Linux System Management for the Mainframe Systems Programmer

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Agenda

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- Terminology
- How Does Linux/390 Compare to Unix System Services?
- How Does Linux/390 Compare to Other Linux platforms?
- What is a Distribution, and why doesn't IBM have one?
- What Hardware Does Linux/390 Support?
- What Networking Connections Does Linux/390 Support?
- Where’s SYS1.PARMLIB Kept?
- Do I ***Really*** Have to Know All This Stuff?
- Linux DASD Management

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- Backup and Restore
- Software and Maintenance Management
- Data Sharing with Linux/390 and Other OS
- Job Scheduling
- Security and User Management
- Diagnostic Information Available (or not)
- Editors
- Basic vi Concepts
- Scripting Languages
- System Logs

Agenda (3)

- Basic Commands
- Advanced Commands
- Kernel Modules, Loading and Unloading
- System Startup and Shutdown
- Performance Management
- Creating Additional Images
- Questions?
- Additional Information Resources
  - Web sites, Redbooks/pieces/tips, O'Reilly Books
- Command Comparisons

Cultural Differences and Similarities

- Open Source Community
  - Think how many people you know from IBM-MAIN or IBMVM
- Open Source software
  - Software quality
  - Where and how you get support
- Expectations of self-reliance
- 3270 terminals vs. VTxxx.
- Is rebooting unnecessarily a sin?
- Install Linux on a PC and use it.
  - Where your email is, will be where you spend your most time.

Terminology

• IPL	• boot
• nucleus	• kernel
• PLPA / LINKLIST	• kernel modules
• TSO / CMS	• shell
• OSA	• NIC
• PTF / APAR	• patch
• IEBUPDTE	• patch
• IEBUPDTE input	• diff
• SuperC / COMPARE	• diff
• xedit update mode	• diff

Terminology (2)

paging space	swap partition/volume/file
multi-processor	SMP
systems programmer	system administrator
GUI	X / X-Window
pattern matching	regular expression
help files	man pages
STC / SVM	daemon
address space	process
task (tcb)	thread

Terminology (3)

- tarball (tar - tape archive)
  - tar -cf backup.tar file1 file2 file3 file4
  - tar -xf backup.tar
  - tar -zcf backup.tar.gz file1 file2 file3 file4
    - Equivalent to tar command followed by gzip command
  - tar -zcf backup.tgz file1 file2 file3 file4
  - tar -zxf backup.tgz
  - tar -jcf backup.tar.bz2 file1 file2 file3 file4
    - Uses bzip2 instead of gzip for compression
  - tar –jxf backup.tar.bz2

How Does Linux/390 Compare to...

- Unix System Services
  - Linux/390 is "real" UNIX "under the covers." Things that run on most other Unix systems can be run on Linux/390, usually without change (assuming source is available).
  - There is no such thing as SMP/E or SES in UNIX / Linux.
  - Option "switches" on various commands are different, due to different shells, or compliance to different standards.
  - The Linux man pages work without extra effort on z/OS side.
  - There's no confusion about which TCP/IP parameters get used where.
  - Things that you learn about other UNIX systems are generally easier to apply to Linux than USS.

How Does Linux/390 Compare to...

- Unix System Services (cont.)
  - There's no "other side" (z/OS) to help bail you out when things get messed up.
  - Native ASCII. No EBCDIC <=> ASCII conversions.
  - Source code is typically available on Linux.
  - Default shell is more often bash than (t)csh.
  - No 3270 interface/limitations to work around. Which also means no ISPF or PDF.
  - PL/1, CLISTs are not available.
  - REXX is available, but called Regina.
  - OREXX is available, now in Open Source form.

How Does Linux/390 Compare to...

- Other Linux Platforms
  - Very similar, but it lacks a lot of common PC-type hardware
  - 3270 support included for consoles in LPAR mode
  - System z specific hardware

What are Distributions?

- VARs
- Packagers
- System Integrators
- Maintainers
- Developers
- Technical Support
- Why doesn’t IBM have one?

What Hardware Does Linux/390 Support?

- Any processor that supports the "Halfword Immediate and Relative Branch Feature" instructions added with the G2.
  - Not too many people have to worry about this any more ;)
- For decent performance, IEEE FPU is needed. (G5 and up, MP3000.)
- ECKD and FBA DASD
- 3480/3490/3590/3592 Tapes
  - Including 3592 hardware encryption
- SCSI over FCP, including tape drives and CD/DVD drives
- Crypto cards and Secure Key Entry
- 3270 and 3215 consoles
- Card reader/punch (2540) and printer (1403)

What Networking Connections Does Linux/390 Support?

- 3172
- OSA-2 (Token-Ring, Ethernet, Fast Ethernet)
- OSA-Express (Ethernet, Fast Ethernet)
- 2216 (Token Ring, Ethernet)
- QDIO OSA-Express (and -2 -3) (1 & 10Gb Ethernet, Fast Ethernet)
- ESCON / CTC (native and under z/VM)
- IUCV (z/VM only)
- HiperSockets (native and under z/VM)
- Guest LANs (z/VM only) – NOT the same as VLANs
- VSwitch (z/VM only, requires an OSA for external traffic)
- Cisco CLAW (CIP) - original driver by UTS Global, redone by IBM

Where's SYS1.PARMLIB Kept?

- Just about everything you need is kept under /etc (at some level of hierarchy).
- Individual text files (or groups of them), since no concept of a PDS in Linux.
- Some fairly important ones:
  - /etc/passwd
  - /etc/shadow
  - /etc/group
  - /etc/inittab
  - /etc/inetd.conf
  - /etc/modules.conf
  - /etc/fstab
  - /etc/hosts
  - /etc/resolv.conf
  - /etc/rc.d/...
  - /etc/httpd/...
  - /etc/samba/...
  - /etc/pam.d/...
  - /etc/ssh/...
  - /etc/xinet.d/...

Do I *Really* Have to Know All This Stuff?

- No, but shouldn't you?
  - Would you let a junior systems programmer or system operator loose on SYS1.PARMLIB or SYSTEM CONFIG via a GUI?
- If you really don’t want to know what's going on or have a large virtual farm:
  - YaST (SUSE)
  - Nautilus (Red Hat)
  - GNOME Control Center (SUSE and Red Hat)
  - Webmin (completely Perl-based)
  - Others

Linux DASD Management

Quick Overview:

- Adding and removing DASD
- Preparing DASD for use
- Sample file system layout
- Backing up your DASD

Adding and Removing DASD for 2.4 Kernels (SLES 8, RHEL 3)

- Can be dynamic (non-disruptive), but manual:

Adding a device

- echo "add device range=devno-range ” > /proc/dasd/devices

Disabling a device

- echo "set device range=devno-range off ” > /proc/dasd/devices

Enabling a device

- echo "set device range=devno-range on ” > /proc/dasd/devices
- Still want to update /boot/parmfile or /etc/zipl.conf and re-run “zipl” to make the change permanent. (mkinitrd will likely also be required.)
  - If you do this from YaST, it is done for you

Adding and Removing DASD for 2.6 Kernels (SLES 9 and up, RHEL 4 and up)

- Detection and control block building is dynamic and automatic.
  - Could be as a result of an HMC operation or z/VM ATTACH
- Bringing the device online or offline is manual
  - Use /sbin/chccwdev (change ccw device)
    - chccwdev --online 0.0.0b01
    - chccwdev -e 0.0.0b01
    - chccwdev --disable 0.0.0b01
    - chccwdev -d 0.0.0b01
  - Using YaST to activate is best

Formatting DASD - 2.4.x and 2.6.x

- dasdfmt -b 4096 [-l volser] [-d layout] -f /dev/dasd?
  - dasdfmt -b 4096   -d cdl -f /dev/dasda
  - dasdfmt -b 4096   -f /dev/dasda
  - dasdfmt -b 4096   -d ldl -f /dev/dasda
- fdasd /dev/dasd?
  - ***Must*** create one, two, or three partitions for CDL-formatted volumes
  - Similar to the fdisk command
    - fdisk is still used for SCSI disks!
  - fdasd -a /dev/dasd?
    - Automatically creates one partition using the entire disk in non-interactive mode

Creating File Systems

- 2.4.x, 2.6.x Kernels
  - mke2fs -b 4096 /dev/dasd?1,2,3
  - mke2fs -b 4096 /dev/dasda1
  - mke2fs -b 4096 /dev/dasda2
  - mke2fs -b 4096 /dev/dasda3
  - mke2fs -b 4096 /dev/dasdb1
  - mke2fs -b 4096 /dev/dasdc1
- Other file system types possible (Red Hat only supports EXT2 & EXT3)
  - mkfs.reiserfs
  - mkfs.ext3
  - mkfs.xfs
  - mkfs.jfs (deprecated in SLES10, going away in SLES11)

Creating Swap

- mkswap /dev/dasd?1,2,3
  - mkswap /dev/dasda1
  - mkswap /dev/dasdb3
- For z/VM shops, VDISK is very good for Linux paging volumes
  - Make sure you have enough real storage for this
  - Make sure you have a good z/VM performance monitor to watch out for problems
  - Use SWAPGEN EXEC from Sine Nomine Associates to initialize the VDISK from CMS before booting into Linux

File Systems and Directories

/ (root)

/bin

/boot *

/dev

/etc

/home

/lib, lib64

/mnt

/opt

/proc

/root (Not to be confused with / root)

/sbin

/srv

/sys

/tmp

/usr

/var

Sample File System Layout

```
# df -h

Filesystem        Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/dasda1       388M  119M  250M  33% /
/dev/dasda2        97M  4.2M   88M   5% /home
/dev/dasda3        74M   21M   50M  30% /opt
/dev/dasdc1       1.2G  1.1G  100M  92% /srv
/dev/dasdb1       291M   17M  260M   6% /tmp
/dev/dasdb2       1.2G  915M  183M  84% /usr
/dev/dasdb3       245M   69M  164M  30% /var
```

Backup and Restore

- Native Linux facilities
  - afio/cpio/tar
- Software packages (Open Source and proprietary)
  - Bacula, Amanda
  - DFSMSdss / DDR
  - Tivoli TSM/ADSM
  - Innovation FDRINSTANT/UPSTREAM
  - CA BrightStor
  - SecureAgent SecureBackup
  - UTS Global TSS-BAR
  - Veritas NetBackup
- Note that unless you have the backup ***server*** on the local system and tape drives are available, backup data will be sent over the network.

Software and Maintenance Management

- Since there is no such thing as SMP/E or SES, you have to learn a new mindset.
- There are “binary” packages for several platforms, primarily Intel. Different distributions use different methods to manage those packages: RPM, dpkg.
- Source packages (RPM, tar.gz, etc.) are always available for Open Source software. This is *not* an invitation to compile from source and install without using the same packaging tool as your distribution provider uses.

Software and Maintenance Management (2)

- In a number of cases, there is no binary available for Linux/390. Compiling from source is the only option. This can be ***very*** easy or ***very*** difficult, depending on the package.
- You will become very familiar with the ‘tar,’ ‘gzip,’ and ‘make’ commands. Most likely ‘patch’ and ‘diff’ as well.
- Once you start down that road, you are no longer a Linux user, but a Linux developer, with all the pain that can entail.
  - Part of the pain will be acting as the maintainer of that package, since you won't be getting support for it elsewhere.

Software and Maintenance Management (3)

- If you have to compile a package from source, it probably won't be too difficult.
  - tar -zxf package.name.tar.gz
  - cd package-directory
  - ./configure
  - make, and then make install
  - For SUSE and Red Hat, the rpmbuild command does all this
- Keeping track of security patches is ***very*** important, and can be people-intensive.
- Getting email notifications from trusted security industry sources (CERT, etc.) is recommended.

Using RPM

- VERY high-level!
  - rpm -i package.name.rpm (install)
  - rpm -e package.name (remove)
  - rpm -q package.name (query)
  - rpm -ql package.name
  - rpm -qlp package.name.rpm
  - rpm -qa
  - rpm -qf /path/to/file/name
- dpkg on Debian-based systems
- pkgtools on Slack/390 systems

Data Sharing with Linux and Other OSes

- No direct, hard-wired sharing
  - z/OS doesn’t “know” ext2
  - z/VM does, but only usable when the Linux system is down
- Linux does “know” VTOCS, etc.
  - But, no security! (your audit compliance folks won't like you)
- Various network-based methods and clustering file systems
  - NFS
  - AFS
  - Samba (SMB / CIFS / MS Networking)
  - OCFS2, GFS
- Under VM - sharing minidisks *read-only* between guests.

Job Scheduling

- Linux native facilities
  - cron
  - at
- Open Source
  - DQS
  - queue
  - OpenPBS
  - generic NQS

- Proprietary
  - Avatar
  - Computer Associates
  - ESP
  - Jobtrac
  - PBSPro
  - UC4:global
  - Xi-Batch

Security and User Management

- Security in an ongoing process, not a status. It must be constantly attended to for you to have any chance at all.
- Most successful security breaches come from employees of a company, not outsiders.
- In contrast to typical mainframe security, Linux security is more network oriented.
- If possible, have a UNIX security person handle your Linux security needs.

Security and User Management (2)

- Turn off *ALL* unnecessary services: telnet, ftp, smtp, time, finger, http, pop3, imap, login, shell, printer, nfs, etc., etc.
- Use OpenSSH instead of telnet, ftp, rcp, rsh, rexec, rlogin, etc..
- Use TCP Wrappers (/etc/hosts.allow, etc.) if you *have* to use an insecure protocol.
- Review your system logs regularly.
- Monitor security alerts from your suppliers, and from various security organizations.

Security and User Management (3)

- Don’t lump all your users into one group (typically “users” - SUSE default).
- Don’t create a separate group for each user (Red Hat’s approach).
- Try to have reasonable groups defined so that people can share data appropriately, and put the proper users into them.
- Don’t give anyone a UID of zero unless it’s absolutely necessary (and even then think about other ways to avoid it).

Security and User Management (4)

- Various tools are available for adding, deleting and changing user and group definitions. All information about users and groups are in plain text files.
- SUSE has YaST
- Red Hat has Nautilus and redhat-config-* tools
- Webmin is popular
- useradd, userdel, usermod, groupadd, groupdel, groupmod are the common command-line tools

Security and User Management (5)

- Protect the password of “root” very carefully.
- Login as “yourself” and su to root only when really needed.
- Consider using /etc/sudoers to grant some selected command authority to designated people.
- If you're running a Linux that doesn't use PAM (pluggable authentication modules), consider using /etc/suauth to allow designated people to “su” using their own password.

Diagnostic Information

- strace
- ulimit (to enable core dumps)
- gdb
- uptime
- top
- ksymoops
- vmstat
- supportconfig/siga (SUSE)
- iostat
- sar
- netstat
- ping
- traceroute
- system logs
- dmesg
- standalone dump
- sysreport (Red Hat)

Editors (Holy War Fodder)

- vi / vim / elvis
- emacs / xemacs
- joe
- jed
- jove
- ed (sed)
- nano
- pico
- ne
- ned (3270 enabled)
- Nedit
- THE (The Hessling Editor)

Basic vi Concepts

- Cursor keys work as expected (or h-j-k-l), as do Page up and Page Down, Delete and Backspace (when ssh client is properly configured).
- Two important modes: command, insert.
- I'm pretty unfamiliar with vi, so I basically use insert mode and command mode.
- Insert button = insert mode (twice = replace)
- ESC = exit insert/command mode.

Basic vi Concepts (2)

- :set smd or :set showmode
  - gives visual indicator of what mode you’re in
- :d = delete a line
- :w = write updated file to disk
- :x = write updated file to disk and exit
- :q = quit if no updates have been made since the last save (:w)
- :q! = quit regardless
- :help = help me!

Scripting Languages (Holy War Part 2)

- Perl
- ash / bash / csh / tcsh / ksh / ksh93 / zsh
- Regina (REXX)
- OREXX (31-bit only at the moment)
- Python (can also be compiled)
- Ruby
- Tcl
- The list goes on...

System Logs

- Most of what you want will be in /var/log/, or in a subdirectory of it.
- Names and contents vary by distribution
  - Look at /etc/syslog.conf if you're interested
- Reviewing them *frequently* is important
- Samples:
  - /var/log/messages
  - /var/log/syslog
  - /var/log/debug
  - /var/log/boot.log
  - /var/log/dmesg
  - /var/log/proftpd.log
  - /var/log/maillog
  - /var/log/warn
  - /var/log/httpd/...
  - /var/log/samba/...

Basic Commands

- **rm -rf /**
- cd
- cp
- mv
- rm
- ls
- grep
- cat
- less / more
- man
- info
- mount
- umount
- ps
- mkdir
- rmdir
- pushd
- popd
- which
- reboot
- shutdown

Advanced Commands

- chmod
- chown
- df
- du
- file
- head
- tail

- ifconfig
- route
- host / nslookup
- gzip / bzip2
- find
- locate
- dmesg

- su
- sudo
- telinit
- lsmod
- modinfo
- mkinitrd
- zipl

Kernel Modules

- The kernel, along with kernel modules, contains all the code necessary to run as an operating system. This includes device drivers, file system drivers, networking code, etc.
- Kernel modules are parts of the kernel that don’t have to be compiled into the kernel itself (but can be if you want to).
- This can allow you to update these components on the fly, without rebooting.

Loading Kernel Modules

- Since modules are *not* in the kernel, how do they get loaded into kernel storage?
  - insmod
  - modprobe
  - dynamically by the kernel if /etc/modules.conf or /etc/modprobe.conf has the right data in it.
- How does the module get it’s parameters?
  - provided on insmod/modprobe command
  - read from /etc/modules.conf or /etc/modprobe.conf by modprobe and the kernel.

Loading Kernel Modules (2)

- How does the kernel find the module?
  - Usually in /lib/modules/kernelver/...
    - /lib/modules/2.6.16.27-0.9-smp/
  - depmod -a command creates a cross reference of the modules and where they are located, and writes it into /lib/modules/kernelver/modules.??? files.
  - modprobe figures out the dependencies and loads the modules in the right order. insmod does not do this.

Unloading Kernel Modules

- The rmmod command is used to do the unloading
- Kernel modules must be unused to be unloaded
  - The jbd module is in use by the ext3 module and cannot be unloaded

    ```
    # lsmod | grep ext3
    jbd             62880  1 ext3
    ```
- There is a -f (force) parameter to rmmod, but under normal circumstances it would be unwise to use it.
  - CONFIG_MODULE_FORCE_UNLOAD=Y must have been specified in the kernel config for it to work.

System Startup and Shutdown

- From the HMC, just like any other OS, except no loadparms are needed/used.
- From VM, there are usually some CMS/CP commands issued in PROFILE EXEC, followed by a `CP IPL devno CLEAR`
- From VM, you can still IPL from the reader, if desired.
- snIPL (simple network IPL)
- How the rest of the system is brought up by init is a very complex process, beyond the scope of this talk.

System Startup and Shutdown (2)

- When shutting down, it is important to do it *properly*. File system corruption and data loss can result otherwise.
- Use the halt, reboot or shutdown command.
- You can use shutdown to warn any logged on users, and/or set the shutdown to some time in the future.
- The shutdown command has options to reboot, halt, or cancel a previous shutdown command.
- The ctrlaltdel entry in /etc/inittab can be used to automate this by listening for LPAR or z/VM shutdown signals:

```
ca::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/shutdown -h -t 4 now
```

Performance Management

- Some “standalone” native Linux tools:
  - top, ntop, httperf, sar, iostat, gkrellm, pload, statnet, Big Brother, Hobbit, iptraf, sysstat, vmstat
  - Understand that in a shared environment, such as z/VM (or even LPAR), these will *all* be lying to you in certain ways. SLES10 and RHEL5 are the first versions that use a kernel that has the code necessary to correct this.
- Proprietary products
  - Velocity Software ESALPS
  - BMC MAINVIEW
  - IBM Performance Tookit
  - OMEGAMON XE

Creating Additional Images

- AutoYaST (SUSE) and Kickstart (RHEL)
- Some commercial tools, none of them cheap
- Can be done with home grown tools
- IBM Redbooks:
  - Linux on IBM zSeries and S/390: ISP/ASP Solutions, SG24-6299
  - z/VM and Linux on IBM System z The Virtualization Cookbook for SLES 10 SP2, SG24-7493
  - z/VM and Linux on IBM System z The Virtualization Cookbook for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.2, SG24-7492

Questions?

Additional Information - Web Sites

- http://linuxvm.org/
- http://www.marist.edu/htbin/wlvindex?linux-390
  (Linux/390 mailing list subscription and archives)
- http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/
- http://www.kernel.org/
- http://www.linux.org/
- http://www.tldp.org/
  (The Linux Documentation Project)
- http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/

Additional Information - Redbooks

- Linux for S/390, SG24-4987
- Linux for zSeries and S/390: Distributions, SG24-6264
- Linux on zSeries and S/390: ISP/ASP Solutions, SG24-6299
- Linux on zSeries and S/390: Application Development, SG24-6807
- Linux on zSeries and S/390: System Management, SG24-6820
- Linux on zSeries and S/390: Large Scale Linux Deployment, SG24-6824
- Linux on zSeries and S/390: Performance Measurement and Tuning, SG24-6926

Additional Information – Rebooks (2)

- z/VM and Linux on IBM System z The Virtualization Cookbook for SLES 10 SP2, SG24-7493
- z/VM and Linux on IBM System z: The Virtualization Cookbook for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.2, SG24-7492
- Linux for IBM System z9 and IBM zSeries, SG24-6694
- Linux with zSeries and ESS: Essentials, SG24-7025
- Fibre Channel Protocol for Linux and z/VM on IBM System z, SG24-7266
- HiperSockets Implementation Guide, SG24-6816
- Problem Determination for Linux on System z, SG24-7599
- Achieving High Availability on Linux for System z with Linux-HA Release 2, SG24-7711

Additional Information – Rebooks (3)

- Experiences with Oracle for Linux on zSeries, SG24-6552
- Experiences with Oracle 10g Database for Linux on zSeries, SG24-6482
- Using Oracle Solutions on Linux for System z, SG24-7573
- Using Discontiguous Shared Segments and XIP2 Filesystems With Oracle Database 10g on Linux for IBM System z, SG24-7285
- e-Business Intelligence: Leveraging DB2 for Linux on S/390, SG24-5687
- e-Business Intelligence: Data Mart Solutions with DB2 for Linux on zSeries, SG24-6294

Additional Information – Rebooks (4)

- SAP on DB2 UDB for OS/390 and z/OS: Implementing Application Servers on Linux for zSeries, SG24-6847
- Linux on IBM eServer zSeries and S/390: Best Security Practices, SG24-7023
- Introduction to the New Mainframe: Security, SG24-6776
- Introduction to the New Mainframe: z/VM Basics, SG24-7316
- Running Linux on IBM System z9 and zSeries under z/VM, SG24-6311
- z/VM and Linux Operations for z/OS System Programmers, SG24-7603

Additional Information - Redpieces

- Advanced LDAP User Authentication: Limiting Access to Linux Systems Using the Host Attribute, REDP-3863
- Linux on IBM zSeries and S/390: Securing Linux for zSeries with a Central z/OS LDAP Server (RACF), REDP-0221
- Linux on IBM eServer zSeries and S/390: Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol on VM Guest LANs, REDP-3657
- Linux on IBM eServer zSeries and S/390: VSWITCH and VLAN Features of z/VM 4.4, REDP-3719
- Networking Overview for Linux on zSeries, REDP-3901
- Sharing and maintaining Linux under z/VM, REDP-4322

Additional Information - Redpieces (2)

- A Shared WebSphere Application Server Installation for Linux on zSeries, REDP-3998
- WebSphere Portal Installation on Linux for zSeries, REDP-3699
- WebSphere Portal Server for Linux on zSeries and z9, REDP-4175
- Linux on IBM eServer zSeries and S/390: z/VM Configuration for WebSphere Deployments, REDP-3661
- e-commerce Patterns for Linux on zSeries Using WebSphere Commerce Suite V5.1 Patterns for e-business series, REDP-0411

Additional Information - Redpieces (3)

- Accounting and Monitoring for z/VM Linux guest machines, REDP-3818
- Linux Performance and Tuning Guidelines, REDP-4285
- Cloning FCP-attached SCSI Disks on SLES9 Linux for zSeries Systems, REDP-3871
- Introducing N_Port Identifier Virtualization for IBM System z9, REDP-4125
- Using Cryptographic Adapters for Web Servers with Linux on IBM System z9 and zSeries, REDP-4131
- Using the Oracle Grid Control Server with a Database on Linux for System z, REDP-4443

Additional Information - Hints & Tips

- Dynamic management of DASD devices in Linux running on zSeries, TIPS0023
- Formatting and Labeling a DASD Volume for Linux Guests Running Under z/VM, TIPS0275
- Partitioning DASD for Linux Guests Running under z/VM, TIPS0277
- Configuring Logical Volume Management (LVM) on Linux for zSeries, TIPS0128
- Creating a User Home directory when you use LDAP Authentication, TIPS0410

Additional Information - Hints & Tips (2)

- IBM eServer zSeries Linux Fibre Channel Adapter Device Driver Configuration for Tape Devices, TIPS0249
- The CP SET LOADDEV command, TIPS0440
- Capacity Test of IFL vs. CP, TIPS0479
- Securing VNC Network Traffic Using SSH Port Forwarding, TIPS0408
- Installing Oracle 10gR2 on SLES10 Linux on System z - July 10, 2007, TIPS0669

Additional Information - O'Reilly Books

- Apache: The Definitive Guide
- Building Internet Firewalls
- DNS and BIND
- Learning the bash Shell
- Learning the vi and Vim Editors
- Learning Perl
- Perl Cookbook
- Perl for System Administration
- Programming Perl

Additional Information - O'Reilly Books (2)

- Practical UNIX & Internet Security
- Running Linux
- sed & awk
- sendmail
- sendmail Desktop Reference
- SSH, The Secure Shell: The Definitive Guide
- TCP/IP Network Administration
- Using Samba

Command Comparison

MVS	VM	Linux	DOS
LISTC	L	ls / locate	dir
LISTD	L (L	file	attrib
LIST	TYPE	cat	type
COPY	COPY	cp	copy
MOVE	MOVE	mv	move
RENAME	RENAME	mv	ren
DELETE	ERASE	rm	del
HELP	HELP	man / info	help
ICKDSF	FORMAT	dasdfmt / mke2fs	format

Command Comparison (2)

MVS	VM	Linux
SEND	TELL / MSG / NOTE	write / talk / wall
LISTB		/etc/motd
LOGOFF	LOGOFF	exit
PRINTDS	PRINT	lpr
V ONLINE	ATTACH	mount
V OFFLINE	DETACH	umount
D TS	Q U	uptime
D TS,L	Q N	users / w
D A,L	Q N	ps -ax

Command Comparison (3)

Linux	DOS
cd	cd
mkdir	mkdir
rmdir	rmdir
less / more	more
ping	ping
traceroute	tracert

Linux	DOS
host	nslookup
nslookup	nslookup
netstat	netstat
route	route print
find	find
set	set
export	set