Mainframe data

Mainframes are the original business computer: large, centralized systems housing multiple processors, system memory (RAM), and I/O controllers. Despite their 60-year legacy, mainframes still are widely used for mission-critical applications, particularly transaction processing. Although they usually run a proprietary OS, mainframes also can be virtualized to run Unix and Linux or, with add-on processor cards, Windows Server. Mainframes are valued for their bulletproof reliability and security, using highly redundant hardware and resilient, stringently tested software. As such, they appeal to organizations wanting to consolidate workloads onto a small number of systems and that need the added reliability and versatility.

Mainframes measure and log numerous system parameters that show their current status, configuration and overall health. Since most mainframe subsystems are redundant, system logs also show non-disruptive hardware failures or anomalous behavior that is predictive of an impending failure. Due to their use for critical applications, mainframes often record application performance data such as memory usage, I/O and transaction throughput, processor utilization, and network activity.

Application

When your Splunk deployment is ingesting mainframe data, you can use it to accomplish IT Ops use cases.

Sources

Guidance for onboarding data can be found in the Splunk Documentation, Getting Data In (Splunk Enterprise) or Getting Data In (Splunk Cloud).