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Installation Best Practices

This section is not intended to describe all installation considerations for CA IDMS. Its purpose is to complement and not replace the CA IDMS product documentation set. SSM is a built-in feature of CA OPS/MVS that uses an internal relational data framework to proactively monitor and manage started tasks, online applications, subsystems, JES initiators, and other z/OS resources including your CA Technologies mainframe products. SSM compares the current state of online systems, hardware devices, and the other resources with their desired state, and then automatically makes the necessary corrections when a resource is not in its desired state. This provides proactive and reactive state management of critical resources. As previously noted, SSM is particularly interested in receiving active status events consistently from all CA Technologies products when they are starting, up, stopping, or down. Without this consistent type of events, SSM must maintain separate rules in CA OPS/MVS for each product unique messages that are associated with starting and stopping.

For more information, see the following topics:
Use Electronic Software Delivery

Download the installation files from ca.com/support and install directly from your disk.

Business Value:

Using electronic software delivery (ESD) avoids ordering, shipping, and processing physical tape media to install CA IDMS. Using ESD is more timely, more cost-effective, and environmentally friendly. Because ESD uses standard z/OS utilities to prepare the product installation image on your system there is no need to learn new tools.

More Information:

For information on the steps to download your CA products from the CA Support Online web site for installation using the enhanced ESD pax process, see the Mainframe Enhanced Electronic Software Delivery Guide posted on the Download page of ca.com/support.

For additional information on the CA IDMS ESD process, see the following sections in the Installing section - z/OS: Installation from Disk, Delivery Media, and The Electronic Software Delivery Process.

Check for Platform Requirements

Check for any CA IDMS prerequisites for the operating system release or CICS Transaction Server (CICS TS) release that you are using or planning to upgrade to.

CA IDMS is certified for use with new releases of IBM operating systems and CICS TS when they become generally available. If there have been any changes in the operating system or in the CICS TS release that affect CA IDMS, the requirements for using CA IDMS on the platform are described in a Product Information Bulletin (PIB). The Product Information Bulletins are located at ca.com/support.

When upgrading to a new IBM processor such as the zNext or z196, check with IBM in advance for recommendations on how to preserve performance levels of existing software across the upgrade.

Business Value:

Ensuring that pre-requisites are addressed will provide for continued operation of CA IDMS at the current or optimal level of performance after upgrading to the new IBM software release or hardware.

Additional Considerations:
The CA Support Online website (ca.com/support) maintains a Compatibilities link that describes the product specific requirements for z/OS, z/VSE, z/VM, and CICS TS releases. After selecting the specific platform link, the CA IDMS requirements are located under the Databases link. For example, Product Support notice QI82743 provides information for configuring CA IDMS for use with z/OS 1.9 and above.

Keep Current on CA Common Services

Install the current release of CA Common Services.

Business Value:

The latest release of CA Common Services contains the most recent infrastructure updates, allowing you to use the latest software for SVC installation, license checking, service desk integration, and communication.

More Information:

For more information on CA Common Services, see CA Common Services for z/OS Requirements in the Installing section - z/OS.

Use the Appropriate Type of Configuration

Determine what type of configuration you will do and reference relevant information on that type of configuration.

The available types of configuration are:

- **Full base** - Allocates and formats new database files and new system definitions.
- **Upgrade** - Preserves previous database and system definitions.
- **Add-on** - Configures additional CA IDMS products into an existing CA IDMS environment.

Use the following table to help determine which type of configuration to perform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Full Base</th>
<th>Upgrade</th>
<th>Add-on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocates and formats database areas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Depends on product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updates existing database areas</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Depends on product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business Value:

Each type of configuration has its own special considerations that may affect which type of configuration you decide to perform to achieve your objective. Choosing the correct type of configuration avoids execution of unnecessary jobs saving time and CPU costs.

More Information:
For more information on the types of configuration available for CA IDMS, see the following sections in the Installing section - z/OS: Configuration Types. For an upgrade installation, also see the CA IDMS Release Notes Version 18.0.00, Upgrading to Version 18.0.

Use Naming Conventions

Use of appropriate and meaningful naming conventions when defining your SMP/E and CA IDMS data sets will simplify identification and maintenance of your CA IDMS environments.

When performing a CA IDMS SMP/E installation we recommended you take the following step:

- Put a release indicator (like R180) in the high-level qualifiers when creating the SMP/E environment.

When performing a CA IDMS configuration we recommended you take the following steps:

- Put a release indicator (like R180) in the CFGPFX variable in VARBLIST.
- Do not include a release indicator in the DBPFX variable in VARBLIST.

Business Value:

This practice clearly segregates your SMP/E environments by release and makes it easy to identify the release for which an environment was created. Not including a release indicator in database file names eliminates the need for manually creating new files each time you upgrade to a new release. The same set of database files will be used for all releases of CA IDMS.

Additional Considerations:

Any type of installation creates new SMP/E data sets. An upgrade does not create new database files.

Upgrade All Dictionaries and Systems

On an upgrade, be sure to update all application dictionaries and DC/UCF system definitions. If you maintain multiple SYSDIRL dictionaries or multiple CA IDMS message areas, be sure to upgrade each of those as well. For more information on SYSDIRL dictionaries, see Use a Single SYSDIRL Dictionary later in this guide.

Business Value:

By ensuring that all application dictionaries, SYSDIRL dictionaries, message areas, and DC/UCF systems are updated with the changes for the release being installed, you avoid problems caused when the definition of objects does not match what the software expects.

Additional Considerations:
If you do a manual (not using CA CSM) upgrade, configuration Job 10 updates only the application dictionary identified in the VARBLIST with parameter APPLDICT. To update additional application dictionaries, rerun steps APPLDEFS, DLODAIDN, APPLPROT, and APPLARSQ in JOB10 for each additional dictionary. You must alter the job stream on each execution to name the DMCL and target dictionary to be updated.

Additionally, you must update the definition of every DC/UCF system in use with new and revised task and program definitions. This two-step process is described next.

1. Update SYSTEM 99 in each of your SYSTEM dictionaries. The JCL generated for Job09 contains a section that adds sysgen source to the system dictionary. This section uses IDMSDDDL to load the DLODxxxx or DNODxxxx members, depending on the option you chose for the STORPROT variable. Subsequent steps update SYSTEM 99 for various products. Extract the sysgen steps and run them against each of your system dictionaries, altering the job stream on each execution to identify the appropriate DMCL.

2. Update each of your system definitions.
   The simplest way to update your system definitions is to copy the task and program definitions from SYSTEM 99 to your DC/UCF system. Copying can be done by rerunning the SGN90GJU step from JOB16 and changing the number of the target system from 90 to that of your DC/UCF system. The input to JOB16 is shown next:

   //SYSIPT DD *
   SIGNON DICTIONARY SYSTEM
   USA UPDATE FOR DDDLML
   USA UPDATE FOR DDLDCLOD
   USA RET FOR DDLDCMSG
   SET OPT FOR SESSION DEF ON NO LIST INP 1 THRU 72.
   MODIFY SYSTEM nnn.
   COPY TASK FROM SYSTEM 99.
   COPY PROGRAM FROM SYSTEM 99.
   GENERATE.