# CockpitMgr for OpenVMS

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Some history.
Why CockpitMgr?



#### 1993: Digital announces Polycenter

- A marketing name for many point solutions
  - Problem management, performance management, storage management, automation, network management, and security management
- Existing management products got new names
- "Assists network and system managers in planning and managing an open and integrated distributed environment"

#### What can we say?

- Great point solutions
- Perfect for managing VMS environments in the early nineties
  - -Standalone systems, and CI or DSSI clusters located in 1 datacenter
  - Locally attached storage or storage behind HSC/HSJ/HSD controllers
- The marketing umbrella did not trigger any product integration
  - Each product comes with its own configuration utility, notification mechanisms...etc.

#### Technology & customer demands evolve...

- Multi-site disaster-tolerant VMSclusters
  - Network is now part of the cluster
- SAN
  - Storage is drifting away from the systems
- Increased security demands
  - -SSH
- Internet technologies
  - Web browser for event notification and reporting
  - –XML to store information, XSLT for reporting
- Cell phones
  - –SMS ideal for important/urgent event notification

## Our motivation to develop CockpitMgr

- When Computer Associates acquired Polycenter products in 1996, we quickly realized there was no future, as the functionality of all products was frozen.
- We decided to re-engineer everything, in a fully integrated way, and deploying the latest technologies.
- Today CockpitMgr evolved to the most complete toolset in the industry, supporting VMS system managers in the daily operations.

#### Our starting points

- What information does a system manager of mission-critical VMS systems and clusters need to manage efficiently the <u>entire</u> VMS environment?
- Where can this information be found?
- How can all the available information be centralised, processed, and presented in an uniform way?
- Which modern technologies are the most appropriate to use and are demanded by our customers?

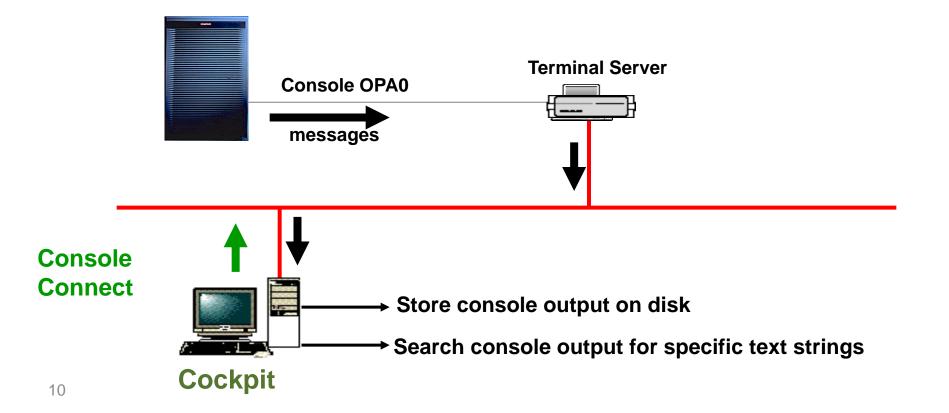
#### The cockpit concept

- The cockpit is a <u>dedicated</u> system that monitors the entire OpenVMS production environment
  - -Consoles, systems, network, storage, security, log files, performance, configuration changes...etc.
- All information is consolidated on the cockpit and brought to the system manager in various ways
  - -Event console, GUI, cell phone, web browser...etc.
- Runs on <u>OpenVMS</u> (Alpha or Integrity)
  - –A VMS system manager works best on a VMS system

# Console Manager



# Console Management



#### Console Management

- CockpitMgr provides complete console management:
  - Connect to remote system console
  - Log console output for further reference
  - Search console output for specific text strings
- Many up-to-date scan profiles included:
  - OpenVMS, VMScluster, shadowing, LAN failover messages....
  - -Layered products such as SLS, ABS, MDMS, RDB, DCPS ...
  - -VAX, AlphaServer and Integrity messages

## Console Management (cont.)

- Terminal server support:
  - -Classic DECservers/LANtronix
  - -Cisco Access Server
  - –Digi CM server
  - -Marvel NAT box
- Direct connection to Integrity MP
- Connection to TCP/IP port for emulated hardware
- Communication protocols: LAT, Telnet, SSH

# System Monitoring



# System Monitor

- System Monitor on the cockpit communicates with an Agent running on each VMS production system
- What needs to be monitored is defined centrally on the cockpit
- Connection is made at regular time intervals
- Connection is only accepted from a "trusted" cockpit
- Implemented with non-transparent DECnet task-to-task and TCP/IP socket programming

#### What is monitored?

- System reachability
- Changes in the hardware error counts of CPU, memory, devices, buses, controllers...
- The system time difference between cockpit and managed system

## What is monitored? (cont.)

- Processes
  - –Does a process exist on one system or cluster-wide?
  - If process name contains wildcards, the minimum number of occurrences can be specified
  - -Specification of a UIC is optional
- Disks
  - Disk free space
  - –Disk states (e.g. mount verification, not mounted, write-locked,...etc.)

#### What is monitored? (cont.)

- Shadow sets
  - –Is there a disk missing as shadow set member?
  - –Are the shadow set members doing copy and merge operations?
  - -Is a disk unexpected member of a shadow set?
- Status of batch and print queues, number of pending jobs.
- Checks whether a batch job has been submitted on a queue by a certain user
  - Supports generic queues

## System Monitor key features

- Monitoring of every item can be restricted to certain periods of the week
- Items can be monitored per node or per cluster
- Wildcards can be used
- Fast configuration utility available
- Automatic repair actions can be defined
- The System Agent can easily be extended with your own specialized monitoring modules

# Storage Monitoring



## Storage today

- Storage is located in a SAN
- Local storage is configured behind a RAID controller
- Redundant storage configurations are built, and VMS operations continue after a single failure

#### Storage monitoring

- Configure the SAN Management Appliance (EVA, 3PAR...) to send SNMPtraps to the cockpit
  - An SNMPtrap Listener receives the SNMPtraps, analyses and interprets them
- Configure HSJ, HSZ and HSG controllers in Console Manager
  - Message instance codes are detected and interpreted
- New in V7.8: Monitoring of MSA and P2000 (controller status, cache and batteries, disks, RAID sets, copy operations...etc)

#### Storage Monitoring (cont.)

- Use SNMPgets to query MIB agents
  - –Brocade Fibre Channel Switches, McData Enterprise Director, Cisco MDS, Network Storage Routers, Solid state disks, Wave Division Multiplexers, RAID controllers...etc.
  - Monitoring of the port states, error counters and device-specific diagnostic information
  - Performance data collection

# Network Monitoring



## **Network Monitoring**

- Network is used as cluster interconnect
- Any network issue may have immediate impact on the VMScluster
- Good working systems are useless in case of network problems

## **Network Monitoring**

- Monitoring of selected network devices (SNMPgets):
  - Strong focus on Cisco Catalyst (includes support for monitoring of trunks,
     VLANs and etherchannels)
- Includes checking for the availability of each device, changes in the port states, and changes in the port error counters
- Listens for and interprets SNMPtraps sent by network devices
- Performance monitoring
  - graphs on throughput of Catalyst ports

# Performance Monitoring



#### Performance Monitor

- The Performance Monitor looks for possible indications of system performance slowdowns
  - –CPU utilisation (also per mode)
  - Memory utilisation
  - -Page and swap file utilisation
  - Looping processes
  - -Idle processes
  - Pool utilisation
  - –Processes in special wait state (RWAST, RWMBX...)
  - -Process quota utilization

#### Performance Monitoring

- CockpitMgr collects some performance metrics, and makes the information available in graphs
  - -PNG files to display in web browser

#### More features



#### More features

- SNMP based monitoring of many devices
  - -Printers, UPS, temperature & humidity sensors, ...etc
- Real-time security event monitoring
- Log File browser: searches batch and application log files for errors
- Job scheduler (OpenVMS V7.2 or above)
- NETDCL
  - Execute one or more DCL commands on a remote system with output to the cockpit
  - Facilitates remote system management

#### Non-VMS systems

- Monitoring of Unix systems
  - -Unix agent available for processes and file system space
  - Easy integration of existing monitoring procedures
  - Syslog messages can be sent to cockpit
- Monitoring of Windows systems
  - SNMP-based checking of processes, services, disk space, high CPU and memory utilization
  - Event log can be sent to cockpit Syslog server

## Standby cockpit

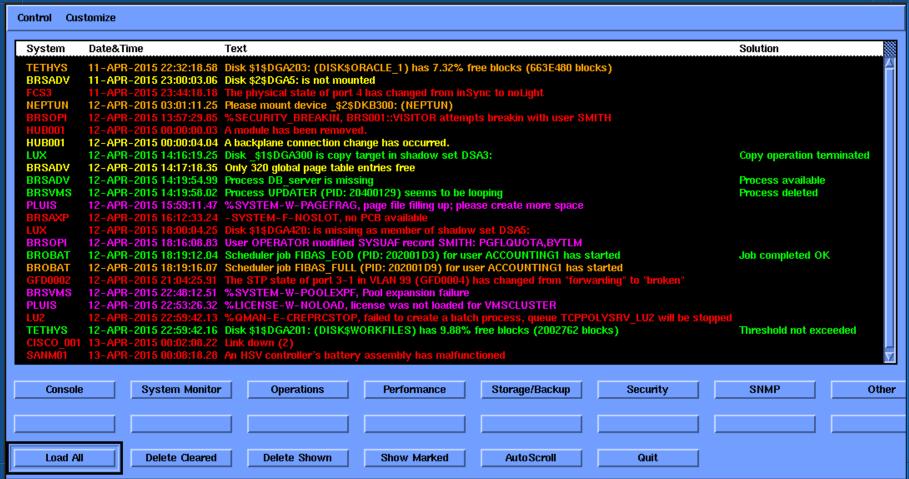
- In a disaster-tolerant environment, you can not depend on anything that is only at either site
- Your cockpit is key in the operations. After loss of the cockpit, you need to be able to activate the cockpit in the other site
- Standby cockpit will automatically become active
  - -if primary fails
  - -network connection between the 2 sites is broken
- Manual switch between the active and standby cockpit is possible
- Events detected by primary cockpit are sent to standby cockpit to have all historical information available in both sites.

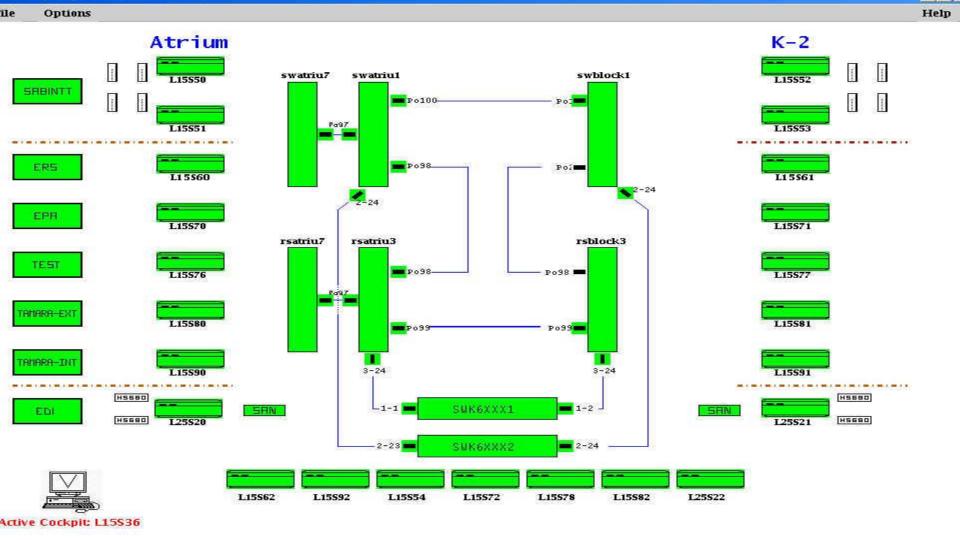
## **Event Notification**

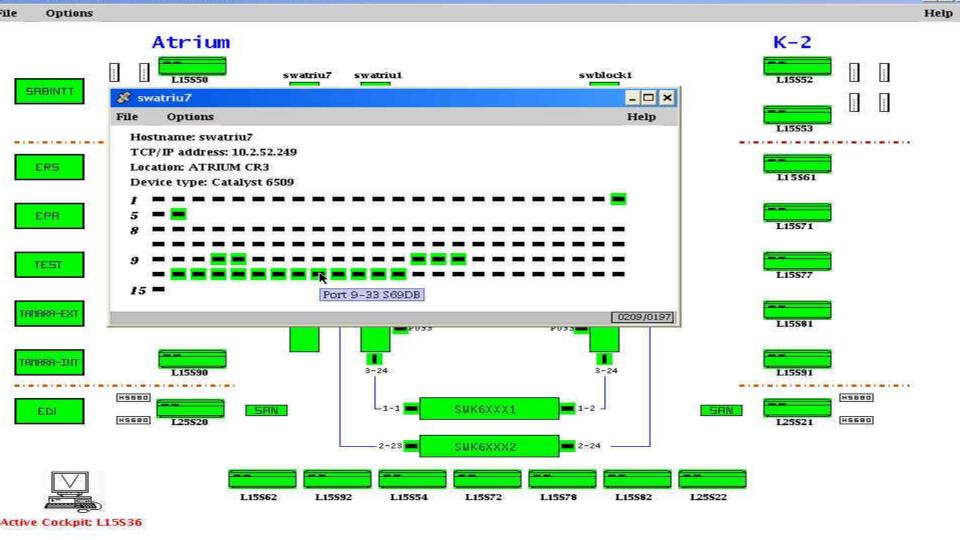


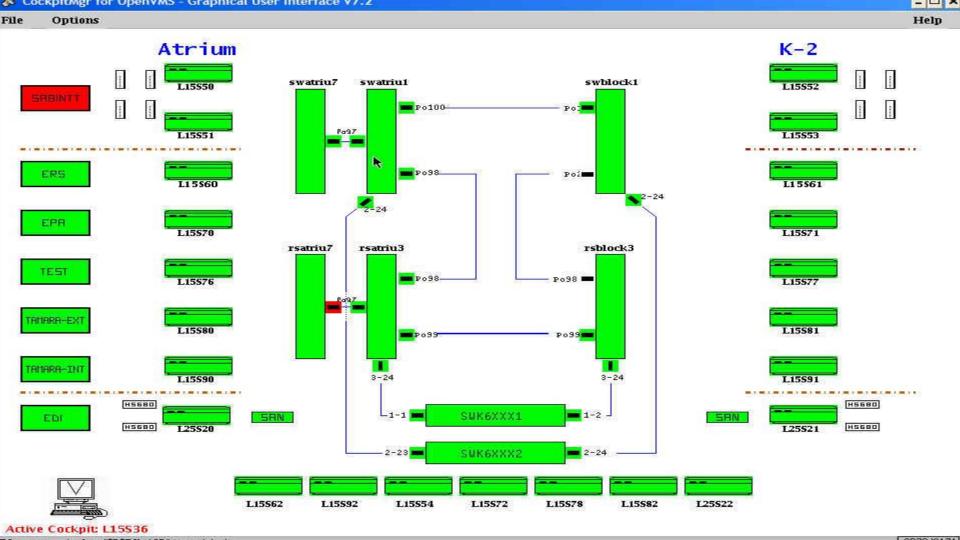
#### Several notification utilities

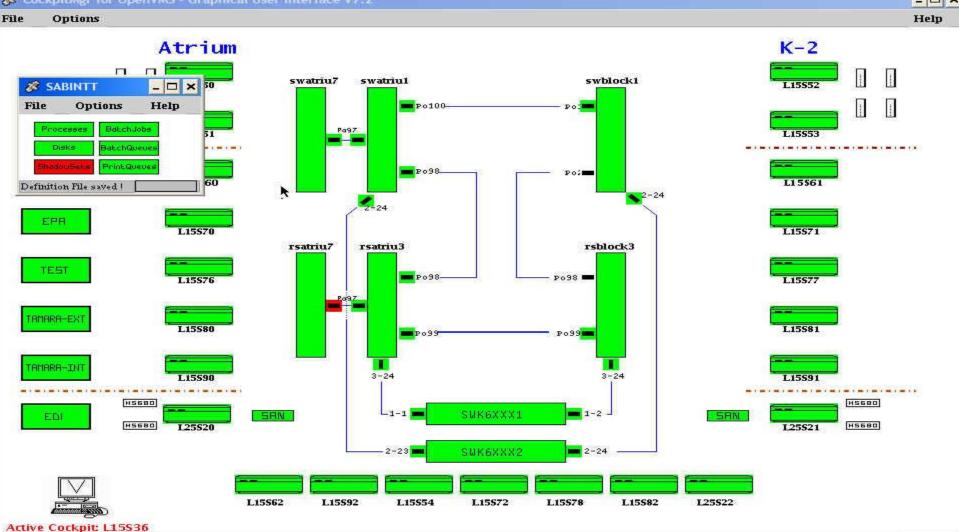
- Event console
- GUI
- SMS to cell phone
- Web browser
- Integration with enterprise manager

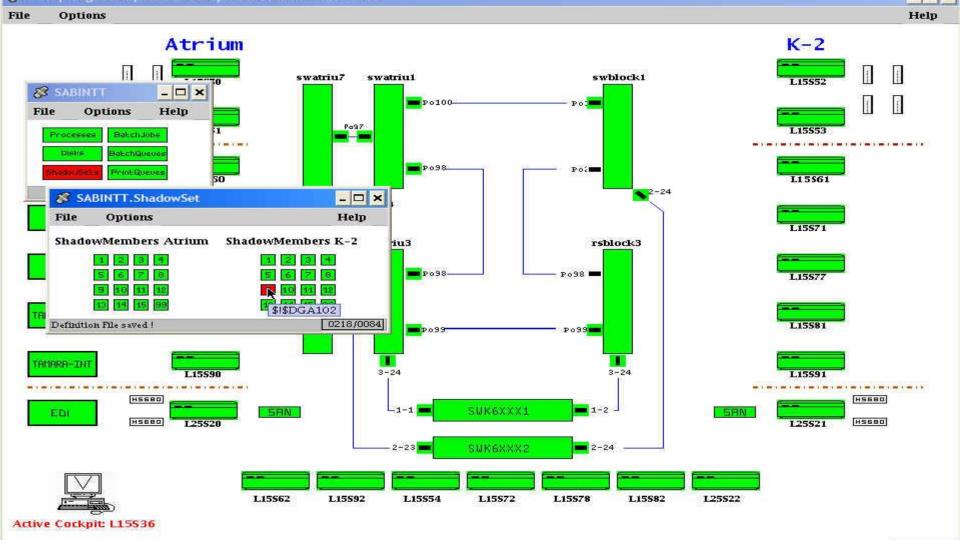


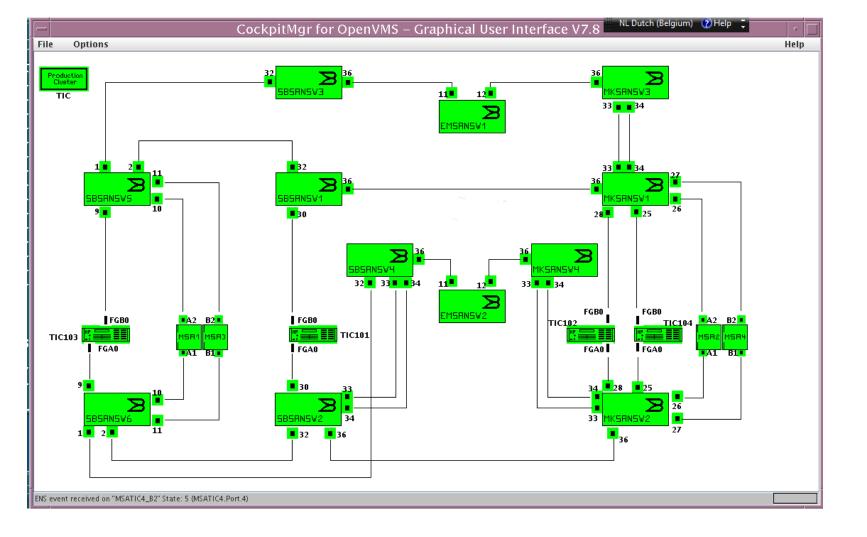


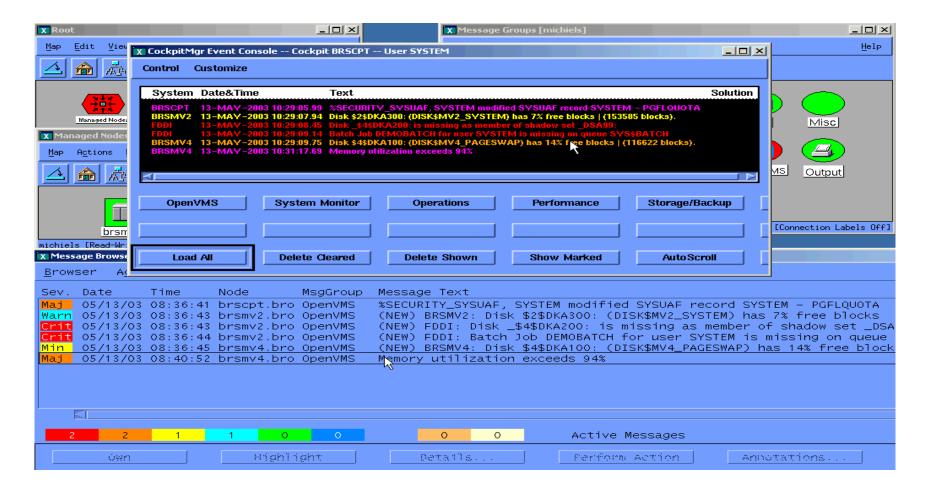


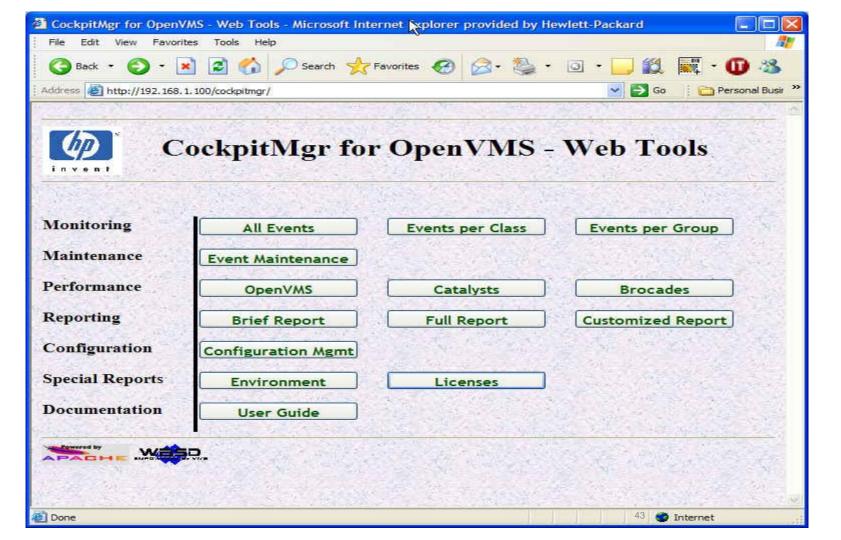












## Notification to cell phone

- Requires cellular engine, antenna, power cable, cable to connect to COM port and SIM card
- CockpitMgr makes it easy to define which messages should be sent to who and when.

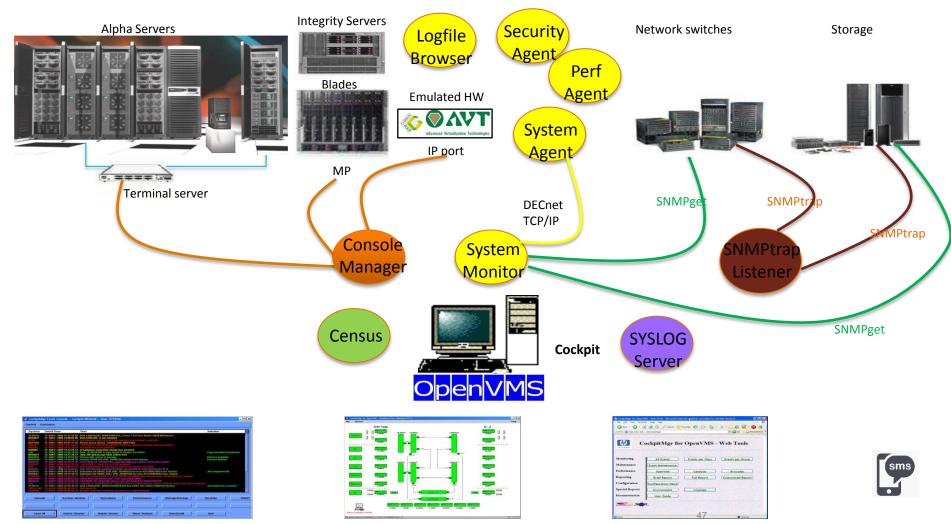


# Configuration & Change Management



## Census: Configuration & Change management

- Configuration details are collected:
  - OpenVMS systems
  - Brocade Fibre Channel switches and routers
  - Cisco Catalyst switches
  - EVA storage
  - -Blade enclosures
- Different information sources are correlated
  - -Link a HBA to a FC switch/port
  - –Link a NIC to a catalyst/port
- Data is stored in XML format
  - Allows comparison of current with older configurations
  - Data is displayed in web browser using XSL



Event Console GUI Web browser Cell Phone

### More information?



#### **OpenVMS Technical Journal**

http://h71000.www7.hp.com/openvms/journal/v1/index.html

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