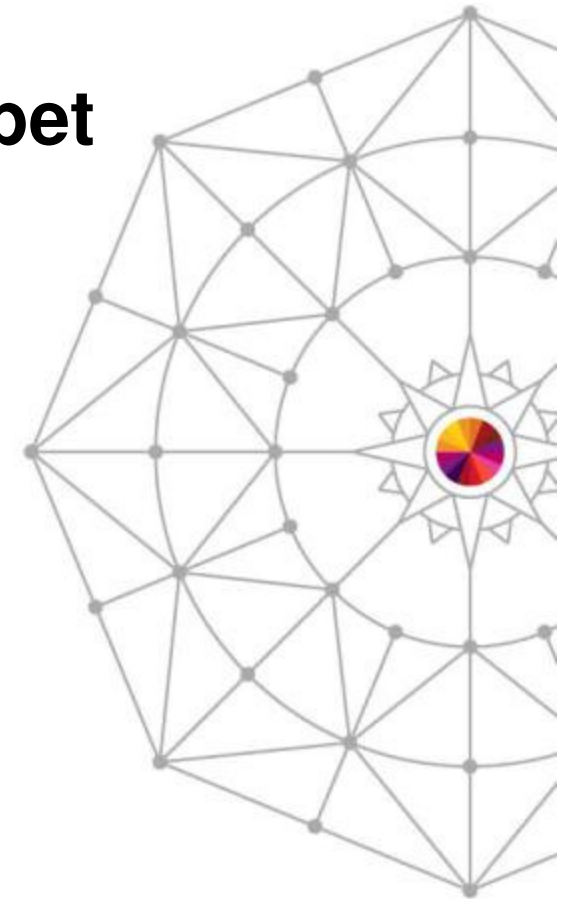




# zGM, XRC, PPRC, GM, GC, MM, FC, CC, VCC: Introduction to the Alphabet Soup of Copy Services

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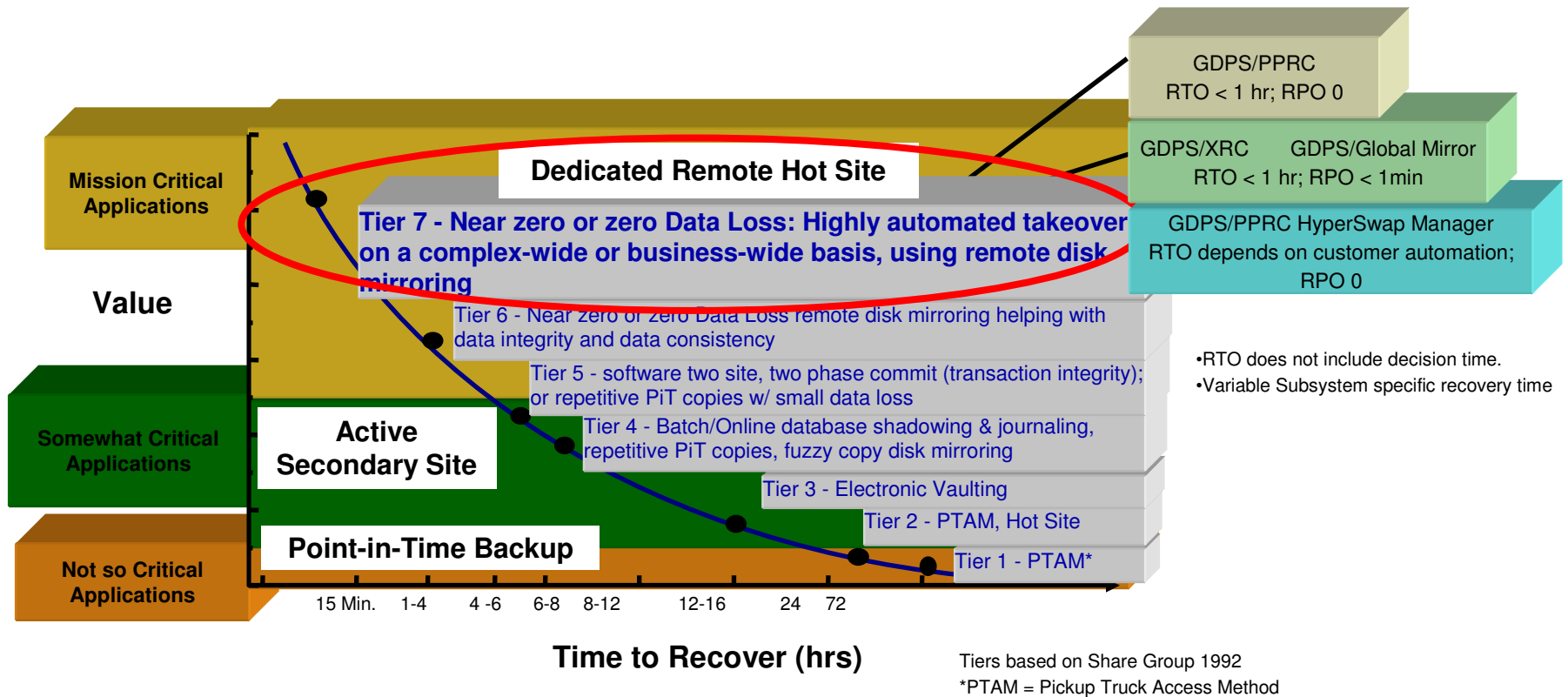
# Agenda

- **Disaster Recovery Considerations**
- **Copy Services Decoder Ring**
- **Understanding the Technology**
  - Point in Time Copy
  - PPRC
  - z/OS Global Mirror (XRC)
- **Copy Services Topologies / Solutions**

# Disaster Recovery Considerations

- Business Objectives for Disaster Recovery
  - **Recovery Time Objective (RTO)**
    - How long can you afford to be without your systems
  - **Recovery Point Objective (RPO)**
    - When it is recovered, how much data can you afford to lose
  - Network Recovery Objective
    - How much of the network must be restored
- Business Considerations for Disaster Recovery
  - Recovery requirements dependent upon people and automation
    - Striking the correct balance
  - Capacity (MIPs and gigs) at recovery site
    - sized for production that will run there
  - Distance between data centers
- Disasters may cause multiple companies to recover, putting stress on the commercial business recovery services
- These Objectives and Considerations must be established selecting right technology

# Tiers of Disaster Recovery



**Best D/R practice is blend tiers of solutions in order to maximize application coverage at lowest possible cost . One size, one technology, or one methodology does not fit all applications**

# IBM Copy Services Decoder Ring

- IBM Copy Services Terminologies
  - **High Availability**
    - data availability for production
  - **Disaster Recovery**
    - data availability or recoverability in the event of a disaster
  - **Metro** – local distances
  - **Global** – extended distances
  - **Mirror** – consistency of data at secondary
    - Can be synchronous or asynchronous
  - **Copy** – data is copied, consistency not always ensured
    - In PPRC is continuous
      - *Mirror is consistent, copy is not*
    - Also 'Point in Time' (PiT) copy mechanisms (FlashCopy, Snapshot, Concurrent Copy, Virtual Concurrent Copy)



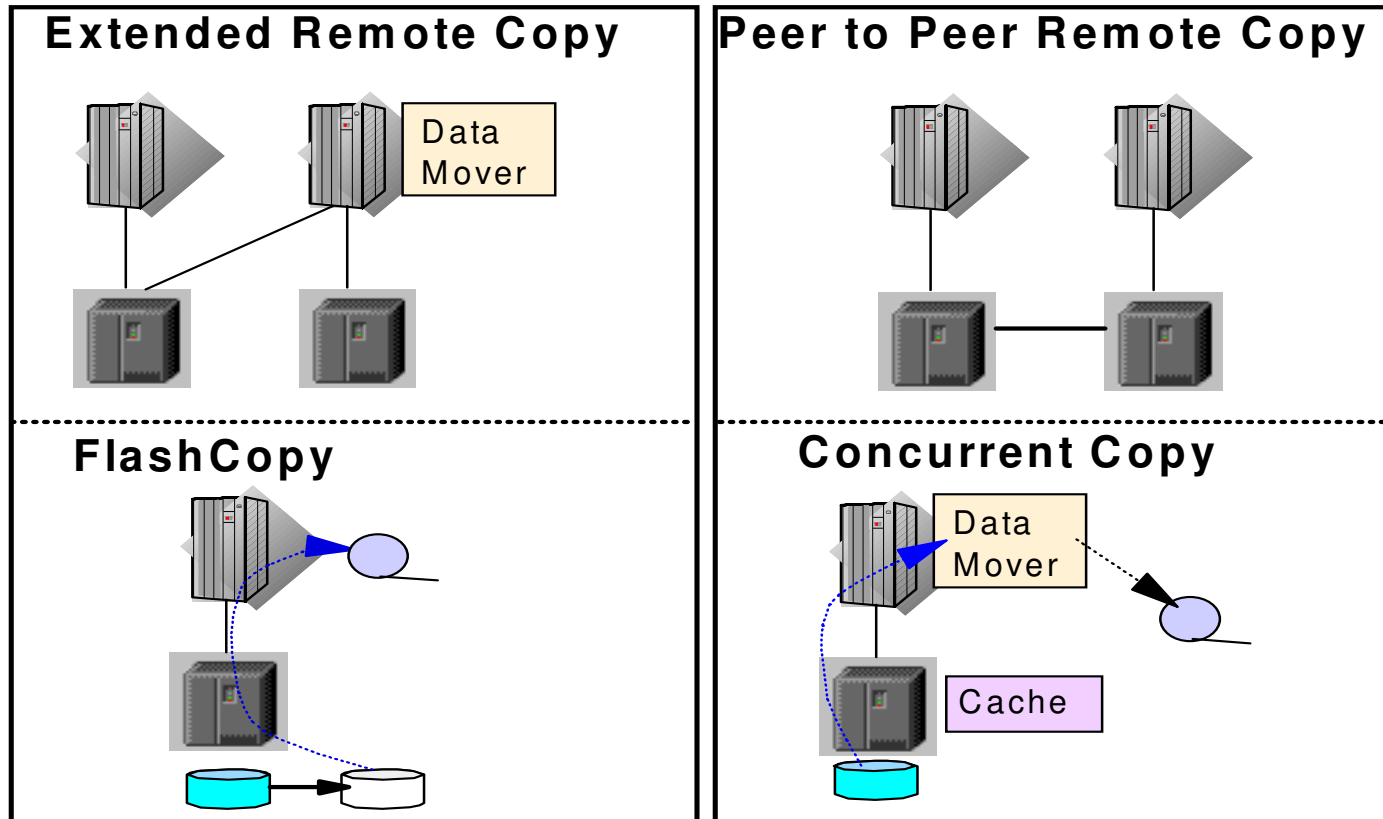
# IBM Copy Services Decoder Ring

- Geographies Terminologies
  - **2-Site**
    - Can be single region/geography or two regions/geographies
      - *2-site / Single region with HA*
      - *2-site / Two regions for D/R*
  - **3-Site**
    - Typically Two regions
      - *2-site at production region with HA*
      - *Third site out of region for D/R*
  - **4-Site**
    - Typically Two geographies
      - *2-site at one region with HA*
      - *2-site at second region with HA*
      - *Asynchronous mirror between geographies for D/R or site switch*
    - Also used for Active/Active

# Understanding the Technology

- Point in Time Copy
  - FlashCopy
  - Concurrent Copy
  - Virtual Concurrent Copy
- PPRC
  - Metro Mirror (Synchronous PPRC)
  - Global Mirror (Asynchronous PPRC Mirror)
  - Global Copy (PPRC Extended Distance Copy)
- XRC
  - z/OS Global Mirror (XRC, zGM)
  - z/OS Metro/Global Mirror (XRC and Synchronous PPRC)
    - Also z/OS Global Mirror Incremental Resync (with GDPS)

# IBM Disk Storage Advanced Copy Services



# FLASHCOPY

# FlashCopy

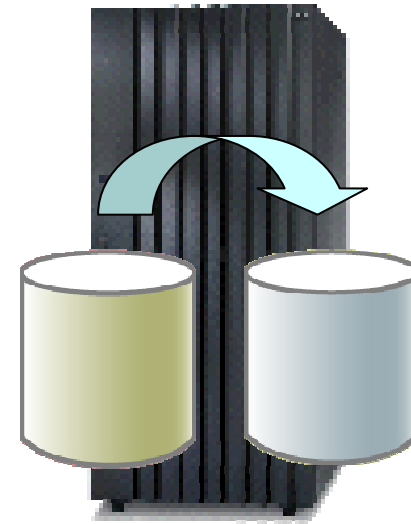
- **Point in Time copy**
- **Establishes logical copy in seconds**
- **Source and target quickly available for full read/write**

## Options

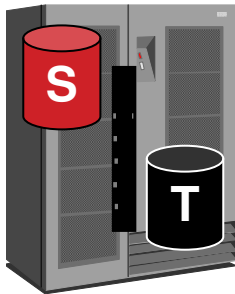
- Full volume FlashCopy
- Dataset FlashCopy (z/OS only)
- FlashCopy consistency groups
- Incremental FlashCopy
- Inband FlashCopy
- Space Efficient FlashCopy
- Fast Reverse Restore
- Remote Pair FlashCopy

## Uses

- Online backup
- Tape backup
- Moving datasets
- Practice Copy
- Safety Copy

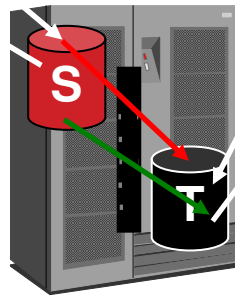


# FlashCopy



PiT copy technology on the ESS  
When a FlashCopy is issued the copy is available immediately  
A bitmap tracks the relationship between source and target tracks

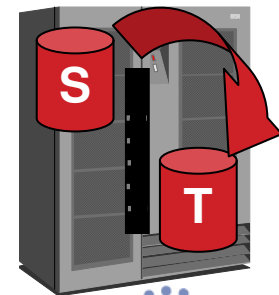
Read and write activity are possible on both the source and target devices



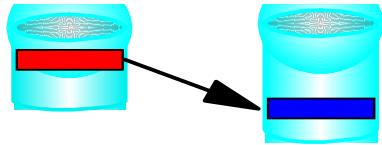
Writes to the source may cause a copy on write if the track has not been copied to the target

Reads of tracks on the target that have not been copied from the source will be redirected to the source

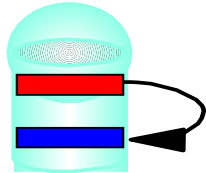
An optional background copy process will copy all tracks from the source to the target which will end the relationship



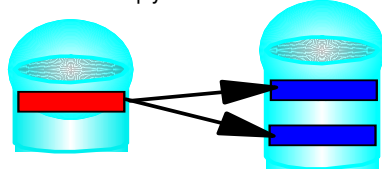
# Dataset Level FlashCopy



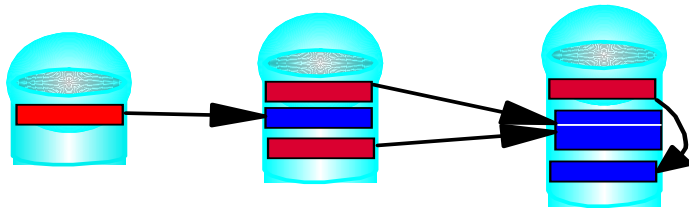
Data set FlashCopy between volumes of different size



Data set FlashCopy within same volume



One-to-many (multi-target)



Multiple sessions within single volume

- All dataset types
- Source and Target may be the same volume
- Any track can be the source of up to 12 target relationships
- Any track can only be a source OR a target

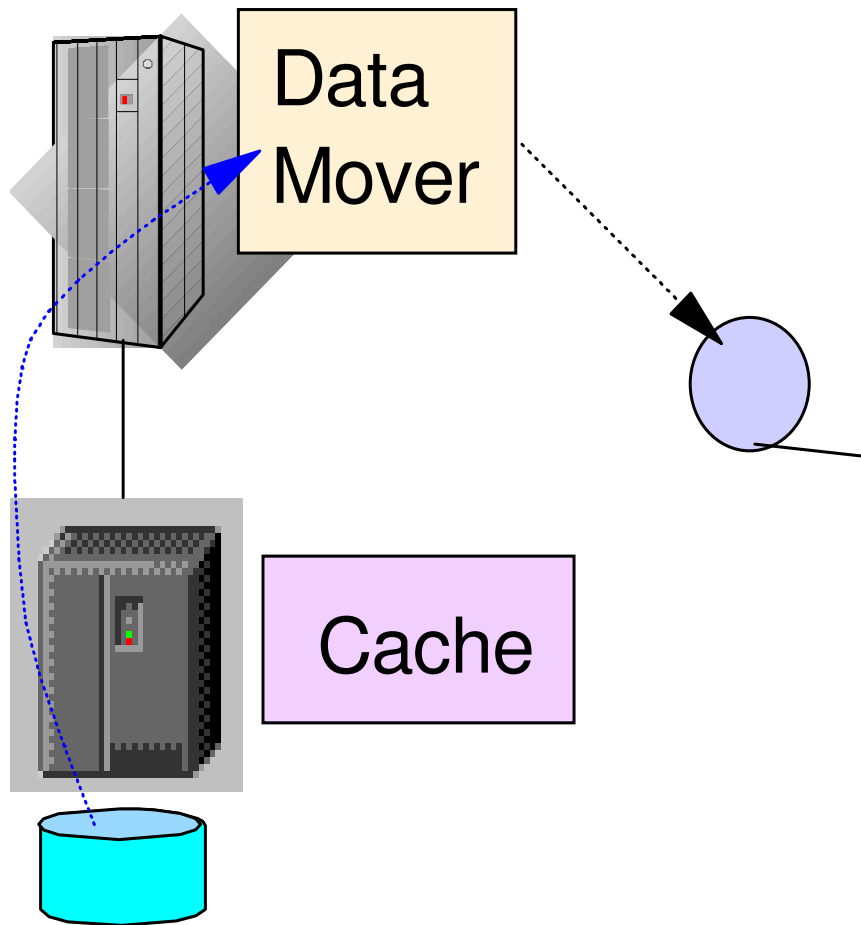
# Miscellaneous FlashCopy Options

- Incremental FlashCopy
- Space Efficient FlashCopy
- Remote Pair FlashCopy for PPRC
  - Allows FlashCopy between Metro Mirror primaries, FlashCopy is mirrored and performed between secondaries
- No Background Copy
- NOCOPY to COPY conversion
  - Allows FlashCopy to be established with NOCOPY, and converted to a COPY when there would be less impact
  - Starts background copy for existing NOCOPY relationship
- Deleted Dataset Withdraw (DDSW)
  - Initiates background copy for source relationships, withdraws target relationships



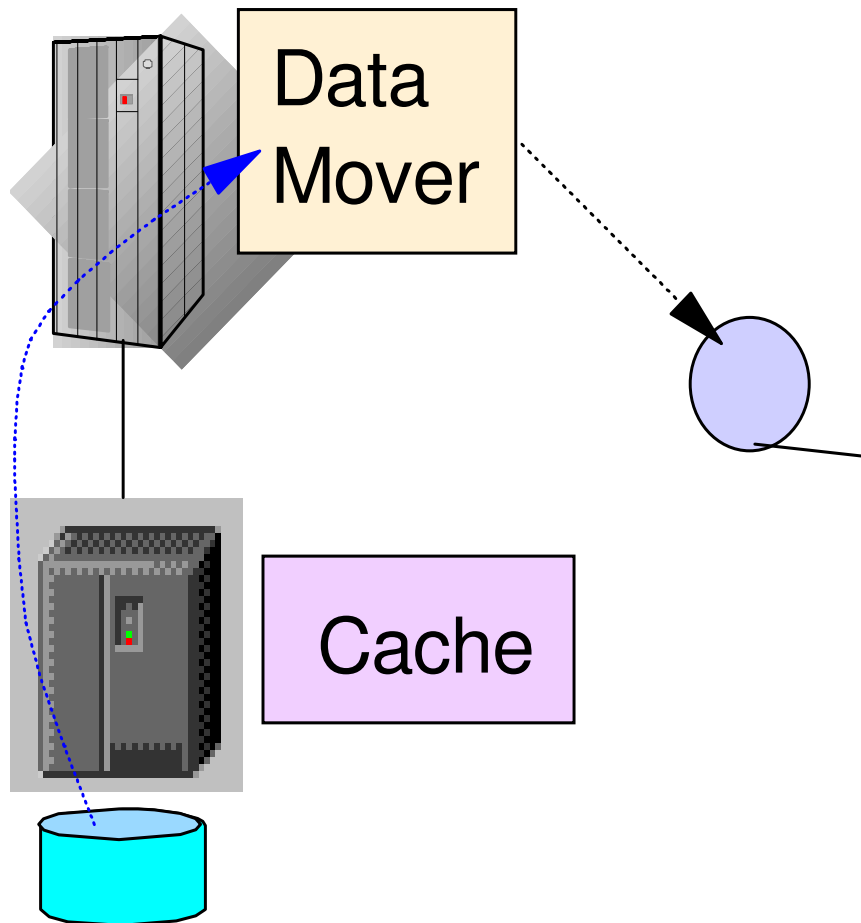
# CONCURRENT COPY

# Concurrent Copy



- Point in time copy
- Generate copy/dump while dataset is being updated
- Volume and dataset level

# Virtual Concurrent Copy



- Point in time copy
- Generate copy/dump while dataset is being updated
- Volume and dataset level
- User identifies Working Space Datasets (WSDSs) for the Data Mover to use
- WSDSs allocated on FlashCopy eligible devices
- FlashCopy used to virtually move data faster

# Concurrent Copy Phases

- CC session initialization
- Copying the data
- Intercepting writes
- CC session termination

# Concurrent Copy Considerations

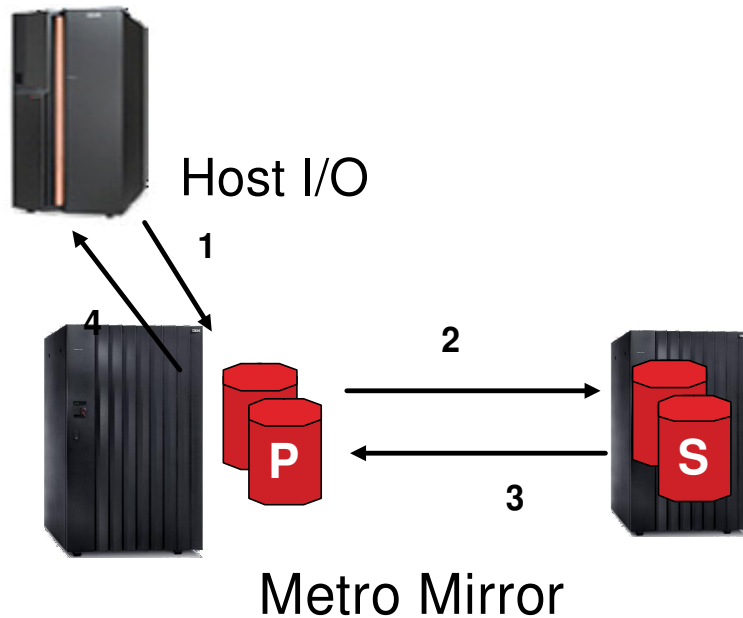
- Appropriate time to start backup
- Many jobs can cause auxiliary storage shortage
- 16 sessions per devices
- 64 sessions per LSS

# PPRC

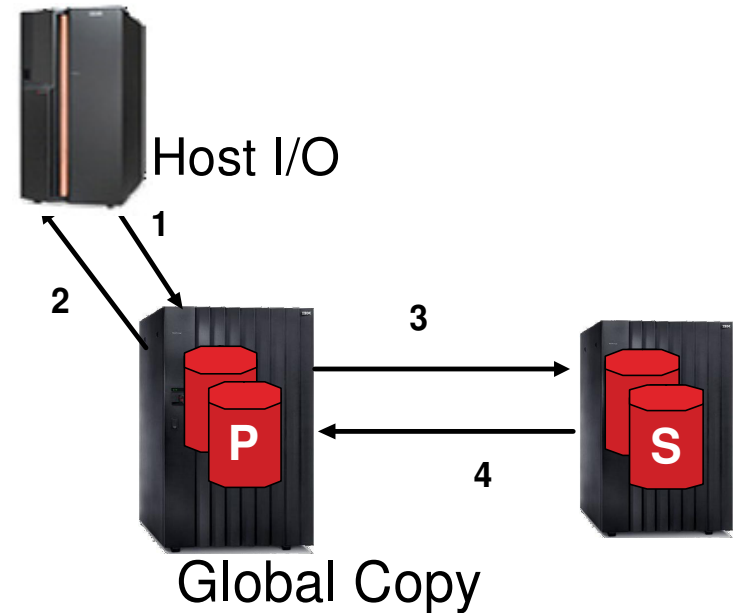
# Peer to Peer Remote Copy (PPRC)

- Metro Mirror
- Global Copy
- Global Mirror

# PPRC (Metro Mirror and Global Copy)



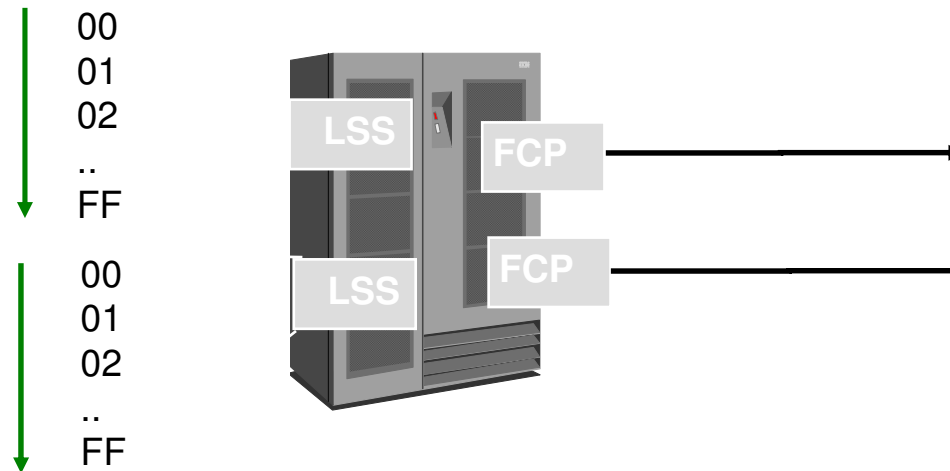
- Writes are performed synchronously
- 1) Write to primary volume.
- 2) The primary disk subsystem initiates an I/O to the secondary disk subsystem to transfer the data.
- 3) Secondary indicates to the primary that the write is complete.
- 4) Primary acknowledges to the application system that the write is complete.



- Writes are performed asynchronously
- 1) Write to primary volume.
- 2) Primary acknowledges to the application system that the write is complete.
- At some later time:
- 3) The primary disk subsystem initiates an I/O to the secondary disk subsystem to transfer the data.
- 4) Secondary indicates to the primary that the write is complete.
- 5) Primary resets indication of modified track.

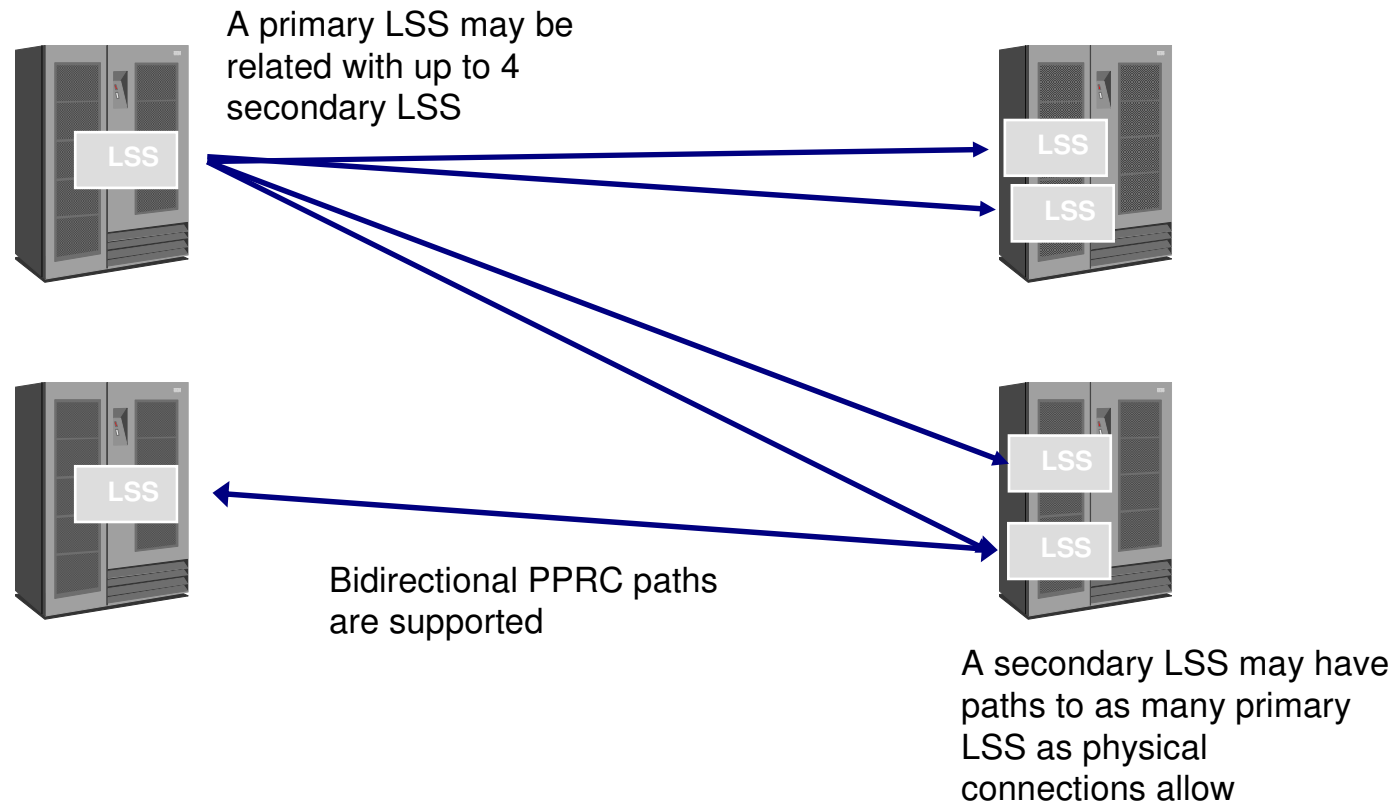
# PPRC-XD data transmission

- Each LSS has one or more tasks sending data that needs to be copied
- The tasks run through the devices in sequence sending any tracks that need to be copied
- The number of tasks are influenced by the number of DAs and numbers of PPRC links

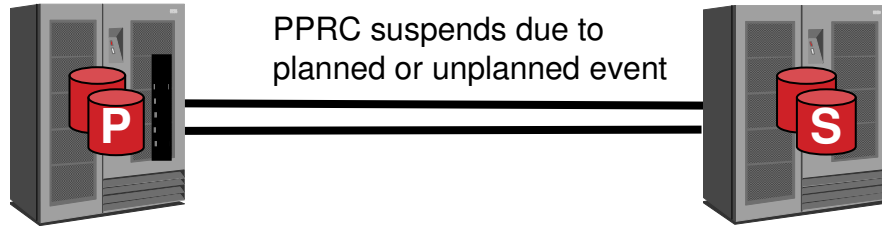




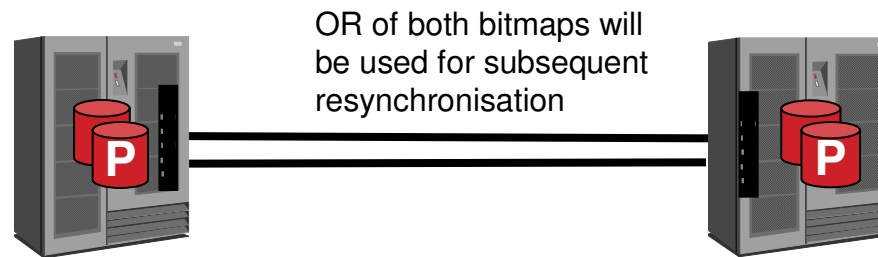
# PPRC communication



# Failover / failback



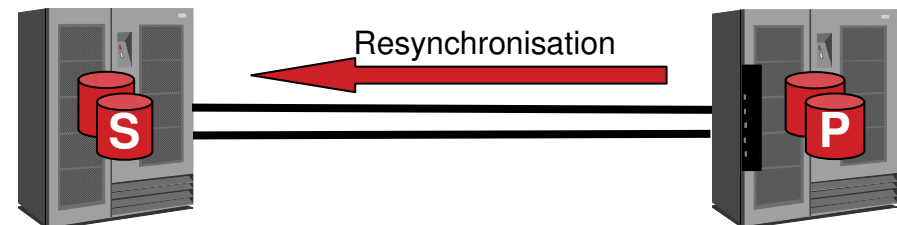
PPRC suspends due to planned or unplanned event



OR of both bitmaps will be used for subsequent resynchronisation

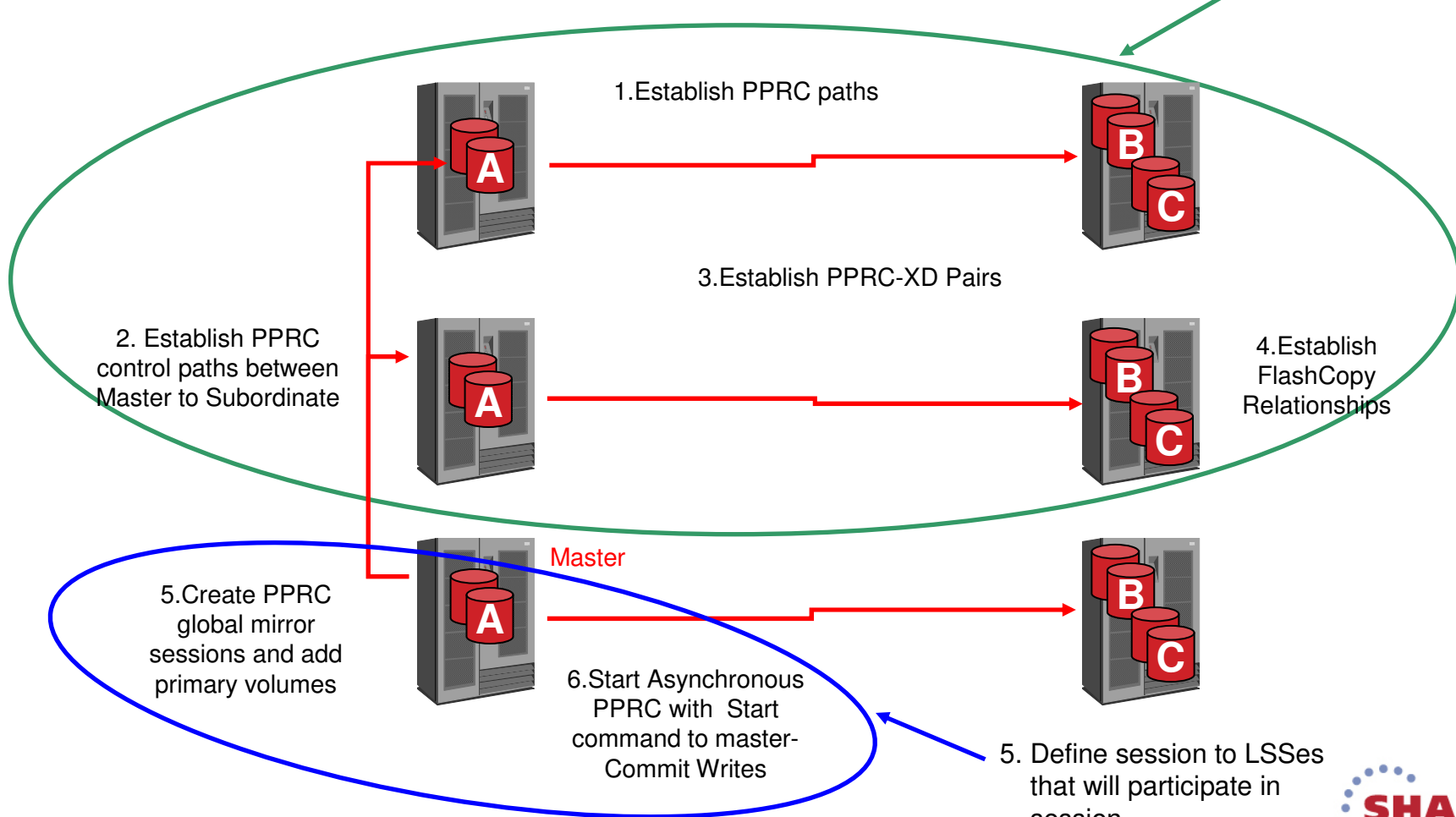
Failover command issued to allow access to secondary devices and placed them in primary suspended state.

Failback command can be using in either direction to resynchronise the PPRC relationship



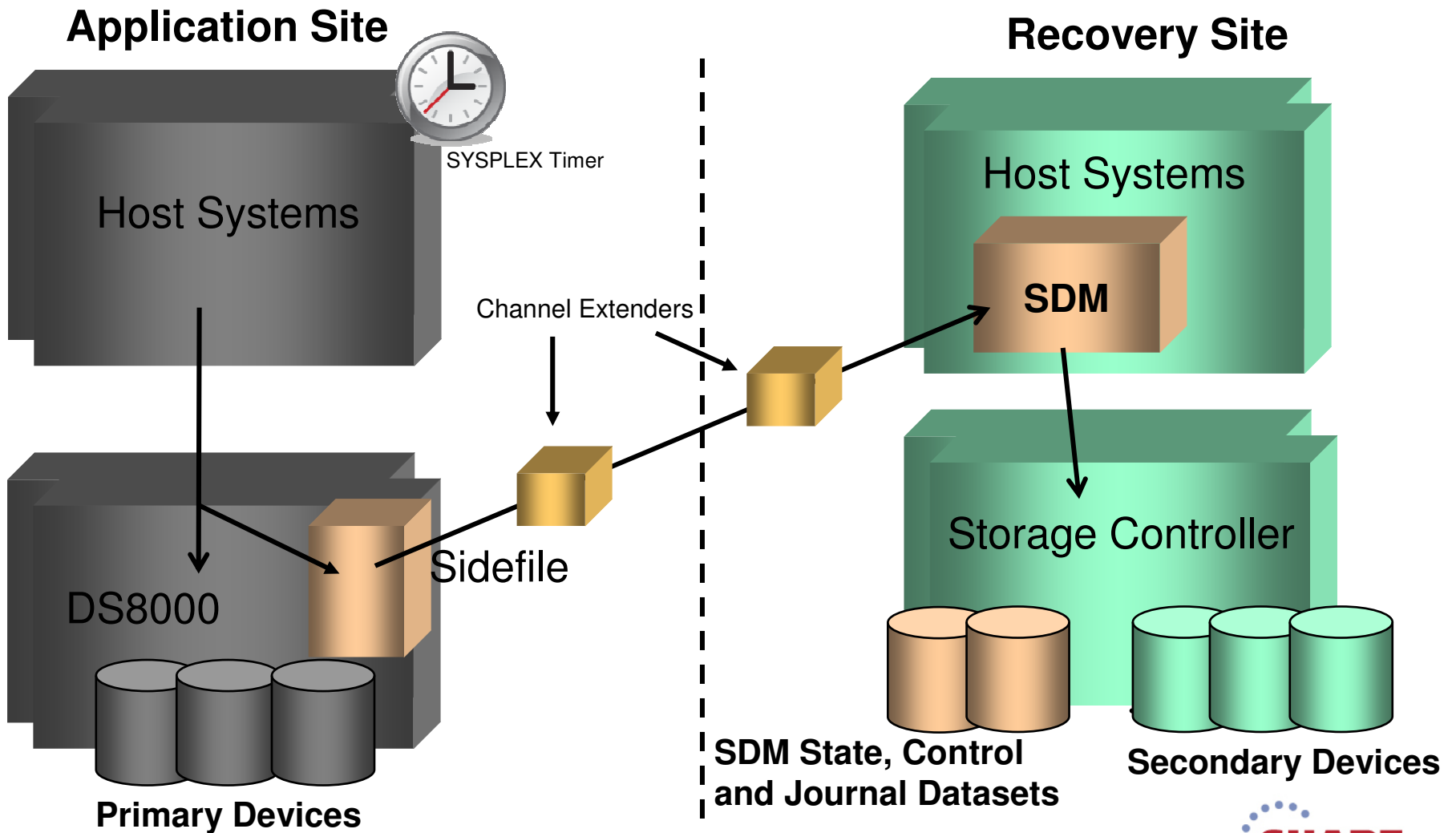
# Global Mirror illustration

Establish physical relationships

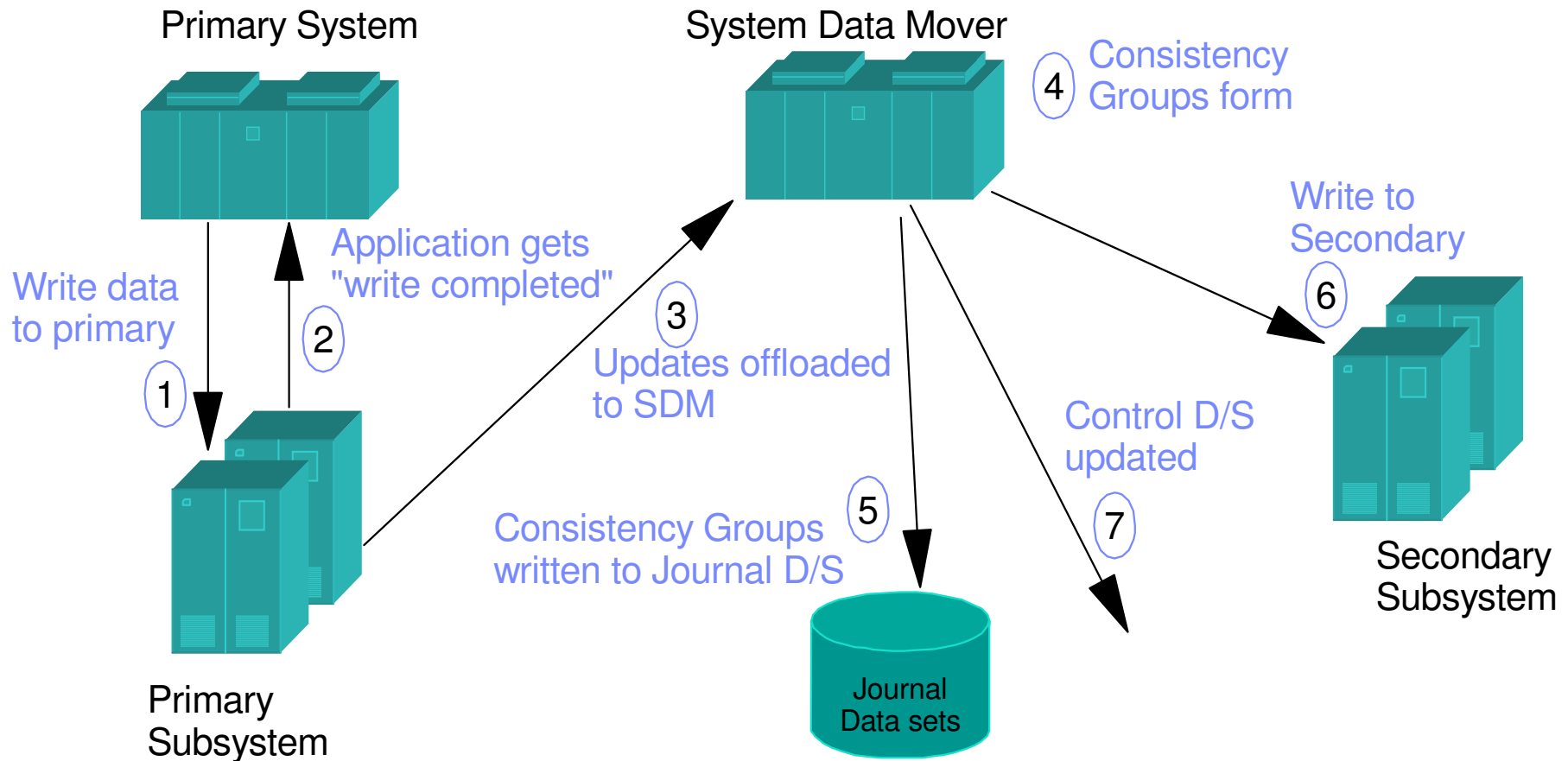


# z/OS Global Mirror (XRC)

# XRC System – Simple View

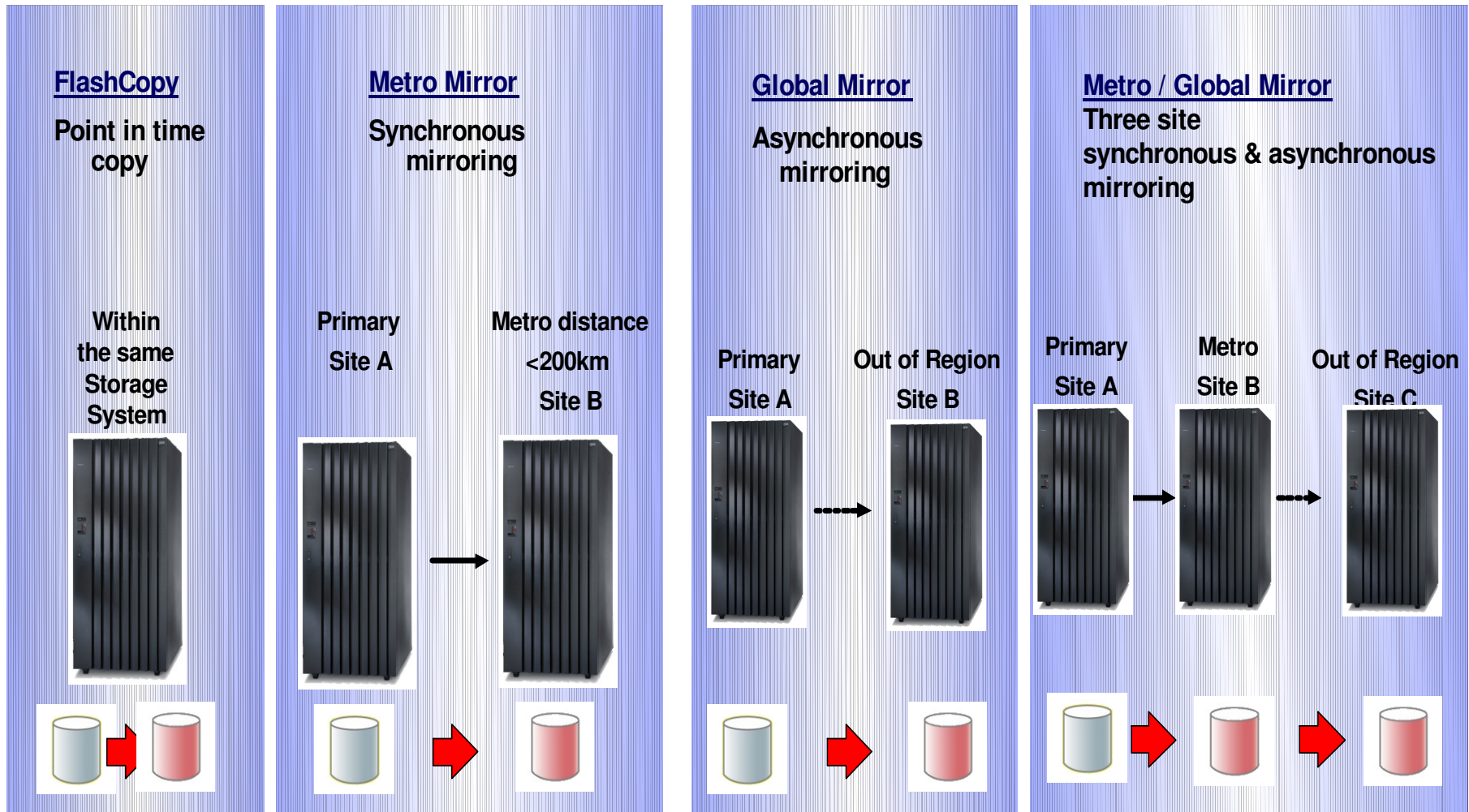


# XRC Operation



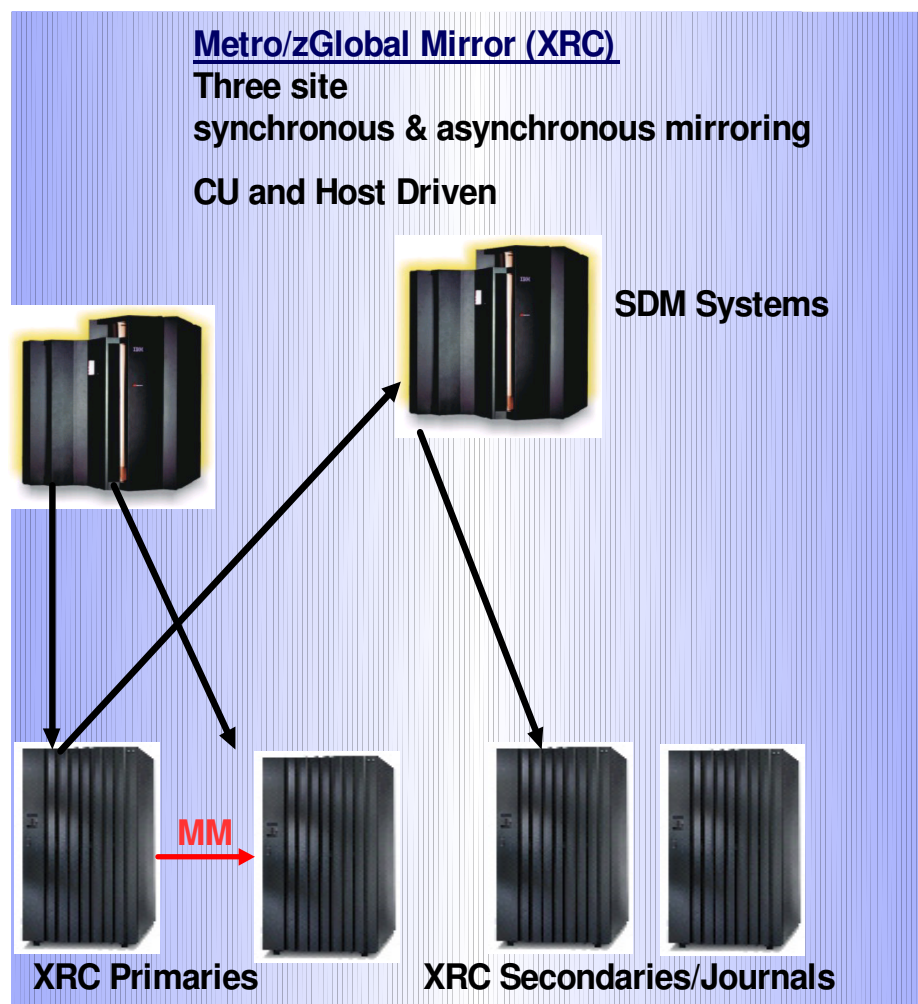
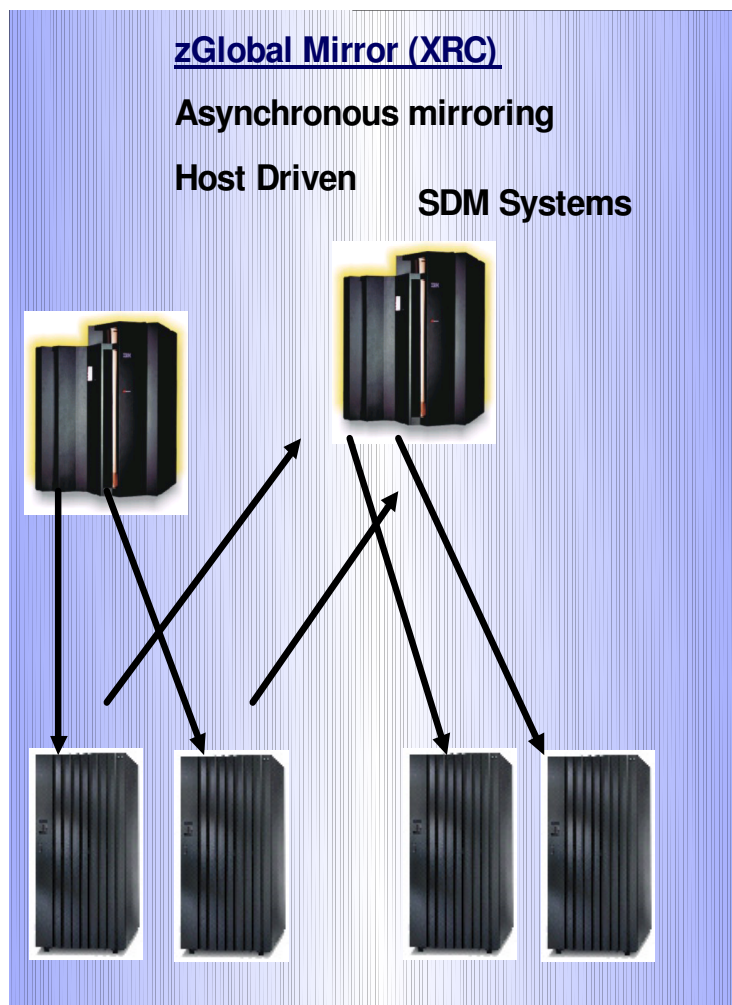
# IBM Copy Services Topologies

# IBM Copy Services Solution Topologies

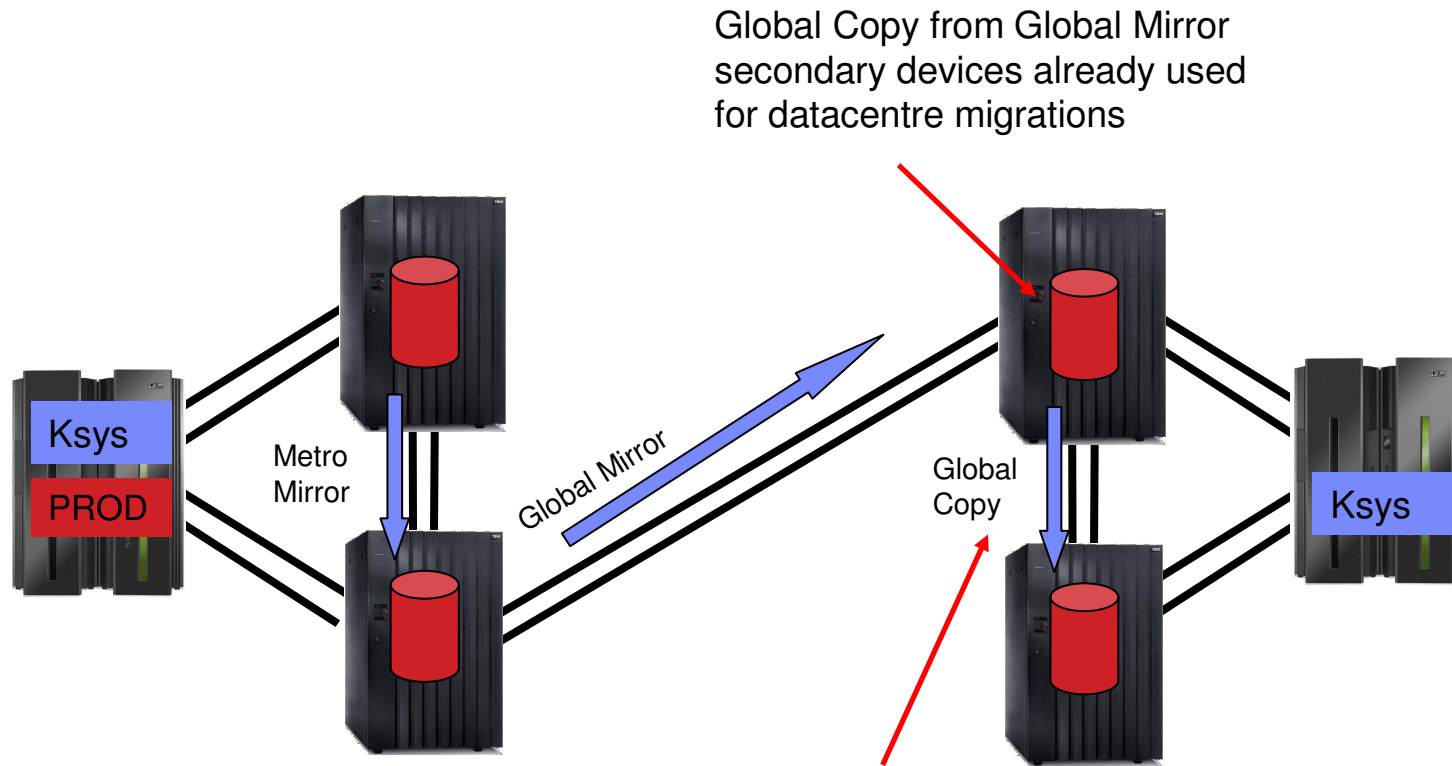




# IBM Copy Services Solution Topologies



# 4-site topology with Metro Global Mirror



Global Copy in secondary site converted to Metro Mirror in case of disaster or planned site switch

# DFSMS Interfaces

- DFSMS SDM provides primitives that are used by IBM products and can be used by ISV programs (or built into CLISTs or REXX execs)
  - Application Programming Interfaces
    - ANTRQST API
    - ANTTREXX
  - TSO Commands
- ICKDSF provides primitives that are used by IBM products and can be built into CLISTs for z/OS and z/VM devices
- DFSMS DSS provides Fast Replication exploitation via JCL and Panel interfaces to perform dataset services, including FlashCopy
- DFSMS HSM provides Fast Replication exploitation in their Copy Pool function
  - Part of DB2 CDP

# Summary

- **Disaster Recovery Considerations**
- **Copy Services Terminologies**
- **Copy Services Technologies**
  - Point in Time Copy
    - FlashCopy
    - Concurrent Copy
  - PPRC
    - Metro Mirror
    - Global Copy
    - Global Mirror
  - z/OS Global Mirror (XRC)
- **Copy Services Topologies**
- **Questions?**

## Reference Materials

- Publications:
  - SC35-0428: DFSMS Advanced Copy Services
  - SC35-0423: DFSMSdss Storage Administration
- Redbooks
  - SG245680: IBM TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server Implementing ESS Copy Services with IBM eServer zSeries
  - SC26-7445: IBM TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server User's Guide