

International Technical Support Organization

Summer 2013 SHARE Boston Session 13847: Recent z/OS Enhancements You Can Use to Reduce Down Time

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Intro

Who are we?

- -Frank Kyne is an ex-sysprog, ex-IBM Ireland, that now works in the IBM Redbooks organization in Poughkeepsie, responsible for books and classes about Parallel Sysplex and High Availability.
- -Karan Singh is an ex-sysprog (and ex-teacher and ex-you-name-it!) that is now a project leader in the IBM Redbooks organization, responsible for books and classes about core z/OS and security.

Why this topic?

- -z/OS has the reputation of being THE high availability operating system, so we want to make sure that you are using all the available NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE features to maximize that availability.
- -We want to prove that exploiting these z/OS functions can improve availability AND take very little time to implement.
- -Thanks to Cheryl Watson for promoting the idea of this session! -Thanks to a host of others for their help, support, and patience.





Session objectives

The objective of this session is to provide a live demo to show that the implementation of many of these enhancements is something that you could tackle over your lunch break (note that no outage is required to implement *any* of this stuff)....

-It is not meant to teach you the details of the functions we will use objective is just to illustrate the benefits they provide and how easy they are to implement.



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Session objectives

In this session we will show you (time permitting) how to:

-Set up z/OS BCPii

•Note that this is NOT the same as the BCPii function provided with Tivoli System Automation

- •BCPii is a pre-req for SSDPP
- -Implement System Status Detection Partitioning Protocol (SSDPP)
 - •Including a demo of the difference in how long it takes to partition a failed system time without and with SSDPP
- -Implement AutoIPL for:
 - •Taking an automatic standalone dump after a wait state
 - •Automatically re-IPL z/OS after the SAD completes

-Setup and use of Runtime Diagnostics

-We will NOT cover Auto Reply, MVS Message Flooding, z/OS HealthChecker, SMF record flooding control, HMC-wide Dynamic Activate or the many other similar capabilities because they close the conference center at 10 pm (and the bars close at 2!).





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Base Control Program internal interface





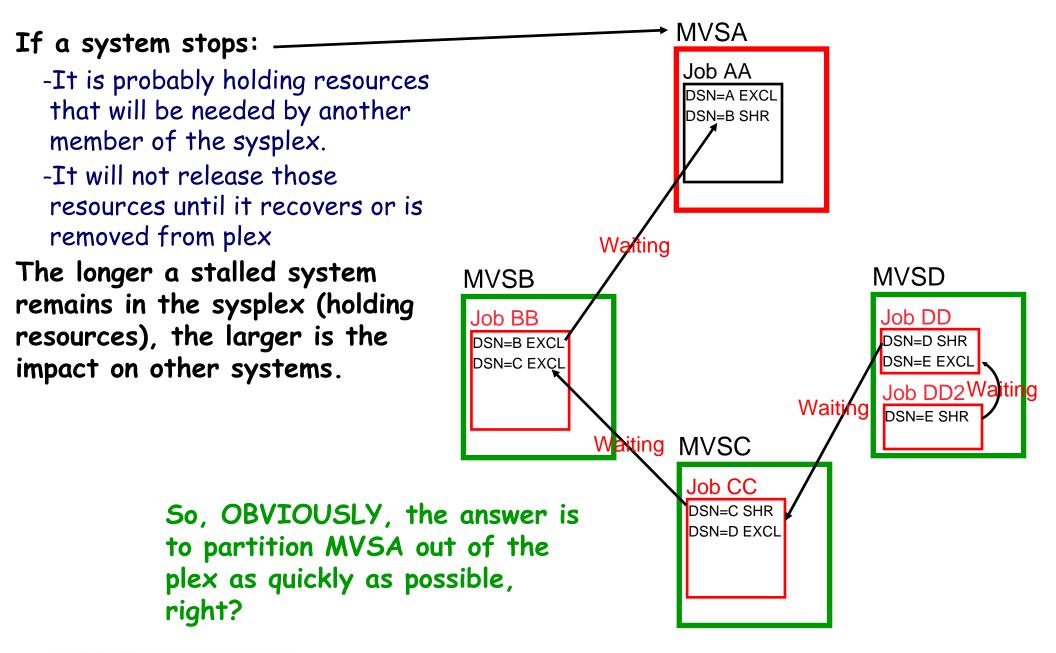
Why BCPii and SSDPP

If a member of a sysplex dies, it is probably holding resources that will be required by other members of the sysplex.

-And the longer this situation lasts, the more units of work will be impacted.











Why BCPii and SSDPP

Prior to z/OS 1.11, the only mechanism that z/OS had to determine the status of another member of the sysplex was to check that system's heartbeat in the sysplex CDS.

-If a system is going through recovery, it might not be able to update its heartbeat in the CDS. This means that you need to give a system some "reasonable" amount of time to recover before one of the other systems partitions the sick system out of the sysplex.

An IPL might take 30 minutes. Would you rather give a little more time for recovery to work, or kill it now and face an IPL? Your answer is probably "it depends on whether the system is dead or is in the middle of recovery".
Prior to z/OS 1.11, z/OS had no way to know whether another system was dead or trying to recover.

-SSDPP (and BCPii) changed that.



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System partitioning actions

First, let's see how long it takes to partition a failed system out of the sysplex WITHOUT SSDPP....

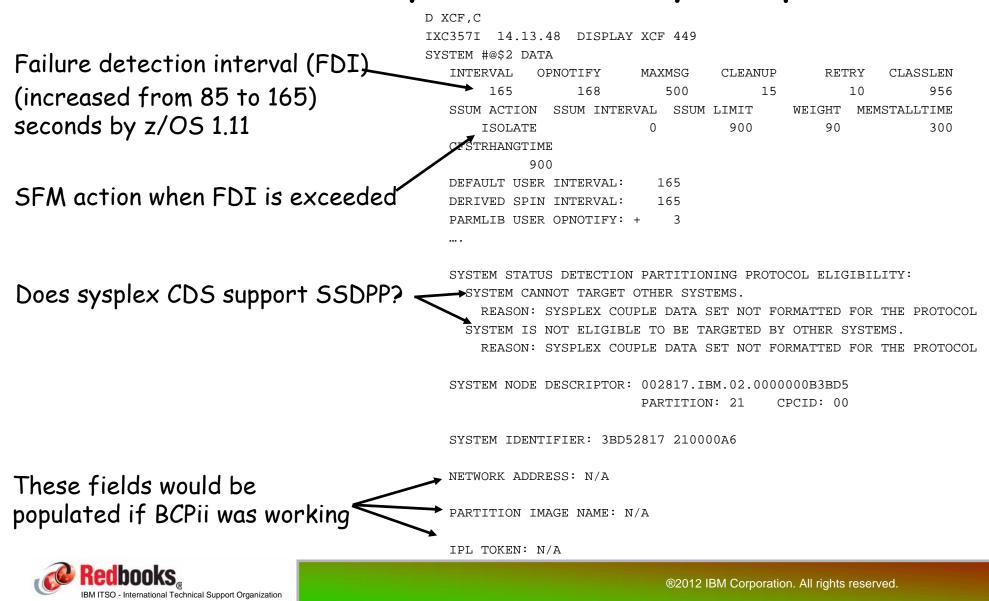
For our demo, we will use our little 2-way sysplex. The systems are called #@\$2 (LPAR A21) and #@\$3 (LPAR A22). \$2 runs z/OS 1.13, \$3 runs z/OS 2.1. Both run on our z196.





System partitioning actions

First, let's see how the system is currently set up:



System partitioning actions

Now let's wait-state the system and see how long we have to wait until we see the IXC101 Partitioning in Progress message... (should be a little under 3 minutes...)

Then we will set up BCPii and SSDPP and then repeat this exercise and see what difference they make....





What is BCPii?

Address space (HWIBCPII) that provides authorized programs running on z/OS with the ability to query, change, and perform HMC-like functions against the System z processors on the HMC network.

NOT to be confused with the BCPii that is delivered as part of System automation product....

Provides program communication from z/OS directly to HMC - no need for TCP access from z/OS to HMC, so may help address security concerns about exposing HMC network beyond the machine room.

Delivered with z/OS 1.11, and rolled back to z/OS 1.10 with APAR OA25426.





BCPii

Starting with z/OS 1.11, system automatically tries to start BCPII address space at IPL time.

-So you don't need to add anything to COMMNDxx or automation.

Successful start requires that certain setup has been carried out:

-Setup on the HMC:

•Enable Cross Partition Authority for every LPAR that you want to be able to issue or be the target of BCPii commands.

•Enable SNMP and define the Community Name.

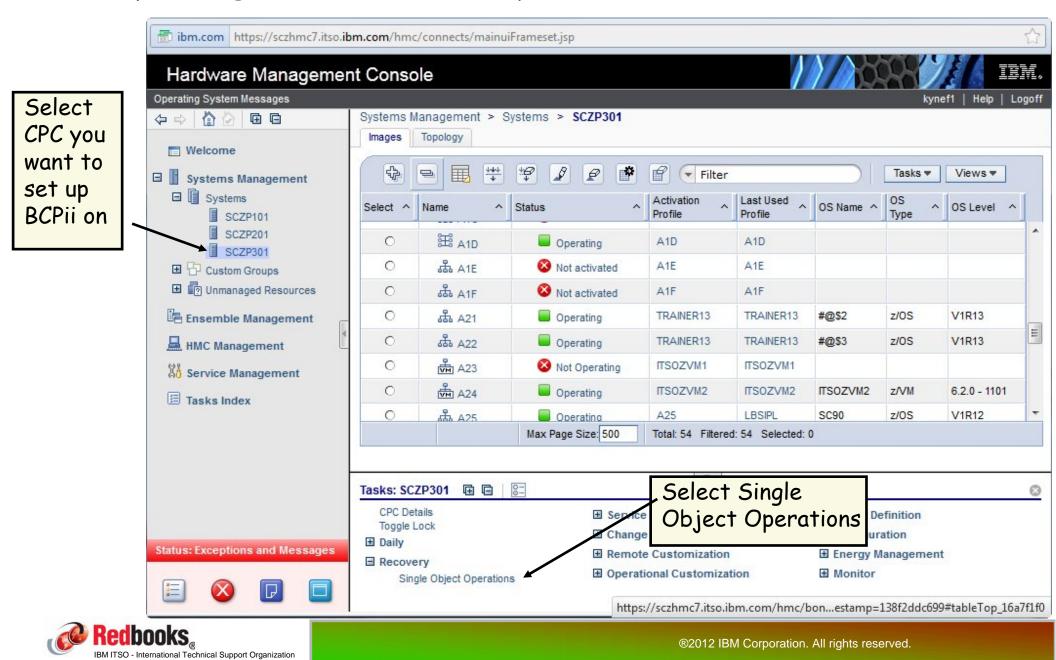
-Both of these can be changed non-disrputively if you wish

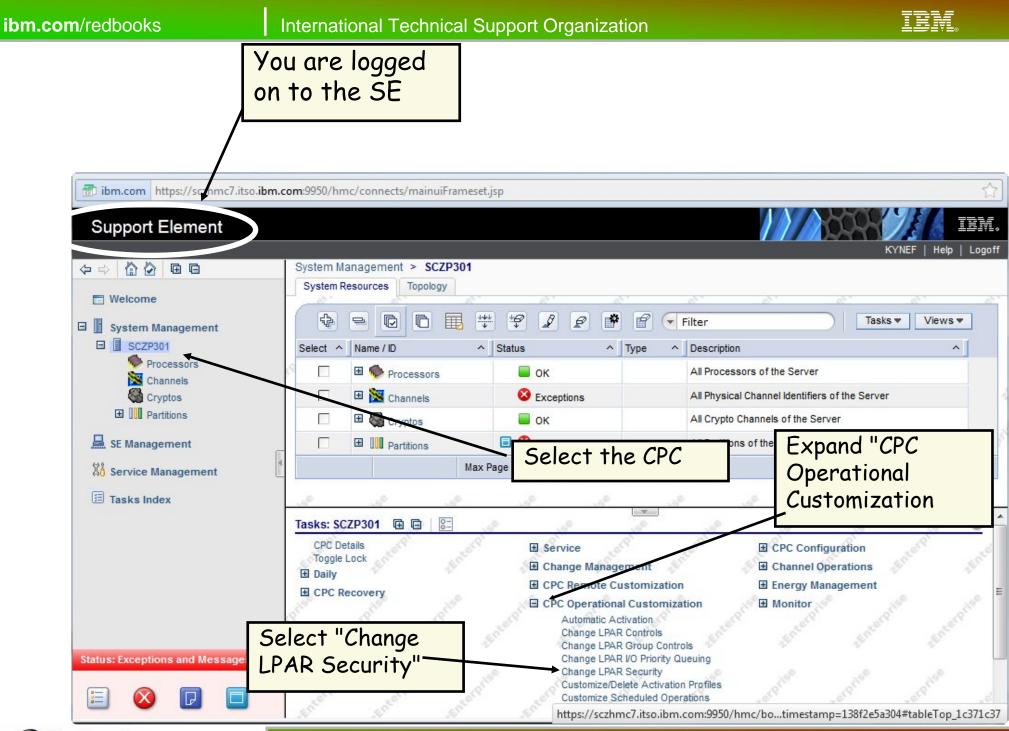
-Setup in z/OS

-SAF Security authorizations (in z/OS)



First step is to give LPARs authority to issue commands to other LPARs...



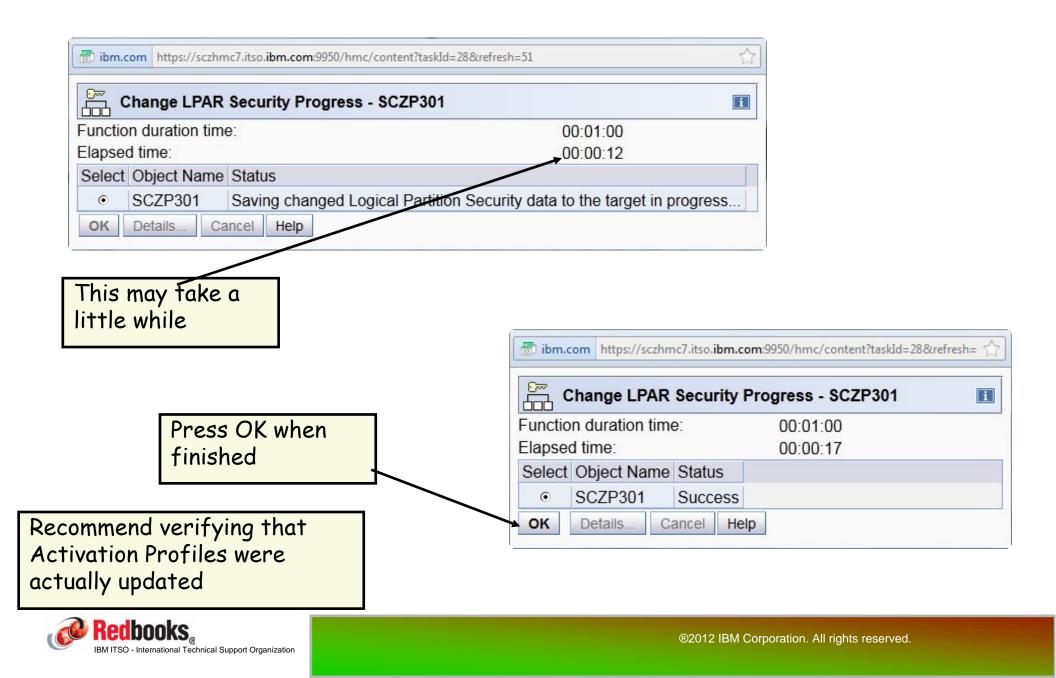


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nput/output configuration data set (IOCDS):a2 IODF00										Remember that				
Logical Partition	Active	Performance Data Control	Config	Cross Partition Authority	Partition Isolation		Problem State Counter	Crypto Activity Counter	Extended Counter	done for <u>every</u> LPAR that will				
A16	No	V	V	V						LPA	AR tha	it wi	II	
A17	No							exploit BCPii						
A18	No		V											
A19	Yes		V											
A2A	Yes		V									V	V	
A2B	Yes						Enable "Cross Partition Authority"					V	V	
A2E	Yes		V									V	V	
A2F	Yes		V				artiti	on Aut	hority"				V	
A21	Yes		V				V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
A22	Yes	V					V		V	V	V			
A23	Yes		V										V	
A24	Yes											V	V	
A25	Yes											V		
A28	Yes			Select	Save	and							V	
A3E	Yes			Change									V	
A3F	Yes				1		ld upd					V	V	
A31	Yes		V	V	act	ivatior	n profi	les and				V	V	
A34	Yes			V			t chan					V	V	
A35	Yes					ive LP		50 011						
A1A	Yes		V			IVE LP	nκ		m			V	V	









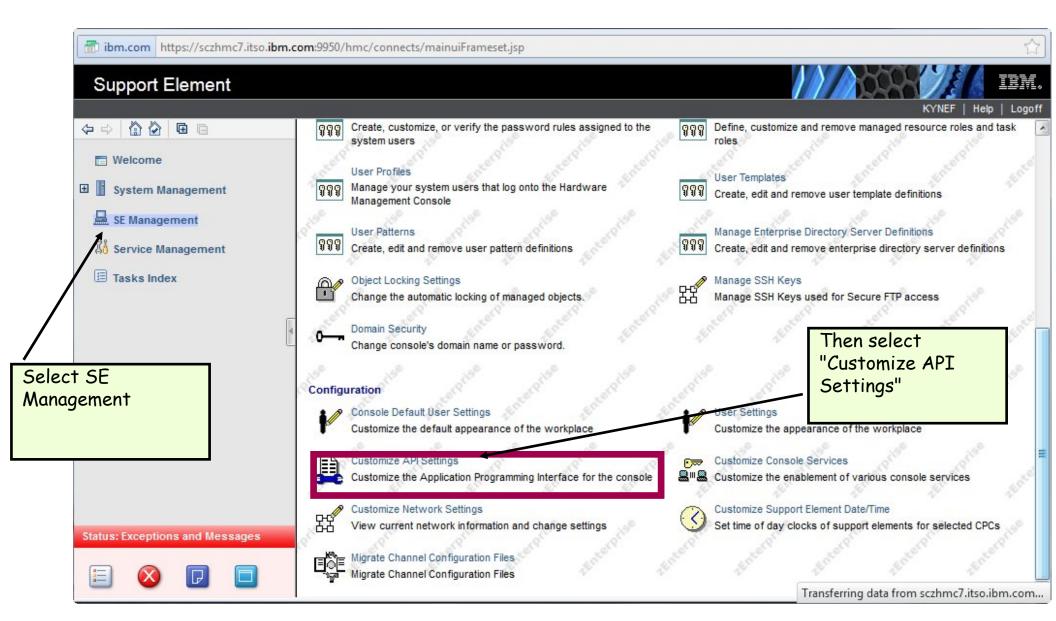
Setting up BCPii - HW end

Next step is to add the SNMP definitions:

- -These must be added in Single Object Operations for every CPC to be managed
- -SE userid must have ACSADMIN authority to be able to do this....







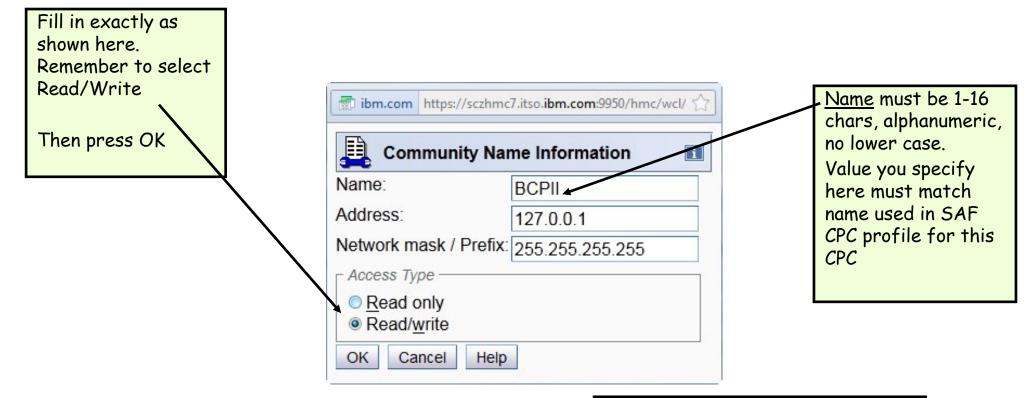




Select "Enable SNMP APIs"	ibm.com https://sczhmc7.itso.ibm.com:9950/hmc/content?taskId=29&refresh=55 Customize API Settings
	SNMP
	<u>Enable</u> <u>Allow capacity change API requests</u> SNMP agent parameters: <u>Community Names</u>
	Select Name Address Network Mask / Prefix Access Type
Then click on Add in Community Names section	Add Change Delete SNMPv3 Users
	Add Change Delete
	Specify any additional locations where SNMP trap messages will be sent. Select TCP/IP Address
	Add Change Delete OK Cancel Help







The Name value can be the same on every CPC, or different on every CPC. It is NOT necessary for each CPC to have a different Name value if you don't wish to.





Finally, click OK to apply and save the changes	ibm.com https://sczhmc7.itso.ibm.com:9950/hmc/wcl/T136c Customize API Settings
\backslash	SNMP
	Enable Allow capacity change API requests SNMP agent parameters: Community Names
	Select Name Address Network Mask / Prefix Access Type Image: Im
	Add Change Delete
	Select User Name Access Type
	Add Change Delete
	Specify any additional locations where SNMP trap messages will be sent. Select TCP/IP Address
	Add Change Delete
	OK Cancel Help

The hardware setup for BCPii is now complete.....





BCPii - Security definitions

hlq.SCEERUN and hlq.SCEERUN2 must be in LNKLST. Program authority:

-Program that will be calling BCPii services must reside in an APFauthorized library.

Issuing BCPii commands:

-The profile HWI.APPLNAME.HWISERV in the FACILITY resource class controls which applications can use BCPii services.

- Anyone wishing to use BCPii must at least have READ access to this profile.
 For XCF, simply have to ensure that the XCFAS started task is defined in RACF with the TRUSTED attribute - this is nearly always the case, but check to be sure.
- -The FACILITY class must be RACLISTed.





BCPii - Security definitions

A BCPii application needs to have authority to the particular resource (CPC, Image, Capacity Record, Activation Profile) that it is trying to access (This is IN ADDITION to having access to the HWISERV FACILITY profile).

Profile names are:

-CPC:	HWI.TARGET.netid.nau
-Image:	HWI.TARGET.netid.nau.imagename
-Activation Profile:	HWI.TARGET.netid.nau
-netid.nau	is the 3-17 character SNA name for CPC
(defined when you first	define the SE to the HMC)
Level of access that is	required depends on what you are trying

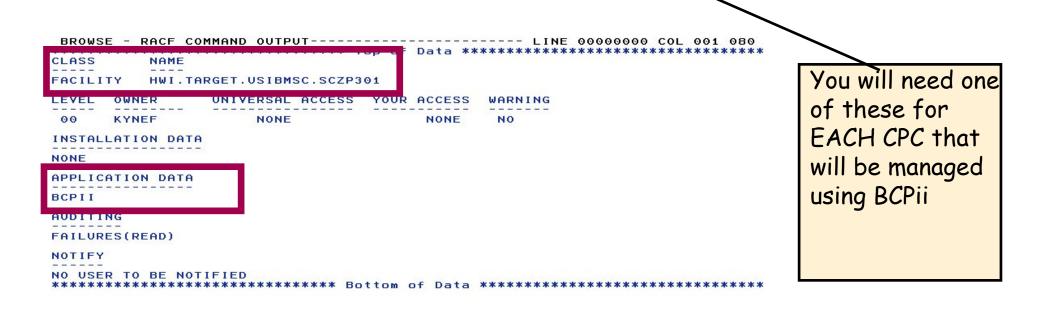
to do - See Callable Services manual for details





BCPii - Security definitions

-When defining the CPC profiles, APPLDATA must match the community name you specified on the SE: •RDEFINE FACILITY HWI.TARGET.USIBMSC.SCZP301 UACC(NONE) APPLDATA('BCPII')







BCPii - z/OS end

System automatically tries to start BCPII address space at every IPL:

-Address space name is HWIBCPII.

-Address space shows up in SDSF DA, but not in D A, L output.

Address space can be stopped using P HWIBCPII command:

-Once the address space is stopped, no BCPII calls will be processed. -ENF signal is broadcast to let any interested parties know that the interface is stopping.

-If P command doesn't work, you can use a CANCEL HWIBCPII

Address space can be started again using S HWISTART (HWISTART is delivered in SYS1.PROCLIB)





BCPii - z/OS end

There is currently no console command to check the status of BCPii.

If Pre-reqs are not in place at IPL time, address space will start, attempt to communicate with SE, and then stop.

So, if address space is active, that is at least a positive sign. -Check for message HWI001I BCPII IS ACTIVE among IPL messages -Doesn't guarantee that every CPC has been set up to support BCPII -Currently the only way to check is from a program that uses the BCPII API





Start BCPii

Having completed the setup work on our CPC and in RACF, we now start BCPii address space:

<u>D</u> isp	lay <u>F</u> ilter	<u>V</u> iew <u>F</u>	Print	Options	<u>S</u> earch	<u>H</u> el	р			
SDSF 0	PERLOG DATE	08/04/2		0 WTOR		ILTER			COLUMNS	5 52- 131
000210	- JOBNAME S	STEPNAME					PU	SRB	VECT	VAFF
000210	-HWISTART S	STARTING	HWISTA	RT 00	0 1	0 .	00	. 00	.00	. 00
000210	-HWISTART E Total Elaps		AME-			т	OTAL	СРИ Т	IME=	. 00
000010	SHASP395 HW	ISTART E	ENDED							
000200	İEA9891 SLI	P TRAP	ID=X33E	MATCHED	. JOBN	AME = *	UNAVA	IL. F	SID=0121	D.
000201	IEF1961			SAS JOB						
000201	IEF1961			PII EXEC			OG=HW	TAMIN	12	
000201		MT NO. N								
000201	IEF1961			I PROCED	URE TEE	SYSAS	WAS	EXPAN	DED UST	NG
000101	SYSTEM			I INCOLD	VILL ILL		witte			14
000201	IEF1961 LIE	RARY SYS	S1 PROC	IB						
000201	IEF1961			SAS PROC	PROG = 1	FEBR1.	4			
000201	IEF1961		XIEFPR		PGM=&F					
000201	IEF1961			IEESYSA			IS SP	ECTET	ED IN TH	HE
000201	IEF1961			AMETER L						
000201	IEF1961			RTING FU						
000201	IEF1961			I SUBSTI						ICLO.
000200	IEE2521 MEN							IIW I III	1112	
000201	IEF1961 IEF		SYS1.PA		5151.11		IL I D			KEPT
000201	IEF1961 IEF			NOS= #0	CHM1					KEP I
000201	IEF1961 IEF			M. PARMLI						KEPT
000201	TELLOCI TEL	2001		NAC- 74	DDC4					KEP I
000010	HWI016I THE	BCPIL (COMMUNI	CATION P	ECOVERY	ENVI	PONME	NT IS	962	
000010	NOW ESTABLI		Johnoni	on ron k	LOVIEN		NOTIFIC:			
000210	HWI0071 BCF		TEMPTI	NG COMMU	NICATIC		H THE	LOCE	CENTRA	963
				nd conno	111 011110			LVUI	CENTRI	12 903
000210	PROCESSOR (
000210	PROCESSOR C									
000010	HWI0011 BCF	PII IS AC	CTIVE.					-01 -		17. 965
000010	HWI0011 BCF IXC1041 SYS	TEM STA	TIVE.				PROTO	COL E	LIGIBIL	ITY: 965
000010 000000 000000	HWI0011 BCF IXC1041 SYS SYSTEM CF	PIL IS AC STEM STAT ANNOT TAP	CTIVE. TOS DET RGET OT	HER SYST	EMS.	NING				
000010 000000 000000 000000	HWI0011 BCF IXC1041 SYS SYSTEM CF REASON:	PIL IS AC	CTIVE. US DET RGET OT COUPL	HER SYST E DATA S	EMS. Et not	FORMA	TTED	FOR T	HE PROT	
000010 000000 000000 000000 000000	HWI0011 BCF IXC1041 SYS SYSTEM CF REASON: SYSTEM IS	PIL IS AC STEM STAT NNOT TAP SYSPLEX NOT EL	TIVE. TUS DET RGET OT COUPL IGIBLE	HER SYST E DATA S TO BE TA	EMS. ET NOT RGETED	FORMA BY OT	TTED HER S	FOR T YSTEM	HE PROTO	DCOL
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000010 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000	HWI0011 BCF IXC1041 SYS SYSTEM CF REASON: SYSTEM IS REASON: **********	CILISAC STEM STA NNOT TAP SYSPLES NOT ELS SYSPLES	CTIVE. TUS DET RGET OT COUPL IGIBLE COUPL	HER SYST E DATA S TO BE TA E DATA S	EMS. ET NOT RGETED ET NOT	FORMA BY OTI FORMA	TTED HER S TTED	FOR T YSTEM FOR T	HE PROTO	DCOL DCOL ******
000010 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000	HWI0011 BCF IXC1041 SYS SYSTEM CF REASON: SYSTEM IS REASON: **************** D INPUT ===>	PIL IS AC STEM STA ANNOT TAR SYSPLEX S NOT ELI SYSPLEX ********	TIVE. US DET RGET OT COUPL IGIBLE COUPL *****	HER SYST E DATA S TO BE TA E DATA S BOTTOM O	EMS. ET NOT RGETED ET NOT F DATA	FORMA BY OTI FORMA ****	TTED HER S TTED ****	FOR T YSTEM For T ****	HE PROTO IS. HE PROTO ******** SCROLL	DCOL *********** ===> CSR
000010 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000	HWI0011 BCF IXC1041 SYS SYSTEM CF REASON: SYSTEM IS REASON: ************* D INPUT ===> LP F2=S	CIL IS AC	TIVE. OS DET RGET OT COUPL IGIBLE COUPL ***** F3=EN	HER SYST E DATA S TO BE TA E DATA S BOTTOM O	EMS. ET NOT RGETED ET NOT F DATA F4=RETU	FORMA BY OTI FORMA *****	TTED HER S TTED ****	FOR T YSTEM For T *****	THE PROTO IS. THE PROTO ********* SCROLL = F6=1	DCOL DCOL ******





BCPii Prerequisites

Software:

- -z/OS 1.11 (included in the base)
- -z/OS 1.10 with APAR OA25426

Hardware:

- -The program *issuing* the BCPii calls must be running on any CPC supported by z/OS 1.11 (z900 or later)
- •It is always wise to keep CPCs (even old ones) at current microcode levels -The HWICMD function can only be used against z9 or later with the following microcode levels:
 - •z9: G40965.133
 - •z10: F85906.116





BCPii further information

z/OS 1.11 MVS Programming: Callable Services for High-Level Languages:

-Primary BCPii documentation including installation instructions and BCPii API documentation.

z/OS 1.11 MVS System Commands:

-START HWISTART and STOP HWIBCPII commands.

z/OS 1.11 MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids:

-BCPii's CTRACE documentation.

z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference, Volume 2 (EDT-IXG):

-BCPii's ENF68 documentation.

Various SHARE presentations - see www.share.org





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System Status Detection Partitioning Protocol





System Status Detection Partitioning Protocol (SSDPP) is an enhancement to failed-system handling designed to partition a failed system from the sysplex in a more timely way and with improved data integrity.

SSDPP achieves this by exploiting the z/OS BCPii support to communicate with the SE to obtain the current status of an LPAR.





When a z/OS 1.11 or later system is IPLed using a correctly formatted Sysplex CDS, it writes new information about itself into the CDS. It gets this information from BCPii:

- -The network name of the CPC it is running on (netid.nau).
- -The name of the LPAR it resides in.

-An IPL Token.

- •Both the hardware and the software know the IPL Token:
 - -The IPL token is valid for the life of the IPL, as long as the system is still functioning.
 - -If the LPAR is RESET, the IPL Token in the hardware will change.
 - -If the LPAR waitstates (non-restartable), the IPL Token in the hardware will change. -If the LPAR is IPLed, the IPL token will change.
- All of this information is available to the other members of the sysplex via the Sysplex CDS and the BCPii.





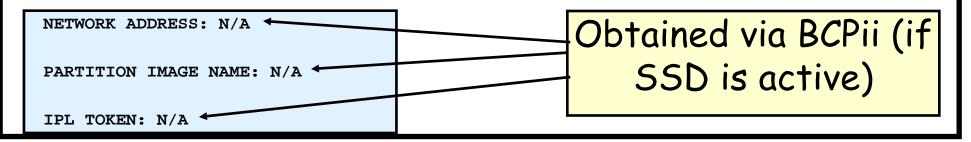
D XCF,C IXC357I 13.30.33 DISPLAY XCF 214 SYSTEM #@\$2 DATA

• • •

SYSTEM STATUS DETECTION PARTITIONING PROTOCOL ELIGIBILITY: SYSTEM CANNOT TARGET OTHER SYSTEMS. REASON: SYSPLEX COUPLE DATA SET NOT FORMATTED FOR THE PROTOCOL SYSTEM IS NOT ELIGIBLE TO BE TARGETED BY OTHER SYSTEMS. REASON: SYSPLEX COUPLE DATA SET NOT FORMATTED FOR THE PROTOCOL

SYSTEM NODE DESCRIPTOR: 002817.IBM.02.000000B3BD5 PARTITION: 21 CPCID: 00

SYSTEM IDENTIFIER: 3BD52817 21000008







What do I need to do to enable SSDPP?

- -The systems that will drive the System Status Detection Partitioning Protocol processing, or be the target of such processing, MUST be running on z10 EC GA2 or z10 BC GA1 or later.
- -BCPii must be configured and functioning.
- -XCFAS must be defined as TRUSTED to RACF or must have access to the required BCPii SAF profiles.
- -Only z/OS 1.11 or later systems can exploit SSDPP, but previous levels can tolerate the new Sysplex CDS format that is required for SSDPP.





Let's check the format of our current sysplex CDS....

D XCF, C, TYPE=SYSPLEX IXC358I 15.24.12 DISPLAY XCF 977 SYSPLEX COUPLE DATA SETS PRIMARY DSN: SYS1.XCF.CDS03 VOLSER: #@\$#X1 DEVN: D20F FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM MAXGROUP(PEAK) MAXMEMBER(PEAK) 04/12/2012 14:31:32 4 500 (42) 303 (8) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ALL TYPES OF COUPLE DATA SETS ARE SUPPORTED GRS STAR MODE IS SUPPORTED DSN: SYS1.XCF.CDS04 ALTERNATE VOLSER: #@\$#X2 DEVN: D30F FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM MAXGROUP MAXMEMBER 04/12/2012 14:31:36 500 303 4 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: ALL TYPES OF COUPLE DATA SETS ARE SUPPORTED GRS STAR MODE IS SUPPORTED

No mention of SSDPP support, so we need to move to correctly formatted sysplex Couple Data Sets.





Format 3 new Sysplex CDSs (primary, alternate, and spare) using the SSTATDET keyword:

//DEFCOUP JOB (0,0),'DEF XCF CDSS',NOTIFY=&SYSUID,

// CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,REGION=0M

//STEP1 EXEC PGM=IXCL1DSU

- //STEPLIB DD DSN=SYS1.MIGLIB,DISP=SHR
- //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
- //SYSIN DD *

DEFINEDS SYSPLEX(#@\$#PLEX)

DSN(SYS1.XCF.CDS05) VOLSER(#@\$#X1)

MAXSYSTEM(4)

CATALOG

DATA TYPE(SYSPLEX)

ITEM NAME(GRS) NUMBER(1)

ITEM NAME(GROUP) NUMBER(500)

ITEM NAME (MEMBER) NUMBER (303)

ITEM NAME(SSTATDET) NUMBER(1)

••• /*





Enabling SSD (cont)...

-Issue the SETXCF COUPLE, ACOUPLE=dsn and SETXCF COUPLE, PSWITCH commands to roll the new CDSs into production.

•Note that after you activate a new CDS formatted for SSD, it may take a few seconds before you see:

IXC103I SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION 033

	CONNECTION STATUS:	CONNECTED		
	SYSTEM NAME:	#@\$2		
	SYSTEM NUMBER:	010000E		
	IMAGE NAME:	A21		
	NODE DESCRIPTOR:	002817.IBM.02.000000B3BD5		
	PARTITION NUMBER:	21		
	CPC ID:	00		
	NETWORK ADDRESS:	USIBMSC.SCZP301		
	IPL TOKEN:	C9F849E0 890FC7A5		
IJ	KC104I SYSTEM STATUS D	ETECTION PARTITIONING PROTOCOL ELIGIBILITY: 034		
	SYSTEM CAN TARGET OTH	ER SYSTEMS.		
	SYSTEM IS ELIGIBLE TO	BE TARGETED BY OTHER SYSTEMS.		
IXC1111 LOGICAL PARTITION REMOTE CONNECTION INFORMATION 035				
	CONNECTION STATUS:	CONNECTED		
	SYSTEM NAME:	#@\$3		
	SYSTEM NUMBER:	020000F		
	IMAGE NAME:	A22		
	NETWORK ADDRESS:	USIBMSC.SCZP301		
	IPL TOKEN:	C9F84E37 44695DEB		
	DIAG INFO:	N/A		





Check Sysplex CDS format now:

D XCF,C,TY	PE=SYSPLEX							
IXC358I 15.43.54 DISPLAY XCF 046								
SYSPLEX COUPLE DATA SETS								
PRIMARY DSN: SYS1.XCF.CDS05								
	VOLSER: #@\$#X1 DEVN: D20F							
	FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM MAXGROUP(PEAK) MAXMEMBER(PEAK)							
	08/04/2012 15:33:31 4 500 (42) 303 (8)							
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:								
ALL TYPES OF COUPLE DATA SETS ARE SUPPORTED								
	GRS STAR MODE IS SUPPORTED							
	SYSTEM STATUS DETECTION PROTOCOL IS SUPPORTED							
ALTERNATE	DSN: SYS1.XCF.CDS06							
	VOLSER: #@\$#X2 DEVN: D30F							
	FORMAT TOD MAXSYSTEM MAXGROUP MAXMEMBER							
	08/04/2012 15:33:33 4 500 303							
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:								
	ALL TYPES OF COUPLE DATA SETS ARE SUPPORTED							
	GRS STAR MODE IS SUPPORTED							
	SYSTEM STATUS DETECTION PROTOCOL IS SUPPORTED							

Remember to update COUPLExx to reflect new CDS names





Time to wait-state #@\$2 again and see how long recovery takes this time.....

2012217 15:49:07.51	JOB19311 00000010	\$HASP373 LOADWAIT STARTED - INIT 1 - CLASS A - SYS #@\$2
2012217 15:49:07.51	JOB19311 00000010	ZTT JOB#=00000001: LOADWAIT EXECUTION STARTED LEVEL ZOS1C.06.001
		08/30/10 19.23
2012217 15:49:07.57	00000201	IEF196I IEF237I D057 ALLOCATED TO SYS00076
2012217 15:49:07.57	00000201	IEF196I IEF285I MSPCT.ZOS1CZTT.LOADLIB KEPT
2012217 15:49:07.57	00000201	IEF196I IEF285I VOL SER NOS= #@\$#W1.
2012217 15:49:11.75	INTERNAL 0000010	IST1494I PATH SWITCH STARTED FOR RTP CNR00003 TO USIBMSC.#@\$2M 284
	284 0000010	IST1818I PATH SWITCH REASON: SHORT REQUEST RETRY LIMIT EXHAUSTED
	284 0000010	IST314I END
2012217 15:49:16.52	0000000	IXC106I SYSTEM #@\$2 285
	285 00000000	RESET OR NEW IMAGE LOADED
2012217 15:49:16.52	0000000	IXC101I SYSPLEX PARTITIONING IN PROGRESS FOR #@\$2 REQUESTED BY 286
	286 0000000	XCFAS. REASON: SYSTEM RESET OR NEW IMAGE LOADED
2012217 15:49:16.53	00000200	IXC113I BCPII CONNECTION TO SYSTEM #@\$2 RELEASED 287
	287 00000200	DISCONNECT REASON: SYSTEM REMOVED FROM SYSPLEX
	287 00000200	IMAGE NAME: A21
	287 00000200	NETWORK ADDRESS: USIBMSC.SCZP301
	287 00000200	SYSTEM NUMBER: 0100000E
	287 00000200	IPL TOKEN: C9F849E0 890FC7A5

So it took about 30 minutes to implement and it saved about 2.5 minutes on every unplanned outage



Anything else?

- -You can turn the use of SSDPP on or off dynamically at the system level using the SETXCF FUNCTIONS command and/or in COUPLExx member if you wish:
 - •Default is ENABLED this is the recommended setting
 - •If you DISABLE SSDPP on a system, that system cannot be the target of any BCPii-related actions and will not use BCPii to initiate actions against any other systems.



Summary:

-Prereqs:

- •z10 GA2 or later
- •z/OS 1.11
- •Correctly formatted Sysplex CDS
- •Implement BCPii

-System Status Detection Partitioning Protocol is a significant step forward. This is the most fundamental change to handling of system failures since the introduction of SFM.

-Easy to implement.

-You can start to enable it as soon as your first z10 z/OS system moves to z/OS 1.11 - no need to wait for the whole sysplex to be upgraded.





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AutoIPL overview

AutoIPL feature was delivered with z/OS 1.10 and supports z9 or later CPCs.

Provides the ability to:

-Automatically IPL Stand Alone Dump and/or z/OS following certain wait states

-Tell a system to take a stand alone dump on the V XCF, sysnm, OFFLINE command. Removes need to use HMC to kick off SAD.

-Tell a system to shutdown and then automatically re-IPL itself on the V XCF, sysnm, OFFLINE command.

•No interaction with HMC required.

•Can IPL from existing sysres or a different sysres.

All of this function requires...... ONE extra line in your DIAGxx member...





AutoIPL overview

Each system is responsible for telling the CPC that it is running on what actions should be taken if it enters certain wait states

- -Each system reads the DIAGxx member that is pointed to by IEASYS00, or by a SET DIAG=xx command.
- -System then passes that information over to the hardware.
- -Remember that the information that is provided in DIAGxx will be used FOR THE NEXT IPL. So if you want to change what happens at the next IPL, you MUST update DIAGxx and issue the SET DIAG command NOW. If you wait for the system to read that information as part of the IPL, it is too late to influence how that IPL was handled.



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AutoIPL

First, let's go through a typical IPL scenario:

- -Shut down all applications on a system
- -Issue V XCF, sysname, OFFLINE command
- -Wait for system to go into a wait state
- -Logon to HMC
- -Select correct CPC and correct LPAR (hopefully!) and Activate it.

What was the elapsed time from the V XCF, OFFLINE to the point where the system is IPLed and coming back up (msg IEE389I)?





Now let's enable AutoIPL and use that for the IPL...

In the DIAGxx member, add the following line:

-AUTOIPL SADMP(NONE) MVS(LAST)

-This indicates that z/OS should be auto-IPLed off the same sysres as the last time, using the same parms as the last time.

Issue RO *ALL, SET DIAG=xx

-Note that you cannot concatenate DIAGxx members on the SET command

Now issue V XCF, sysname, OFFLINE, REIPL

How long does it take from V XCF,OFFLINE to IEE389I this time?





In order to have the system automatically take a standalone dump and then RE-IPL, set up SAD with job like this:

	//KARANASM	JOE	3 (0,0),CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=H,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),NOTIFY=&SYSUID	
	//OSG	EXI	EC PGM=AMDSAOSG	
	//SYSLIB	DD	DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,UNIT=3390,VOL=SER=Z1DRS1	
	//	DD	DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,UNIT=3390,VOL=SER=Z1DRS1	
	//TRKOTEXT	DD	<pre>DSN=&TRK0TEXT,DISP=(,PASS),</pre>	
	//		SPACE=(4096,(2,1)),UNIT=SYSALLDA	
	//DSFSYSIN	DD	DSN=&DSFSYSIN,DISP=(,PASS),	
	//		SPACE=(80,(5,5)),UNIT=SYSALLDA	
	//GENPRINT	DD	SYSOUT=*	
	//GENPARMS	DD	*	
	AN	MDS7	ADMP IPL=D3390,VOLSER=#@\$#M1,	Х
			CONSOLE=(SYSC), DDSPROMPT=NO,	Х
			OUTPUT=D9C08,NOPROMPT,MINASID=PHYSIN	
	El	ND		
	/*			
	//DPLTEXT	DD	DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.NUCLEUS(AMDSADPL)	
	//DVITEXT	DD	DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.NUCLEUS(AMDSADVI)	
	//IPITEXT	DD	DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.NUCLEUS(AMDSAIPI)	
	//IPLTEXT	DD	DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.NUCLEUS(AMDSAIPD)	
	//PGETEXT	DD	DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.NUCLEUS(AMDSAPGE)	
//PUTIPL EXE		EXI	C PGM=ICKDSF	
	//IPLDEV	DD	DISP=OLD,UNIT=SYSALLDA,VOL=(PRIVATE,RETAIN,SER=#@\$#M1)	
	//TRKOTEXT	DD	DSN=&TRKOTEXT,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)	
	//SYSIN	DD	DSN=&DSFSYSIN,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)	
	//SYSPRINT	DD	SYSOUT=*	
	//DSFDUMP	DD	SYSOUT=*	
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- Then set up DIAGxx member with:
 - -AUTOIPL SADMP(dddd,SNSYSC4) MVS(LAST)
- Issue RO *ALL, T DIAG=xx
- Next time your system goes into a disabled wait state, it should automatically take a SAD and then re-IPL
 - -For info about how AutoIPL handles various wait states, see the section titled "Wait state action table (WSAT)" in Planning: Operations book.
- To test this, issue V XCF, sysnm, OFFLINE, SADMP, REIPL





Summary:

- -Delivered with z/OS 1.10.
- -Works on z9 and later.
- -Can be used to IPL z/OS from the same sysres as last time OR from a different sysres (if you are moving to a new service level, for example)
- -Highly recommended to use this to automate taking of standalone dumps.
- -Should NOT be used if you are using GDPS/PPRC, because GDPS wants to manage all IPLs.





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Wrap up

- Any questions?
- **Related sessions:**
 - -Session 13836 last Tuesday, Steve Warren (Mr BCPii), "What's New in BCPii in z/OS 2.1" for all the good new stuff about BCPii
- New Redbooks video about BCPii and SSDPP setup -
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYaizcDVY_I (just do a search on
- **Redbooks and SSDPP**)
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