

IBM Software Group

IMS26 IMS Continuous Availability

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Availability Definitions

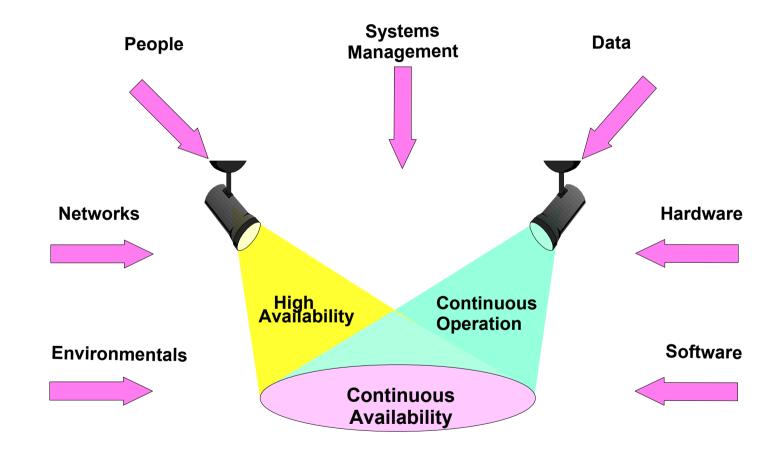


- High Availability (HA)
 - A system that delivers uninterrupted service during scheduled periods
 - There are no unplanned outages from an end-user perspective.
- Continuous Operation (CO)
 - A system that delivers service 7 days a week, 24 hours a day with no scheduled outages.
 - -There are no planned outages from an end-user perspective.
- Continuous Availability (CA)
 - A system that delivers uninterrupted service 7 days a week, 24 hours a day
 - There are no planned or unplanned outages from an end-user perspective.



Spectrum of Availability Factors

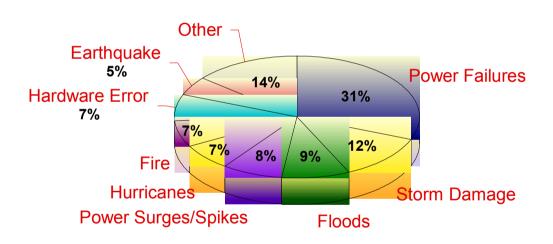




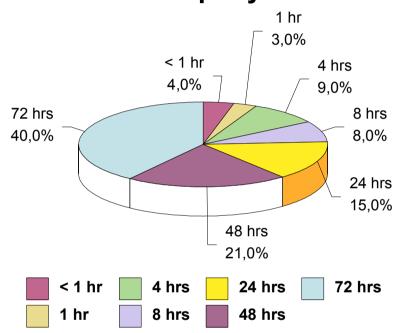


Outage Reasons and Risks

Corporate Computer Disaster Incidents



When is Company at Risk?

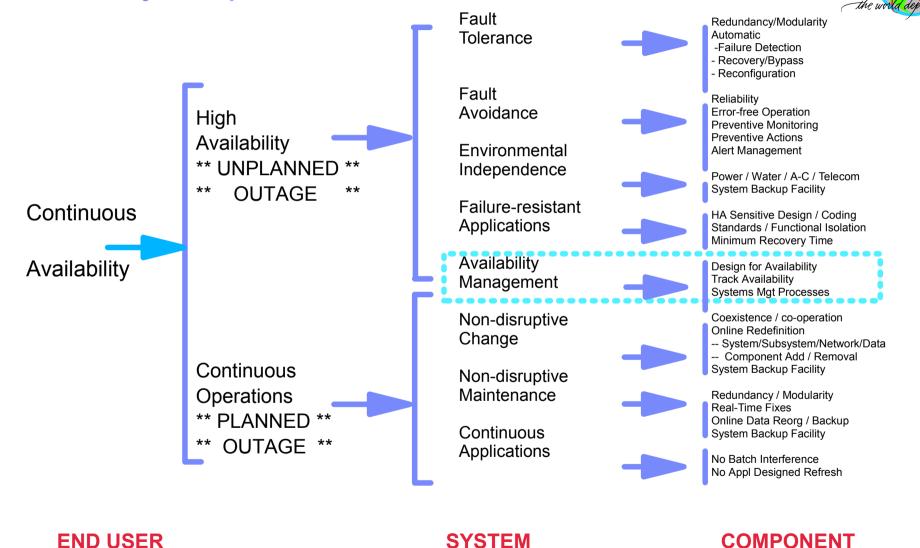


Source: Contingency Planning Research

Source: 2001 survey by Eagle Rock Alliance www.eaglerockalliance.com



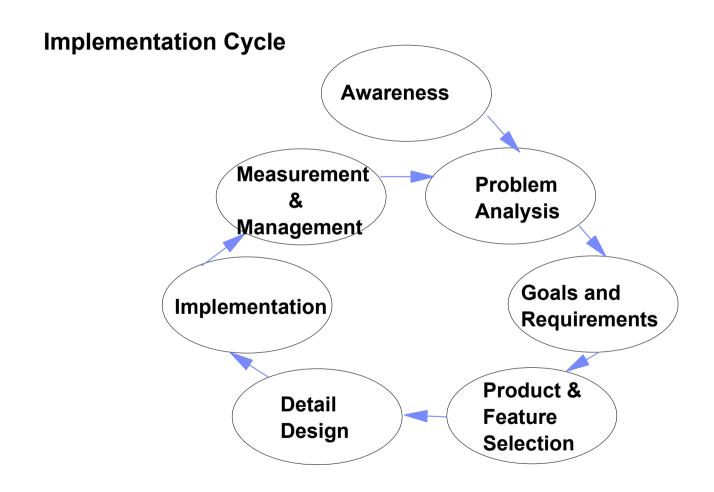
Availability Requirements





Continuous Availability

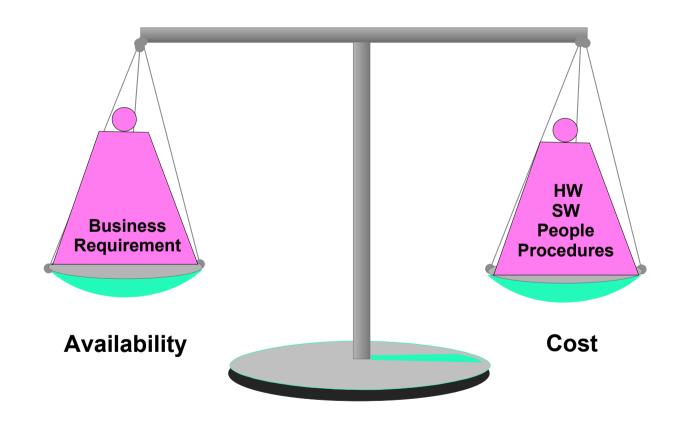






Managing for Availability







Outage Management



Planned Outage

	Cost of change
Cost of delaying the change	 Service unavailable Off-shift work Business needs Responsiveness

Unplanned Outage

	Cost of Failure
Cost of Avoiding the failure	 Lost Business Idle employees Errors Cost of recovery Corrective change



Tenets of Continuous Availability



- Redundancy
 - Spare components
- Isolation
 - Minimise disturbances from other systems
- Concurrency
 - Perform maintenance and support concurrently with ongoing operations
- Automation
 - Automate the console operations as much as possible



Planning for Redundancy



"You must avoid

Single Points of

Failure"

Means:

- Dualing/Mirroring
- Parallel Servers
- Standby Components

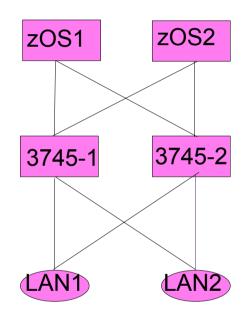
Resources:

- Machine room
- Environmentals
- Processors
- TP equipment
- I/O Equipment
- Network
- Catalogs
- Data
- SW Subsystems
- Applications

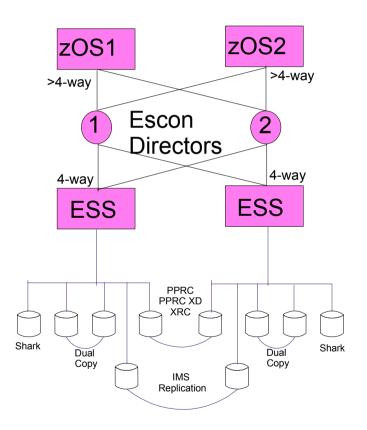


Sample Hardware Configuration





Similar configurations for TCP/IP with routers, Sysplex Distributor and VIPA





Planning for Isolation



"You must isolate
Applications with
Availability
Requirements"

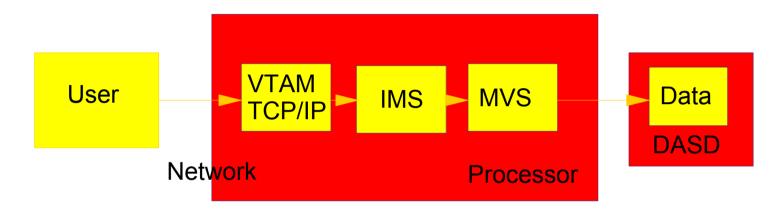
Resources:

- Machine room
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- Catalogs
- Data
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- Applications



Conventional Online System





Failure of any one element will result in loss of service to the user

- DASD failure can be mitigated by data duplication (h/w or s/w)
- Processor failure can be mitigated by XRF (and BLDS / SYSPLEX)
- Site failure can be mitigated by RSR or GDPS

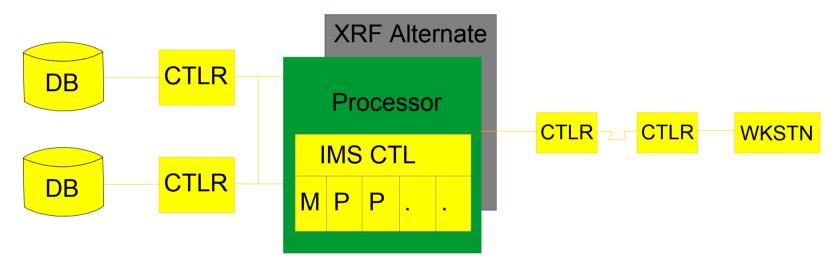
A combination can "insure" against most outages.



Availability Aspects



For Processor, MVS, IMS, VTAM failure



Individual application program failures managed through IMS scheduling Central host failures covered by extended restart facility (XRF)

Alternate "tracks" Actives work through Log

Takeover decision made by Alternate work through Log

Takeover decision made by Alternate based on user criteria

Only "processor" is duplexed, not DASD or network

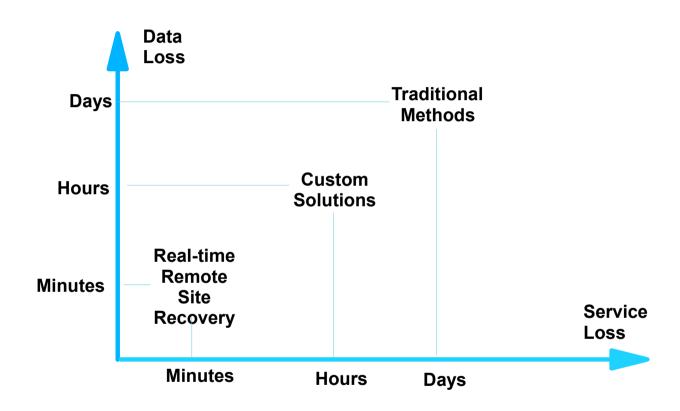
Parallel Sysplex is prefrerred solution





Remote Site Recovery





- Mixed requirements in one system
- Cost sensitive
- Availability trade-offs

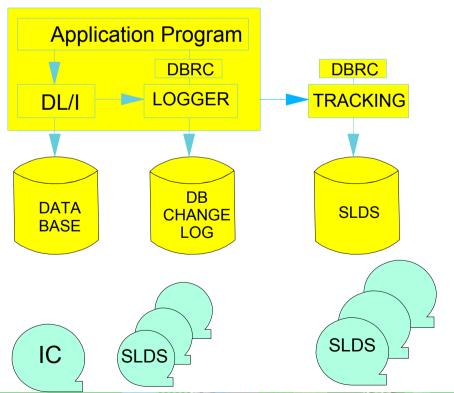


RSR System Overview

Scenario

- ◆ Extended outage at primary site
 - Planned
 - Unplanned
- ◆ "Remote" site is sufficiently distant that it is not affected by the outage
- ◆ Remote recovery is the only applicable option

IMS "Instance"



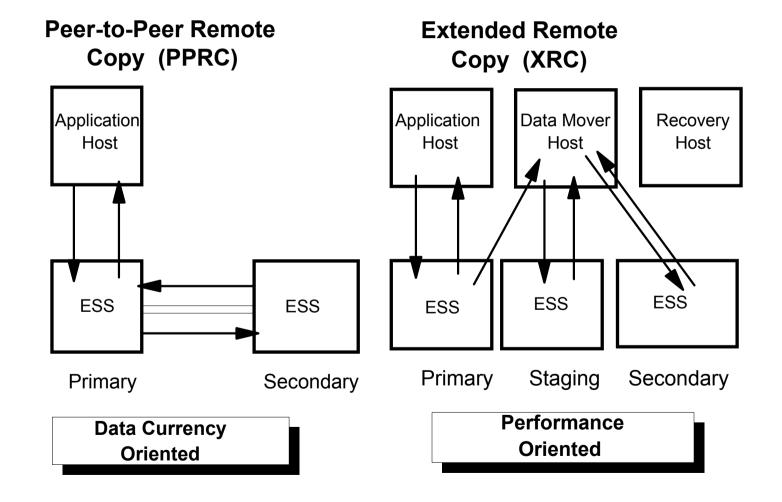
- ◆ Support IMS TM/DB, DBCTL, and Batch
- ◆ Minimise/eliminate data loss
 - Rebuild DBs and environment to most recent possible state
- ◆ Minimise outage of IT services
 - Allow restoration of service within hours or minutes
 - Installation dependent
- ◆ No change to existing applications
 - Addition to existing recovery procedures
- Remain consistent with continuous availability strategy
 - Including XRF and FDBR





IBM Enterprise Storage Subsystem







Planning for Concurrency



Concurrent Disruptive Maintenance

Online
Service

Disruptive
Batch Window

N, N+1 Approach



The Parallel Sysplex

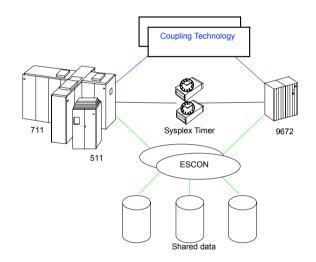


What it provides:

- High Performance Data Sharing
- Dynamic Workload Balancing
- Single System Image
- Platform for Continuously Available Applications

How it does it:

- Flexible processor options
- Coupling Facility and Links
- MVS/ESA SP V 5.1 +
- Enhanced Subsystems





Fewer Planned Outages





Software: -Dynamic change

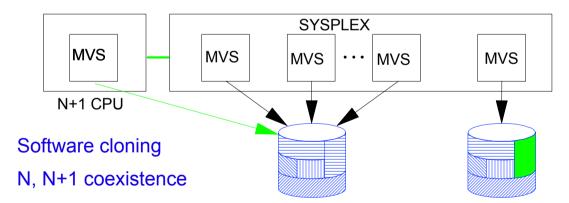
-Non-disruptive S/W changes

(N, N+1 coexistence)

Hardware: -Dynamic change

Applications: -Concurrent online/batch

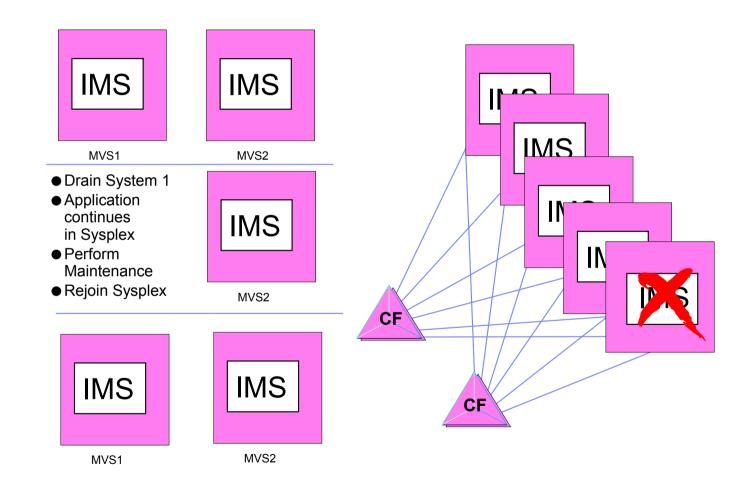
-Dynamic change





Shutdown for Planned Outage

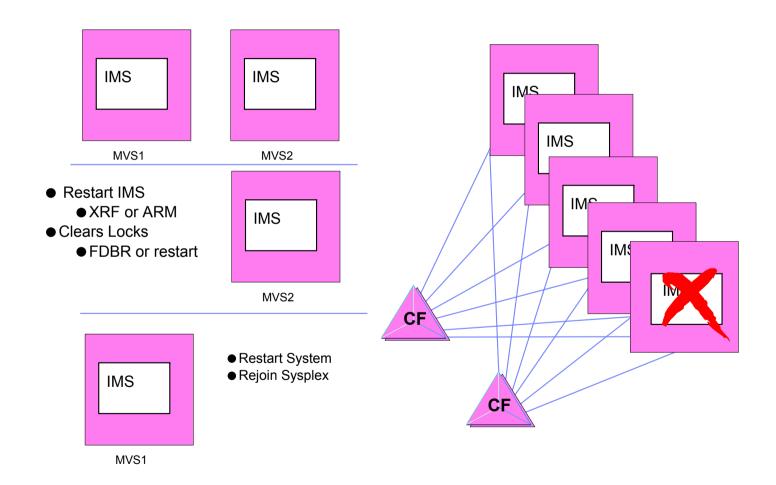




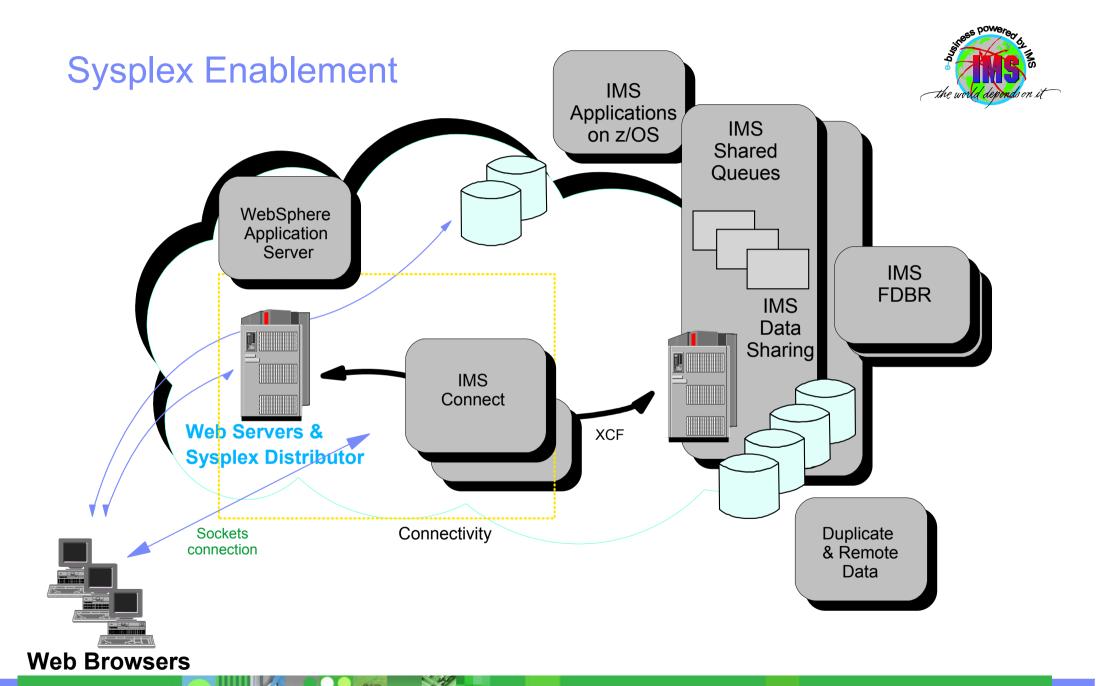


Failing MVS or CEC











Planning for Automation



Reasons:

- Accuracy
- Speed
- Unattended
- Single Image
- Complexity

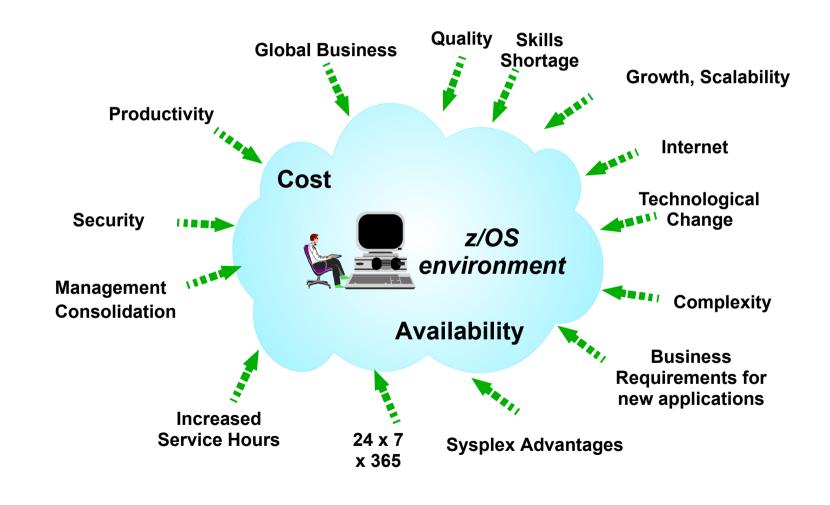
Objects:

- Daily Operations
 - Maintenance
 - -Open hours
 - Alert monitor
- Recovery
 - Components
 - Automation itself



Systems Management Challenges

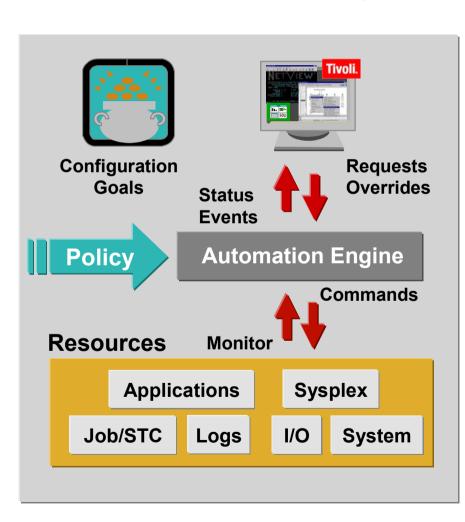






Tivoli System Automation SA z/OS Component System Operations





Automation

- Start, recover and termination
- Manage applications
- Operator task automation
- Message monitoring & response
- Prevent outages of critical resources (WTO buffers, spool)
- CICS, IMS, DB2,TWS, SAP, WebSphere, MQ automation

Graphical interface

- Applications, systems, events, critical Sysplex resources
- Command interface



Integrated IMS Automation & Management



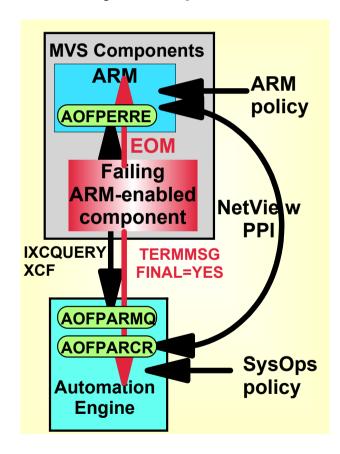
- Startup and shutdown with triggers and service periods including dependent regions
- Support for XRF and FDBR(sysplex)
- Extended automation using IMS automation operator exit
- State dependant automation (State/action table)
- Recovery of OLDS, MSC-links, transactions, programs and regions
 - Thresholds, codes
- Single point of control operator interface
- Alerting to SDF and NMC
- Broadcast



Co-operation with ARM



System Operations



- Application-system correlation concept
 - -Primary = system where application should be started normally
 - -Secondary = system where application should be defined but not started i.e. backup
- Subsystem statuses:
 - -EXTSTART: started by an external agent like ARM
 - MOVED: application should be active on this system but has been moved to one of the backup systems
 - -FALLBACK: application may be recovered on this (secondary) system
- ARM interface via ARM API and NetView PPI
- During restart after job failure:
 - -Controlled by the application's ARM automation flag
 - -SysOps defers to ARM if ARM-enabled application
 - If ARM does not restart the application then SysOps continues restart
 - SysOps overrides ARM if application failed during SA/MVS initiated shutdown
 - Decision "Don't recover" when application is still active, part of an active shutdown, suffering from non-restartable ABEND codes or has to be down by order
- During restart after z/OS system failure:
 - SysOps does not restart applications that have been ARM-moved to another system.
 - -CICSAO will move them back next service period



OMEGAMON for zSeries - IMS



Manage Vital Systems For Maximum Performance And Minimal Downtime

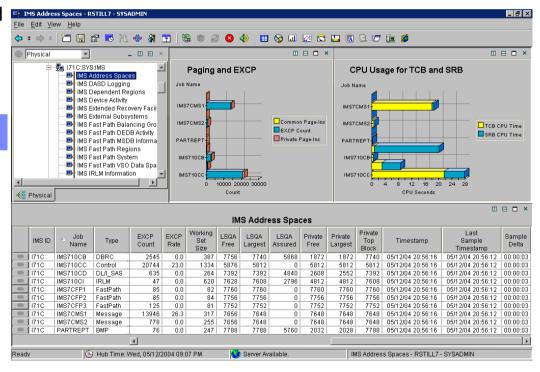
- Provide a detailed view of CPU, LPARs,
 I/O, and storage resource use
- Reveals Coupling Facility statistics, shared queue status and database lock conflicts

Benefits

- Create complex thresholds, situations, and alerts to work on the "real problems"
- Analyze historical reports and current trends to plan for future needs

Solution Components

- OMEGAMON XE for IMS (includes OMEGAMON II for IMS)
- OMEGAMON XE for IMŚPlex
- OMEGAMON DE



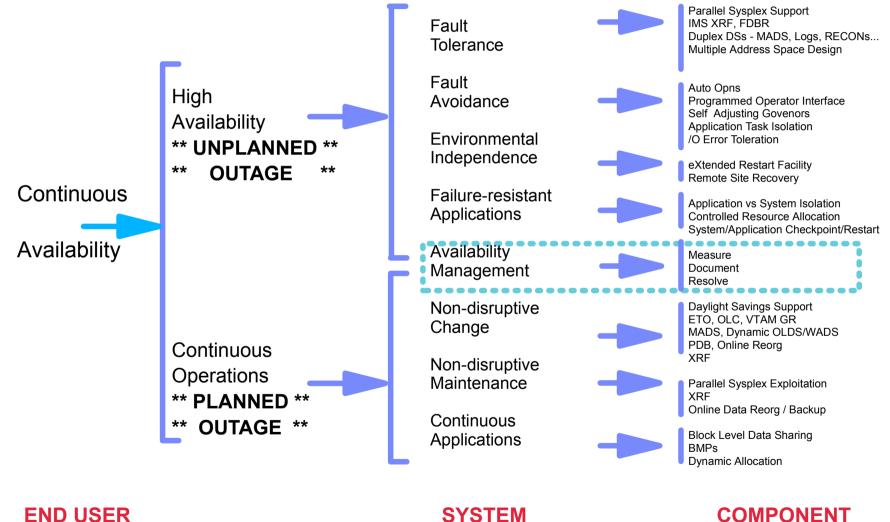






Availability Solutions in IMS







What else is important?



MINDSET

If you don't THINK continuous availability...... you won't ACHIEVE continuous availability