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Leveraging DataPower XI50z and Sysplex

Section 11339

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STG Lab Services

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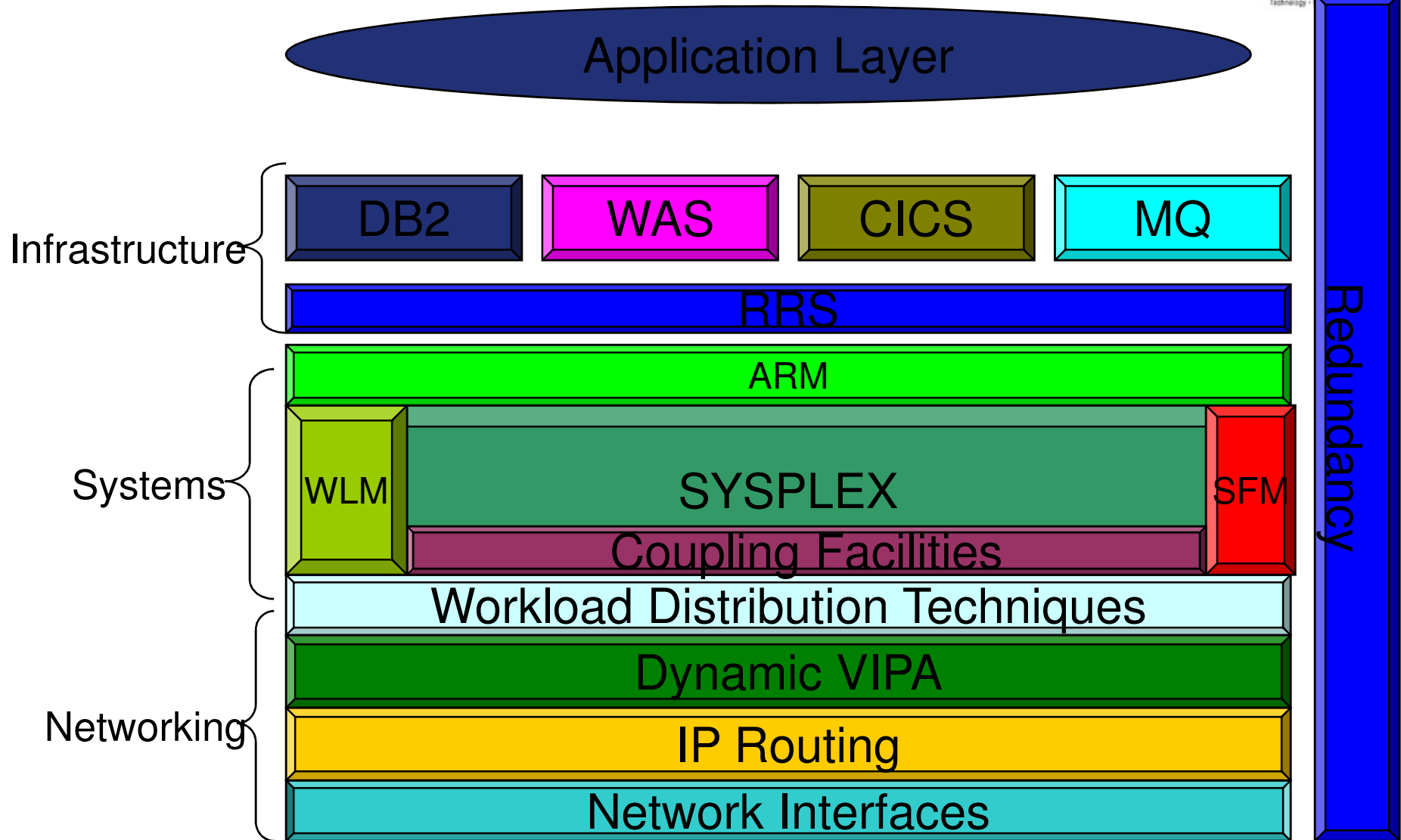
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What is a Sysplex?

- Sysplex is a clustering technology utilized historically by z/OS
 - You can spread a workload over several LPARs
 - In case of an LPAR failure the workload can be moved without the end users knowledge (in most cases)
- Sysplex uses metrics to balance out workload (not just a spray)
 - CPU Usage
 - Current Capacity
 - Current Load
- Allows applications on z/OS to be independent on the physical connections

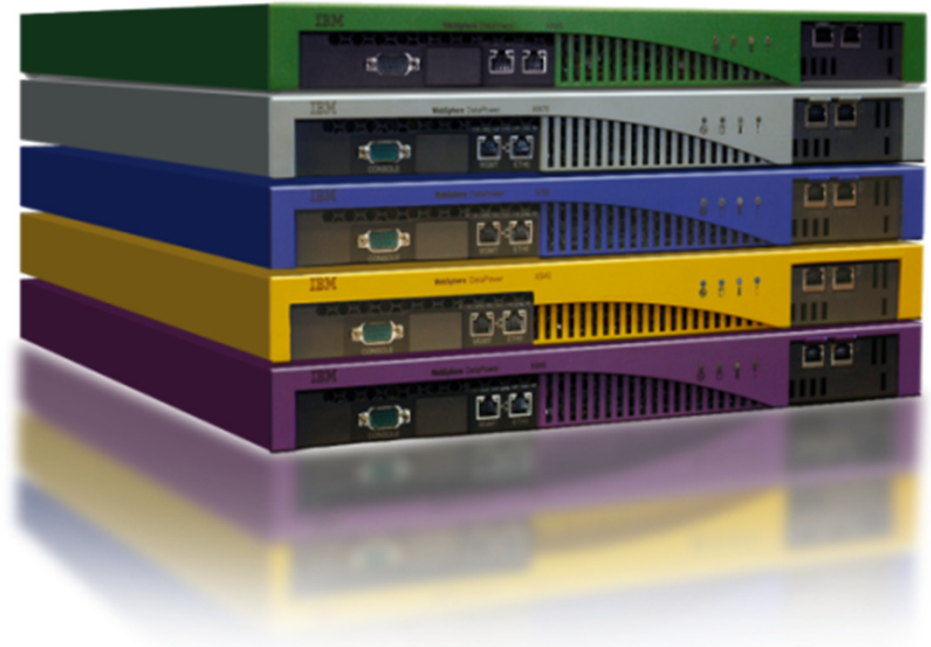
The z/OS High Availability Architecture



What is DataPower???

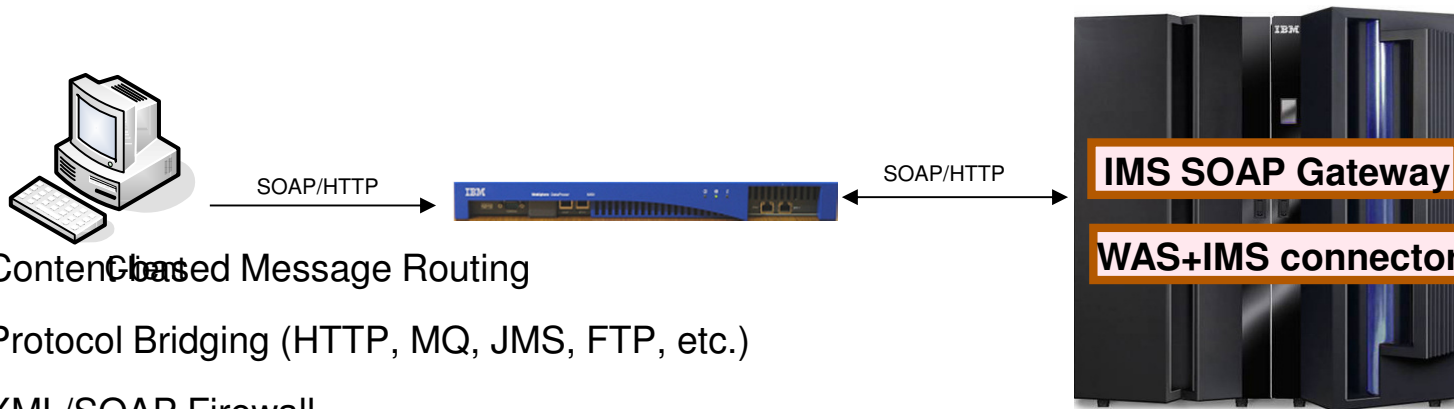


- Stand Alone Appliance
- Secure Appliance
- High Speed Cryptography
- Built in ESB Device



IMS Integration (1)

Web Services Security and Management for IMS Web services

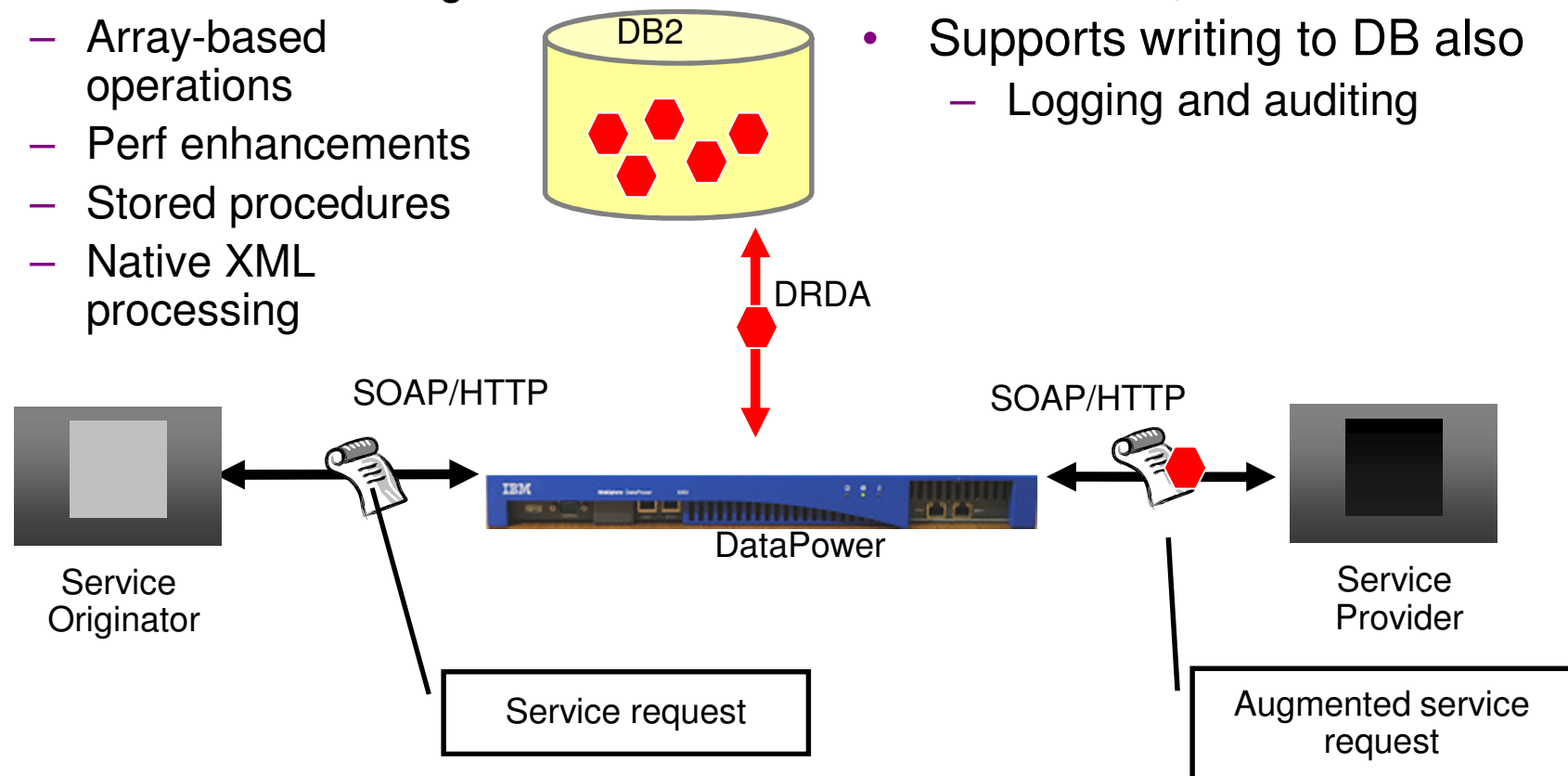


- Content-based Message Routing
- Protocol Bridging (HTTP, MQ, JMS, FTP, etc.)
- XML/SOAP Firewall
- Data Validation
- Field Level Security
- XML Web Services Access Control/AAA
- Web Services Management

DB2 Integration (1)

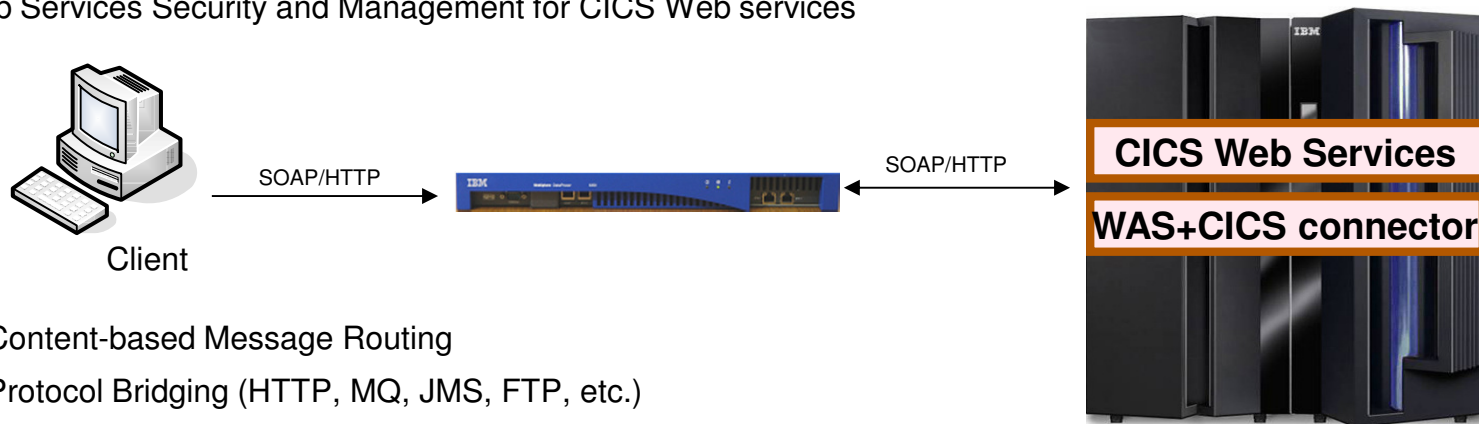
- Supports DB2, Oracle, Sybase, MSFT
- Functions supported:
 - Parameter marking
 - Array-based operations
 - Perf enhancements
 - Stored procedures
 - Native XML processing

- Web service requests are augmented with information from the database (message enrichment)
- Supports writing to DB also
 - Logging and auditing



CICS Integration (1)

Web Services Security and Management for CICS Web services



- Content-based Message Routing
- Protocol Bridging (HTTP, MQ, JMS, FTP, etc.)
- XML/SOAP Firewall
- Data Validation
- Field Level Security
- XML Web Services Access Control/AAA
- Web Services Management
- ID propagation

request token trapping

Generate an ICRX for a z/OS Extended Identity Token on off

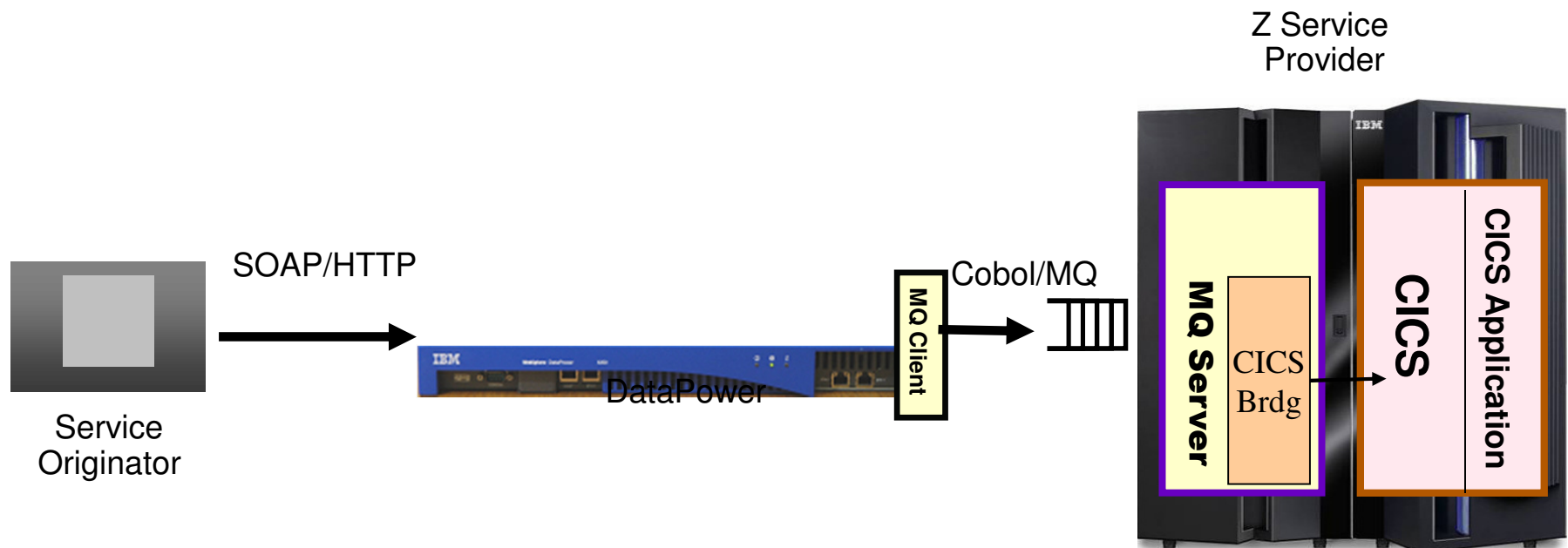
Actor/Role Identifier

ICRX Realm

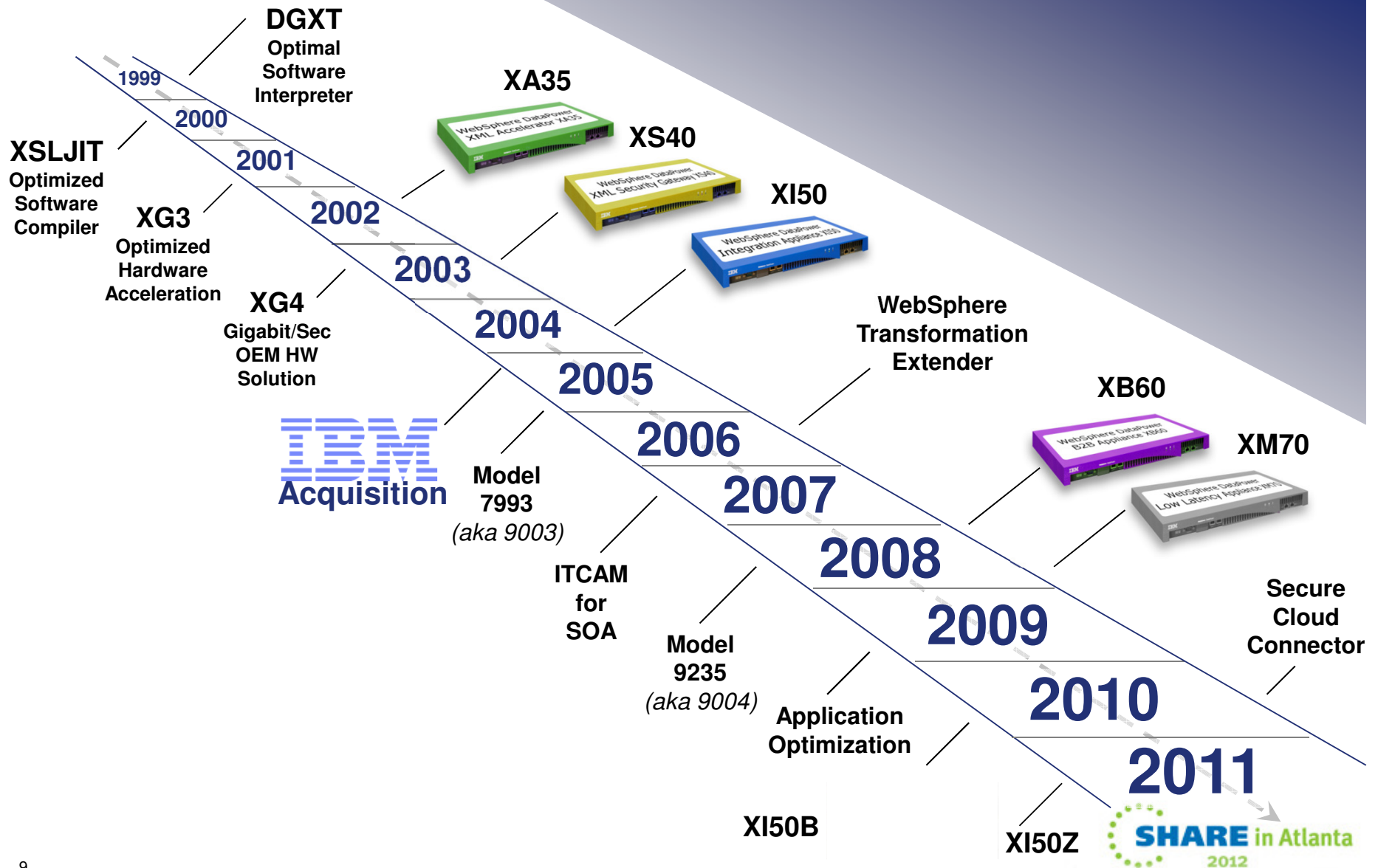
Back Commit Cancel

CICS Integration (2)

- DataPower provides WS-enablement to CICS
- Customer codes schema-dependent XSL/FFD/TypeTree (Contivo or WTX) to perform request/response mapping
- Requires MQ
 - MQ bridge to access CICS
 - MQ client capability is embedded in DataPower

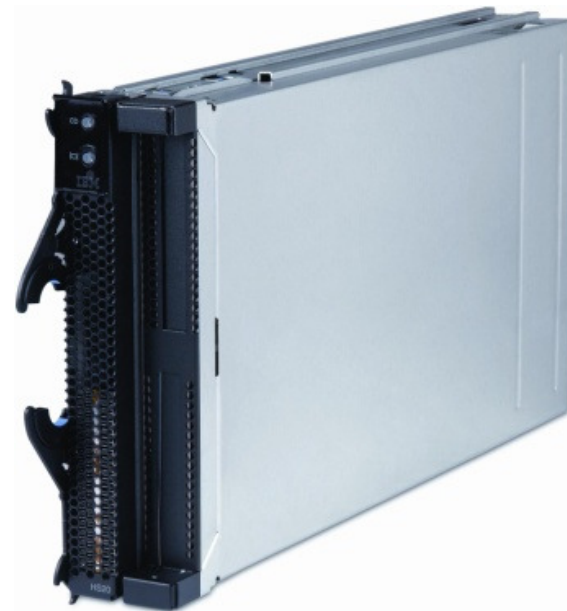


DataPower boasts a decade of connectivity innovation



What is the XI50z DataPower Device

- Part of zEnterprise
- Secure Appliance
- High Speed Cryptography
- Can secure just parts of data
 - Credit Card PAN
 - SSN numbers
- Built in ESB Device used in SOA



DataPower and zEnterprise

- zEnterprise's main strength
 - Secure Environment
 - Hybrid Work Load Support
- DataPower XI50z
 - Allows zEnterprise components to communicate without application changes
 - Legacy applications
 - Web Services
 - XML
 - HTTP



Sysplex Enhancement

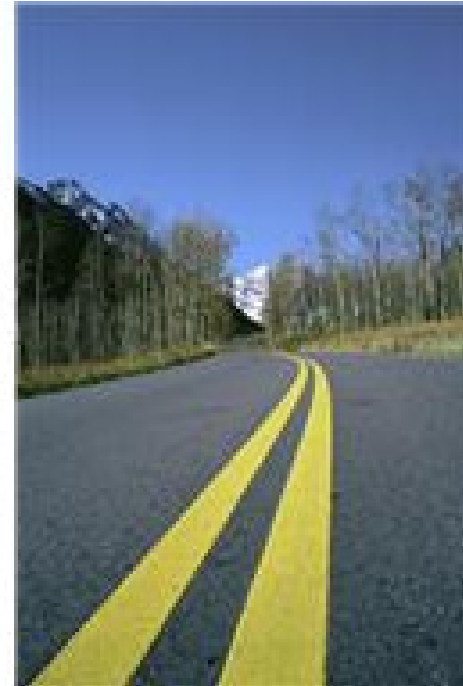
- Sysplex design originally was only for z/OS systems
- SOA and Cloud are Game Changers
 - Hybrid-Workload support
- In V1R11 the Sysplex could now target IPv4 devices outside of System z
 - IPv6 Devices came in V1R12
- One of the first targets for the Sysplex was DataPower

Open 24/7

- DataPower XI50z does not have a routing daemon
 - Default Gateway
 - Static Routes
- While this works in the distributed world in z we must have almost 100% up time
- If you do not want to connect your IEDN to an external router what do you do? Target OSX on z/OS as default gateway or static route hop?
 - LPAR Failure
 - Stack Abend
 - OSX failure

Infrastructure DVIPA

- DataPower does not support any routing protocols
 - Static Routes
 - Default Gateway Routing
- Would you really want to?
 - Want more CPU dedicated for Transactions
- So use a DVIPA with the same IP Address Subnet as the IEDN subnet
 - Using LAYER 2 Routing

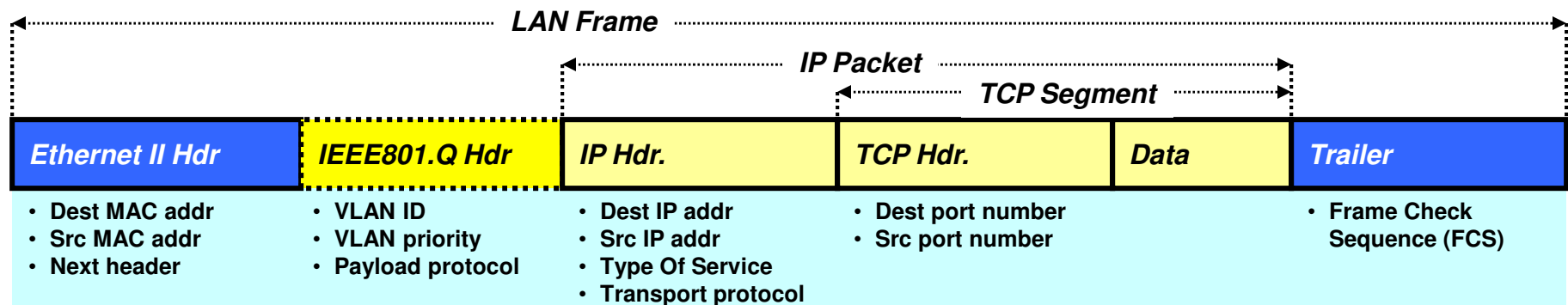


Going back on what was a best practice

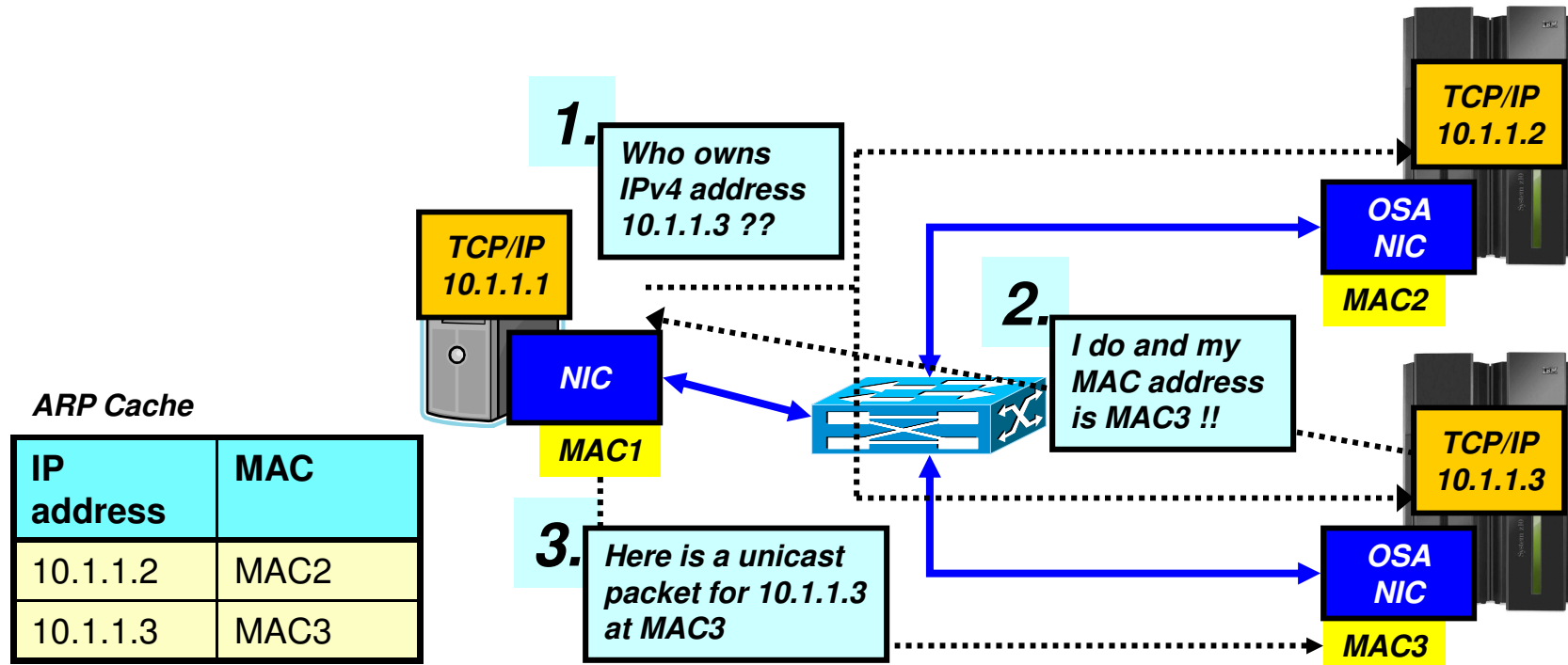
- In the past it was considered a best practice to put Dynamic VIPAs on different subnets than your OSA card.
 - Still is for the OSD and OSE cards
- However for IEDN devices it is advisable to actually do the opposite
 - Layer 2 routing
 - Allows us to use a DVIPA as the Default Gateway to the XI50z (or any other zBX type blade)
- I have nicknamed these “IEDN VIPAs”
 - Not an official IBM name just my nickname
 - Same as other type of VIPA however

What is Layer 2 Routing

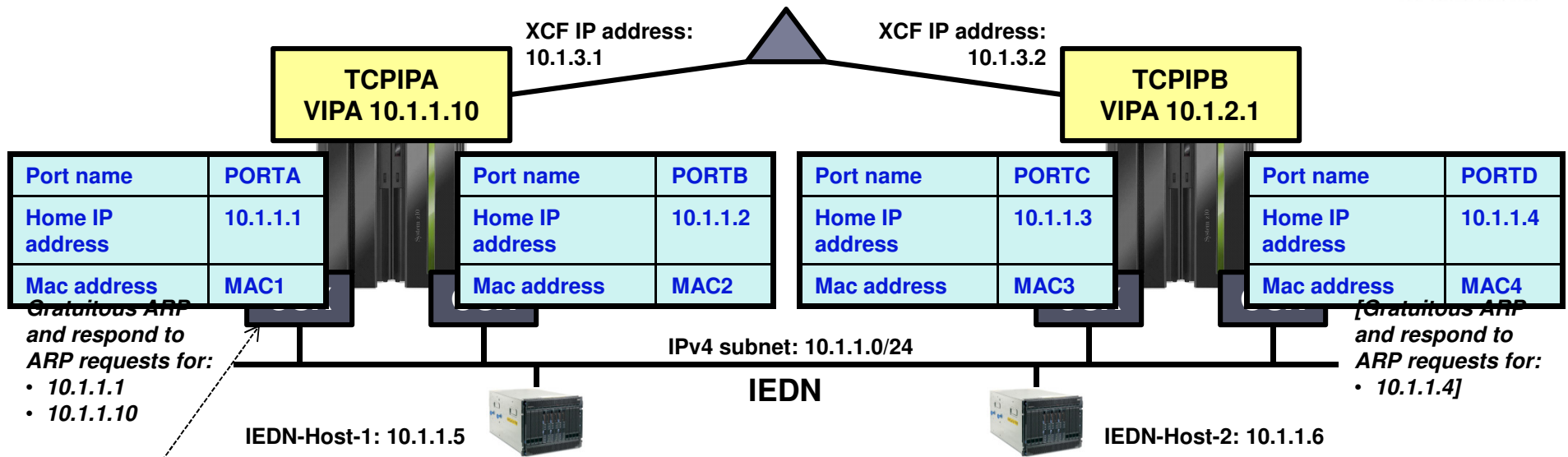
- The LAN infrastructure transports “Frames” between Network Interface Cards (NICs)
- Each NIC has a physical hardware address –called Media Access Control (MAC)
- Every frame comes from a MAC and goes to a MAC
- A frame carries a payload of a specified protocol type, such as ARP, IPv4, IPv6, SNA LLC2, etc.
- Uses a Protocol Called ARP in order to discover other MAC address and their corresponding IPv4 addresses



So lets look at this process



z/OS VIPA address visibility on the IEDN



Gratuitous ARP and respond to ARP requests for:

- 10.1.1.1
- 10.1.1.10

Gratuitous ARP and respond to ARP requests for:

- 10.1.1.4

OSA PORTA's OAT

IP Address	ARP Owner
10.1.1.1	Yes
10.1.1.10	Yes
10.1.1.2	No
10.1.3.1	No

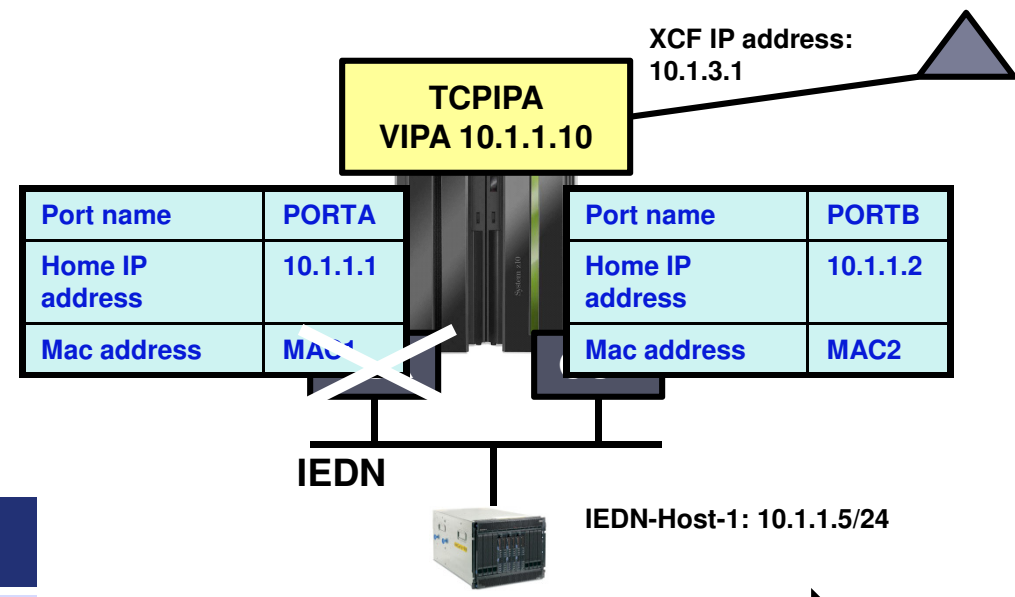
IEDN-Host-1's ARP cache

IP Address	MAC Address
10.1.1.1	MAC1
10.1.1.2	MAC2
10.1.1.3	MAC3
10.1.1.4	MAC4
10.1.1.10	MAC1

- OSX interfaces must be defined with the INTERFACE statement
- With VMAC and ROUTEALL, only addresses for which OSA has to perform ARP are registered in the OAT
- In all other cases, all HOME IP addresses will be registered in the OAT and the OAT content will be changed as the HOME lists change due to (dynamic) movement of IP addresses.
- OSX interfaces will do gratuitous ARP for the OSA interface IP address and for VIPA addresses that belong to the **same** subnet as the OSA interface.

Network connectivity resilience on the IEDN

z/OS TCP/IP supports interface recovery if multiple network interfaces to the same subnet exist. In this example, both OSA PORTA and PORTB are connected to the IEDN (10.1.1.0/24 subnet).



When PORTA fails, PORTB is given ARP ownership of the addresses PORTA previously had. PORTB sends gratuitous ARPs to enable downstream hosts to update their ARP cache.

IEDN-Host-1's ARP cache

IP Address	MAC Address
10.1.1.1	MAC1
10.1.1.2	MAC2
10.1.1.10	MAC1

IEDN-Host-1's ARP cache

IP Address	MAC Address
10.1.1.1	MAC2
10.1.1.2	MAC2
10.1.1.10	MAC2

OSA PORTA's OAT

IP Address	ARP Owner
10.1.1.1	Yes
10.1.1.10	Yes
10.1.1.2	No
10.1.3.1	No

OSA PORTB's OAT

IP Address	ARP Owner
10.1.1.1	No
10.1.1.10	No
10.1.1.2	Yes
10.1.3.1	No

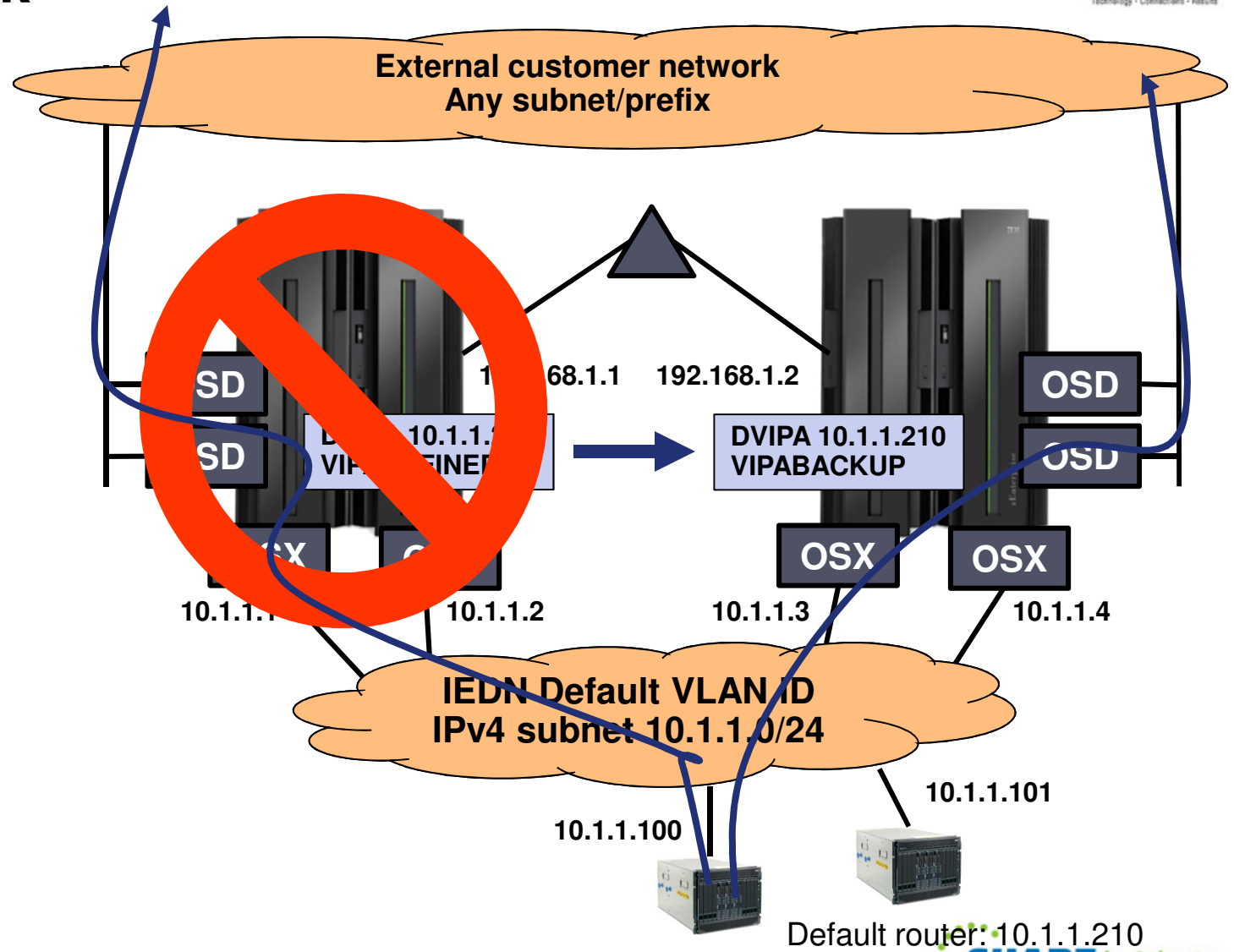
~~OSA PORTA's OAT~~

IP Address	ARP Owner
10.1.1.1	Yes
10.1.1.10	Yes
10.1.1.2	No
10.1.3.1	No

OSA PORTB's OAT

IP Address	ARP Owner
10.1.1.1	Yes
10.1.1.10	Yes
10.1.1.2	Yes
10.1.3.1	No

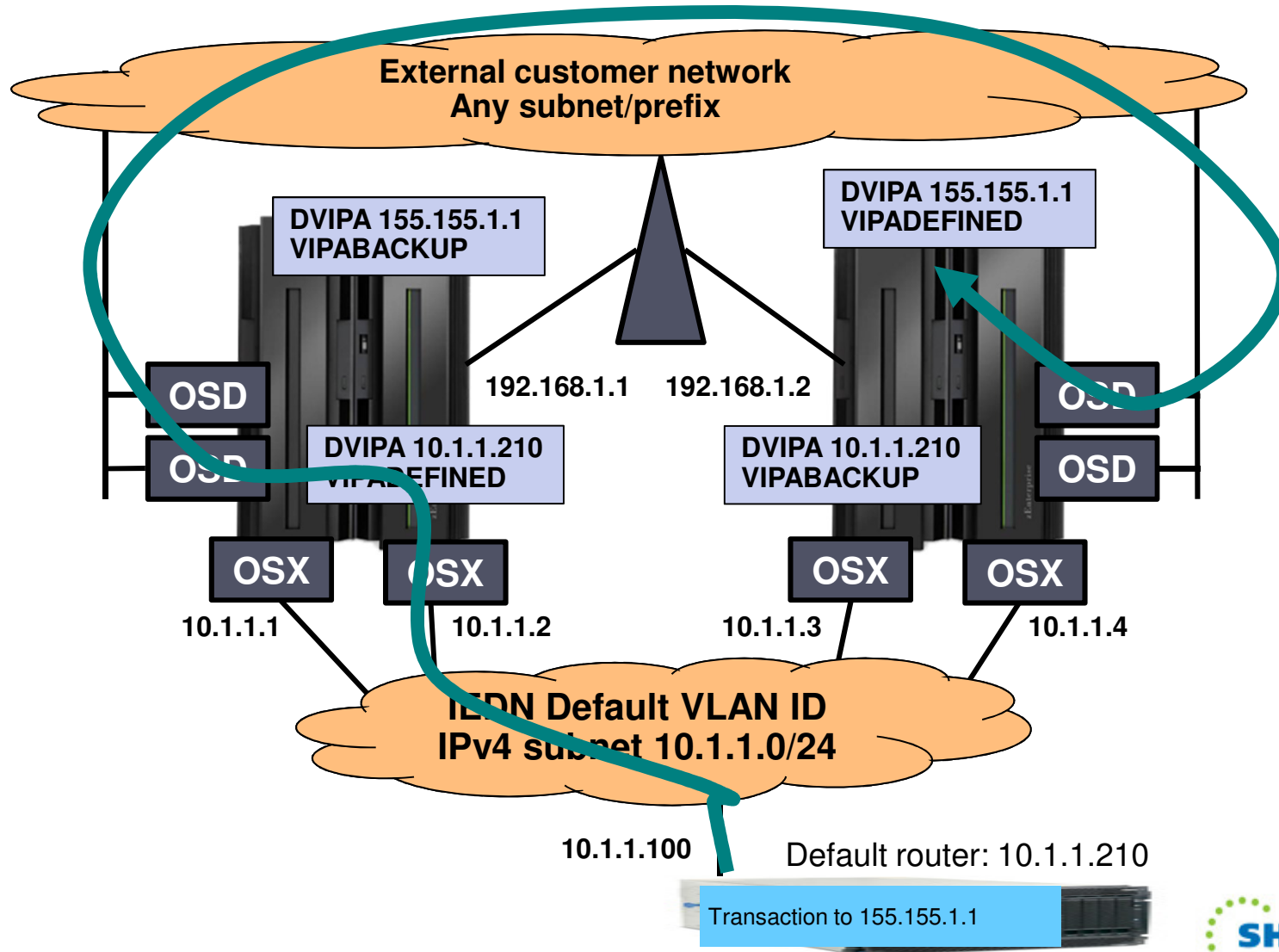
So Lets look at how the infrastructure DVIPA would work



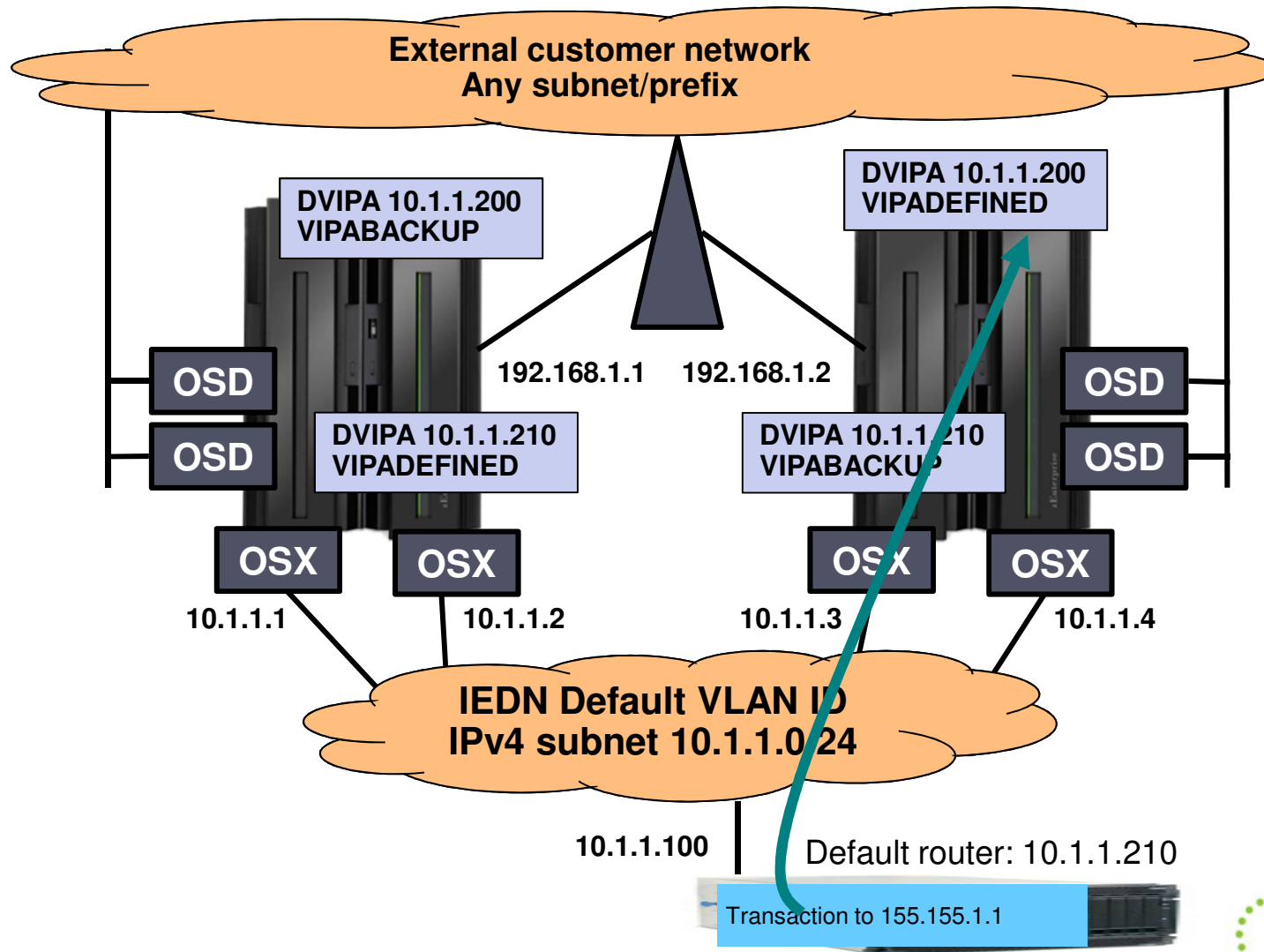
zBX Backend Application

- This recommendation is much like the last however the focus has changed
- Instead of routing of the blade
- We will now look at Backend Applications

What if DVIPA was on a different subnet

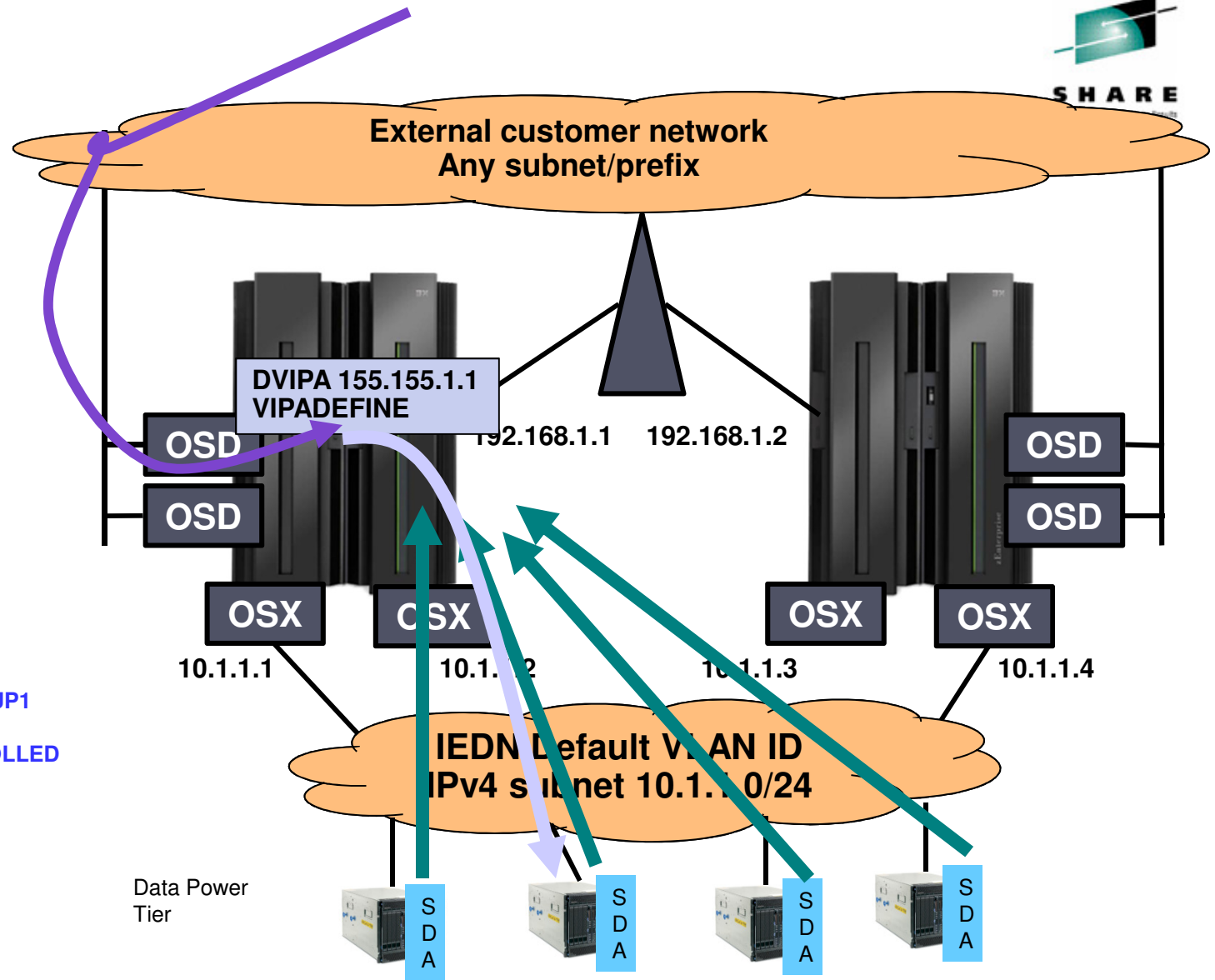


What if DVIPA was on a different subnet



3) Tier Support for DataPower

- Communication Server has added support to expand targets beyond zOS
- DataPower was an early adapter of this technology
- DataPower can give Sysplex metrics so that Sysplex can make smart decision on what DataPower Device it should target

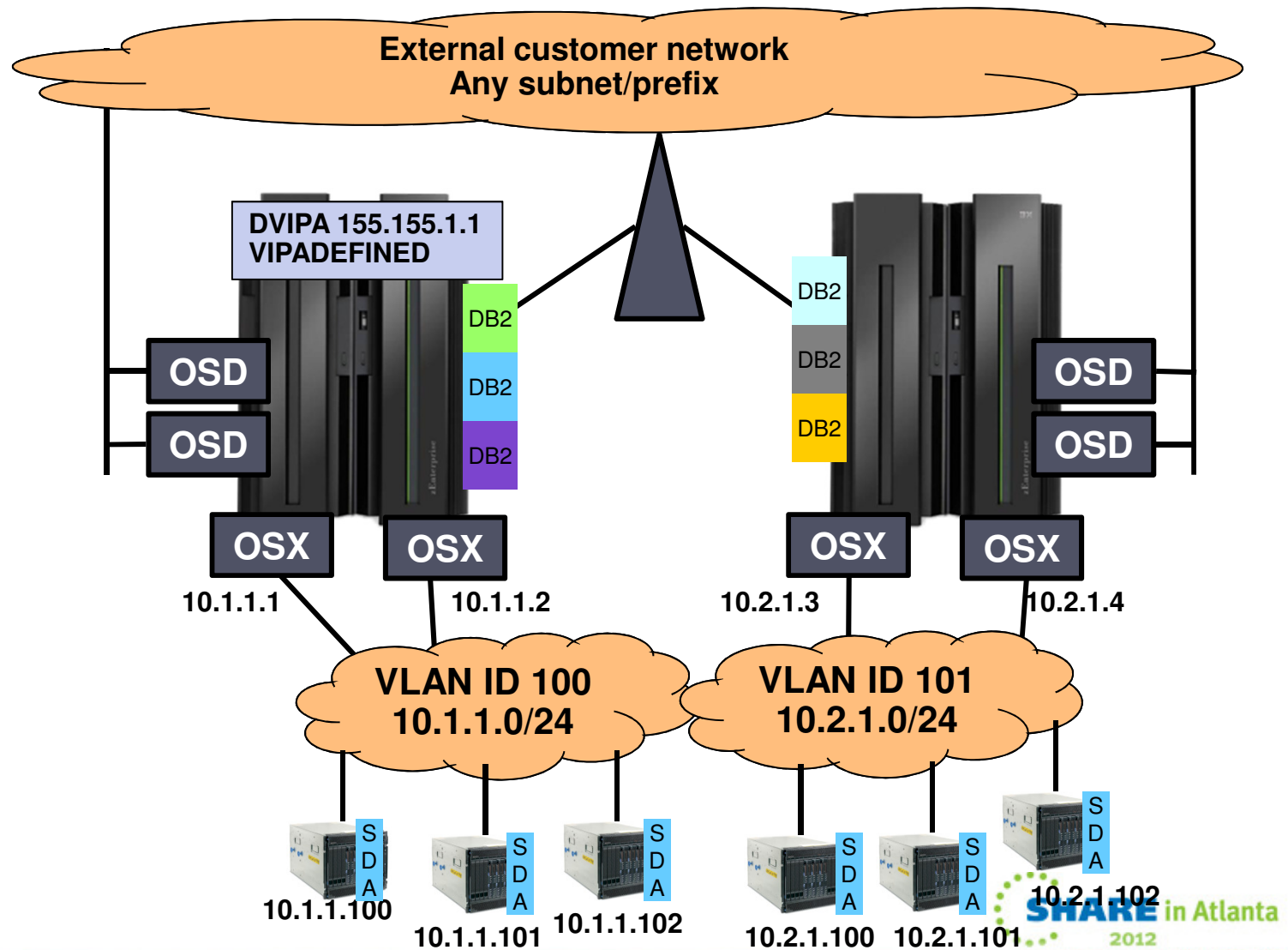


```

VIPAFINE TIER1
 255.255.255.0 155.155.1.1
VIPADISTRIBUTE TIER1 GROUP1
GRE CONTROLPORT 1702
DISTMETHOD TARGCONTROLLED
155.155.1.1 Port 10000
DESTIP 10.1.1.100 10.1.1.101
        10.1.1.102 10.1.1.103
  
```

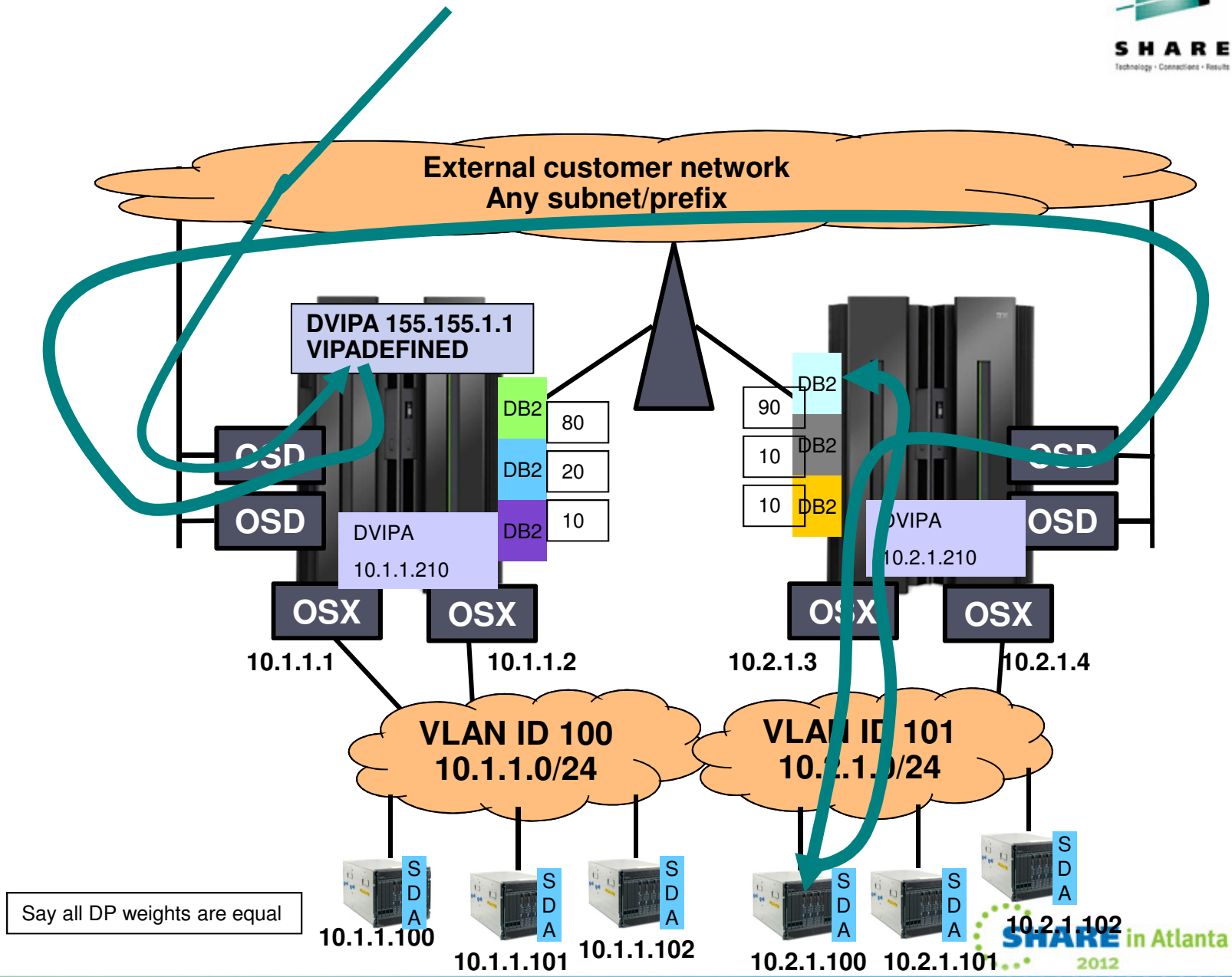
What if my Sysplex was larger

- What if you deployed an Ensemble within two zEnterprise systems that are physical separated?

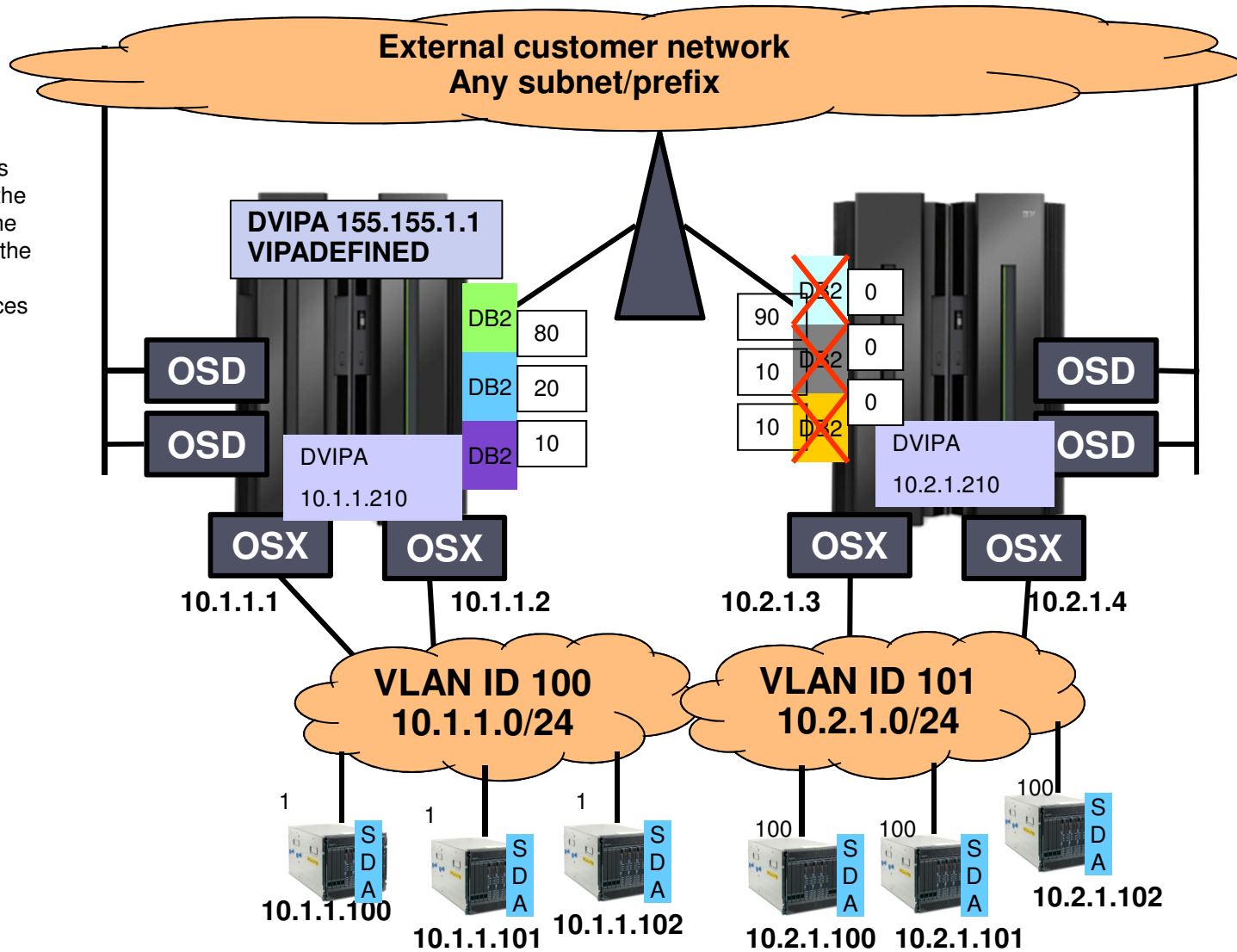


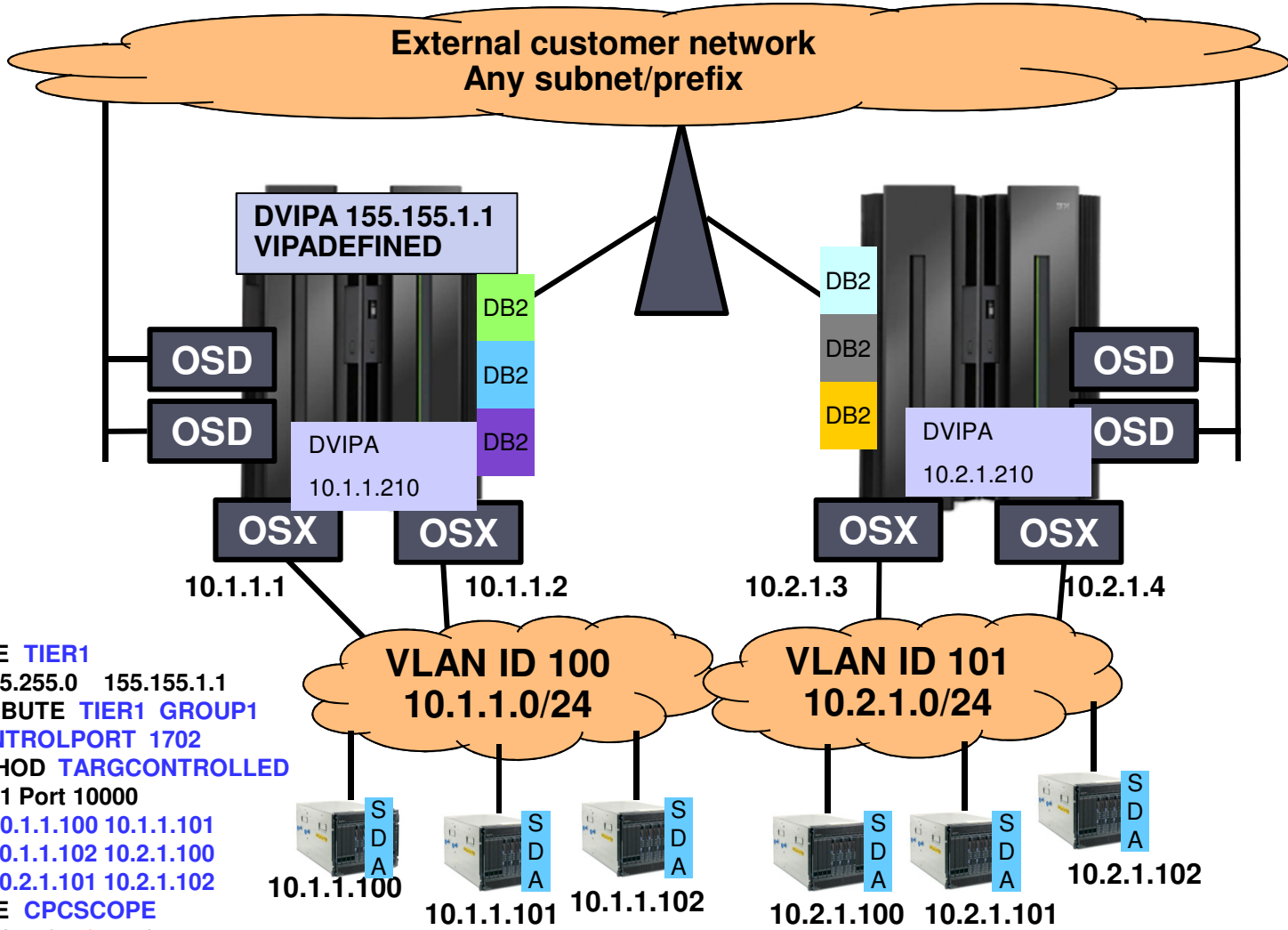
Multi-Tier Weighting

- As part of the Sysplex we can now look at the whole transaction.
- Very important when talking about DataPower since it is rarely the end point for any transaction
- Sysplex Distributor can add up the weights of any defined Tier 1 and Tier 2 (backend) connection



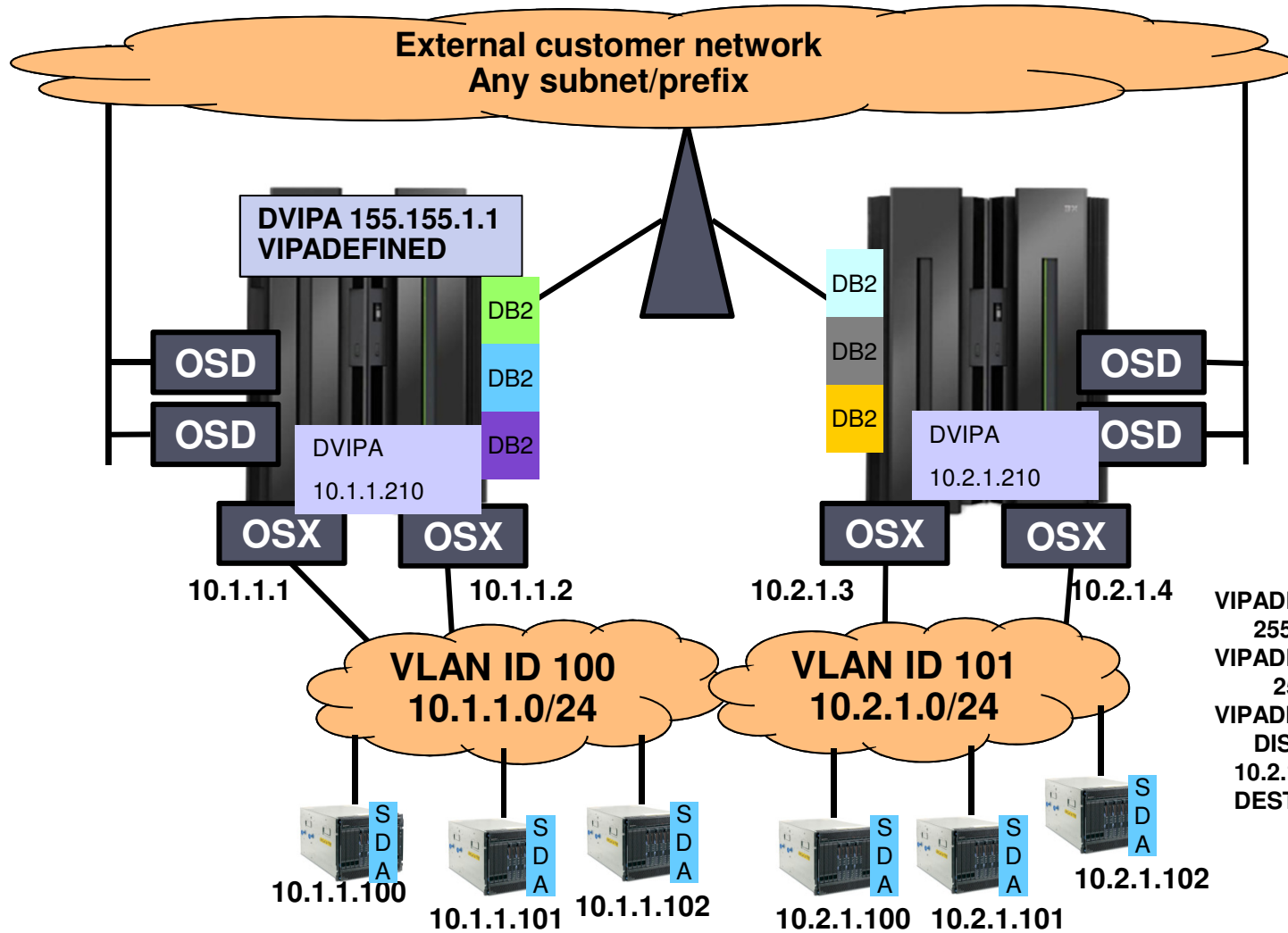
The Transactions will never leave the zEnterprise on the left even though the weights on the DataPower devices are better on the complex on the right.





```




VIPADefine TIER1
 255.255.255.0 155.155.1.1
VIPADistribute TIER1 GROUP1
GRE CONTROLPORT 1702
DISTMETHOD TARGCONTROLLED
155.155.1.1 Port 10000
DESTIP 10.1.1.100 10.1.1.101
        10.1.1.102 10.2.1.100
        10.2.1.101 10.2.1.102
VIPADefine CPCSCOPE
255.255.255.0 10.1.1.0
VIPADefine TIER2 CPCSCOPE
255.255.255.0 10.1.1.0
VIPADistribute TIER2 GROUP1
DISTMETHOD SERVERWLM
10.2.1.210 Port 10002
DESTIP ALL
  
```



VIPADefINE CPCSCOPE
255.255.255.0 10.2.1.0
 VIPADefINE TIER2 CPCSCOPE
255.255.255.0 10.2.1.0
 VIPADISTRIBUTE TIER2 GROUP1
 DISTMETHOD SERVERWLM
 10.2.1.210 Port 10002
 DESTIP ALL

For more information



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Questions?

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