

Enterprise Systems Management

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Enterprise System Management

- ◆ Integrated approach to managing complex computing environment
- ◆ Consolidated view of enterprise systems
- ◆ Business process view of data and networking systems
- ◆ Scalable, Modular, Expandable



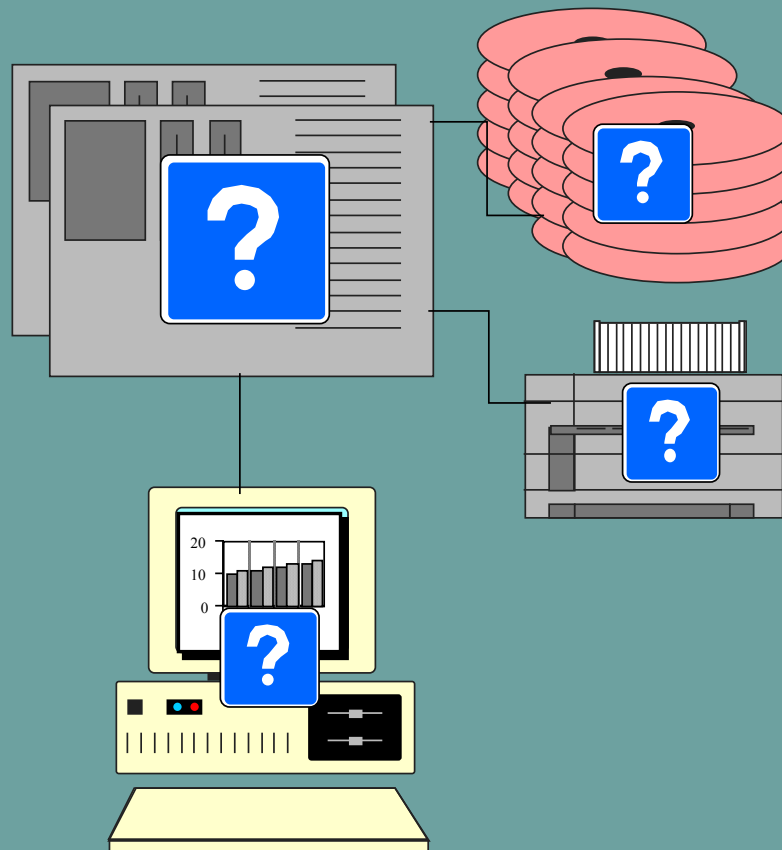
Why Enterprise System Management?

- ◆ Applications no longer monolithic
- ◆ Point solutions are inefficient and ineffective
- ◆ Need to adapt to rapidly changing environment
- ◆ Distribute knowledge and support
- ◆ Provide proactive, preemptive support



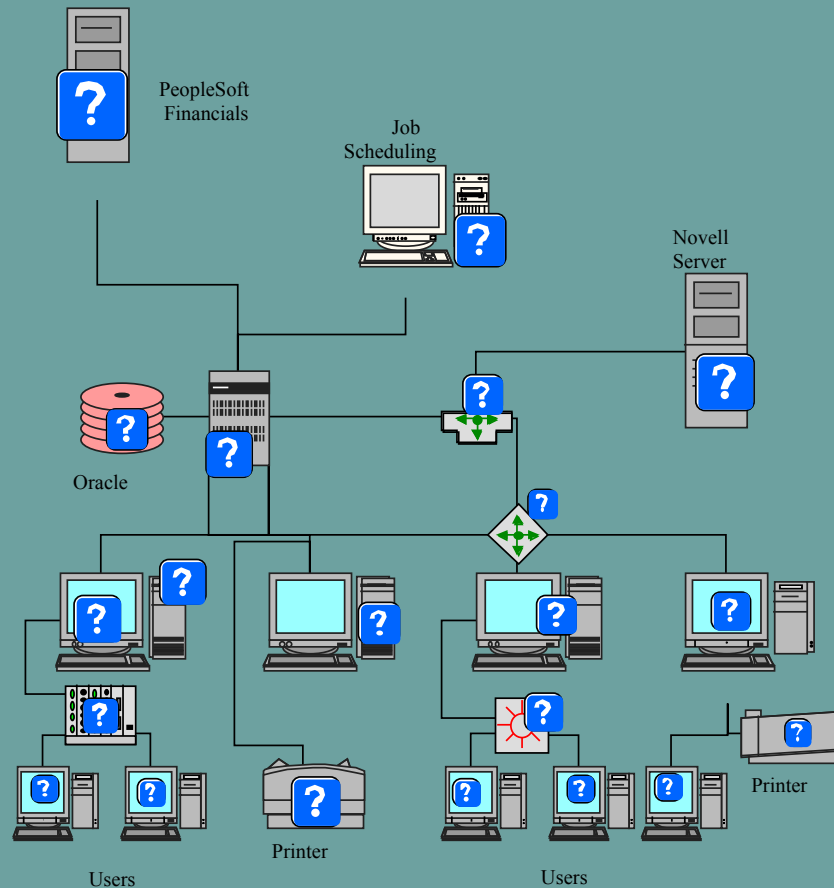
Mainframe World

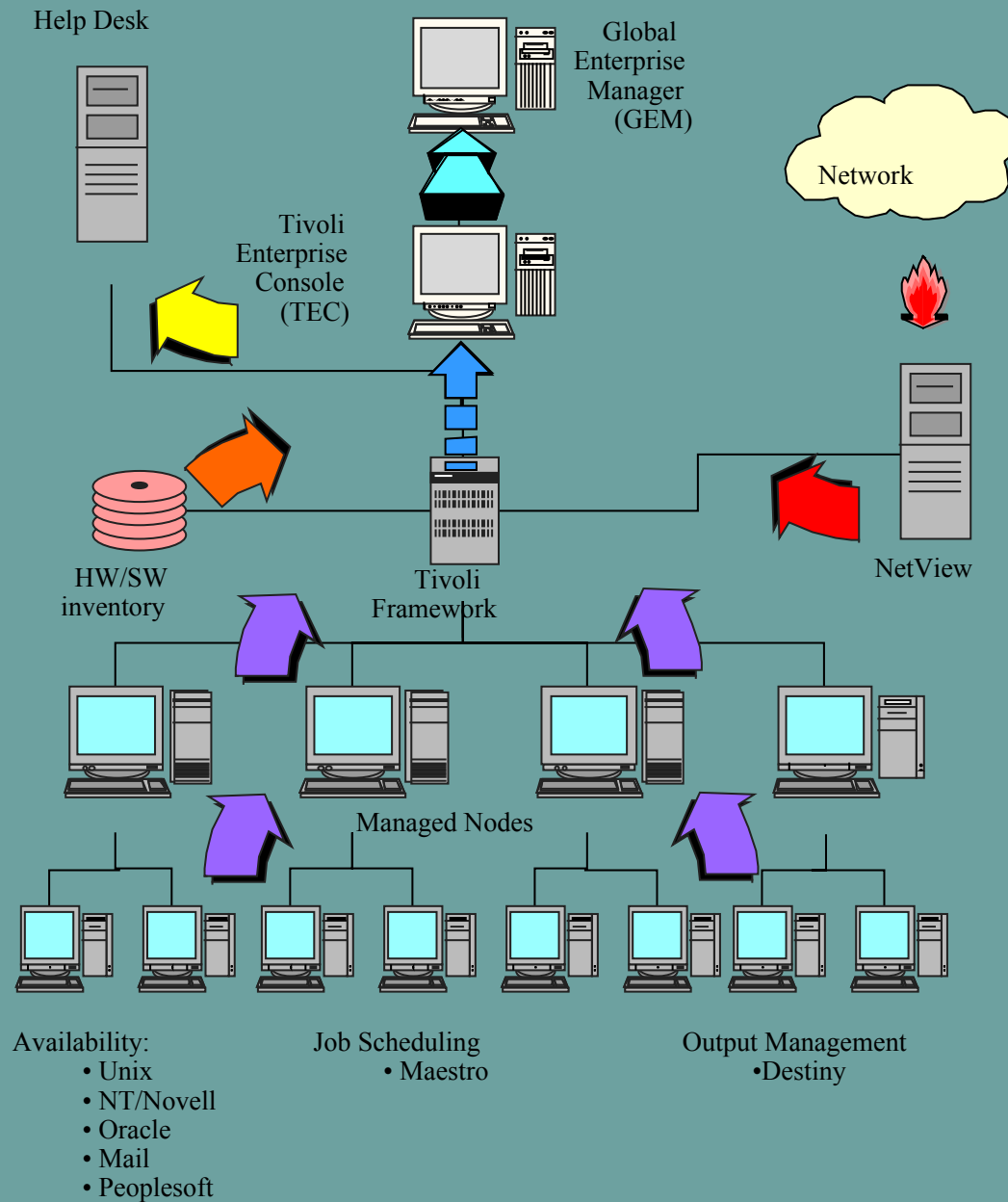
*Is the
Purchasing
System
Running?*



Distributed World

*Is the
Purchasing
System
Running?*





Issues for Higher Education

- ◆ Economic justification is difficult
- ◆ Different time constraints than business
- ◆ Few colleges or universities use ESM systems
- ◆ Many locally developed tools



Perceived Benefits

- ◆ Distributed, Object-Oriented Design
 - ◆ Robust - Data and programs distributed
 - ◆ CORBA-based
 - ◆ Modular - Simplifies adding components
 - ◆ Efficient - Minimizes network traffic
 - ◆ Cross-platform - Runs on multiple Unix, NT



Perceived Benefits (cont.)

- ◆ Availability/Distributed Monitoring
 - ◆ Alerts from network, servers, applications centrally monitored
 - ◆ Modules for Oracle, mail, web
 - ◆ Thresholds & correlations for preventative maintenance
 - ◆ Statistical analysis and capacity planning



Bringing Tivoli to Princeton

- ◆ Princeton Partnership 2000 project
 - ◆ Convert applications to distributed platforms
 - ◆ Provide infrastructure comparable to mainframe
- ◆ Tivoli/Princeton partnership
 - ◆ Broad range of products
 - ◆ Evaluate applicability in higher education



Implementation Timeline

- ◆ June 1998 – Purchased Tivoli suite
- ◆ December 1998 – TWS (Maestro) in production
- ◆ Sept-Dec. 1998 – Framework/DM/TEC architecture planning and initial implementation
- ◆ April 1999 – Permanent ESM group formed
- ◆ Sept. 2000 – All production systems monitored



Reality Check

- ◆ Hard to do “in the background”
 - ◆ Job Scheduling & Output Management First
- ◆ Prix Fix Menu *AND* À La Carte
 - ◆ Inhouse Help Desk
 - ◆ Dazel Output Management
 - ◆ Inhouse monitoring plus Netview/Tivoli
- ◆ Hard sell to systems staff (NIH)



Tivoli at Princeton

◆ Monitoring

- ◆ Distributed Monitoring
- ◆ Enterprise Console
- ◆ Manager for Oracle
- ◆ Application Performance Monitoring
- ◆ Web Services Manager
- ◆ Netview

◆ Job Scheduling

- ◆ Workload Scheduler

◆ Backup

- ◆ Storage Manager



Tivoli at Princeton [cont.]

◆ Monitoring

- ◆ 130 Unix and NT hosts
- ◆ 11 applications

◆ Job Scheduling

- ◆ Schedule on 28 Unix and NT hosts
- ◆ Run 3500 jobs per week

◆ Backup

- ◆ 7000 clients (servers and desktop systems)
- ◆ Hundreds of terabytes of storage

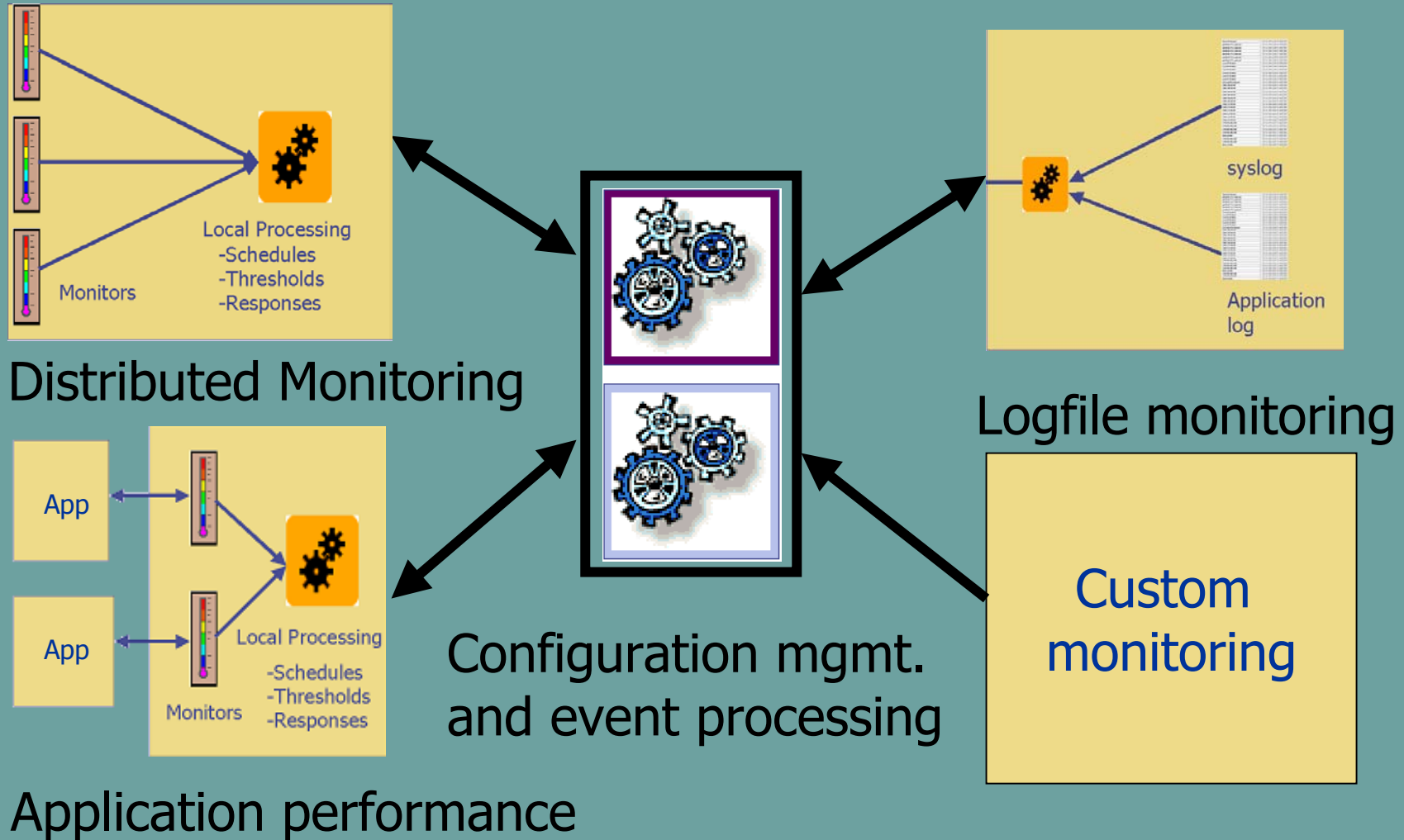


Tivoli Monitoring Architecture

- ◆ Central configuration management
- ◆ Distributed monitoring agents
- ◆ Central event processing and correlation
- ◆ Adapters for events from other applications
- ◆ Easy to add locally developed monitors



Tivoli Monitoring Architecture



Implementation Process

- ◆ Identify users and requirements
- ◆ Plan what to monitor
- ◆ Select from supplied monitors
- ◆ Create custom monitors as needed
- ◆ Develop rules to process events
- ◆ Develop central notification process



Lessons Learned

- ◆ Do not underestimate time and staffing needs
 - ◆ Dedicate staff, at least initially
- ◆ Do not try to replace existing tools
 - ◆ Pick your battles: no Alaskan iceboxes
 - ◆ Find your niche: (e.g. NT vs. Unix)
- ◆ Focus on application availability
 - ◆ Top-down instead of bottom-up strategy



Why Did We Underestimate Effort?

- ◆ Tivoli is a toolkit, not a turnkey application
- ◆ Old habits are hard to change
- ◆ Tivoli has a steep learning curve
- ◆ After initial rollout, operation competes with development



Tivoli Monitoring Toolkit

- ◆ Distributed Monitoring infrastructure
 - ◆ Basic set of OS level monitors
 - ◆ Handful of application monitoring package
 - ◆ Tools for creating custom monitors
- ◆ Event processing engine
 - ◆ Minimal event processing rules
- ◆ Consider Tivoli Rapid Deployment Program



Development Strategies

Top Down vs. Bottom Up

◆ Top down

- ◆ Applications first
- ◆ Analyze problems
- ◆ Application owners
- ◆ Integrate existing monitors

◆ Bottom up

- ◆ Infrastructure first
- ◆ Synthesize state
- ◆ Sys admins are users
- ◆ Replace existing tools



Development Strategies

Pros and Cons

◆ Top down

- ◆ Models end user experience
- ◆ Adds value immediately
- ◆ More complex monitors
- ◆ Less sophisticated users

◆ Bottom up

- ◆ Models application dependencies
- ◆ Requires high reliability
- ◆ Needs admin buy-in
- ◆ Replaces existing tools



Next Steps at Princeton

- ◆ Monitor all Oracle databases
- ◆ Application response monitoring
- ◆ Feed events to the help desk
- ◆ Better filtering of transient errors
- ◆ Automated pager response



For More Information

- ◆ Princeton ESM web site
 - ◆ <http://www.princeton.edu/~esm>
- ◆ E-mail to
 - ◆ oberst@princeton.edu
 - ◆ augustin@princeton.edu
- ◆ Tivoli web site
 - ◆ <http://www.tivoli.com/>



Questions ?

