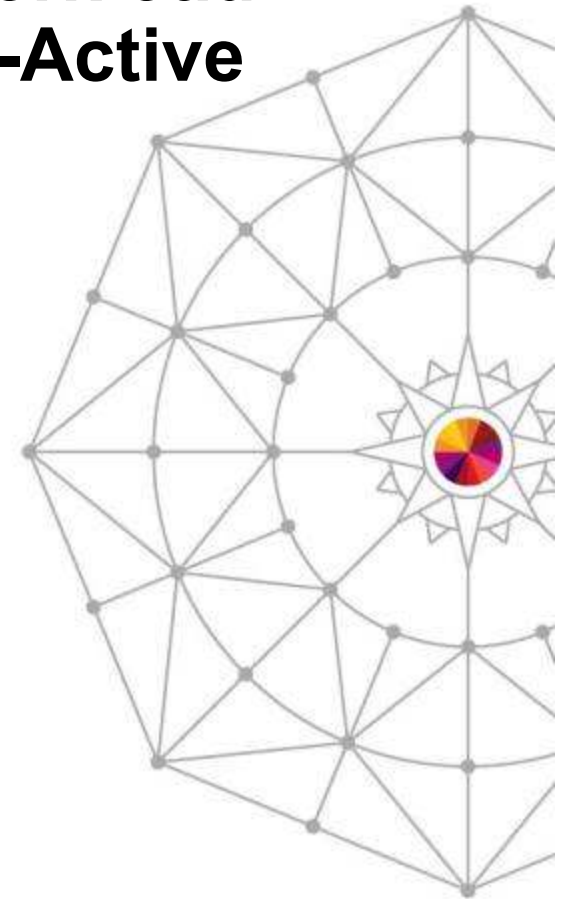




Extending z/OS Mainframe Workload Availability with GDPS/Active-Active

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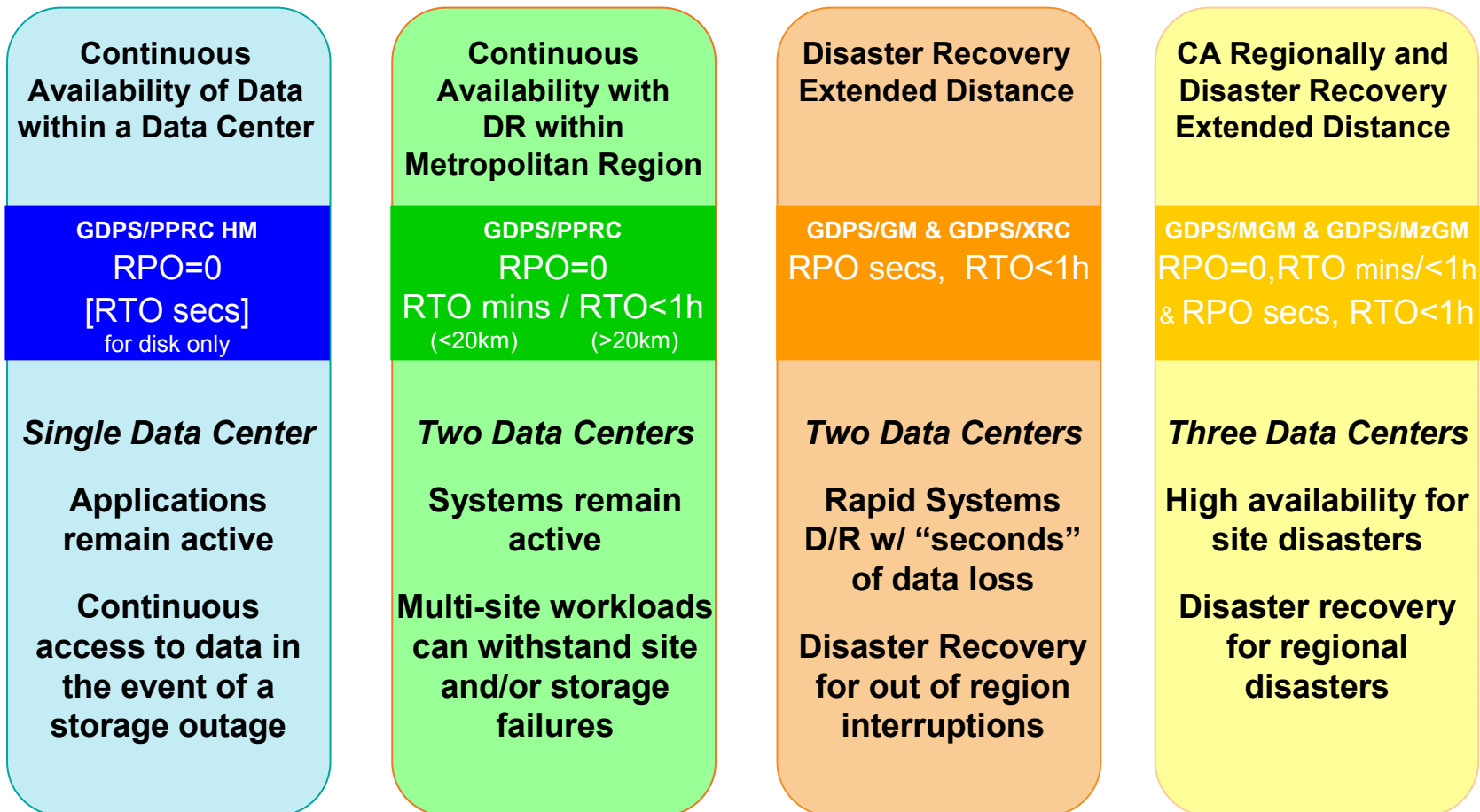
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Agenda

- Requirements
- Concepts and Configurations
- Components
- Scenarios
- Recent Enhancements
- Summary



Suite of GDPS products to meet various availability and disaster recovery requirements



RPO – recovery point objective RTO – recovery time objective

Evolving Customer Requirements

- Shift focus from failover model to *near-continuous availability* model (RTO near zero)
- Access data from *any site* (unlimited distance between sites)
- Multi-sysplex, multi-platform solution
 - “Recover *my business rather than my platform* technology”
- Ensure successful recovery via *automated processes* (similar to GDPS technology today)
 - Can be handled by less-skilled operators
- Provide *workload distribution between sites* (route around failed sites, dynamically select sites based on ability of site to handle additional workload)
- Provide *application level granularity*
 - Some workloads may require immediate access from every site, other workloads may only need to update other sites every 24 hours (less critical data)
 - Current solutions employ an all-or-nothing approach (complete disk mirroring, requiring extra network capacity)

From High Availability to Continuous Availability

GDPS/PPRC	GDPS/XRC or GDPS/GM	GDPS/Active-Active
Near Continuous Availability model	Failover model	Near Continuous Availability model
Recovery time = 2 minutes	Recovery time < 1 hour	Recovery time < 1 minute
Distance < 20 KM	Unlimited distance	Unlimited distance

GDPS/Active-Active is for mission critical workloads that have stringent recovery objectives that can not be achieved using existing GDPS solutions.

- RTO approaching zero, measured in seconds for unplanned outages
- RPO approaching zero, measured in seconds for unplanned outages
- Non-disruptive site switch of workloads for planned outages
- At any distance

Active-Active is NOT intended to substitute for local availability solutions such as Parallel SYSPLEX

Terminology

- **Active/Active Sites**

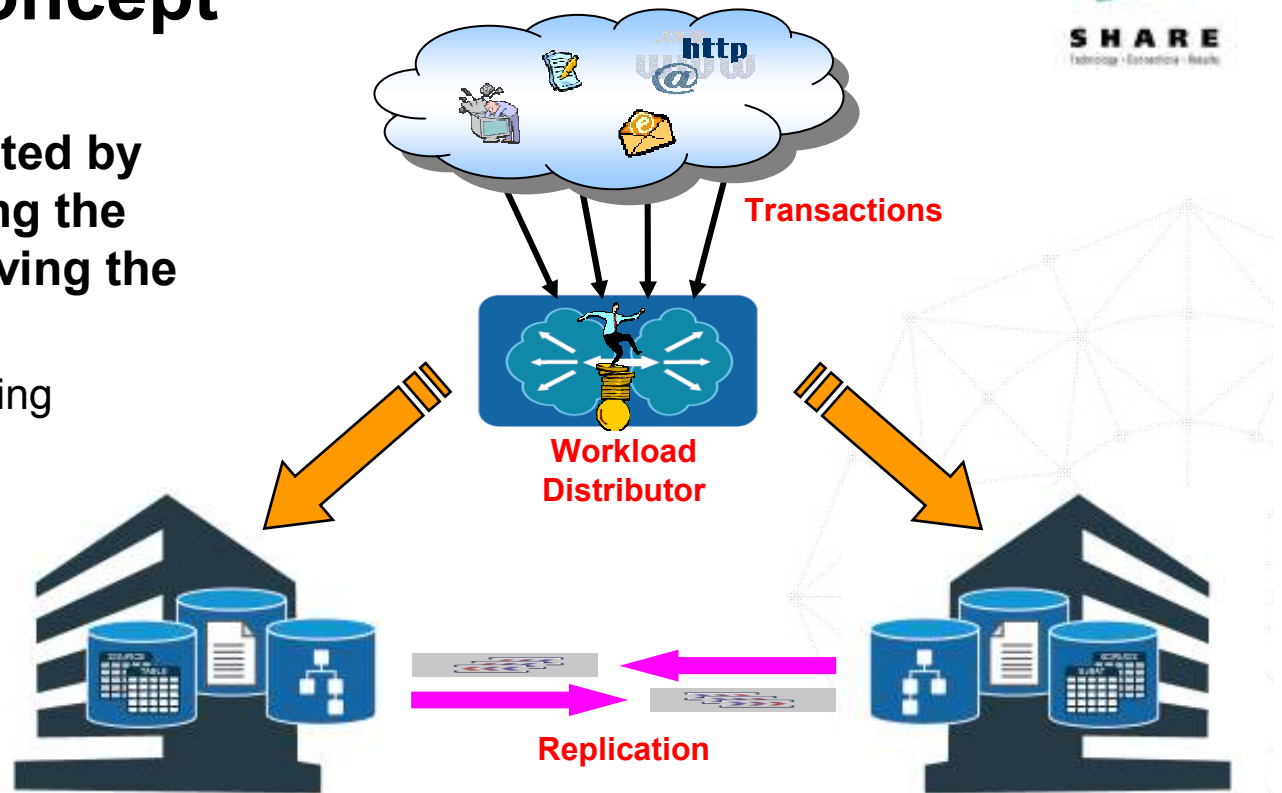
- This is the overall concept of the shift from a failover model to a continuous availability model.
- Often used to describe the overall solution, rather than any specific product within the solution.

- **GDPS/Active-Active**

- The name of the GDPS product which provides, along with the other products that make up the solution, the capabilities mentioned in this presentation such as workload, replication and routing management and so on.

Active/Active Concept

- Two or more sites, separated by unlimited distances, running the same applications and having the same data to provide:
 - Cross-site Workload Balancing
 - Continuous Availability
 - Disaster Recovery
- Data at geographically dispersed sites kept in sync via replication

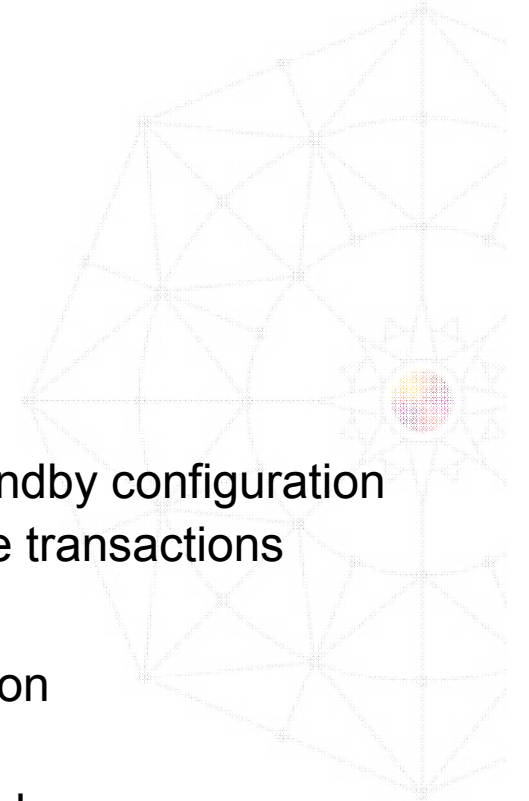


Transactions are routed to one of many replicas, depending upon workload weight and latency constraints; extends workload balancing to SYSPLEXs across multiple sites

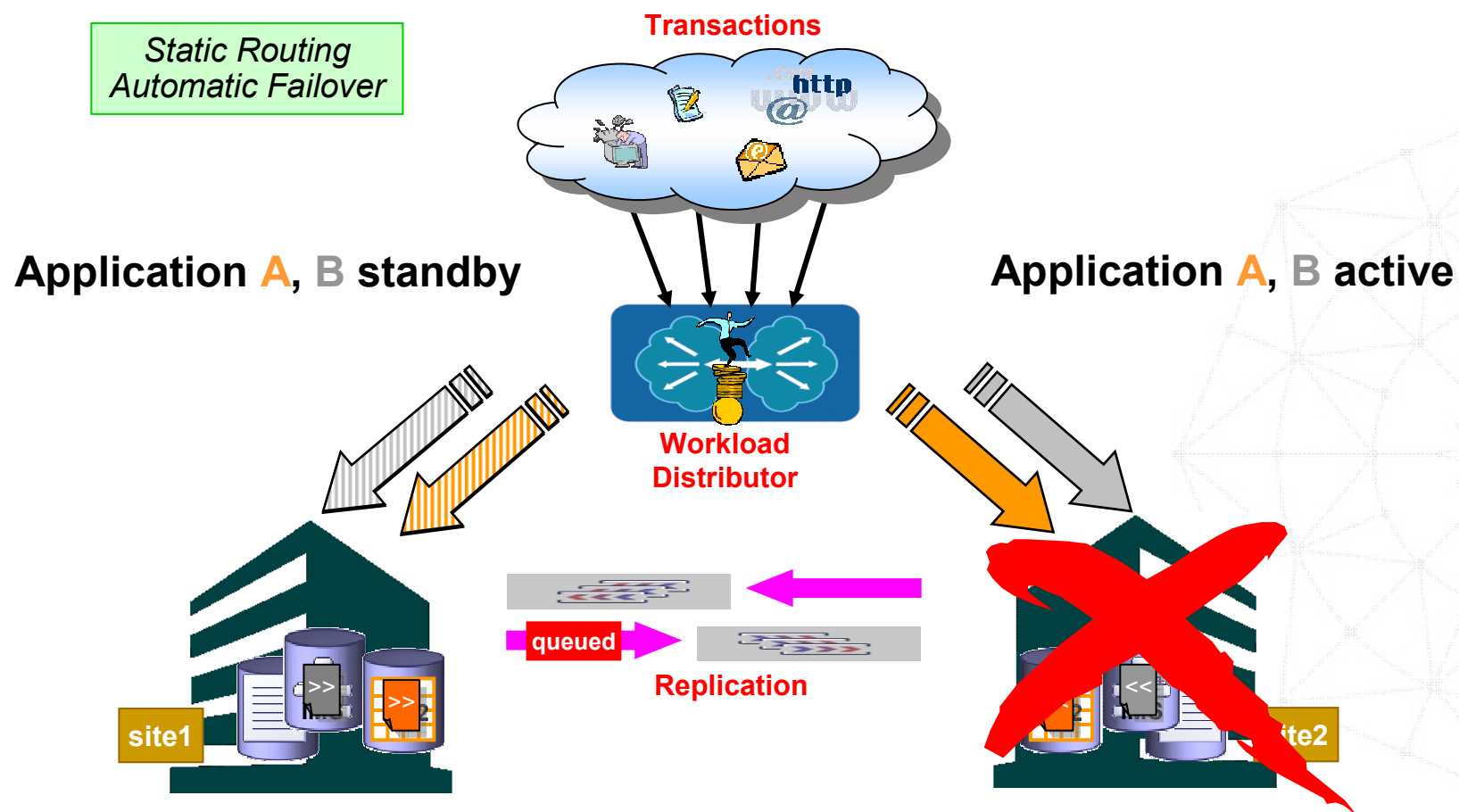
Monitoring spans the sites and now becomes an essential element of the solution for site health checks, performance tuning, etc

Active/Active Sites Configurations

- Configurations
 - Active/Standby – GA date 30th June 2011
 - Active/Query – GA date 31st October 2013
 - Active/Active – intended direction
- A configuration is specified on a workload basis
 - Update workload
 - Currently only run in what is defined as an Active/Standby configuration
 - Some, but not necessarily all, transactions are update transactions
 - Query workload
 - Run in what is defined as an Active/Query configuration
 - Must not perform any updates to the data
 - Associated with / shares data with an update workload

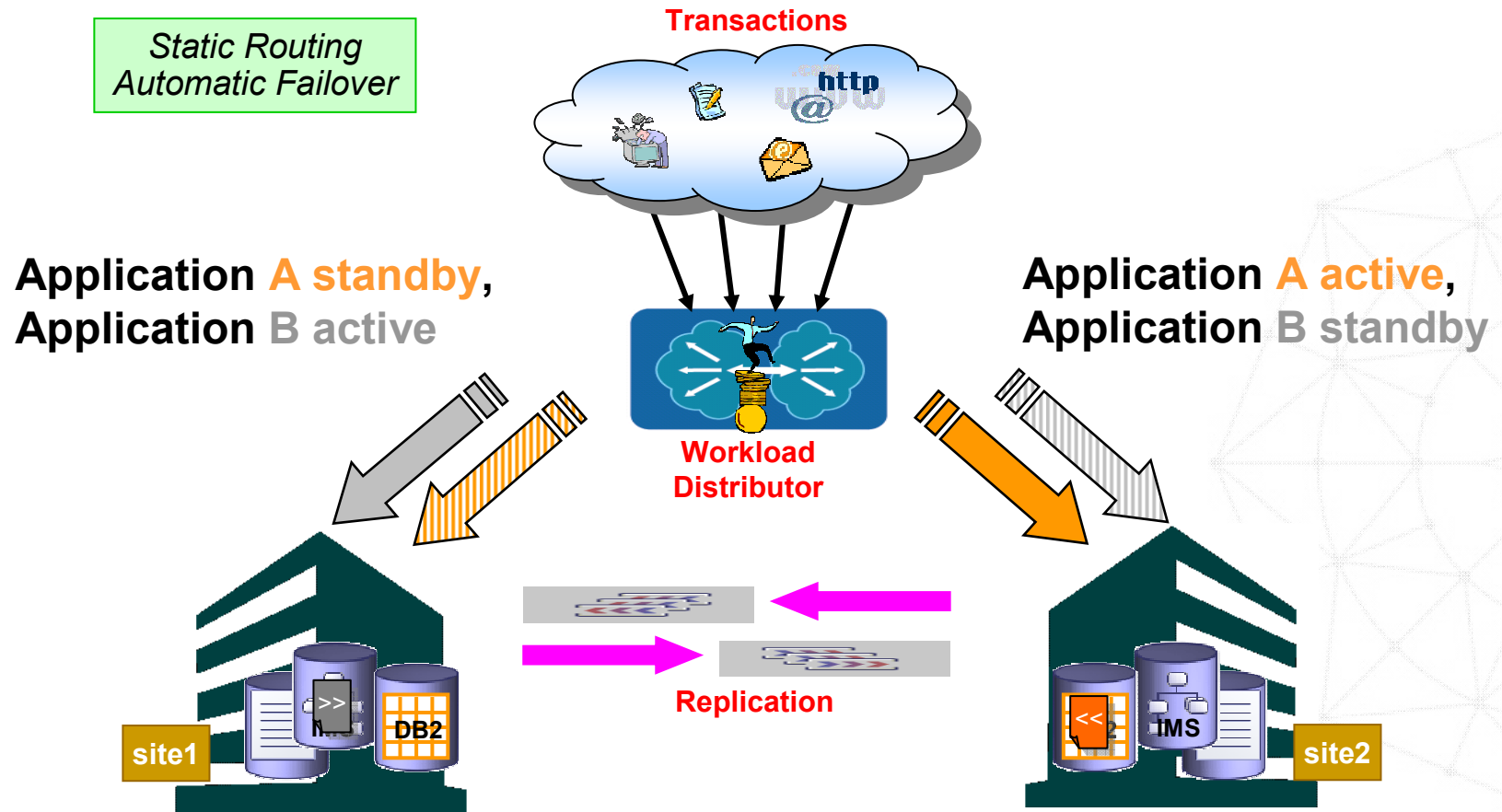


Active/Standby Configuration

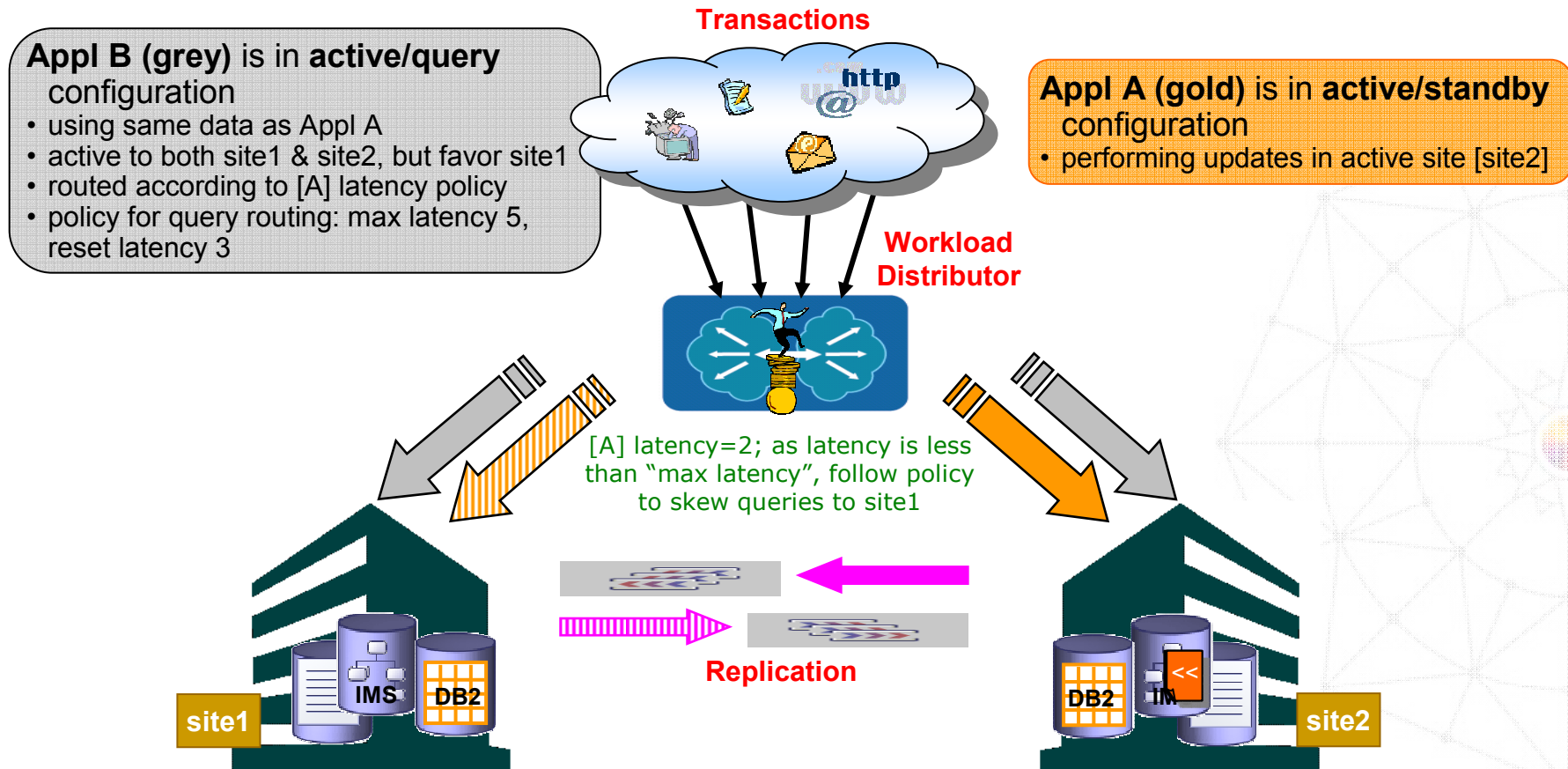


This is a fundamental paradigm shift from a failover model to a continuous availability model

Active/Standby Configuration – Both Sites Active for Individual Workloads



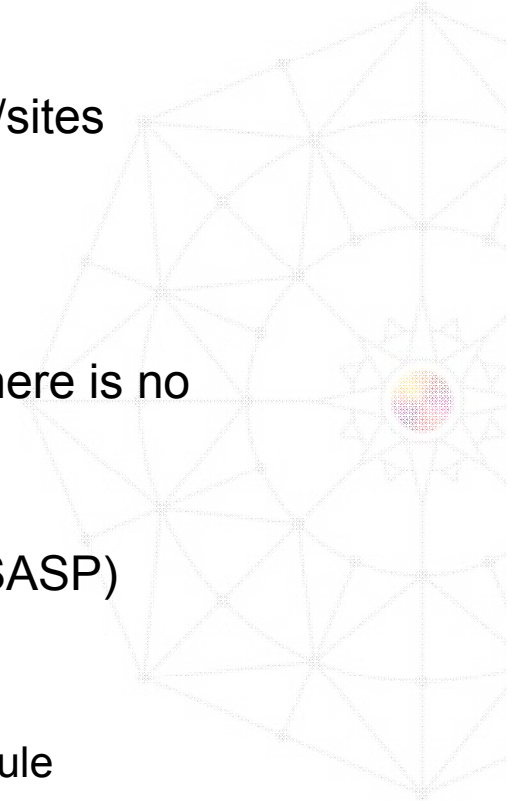
Active/Query Configuration



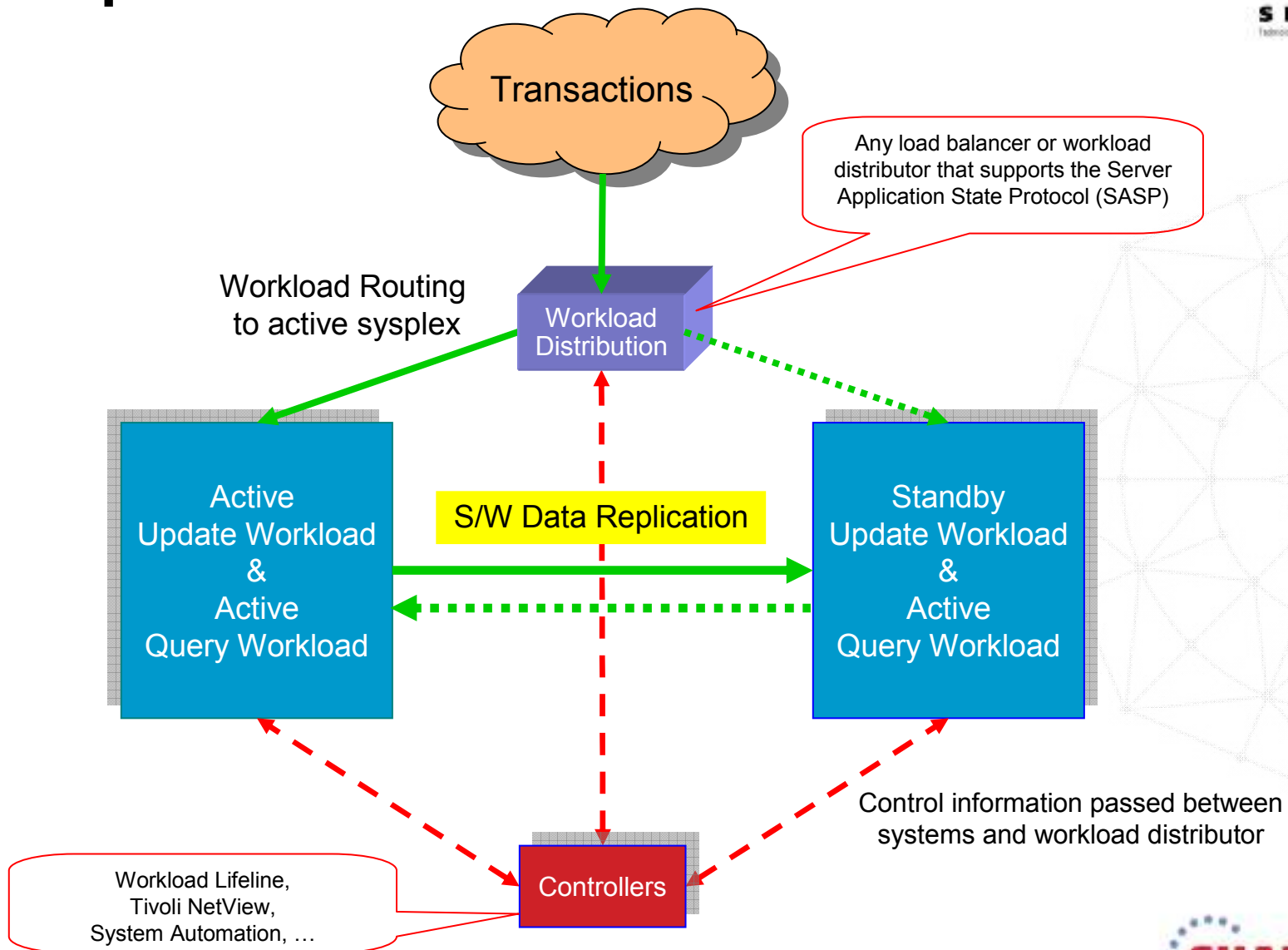
Read-only or query transactions to be routed to both sites, while update transactions are routed only to the active site

What Is a GDPS/Active-Active Environment?

- **Two Production Sysplex environments (also referred to as sites...and now regions) in different locations**
 - One active, one standby – for each defined workload
 - Software-based replication between the two sysplexes/sites
 - DB2, IMS and VSAM data is supported
- **Two Controller Systems**
 - Primary/Backup
 - Typically one in each of the production locations, but there is no requirement that they are co-located in this way
- **Workload balancing/routing switches**
 - Must be Server/Application State Protocol compliant (SASP)
 - RFC4678 describes SASP
 - Examples of SASP-compliant switches/routers
 - Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Content Switching Module
 - F5 Big IP Switch
 - Citrix NetScaler Appliance
 - Radware Alteon Application Switch (bought Nortel appliance line)



Conceptual View



What S/W Makes Up a GDPS/Active-Active Environment?

- GDPS/Active-Active
- IBM Tivoli NetView Monitoring for GDPS
 - IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS
 - IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent (NetView agent)
- System Automation for z/OS
- IBM Multi-site Workload Lifeline for z/OS
- Middleware – DB2, IMS, CICS...
- Replication Software
 - IBM InfoSphere Data Replication for DB2 for z/OS (IIDR for DB2)
 - IBM InfoSphere Data Replicator for IMS for z/OS (IIDR for IMS)
 - IBM InfoSphere Data Replicator for VSAM for z/OS (IIDR for VSAM)
- Optionally the Tivoli OMEGAMON XE suite of monitoring products

Integration of a number of software products

GDPS/Active-Active (the product)

- **Automation code** is an extension on many of the techniques tried and tested in other GDPS products and with many client environments for management of their mainframe CA & DR requirements
- **Control code** runs on Controller systems and application systems
- **Workload management** - start/stop components of a workload in a given Sysplex
- **Replication management** - start/stop replication for a given workload between sites
- **Routing management** - start/stop routing of transactions to a site
- **System and Server management** - STOP (graceful shutdown) of a system, LOAD, RESET, ACTIVATE, DEACTIVATE the LPAR for a system, and capacity on demand actions such as CBU/OOCOD
- **Monitoring** the environment and **alerting** for unexpected situations
- **Planned/Unplanned situation management and control** - planned or unplanned site or workload switches; automatic actions such as automatic workload switch (policy dependent)
- **Powerful scripting capability** for complex/compound scenario automation

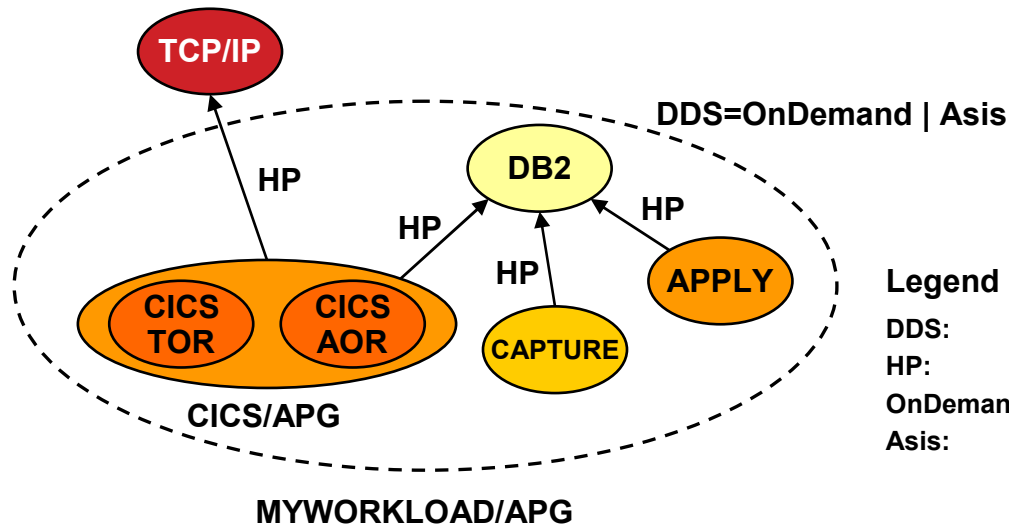
What is an Active/Active Workload?

- A workload is the aggregation of these components
 - **Software:** user written applications (eg: COBOL programs) and the middleware run time environment (eg: CICS regions, InfoSphere Replication Server instances and DB2 subsystems)
 - **Data:** related set of objects that must preserve transactional consistency and optionally referential integrity constraints (eg: DB2 Tables, IMS Databases)
 - **Network connectivity:** one or more TCP/IP addresses & ports (eg: 10.10.10.1:80)

Software – Deeper Insight



- All components of a Workload should be defined in SA* as
 - One or more Application Groups (APG)
 - Individual Applications (APL)
- The Workload itself is defined as an Application Group
- SA z/OS keeps track of the individual members of the Workload's APG and reports a “compound” status to the A/A Controller

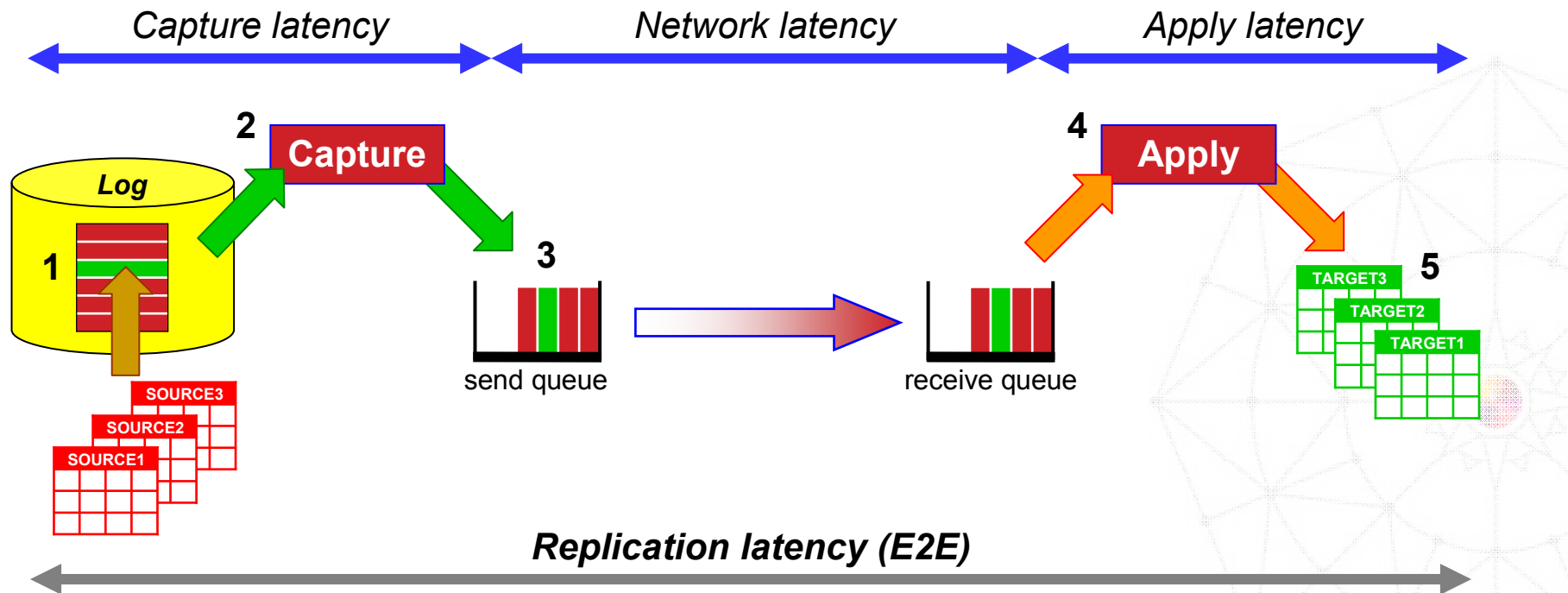


Legend

DDS:	Default Desired Status
HP:	HasParent
OnDemand:	Resource is UNAVAILABLE at IPL time
Asis:	Resource is kept in the state it is at IPL time

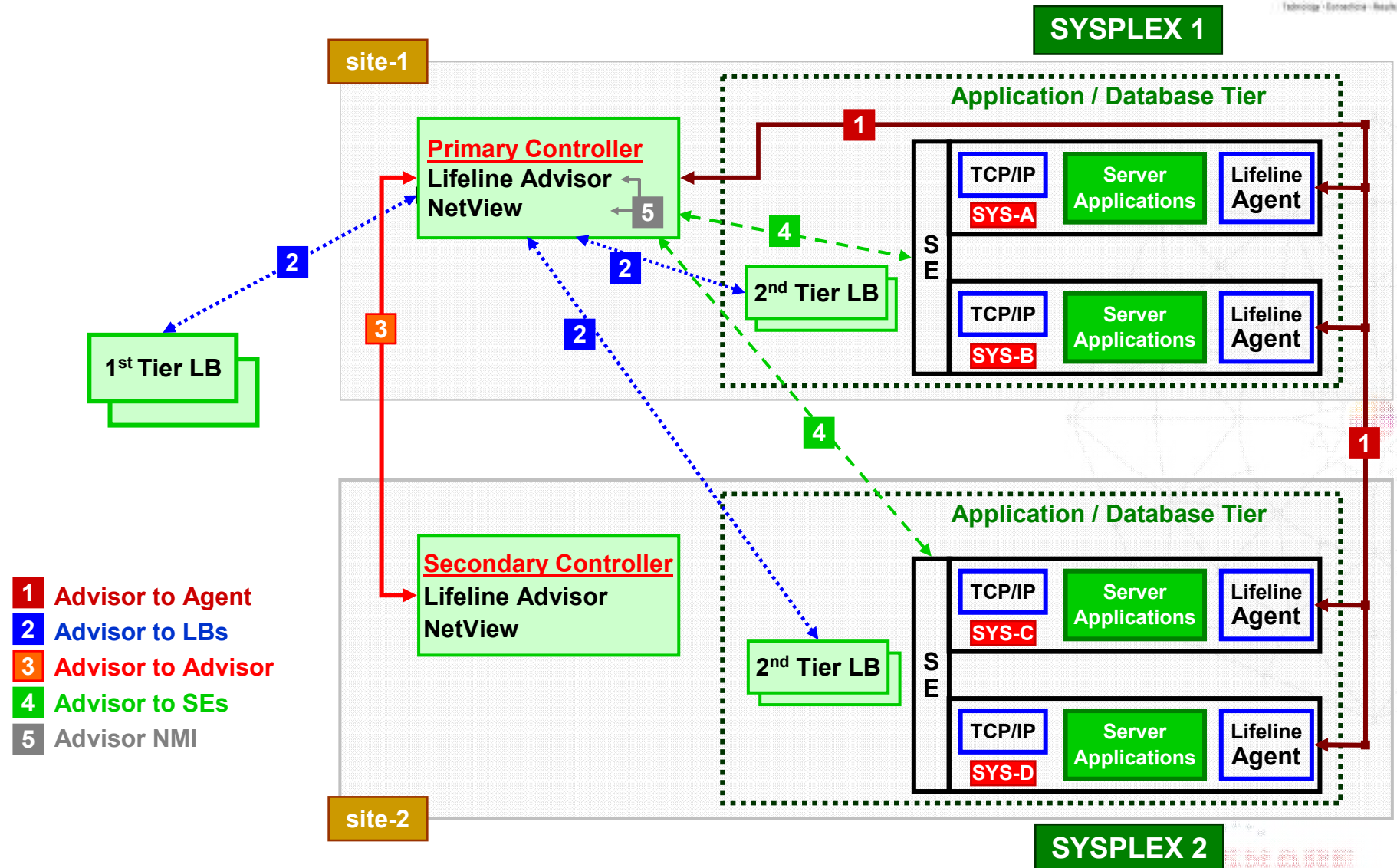
* Note that although SA is required on all systems, you can be using an alternative automation product to manage your workloads.

Data – Deeper Insight (S/W Replication)

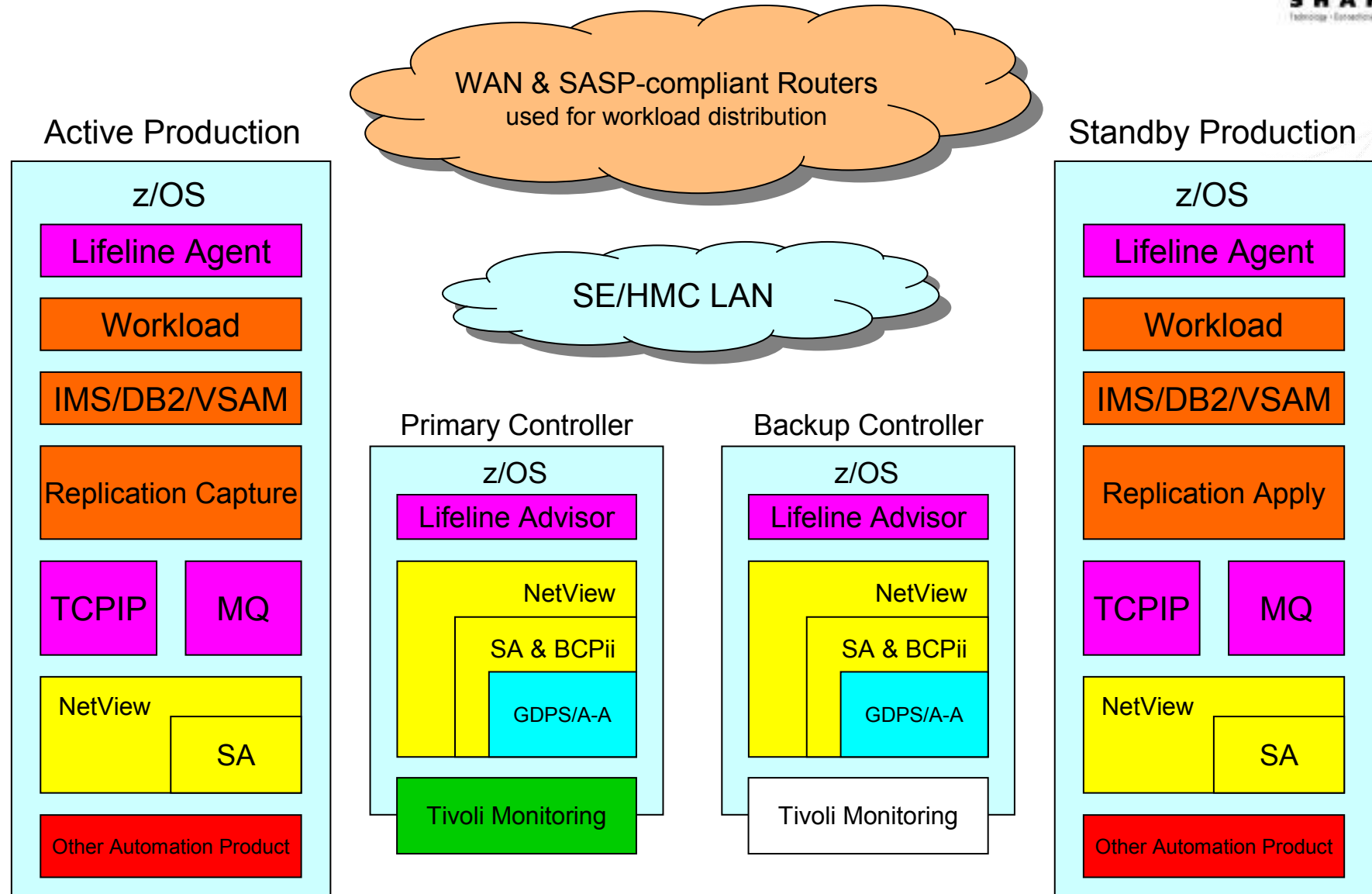


1. Transaction committed
2. Capture reads the DB updates from the log
3. Capture puts the updates on the send-queue
4. Apply receives the updates from the receive-queue
5. Apply copies the DB updates to the target databases

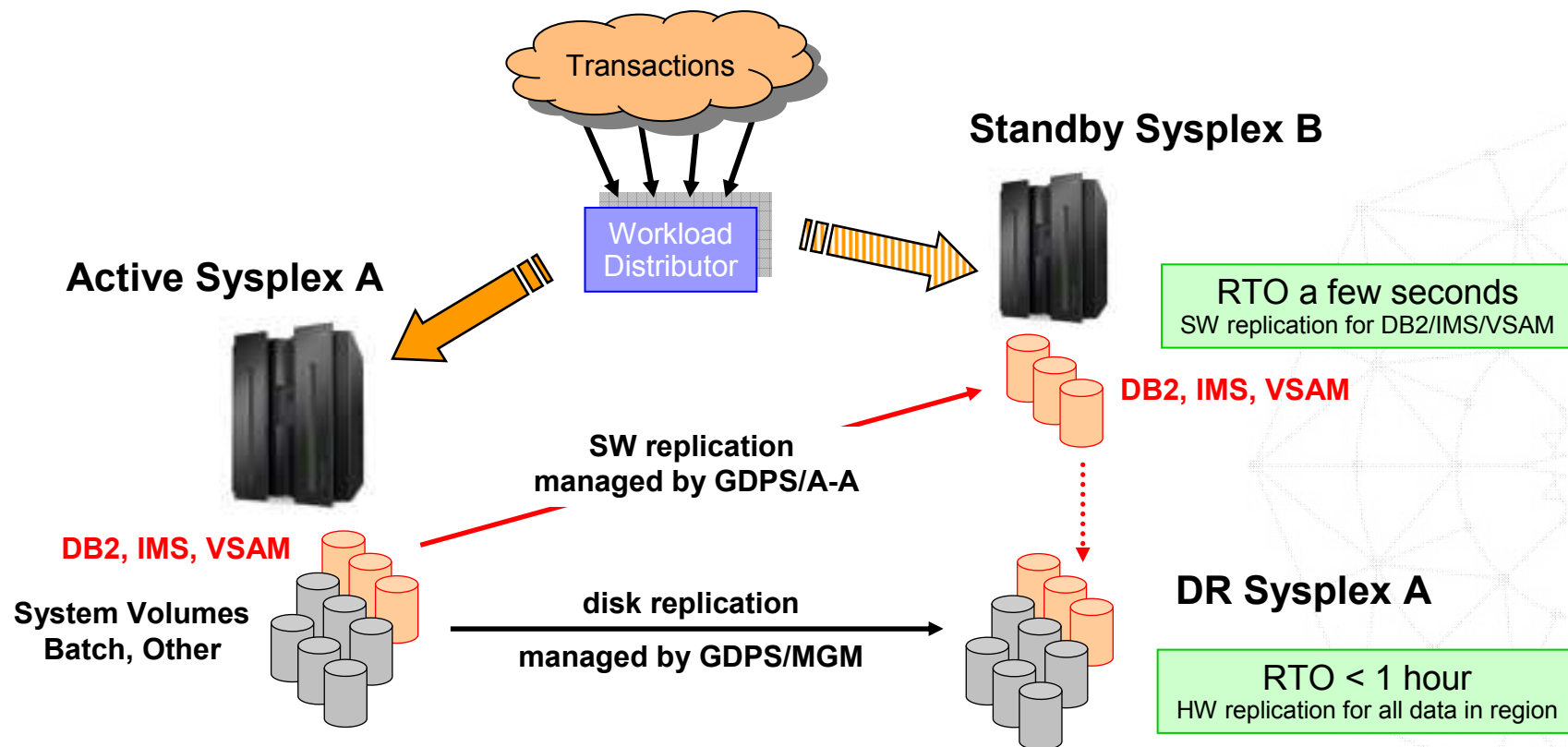
Connectivity – Deeper Insight



Architectural Building Blocks



Disk Replication Integration



Two switch decisions for Sysplex A problems ...

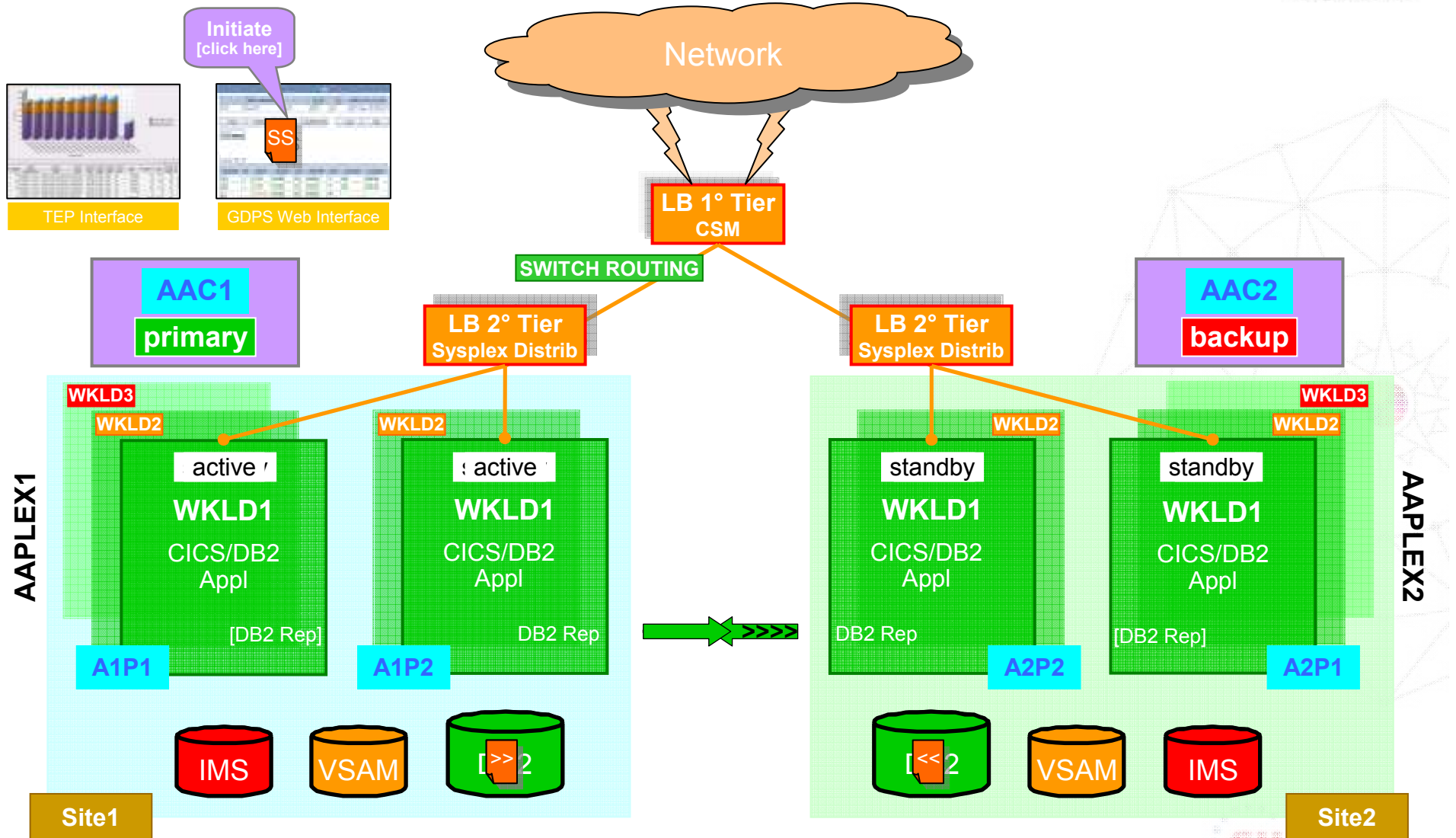
Workload Switch – switch to SW copy (B); once problem is fixed, simply restart SW replication
Site Switch – switch to SW copy (B) and restart DR Sysplex A from the disk copy

Disk Replication Integration (cont)

- Provide DR for whole production sysplex (AA workloads & non-A/A workloads)
- Restore A/A Sites capability for A/A Sites workloads after a planned or unplanned region switch
- Restart batch workloads after the prime site is restarted and re-synced
- The disk replication integration is optional

SW replication for IMS/DB2 and/or VSAM – RTO a few seconds
HW replication for all data in region – RTO < 1 hour

Planned site switch



Note: multiple workloads and needed infrastructure resources are not shown for clarity sake

Planned site switch (cont)

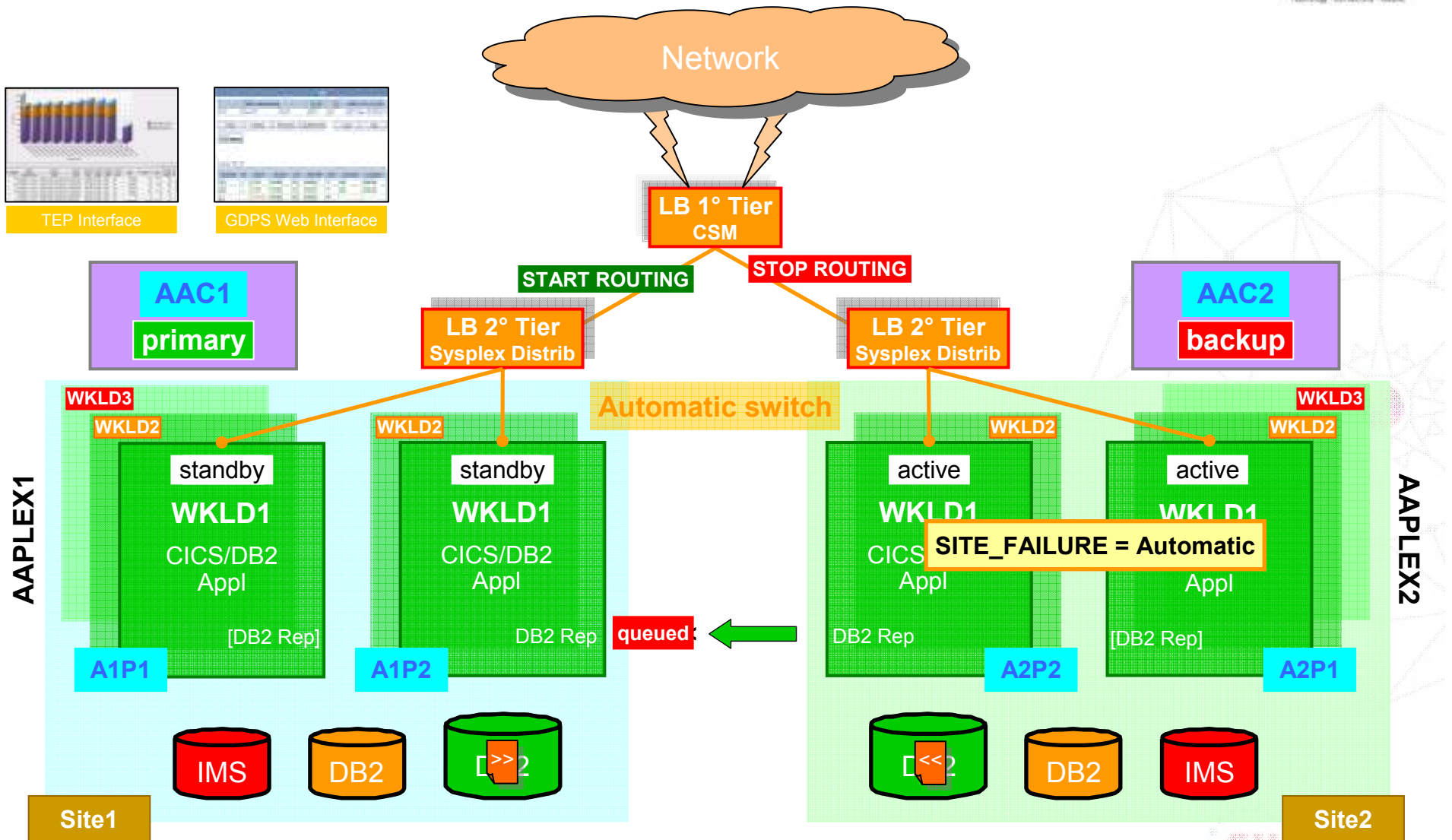
COMM = 'Switch all workloads to SITE2'

ROUTING = 'SWITCH WORKLOAD=ALL SITE=AAPLEX1'

- **Switch routing** for all workloads active to Sysplex AAPLEX1 in Site1
 - quiesce batch, prevent new connections, quiesce OLTP and terminate persistent connections, allow replication to drain, and start routing to the newly active site
- **Note:** Replication is expected to be active in both directions at all times

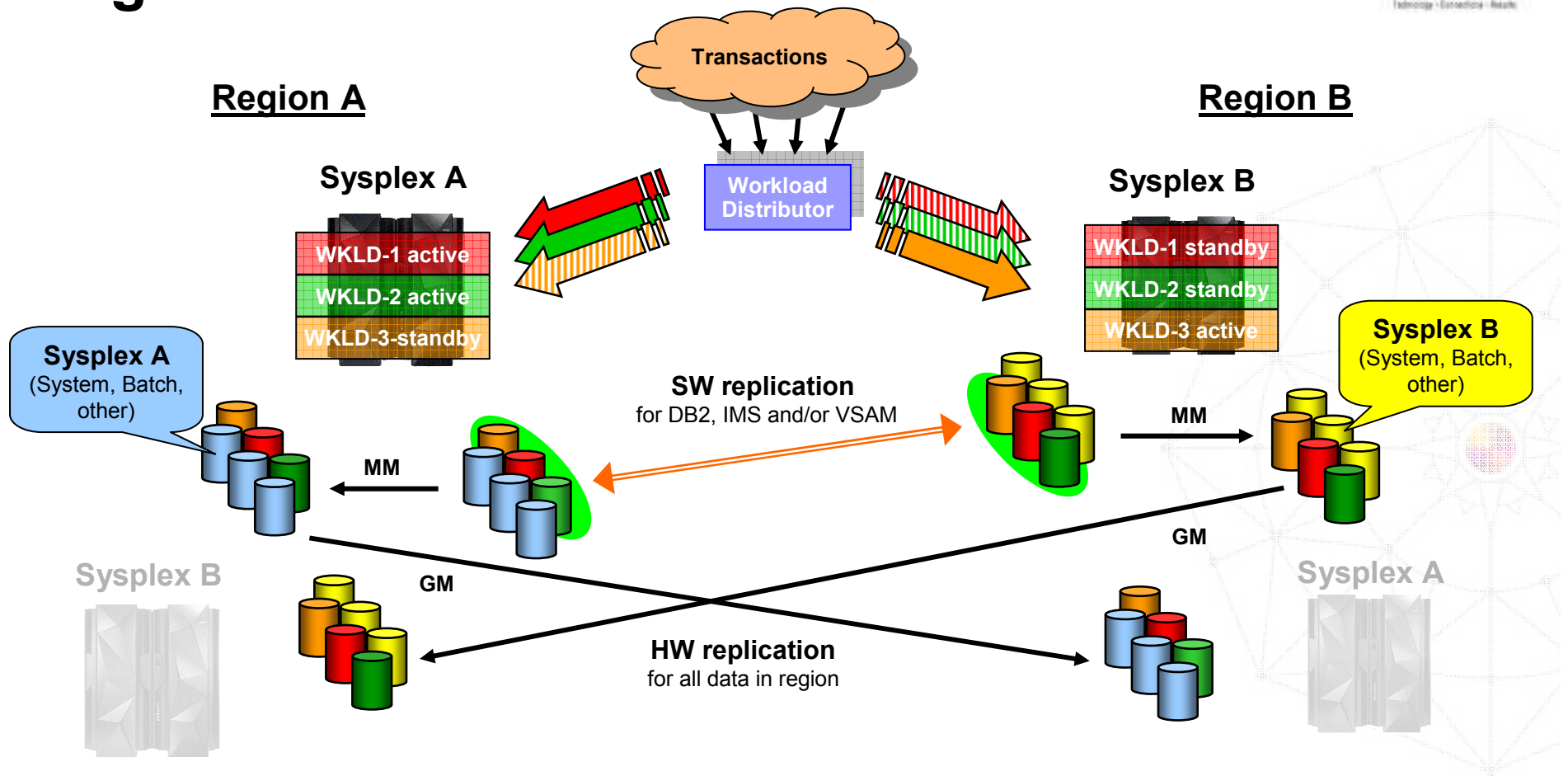
**The workloads are now processing transactions in Site2
for all workloads with replication from Site2 to Site1**

Unplanned site failure

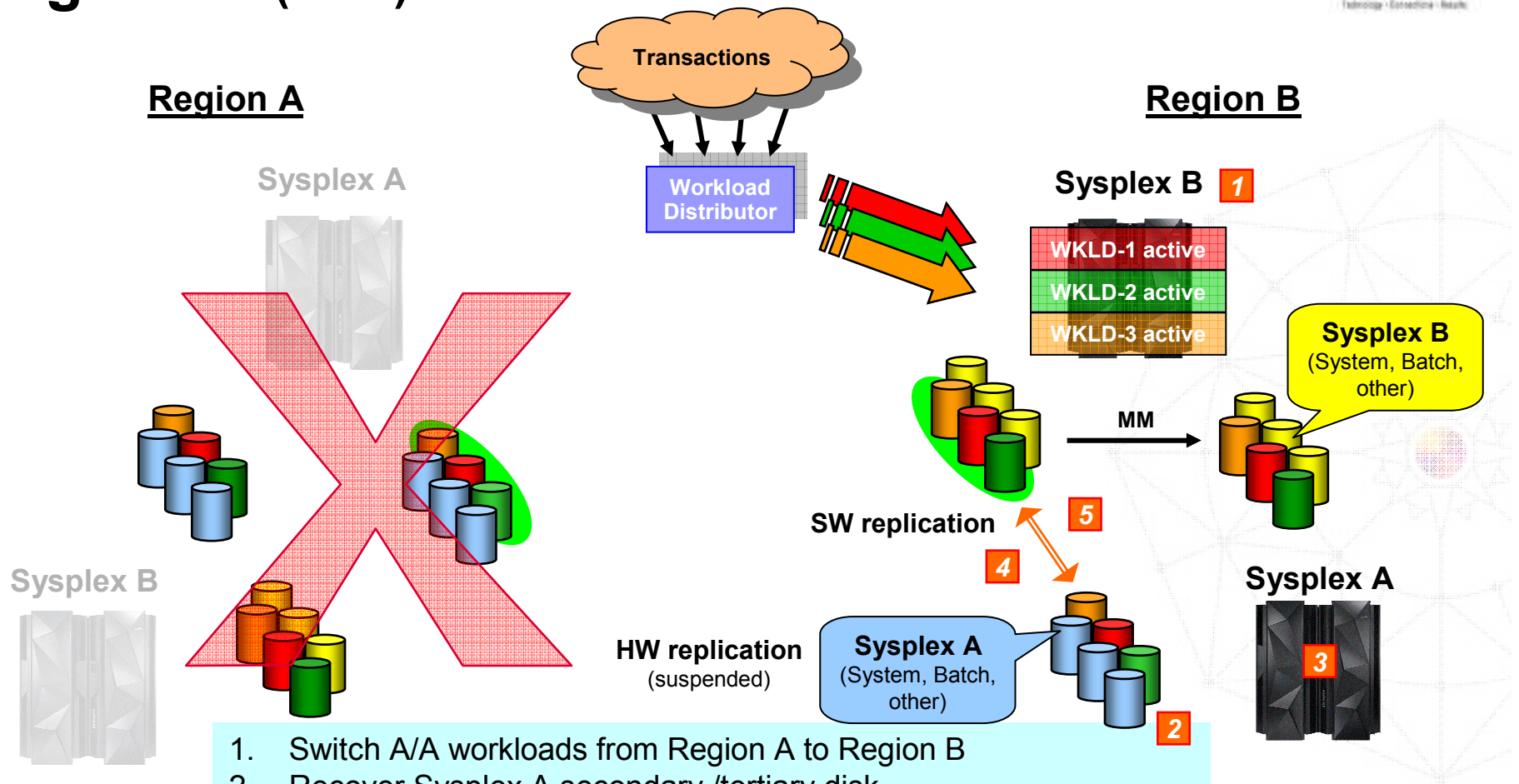


Note: multiple workloads and needed infrastructure resources are not shown for clarity sake

Unplanned Region Switch with Disk Replication Integration



Unplanned Region Switch with Disk Replication Integration (cont)



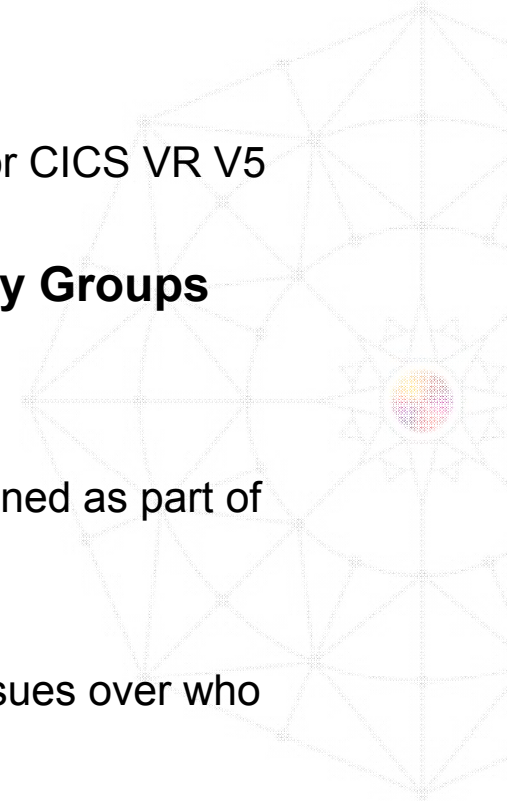
1. Switch A/A workloads from Region A to Region B
2. Recover Sysplex A secondary /tertiary disk
3. Restart Sysplex A in Region B

Potential manual tasks ... (not automated by GDPS)

4. Start software replication from B to A using adaptive (**force**) apply
5. Start software replication from A to B with default (**ignore**) apply
6. Manually reconcile exceptions from force (step 4)

GDPS/A-A 1.4 New function summary

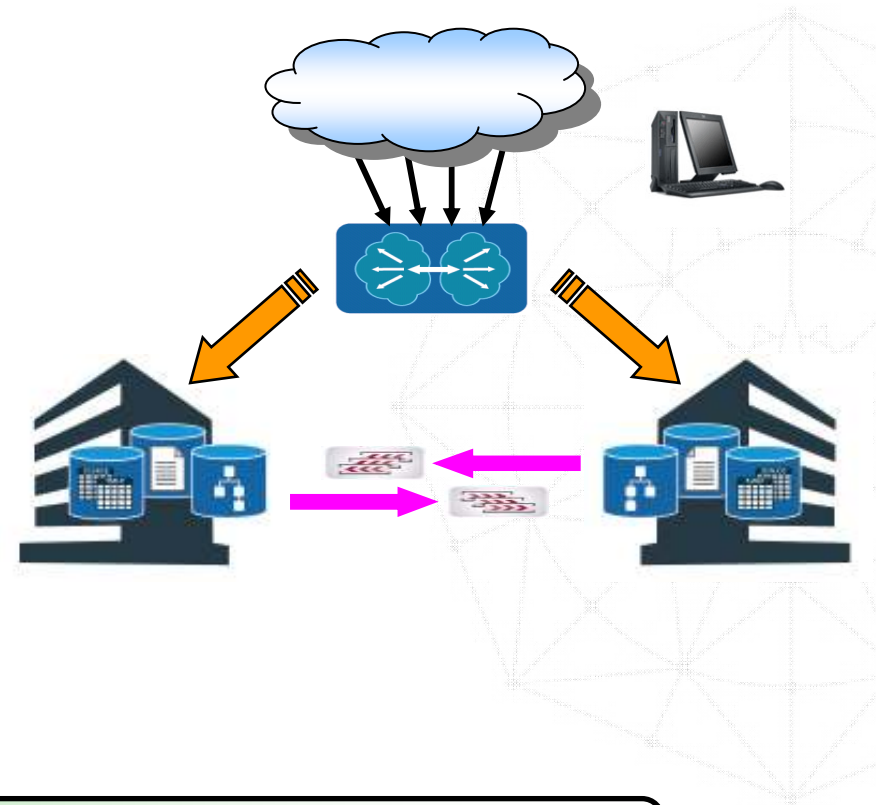
- **Active /Query configuration**
 - Fulfills SoD made when the Active/Standby configuration was announced
- **VSAM Replication support**
 - Adds to IMS and DB2 as the data types supported
 - Requires either CICS TS V5 for CICS/VSAM applications or CICS VR V5 for logging of non-CICS workloads
- **Support for IIDR for DB2 (Qrep) Multiple Consistency Groups**
 - Enables support for massive replication scalability
- **Workload switch automation**
 - Avoids manual checking for replication updates having drained as part of the switch process
- **GDPS/PPRC Co-operation support**
 - Enables GDPS/PPRC and GDPS/A-A to coexist without issues over who manages the systems
- **Disk replication integration**
 - Provides tight integration with GDPS/MGM for GDPS/A-A to be able to manage disaster recovery for the entire sysplex



Summary



- Manages availability at a workload level
- Provides a central point of monitoring & control
- Manages replication between sites
- Provides the ability to perform a controlled workload site switch
- Provides near-continuous data and systems availability and helps simplify disaster recovery with an automated, customized solution
- Reduces recovery time and recovery point objectives – measured in seconds
- Facilitates regulatory compliance management with a more effective business continuity plan
- Simplifies system resource management



GDPS/Active-Active is the next generation of GDPS

Testing results*



Configuration:

- 9 * **CICS-DB2** workloads + 1 * **IMS** workload
- Distance between site 300 miles (≈500kms)

Test1:

Planned site switch

GDPS Active/Active

20 seconds

GDPS/XRC
GDPS/GM

≈ 1-2 hour

Test2:

Unplanned site switch
After a site failure
(Automatic)

GDPS Active/Active

15 seconds

GDPS/XRC
GDPS/GM

≈ 1 hour

* IBM laboratory results; actual results may vary.



Suite of GDPS products to meet various availability and disaster recovery requirements



Continuous Availability of Data within a Data Center	Continuous Availability with DR within Metropolitan Region	Disaster Recovery Extended Distance	CA Regionally and Disaster Recovery Extended Distance	CA, DR, & Cross-site Workload Balancing Extended Distance
GDPS/PPRC HM RPO=0 [RTO secs] for disk only	GDPS/PPRC RPO=0 RTO mins / RTO<1h (<20km) (>20km)	GDPS/GM & GDPS/XRC RPO secs, RTO<1h	GDPS/MGM & GDPS/MzGM RPO=0, RTO mins/<1h & RPO secs, RTO<1h	GDPS/Active-Active RPO secs, RTO secs
Single Data Center Applications remain active Continuous access to data in the event of a storage outage	Two Data Centers Systems remain active Multi-site workloads can withstand site and/or storage failures	Two Data Centers Rapid Systems D/R w/ “seconds” of data loss Disaster Recovery for out of region interruptions	Three Data Centers High availability for site disasters Disaster recovery for regional disasters	Two or more Active Data Centers Automatic workload switch in seconds; seconds of data loss

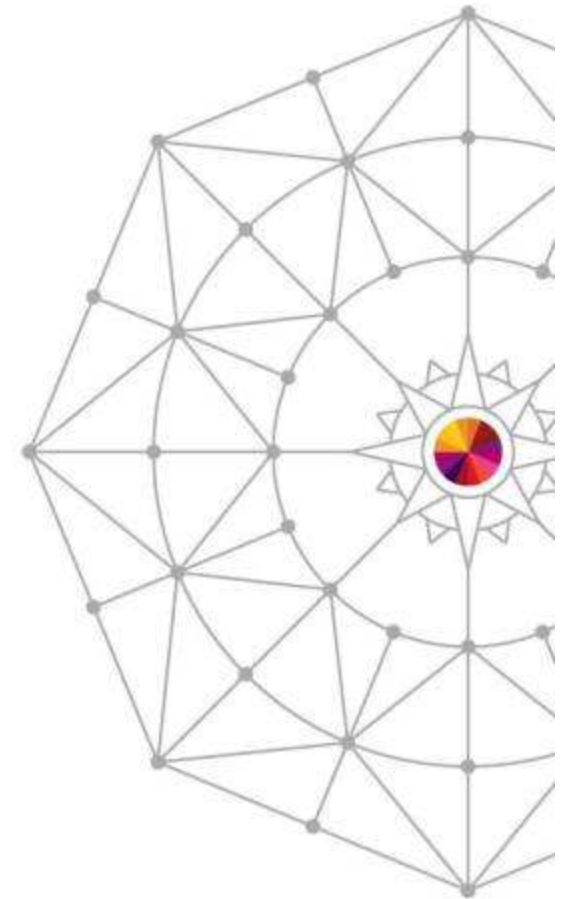
RPO – recovery point objective RTO – recovery time objective

QR Code for Evaluations





Backup Charts



Pre-requisite products

- **IBM Multi-site Workload Lifeline v2.0**
 - Advisor – runs on the Controllers & provides information to the external load balancers on where to send transactions and information to GDPS on the health of the environment
 - There is one primary and one secondary advisor
 - Agent – runs on all production images with active/active workloads defined and provide information to the Lifeline Advisor on the health of that system
- **IBM Tivoli NetView Monitoring for GDPS v6.2**
 - Runs on all systems and provides automation and monitoring functions. This new product requires IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS. The NetView Enterprise Master runs on the Primary Controller
- **IBM Tivoli Monitoring v6.3 FP1**
 - Can run on zLinux, or distributed servers – provides monitoring infrastructure and portal plus alerting/situation management via Tivoli Enterprise Portal, Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server and Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server

Pre-requisite products (continued)

- **IBM InfoSphere Data Replication for DB2 for z/OS v10.2**
 - Runs on production images where required to capture (active) and apply (standby) data updates for DB2 data. Relies on MQ as the data transport mechanism (QREP)
- **IBM InfoSphere Data Replicator for IMS for z/OS v11.1**
 - Runs on production images where required to capture (active) and apply (standby) data updates for IMS data. Relies on TCPIP as the data transport mechanism
- **IBM InfoSphere Data Replicator for VSAM for z/OS v11.1**
 - Runs on production images where required to capture (active) and apply (standby) data updates for VSAM data. Relies on TCP/IP as data transport mechanism. Requires CICS TS or CICS VR
- **System Automation for z/OS v3.3 or higher**
 - Runs on all images. Provides a number of critical functions:
 - BCPii
 - Remote communications capability to enable GDPS to manage sysplexes from outside the sysplex
 - System Automation infrastructure for workload and server management
- **Optionally the OMEGAMON suite of monitoring tools to provide additional insight**

Pre-requisite software matrix



Pre-requisite software [version/release level]		GDPS Controller	A-A Systems	non A-A Systems
Operating Systems				
	z/OS 1.13 or higher	YES	YES	YES
Application Middleware				
	DB2 for z/OS V9 or higher	NO	YES wkld dependent	as required
	IMS V11	NO	YES wkld dependent	as required
	Websphere MQ V7.0.1	NO	MQ is only req'd for DB2 data replication	as required
	CICS Transaction Server for z/OS V5.1	NO	YES ¹⁾	as required
	CICS VSAM Recovery for z/OS V5.1	NO	YES ¹⁾	as required
¹⁾ CICS TS and CICS VR are required when using VSAM replication for A-A workloads				
Replication				
	InfoSphere Data Replication for DB2 for z/OS 10.2 and SPE	NO	YES wkld dependent	as required ²⁾
	InfoSphere Data Replication for IMS for z/OS V11.1	NO	YES wkld dependent	as required ²⁾
	InfoSphere Data Replication for VSAM for z/OS V11.1	NO	YES wkld dependent	as required ²⁾
²⁾ Non-Active/Active systems & their workloads can, if required, use Replication Server instances, but not the same instances as the A-A workloads				

Pre-requisite software matrix (continued)



Pre-requisite software [version/release level]		GDPS Controller	A-A Systems	non A-A Systems
Management and Monitoring				
	GDPS/A-A V1.4	YES	YES ⁴⁾	YES ⁴⁾
⁴⁾ GDPS/A-A requires the installation of the GDPS satellite code in production systems where A-A workloads run.				
	IBM Tivoli NetView Monitoring for GDPS V6.2 ⁵⁾	YES	YES	YES
⁵⁾ IBM Tivoli NetView Monitoring for GDPS V6.2 requires IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS V6.2 .				
	Tivoli System Automation for z/OS V3.3 + SPE APARs	YES	YES	YES
	IBM Multi-site Workload Lifeline Version for z/OS 2.0	YES	YES	NO
	IBM Tivoli Monitoring V6.3 Fix Pack 1	YES ⁶⁾	YES ⁷⁾	NO
⁶⁾ Tivoli Enterprise Monitoring Server can optionally run on zLinux or on distributed server accessible by the NetView agent; in addition, the Tivoli Enterprise Portal Server runs on a distributed platform.				
⁷⁾ Optional IBM Tivoli Monitoring agents might be required on production systems for purposes other than GDPS/A-A.				
	IBM Tivoli Management Services for z/OS V6.3	YES ⁸⁾	NO	NO
⁸⁾ IBM Tivoli Management Services for z/OS is available separately, or is shipped with the OMEGAMON products.				
Optional Monitoring Products				
Additional products such as Tivoli OMEGAMON XE on z/OS, Tivoli OMEGAMON XE for DB2, and Tivoli OMEGAMON XE for IMS may optionally be deployed to provide specific monitoring of products that are part of the Active/Active sites solution				

Note: Details of cross product dependencies are listed in the PSP information for GDPS/A-A which can be found by selecting the **Upgrade:GDPS** and **Subset:AAV1R4** at the following URL:

<http://www14.software.ibm.com/webapp/set2/psearch/search?domain=psp&new=y>

