messages

INVSTATE, invalid state <state>

Explanation: The state indicated is unrecognizable.

User Action: Modify the qualifier to include a valid state. To learn about valid states, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

INVVALUE, qualifier <value> contains an invalid value, please correct and resubmit

Explanation: A qualifier was specified with an invalid value.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid value with the qualifier. To learn more about valid values for the qualifier, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

NAME_REQ, entity name is required, please resubmit command

Explanation: This message is obsolete.

User Action: No action is required.

NODEFADD, records for this class cannot be added

Explanation: An attempt was made to add a record for the Id and Config classes, which is not allowed. New records for Id and Config classes cannot be added.

User Action: Any attempt to add records for Id and Config classes will fail.

NODEFDELETE, this record cannot be deleted, it is a mandatory default

Explanation: An attempt was made to delete a record that cannot be deleted. Default collection records for Id and Config classes cannot be deleted.

User Action: Any attempt to delete these records will fail.

NODEFDISABLE, collection cannot be disabled for this entity and class

Explanation: An attempt was made to modify the default Id and Config class records, which is not allowed. Default collection records for Id and Config classes cannot be deleted or modified.

User Action: Any attempt to modify records for Id and Config classes will fail.

NOFILE, unable to open file <filename>

Explanation: The configuration file could not be opened. The specification for the file to be opened is determined by the translation of the logical name ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG, or, if the logical name is not defined, the default file name is SYS\$SYSROOT:[SYSEXE]ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG.ACM. The ACMSCFG utility will ask you whether or not you want to create a new file.

User Action: If the file does not exist and you would like to have a new file created with default values, respond to the prompts. If the file does exist, investigate why it could not be opened by the ACMSCFG utility.

NO_QUAL, insufficient arguments—no qualifiers, please correct and resubmit

Explanation: A command that requires at least one qualifier was submitted without any qualifiers.

User Action: Modify the command to contain at least one qualifier. To learn more about ACMSCFG commands their qualifiers, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

NORECDEL, record does not exist, no record deleted

Explanation: An attempt was made to delete a record that does not exist.

User Action: Correct the command to include the correct record identifiers. For collection records, entity type, class name, and entity name uniquely identify records; for trap records, entity type, entity name, and parameter name uniquely identify records.

NORECUP, record does not exist, no record updated

Explanation: An attempt was made to update a record that does not exist.

User Action: Correct the command to include the correct record identifiers. For collection records, entity type, class name, and entity name uniquely identify records; for trap records, entity type, entity name, and parameter name uniquely identify records. For interface records, interface type uniquely identifies the record.

NOT_ADDED, no record added

Explanation: This message is obsolete.

User Action: No action is required.

NOUPDATES, no changes to make, no updates made

Explanation: A command was issued to update the parameter record, but no parameters were specified for update. No changes were made to the record.

User Action: Modify the command to include at least one parameter to be modified.

NULLQUAL, null qualifier <qualifier>, nothing to do

Explanation: A qualifier was provided that requires a value, but no value was specified.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid value with the qualifier. To learn more about valid values for the qualifier, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

PARAM_INVALID, parameter <parameter name> is not valid for this entity

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented yet.

User Action: No action is required.

PARAM_REQ, parameter type is required, please resubmit command

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented yet.

User Action: No action is required.

PAST_BEGIN, begin time must be in the future

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented yet.

User Action: No action is required.

TIMERID_REQ, timer id is required, please resubmit command

Explanation: This status code has not been implemented yet.

User Action: No action is required.

Remote Manager Error Messages

C.3 ACMSCFG Messages

UNKCLASS, unrecognized class <class>

Explanation: The class type indicated is unrecognizable.

User Action: Modify the /CLASS qualifier to include a valid class. To learn about valid classes, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

UNKENTITY, unrecognized entity <entity>

Explanation: The entity type indicated is unrecognizable.

User Action: Modify the /ENTITY qualifier to include a valid entity type. To learn about valid entity types, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

UNKNOWN_OBJ, unknown obj <object>

Explanation: The command object specified is not valid.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid command object. The valid command objects vary depending on the command verb. Use the ACMSCFG HELP command to learn more about valid command verbs and objects.

UNKPARAM, unrecognized param <param>

Explanation: The parameter indicated is unrecognizable.

User Action: Modify the /PARAMETER qualifier to include a valid parameter name. To learn about valid parameters, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

UNKQUAL, unrecognized qualifier <qualifier>, please correct and re-execute command

Explanation: The qualifier indicated is unrecognized.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid qualifier. To learn more about valid qualifiers, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

UNKVERB, unrecognized verb <verb>, please correct and resubmit

Explanation: The verb indicated is unrecognized.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid verb. To learn more about valid verbs, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

VALTOOBIG, value is too large: <value>, please correct and resubmit

Explanation: A value was provided that is greater than the allowed maximum.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid value with the qualifier. To learn more about valid values for the qualifier, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

VALTOOSMALL, value is too small: <value>, please correct and resubmit

Explanation: A value was provided that is less than the allowed minimum.

User Action: Modify the command to include a valid value with the qualifier. To learn more about valid values for the qualifier, use the ACMSCFG HELP command.

C.4 ACMSSNAP Messages

The following error messages pertain to the ACMSSNAP process.

FILEISOPEN, a file is already open. Use the CLOSE command to close the current file

Explanation: A request was made to process an ACMS data snapshot file that is already open. Only one file can be open at a time.

User Action: No action is required.

NOFILEOPEN, no file is open. Use the OPEN command to open a file first

Explanation: A request was made to process an ACMS data snapshot file, but no file has been opened. A data snapshot file must be open in order for the command to be executed.

User Action: Use the ACMSSNAP OPEN command to open the file; then reissue the command.

A

Access

- operate, 4–7
- read, 4–7
- update, 4–8
- write, 4–8

ACC table, 9–3

- fields, 9–6 to 9–12

ACMS

- starting
 - problems, 2–19

ACMS\$MGMT_ALLOW_PROXY_ACCESS logical, A–1

ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG logical, A–1

ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR logical, A–1

ACMS\$MGMT_DISABLED logical, A–1

ACMS\$MGMT_ENV.COM, 2–3

ACMS\$MGMT_ERR_LOG logical, A–1

ACMS\$MGMT_GET_CREDS procedure, 8–24

ACMS\$MGMT_LOG logical, A–1

ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE logical, A–2

ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT logical, A–2

ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_CP_SLOTS logical, A–2

ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_AGENTS logical, A–2

ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_APPL logical, A–2

ACMS\$MGMT_SVR process

- starting, 2–4

ACMS\$MGMT_TEMP logical, A–1

ACMS\$MGMT_USER logical, A–2

ACMS application procedure servers

- replacing, 5–17

ACMSCFG commands, 10–4

- ACMSCFG ADD COLLECTION, 5–5, 10–4

- ACMSCFG ADD TRAP, 10–8

- ACMSCFG DELETE COLLECTION, 5–5, 10–10

- ACMSCFG DELETE TRAP, 10–12

- ACMSCFG HELP, 10–14

- ACMSCFG SET COLLECTION, 5–5, 10–15

- ACMSCFG SET INTERFACE, 10–19

- ACMSCFG SET PARAMETER, 10–20

- ACMSCFG SET TRAP, 10–22

- ACMSCFG SHOW COLLECTION, 5–5, 10–24

- ACMSCFG SHOW CONTROL, 10–25

- ACMSCFG SHOW INTERFACE, 10–26

ACMSCFG commands (cont'd)

- ACMSCFG SHOW PARAMETER, 10–27

- ACMSCFG SHOW TRAP, 10–29

- format, 10–1

- objects, 10–2

- qualifiers, 10–2

- verbs, 10–1

ACMSCFG utility

- changing values, 4–3

- displaying current values, 4–3

- enabling interfaces, 4–8

- how to run, 4–2

- modifying parameters, 4–9

- overview, 10–1

- using to start collections, 5–5

- using to start data snapshots, 5–8

ACMS environment

- preparing, 2–3

ACMSMGMT_ADD_COLLECTION_2 procedure, 8–5

ACMSMGMT_ADD_ERR_FILTER_2 procedure, 8–8

ACMSMGMT_ADD_TRAP_1 procedure, 8–11

ACMSMGMT_DELETE_COLLECTION_1 procedure, 8–14

ACMSMGMT_DELETE_ERR_FILTER_2 procedure, 8–17

ACMSMGMT_DELETE_TRAP_1 procedure, 8–19

ACMSMGMT_GET_ACC_2 procedure, 8–22

ACMSMGMT_GET_ERR_FILTER_2 procedure, 8–27

ACMSMGMT_GET_MGR_STATUS_1 procedure, 8–30

ACMSMGMT_GET_PARAM_2 procedure, 8–33

ACMSMGMT_GET_QTI_2 procedure, 8–35

ACMSMGMT_GET_TSC_2 procedure, 8–37

ACMSMGMT_GET_VERSION_2 procedure, 8–39

ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2 procedure, 8–41

ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2 procedure, 8–45

ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2 procedure, 8–49

ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2 procedure, 8–53

ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2 procedure, 8–59

ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1 procedure, 8–63

ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1 procedure, 8-66
 ACMSMGMT_LIST_PROC_1 procedure, 8-72
 ACMSMGMT_LIST_SERVER_1 procedure, 8-77
 ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_2 procedure, 8-81
 ACMSMGMT_LIST_TRAP_1 procedure, 8-85
 ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1 procedure, 8-88
 ACMSMGMT_REPLACE_SERVER_1 procedure,
 8-94
 ACMSMGMT_RESET_ERR_2 procedure, 8-100
 ACMSMGMT_RESET_LOG_1 procedure, 8-98
 ACMSMGMT_SAVE_ERR_FILTER_2 procedure,
 8-102
 ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC_2 procedure, 8-106
 ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2 procedure, 8-112
 ACMSMGMT_SET_COLLECTION_2 procedure,
 8-117
 ACMSMGMT_SET_CP_2 procedure, 8-120
 ACMSMGMT_SET_EXC_2 procedure, 8-123
 ACMSMGMT_SET_INTERFACE_1 procedure,
 8-128
 ACMSMGMT_SET_PARAM_2 procedure, 8-131
 ACMSMGMT_SET_QTI_2 procedure, 8-134
 ACMSMGMT_SET_SERVER_1 procedure, 8-140
 ACMSMGMT_SET_TRAP_1 procedure, 8-145
 ACMSMGMT_SET_TSC_2 procedure, 8-148
 ACMSMGMT_START_ACC_1 procedure, 8-154
 ACMSMGMT_START_EXC_1 procedure, 8-158
 ACMSMGMT_START_QTI_1 procedure, 8-162
 ACMSMGMT_START_TRACE_MONITOR_1
 procedure, 8-166
 ACMSMGMT_START_TSC_1 procedure, 8-169
 ACMSMGMT_STOP_1 procedure, 8-173
 ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1 procedure, 8-175
 ACMSMGMT_STOP_EXC_1 procedure, 8-179
 ACMSMGMT_STOP_QTI_1 procedure, 8-183
 ACMSMGMT_STOP_TRACE_MONITOR_1
 procedure, 8-187
 ACMSMGMT_STOP_TSC_1 procedure, 8-190
 ACMSMGR commands
 ACMSMGR ADD COLLECTION, 11-7
 ACMSMGR ADD FILTER, 5-18, 11-11
 ACMSMGR ADD TRAP, 11-13
 ACMSMGR DELETE COLLECTION, 5-6,
 11-16
 ACMSMGR DELETE FILTER, 5-19, 11-18
 ACMSMGR DELETE TRAP, 11-20
 ACMSMGR HELP, 11-22
 ACMSMGR LOGIN, 11-23
 ACMSMGR LOGOUT, 11-25
 ACMSMGR REPLACE SERVER, 11-27
 ACMSMGR RESET ERROR, 5-19, 11-29
 ACMSMGR RESET LOG, 11-31
 ACMSMGR SAVE FILTER, 5-19, 11-33
 ACMSMGR SET, 5-15
 example, 5-15
 ACMSMGR SET ACC, 11-35
 ACMSMGR SET AGENT, 11-40
 ACMSMGR SET COLLECTION, 5-6, 11-42

ACMSMGR commands (cont'd)

 ACMSMGR SET CP, 11-46
 ACMSMGR SET EXC, 11-48
 ACMSMGR SET INTERFACE, 11-51
 ACMSMGR SET PARAMETER, 11-53
 ACMSMGR SET QTI, 11-56
 ACMSMGR SET SERVER, 11-59
 ACMSMGR SET TRAP, 11-62
 ACMSMGR SET TSC, 11-64
 ACMSMGR SHOW
 example, 5-9
 ACMSMGR SHOW ACC, 11-68
 ACMSMGR SHOW AGENT, 11-73
 ACMSMGR SHOW COLLECTION, 5-6, 11-78
 ACMSMGR SHOW CP, 11-80
 ACMSMGR SHOW ERROR, 5-19, 11-83
 ACMSMGR SHOW EXC, 11-86
 ACMSMGR SHOW FILTER, 5-18, 11-89
 ACMSMGR SHOW GROUP, 11-91
 ACMSMGR SHOW INTERFACE, 11-94
 ACMSMGR SHOW LOG, 11-96
 ACMSMGR SHOW MANAGER, 11-101
 ACMSMGR SHOW PARAMETER, 11-103
 ACMSMGR SHOW PROCESS, 11-106
 ACMSMGR SHOW QTI, 11-109
 ACMSMGR SHOW SERVER, 11-112
 ACMSMGR SHOW TRAP, 11-115
 ACMSMGR SHOW TSC, 11-117
 ACMSMGR SHOW USER, 11-121
 ACMSMGR SHOW VERSION, 11-124
 ACMSMGR START, 5-15
 ACMSMGR START EXC, 11-126
 ACMSMGR START QTI, 11-128
 ACMSMGR START SYSTEM, 11-130
 ACMSMGR START TERMINALS, 11-132
 ACMSMGR START TRACE_MONITOR,
 11-134
 ACMSMGR STOP, 5-15
 ACMSMGR STOP EXC, 11-136
 ACMSMGR STOP MANAGER, 11-138
 ACMSMGR STOP QTI, 11-140
 ACMSMGR STOP SYSTEM, 11-142
 ACMSMGR STOP TERMINALS, 11-144
 ACMSMGR STOP TRACE_MONITOR, 11-146
 format, 11-1
 objects, 11-2
 qualifiers, 11-2
 verbs, 11-1
 ACMSMGR utility
 functions, 11-1
 hangs, 2-23
 logical names, A-1
 modifying ACMS run-time, 5-15
 modifying parameters, 4-10
 NOCLNT_ATTACH messages, 2-23
 problems, 2-23
 starting interfaces, 4-9
 stopping interfaces, 4-9

- ACMSMGR utility (cont'd)
 - using, 2–17
 - using to start collection, 5–5
 - using to start data snapshots, 5–8
- ACMS postinstallation procedure
 - See Postinstallation procedure
- ACMS proxies, 2–17
- ACMS run-time system, 5–16
 - modifying, 5–15
- ACMSSNAP commands, 12–4
 - ACMSSNAP CLOSE, 5–10, 12–4
 - ACMSSNAP EXIT, 5–10, 12–5
 - ACMSSNAP HELP, 12–6
 - ACMSSNAP NEXT, 12–7
 - ACMSSNAP OPEN, 5–10, 12–8
 - ACMSSNAP PREV, 12–10
 - ACMSSNAP QUIT, 12–11
 - ACMSSNAP RESET, 12–12
 - ACMSSNAP SHOW, 5–10, 12–13
 - ACMSSNAP TRACE, 12–17
 - format, 12–1
 - objects, 12–2
 - qualifiers, 12–2
 - verbs, 12–1
- ACMSSNAP utility
 - how to run, 5–10
 - logical names, A–2
 - overview, 12–1
- ACMS_POST_INSTALL.COM procedure, 2–4
- Active variable, 5–14
- Add procedures, 6–14
 - example, 6–14
 - table, 6–14
- Agent table, 9–12
 - fields, 9–15 to 9–20
- Architecture, 1–1
 - illustration, 1–1
- Audit levels
 - parameters, 4–10
 - setting, 4–10
 - values, 4–11
- Audit messages, 4–12
- Authentication, 6–4
 - client, 4–5
 - explicit, 6–4
 - implicit, 6–4
- Authorization, 4–7
- Authunix_create_default function, 6–5

C

- Callable procedures, 6–3
- Capabilities, 1–3
- Class, 5–2
 - configuration, 5–2
 - definition, 5–1
 - error, 5–3
 - identification, 5–2

- Class (cont'd)
 - pool, 5–3
 - run-time, 5–3
 - wildcard (*), 5–3
- Client authentication, 4–5
- Client node
 - definition, 2–1
 - setup, 2–4
- Client programs
 - phases
 - initialization, 6–4
 - processing, 6–4
 - termination, 6–4
- Clnt_create function, 6–4
- Collection classes
 - table, 8–1
- Collections
 - displaying
 - using ACMSMGR SHOW command, 5–9
 - using ACMSSNAP utility, 5–9
 - saving
 - using ACMSCFG utility, 5–8
 - using ACMSMGR utility, 5–8
 - using SNMP, 5–9
 - starting
 - using ACMSCFG utility, 5–5
 - using ACMSMGR utility, 5–5
 - using SNMP, 5–6
- Collection table, 9–21
 - accessing, 5–4
 - fields, 9–21 to 9–23
 - purpose, 5–1
 - specifying data, 5–1
- Common RPC fields, 8–1
- Configuration class, 5–2
- Configuration file
 - reviewing, 2–15
 - updating, 2–15
- Controlling data collection, 5–1
- CP table, 9–23
 - fields, 9–26 to 9–30
- Credentials
 - creating, 6–5

D

- Data collection, 5–1
 - dynamic, 5–1
 - static, 5–1
- Data collection state, 5–4
- Data snapshots, 5–6
 - starting
 - using ACMSCFG, 5–8
 - using ACMSMGR, 5–8
 - using SNMP, 5–9
- Data types
 - DisplayString, 7–5
 - gauge, 7–5

Data types (cont'd)

- integer, 7-5
- mapping, 7-5
- SNMP INTEGER, 7-5
- string, 7-5
- supported, 7-5
- Debug tracing, 7-11
 - starting, 7-11
 - stopping, 7-12
- Defining symbols, 2-5
- Delete procedures, 6-13
 - example, 6-13
 - table, 6-13
- Displaying audit messages, 4-12
- Displaying error messages, 5-19
- DisplayString data type, 7-5
- Dynamic tables, 7-6

E

- Enable states
 - table, 8-2
- Entity
 - definition, 5-1
 - valid types, 5-2
- Entity types
 - table, 8-2
- Error class, 5-3
- Error filters
 - setting, 5-17
- Error Filter table, 9-30
 - fields, 9-31
- Error log, 5-17
- Error messages, 2-21 to 2-23, 5-19
- eSNMP return codes, 7-12
- EVENT_SEVERITY trap parameter, 7-10
- EXC table, 9-31
 - fields, 9-34 to 9-40
- EXISTS trap parameter, 7-10
- Explicit authentication, 6-4

F

- Facility types
 - table, 8-3

G

- Gauge data type, 7-5
- Get procedures, 6-6
 - example, 6-6
 - table, 6-6
- Get requests, 7-8

H

- Hang, 2-22

I

- Identification class, 5-2
- Identity validation, 7-4
- IDL, 6-2
 - support, 6-2
- Implicit authentication, 6-4
- Initialization, 6-4
 - example, 6-5
- Interface Definition Language
 - See* IDL
- Interfaces
 - controlling, 4-8
 - ONC RPC, 6-1
 - SNMP, 6-1
- Interfaces table, 9-40
 - fields, 9-41 to 9-42
- Interface types
 - table, 8-2

L

- Linked list
 - illustration, 6-9
- Linked lists
 - example, 6-8
- List procedures, 6-7
 - limitations, 6-7
 - table, 6-7
- Log entries
 - Remote Manager, 2-21
- Log file
 - viewing, 2-4
- Logging in, 4-6
- Logical names
 - ACMS\$MGMT_ALLOW_PROXY_ACCESS,
A-1
 - ACMS\$MGMT_CONFIG, A-1
 - ACMS\$MGMT_CREDS_DIR, A-1
 - ACMS\$MGMT_DISABLED, A-1
 - ACMS\$MGMT_ERR_LOG, A-1
 - ACMS\$MGMT_LOG, A-1
 - ACMS\$MGMT_SERVER_NODE, A-2
 - ACMS\$MGMT_SNAPSHOT, A-2
 - ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_CP_SLOTS, A-2
 - ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_AGENTS, A-2
 - ACMS\$MGMT_SNAP_MAX_APPL, A-2
 - ACMS\$MGMT_TEMP, A-1
 - ACMS\$MGMT_USER, A-2

M

Management
 overview, 4-1
Management APIs, 8-1
Management information base
 See MIB
Manager Status table, 9-42
 fields, 9-42
mgr: f: error, 2-21
MIB, 7-1
 tables, 7-4
Modifying class variables, 5-15
mrg: f: error, 2-21

N

Name
 definition, 5-1

O

Object identifiers
 See OIDs
OIDs, 7-2
ONC RPC, 6-1
 callable procedures, 6-3
 illustration, 6-1
 management APIs, 8-1
 overview, 6-1
 programming, 6-2
Open Network Computing Remote Procedure Call
 See ONC RPC
Operate access, 4-7

P

Parameter table, 9-43
 fields, 9-45 to 9-48
PATROL, 7-1
Pool class, 5-3
Portmapper
 configuration
 determining, 2-8
 removing, 2-8
 enabling, 2-3
 setting up, 2-7
 verifying, 2-2 to 2-3
Postinstallation procedures, 2-3
 how to run, 2-4
Processing, 6-4
Process logicals
 defining, 2-3, 2-15
procmon: e: error, 2-21

procmon: f: error, 2-21
Protocols, 1-1
Proxy accounts, 2-17, 4-7
Proxy files
 creating, 2-17

Q

QTI table, 9-49
 fields, 9-51 to 9-54

R

Read access, 4-7
Remote Manager
 ACC table, 9-3
 Agent table, 9-12
 capabilities, 1-3
 collection classes, 8-1
 Collection table, 9-21
 communications, 2-5, 2-17
 compatibility, 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1
 CP table, 9-23
 data types, 7-5, 9-2
 enable states, 8-2
 entity types, 8-2
 Error Filter table, 9-30
 eSNMP return codes, 7-12
 EXC table, 9-31
 facility types, 8-3
 getting started, 2-1 to 2-24
 hanging during startup, 2-22
 interfaces, 6-1
 symbolic names, 8-2
 Interfaces table, 9-40
 maintaining, 6-1
 Manager Status table, 9-42
 managing, 4-1 to 4-13
 Parameter table, 9-43
 problems starting, 2-20
 programming model, 6-4
 QTI table, 9-49
 reference tables, 9-1
 running states, 8-3
 Server table, 9-54
 setup, 2-13
 severity codes, 8-3
 shutdown, 4-5
 starting, 2-3, 2-16, 4-4
 startup, 4-1
 troubleshooting, 2-19
 stopping, 4-4
 Task Group table, 9-56
 trap parameters, 8-4
 Trap table, 9-58
 troubleshooting, 2-20
 TSC table, 9-62
 Users table, 9-67

- Remote Manager (cont'd)
 - using to make ACMS changes, 5–14
 - web agent, 3–1
- Remote Manager log, 4–10
- Remote Manager log entries, 2–21
- Remote Manager log file
 - managing, 4–10
- Remote Manager server
 - logical names, A–1
- Remote Manager web agent
 - See Web agent
- Remote Procedure Calls
 - See RPC calls
- Replace procedures, 6–15
- Resetting error log, 5–19
- Resetting log, 4–13
- Rights identifiers, B–1
- rpc: f: error, 2–22
- RPC calls, 8–5
 - ACMSMGMT_ADD_COLLECTION_2, 8–5
 - ACMSMGMT_ADD_ERR_FILTER_2, 8–8
 - ACMSMGMT_ADD_TRAP_1, 8–11
 - ACMSMGMT_DELETE_COLLECTION_1, 8–14
 - ACMSMGMT_DELETE_ERR_FILTER_2, 8–17
 - ACMSMGMT_DELETE_TRAP_1, 8–19
 - ACMSMGMT_GET_ACC_2, 8–22
 - ACMSMGMT_GET_ERR_FILTER_2, 8–27
 - ACMSMGMT_GET_MGR_STATUS_1, 8–30
 - ACMSMGMT_GET_PARAM_2, 8–33
 - ACMSMGMT_GET_QTI_2, 8–35
 - ACMSMGMT_GET_TSC_2, 8–37
 - ACMSMGMT_GET_VERSION_2, 8–39
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_AGENT_2, 8–41
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_COLLECTIONS_2, 8–45
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_CP_2, 8–49
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_ERR_2, 8–53
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_EXC_2, 8–59
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_INTERFACES_1, 8–63
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_LOG_1, 8–66
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_PROC_1, 8–72
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_SERVER_1, 8–77
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_TG_2, 8–81
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_TRAP_1, 8–85
 - ACMSMGMT_LIST_USERS_1, 8–88
 - ACMSMGMT_REPLACE_SERVER_1, 8–94
 - ACMSMGMT_RESET_ERR_2, 8–100
 - ACMSMGMT_RESET_LOG_1, 8–98
 - ACMSMGMT_SAVE_ERR_FILTER_2, 8–102
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_ACC_2, 8–106
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_AGENT_2, 8–112
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_COLLECTION_2, 8–117
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_CP_2, 8–120
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_EXC_2, 8–123
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_INTERFACE_1, 8–128
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_PARAM_2, 8–131
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_QTI_2, 8–134

- RPC calls (cont'd)
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_SERVER_1, 8–140
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_TRAP_1, 8–145
 - ACMSMGMT_SET_TSC_2, 8–148
 - ACMSMGMT_START_ACC_1, 8–154
 - ACMSMGMT_START_EXC_1, 8–158
 - ACMSMGMT_START_MONITOR_1, 8–166
 - ACMSMGMT_START_QTI_1, 8–162
 - ACMSMGMT_START_TSC_1, 8–169
 - ACMSMGMT_STOP_1, 8–173
 - ACMSMGMT_STOP_ACC_1, 8–175
 - ACMSMGMT_STOP_EXC_1, 8–179
 - ACMSMGMT_STOP_QTI_1, 8–183
 - ACMSMGMT_STOP_TRACE_MONITOR_1, 8–187
 - ACMSMGMT_STOP_TSC_1, 8–190
- RPC fields, 8–1
- RPC interface
 - modifying class parameters, 5–17
- RPC procedures
 - rights identifiers, B–1
- Running states
 - table, 8–3
- Run-time class, 5–3

S

- Saving data collections, 5–6
- sec: e: error, 2–22
- sec: e: error, 2–22
- sec: f: error, 2–22
- Server group tables, 7–7
- Server node
 - definition, 2–1
 - setup, 2–2
- Server table, 9–54
 - fields, 9–55 to 9–56
- Set procedures, 6–11
 - example, 6–12
 - table, 6–11
- Set requests, 7–8
- Setting audit levels, 4–10
- Setting error filters, 5–17
- Severity codes
 - table, 8–3
- Shutdown, 4–5
- Single-row tables, 7–5
- SNMP, 6–1
 - accessing MIB, 7–1
 - communities, 7–3
 - configuration, 2–11
 - determining, 2–10
 - removing, 2–10
 - debug tracing, 7–11
 - starting, 7–11
 - stopping, 7–12
 - get requests, 7–8
 - illustration, 7–1

SNMP (cont'd)

- initializing, 7-3 to 7-4
- OIDs, 7-2
- overview, 7-1
- security, 7-2
- set requests, 7-8
- setup, 2-9
- starting ACMS processes, 5-16
- stopping ACMS processes, 5-16
- tables, 7-4
- testing, 2-12
- traps, 7-9
- using to delete rows, 5-16
- using to modify ACMS run-time system, 5-16
- using to save collections, 5-9
- using to start collections, 5-6
- using to start entities, 7-9
- using to stop entities, 7-9
- writing your own, 7-1

snmp: e: error, 2-22

snmp: f: error, 2-22

snmp: w: error, 2-22, 2-23

SNMP get requests, 7-8

SNMP INTEGER data type, 7-5

SNMP set requests, 7-8

Starting ACMS entities, 7-9

Start procedures, 6-15

- example, 6-16

Startup, 4-1, 4-4

State validation, 7-4

Static tables, 7-5

Stopping ACMS entities, 7-9

Stop procedures, 6-15

Stored variable, 5-13

Supported protocols, 1-1

Symbols

- defining, 2-15

T

Tables

- dynamic, 7-6
- server group, 7-7
- single-row, 7-5
- static, 7-5
- task group, 7-7

Task Group table, 7-7, 9-56

- fields, 9-57 to 9-58

TCP/IP alias

- defining, 2-7

TCP/IP hosts

- name restriction, 2-7

TCP/IP setup, 2-6

TCP/IP support, 2-2

Temporary command procedures, 5-14

Termination, 6-4

Trap, 7-9

- parameters, 7-10, 8-4
- EVENT_SEVERITY, 7-10
- EXISTS, 7-10

Trap maximums, 9-60

Trap minimums, 9-60

Trap table, 9-58

- fields, 9-59 to 9-60

Troubleshooting, 2-20

TSC table, 9-62

- fields, 9-64 to 9-67

U

Update access, 4-8

Users table, 9-68

- fields, 9-68 to 9-69

Using proxy accounts, 2-17

V

Variables

- active, 5-14
- Configuration class, 5-13
- stored, 5-13

W

Web agent

- accessing the web page, 3-5
- customizing the display, 3-7
- issuing commands, 3-8
- reporting problems, 3-12
- selecting a host, 3-8
- setting up, 3-2
- starting, 3-5
- stopping, 3-5
- troubleshooting problems, 3-12

Wildcard (*), 5-3

Wildcards

- example, 5-3, 5-4

Write access, 4-8

