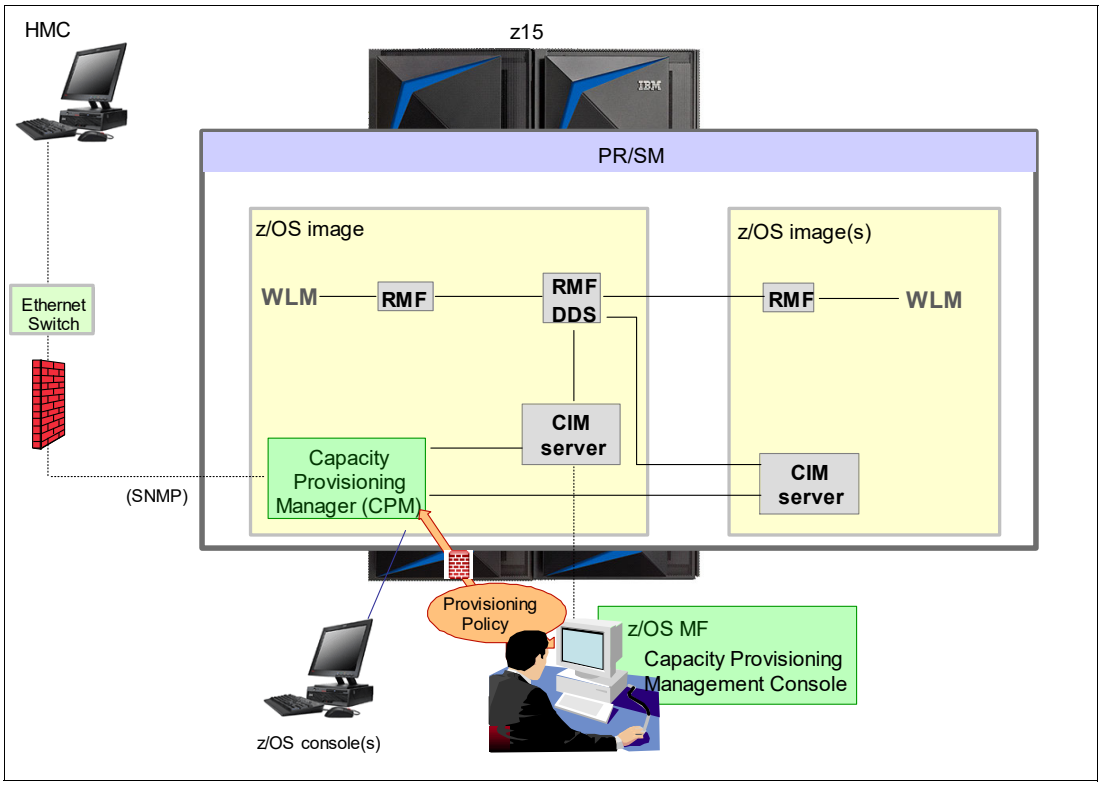

Figure 8-13 The capacity provisioning process and infrastructure

The z/OS WLM manages the workload by goals and business importance on each z/OS system. WLM metrics are available through existing interfaces, and are reported through IBM Resource Measurement Facility (RMF) Monitor III, with one RMF gatherer for each z/OS system.

Sysplex-wide data aggregation and propagation occur in the RMF Distributed Data Server (DDS). The RMF Common Information Model (CIM) providers and associated CIM models publish the RMF Monitor III data.

CPM retrieves critical metrics from one or more z/OS systems' CIM structures and protocols. CPM communicates to local and remote SEs and HMCs by using the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

CPM can see the resources in the individual offering records and the capacity tokens. When CPM activates resources, a check is run to determine whether enough capacity tokens remain for the specified resource to be activated for at least 24 hours. If insufficient tokens remain, no resource from the On/Off CoD record is activated.

If a capacity token is used during an activation that is driven by the CPM, the corresponding On/Off CoD record is deactivated prematurely by the system. This process occurs even if the CPM activates this record, or parts of it. However, you do receive warning messages if capacity tokens are close to being fully used.

You receive the messages five days before a capacity token is fully used. The five days are based on the assumption that the consumption is constant for the five days. You must put operational procedures in place to handle these situations. You can deactivate the record manually, allow it occur automatically, or replenish the specified capacity token by using the Resource Link application.