



# KOMAND CHARGING SYSTEMS

*Transaction level resource accounting and chargeback for  
CICS, DB2, IMS, CA-IDMS, NetView, VM, and UNIX.*

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To equitably charge for shared environments such as CICS, DB2, IMS, CA-IDMS or NetView, KOMAND has separate charging systems which charge at the transaction level rather than the global (region) level. In a VM environment, charging is done at the batch-job or CMS level. UNIX environments are tracked and charged at the individual process level and to the user level within Oracle and DB2/6000.

As many transaction systems do not have a job-card to identify account information, the methodology for determining ownership is based on field values (User ID, Terminal ID, Transaction ID, etc.) found in the log records. Conversion of these field(s) into valid account numbers is performed by internal translation tables. A user exit point is provided if an external translation table is desired.

The output from the transaction systems is in summary form. If a customer produces one million CICS transactions per day, these would be summarized as a single account debit record. Should the need arise, it is possible to produce a history file that contains individual transaction detail records.

A “Common” Rate Table allows the system administrator to set resource rates for DASD space (DAMS) and all of the Charging Systems (CCS, ICS, DBCS, UNCS, IDCS, NCS and VMCS) from one location.

Transactions may be charged by resources used, a “flat rate” per transaction, or a combination of the two.

Selected transactions may have the following “special” costing options applied:

- **Free** – track the resource consumption, but do not apply a charge
- **Drop** – do not charge or track this transaction
- **Extra** – apply a surcharge to basic resource charges
- **Fixed** – apply a flat rate charge rather than charge by resource consumed

Up to three levels of shift accounting may be applied for standard workdays. Weekend and holiday rate differentials are also supported. Shift multipliers may be applied to the entire transaction, or to specific resources within the transaction. The KOMAND Charging Systems accept as input the standard SMF or Log records, plus records produced by most major monitoring systems.

For invoicing, the option exists to display charges as a single line item showing the total transaction charges, or as multiple line items based on individual resources. This option may be selected on a customer account basis, showing only the level of detail requested by each customer.

KOMAND Transaction Charging Systems and input records supported:

#### **KOMAND CCS** (*CICS Charging System*)

- IBM CMF 110 records
- Landmark Systems Corp., “The Monitor for CICS” TMON/CICS
- Candle Omegamon 110 records
- Boole & Babbage, Inc., MainView for CICS

#### **KOMAND DBCS** (*DB2 Charging System*)

- IBM 101 or look-alike records
- BMC DB2 Activity Monitor
- Boole & Babbage, Inc., MainView for DB2

#### **KOMAND ICS** (*IMS Charging System*)

- IBM IMS Type 7 Log Records
- Boole & Babbage, Inc., MainView for IMS

#### **KOMAND IDCS** (*CA-IDMS Charging System*)

- KOMAND Generated Records (SMF format)
- CA-IDMS Performance Monitor Records

#### **KOMAND NCS** (*Host Network Charging System*)

- IBM NetView Type 39 SMF Records

#### **KOMAND VMCS** (*VM Charging System*)

- IBM VM Log Records
- Sterling Software VMACCOUNT Records

#### **KOMAND UNCS** (*UNIX Charging System*)

- System “V” UNIX (HP, SUN, AIX)
- Connect, processor, disk, print