

z/VM
Version 7 Release 1

General Information



Note:

Before you use this information and the product it supports, read the information in [“Notices” on page 95.](#)

This edition applies to version 7, release 1, modification 0 of IBM® z/VM® (product number 5741-A09) and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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About this document

This document provides the following information about the IBM z/VM licensed program:

- Product overview
- What is new or changed in z/VM V7.1
- Hardware and software requirements
- Guide to the product documentation
- IBM servers, guest operating systems, and devices supported by current z/VM releases

Intended audience

This information is intended for anyone who wants a general overview of z/VM. It is also useful for those who need to evaluate the capabilities of z/VM and determine the resources necessary to install and run it.

Where to find more information

You can obtain more information about z/VM from the documents described in [Chapter 6, “z/VM library guide,” on page 55](#).

Links to other documents and websites

The PDF version of this document contains links to other documents and websites. A link from this document to another document works only when both documents are in the same directory or database, and a link to a website works only if you have access to the Internet. A document link is to a specific edition. If a new edition of a linked document has been published since the publication of this document, the linked document might not be the latest edition.

How to send your comments to IBM

We appreciate your input on this publication. Feel free to comment on the clarity, accuracy, and completeness of the information or give us any other feedback that you might have.

To send us your comments, go to [z/VM Reader's Comment Form \(www.ibm.com/systems/campaignmail/z/zvm/zvm-comments\)](http://www.ibm.com/systems/campaignmail/z/zvm/zvm-comments) and complete the form.

If you have a technical problem

Do not use the feedback method. Instead, do one of the following:

- Contact your IBM service representative.
- Contact IBM technical support.
- See [IBM: z/VM Support Resources \(www.ibm.com/vm/service\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/service).
- Go to [IBM Support Portal \(www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Overview\)](http://www.ibm.com/support/entry/portal/Overview).

Chapter 1. z/VM overview

z/VM virtualization technology is designed to run hundreds to thousands of Linux servers on a single IBM Z^(R) or IBM LinuxONE™ server with the highest degrees of efficiency and elasticity.

The ability of z/VM to support multiple machine images and architectures provides a highly flexible production and test environment for IBM Z and LinuxONE operating systems to:

- Simplify migration from one release to another
- Facilitate the transition to newer applications
- Provide a test environment whenever one is needed
- Consolidate many systems onto one physical server

A fundamental strength of z/VM is the ability for virtual machines to share system resources with very high levels of resource utilization. z/VM provides extreme scalability, security, and efficiency to create opportunities for cost savings, while providing a robust foundation for cognitive computing on the IBM Z and LinuxONE platforms.

z/VM provides support for IBM Z and LinuxONE servers, as well as Red Hat, SUSE, and Ubuntu Linux distributions. Support for simultaneous multithreading (SMT) technology extends per-processor, core capacity growth beyond single-thread performance for Linux on IBM Z running on an IBM Integrated Facility for Linux (IFL) specialty engine on an IBM Z or LinuxONE server. z/VM multithreading technology support can enable additional price/performance benefits over previous hardware generations and can meet workload requirements transparently. Improvements made in the areas of reliability, availability, and serviceability allow low-end devices such as IBM Storwize V7000, V840, and V9000 to be attached to a z/VM host, removing the need for a SAN Volume Controller.

z/VM is a supported environment using IBM Dynamic Partition Manager for Linux-only systems with SCSI or ECKD storage. This simplifies system administration tasks for a more positive experience by those with limited mainframe skills. IBM Wave can greatly simplify the task of administering a z/VM environment.

z/VM can help you extend the business value of IBM Z and LinuxONE technology across the enterprise by integrating applications and data, while providing exceptional levels of availability, security, and operational ease. World-class virtualization technology offered by z/VM can provide the ability to host a large number of virtual servers running different operating systems on an IBM Z or LinuxONE server.

z/VM components, facilities, and optional features

The z/VM base product includes the following components and facilities:

Control Program (CP)

CP is a hypervisor and real-machine resource manager. It includes the single system image (SSI) function, which enables up to four z/VM systems to share and coordinate resources within a single SSI cluster.

Advanced Program-to-Program Communication/Virtual Machine (APPC/VM) Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM®) Support (AVS)

AVS provides connectivity in an IBM Systems Network Architecture (SNA) network.

Conversational Monitor System (CMS)

CMS provides a high-capacity application and interactive user environment and provides the z/VM file systems.

Dump Viewing Facility

Dump Viewing Facility is a tool that analyzes and manages system software problems interactively under CMS. (CP problems are handled by the VM Dump Tool function of CP.)

Group Control System (GCS)

GCS is a virtual machine supervisor that provides multitasking services and supports a native SNA network.

Hardware Configuration Definition (HCD) and Hardware Configuration Manager (HCM) for z/VM

HCD and HCM provide a comprehensive I/O configuration management environment.

Language Environment® for z/VM

Language Environment provides the runtime environment for z/VM application programs written in C/C++, COBOL, or PL/I.

REXX/VM

REXX/VM contains the interpreter for processing the REXX programming language.

TCP/IP for z/VM

TCP/IP for z/VM provides support for the TCP/IP networking environment.

Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF)

TSAF provides communication services within a collection of z/VM systems without using VTAM.

Virtual Machine Serviceability Enhancements Staged/Extended (VMSES/E)

VMSES/E provides a tools suite for installing and servicing z/VM and other enabled products.

For more information about these components and facilities, see [Chapter 4, “z/VM base product,” on page 29](#).

z/VM also offers the following optional features:

Data Facility Storage Management Subsystem for VM (DFSMS/VM)

DFSMS/VM controls data and storage resources and provides an interface for tape librarian products to an Automated Tape Library.

Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM (DirMaint™)

DirMaint provides interactive facilities for managing the z/VM user directory.

Performance Toolkit for VM

Performance Toolkit provides tools for analyzing z/VM and Linux performance data.

Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem (RSCS) Networking for z/VM

RSCS enables users to send messages, commands, files, and jobs to other users in a network, to send print jobs to local or remotely attached printers, and to receive remote print jobs.

Resource Access Control Facility (RACF®) Security Server for z/VM

RACF provides data security for an installation by controlling access to it.

For more information about these optional features, see [Chapter 5, “z/VM optional features,” on page 51](#).

z/VM provides proven system integrity, security, availability, and reliability

z/VM is built on a foundation of system integrity and security, and incorporates many design features for availability and reliability:

- Integrity and security:
 - z/VM supports guest use of the cryptographic facilities provided by supported IBM servers.
 - z/VM supports drive-based data encryption with IBM System Storage® tape drives. z/VM supports native and guest use of the IBM Encryption Key Manager for encryption of tapes.
 - z/VM supports the use of DASD volumes that reside on data encryption drives (DEDs).
 - Support for Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is provided through TCP/IP for z/VM. The z/VM V6.3 System SSL cryptographic module has been validated in accordance with Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2. The z/VM TLS/SSL server supports TLS 1.2, SHA-2 certificates, and NIST SP 800-131a compliant configurations. Formal evaluation of z/VM V6.4 is in progress. z/VM V7.1 is also designed to meet the requirements for FIPS certification.

- Integrated access control and authentication services can be augmented with the addition of an external security manager (ESM), such as the RACF Security Server for z/VM. RACF can also be used to audit connections to z/VM real devices.
- z/VM V6.4, with the SSI and RACF Security Server features enabled, has been certified to conform to the Operating System Protection Profile (OSPP) with Virtualization (-VIRT) and Labeled Security (-LS) extensions of the Common Criteria standard for IT security, ISO/IEC 15408, at Evaluation Assurance Level 4 (EAL4+). See [Certification Report "IBM z/VM Version 6 Release 4"](http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/files/epfiles/cr_zvmv6r4_v1.0_en.pdf) (www.commoncriteriaportal.org/files/epfiles/cr_zvmv6r4_v1.0_en.pdf).
- z/VM V7.1 is designed to meet the same Common Criteria certification as achieved for z/VM V6.4. For more information, see [IBM z/VM Security and Integrity Resources \(www.ibm.com/vm/security\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/security).
- RSCS TCPNJE traffic can be encrypted by directing the flow through a TLS/SSL server.

IBM will correct any integrity exposures introduced by unauthorized programs into the system.

- Availability and reliability:
 - Application recovery: z/VM provides services which permit recovery of incomplete interactions with resource managers.
 - Automated operations: z/VM offers several levels of automated system management support. One example is the Programmable Operator. For a higher degree of automation, IBM Operations Manager for z/VM can be added.
 - z/VM provides duplexed data with transparent ongoing synchronization between the primary and backup copy, and automatic transparent switching to the backup copy in case of an error in the primary copy.
 - Online configuration changes eliminate many previously required outages.
 - z/VM systems can be connected for improved server and user availability.
 - Fast restart reduces the end user impact of any outage.
 - Setting up an SSI cluster and using live guest relocation allows z/VM and hardware maintenance to be less disruptive to workloads and allows less disruptive workload balancing.

z/VM supports application development and deployment

Applications for the CMS environment can be written in a variety of languages, including:

- APL2®
- Assembler
- C and C++
- COBOL
- FORTRAN
- Pascal
- PL/I
- REXX

z/VM also provides a rich set of application development services, including:

- Integrated editors and support for code version management
- Trace and debug facilities

z/VM supports program development not only for z/VM applications, but also for operating systems supported as guests of z/VM.

z/VM application programming interfaces (APIs) include:

- Certain CP and CMS control blocks
- CP and CMS monitor records

Overview

- CP assembler macros (such as IUCV and APPCVM)
- CP DIAGNOSE instructions
- CP system services (such as *MSG)
- Data record formats, such as accounting records, intended to be processed by application programs
- GCS assembler macros
- System and user exits
- TCP/IP APIs (such as C sockets, IUCV sockets, Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs), and monitor records)

Special facilities are available to CMS applications, such as:

- Assembler macros and functions
- Callable services library (CSL)
- CMS multitasking services
- CMS Pipelines
- DOS/VSE support
- Enterprise Systems Architecture/Extended Configuration (ESA/XC) support
- Language Environment
- MQSeries® Client library
- OpenExtensions (POSIX interfaces and shell)
- OS/MVS simulation
- Program Management Binder
- Reusable Server Kernel
- REXX sockets API
- SAA Common Programming Interface - Communications (CPI-C) library
- Systems management API

Note: Although IBM VSE/VSAM, V6.1 (5686-081), was withdrawn from marketing on September 30, 2005, CMS DOS/BAM will continue to provide its current level of function in support of DOS simulation and VSE/VSAM.

In general, z/VM programming interfaces are designed to be used exclusively from programs (often using binary or other machine-level formats as parameter values) and are usually supported in a compatible manner from release to release.

z/VM might also ship other program materials (primarily macros), but these are internal facilities designed only for use between z/VM components and modules and are not intended to be used as programming interfaces.

z/VM is accessible by people with disabilities

The following features support use by people with disabilities:

- Operation by keyboard alone
- Optional font enlargement and high-contrast display settings
- Screen readers and screen magnifiers tested for use by people with visual impairment

Chapter 2. What is new or changed in z/VM V7.1

The following topics describe the new functions, enhancements, and other changes included in z/VM V7.1:

- [“Subcapacity pricing terms for z/VM and select z/VM-based programs” on page 5](#)
- [“z/VM Continuous Delivery model” on page 5](#)
- [“z/VM documentation enabled for Continuous Delivery capability” on page 6](#)
- [“Interaction with the z/VM community” on page 6](#)
- [“Hypervisor efficiency and scalability” on page 6](#)
- [“System ease of use improvements” on page 7](#)
- [“Hardware currency and exploitation” on page 7](#)
- [“Security enhancements” on page 8](#)
- [“Installation, migration, and serviceability” on page 8](#)
- [“Additional changes” on page 9](#)
- [“Statements of general direction” on page 11](#)

Some z/VM facilities and functions might require additional hardware or software support. See [Chapter 3, “Technical information,” on page 13](#).

For additional information about the changes to external interfaces in z/VM V7.1, see [z/VM: Migration Guide](#).

Subcapacity pricing terms for z/VM and select z/VM-based programs

Subcapacity pricing is available to clients running on the z/VM V7 platform. Software pricing at less than full machine capacity can provide more flexibility and improved cost of computing as a client manages the volatility and growth of new workloads. For more information about subcapacity pricing terms for z/VM and z/VM-based programs, see the IBM Software Announcement dated July 17, 2017.

z/VM Continuous Delivery model

By adopting this model, IBM helps clients to benefit faster from new functions and capabilities with the z/VM product. With this model, IBM changes the way z/VM function and service are delivered:

- New z/VM function, as Small Programming Enhancements (SPEs), are delivered in the service stream of the current Version 7 release. When a new release is introduced, SPEs are delivered on that release that goes forward and, with a few exceptions, the earlier release delivers corrective service only and no new function. With the availability of z/VM V7.1, licensed users of z/VM V6.4 will receive only corrective service.
- Beginning with V7.1, IBM delivers z/VM releases on a fixed, 24-month cycle. These releases are a rollup of:
 - Previously-released SPEs
 - New function that is too disruptive or pervasive to ship in the z/VM service stream
 - Fixes that were shipped in the service stream of the earlier release

z/VM clients will continue to receive the same world-class support and assistance from IBM to which they are accustomed as part of the Software Subscription and Support (S&S) offering.

For detailed information about the z/VM Continuous Delivery model, see [z/VM: Migration Guide](#).

z/VM documentation enabled for Continuous Delivery capability

Starting with z/VM V7.1, IBM has enabled the z/VM documentation for Continuous Delivery capability to update topics in IBM Knowledge Center and publications in PDF format as the need arises. To support Continuous Delivery, the following aspects of the documentation have been changed:

- The z/VM V7.1 publications have new form numbers with a suffix of -10. This suffix will remain constant for the duration of the release, regardless of how many times a publication is updated, and will be incremented (to -20) only for new editions in the next release.
- The names of the V7.1 PDF files have the format `xxxxx_v7r1`, where `xxxxx` is the permanent identifier for the publication. The publication identifiers are existing values used in the documentation source structure and in the URLs for the corresponding topics in IBM Knowledge Center. The PDF name will remain constant for the duration of the release, regardless of how many times a publication is updated.
- The V7.1 PDF files are available from the z/VM V7R1 Library web page. The PDF files can be viewed, downloaded, and subscribed to. The level of a PDF file (date last updated) is identified on the web page and also in the edition notice. The z/VM V7R1 Library can be accessed from the z/VM V7.1 Knowledge Center and from the z/VM Internet Library at V7.1 general availability.

Note: The V7.1 PDF files are also available in the Adobe Indexed PDF Collection zip file, which provides offline cross-library searching capability. The Collection is regularly refreshed and can be downloaded from the z/VM Internet Library.

The z/VM V7.1 publication form numbers and PDF file names are included in the publication abstracts in Chapter 6, “z/VM library guide,” on page 55.

Interaction with the z/VM community

IBM has a long history of working with clients to deliver capabilities to improve z/VM. IBM takes this interaction to a new level:

- z/VM clients may be enlisted as "Sponsor Users" to advise IBM throughout the design process for many z/VM development projects. These clients may also test early versions of the new support before its delivery to the marketplace to ensure their expectations are met or exceeded. IBM finds the Sponsor User relationship to be beneficial and is soliciting more z/VM clients to become involved in this process. To learn more about the z/VM Sponsor User program, see [IBM z/VM Sponsor User information \(www.vm.ibm.com/sponsor_user/\)](http://www.vm.ibm.com/sponsor_user/).
- IBM publishes information about many of its z/VM development projects to help users decide if they want to volunteer as Sponsor Users and also to help the community at large plan for the introduction of new z/VM function. This new level of communication between IBM and the z/VM user community facilitates discussion regarding implications of the planned support, such as operational incompatibilities, changes to system behavior, and software vendor impacts.

These plans are posted and updated on [IBM: z/VM Continuous Delivery News \(www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/\)](http://www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/).

Hypervisor efficiency and scalability

The overall efficiency of the z/VM hypervisor has been enhanced with the following scalability improvements.

Improvement to the z/VM dump process

Dump processing is enhanced to reduce the time and space required to create, process, and transmit data from SNAPDUMP and hard abend dumps. By default, these dumps will be considerably smaller, thus requiring less space in both the system SPOOL and CMS file system. The increased efficiency of dump processing can help save time and resources, and removes an inhibitor to the deployment of z/VM

configurations with large amounts of memory. The PTF for APAR VM66176 further reduces the time required to create a SNAPDUMP or hard abend dump.

Foundational support for more than 64 logical processors

Foundational support is provided for a future z/VM deliverable that will increase the number of supported logical processors beyond the current limit of 64. This will allow clients to run a z/VM LPAR with more than 64 cores or threads to accommodate workload growth demands.

Dedication of logical to virtual processors is no longer supported. z/VM running in a logical partition with dedicated processors continues to be supported. This satisfies the statement of direction made in the IBM Software Announcement dated October 25, 2016.

[APAR] Dynamic Memory Downgrade

The flexibility to reassign (add and remove) system resources is critical to z/VM clients. Today's workloads are no longer static. Memory configuration requirements for z/VM images are highly variable due to the nature of constant changing demands within guest workloads. z/VM images may regularly require extra memory to handle short term increases in memory demands. Clients require a mechanism to remove this additional memory later once workload memory demands diminish. This action must be accomplished without requiring an IPL.

With the PTF for APAR VM66173, z/VM memory management enables dynamic removal of real memory from a running z/VM system. Clients can now reclaim unused real memory from an active z/VM partition, making it available to other partitions without an outage. Dynamic Memory Downgrade requires an IBM z14 system.

Additional details, including PTF availability, can be found at [IBM: z/VM Continuous Delivery News \(www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/\)](http://www.ibm.com/zvm/newfunction/).

System ease of use improvements

Systems administrators can experience more effective management of a z/VM system by taking advantage of the following enhancements.

Integration of z/VM SSI for continuous operation

z/VM Single System Image (SSI) is included in the base of z/VM V7.1 at no additional cost. Previously, it was a priced feature of z/VM V6, and is withdrawn. Integrating and making SSI available at no charge is intended to help more clients reduce or shorten planned outages of their Linux workloads as they adopt the z/VM Continuous Delivery model for their z/VM systems. SSI includes live guest relocation and single system maintenance to give clients a mechanism to host Linux virtual server images without suffering interruptions as they apply updates to their z/VM systems.

For additional information on SSI and setting up an SSI environment, see [z/VM: CP Planning and Administration](#).

QUERY BYUSER support for class B users

This support provides privilege class B users the ability to issue the QUERY BYUSER command to display the BYUSER ID for any virtual machine.

Hardware currency and exploitation

z/VM V7.1 incorporates the following improvements in hardware and architecture support.

Important: Support and exploitation of hardware functions depends on hardware level and availability. For detailed information on hardware capabilities, requirements, and availability, see the appropriate IBM hardware announcement materials. Also refer to the hardware Preventive Service Planning (PSP) buckets

New or Changed

at IBM Resource Link (sign in) (www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink). A Resource Link® user ID and password are required.

Architecture level set

z/VM V7.1 includes an architecture level set (ALS) and requires IBM zEnterprise EC12 or BC12 or later systems. This satisfies the statement of direction made in the IBM Software Announcement dated October 25, 2016.

See the appropriate Preventive Service Planning (PSP) bucket for the minimum microcode level (MCL) and any required updates. For more information, see [Appendix A, “IBM servers supported by z/VM,”](#) on page 71.

Specific server facilities might also be required. See [IBM: z/VM Version 7 Release 1 Architecture Level Set](#) (www.ibm.com/vm/zvm710/architecture).

Security enhancements

z/VM V7.1 includes enhancements to the security characteristics of z/VM.

Dynamic ESM protection support for CPACCESS, CPTYPE, and CPVLOAD

Dynamic external security manager (ESM) protection support for the CPACCESS, CPTYPE, and CPVLOAD commands enables these commands to use the current dynamic command protection setting of the LINK command when validating the required LINK authorizations, and ensures the ESM will be called only when it is configured to handle LINK authorization requests.

[APAR] SMAPI ESM authorization support

With the PTF for APAR VM66167, SMAPI provides the following ESM interaction:

- When an ESM is present, programs can use the ESM for all SMAPI authorization decisions at the same granularity used with the SMAPI existing authorization mechanism. The ESM logs (or does not log) the decision that is based on its active policy, without SMAPI knowledge or intervention.
- When an ESM defers its authorization decision to SMAPI, one of the following actions is taken based on a configuration option:
 - The SMAPI authorization decision uses the existing authorization process. SMAPI calls the ESM to log the decision in the ESM-managed security log. SMAPI has no knowledge if the ESM audit logging is enabled or disabled.
 - SMAPI treats the request as unauthorized.

Additional details, including PTF availability, can be found at [IBM: z/VM Continuous Delivery News](#) (www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/).

For more information, see [z/VM: Systems Management Application Programming](#).

[APAR] Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC)

With the PTF for APAR PI99184, the z/VM TLS/SSL server is enhanced to improve security through the enablement of Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) cipher suites. Elliptic Curve Cryptography provides a faster, more secure mechanism for asymmetric encryption than standard RSA or DSS algorithms.

Additional details, including PTF availability, can be found at [IBM: z/VM Continuous Delivery News](#) (www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/).

Installation, migration, and serviceability

z/VM V7.1 includes changes to the installation, migration, and serviceability of z/VM.

Deprecation of installation support

z/VM installation support is changed as follows:

- Installation of z/VM on 3390 Model 3 DASDs is no longer supported in z/VM V7.1. Storage devices supported for installation include:
 - 3390 volumes with a minimum size of 10016 cylinders.
 - SCSI volumes with a minimum size of 6 GB.

This satisfies the statement of direction made in the IBM Software Announcement dated October 25, 2016.

- The Open Systems Adapter / Support Facility (OSA/SF) is no longer included with z/VM. To customize the modes of operation of OSA features, clients should use OSA/SF on the Hardware Management Console (HMC). For more information, see [Open Systems Adapter/Support Facility on the Hardware Management Console \(www.ibm.com/servers/resourceLink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc147580/\\$file/ioas100_v2r3.pdf\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourceLink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc147580/$file/ioas100_v2r3.pdf).
- The VMSES/E MIGRATE command and related commands, which were first supplied with z/VM V5.2, are no longer provided or supported in z/VM V7.1. The upgrade installation process that was introduced with z/VM V6.3 can be used to upgrade supported z/VM levels to z/VM V7.1. The migration of customized data for components, features, or products from z/VM levels that are earlier than those supported by the upgrade installation process for z/VM V7.1 now must be performed by using locally developed procedures.

National languages support

z/VM support for national languages is changed as follows:

- Messages and help files are no longer translated into Japanese Kanji in z/VM V7.1 and are provided only in English.
- American English and uppercase English are the supported languages.
- z/VM V6.4 will no longer translate new or changed messages that occur with service into Japanese Kanji. Instead, the messages will be delivered as uppercase English.

[APAR] RSCS Query System Service

With the PTF for APAR VM66174, the RSCS server is enhanced to provide a means to query the service level of each part that is included within the RSCS LOADLIB. A new RSCS query parameter is provided that will return the highest level PTF that is applied to each part within the running RSCS server. This eliminates ambiguity on whether service was applied. For additional details, including PTF availability, see [IBM: z/VM Continuous Delivery News \(www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/\)](http://www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/).

Additional changes

z/VM V7.1 includes the following additional changes.

New functions, enhancements, and additional support provided by z/VM V6.4 APARs

Table 1 on page 10 lists new functions, enhancements, and additional support provided by z/VM V6.4 APARs that are included in z/VM V7.1. For more information about these APARs, see:

- [z/VM: Migration Guide](#)
- [IBM: z/VM Continuous Delivery News \(www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/\)](http://www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/)

<i>Table 1: New functions, enhancements, and additional support provided by z/VM V6.4 APARs</i>	
APAR	Support
VM65615	Support to control the enablement of certain security modes in z/VM. APAR VM65615 replaces V6.4 APARs VM65396 and VM65414, which provided security protections through CP commands SET SPECEX and QUERY SPECEX. With APAR VM65415 those commands have been deprecated, and their functionality provided and extended via the SET CPPROTECT and QUERY CPPROTECT commands. The SET SPECEX and QUERY SPECEX commands are not supported on z/VM V7.1.
VM65639	Support for IBM z14 ZR1 and LinuxONE Rockhopper II.
VM65865 VM65962	I/O compatibility support for UIDs for real PCI functions, CL5 CHPIDs, and Asynchronous CF Duplexing for Lock Structures.
VM65872	Distributed IUCV enhancements.
VM65918	VSwitch link aggregation configuration enhancements to improve load balancing.
VM65925	Support for VSwitch configuration and authorization via NICDEF statements in the USER DIRECT source file.
VM65929	Concurrent I/O support for IBM XIV Storage System.
VM65930	RACF security policy enhancements.
VM65942	Support for IBM z14. Also includes alternate subchannel set dynamic I/O support.
VM65943 VM65945	Support for extended address volume (EAV) minidisks.
VM65976	Infrastructure support for z14 ESA390-compatibility mode.
VM65986	Guest exploitation support for the IBM z14 Instruction-Execution-Protection facility to prevent erroneously or maliciously modified data in a program stack from being executed on the guest.
VM65987	Guest exploitation support for the IBM z14 Guarded Storage facility to provide pauseless garbage collection for Java™.
VM65988	Processor scalability efficiency improvements.
VM65989	DUMP processing enhancements.
VM65993	Support for encrypted paging.
VM66028 VM66029 VM65053	HELP quality improvements for some CP and CMS subcommands.
VM66063	High PR/SM™ LPAR time management relief.
VM66085	Performance Toolkit support for HyperPAV paging.
VM66095	FCP monitor enhancements.
VM66098	Support for z-Thin Provisioning.
VM66100	Architectural fixes for guest SIE simulation support.
VM66105	Enhanced support for external management of z/VM CPU resources.
VM66120	Enhanced systems management APIs.
PI72106	Crypto Express APVIRT support for z/VM TLS/SSL server and LDAP/VM.

Table 1: New functions, enhancements, and additional support provided by z/VM V6.4 APARs (continued)

APAR	Support
PI73016	TCP/IP support for OSA-Express6S.
PI80912	Firewall Friendly FTP.

GDDMXD/VM support removed

The z/VM Graphical Data Display Manager (GDDM) interface to the X Window System (GDDMXD/VM) is no longer supported. The interfaces and associated documentation have been removed. This satisfies the statement of direction made in the IBM Software Announcement dated October 25, 2016.

IMAP support removed

The z/VM Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) server is no longer supported. The interfaces and associated documentation have been removed. This satisfies the statement of direction made in the IBM Software Announcement dated October 25, 2016.

Support removed for IEEE 802.3 Ethernet frame types

For the z/VM Virtual Switch, 802.3 Ethernet frame formats were removed from CP initiated Layer 2 ARP communications. CP will support only Ethernet II (DIX) frame formats for ARPs and any other initiated communications. This will not prevent a z/VM guest from using 802.3 Ethernet frame formats.

For the TCP/IP server, all TCP/IP initiated ARP requests for OSD devices will use Ethernet II (DIX) frame format. LCS devices will continue to support 802.3 and DIX frame formats.

This satisfies the statement of direction made in the IBM Software Announcement dated October 25, 2016.

Support removed for dumps on tape

Tape is no longer supported as a media option for stand-alone dumps. The HCPSADMP utility has been deleted. The DUMpload and DUMPLD2 utilities have been updated to no longer support tape as input. This satisfies the statement of direction made in the IBM Hardware Announcement dated September 12, 2017.

Cloud Manager Appliance not available

The z/VM Cloud Manager Appliance (CMA) is not available on z/VM V7.1. The CMA interfaces and associated documentation have been removed.

IBM z/VM Cloud Connector

The IBM z/VM Cloud Connector is a development toolkit that manages z/VM host and virtual machines. It provides a set of RESTful APIs to operate z/VM resources. Upper layer system management solutions can consume these RESTful APIs directly to manage z/VM. For additional information, see [IBM: z/VM Cloud Connector Maintenance \(www.ibm.com/sysman/cloudcon.html\)](http://www.ibm.com/sysman/cloudcon.html).

Statements of general direction

- **Stabilization of z/VM support for the IBM EC12 and BC12 server family**

z/VM V7.1 is the last z/VM release that is planned to support the IBM zEnterprise EC12 and BC12 family of servers. Consequently, either an IBM z13 or IBM z13s will be the required minimum server level for future z/VM releases. For the most current z/VM support lifecycle information, see [IBM Support: Software lifecycle \(www.ibm.com/software/support/lifecycle/\)](http://www.ibm.com/software/support/lifecycle/).

- **Discontinuance of support for separately ordered Environmental Record Editing and Printing Program (EREP) licensed product**

z/VM V7.1 is planned to be the last z/VM release to support the EREP as a separately orderable and serviceable IBM licensed product. EREP functionality will continue to be delivered as part of the z/VM offering.

- **z/VM new function portal**

IBM: [z/VM Continuous Delivery News \(www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/\)](http://www.vm.ibm.com/newfunction/) will be the primary vehicle used by IBM to describe new functions that are planned for z/VM. It is the recommended way to keep track of future development and support plans for the z/VM product. z/VM clients should consider subscribing to this web page. Instructions are included on the [VM Site File Change Notification \(www.vm.ibm.com/notify/notify.cgi\)](http://www.vm.ibm.com/notify/notify.cgi) web page.

Statements regarding IBM plans, directions, and intent are subject to change or withdrawal without notice at the sole discretion of IBM. Information regarding potential future products is intended to outline our general product direction and it should not be relied on in making a purchasing decision. The information mentioned regarding potential future products is not a commitment, promise, or legal obligation to deliver any material, code, or functionality. Information about potential future products may not be incorporated into any contract. The development, release, and timing of any future features or functionality described for our products remains at our sole discretion.

Chapter 3. Technical information

The following topics provide information about z/VM V7.1 requirements and capabilities:

- [“Hardware and storage requirements” on page 13](#)
- [“Device support” on page 16](#)
- [“Software \(program\) requirements” on page 17](#)
- [“Limitations” on page 22](#)
- [“Performance considerations” on page 22](#)
- [“Operating systems supported as guests” on page 22](#)
- [“Other programs supported on z/VM” on page 22](#)
- [“Multicultural support” on page 22](#)
- [“Packaging and ordering information” on page 23](#)
- [“Object code only and limited source availability” on page 24](#)
- [“Integrity and security” on page 24](#)

Note: For the latest product updates, contact your IBM Support Center or see [IBM: z/VM \(www.ibm.com/vm/\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/).

Hardware and storage requirements

There are general hardware and storage requirements for installing and operating z/VM V7.1, and some z/VM facilities have additional hardware requirements. These are described in the following topics:

- [“Server requirements” on page 13](#)
- [“Installation requirements” on page 13](#)
- [“Storage requirements” on page 14](#)
- [“Workstation requirement” on page 15](#)
- [“Performance Toolkit hardware requirements” on page 15](#)
- [“SSI clusters hardware requirements” on page 15](#)
- [“TCP/IP hardware requirements” on page 16](#)
- [“VM Guest RSA-Assist Support for Linux hardware requirements” on page 16](#)
- [“zHPF guest support hardware requirements” on page 16](#)

Some hardware might be supported only on certain servers.

Server requirements

z/VM V7.1 requires a new architecture level set (ALS) and supports only IBM zEnterprise® EC12 (zEC12) and BC12 (zBC12), or later, and IBM LinuxONE. See [Appendix A, “IBM servers supported by z/VM,” on page 71](#).

Specific server facilities might also be required. See [IBM: z/VM Version 7 Release 1 Architecture Level Set \(www.ibm.com/vm/zvm710/architecture\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/zvm710/architecture).

Installation requirements

z/VM V7.1 is available in the following formats:

- Binary image on DVD
- Electronic delivery (zip files)

For information about receiving the electronic deliverables, see [Installation Instructions for Electronically Delivered z/VM System Deliverable and Licensed Products \(www.ibm.com/vm/install/prodinst.html\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/install/prodinst.html).

To install z/VM:

- You need a local non-SNA 3270 terminal or equivalent to use as a console, such as:
 - IBM Open Systems Adapter Integrated Communications Controller (OSA-ICC)
 - Integrated 3270 console provided through the Hardware Management Console (HMC)
 - IBM 2074 Console Support Controller
 - IBM 3174 Control Unit
- Installation from DVD requires the HMC, V1.8 or later.
- Installation of an SSI cluster (1 - 4 z/VM images) requires DASD defined to emulate an IBM 3390 Model 9 or Model 27. For more information about SSI cluster requirements, see [z/VM: CP Planning and Administration](#).

Note: Post-installation use of SCSI devices by guests is permitted.

- Installation of a non-SSI system to ECKD™ DASD requires DASD defined to emulate an IBM 3390 Model 9 or Model 27.
- Installation of a non-SSI system to FCP-attached SCSI LUNs requires IBM System Storage SCSI disks or equivalent.

Note: A z/VM system installed to SCSI disks cannot be converted to an SSI cluster.

For specific DASD volume and installation requirements, see [z/VM: Installation Guide](#).

Storage requirements

The amount of memory (storage) required to install and operate z/VM depends on several factors, such as the settings in the system configuration file, the environment where you plan to run, and the workload you want to run. Some guidelines for installation are:

- Installation first level requires that a minimum of 576 MB of real memory is assigned to the LPAR where z/VM will be installed.
- Installation second level requires a minimum of 64 MB of virtual memory for the installation user ID on your first level system.

To IPL a z/VM system second level, a minimum of 32 MB of virtual memory is required for the user ID on the first level system.

z/VM can support up to 2 TB (terabytes) of real memory and up to 1 TB of virtual memory for a single guest. The total virtual memory in use by all guests can exceed the amount of real memory. The actual amount of usable real memory is dependent on the amount of real memory in the z/VM logical partition; the hardware server model, firmware level, and configuration; and the number of guests and their workload. The amount of usable virtual memory is primarily dependent on the amount of DASD space allocated for paging, although it is also influenced by the number of guests and their workload characteristics.

Depending on the workload you plan to run, you might need to add capacity to take full advantage of the 2 TB support. This might mean adding memory and CPUs to your existing configuration, or adding books or drawers to your system, or reconfiguring DASD paging space.

- To assist with planning for z/VM, additional information can be found at [IBM: z/VM Technical Resources \(www.ibm.com/vm/techinfo\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/techinfo).
- For DASD configuration guidelines, see [IBM: VM Performance Resources \(www.ibm.com/vm/perf/\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/perf/).
- For guidelines on calculating the required paging space, see [z/VM: CP Planning and Administration](#).

If you use a nonshared copy of CMS, your virtual machine size must be at least 20 MB. If you use CMS as a named saved system (NSS), your virtual machine size must be at least 2 MB, provided that the CMS callable services libraries (CSLs) have also been saved as a saved segment.

Workstation requirement

Many z/VM administration tasks require access to a 3270-equivalent workstation.

DPM hardware requirements

Dynamic Partition Manager (DPM), provided with IBM z13[®] and later and LinuxONE servers, supports Linux running on z/VM V6.4 or later with FCP SCSI or FICON ECKD storage.

A CPC can be configured in either DPM mode or PR/SM mode. DPM mode requires two OSA-Express5S or later 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapters for primary and backup connectivity.

See the IBM z14 exception letter in Resource Link and the 3906DEVICE and 3907DEVICE PSP buckets for details on the driver D32 bundle providing FICON ECKD support.

Multi-VSwitch Link Aggregation support hardware requirements

Multi-VSwitch Link Aggregation support allows a port group of OSA-Express adapters to span multiple virtual switches within a single z/VM system or between multiple z/VM systems.

The minimum hardware requirement for Multi-VSwitch Link Aggregation support is the IBM z13[®] with the OSA-Express4S.

PCIe support hardware requirements

z/VM provides support for guests to dedicate PCIe functions to their virtual machines.

The minimum hardware requirement for the zEDC Express and 10GbE RoCE Express adapters is a zEnterprise EC12 or BC12 at Driver D15 with a minimum bundle level. See the PSP bucket for specific details.

Performance Toolkit hardware requirements

The Performance Toolkit for VM requires general disk space and additional space on each user's A-disk, depending on the size of the log files to be written. A workstation is required to use the browser interface.

Extended color and highlighting can be used when supported by the hardware. Graphic performance data displays can be shown only on terminals with graphics capability which are also supported by the IBM Graphical Data Display Manager (GDDM).

SSI clusters hardware requirements

The following hardware is required to support a z/VM single system image (SSI) cluster:

- The z/VM systems must be installed on ECKD DASD. Post-installation use of SCSI devices by guests is supported.
- The SSI persistent data record (PDR) must be created on a shared 3390 DASD volume. All other DASD shared by the members of the cluster can be ECKD or FBA devices.
- The z/VM systems require the following connectivity:
 - FICON[®] channels to support 1 to 16 direct ISFC links from each member to each of the other members of the cluster
 - FICON channels to the shared DASD
 - OSA access to the same LAN segments
 - (If needed) FCP access to the same storage area networks (SANs) with the same storage access rights

TCP/IP hardware requirements

TCP/IP for z/VM requires at least one of the following:

- IBM Open Systems Adapter-Express3 (OSA-Express3) or later
- HYPERchannel A220 Processor Adapter 42990007

TCP/IP for z/VM supports the HYPERchannel Series A devices (and HYPERchannel Series DX devices that are functioning as Series A devices). For additional information, see the appropriate Network Systems Corporation documentation.

- IBM RS/6000® Channel Attachment using the Block Multiplexer Channel
- IBM 3088 Multi-system Channel Communication Unit

TCP/IP for z/VM supports direct connection to another TCP/IP for z/VM or to z/OS® using the IBM 3088.

- IBM FICON Channel-to-Channel Adapter

TCP/IP for z/VM supports direct connection to another TCP/IP for z/VM or to z/OS using the IBM FICON Channel-to-Channel Adapter.

- IBM HiperSockets™

z/VM programs using TCP/IP can communicate using HiperSockets with other z/VM programs using TCP/IP and with guest operating systems using TCP/IP in other logical partitions within the same central processor complex.

VM Guest RSA-Assist Support for Linux hardware requirements

In order for the VM Guest RSA-Assist Support for Linux to operate, the following are required:

- Corresponding function in Linux on z Systems
- Crypto Express3 or later

zHPF guest support hardware requirements

z/VM provides support for guest use of the High Performance FICON for z Systems® (zHPF) feature. The minimum hardware required is determined by the program running in the virtual machine. The minimum hardware requirement varies with different programs. See the publications for the program being used to determine what is required. In addition, a few zHPF features are limited to fullpack minidisks or attached DASD.

zHPF paging hardware requirements

z/VM uses High Performance FICON for z Systems (zHPF) for paging when enabled with the FEATURES ENABLE PAGING_ALIAS system configuration statement or the SET PAGING ALIAS ON command, and the hardware supports the required features.

The minimum hardware required is:

- FICON Express8S
- One of the following or newer:
 - System Storage DS8800 Release 6.2 Bundle 86.20.98.0 (November 2011)
 - System Storage DS8870 Release 7.0 Bundle 87.0.189.0 (October 2012)
 - System Storage DS8880 Release 8.0 Bundle 88.0.153.0 (December 2015)

Additional information on hardware configurations can be found at [IBM System Storage Interoperation Center \(SSIC\) \(www.ibm.com/systems/support/storage/ssic/interoperability.wss\)](http://www.ibm.com/systems/support/storage/ssic/interoperability.wss).

Device support

z/VM handles real devices as either supported or unsupported.

Supported devices

A supported device is one of those listed in Appendix C, “IBM devices supported by z/VM,” on page 79. The use of such a device is fully supported by IBM through the service support available with z/VM. There are two types of device support:

- Supported for CP and guest use

The device is attached to the system and can be used by CP and virtual machines. CP provides system services for the device, including error recovery for guest DIAGNOSE I/O requests, and a full command set (that is, you can use all of the device-oriented CP commands for the device). Such a device can also be shared among multiple guests if appropriate (as, for example, in the case of a DASD), or it can be dedicated to the exclusive use of a single guest.

- Supported for dedicated use by a single guest

The device can be logically attached to only one guest virtual machine at any one time. The guest must be capable of running with the device. CP cannot use the device itself, and DIAGNOSE I/O services are not available to the guest for such a device.

Unsupported devices

In addition to the devices listed in Appendix C, “IBM devices supported by z/VM,” on page 79, you can also connect other devices to z/VM if they are equivalent or similar to any of the supported devices. Such other devices are referred to as unsupported devices, and proper operation of such devices with z/VM and guest operating systems is your responsibility. IBM does not guarantee that unsupported devices run properly with z/VM, and service support for such device attachments is not supplied.

If a device is absolutely equivalent to a supported device, you can define it as such and use it in any way you would use the corresponding supported device. You are responsible for the determination of equivalence.

If a device is not equivalent to any supported device but is more or less similar to one, you can use the RDEVICE system configuration statement or the SET RDEVICE command to define it as an unsupported device. An unsupported device must be dedicated to a single guest; that is, an unsupported device cannot be a system-owned or CP-owned device.

Software (program) requirements

z/VM V7.1 has prerequisite licensed programs, and some z/VM facilities might have additional program requirements. These are described in the following topics:

- [“Prerequisite licensed programs” on page 18](#)
- [“High Level Assembler” on page 18](#)
- [“Supported levels of z/VM base facilities and optional features” on page 18](#)
- [“z/VM base components additional program requirements” on page 19](#)
- [“DFSMS/VM additional program requirements” on page 19](#)
- [“DirMaint additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“HCD and HCM additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“IOCP additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“Language Environment additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“Performance Toolkit additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“RACF additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“RSCS additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“Shared-DASD complex additional program requirements” on page 21](#)
- [“SSI clusters additional program requirements” on page 21](#)

- [“TCP/IP additional program requirements” on page 21](#)
- [“Program requirements for other products running on z/VM” on page 21](#)

Prerequisite licensed programs

z/VM V7.1 requires the following additional IBM licensed programs:

- **Environmental Record Editing and Printing (EREP/VM), V3.5 (5654-260)**

No APARs are required.

- **Device Support Facilities: ICKDSF for VM, V1.17 (5684-042) or later**

Any fixes requested for ICKDSF should specify the PTF number of the VMSES/E formatted update. VMSES/E installable PTFs have the release number H14. 'H' indicates release 17 of ICKDSF and '14' indicates VMSES/E format.

The following APARs are required:

- APAR PI46151 provides support for the IBM z14 family.
- APAR PI85943 provides support for extended address volume (EAV) minidisks.

EREP/VM and ICKDSF are preinstalled with z/VM. That is, they are included on the z/VM System Image and automatically installed. Therefore, when ordering z/VM, you must be licensed for these programs or you must place orders for them to establish licenses. Both the CMS version of ICKDSF and an IPLable stand-alone version (5747-DS1) are supplied with z/VM.

High Level Assembler

All IBM-provided assembler source code is intended to be assembled using the IBM High Level Assembler, V1.6 (5696-234) or later.

In some circumstances, the built-in ASSEMBLE command (called by the VMFASM EXEC) may be used to apply changes to product modules that contain configuration data intended to be modified by the customer.

Use of the High Level Assembler is required for the HCD IOCP import function.

The High Level Assembler has the following additional program requirements:

- APAR PM49761 provides support for new instructions provided with the IBM zEC12 and zBC12.
- APAR PM79901 provides support for new instructions provided with the IBM z13.
- APARs PI62275 and PI65715 provide support for new instructions provided with the IBM z14 and z14 ZR1.

Supported levels of z/VM base facilities and optional features

z/VM V7.1 supports the following base facilities and optional features. Previous levels of these facilities and features are not supported by z/VM V7.1. Additional PTFs for these facilities and features might be required to support some z/VM V7.1 functions.

- Base facilities:

- HCD and HCM for z/VM, function level 710 (preinstalled)
- Language Environment, level 620 (preinstalled)

This is equivalent to z/OS V1.12 Language Environment.

- TCP/IP for z/VM, level 710 (preinstalled)

- Optional features:

- DFSMS/VM, function level 221 (available with the z/VM SDO V7.1)
- Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM, function level 710 (preinstalled disabled)
- Performance Toolkit for VM, function level 710 (preinstalled disabled)

- RACF Security Server for z/VM, function level 710 (preinstalled disabled)
- RSCS Networking for z/VM, function level 710 (preinstalled disabled)

z/VM base components additional program requirements

The z/VM base components have the following additional program requirements.

<i>Table 2: Additional program requirements for the z/VM base components</i>	
APAR	Support
VM65207	Must be applied to V6.2 or V6.3 when V7.1 is a guest of either release and will host a SET MACHINE Z guest.
VM65748	Required for z/VM 6.3 to support a z/VM 7.1 guest exploiting HyperPAV paging.

To develop OpenExtensions (POSIX) applications on CMS, you need:

- One of the following compiler programs, or an equivalent product:
 - IBM XL C/C++ for z/VM, V1.1 (5654-A22) or later
 - IBM C/C++ for z/VM, V1.1 (5654-A22)
 - IBM C for VM/ESA, V3.1 (5654-033)
- Language Environment, level 620

DFSMS/VM additional program requirements

DFSMS/VM, function level 221, has the following additional program requirements:

- To use the Interactive Storage Management Facility (ISMF) functions:
 - Interactive System Production Facility (ISPF), V3.2 (5684-043) or later
 - Note:** ISPF is not required if you are using only the 3495 Tape Library Dataserver support of DFSMS/VM.
- To use the minidisk management functions:
 - Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM, function level 710
- If an external security manager is needed for authorizations:
 - RACF Security Server for z/VM, function level 710, or an equivalent product
- To access the 3495 Tape Library Dataserver for servers capable of 3490/3490E tape I/O but incapable of 3495 Tape Library Data Server control:
 - TCP/IP for z/VM, level 710
- For remote operations:
 - RSCS Networking for z/VM, function level 710
- If the compiled REXX installation-wide exit or a compiled ACS REXX exit is desired:
 - Compiler for SAA REXX/370 (5695-013)
 - Library for SAA REXX/370 (5695-014)
- Additional enhancements and support:
 - Note:** PTFs for these APARs have been applied to the copy of DFSMS/VM available with the z/VM SDO V7.1.
 - APAR VM63004 provides support for more than 10017 cylinders on an emulated 3390 Model 9 on System Storage DASD subsystems.
 - APAR VM63664 provides support for very large (near 1 TB) SCSI disks on the DS8000® and DS6000™.

Technical Information

- APAR VM63746 provides support for DFSMS/VM RMS to share tape drive devices using the MULTIUSER option of the CP ATTACH command. For example, this support allows z/VM 3590 install media to be inserted into, and z/VM to be installed from, an Automated Tape Library (ATL).
- APAR VM64062 provides support for locating encryption-capable 3592 tape drives in an Enterprise Automated Tape Library. The DFSMS/VM support provides tape-encryption capabilities for a z/VSE® guest running on z/VM.
- APAR VM64458 provides support for the 3592 Model E06.
- APAR VM65005 provides support for the 3592 Model E07.
- APAR VM65789 provides Copy Export support.

DirMaint additional program requirements

Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM, function level 710, has the following additional program requirements:

- To assemble DirMaint exit routines or tailorable files:
 - IBM High Level Assembler, V1.6 (5696-234) or later

HCD and HCM additional program requirements

HCD and HCM for z/VM, function level 710, has the following additional program requirements:

- To migrate (convert) a file containing I/O configuration program (IOCP) statements into an existing HCD I/O definition file (IODF):
 - IBM High Level Assembler, V1.6 (5696-234) or later

IOCP additional program requirements

The input/output configuration program (IOCP) supplied with z/VM V7.1 has no additional program requirements.

Language Environment additional program requirements

Language Environment, level 620, has the following additional programming requirements:

- To customize Language Environment, or to compile assembler routines included in mixed-language user applications:
 - IBM High Level Assembler, V1.6 (5696-234) or later

Performance Toolkit additional program requirements

Performance Toolkit for VM, function level 710, has the following additional program requirements:

- To generate Performance Toolkit graphics on the console of a virtual machine:
 - IBM Graphical Data Display Manager (GDDM), 5684-007 or 5684-168

RACF additional program requirements

RACF Security Server for z/VM, function level 710, has no additional program requirements.

RSCS additional program requirements

RSCS Networking for z/VM, function level 710, has the following additional program requirements:

- Group Control System (GCS) must be configured and activated.
- To communicate with users in an SNA network:
 - VTAM for VM/ESA, V4.2 (5654-010)
- To communicate within an IP network:

- TCP/IP for z/VM, level 710
- To assemble RSCS exit routines:
 - IBM High Level Assembler, V1.6 (5696-234) or later

Shared-DASD complex additional program requirements

In a shared-DASD complex, a single DirMaint server with a single source directory can manage the object directory on up to 16 z/VM systems, if the DirMaint executable code disks and source directory disk are shared among all the systems. The following is required to support the shared-DASD complex:

- DirMaint, function level 710
- Within the shared-DASD complex, all z/VM systems must be licensed for the DirMaint FL710 feature and must be running the same DirMaint service level.

SSI clusters additional program requirements

To create and manage a z/VM single system image (SSI) cluster, the following programs and additional support are required:

- APAR VM65846 is required for V6.2, V6.3, and V6.4 in support of the removal facility indicator and must be applied before a z14 machine is part of an SSI cluster.
- APAR VM65867 must be applied to V6.2 and V6.3 in an SSI cluster that also includes V7.1.
- APAR VM65923 provides infrastructure support and must be installed on all members of an SSI cluster before any member is running with the PTF for RACF APAR VM65930 (included in V7.1).
- APAR VM65976 provides infrastructure support and must be installed on all members of an SSI cluster before any member is upgraded to V7.1 (or a V7.1 member is added to the cluster).
- Directory Maintenance Facility, function level 710, or an equivalent product.
- If an external security manager is needed:
 - RACF Security Server for z/VM, function level 710, or an equivalent product

TCP/IP additional program requirements

TCP/IP for z/VM, level 710, has the following additional program requirements:

- If an external security manager is needed:
 - RACF Security Server for z/VM, function level 710, or an equivalent product
- To develop programs in C:
 - One of the following compiler programs, or an equivalent product:
 - IBM XL C/C++ for z/VM, V1.1 (5654-A22) or later
 - IBM C/C++ for z/VM, V1.1 (5654-A22)
 - IBM C for VM/ESA, V3.1 (5654-033)
 - Language Environment, level 620
- To develop programs in Pascal:
 - IBM VS Pascal, V1.2 (5668-767), Compiler and Library, or an equivalent product

For more information about program requirements for TCP/IP for z/VM, see [z/VM: TCP/IP Planning and Customization](#).

Program requirements for other products running on z/VM

- Linux on z Systems

Linux is not provided with z/VM. In order to operate Linux as a guest of z/VM, Linux must be obtained from a Linux distribution partner. For current information on Linux distributions, see [Linux OS on IBM z Systems \(www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/linux\)](http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/linux).

- Other IBM licensed products might also have additional program requirements to run on z/VM V7.1. See the product documentation and the product websites. Also see [IBM z/VM and VM-related licensed products and features \(www.ibm.com/vm/related\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/related).

Limitations

z/VM has the following limitations:

- This z/VM release has an architecture level set (ALS) and operates only on specific IBM Z and LinuxONE servers. See [Appendix A, “IBM servers supported by z/VM,” on page 71](#).
- z/VM supports only ESA/390 mode (on z13 and z13s and earlier servers), General mode (on z14 and later servers), LINUX only mode, and z/VM mode LPARs.
- z/VM may run on IFL processors only if, on the IFL processors, z/VM is being used exclusively to run (1) Linux or OpenSolaris workloads and, (2) if required, z/VM applications in support of those Linux or OpenSolaris workloads.
- Dynamically modified channel programs cannot run in a virtual machine unless the channel program modification facility that the DIAGNOSE interface provides can be used to ensure correct operation of such channel programs.

Performance considerations

System performance depends on the hardware resources allocated to z/VM and on the level of activity within each guest. For more information, see [IBM: VM Performance Resources \(www.ibm.com/vm/perf/\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/perf/). In particular, you should closely review the *z/VM V7.1 Performance Report*.

For assistance in understanding the performance implications for a particular situation, contact your IBM representative or your IBM Business Partner.

Operating systems supported as guests

See [Appendix B, “IBM operating systems supported as guests of z/VM,” on page 77](#).

Other programs supported on z/VM

For information about other IBM licensed programs supported on z/VM, see [IBM z/VM and VM-related licensed products and features \(www.ibm.com/vm/related\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/related).

For information about non-IBM Solution Developer products that run on z/VM, see [IBM: Non-IBM Solution Developer Information for z/VM \(www.ibm.com/vm/vendor/\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/vendor/).

Multicultural support

The system default language for z/VM is mixed-case American English (AMENG). However, you can install other languages on your z/VM system, and any installed language can be set as the system default language. Each z/VM user can select to receive messages and z/VM help information in any installed language.

In addition to mixed-case American English, z/VM includes uppercase American English (UCENG) and provides DFSMS/VM panels and messages and help files for DFSMS/VM messages in Japanese (KANJI).

Packaging and ordering information

To order z/VM V7.1, order the z/VM System Delivery Offering (SDO) V7.1, program number 5741-A10. The SDO is the IBM program offering for z/VM which includes a single deliverable containing the z/VM operating system and a group of fully serviced IBM Licensed Program Products.

The z/VM SDO V7.1 package contains:

- z/VM V7.1 System Image and RSU (recommended service upgrade)
- z/VM SDO optional features and licensed products, if ordered

For more information, see [IBM: VM System Delivery Offering \(SDO\) \(www.ibm.com/vm/sdo\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/sdo).

The z/VM V7.1 System Image is available in the following formats:

- Binary image on DVD
- Electronic delivery (zip files)

The z/VM V7.1 System Image contains:

- Prerequisite IBM licensed programs:
 - EREP/VM, V3.5 (5654-260)
 - ICKDSF for VM, V1.17 (5684-042) (includes ICKDSF stand-alone release 17)
- z/VM V7.1 base product:
 - AVS
 - CMS
 - CP
 - Dump Viewing Facility
 - GCS
 - HCD and HCM for z/VM, function level 710
 - Language Environment, level 620
 - REXX/VM
 - Single system image (SSI) function
 - TCP/IP for z/VM, level 710 (includes source)
 - TSAF
 - VMSES/E
 - SFS and CRR file pools
 - DASD Dump Restore (DDR) program
 - Input/output configuration program (IOCP)
 - CP and CMS message repositories
 - Mixed case and upper case American English help files
 - 3800 printer image library object code
 - 3800 printer image library source
- z/VM optional features:
 - DirMaint, function level 710
 - Performance Toolkit for VM, function level 710
 - RACF Security Server for z/VM, function level 710
 - RSCS Networking for z/VM, function level 710

Notes:

1. ICKDSF and EREP/VM are not part of the z/VM product. They are separate prerequisite IBM licensed programs that are included in the z/VM System Image for convenience. Before using ICKDSF and EREP/VM you must be licensed for them, or you must place orders for them to establish licenses.
2. The DirMaint, Performance Toolkit, RACF, and RSCS optional features are included in the z/VM System Image for convenience. They are installed disabled. If you decide to use any of these features, you must place orders for them to establish licenses so that you can enable them.
3. The DFSMS/VM optional feature is not included in the z/VM System Image. If desired, DFSMS/VM must be ordered as a no-cost optional feature of the z/VM SDO.

Object code only and limited source availability

Some z/VM components, facilities, and features are distributed in object code only (OCO) form. No source program materials are available for the following:

- AVS
- Dump Viewing Facility
- DFSMS/VM
- Performance Toolkit

CP, CMS, DirMaint, and RACF are distributed partially in OCO form, which means that some modules will not have source program materials available but others will.

Integrity and security

This section discusses facilities of z/VM that deal with the integrity and security of the system.

Data integrity for guests

Operating system failures that occur in virtual machines do not normally affect z/VM running on the real processor. If the error is isolated to a virtual machine, only that virtual machine fails, and the user can re-IPL without affecting the work running in other virtual machines.

System integrity statement for z/VM

System integrity is an important characteristic of z/VM. IBM statements on system integrity extend to the z/VM environment. IBM has implemented specific design and coding guidelines for maintaining system integrity in the development of z/VM. IBM product development, including z/VM, follows the IBM Secure Engineering Framework for the secure design, development, coding, testing, service, and certification of its deliverables. For more information, see [IBM Secure Engineering \(www.ibm.com/security/secure-engineering/\)](http://www.ibm.com/security/secure-engineering/).

Because it is not possible to certify that any system has perfect integrity, IBM will accept APARs that describe exposures to the system integrity of z/VM or that describe problems encountered when a program running in a virtual machine not authorized by a mechanism under the customer's control introduces an exposure to the system integrity of z/VM, as defined in [“Integrity and security” on page 24](#). IBM will continue its efforts to enhance the integrity of z/VM and to respond promptly when exposures are identified in the specified operating environment on releases of z/VM that have not reached their End of Support Date, which can be found at [IBM Support - Software lifecycle \(www.ibm.com/software/support/lifecycle/index_z.html\)](http://www.ibm.com/software/support/lifecycle/index_z.html).

Note: IBM reserves the right to change, modify or withdraw its offerings, policies and practices at any time. All products and support obligations are subject to the terms of the applicable license and services agreements.

z/VM system integrity definition

Unless authorized by a z/VM control program (CP) mechanism under the customer's control or a guest operating system mechanism under the customer's control, a program running in a virtual machine cannot:

- Circumvent or disable the control program real or auxiliary storage protection.
- Access a resource protected by an external security manager (ESM), such as RACF. Some of the protected resources are virtual machines, minidisks, and terminals.
- Access a control program password-protected resource.
- Obtain control in real supervisor state or with privilege class authority or directory capabilities greater than those it was assigned.
- Circumvent the system integrity of any guest operating system that itself has system integrity as the result of an operation by any z/VM control program facility.

Real storage protection refers to the isolation of one virtual machine from another. CP accomplishes this by hardware dynamic address translation, start interpretive-execution guest storage extent limitation, and the Set Address Limit facility.

Auxiliary storage protection refers to the disk extent isolation implemented for minidisks and virtual disks through channel program translation.

Password-protected resource refers to a resource protected by CP logon passwords and minidisk passwords.

Privilege class authority refers to the authorization of a virtual machine to use specific IBM-defined or customer-defined classes of CP system functions.

Directory capabilities refer to those directory options that control functions intended to be restricted by specific assignment, such as those that permit system integrity controls to be bypassed or those not intended to be generally granted to users.

Guest operating system refers to a control program that operates under the z/VM control program.

Customer responsibilities

While protection of the customer's data remains the customer's responsibility, data security continues to be an area of vital importance to IBM. IBM is committed to continually improving the system integrity of the z/VM environment to help customers protect their data.

Product documentation, subject to change, describes the actions that must be taken and the facilities that must be restricted to complement the system integrity support provided by z/VM. Such actions and restrictions might vary depending on the system, configuration, or environment. The customer is responsible for the selection, application, adequacy, and implementation of these actions and restrictions, and for appropriate application controls.

DirMaint system integrity

DirMaint uses standard z/VM system facilities to:

- Protect the DirMaint service machines (DIRMAINT, DATAMOVE, DIRMSATs) from subversion
- Protect files from outside interference or contamination
- Isolate users from each other and from the system
- Exploit hardware protection mechanisms
- Identify the originating user ID (and node ID) for all incoming requests
- Record auditable information

Security, auditability, and control

z/VM includes several facilities to enhance or improve the security and integrity of the system:

- Each guest and CMS user runs in a unique virtual machine definition which, in combination with hardware features, prohibits one user from accessing another's data in storage (unless specifically allowed through shared segments, communication vehicles such as IUCV and APPC/VM, or ESA/XC data sharing services).
- z/VM, in combination with hardware features, provides protection against channel programs accessing another user's virtual addresses.
- A password facility provides minidisk security to control both read-only and read-write access.
- Both user ID and password checking are provided to minimize unauthorized system access. User IDs and passwords (or similar authorization tokens) are validated at time of logon to prevent both unauthorized system access as well as credential phishing.
- Working together, z/VM and the optional RACF feature support the use of passwords longer than eight characters, called password phrases. When RACF is installed, either passwords or password phrases may contain mixed-case letters, numbers, blanks, and special characters.
- Privilege class modification provides customers with the ability to control access to commands and DIAGNOSE codes more precisely through customer-defined classes (role-based access controls).
- Journaling is supported on z/VM.
- Directory control statements and system configuration file statements provide controls for certain POSIX-related functions, such as the ability to change another virtual machine's POSIX security values.
- Authorizations for z/VM guest LANs and virtual switches can be handled by the RACF feature, or by any equivalent external security manager that supports this function.
- z/VM supports drive-based data encryption with IBM System Storage tape drives. z/VM supports native and guest use of the IBM Encryption Key Manager for encryption of tapes.
- z/VM supports the use of DASD volumes that reside on data encryption drives (DEDs).

The RACF feature provides customers with many of these facilities, as well as other security capabilities. Note that passwords or password phrases are encrypted only when an ESM such as RACF has been installed on your z/VM system.

Support for cryptographic facilities on IBM servers

z/VM supports guest use of the cryptographic facilities provided by IBM servers:

- Regional Crypto Enablement (RCE) adapters (on certain servers)
RCE adapters are supported for use by z/OS guests.
- Crypto Express adapters (specific devices depend on the server)
Guest operating systems such as Linux and z/OS can be authorized in the z/VM directory for dedicated or shared use of cryptographic adapters
- CP Assist for Cryptographic Functions (CPACF)
Authorization is not required to use CPACF.

CMS file pool security

CMS file pools include the following features to aid data security for SFS data and BFS data stored in them:

- To access a file pool, you must be authorized (enrolled) by someone with administrator authority for that file pool, or PUBLIC must be enrolled.
- If an administrator gives you an SFS file space in a file pool, you are the only one (other than an administrator) who can create files in that file space, unless you specifically grant this authority to another user.
- You can control access to your SFS files and directories by granting and revoking authority to other users.
- Only the owner of an SFS directory or an administrator can delete the directory.
- Implicit and explicit locks prevent simultaneous updates.

- An auditing facility is available that documents:
 - Attempts to access file pool resources
 - Use of CRR recovery server operator commands and file pool server operator commands, which erase CRR and SFS log data in the intervention of CRR activity.

In addition, an external security manager (ESM), such as RACF Security Server for z/VM, can replace file pool authorizations for those objects protected by the ESM.

File pools can exploit ESM services through documented interfaces including the use of the RACROUTE programming interface.

User management is responsible for evaluation, selection and implementation of these features, for administrative procedures, and for appropriate controls in application systems and communications facilities.

TCP/IP security

TCP/IP for z/VM offers the following security facilities:

- Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) support

TLS/SSL provides secure (encrypted) communication between a remote client and a TCP/IP application server. Under TLS protocol, the application server is always authenticated. To participate in a TLS session, an application server must provide a certificate signed by a Certifying Authority to prove its identity. The SSL protocol, and its associated encryption cyphers, are provided for legacy support purposes only; IBM strongly encouraged the use of TLS 1.2 and SHA-256 (or stronger) certificates when using a secure connection.

The z/VM System SSL cryptographic module has received Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2 certification.

- Exits to an ESM

TCP/IP servers can be configured to use RACF Security Server for z/VM or another ESM to:

- Authenticate and authorize access to resources managed by the server
- Validate client user IDs and passwords

- LDAP server and client

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server and associated client utilities provide user authentication, authorization, and auditing capabilities.

DirMaint security

DirMaint supports the z/VM security strategy:

- Access to user IDs is password controlled. DirMaint maintains user passwords, with customer choice of administration control or user control. DirMaint also supports the use of an ESM for password control.
- Access to minidisks is controlled by either passwords or explicit link authorization, as determined by the minidisk owner. Minidisk passwords are optional for controlling minidisk directory links. DirMaint also supports control of minidisk links by an ESM.
- VM system services are used to identify the originating user ID (and node ID) for all requests, whether local (those originating from within the scope of a single system or a multiple system cluster) or remote (those originating from beyond the local system cluster). By default, all local requests must be authenticated by providing the correct logon password for each DirMaint transaction. Remote requests, other than surrogate requests, never require authentication. Unless prohibited by the system administrator, users may request suspension of authentication for local requests (other than surrogate requests). Surrogate requests (whether local or remote) always require authentication, unless the system administrator specifically allows the requesting user ID to make unauthenticated surrogate requests.
- All DirMaint commands involving the DirMaint service machines (DIRMAINT, DATAMOVE, DIRMSATs) are auditable. A few DirMaint commands (CHECK, DEFAULTS, EXECDROP, GLOBALV, HELP) are completely

processed in the user's virtual machine, and are therefore not auditable by DirMaint. They may, however, be auditable by an ESM or some other security program.

All messages generated by the DirMaint service machines are auditable.

An exit routine will allow customers to tailor the filtering of unnecessary audit details.

Security provided by RACF Security Server for z/VM

RACF Security Server for z/VM provides additional comprehensive security capabilities. RACF controls user access to the system, checks authorization for use of system resources, and audits the use of system resources. RACF verifies logon passwords and password phrases and checks access to minidisks, data in spool files, SFS files and directories, and RSCS nodes.

You can use RACF commands to audit security-relevant events and prevent users from entering the CP DIAL and MSG commands before they log on. The events you can audit include:

- Any CP command or DIAGNOSE code (including privileged commands and DIAGNOSE codes)
- The creation, opening, and deletion of spool files
- The dumping and loading of spool files through SPXTAPE commands
- IUCV CONNECT and SEVER operations and certain VMCF functions
- APPC/VM CONNECT and SEVER operations
- The creation and deletion of logical devices.
- Connections to z/VM real devices (use of the CP ATTACH and GIVE commands).

For more information on logging and auditing, see [*z/VM: RACF Security Server Auditor's Guide*](#).

Chapter 4. z/VM base product

The z/VM base product includes the following components and facilities:

- [“Control Program \(CP\)” on page 29](#)
- [“APPC/VM VTAM Support \(AVS\)” on page 40](#)
- [“Conversational Monitor System \(CMS\)” on page 41](#)
- [“Dump Viewing Facility” on page 45](#)
- [“Group Control System \(GCS\)” on page 45](#)
- [“Hardware Configuration Definition \(HCD\) and Hardware Configuration Manager \(HCM\) for z/VM” on page 45](#)
- [“Language Environment” on page 46](#)
- [“REXX/VM” on page 46](#)
- [“TCP/IP for z/VM” on page 46](#)
- [“Transparent Services Access Facility \(TSAF\)” on page 48](#)
- [“Virtual Machine Serviceability Enhancements Staged/Extended \(VMSES/E\)” on page 49](#)

Control Program (CP)

The z/VM Control Program (CP) is primarily a hypervisor and real-machine resource manager. CP provides each user with an individual working environment known as a *virtual machine*. Each virtual machine is a functional equivalent of a real system, sharing the real processor function, storage, console, and input/output (I/O) device resources.

When you first log on to z/VM, CP controls the working environment. Many of the facilities of z/VM are immediately available to you. For example, you can use CP commands to do various system management tasks. However, most of the work done on z/VM requires the Conversational Monitor System (CMS) or a guest operating system, such as z/OS, to help with data processing tasks and to manage work flow.

CP provides connectivity support that allows application programs to exchange information with each other and to access resources residing on the same z/VM system or on different z/VM systems.

Virtual machine modes

z/VM supports the following virtual machine modes (architectures):

- **ESA** virtual machines process according to ESA/390 architecture (31-bit). ESA virtual machines are also capable of processing according to z/Architecture® (64-bit) if switched into that mode by a guest operating system.
- **XA** virtual machines are supported for compatibility and are functionally equivalent to ESA virtual machines. Some CMS applications might require CMS to be running in an XA virtual machine.
- **XC** virtual machines process according to ESA/XC architecture.
- **Z** virtual machines process according to z/Architecture (64-bit) and cannot be switched to ESA/390 mode.

Notes:

1. Although 370-mode (IBM System/370 architecture) virtual machines are not supported, the 370 Accommodation Facility allows many CMS applications written for 370 virtual machines to run in ESA, XA, and XC virtual machines. For more information about the 370 Accommodation Facility, see [z/VM: CP Programming Services](#).

2. All z/VM virtual machines are type V=V (virtual=virtual), which means the virtual machine's guest real storage is paged into and out of host real storage.

Architecture compatibility and support

z/VM supports multiple architectures.

z/Architecture support

z/Architecture guests can use z/Architecture facilities in z/VM, such as 64-bit arithmetic and addressing. A guest in a Z virtual machine runs entirely in z/Architecture mode. A guest in an ESA or XA virtual machine can switch the virtual machine from ESA/390 mode to z/Architecture mode.

ESA/390 support

When an ESA or XA virtual machine is logged on, it will be put into either full ESA/390 mode or ESA/390-compatibility mode, depending on the level of ESA/390 capability available in the machine where the virtual machine is logged on or in the virtual machine's relocation domain. ESA/390-compatibility mode allows a subset of ESA/390 functionality sufficient for CMS and GCS, but lacks advanced functions like dynamic address translation (DAT).

Because ESA/390 architecture is upwardly compatible from ESA/370 architecture, and ESA/370 architecture is upwardly compatible from 370-XA architecture, in most cases an ESA/370 or 370-XA guest can run in an ESA/390 virtual machine. CP does not distinguish between the 370-XA, ESA/370, and ESA/390 architectures.

ESA/XC support

z/VM uses extensions to the interpretive-execution facility to provide the Enterprise Systems Architecture/Extended Configuration (ESA/XC) virtual machine architecture (XC virtual machines). ESA/XC is an architecture unique to virtual machines and is available only in XC virtual machines. Because it exists mainly to provide services to application programs in virtual machines, ESA/XC architecture does not have a native-mode equivalent.

ESA/XC architecture lets XC virtual machines share multiple data spaces. An XC virtual machine can access one or more data spaces of another XC virtual machine if so authorized. This is extremely useful for applications that require one or more virtual machines to serve many users.

For more information, see [*z/VM: ESA/XC Principles of Operation*](#).

Guest LANs and virtual switches

z/VM supports a network of virtual adapters connecting guests within a z/VM system:

- CP offers a virtual network interface card (NIC) that simulates either a HiperSockets device or an OSA-Express QDIO device. The guest can operate the virtual adapter using the same software that would be used to drive the equivalent hardware.
- CP provides commands that enable z/VM users to connect virtual network adapters to an emulated local area network (LAN) segment, known as a guest LAN. Guests connected by a guest LAN can communicate using the same software that would be used to communicate over an equivalent physical LAN segment.

A guest LAN can be bridged through a z/VM virtual construct, known as a virtual switch, to an associated real LAN connected by an OSA-Express QDIO adapter. A virtual switch allows connectivity to external LAN segments without requiring a router.

In addition, a virtual switch can transparently bridge from a bridge-capable HiperSockets channel to a network connected by an OSA-Express (OSD) adapter.

For more information, see [z/VM: Connectivity](#).

z/VM HiperDispatch

z/VM HiperDispatch can improve CPU efficiency by causing CP to run workload in a manner that recognizes and exploits IBM Z machine topology to increase the effectiveness of physical machine memory cache. This includes:

- Requesting the LPAR to handle the partition's logical processors in a manner that exploits physical machine topology
- Dispatching virtual servers in a manner that tends to reduce their movement within the partition's topology
- Dispatching multiprocessor virtual servers in a manner that tends to keep the server's virtual CPUs logically close to one another within the partition's topology

z/VM HiperDispatch can also improve CPU efficiency by automatically tuning the partition's use of its logical CPUs to try to reduce multiprocessor (MP) effects. This includes:

- Sensing and forecasting key indicators of workload intensity and of elevated MP effect
- Autonomically tuning the system to reduce MP effect when it seems MP effect is decreasing CPU efficiency

For more information, see [z/VM: CP Planning and Administration](#).

Inter-System Facility for Communications

The Inter-System Facility for Communications (ISFC) enables channel-to-channel (CTC) communication between programs written to the APPC/VM, CPI Communications, or IUCV programming interfaces. A group of interconnected z/VM systems that use ISFC to communicate with each other is known as a communication services (CS) collection. Programs on systems in the CS collection can use ISFC to access, manage, and share resources defined in the collection. ISFC also enables programs in a CS collection to communicate with APPC programs on systems in the SNA network.

z/VM single system image function

The z/VM single system image (SSI) function enhances the z/VM systems management, communications, disk management, device mapping, virtual machine definition management, installation, and service functions to enable up to four z/VM systems to share and coordinate resources within an SSI cluster.

The member systems in an SSI cluster are part of the same ISFC collection and use ISFC channel connections to communicate. All members of a cluster also share DASD for virtual machines and selected z/VM data, as well as LAN segments and IP subnets. The concept of a global virtual switch provides identical network connectivity across all active members within a cluster.

Members of an SSI cluster are managed, serviced, and administered as one system. Resources used by both CP and virtual machines are shared among all members. These resources include:

- User directory
- Minidisks
- Spool files
- Network device MAC addresses

The combination of enhanced functions in the SSI cluster provides the foundation that enables live guest relocation, which is the capability for moving a running Linux guest from one system to another within the cluster. Live guest relocation provides continuity for virtual server workloads over planned z/VM and machine outages. Verification that needed resources and machine features are available on the destination system prior to the relocation is provided. This verification may also be performed on request to assess a guest's eligibility for relocation. In an SSI cluster comprising different machine models, the architecture level presented to each guest is tailored to the set of machine features common to the member systems within the guest's specified relocation domain.

For more information, see:

- [“SSI clusters hardware requirements” on page 15](#)
- [“SSI clusters additional program requirements” on page 21](#)
- [z/VM: CP Planning and Administration](#) for information on setting up SSI clusters

VM Dump Tool

The VM Dump Tool assists in analyzing dump data from a dump file created by the DUMPLOAD or DUMPLD2 utility. The VM Dump Tool provides a variety of subcommands and macros that allow you to display, locate, and format dump data interactively. This tool can process CP stand-alone dumps, CP abend dumps, and virtual machine dumps of a CP system. For more information, see [z/VM: VM Dump Tool](#).

Note: The Dump Viewing Facility interactively diagnoses virtual machine dumps. See [“Dump Viewing Facility” on page 45](#).

Support for hardware facilities, features, and architectures

This section lists *some* of the hardware facilities, features, and architectures that CP supports.

Notes:

1. Some support depends on hardware level and availability. For detailed information on hardware capabilities, requirements, and availability, see the appropriate IBM hardware announcements.
2. In some cases, the supported function is available only to guests.

Collaborative Memory Management Assist

CP support for the Collaborative Memory Management Assist (CMMA) machine feature, in conjunction with CMMA exploitation in z/Architecture guest operating systems such as Linux on z Systems, allows the CP host and its guests to communicate attributes for specific 4 KB blocks of guest memory. This exchange of information allows both host and guest to optimize their use and management of memory. For more information, see [z/VM: Performance](#).

Concurrent-sense facility

CP provides guest support for the concurrent-sense facility, which is designed for use on channel paths that support the ESCON I/O interface. This facility allows the channel subsystem to present I/O status information and sense information together, in one I/O operation. This eliminates the wait for sense information whenever status information is received.

CPU-Measurement Counter Facility

CP can collect counter data generated by the CPU-Measurement Counter Facility and include the counter data in the CP MONITOR data stream. Collection of the counter data can be enabled or disabled with the MONITOR SAMPLE command. IBM might request that a customer use MONITOR SAMPLE to collect counter data for problem analysis, benchmarking, or capacity planning purposes.

Cryptographic facilities

CP supports guest use of server cryptographic facilities (where available):

- Regional Crypto Enablement (RCE) adapters (on certain servers). RCE adapters are vendor products that provide country specific cryptographic functions. The RCE adapters are attached to the CEC via PCIe, and operating systems interact with the adapters via a HiperSockets network.
- Crypto Express3 or later adapters (depends on the server)
- CP Assist for Cryptographic Functions (CPACF), which supports high-performance bulk encryption using clear keys or encrypted keys.

z/VM provides clear key RSA support for a considerably large number of Linux guests, which helps to enable hardware SSL acceleration on the servers. Cryptographic operations for individual guests can be offloaded to Crypto Express hardware associated with the servers.

Dynamic Partition Manager (DPM) administrative mode for Linux

Dynamic Partition Manager (DPM), provided with IBM z13 and later servers and with LinuxONE servers, supports Linux running on z/VM V6.4 or later with FCP SCSI or FICON ECKD storage.

A CPC can be configured in either DPM mode or PR/SM mode. The mode is enabled prior to the CPC power-on reset (POR).

DPM mode provides simplified, consumable, and enhanced partition lifecycle and dynamic I/O management capabilities via the Hardware Management Console (HMC):

- Create and provision an environment, including the creation of new partitions, assignment of processors and memory, and configuration of I/O adapters (network, storage, crypto, and accelerators).
- Manage the environment by modifying system resources without disrupting running workloads.
- Monitor and troubleshoot the environment to identify the source of system failures, conditions, states, or events that may lead to workload degradation.

Dynamic storage reconfiguration

The dynamic storage reconfiguration (DSR) capability of the server allows the amount of main storage available for use in an LPAR to be changed while the LPAR is active. z/VM exploits this system architecture for its own use and also virtualizes it for guest use. LPAR customization can assign storage to an LPAR as initial or reserved. The reserved storage in the LPAR is further separated by z/VM into standby and reserved. z/VM can dynamically increase the size of its main storage by bringing designated amounts of standby storage online, and z/VM guests that support DSR can dynamically increase or decrease their amounts of main storage.

Enhanced-DAT Facility

The enhanced-DAT facility allows a guest to exploit large (1 MB) pages. A larger page size decreases the amount of guest memory needed for dynamic address translation (DAT) tables and also decreases the overhead required to perform address translation. In all cases, guest memory is mapped into 4 KB pages at the host level.

With guest large page support, Linux on z Systems, z/VSE, and z/OS virtual machines can benefit from reduced memory footprints and address translation times. This can decrease overhead and improve throughput.

Enterprise Systems Connection Architecture

Enterprise Systems Connection Architecture (ESCON) is built around fiber optic transmission technology. Fiber optic cables reduce cable bulk, allow for increased distance between the processor and attached devices, and improve data transfer rates.

Environment information interface

The Store Hypervisor Information (STHYI) instruction can be used to access certain system information, including current CPU utilization and resources available at the machine, logical partition, hypervisor, and guest levels, as well as any caps (such as resource pools) that restrict the guest's use of these resources. This information enables an application to determine the maximum capacity of CP and IFL CPUs available to software.

ESA/390-Compatibility facility

z/Architecture-only servers do not support the full ESA/390 architectural mode. However, the ESA/390-Compatibility facility on a z/Architecture-only server provides ESA/390-compatibility mode, an environment supporting a subset of DAT-off ESA/390 applications in a hybrid architectural mode. z/VM provides the support necessary for DAT-off guests to run in this compatibility mode, which allows guests such as CMS, GCS, and those that start in ESA/390 mode briefly before switching to z/Architecture mode to continue to run on the z/Architecture server.

Extended Channel Measurement Data Support

Extended Channel Measurement Data Support (ECMDS) provides an extended I/O-measurement block for each subchannel and an extended measurement word at the completion of each I/O operation.

Extended-TOD-Clock Facility

The Extended-TOD-Clock Facility is a hardware facility that provides a 128-bit time-of-day (TOD) clock. CP supports the use of the Extended-TOD-Clock Facility from virtual machines.

Extent Space Efficient (ESE) DASD volumes

z/VM provides host recognition and guest exploitation support for Extent Space Efficient (ESE) thin provisioned DASD volumes. ESE volumes provide capabilities similar to Track Space Efficient (TSE) volumes, but are managed via the extent size that exactly matches the internal space allocation algorithms of the IBM DS8000. In addition, ESE volumes are pre-formatted with 4 KB records so they are ready to use once allocated. This allows clients to more quickly provision new disks to guest operating systems, particularly Linux. The restriction that CPOWNERD volumes cannot be defined on thin provisioned volumes has been removed.

Fibre Channel Protocol

The Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) hardware channel allows a server to connect to a fibre-channel (FC) fabric. This support allows z/VM system facilities and guest operating systems to access selected devices on small computer system interface (SCSI) controllers connected to the fabric.

Fibre Connection channels

Fibre Connection (FICON) is a fiber optic I/O architecture that coexists with ESCON equipment and infrastructure, but offers improved link performance and enhanced distance connectivity. Each FICON channel provides the equivalent of eight ESCON channels.

- A FICON Express4 channel is designed to deliver up to 4 Gbps.
- A FICON Express8 or Express8S channel is designed to deliver up to 8 Gbps.
- A FICON Express16S channel is designed to deliver up to 16 Gbps.

FICON Channel-to-Channel Adapter

CP supports guest use of the FICON Channel-to-Channel Adapter (FICON CTCA), which provides channel-to-channel communications between servers. This enables more reliable and higher bandwidth host-to-host communication than is available with ESCON channels.

FlashCopy

A native CP user or a guest can initiate the FlashCopy® feature on IBM System Storage and IBM TotalStorage DASD subsystems to make an instant copy of a disk or data set from a source device to a target device. CP also supports certain FlashCopy Version 2 functions, which provide additional flexibility.

z/VM supports the FlashCopy Space-Efficient feature of the DS8000 by providing space-efficient volumes for temporary data duplication for backup or test provision scenarios, while minimizing the amount of required backing storage to accomplish these tasks.

Guest ASCII console

z/VM provides guest access to the system ASCII console, which is a facility presented by the Hardware Management Console (HMC). Dedicating the system ASCII console to a Linux guest can facilitate recovery of the guest during an emergency situation, using an environment that provides tools (such as vi and emacs) that are familiar to Linux support staff. This can be particularly useful when normal network access to a guest operating system is not available. Use of the console can be transferred from guest to guest as required.

High Performance FICON for z Systems

z/VM provides guest support for High Performance FICON for z Systems (zHPF). zHPF is a performance and reliability, availability, serviceability (RAS) enhancement of the z/Architecture and the FICON channel architecture implemented in the supported servers and the System Storage DS8000 series. See [“zHPF guest support hardware requirements” on page 16](#).

Exploitation of zHPF by the FICON channel, the operating system, and the control unit is designed to help reduce the FICON channel overhead. zHPF channel programs can be especially useful for I/O workloads that transfer small (4 KB) blocks of fixed-sized data. The supported FICON Express adapters support the FICON architecture, FICON channel-to-channel (CTC), and the zHPF architecture simultaneously.

HiperSockets

CP supports the z/Architecture HiperSockets function for high-speed TCP/IP communication among virtual machines and logical partitions (LPARs) within the same central processor complex. This function uses an adaptation of the queued direct I/O (QDIO) architecture.

CP supports HiperSockets for use by guest operating systems and by the z/VM TCP/IP server virtual machine. z/VM programs using traditional TCP/IP socket connections can communicate through HiperSockets with other z/VM programs, guest operating systems, and other logical partitions that are also using TCP/IP.

In addition, a z/VM virtual switch can transparently bridge from a bridge-capable HiperSockets channel to a network connected by an OSA (OSD) adapter.

HiperSockets channels can be defined as spanning channels, which can allow them to be configured as part of multiple logical channel subsystems and to be transparently shared among any subset or all of the configured logical partitions. For example, spanned HiperSockets channels can help enable communication among Linux guests running on z/VM images in different logical partitions, when the z/VM images are using different logical channel subsystems.

HyperPAV

z/VM exploits the ability for an IBM DS8000 device to issue concurrent I/O requests to an ECKD paging volume. In HyperPAV mode, if the base volume is busy, z/VM selects a free alias device from a pool, binds the alias to the base device, and starts the I/O. When the I/O completes, the alias device is returned to the pool to be used for another I/O to the same logical subsystem (LSS).

The primary benefit of exploiting HyperPAV is to improve paging throughput during periods of high-volume disk I/O, which will increase the efficiency of the z/VM frame replenishment algorithm used to manage storage overcommitted workloads. HyperPAV paging also enables the management of fewer and larger CPOWNER volumes.

HyperPAV paging is exploited by the z/VM hypervisor for:

- The SYSRES volume, and volumes containing checkpoint and warm start data
- Volumes used for paging, spooling, and the z/VM user directory
- Minidisk pools, as defined by a guest's use of the MAPMDISK IDENTIFY macro

IEEE Floating Point

CP supports guest use of the IEEE Floating Point hardware. This support allows multiple levels of guests to use basic floating point extensions, floating point support extensions, hexadecimal floating point extensions, and binary floating point.

Integrated 3270 console

CP supports this device, which is provided through a Hardware Management Console, to be used as the system operator console for installing and maintaining z/VM.

Logical channel subsystem

The logical channel subsystem (LCSS) structure on the server allows the definition of more than one channel subsystem, providing channel-path and subchannel controls for configuring channel-subsystem images. Each channel-subsystem image can be configured with up to 256 channel paths, and each logical partition has access to one channel-subsystem image. z/VM dynamic-I/O configuration allows channel paths, control units, and devices to be dynamically added, changed, and deleted in multiple LCSSs when z/VM is running on a server with the applicable hardware support.

LPAR group absolute capacity capping

This function allows an absolute capacity cap to be set by CPU type on a group of LPARs. This allows each of the partitions to consume capacity up to their individual limits as long as the group's aggregate consumption does not exceed the group absolute capacity limit. The z/VM support includes use of this information in functions that exploit or report processor capacity information for the purpose of tolerating its use.

MIDAWs

z/VM supports guest use of Modified Indirect Data Address Words (MIDAWs). This server feature can allow more flexibility and performance in certain channel programs as an alternative to data-chained channel-command words (CCWs). MIDAWs accommodate noncontiguous data areas that cannot be handled by the predecessor indirect-data-address words (IDAWs). z/VM support for guest use of MIDAWs can allow operating systems such as z/OS to use this new aspect of z/Architecture without regard to whether the operating systems are running in a logical partition or a virtual machine. This allows guest operating systems to exercise their code-paths just as they would on the real machine during, for example, preproduction testing of z/OS systems. Likewise, the provision of the function in a virtual machine allows guest operating systems to benefit from the real machine's added-value function just as though the guests were running directly on the machine.

Move-Page Facility

CP supports the Move-Page Facility for ESA/XC and z/Architecture guests. A page of data can be moved from main storage to main storage.

N_Port ID virtualization

N_Port ID virtualization (NPIV) for FCP channels is designed to allow the sharing of a single physical FCP channel among multiple operating-system images, whether in LPARs or as z/VM guests in virtual machines. z/VM exploits this hardware capability to define multiple virtual FCP channels, each with its own worldwide-unique Fibre Channel port name (WWPN). By assigning different hardware-defined virtual port names to different guests, the guests can use the virtual FCP channels as if they were dedicated physical FCP channels.

NPIV is applicable to all of the FICON adapters supported on the server. NPIV is supported for CP and guest use.

Open Systems Adapter

CP supports guest use of the Open Systems Adapter (OSA) server features, which provide connectivity to various types of networks.

CP also supports:

- OSA-Express Integrated Console Controller (OSA-ICC), a function of the OSA-Express 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter that integrates 3270 emulation for console session connections into the server
- Open Systems Adapter for the Network Control Program (OSA NCP), a function of the Gigabit Ethernet adapter (OSA-Express3 only) and the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter (OSA-Express3 and later) that provides channel connectivity from IBM Z operating systems to the IBM Communication Controller for Linux (CCL) on the server.
- Virtual-switch-controlled link aggregation (IEEE 802.3ad), which allows you to dedicate an OSA port to z/VM when the port is participating in an aggregated group. Link aggregation (trunking) is designed to

allow you to combine multiple physical OSA-Express ports (OSA-Express3 and later) into a single logical link for increased throughput and for nondisruptive failover in the event that a port becomes unavailable.

- Port isolation security, which provides the ability to restrict guest-to-guest communications within a virtual switch, and OSA-Express QDIO data connection isolation, which provides the ability to isolate QDIO data connection communications on a shared OSA port in support of multitier security zones.
- Virtual Edge Port Aggregator (VEPA) mode on the z/VM virtual switch, which provides the capability to take all virtual machine traffic sent by the server and send it to an adjacent network switch. This mode of operation moves all frame relay switching from the hypervisor virtual switch to the (external) adjacent switch. With the adjacent switch handling the frame relay for virtual switch guest port to guest port communications, imbedded network based appliances in the adjacent switch such as firewalls, Access Control Lists (ACLs), Quality of Service (QoS), and port mirroring are available to be deployed for this guest port to guest port switching. VEPA eliminates the need to provide and support these network based appliances in the hypervisors or LPARs. VEPA mode is supported on OSA-Express3 and later on IBM zEnterprise EC12 and later.

To customize the modes of operation of OSA features, use OSA/SF on the Hardware Management Console (HMC).

Parallel Access Volumes

CP provides guest support for the Parallel Access Volumes (PAV) feature on IBM DASD subsystems, which allows configuration of base and alias DASD volumes. The alias volumes are logical volumes that map the physical space occupied by the base. However, each alias volume has a unique subchannel ID, which permits concurrent I/O to a base volume and all of its associated alias volumes.

PAVs enable a single server and applicable storage controllers to simultaneously process multiple I/O operations to the same logical volume, which can help to significantly improve I/O response times by reducing device queueing delays.

CP supports PAVs as linkable minidisks for guests such as z/OS that exploit the PAV architecture. In addition, CP provides the potential benefit of PAVs for I/O issued to minidisks owned or shared by guests that do not support native exploitation of PAVs, such as CMS.

CP also provides guest support for the HyperPAV function, which potentially reduces the number of alias-device addresses needed for parallel I/O operations, because HyperPAVs are dynamically bound to a base device for each I/O operation instead of being bound statically like basic PAVs. CP supports HyperPAVs as linkable minidisks for guests, such as z/OS, that exploit the HyperPAV architecture. In addition, CP transparently provides the potential benefit of HyperPAVs for I/O issued to minidisks owned or shared by guests that do not specifically exploit HyperPAVs, such as Linux and CMS.

Peer-to-Peer Remote Copy

CP supports the Peer-to-Peer Remote Copy (PPRC) feature on System Storage and TotalStorage DASD subsystems, a synchronous copy option that provides realtime mirroring of logical volumes within a device or to another device.

CP supports guest use of the PPRC Extended Distance (PPRC-XD) feature if the guest also supports PPRC-XD. PPRC-XD is an asynchronous copy option that can operate at distances well beyond the capability of PPRC. Native z/VM support for PPRC-XD is provided by ICKDSF, V1.17, with ICKDSF running in a CMS virtual machine.

CP also supports guest use of PPRC Version 2, including the Continuous Protection Option, which can offer an Asynchronous Cascading solution. Asynchronous Cascading provides a two-volume synchronous PPRC implementation with a non-synchronous third volume serving as a remote backup device that can provide a multisite, long distance solution.

Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe)

CP allows guests to dedicate Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe) functions to their virtual machines.

- IBM zEDC Express

The IBM zEnterprise Data Compression (zEDC) Express adapter supports a data compression function that can provide high-performance, low-latency compression without significant CPU overhead.

- IBM 10GbE RoCE Express

The term RoCE refers to Remote Direct Memory Access over Converged Ethernet. The IBM 10 Gigabit Ethernet (10GbE) RoCE Express adapter can reduce consumption of CPU resources for applications utilizing the TCP/IP stack (such as WebSphere® Application Server accessing a Db2® database). Use of the 10GbE RoCE Express adapter can help reduce network latency with memory-to-memory transfers for guests that support Shared Memory Communications-Remote Direct Memory Access (SMC-R). It is transparent to applications and can be used for LPAR-to-LPAR communication on a single system or server-to-server communication in a multiple-CPC environment.

CP also supports guest usage of virtual PCIe functions (PCI type ISM), which use Shared Memory Communications-Direct (SMC-D) connectivity.

Queued Direct I/O

CP supports guest use of Queued Direct I/O (QDIO), which allows a program to directly exchange data with an I/O device without performing traditional I/O instructions. To exchange data, both the I/O device and the program reference main storage directly through a set of data queues.

The QDIO architecture is used by OSA-Express, HiperSockets, and FCP channels.

In HiperSockets, the QDIO architecture includes a type of high-performance I/O interruption known as an adapter interruption. Adapter interruptions are also used by OSA-Express and FCP channels.

In addition, the server can provide a performance assist for the virtualization of adapter interruptions being given to guest operating systems running on z/VM. This hardware performance assist can be used by guests that support QDIO.

The server also provides QDIO Enhanced Buffer-State Management (QEBSM) and Host Page-Management Assist (HPMA), which can allow a cooperating guest operating system to initiate QDIO operations directly to the applicable channel, without interception by z/VM, thereby helping to provide additional performance improvements.

SAN Volume Controller

The IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller is implemented in the storage network between the hosts and the physical storage, providing a common volume-management "utility" shared by all hosts. z/VM supports the SAN Volume Controller through the generic SCSI device driver of z/VM. z/VM support for the SAN Volume Controller allows CP and guest operating systems that use SCSI devices (such as Linux on z Systems) to access IBM System Storage disk subsystems, as well as disk subsystems from other manufacturers supported by the SAN Volume Controller. The SAN Volume Controller can be used to provide SCSI devices as emulated FBA devices for use by CP and guest operating systems. Guests can also use SCSI devices accessed through the SAN Volume Controller by dedicated FCP subchannels.

Server Time Protocol

z/VM exploits the Server Time Protocol (STP) facility to generate time stamps for guest and system DASD write I/O operations, allowing these I/O operations to be synchronized with those of other systems. This support allows data used by z/VM and its guests to be replicated asynchronously over long distances by IBM System Storage z/OS Global Mirror (formerly known as Extended Remote Copy, or XRC). For example, this allows z/VM to participate in a GDPS Metro Global - XRC (GDPS/MzGM) environment.

Shared Memory Communications - Direct Memory Access (SMC-D)

This technology is the latest networking innovation for the IBM z13 and later servers. It provides support for fast, low-latency LPAR-to-LPAR TCP/IP traffic using SMC-D software protocol over firmware-provided Internal Shared Memory (ISM) devices.

SMC-D and ISM are designed to use shared memory areas to provide low-latency, high-bandwidth, cross-LPAR connections for applications. This support is intended to provide application-transparent DMA

communications to TCP endpoints for sockets-based connections. SMC-D is expected to provide substantial performance, throughput, response time, and CPU consumption benefits compared with standard TCP/IP communications over HiperSockets. z/VM supports dynamic I/O and guest use of the new Internal Shared Memory (ISM) PCI function type.

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT)

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) technology, available on the IBM z13 and later and IBM LinuxONE servers, offers intelligently implemented 2-way simultaneous multithreading. SMT allows two active instruction streams per core, each dynamically sharing the core's execution resources. SMT is available for workloads running on IFL and zIIP.

z/VM provides host exploitation support for SMT, which enables z/VM to dispatch work on up to two threads (logical CPUs) of an IFL processor core. z/VM multithreading support is enabled only for IFL processors in a LINUX only mode or z/VM mode logical partition.

z/VM exploitation of SMT enables z/VM to dispatch work on an individual thread of an IFL core, allowing a core to be shared by multiple guest CPUs or z/VM Control Program tasks. This can result in increased work throughput per core from more efficient use of shared core resources.

Multithreading support is available on a z/VM system only if the facility is available on the hardware and enabled on the z/VM system with the MULTITHREADING system configuration statement. The MULTITHREADING statement is optional, and multithreading is disabled if the statement is omitted.

If multithreading is enabled, the SET MULTITHREAD command can be used to nondisruptively switch between one and two activated threads per IFL core. Performance of a system and workload with one active thread per core is comparable to that of the same system and workload with multithreading disabled. Thus, the dynamic SMT level capability allows the benefit of multithreading to be evaluated for a workload without requiring an outage to enable or disable SMT.

z/VM enablement of multithreading requires that z/VM is configured to run with the HiperDispatch vertical polarization mode enabled and with the dispatcher work distribution mode set for reshuffle. Once enabled, multithreading cannot be disabled without a re-IPL. Dedication of virtual CPUs to z/VM processors is not supported with multithreading because it is not allowed when HiperDispatch vertical polarization mode is active.

When multithreading is enabled, prorated core time is used in the pool limiting calculation for all resource pools and in the consumption limiting calculation for a virtual machine being consumption limited. If multithreading is not enabled, raw CPU time is used instead. For an explanation of the three measures of CPU time, see *z/VM: Performance*.

z/VM host multithreading exploitation support does not virtualize threads for guest exploitation. However, Linux guests might benefit from the host support because the first level z/VM system is able to get higher throughput from the multithreaded IFL cores.

Specialty processors

z/VM provides guest support for IBM mainframe specialty processors:

IBM Integrated Facility for Linux (IFL)

IFL processors provide additional processing capacity for Linux or OpenSolaris workloads. IFLs can be allocated only in a LINUX only or z/VM mode LPAR.

IBM Internal Coupling Facility (ICF)

ICF processors allow multiple LPARs running z/OS to manage data and distribute workload in a Parallel Sysplex® clustered system.

IBM zEnterprise Application Assist Processor (zAAP)

zAAPs provide an economical Java execution environment under z/OS.

Note: zAAPs are not supported on the IBM z13 or later, either in real hardware or in the LPAR configuration.

IBM z Integrated Information Processor (zIIP)

zIIPs are designed to help improve resource optimization and lower the cost for eligible workloads. z/OS exploits zIIPs to offload software system overhead from standard central processors (CPs). This includes certain Db2 processing, enhancing the role of the mainframe as the data hub of the enterprise.

You can define a mix of these specialty processors and CPs in the same z/VM-mode logical partition.

z/VM provides two types of guest support for specialty processors:

- Simulation support

z/VM guest virtual machines can create virtual specialty processors on processor models that support the same types of specialty processor but do not necessarily have them installed. Virtual specialty processors are dispatched on real CPs. Simulating specialty processors provides a test platform for z/VM guests to exploit mixed-processor configurations. For example, this allows users to assess the operational and CPU utilization implications of configuring a z/OS system with zIIPs without requiring the real specialty processor hardware.

- Virtualization support

z/VM can create virtual specialty processors for virtual machines by dispatching the virtual processors on corresponding specialty processors of the same type in the real configuration. For example, guest support for zIIPs might help improve your total cost of ownership by allowing available zIIP capacity not being used by z/OS LPARs to be allocated to a z/VM LPAR hosting z/OS guests running Java and Db2.

Note: z/VM will not allow a guest to define a processor type if the machine does not support it.

For more information about specialty processor support, see [z/VM: Running Guest Operating Systems](#).

Transactional Execution facility

z/VM supports guest exploitation of the Transactional Execution (TX) facility on supported machines. The TX facility allows a program to issue multiple instructions that appear to operate atomically, offering an alternative to more costly mutual-exclusion mechanisms such as software locks. This support can improve the efficiency and scalability of multithreaded software such as Java or guest operating system functions.

Vector Facility for z/Architecture (SIMD)

z/VM supports guest exploitation of the Vector Facility for z/Architecture (SIMD). This support enables guest use of Vector-Facility instructions and the 128-bit vector registers used by these instructions. This support also enables the use of the additional floating-point (AFP) registers for a guest at logon time. As a result, any output that includes floating-point registers will report all 16 floating-point registers when they are available to the user.

Virtual machine I/O assist

CP supports the virtual machine I/O assist facility for guests, which forwards an adapter interruption to a guest while the CPU keeps running in guest state. The virtual machine I/O assist can be enabled or disabled for all guests or specific guests.

APPC/VM VTAM Support (AVS)

APPC/VM VTAM Support (AVS) is a Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM) application that provides advanced program-to-program communication (APPC) services between z/VM and non-z/VM systems in an SNA network. AVS and VTAM run in the same GCS group on a z/VM system. Together, AVS and VTAM enable APPC/VM application programs in a TSAF or CS collection to communicate with:

- Other APPC/VM applications residing in other z/VM systems within the SNA network
- APPC applications residing in non-z/VM systems in the SNA network

For more information, see [z/VM: Connectivity](#).

Conversational Monitor System (CMS)

The z/VM Conversational Monitor System (CMS) provides a high-capacity application environment that can support large numbers of interactive users. CMS can help you perform a wide variety of tasks:

- Write, test, and debug application programs for use on CMS or guest systems
- Run application programs developed on CMS or guest systems
- Create and edit data files
- Process jobs in batch mode
- Share data between CMS and guest systems
- Communicate with other system users

For general information about using CMS, see [z/VM: CMS User's Guide](#).

Versions of CMS

z/VM provides two versions of CMS:

- ESA/390 CMS (CMS)

ESA/390 CMS runs in an ESA/390 architecture (ESA or XA mode) or ESA/XC architecture (XC mode) virtual machine.

ESA/390 CMS is supplied as a predefined named saved system called CMS and as an IPLable nucleus on the MAINT 190 minidisk.

- z/Architecture CMS (z/CMS)

z/CMS runs in z/Architecture 31-bit addressing mode in an ESA, XA, or Z virtual machine. z/CMS enables CMS programs to use z/Architecture instructions, including those that operate on 64-bit registers, while permitting existing ESA/390 architecture CMS programs to continue to function without change. Although it does not directly exploit storage above 2 GB, z/CMS can be IPLed in a virtual machine with more than 2 GB of storage, and programs running on z/CMS can allocate storage above 2 GB.

z/CMS is supplied as a predefined named saved system called ZCMS and as an IPLable nucleus on the MAINT 990 minidisk.

For more information about z/CMS, see [z/VM: CMS Planning and Administration](#).

Unless otherwise indicated in the z/VM publications, "CMS" means either version, and descriptions of CMS functions apply to both ESA/390 CMS and z/CMS.

Shared File System

The Shared File System (SFS) is an extension of the CMS file system that offers additional file management and file sharing functions:

- Files are stored in file pools.
- A user can be given an amount of file space in a file pool.
- The files in a file space are organized in directories.
- A file can be placed in more than one directory.
- Users can grant each other authorities on files or directories.
- Multiple users can have concurrent access to the same file or directory.
- Locks on files and directories ensure data integrity among multiple users.
- Files and directories can be shared with users on other systems.

A file pool is a collection of minidisks assigned to a single virtual machine called a *file pool server machine*. Because the minidisks in the file pool are shared by many users, using SFS can save DASD space. Certain

Base Product

SFS directories can be placed into VM data spaces, providing an additional DASD savings. Using VM data spaces might also provide a performance improvement.

For more information, see:

- “CMS file pool security” on page 26
- *z/VM: CMS File Pool Planning, Administration, and Operation*

For information about how DFSMS/VM can provide storage management functions for file pools, see “Data Facility Storage Management Subsystem for VM (DFSMS/VM)” on page 51.

CMS application programming

CMS supports a wide range of high-level languages and application environments. CMS also provides many special application programming facilities, including:

- Systems management APIs
- ESA/XC support
- CMS Pipelines
- Callable services library (CSL)
- Multitasking services
- OpenExtensions (POSIX)
- Program Management Binder
- Reusable Server Kernel
- Assembler macros and functions
- OS/MVS simulation
- DOS/VSE support

Note: Although IBM VSE/VSAM, V6.1 (5686-081), was withdrawn from marketing on September 30, 2005, CMS DOS/BAM will continue to provide its current level of function in support of DOS simulation and VSE/VSAM.

For general information about CMS application programming facilities, see *z/VM: CMS Application Development Guide*.

Systems management application programming interface

The z/VM systems management application programming interface (SMAPI) provides a standard, platform-independent client interface that reduces the amount of VM-specific programming skills required to manage resources for virtual systems (guests). SMAPI includes functions for creating new virtual images, allocating and managing their resources, and changing their configurations. The functions can be used to activate and deactivate images individually or in groups. Security and directory management functions are also provided. The SMAPI functions are invoked by a client through a sockets interface.

For more information, see *z/VM: Systems Management Application Programming*.

CMS Pipelines

CMS Pipelines provides a rich and efficient set of functions that you can use to solve large problems by breaking them up into smaller, less complex programs. These smaller programs are called *stages*. Many stages are included with CMS Pipelines. Some stages read data from system sources, such as disk files, tape files, or the results of z/VM commands. Other stages filter and refine that data in some way. You can combine many stages within a single *pipeline* to create the results you need. You can also write your own stages. For more information, see *z/VM: CMS Pipelines User's Guide and Reference*.

CMS application multitasking

CMS application multitasking services provide an execution environment for high-performance applications and servers. With CMS multitasking, an application can divide itself into multiple units of execution and provide the ability for these units, called threads, to run on multiple CPUs simultaneously. The multitasking facilities are available only at the application programming level. The CMS user still runs one application at a time, but these applications can split themselves into multiple execution units, or threads. These multitasking facilities allow applications to harness the power of the underlying multiprocessor complex and to overlap operations to achieve high performance. For more information, see [z/VM: CMS Application Multitasking](#).

OpenExtensions

The CMS OpenExtensions environment includes the z/VM implementation of four POSIX standards:

- POSIX 1003.1 (known as POSIX.1) - System Interfaces
- POSIX 1003.1a (known as POSIX.1a) - Extensions to POSIX.1
- POSIX 1003.1c (known as POSIX.1c) - Threads
- POSIX 1003.2 (known as POSIX.2) - Shell and Utilities

The POSIX.1, POSIX.1a, and POSIX.1c interfaces are provided as C/C++ library routines in the C/C++ runtime library included with Language Environment. For programs written in other languages, a language-neutral version of the POSIX functions is provided as a set of CMS callable services library (CSL) routines. These CSL routines are called by the C/C++ runtime routines to provide the functions, but they are also available to other applications. The CSL routines can be invoked as REXX functions through a REXX subcommand environment, ADDRESS OPENVM.

OpenExtensions includes a POSIX-compliant file system known as the Byte File System (BFS). BFS is a companion to the CMS Shared File System (SFS) that provides a byte-stream view of files. BFS allows data to be organized and used in a UNIX style and format.

Like SFS files, BFS files are organized in a hierarchical directory structure and stored in CMS file pools. While supporting the POSIX file system functions and rules, BFS also takes advantage of administration and system management facilities that it shares with SFS. These include space allocation, backup, and DFSMS/VM file migration, as well as other administrative functions.

CMS provides a set of OPENVM commands that allow users to manage their BFS directories and files and control their related permission and ownership attributes. CMS Pipelines additionally provides the ability to use BFS from pipeline programs.

The OpenExtensions shell and utilities provide a UNIX-like interactive environment in support of the POSIX application environment and provide tools that aid in program development and in porting applications from other open systems. Users of the shell environment have access to both the shell command set (built-in commands and utilities) and the full CP and CMS command sets, as well as both OpenExtensions and non-OpenExtensions applications. Each of the OpenExtensions POSIX.2 utilities additionally conforms to the X/Open Portability Guide, issue 4 (XPG4) for Commands and Utilities.

For an expanded introduction to OpenExtensions, see [z/VM: CMS Application Development Guide](#).

For information about the program requirements for developing OpenExtensions applications, see [“z/VM base components additional program requirements”](#) on page 19.

Program Management Binder for CMS

The Program Management Binder for CMS (CMS Binder) is a CMS-enabled version of the z/OS MVS™ Program Management Binder. The CMS Binder converts the output of language translators and compilers into an executable program unit that can be either read directly into virtual storage for execution or stored in a program library. For more information, see [z/VM: Program Management Binder for CMS](#).

Reusable Server Kernel

The Reusable Server Kernel enables vendors and application programmers to write multithreaded server programs that heavily exploit VM technologies. These servers can be constructed without knowledge of data transport mechanisms, multithreaded APIs, or I/O performance boosters and without reinventing API suites necessary in one server after another.

The Reusable Server Kernel is an "empty" server program that server writers can use as a starting point for developing and executing server programs on CMS. The Reusable Server Kernel consists of a text library of routines and a macro library of function prototypes and constant definitions. To construct an actual server program, the server author attaches application-specific code to a set of interfaces in the Reusable Server Kernel.

For more information, see [*z/VM: Reusable Server Kernel Programmer's Guide and Reference*](#).

Virtual Machine Resource Manager

The Virtual Machine Resource Manager (VMRM) provides functions to:

- Manage guest performance

A service virtual machine (SVM) accepts customer-defined workload definitions, goal specifications, and associations between them. The SVM then adjusts virtual machine CPU and I/O performance controls based on actual performance measurements to attempt to achieve the goals associated with each workload.

- Exploit I/O Priority Queueing

A virtual equivalent of the hardware I/O Priority Queueing facility allows virtual machines running guest operating systems such as z/OS that exploit I/O Priority Queueing to determine the priority of their I/O operations within bounds that can be defined on z/VM. z/VM will automatically set a priority for I/O operations initiated by virtual machines that do not exploit this function.

VMRM Cooperative Memory Management (VMRM-CMM) between a z/VM system and Linux guests assists in managing memory constraint in the system. Based on several variables obtained from the system and storage domain CP monitor data, VMRM detects when there is such constraint, and notifies specific Linux virtual guests when this occurs. The guests can then take the appropriate action to adjust their memory utilization in order to relieve this constraint on the system, such as issuing a CP DIAGNOSE X'10' instruction to release pages of storage.

For more information about VMRM, see [*z/VM: Performance*](#).

XEDIT

XEDIT is a full-screen editing facility that runs under CMS. XEDIT creates and modifies CMS files and BFS files. System macros and user-written procedures are performed from the XEDIT environment. For more information, see [*z/VM: XEDIT User's Guide*](#).

HELP facility

The HELP facility runs under CMS and provides online assistance for various z/VM functions in the form of menus and panels. Help information is available for:

- Commands and subcommands
- Messages
- Tasks
- CMS Pipelines stages
- CMS callable routines
- REXX/VM, EXEC 2, and EXEC statements
- Assembler language macros

Some facilities and features of z/VM, as well as other licensed programs that run on CMS, might provide help information for display through the HELP facility. You can also write your own help information. For more information, see [z/VM: CMS User's Guide](#).

Dump Viewing Facility

The Dump Viewing Facility helps you interactively diagnose system problems. Using this facility, you can display, format, and print data interactively from virtual machine dumps, as well as display and format recorded trace data. The BLOCKDEF utility lets you display, format, and print control block information. The VIEWSYM command lets you display symptom records, making it easier to identify duplicate problems when they occur. For more information, see [z/VM: Dump Viewing Facility](#).

Note: Analysis of CP stand-alone dumps, CP abend dumps, and virtual machine dumps of a CP system, functions formerly performed by the Dump Viewing Facility, are now performed by the VM Dump Tool. See [“VM Dump Tool”](#) on page 32.

Group Control System (GCS)

The Group Control System (GCS) runs in an XA or XC virtual machine in place of CMS. GCS is a virtual machine supervisor, providing multitasking services that allow numerous tasks to remain active in the virtual machine at one time. One of the functions of GCS is to support a native Systems Network Architecture (SNA) network. The SNA network relies on ACF/VTAM, VTAM SNA Console Support (VSCS), and other network applications to manage its collection of links between terminals, controllers, and processors. GCS provides services for ACF/VTAM, VSCS, and the others, which eliminates your need for VTAM Communications Network Application (VM/VCNA) and a second operating system like VSE. For more information, see [z/VM: Group Control System](#).

Hardware Configuration Definition (HCD) and Hardware Configuration Manager (HCM) for z/VM

Hardware Configuration Definition (HCD) and Hardware Configuration Manager (HCM) provide a comprehensive I/O configuration management environment, similar to that available with the z/OS operating system.

HCM runs on a Windows based personal computer connected to the z/VM system through a TCP/IP network connection. HCM provides a graphical user interface as well as commands to help you configure your system. You supply the needed I/O configuration information to HCM, which processes the information and passes it to HCD.

HCD runs in a z/VM server virtual machine and performs the work of actually creating and changing the hardware and software aspects of your I/O configuration. While HCM provides the primary user interface to HCD, HCD also provides a backup user interface on your z/VM host for certain I/O configuration tasks, in case HCM is not available.

The original dynamic I/O configuration capabilities of z/VM are still valid. These consist of a set of system operator commands for changing the hardware server's I/O configuration while the system continues to run, or for managing the hardware I/O configuration of all of the logical partitions in your server. You now have the choice of either using these commands or else using HCM and HCD to manage your I/O configuration. Note, however, that the use of HCM and HCD is incompatible with the original dynamic I/O configuration capabilities. You should select one method to use for the duration of any given IPL of your z/VM system.

For more information, see:

- [“HCD and HCM additional program requirements”](#) on page 20
- [z/VM: I/O Configuration](#)

- [z/OS and z/VM: Hardware Configuration Manager User's Guide \(www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc342670/\\$file/eequ100_v2r3.pdf\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc342670/$file/eequ100_v2r3.pdf)

Language Environment

Language Environment provides the runtime environment for programs written in C/C++, COBOL, or PL/I. Language Environment helps you create mixed-language applications and gives you a consistent method of accessing common, frequently-used services.

Language Environment consists of:

- Basic routines that support starting and stopping programs, allocating storage, communicating with programs written in different languages, and indicating and handling conditions.
- Common library services, such as math services and date and time services, that are commonly needed by programs running on the system. These functions are supported through a library of callable services.
- Language-specific portions of the runtime library. Because many language-specific routines call Language Environment services, behavior is consistent across languages.

For more information, see:

- [“Language Environment additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [z/VM: Language Environment User's Guide](#)
- [z/OS: Language Environment Concepts Guide \(www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380687/\\$file/ceea800_v2r3.pdf\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380687/$file/ceea800_v2r3.pdf)

REXX/VM

REXX/VM contains the REXX/VM Interpreter, which processes the English-like REXX programming language. It also contains the z/VM implementation of the SAA REXX programming language. REXX/VM provides a single source base for the REXX/VM Interpreter in the CMS and GCS components. The REXX/VM Interpreter exploits 31-bit addressing.

The REXX/VM Interpreter helps improve the productivity of your organization. Using REXX, you can write customized application programs and command procedures, tailor CMS commands, and create new XEDIT macros. For more information, see [z/VM: REXX/VM User's Guide](#).

TCP/IP for z/VM

TCP/IP for z/VM brings the power and resources of your mainframe server to the Internet. TCP/IP for z/VM enables z/VM to participate in a multivendor, open networking environment using the TCP/IP protocol suite for communications and interoperability. The applications included in TCP/IP for z/VM provide the ability to transfer files, send mail, log on a remote host, allow access from any other TCP/IP node in the network, and perform other network client and server functions. Applications can be shared transparently across z/VM, z/OS, Linux, and other environments.

TCP/IP consists of a layered structure of protocols and functions. TCP/IP for z/VM provides the following types of functions:

Connectivity and gateway functions

Handle the physical interfaces and routing of data.

Server functions

Provide a service to a client (that is, send or transfer a file).

Client functions

Request a certain service from a server anywhere in the network.

Network status and management functions

Detect and solve network problems.

Application programming interfaces (APIs)

Allow you to write your own client/server applications.

Link protocols

Various network protocols compose the network layer available in TCP/IP. Network protocols define how data is transported over a physical network. These network protocols are not defined by TCP/IP. After a TCP/IP packet is created, the network protocol adds a transport-dependent network header before the packet is sent out on the network.

Network protocols

Protocols in the network layer provide connection services for TCP/IP. These protocols connect physical networks and transport protocols. The network protocols include Internet Protocol (IP), Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), and Internet Group Management Protocol.

Internet protocol

The Internet Protocol (IP) provides the interface from the transport layer (host-to-host, TCP, or UDP) protocols to the physical-level protocols. IP is the basic transport mechanism for routing IP packets to the next gateway, router, or destination host.

In TCP/IP for z/VM, a single stack provides support for static routing of IP version 6 (IPv6) traffic and IPv4 traffic. IPv6 uses 128-bit addresses. However, the z/VM TCP/IP stack cannot be configured as a tunnel endpoint for tunneling IPv6 traffic over IPv4 networks.

Transport protocols

The transport layer of TCP/IP consists of transport protocols, which allow communication between application programs.

Transmission Control Protocol

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) provides a reliable vehicle for delivering packets between hosts on an internet. TCP takes a stream of data, breaks it into datagrams, sends each one individually using Internet Protocol (IP), and reassembles the datagrams at the destination node. If any datagrams are lost or damaged during transmission, TCP detects this and re-sends the missing datagrams. The received data stream is a reliable copy of the transmitted data stream.

User Datagram Protocol

The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) provides an unreliable mode of communication between source and destination hosts. UDP is a datagram-level protocol built directly on the IP layer. UDP is used for application-to-application programs between TCP/IP hosts.

Like IP, UDP does not offer a guarantee of datagram delivery or duplication protection. UDP does provide checksums for both the header and data portions of a datagram. However, applications that require reliable delivery of streams of data should use TCP.

Applications and protocols

TCP/IP applications allow users to use network services. These applications are included in the application layer of TCP/IP. The application layer is built on the services of the transport layer. TCP/IP for z/VM supports the following applications and protocols:

- **Domain Name System (DNS)** is a hierarchical naming system for naming hosts.

Note: The native z/VM DNS server is no longer supported, but z/VM still supports the DNS protocol using non-z/VM servers.

- **File Transfer Protocol (FTP)** allows you to transfer data between local and foreign hosts or between two foreign hosts.
 - **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)** provides user authentication, authorization, and auditing capabilities.
 - **MPRoute** uses either Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) or Routing Information Protocol (RIP), or both, to dynamically create and maintain network routing tables.
 - **Network File System (NFS)** allows you to manipulate files on different TCP/IP hosts as if they reside on your host.
 - **Remote Execution Protocol (REXEC)** allows you to execute a command on a foreign host and receive the results on the local host.
 - **Remote Printing (LPR and LPD)** provides both client and server support for remote printing.
- Note:** LPD protocol is supported within RSCS.
- **Remote Procedure Call (RPC)** is a programming interface that calls subroutines to be executed on a foreign host.
 - **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)** is an electronic mail protocol that is implemented with the CMS NOTE and SENDFILE commands.
 - **Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)** provides a means for managing an internet environment.
 - **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)** is a cryptographic protocol that provides communication security over the Internet.
 - **Socket interfaces** allow you to write your own applications to supplement those supplied by TCP/IP.
 - **Telnet Protocol** provides a standard method to interface terminal devices and terminal-oriented processes with each other.
 - **Transport Layer Security (TLS)** is a cryptographic protocol that provides communication security over the Internet.
 - **Trivial File Transfer Protocol** reads and writes files to and from a foreign host.

TCP/IP requirements and additional information

For additional information about TCP/IP for z/VM, see:

- [“TCP/IP hardware requirements” on page 16](#)
- [“TCP/IP additional program requirements” on page 21](#)
- [“TCP/IP security” on page 27](#)
- [z/VM: TCP/IP Planning and Customization](#)
- [z/VM: TCP/IP User's Guide](#)

Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF)

The Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF) provides communication services within a collection of z/VM systems without using VTAM. TSAF runs in a CMS virtual machine. A group of up to eight z/VM systems that each have TSAF installed and running can form a TSAF collection. APPC/VM programs on one z/VM system in the TSAF collection can communicate with other APPC/VM programs on the other z/VM systems in the collection. The routing is transparent to the application programs. Communications between the applications proceed as if the applications were running on the same system. For more information, see [z/VM: Connectivity](#).

Virtual Machine Serviceability Enhancements Staged/Extended (VMSES/E)

Virtual Machine Serviceability Enhancements Staged/Extended (VMSES/E) helps you install z/VM and other VMSES/E-enabled products and apply code changes that correct or circumvent reported problems. VMSES/E handles both source code and object code.

VMSES/E can also help you define, build, and manage saved segments. The VMFSGMAP command provides a saved segment mapping interface that lets you modify saved segment definitions and view saved segment layouts prior to actually building them on your system.

For more information, see [z/VM: VMSES/E Introduction and Reference](#).

Chapter 5. z/VM optional features

z/VM offers the following optional features:

- [“Data Facility Storage Management Subsystem for VM \(DFSMS/VM\)” on page 51](#)
- [“Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM \(DirMaint\)” on page 51](#)
- [“Performance Toolkit for VM” on page 52](#)
- [“RACF Security Server for z/VM” on page 53](#)
- [“RSCS Networking for z/VM” on page 54](#)

Data Facility Storage Management Subsystem for VM (DFSMS/VM)

Data Facility Storage Management Subsystem for VM (DFSMS/VM) allows you to control your data and storage resources more efficiently. DFSMS/VM provides:

- Space Management

DFSMS/VM improves DASD utilization by automatically managing space in SFS file pools. As the SFS administrator, DFSMS/VM allows you to:

- Convert SFS storage to DFSMS/VM-managed storage by assigning *management classes* to files and directories. Each management class tells DFSMS/VM how to treat its members in the course of its management of the file pool.
- Automatically manage files based on the criteria in each management class. This management may consist of deletion of files, automatic migration of files, or both.
- *Migrate* (or move) files from DFSMS/VM-managed storage to DFSMS/VM-owned storage by using the assigned *management class*. This function also compresses the data. The files can be automatically recalled when referenced (opened and browsed), or they can be explicitly recalled.

- Minidisk Management

Using DFSMS/VM for minidisk management allows you to check the integrity of CMS minidisks and move them from one location to another. DFSMS/VM helps you migrate CMS minidisks to new DASD quickly, efficiently, and with minimal impact to users.

- Interactive Storage Management Facility (ISMF)

DFSMS/VM uses the ISMF to provide a consistent user interface for storage management tasks.

- IBM Tape Library Dataserver Support

DFSMS/VM Removable Media Services (RMS) provides native z/VM support for IBM Tape Library Dataservers. For a list of the supported devices, see [“Tape units and tape libraries” on page 83](#).

For more information, see:

- [“DFSMS/VM additional program requirements” on page 19](#)
- [“DFSMS/VM publications” on page 66](#)

Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM (DirMaint)

Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM (DirMaint) provides efficient and secure interactive facilities for maintaining your z/VM system directory. Directory management is simplified by DirMaint's command interface and automated facilities. DirMaint provides a corresponding command for every z/VM directory statement. DirMaint's error checking ensures that only valid changes are made to the directory, and that only authorized personnel are able to make the requested changes.

Optional Features

Program highlights include:

- DirMaint operates as a CMS application and uses CMS interfaces for CMS and CP services. As a CMS application, DirMaint is not dependent on specific hardware, although it does verify that the device types specified in DirMaint commands are only those supported by the z/VM host.
- DirMaint functions are accomplished by two disconnected virtual machines equipped with an automatic restart facility. The use of virtual machines takes advantage of the inherent reliability, availability, and serviceability of the system architecture.
- Any transaction requiring the allocation or deallocation of minidisk extents can be handled automatically.
- All user-initiated transactions can be password-controlled and can be recorded for auditing purposes.
- Command authorization is controlled by assigning DirMaint commands to privileged command sets. Users may be authorized to issue commands from multiple command sets. DirMaint provides nine predefined command sets, but up to 36 sets are supported.
- User exit routines enable centralized directory maintenance of remote systems. Some exit routines also enable DirMaint to interact with other facilities, such as RACF.
- The open command structure allows you to replace any and all commands with your own user-written commands.
- An automated process for copying CMS minidisk files minimizes the possibility of human error. This process optionally formats the old (source) minidisk before returning it to the available minidisk pool.
- The integrity of CMS files is ensured by preventing new minidisk space from being inadvertently allocated over existing extents.
- DirMaint improves overall system efficiency by minimizing the number of DIRECTXA utility runs required. The update-in-place facility (DIAGNOSE code X'84') can be used to place many of the changes online immediately.
- System security is enhanced by providing the ability to enforce regular password changes. When changing the password, the user is required to enter the new password twice to guard against typographical errors.
- An additional level of security can be implemented by requiring that a password be entered for every user transaction. This is the default.

For more information, see:

- [“DirMaint system integrity” on page 25](#)
- [“DirMaint security” on page 27](#)
- [“DirMaint additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM publications” on page 67](#)

Performance Toolkit for VM

Performance Toolkit for VM assists operators and systems programmers or analysts in the following areas:

- Operation of the system operator console in full screen mode
- Support for managing multiple VM systems
- Post processing of VM history files
- Performance monitoring
- Serving data through a web server for viewing with web browsers
- PC-based graphics
- TCP/IP performance reporting

In addition to analyzing VM performance data, the Performance Toolkit can process performance data collected by Linux guests.

For more information, see:

- [“Performance Toolkit hardware requirements” on page 15](#)
- [“Performance Toolkit additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“Performance Toolkit for VM publications” on page 67](#)

RACF Security Server for z/VM

RACF Security Server for z/VM is a security tool that works together with existing functions in the z/VM base system to provide improved data security for an installation. RACF protects information by controlling access to it. RACF also controls what you can do on the operating system and protects your resources. It provides this security by identifying and verifying users, authorizing users to access protected resources, and recording and reporting access attempts.

To help each installation meet its unique security needs and objectives, RACF provides:

- Protection of installation-defined resources
- Flexible control of access to protected resources
- The ability to store information for other products
- A choice of centralized or decentralized control profiles
- Transparency to end users
- Exits for installation-written routines

Your organization can define individuals and groups who use the system that RACF protects. A security administrator uses RACF to define a profile for each individual that identifies that person's user ID, password, and other information. A group is a collection of individuals who have common needs and requirements. For example, a whole department may be defined as one group. Your organization can also define what authorities you have, or what authorities a group you belong to has. RACF controls what you can do on the system. Some individuals have a great degree of authority, while others have little authority. The degree of authority you are given is based on what you need to do your job.

In addition to defining user and group authorities, RACF protects resources. You can protect system resources and user resources. System resources include system minidisks, system SFS files and directories, certain VM events, and terminals. User resources include user minidisks and user SFS files and directories.

RACF stores all this information about users, groups, and resources in profiles. A profile is a record of RACF information that has been defined by the security administrator. There are user, group, and resource profiles. Using the information in its profiles, RACF authorizes access to certain resources. RACF applies user attributes, group authorities, and resource authorities to control use of the system. The security administrator or someone in authority in your organization controls the information in your user profile, in group profiles, and in resource profiles. You, as an end user, control the information in profiles describing your own resources, such as your own minidisks. You can protect your data by setting up resource profiles. You can set up an access list in your resource profile to control who has read-access and who has write-access to your data.

In addition to uniquely identifying and authorizing users, RACF can record what users do on the system. It keeps track of what happens on the system so that an organization can monitor who is logged on to the system at any given time. RACF reports if persons have attempted to perform unauthorized actions. For example, RACF can record when someone who does not have the proper authority tries to use or change your data. The security administrator can monitor these activities and generate reports.

For more information, see:

- [“RACF additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“RACF Security Server for z/VM publications” on page 67](#)

RSCS Networking for z/VM

Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem (RSCS) Networking for z/VM is a networking program that enables users on a z/VM system to send messages, files, commands, and jobs to other users within a network. RSCS connects nodes (systems, devices, and workstations) using links. These links allow data, consisting mainly of CP spool files, to be transferred between the nodes.

Running under the GCS component of z/VM, RSCS uses the spooling facilities of z/VM to store and retrieve data. z/VM handles data transfer within its system by means of spooling. RSCS extends the basic spooling capabilities of z/VM, handling data transfer between the z/VM system and outside sources. Data is stored on a spool after RSCS receives it and until RSCS can forward it to its destination. RSCS uses communications equipment to transfer data between the local z/VM system and other systems or remote locations.

A node in an RSCS network is either a system node or a station node. A station node can originate and receive information. It can be a computer, a workstation, or a printer. A system node, however, must be a computer. Besides originating and receiving information, system nodes can also relay information between two other nodes.

RSCS can communicate with system nodes that are running under the control of network job entry (NJE) compatible subsystems, such as:

- JES2 or JES3
- RSCS
- VSE/POWER
- AS/400 Communications Utilities
- Products that provide NJE functions for Linux or AIX®

For more information about NJE, see [z/OS: Network Job Entry \(NJE\) Formats and Protocols \(www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa320988/\\$file/hasa600_v2r3.pdf\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa320988/$file/hasa600_v2r3.pdf).

RSCS can communicate with station nodes that are:

- ASCII printers or plotters
- Computers running under the control of a system that can provide a multileaving protocol
- IBM 3270 Information Display System Printers
- Line printer router (LPR) daemons and clients in a TCP/IP network
- Unsolicited File Transfer (UFT) daemons and clients in a TCP/IP network
- Workstations running under the control of remote job entry (RJE)

Each link in an RSCS network is associated with a programming routine, called a driver, that manages the transmission and reception of files, messages, and commands over the link. The way that a driver manages the data is called a protocol. All file transmission between networking nodes uses NJE protocol, 3270 printers use 3270 data streams, workstations use RJE protocol, and ASCII printers use data streams appropriate to that printer. Systems Network Architecture (SNA) provides one set of protocols that governs communications on links. The method that RSCS uses for sending data to a node varies, depending on the type of connection used to establish the link. RSCS can support non-SNA (such as binary synchronous communication or channel-to-channel), SNA, and TCP/IP connections.

For more information, see:

- [“RSCS additional program requirements” on page 20](#)
- [“RSCS Networking for z/VM publications” on page 68](#)

Chapter 6. z/VM library guide

This guide includes the following topics:

- [“Where to get information about z/VM” on page 55](#)
- [“Abstracts of the z/VM base product publications” on page 56](#)
- [“Abstracts of the z/VM optional feature publications” on page 66](#)

Where to get information about z/VM

Information about z/VM is available from several sources.

IBM Knowledge Center

IBM Knowledge Center is the home of IBM product documentation. Documentation for current z/VM releases is available at [IBM Knowledge Center - z/VM \(www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSB27U\)](http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSB27U).

Documentation supplied with z/VM

The following documentation is supplied with z/VM:

- One copy of the *z/VM Agreements and License Information DVD*
- One printed copy of the *z/VM: Installation Guide*
- z/VM help files (included in the z/VM system image)

z/VM Internet Library

IBM: [z/VM Internet Library \(www.ibm.com/vm/library\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/library) is the Library page of the z/VM website, which provides links to various z/VM information resources, including:

- *z/VM V7R1 Library* (publication PDF files)
- *z/VM Adobe Indexed PDF Collection*
- z/VM program directories
- z/VM data areas, control blocks, and monitor records
- IBM Redbooks® publications
- White papers, consultant reports, and performance reports
- Data sheets and brochures
- Reference guides
- Journals, bulletins, and newsletters

z/VM V7R1 Library

The *z/VM V7R1 Library* is a web page where you can view or download PDF files for the z/VM V7.1 publications. You can also subscribe to the publications, to be notified when the publications are updated.

You can access the *z/VM V7R1 Library* from [IBM: z/VM Internet Library \(www.ibm.com/vm/library\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/library) at V7.1 general availability.

z/VM Adobe Indexed PDF Collection

The *z/VM Adobe Indexed PDF Collection* is designed to provide users with an offline way to search the z/VM library. The collection contains PDF files for all the publications in the z/VM library, an HTML index

listing the titles, and an Adobe Acrobat full text search index for the entire collection. Using the search index, you can perform a comprehensive search across all the PDFs delivered in the collection. To read and search the PDF files, all you need is the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Search results are displayed in context by publication title to help users who are familiar with the library to find the information they want more quickly.

The *z/VM Adobe Indexed PDF Collection* is regularly refreshed. You can download the latest version from IBM: [z/VM Internet Library \(www.ibm.com/vm/library\)](http://www.ibm.com/vm/library).

IBM Publications Center

IBM Publications Center (www.ibm.com/e-business/linkweb/publications/servlet/pbi.wss) provides worldwide facilities for downloading a broad range of IBM publications in many languages.

Abstracts of the z/VM base product publications

The z/VM base product publications include z/VM publications and other IBM publications that provide related information. The base product publications are grouped into the following task-related categories:

- [“System overview” on page 56](#)
- [“Installation, migration, and service” on page 56](#)
- [“Planning and administration” on page 57](#)
- [“Customization and tuning” on page 59](#)
- [“Operation and use” on page 60](#)
- [“Application programming” on page 61](#)
- [“Diagnosis” on page 65](#)

System overview

These publications provide information about z/VM capabilities and requirements, terminology, and specific license terms.

z/VM: General Information, GC24-6286-10, hcpa0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: General Information provides the following information about z/VM:

- Product overview
- What is new or changed in the latest z/VM release
- Hardware and software requirements
- Guide to the product documentation
- IBM servers, guest operating systems, and devices supported by current z/VM releases

z/VM: License Information, GI13-4377-00, LI_GI13-4377-00.pdf

z/VM: License Information is a supplement to the IBM International Program License Agreement, and includes terms specific to z/VM.

Installation, migration, and service

These publications provide information to help you install and maintain a z/VM system.

z/VM: Installation Guide, GC24-6292-10, hcpa2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Installation Guide contains step-by-step procedures for installing a z/VM system. The procedures feature an automated installation process using a panel interface to load a prebuilt z/VM System Image packaged in DASD Dump/Restore (DDR) format on magnetic tape or packaged in binary format on DVD. Installation worksheets are included that you can use to plan your installation.

z/VM: Migration Guide, GC24-6294-10, hcpf2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Migration Guide provides a history of the new functions, enhancements, and other support that have been added to z/VM since V5.4, either in new releases or via between-release small programming enhancements (SPEs). Two types of information are provided:

- Descriptions of the new z/VM functions, enhancements, and support.
- Identification of the z/VM external interfaces that have changed, including an assessment of the compatibility of each change – upwardly compatible or incompatible.

z/VM: Service Guide, GC24-6325-10, hcpa4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Service Guide contains step-by-step procedures for installing preventive and corrective service to the z/VM components and the preinstalled z/VM facilities and features. This document should be used in conjunction with *z/VM: VMSES/E Introduction and Reference*.

z/VM: VMSES/E Introduction and Reference, GC24-6336-10, hcpa3_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: VMSES/E Introduction and Reference provides an overview of the Virtual Machine Serviceability Enhancements Staged/Extended (VMSES/E) component of z/VM. It describes how to use VMSES/E tools to install, migrate, build, service, and delete program products from a more general, less z/VM-specific point of view than *z/VM: Installation Guide* and *z/VM: Service Guide*. This document discusses the software inventory and how you can use it to manage the products on your system. Reference information is provided on the product parameter file, software inventory tables, VMSES/E commands, and other related commands.

Planning and administration

These publications provide information to help you define and manage a z/VM system. Planning is an iterative task in that many of the decisions are made before installation, are continually evaluated after installation, and are revised as appropriate. The administration task involves defining the characteristics of data processing resources to z/VM. The resources can be data files, databases, programs, users, and so forth.

z/VM: CMS File Pool Planning, Administration, and Operation, SC24-6261-10, dmssc6_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS File Pool Planning, Administration, and Operation provides information on planning for, administering, and operating CMS file pools. It provides information about using file pools as repositories for CMS Shared File System (SFS) and OpenExtensions Byte File System (BFS) data. It also provides information about using file pool server machines for Coordinated Resource Recovery (CRR) and FIFO functions. The document includes a reference section that contains descriptions of file pool startup parameters and file pool administration and server commands.

z/VM: CMS Planning and Administration, SC24-6264-10, dmsd0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Planning and Administration provides information on the Conversational Monitor System (CMS) component of z/VM, including:

- Tailoring CMS
- Administering CMS Pipelines
- Planning for VSE simulation and VSAM support
- Setting up and using the Programmable Operator Facility
- Managing the CMS batch facility

z/VM: Connectivity, SC24-6267-10, hcpa6_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Connectivity provides an overview of the z/VM facilities that enable logical connections between systems. This document presents basic connectivity concepts and planning considerations. It describes how to plan and set up real networks (using OSA-Express and HiperSockets) and virtual networks (using guest LANs and virtual switches). It also provides information about using server and requester virtual machines, the Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF), APPC/VM VTAM Support (AVS), and the Inter-System Facility for Communications (ISFC).

z/VM: CP Planning and Administration, SC24-6271-10, hcpa5_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CP Planning and Administration provides information about the Control Program (CP) component of z/VM:

- System planning and administration

This section includes information on creating and updating the system configuration file, setting up service virtual machines, using the stand-alone dump utility, using z/VM HiperDispatch, and other topics.

- User planning and administration

This section includes information on creating and updating a user directory and redefining command privilege classes.

- Storage planning and administration

This section includes information on managing real storage, allocating DASD space, sharing DASD, defining and managing SCSI FCP disks, and other topics.

- Single system image clusters planning and administration

This section includes information on setting up a z/VM single system image (SSI) cluster, preparing for guest relocations in an SSI cluster, and other topics.

z/VM: Getting Started with Linux on IBM Z, SC24-6287-10, hcpl0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Getting Started with Linux on IBM Z describes how to configure and use z/VM functions and facilities for Linux servers running on the IBM Z platform. This document is designed to help system administrators who have limited knowledge of z/VM, but want to deploy Linux servers on z/VM. The document provides requirements and guidelines to implement during z/VM installation, but primarily assumes that z/VM is installed and you are ready to deploy Linux servers in z/VM virtual machines. Topics covered include:

- z/VM basics
- Planning for Linux virtual servers
- Changing the z/VM system configuration
- Configuring the Directory Maintenance Facility
- Configuring TCP/IP for z/VM
- Creating and cloning Linux virtual machines
- Setting up basic system automation
- Performing runtime tasks
- Monitoring performance and capacity
- Servicing z/VM
- Preparing for live guest relocation
- Using FTP to install Linux from the hardware management console

z/VM: Group Control System, SC24-6289-10, gcta0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Group Control System provides information about the Group Control System (GCS) component of z/VM. GCS is a virtual machine supervisor. It bands many virtual machines together in a group and supervises their operations. The specific function of GCS is to support a native VM Systems Network Architecture (SNA) network. This document is intended for anyone writing programs that run under GCS. It provides planning information and describes the purpose and use of GCS commands and macroinstructions.

z/VM: I/O Configuration, SC24-6291-10, hcpe2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: I/O Configuration describes how to plan the I/O configuration (channel paths, control units, and I/O devices) on your z/VM system. Two methods are described. Part 1 describes how to use Hardware Configuration Definition (HCD) and Hardware Configuration Manager (HCM) to manage the hardware and software I/O configuration. HCM is a Windows based program that provides a graphical user interface. Part 2 describes how to use z/VM dynamic I/O configuration, which is a command interface for modifying the hardware I/O configuration.

z/VM: Running Guest Operating Systems, SC24-6321-10, hcpa7_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Running Guest Operating Systems contains information to help you plan for and run guest operating systems under the supervision of z/VM. It discusses the fundamentals of guest support in z/VM and provides specific information on how to run z/OS, VSE, or z/VM in a virtual machine.

For information about running Linux in a virtual machine, see [z/VM: Getting Started with Linux on z Systems](#).

z/VM: Saved Segments Planning and Administration, SC24-6322-10, hcpg4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Saved Segments Planning and Administration provides information about using saved segments on your z/VM system. It includes information on the following topics:

- Planning and defining CP saved segments
- Planning and defining CMS logical saved segments
- Using VMSES/E to define, build, and manage saved segments

z/VM: Secure Configuration Guide, SC24-6323-10, hcps0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Secure Configuration Guide describes the steps necessary to configure your z/VM installation to conform with the requirements of the Common Criteria.

z/VM: TCP/IP LDAP Administration Guide, SC24-6329-10, kldl0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: TCP/IP LDAP Administration Guide contains information to assist administrators in using the z/VM TCP/IP Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server to maintain directory information. The LDAP server provides user authentication, authorization, and auditing capabilities.

z/VM: TCP/IP Planning and Customization, SC24-6331-10, kill0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: TCP/IP Planning and Customization provides information to help you plan and set up TCP/IP networks on your z/VM system. It describes how to define and configure the virtual machines, servers, and applications available in TCP/IP for z/VM. It also describes how to customize and tune TCP/IP for your specific needs.

z/OS and z/VM: Hardware Configuration Manager User's Guide, SC34-2670-30

z/OS and z/VM: Hardware Configuration Manager User's Guide ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc342670/\\$file/eequ100_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc342670/$file/eequ100_v2r3.pdf)) describes how to use the Hardware Configuration Manager (HCM) graphical user interface to create and maintain hardware configuration information.

Open Systems Adapter-Express Customer's Guide and Reference, SA22-7935-18

Open Systems Adapter-Express Customer's Guide and Reference ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa227935/\\$file/ioaz100_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa227935/$file/ioaz100_v2r3.pdf)) provides step-by-step instructions for setting up and using the Open Systems Adapter Facility (OSA/SF) to configure and manage OSA-Express server features.

Open Systems Adapter-Express Integrated Console Controller User's Guide, SC27-9003-01

Open Systems Adapter-Express Integrated Console Controller User's Guide ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc279003/\\$file/ioaq100_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc279003/$file/ioaq100_v2r3.pdf)) provides instructions for setting up and using the Open Systems Adapter-Express Integrated Console Controller (OSA-ICC), a function of the OSA-Express 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter that integrates 3270 emulation for console session connections into IBM Z servers.

Open Systems Adapter/Support Facility on the Hardware Management Console, SC14-7580-02

Open Systems Adapter/Support Facility on the Hardware Management Console ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc147580/\\$file/ioas100_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc147580/$file/ioas100_v2r3.pdf)) describes how to use the Open Systems Adapter/Support Facility on the Hardware Management Console.

Customization and tuning

These publications provide information about extending or enhancing a z/VM system.

z/VM: CP Exit Customization, SC24-6269-10, hcpe9_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CP Exit Customization describes how to customize a z/VM system using CP exit points, both IBM-defined and customer-written. Topics include:

- Creating and controlling dynamically loaded routines

- Defining CP commands and DIAGNOSE codes
- Defining and using CP exit points
- Creating and using CP message repositories

z/VM: Performance, SC24-6301-10, hcpb8_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Performance contains information about the planning, managing, measuring, and tuning considerations needed to obtain optimum z/VM system performance. It provides an overview of z/VM system characteristics and discusses performance methodology, planning measures, monitoring facility tools, and tuning actions.

Operation and use

These publications provide information about operating a z/VM system and using z/VM commands and other functions.

z/VM: CMS Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6260-10, dmsb4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Commands and Utilities Reference provides detailed reference information on all general-use CMS commands, z/VM HELP Facility format words, and CMS utilities (functions intended primarily for system programmers).

z/VM: CMS Primer, SC24-6265-10, dmsb2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Primer introduces the Conversational Monitor System (CMS) component of z/VM and provides information on basic CMS tasks. It presents, through examples, a portion of the functions and commands available with CMS, with the primary emphasis on:

- Logging on
- Editing and working with files
- Using the Shared File System (SFS)
- Communicating with other users

z/VM: CMS User's Guide, SC24-6266-10, dmsb3_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS User's Guide describes how to use various facilities provided by CMS. Topics include:

- Managing your file system
- Creating and maintaining an online Help facility
- Using windowing commands and full-screen CMS
- Modifying and running execs and programs

This document is intended for users with a general understanding of CMS, who want to use CMS at a more advanced level. Users with no CMS knowledge should first read *z/VM: CMS Primer*.

z/VM: CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6268-10, hcpb7_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CP Commands and Utilities Reference provides detailed reference information on Control Program (CP) commands and system utilities for users of every privilege class. System utilities perform CP functions but operate only in the CMS environment.

z/VM: System Operation, SC24-6326-10, hcpb1_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: System Operation explains how to operate a z/VM system. It provides information about system operator tasks, such as:

- Using the Stand-Alone Program Loader (SAPL)
- Bringing up, running, and shutting down the system
- Controlling local devices
- Responding to errors
- Collecting information about system operation
- Performing data management services
- Running utility programs

z/VM: TCP/IP User's Guide, SC24-6333-10, kijl0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: TCP/IP User's Guide is intended for end users and describes how to use TCP/IP after it has been installed and customized on a network. The document explains how to use the applications available in TCP/IP, including:

- Transferring files
- Sending electronic mail
- Logging on to a foreign host
- Using LDAP operation utilities
- Monitoring the TCP/IP network
- Using Network File System commands
- Using remote printing
- Managing TCP/IP network resources with SNMP
- Using the Domain Name System

z/VM: Virtual Machine Operation, SC24-6334-10, hcpb2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Virtual Machine Operation contains information about operating a z/VM virtual machine. It might be particularly useful for the user who wants to set up a virtual machine in which to run a guest operating system. The document includes topics such as:

- Setting up, starting, and operating a virtual machine
- Communicating with the guest operating system and with the z/VM Control Program
- Managing the storage, processor, and I/O resources of a virtual machine
- Using z/VM facilities to test programs running in a virtual machine

z/VM: XEDIT Commands and Macros Reference, SC24-6337-10, dmsb6_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: XEDIT Commands and Macros Reference provides detailed reference information on the XEDIT command, subcommands, and macros. Users should first read *z/VM: XEDIT User's Guide*.

z/VM: XEDIT User's Guide, SC24-6338-10, dmsb5_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: XEDIT User's Guide provides a working knowledge of the z/VM system editor, XEDIT. XEDIT provides a wide range of functions for text processing and programming development. Because it is both a full-screen and a line-mode editor, XEDIT can be used on display and on typewriter terminals.

Application programming

These publications provide information about creating application programs to do specific functions on z/VM. The publications describe the primary application programming interfaces (APIs) provided by z/VM.

z/VM: CMS Application Development Guide, SC24-6256-10, dmsa3_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Application Development Guide provides information about developing application programs in CMS. The development process includes planning, designing, writing, compiling, debugging, executing, and updating. This document also describes the following CMS services and how you can use them to develop an application:

- Shared File System (SFS)
- OpenExtensions
- Common Programming Interface (CPI) Communications
- Coordinated Resource Recovery (CRR)
- VM Data Space support
- CMS libraries
- CMS Batch Facility
- Parsing facility
- Message repositories

z/VM: CMS Application Development Guide for Assembler, SC24-6257-10, dmsa5_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Application Development Guide for Assembler provides information to help assembler language programmers:

- Understand CMS programming interfaces and virtual machine architecture
- Use CMS services to build, load, run, and package assembler programs
- Develop OS/MVS and VSE applications under CMS
- Use Access Methods Services and VSAM under CMS and CMS/DOS

z/VM: CMS Application Multitasking, SC24-6258-10, dmsd0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Application Multitasking describes how you can use CMS multitasking to develop and run multitasking application programs written in C/C++, assembler, or REXX. The document provides introductory and tutorial information as well as detailed reference material.

z/VM: CMS Callable Services Reference, SC24-6259-10, dmsa4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Callable Services Reference describes the basic set of CMS callable services library (CSL) routines. These CSL routines primarily perform functions related to CMS file system management and CMS file pool administration.

z/VM: CMS Macros and Functions Reference, SC24-6262-10, dmsa6_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Macros and Functions Reference describes the preferred CMS macroinstructions and functions. It also describes the CMS macros and functions supported only for compatibility (because they support only 24-bit addressing).

z/VM: CMS Pipelines User's Guide and Reference, SC24-6263-10, dmse7_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS Pipelines User's Guide and Reference describes the general concepts of CMS Pipelines and how to use CMS Pipelines, and provides reference information on the CMS Pipelines stages, subcommands, and assembler macros.

z/VM: CP Programming Services, SC24-6272-10, hcpb4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CP Programming Services including:

- DIAGNOSE instructions
- Inter-User-Communications Vehicle (IUCV)
- Advanced Program-to-Program Communications for VM (APPC/VM)
- CP System Services
- ESA/XC address-space management macros
- Symptom record reporting
- Access Control Interface (ACI) for an external security manager

z/VM: CPI Communications User's Guide, SC24-6273-10, hcpa0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CPI Communications User's Guide provides step-by-step instructions for using Systems Application Architecture® (SAA) Common Programming Interface (CPI) Communications to write communications programs to run in the CMS environment. Sample programs written in REXX/VM show how to use SAA CPI Communications calls and the CMS extensions to CPI Communications.

z/VM: Enterprise Systems Architecture/Extended Configuration Principles of Operation, SC24-6285-10, hcpb6_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: ESA/XC Principles of Operation provides a detailed description of the Enterprise System Architecture/Extended Configuration (ESA/XC) virtual machine architecture. It describes how ESA/XC operates as compared to Enterprise Systems Architecture/390 (ESA/390), upon which ESA/XC is based. It is intended as a reference for programmers who write or debug programs that run in ESA/XC virtual machines.

z/VM: Language Environment User's Guide, SC24-6293-10, ceeb7_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Language Environment User's Guide provides information for using Language Environment for z/VM, which is based on z/OS Language Environment. It provides information unique to the z/VM platform and is intended to be used in conjunction with the z/OS Language Environment documentation (included in the z/VM library). See:

- [z/OS: Language Environment Concepts Guide](#)

- [z/OS: Language Environment Programming Guide](#)
- [z/OS: Language Environment Programming Reference](#)

z/VM: OpenExtensions Advanced Application Programming Tools, SC24-6295-10, dmsp4_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: OpenExtensions Advanced Application Programming Tools](#) provides advanced information for using the OpenExtensions utilities `lex`, `yacc`, and `make`.

z/VM: OpenExtensions Callable Services Reference, SC24-6296-10, dmsp1_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: OpenExtensions Callable Services Reference](#) describes the callable services that provide interfaces between z/VM and the functions specified in the IEEE POSIX.1 standard. These services are used by the POSIX calls in the C/C++ runtime library. This document also describes callable services that are not related to the standards.

z/VM: OpenExtensions Commands Reference, SC24-6297-10, dmsp3_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: OpenExtensions Commands Reference](#) describes the OpenExtensions commands and utilities. It also describes the CMS OPENVM commands, which are used to obtain OpenExtensions services.

z/VM: OpenExtensions POSIX Conformance Document, GC24-6298-10, dmsp0_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: OpenExtensions POSIX Conformance Document](#) describes the z/VM implementation of those areas of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments (POSIX) standards that were declared to be optional or implementation-defined. This document describes the z/VM implementation for both POSIX.1 and POSIX.2. The implementation of these standards in z/VM is known as OpenExtensions and is included in CMS.

z/VM: OpenExtensions User's Guide, SC24-6299-10, dmsp2_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: OpenExtensions User's Guide](#) describes the OpenExtensions Byte File System (BFS) and provides information for using the OpenExtensions shell commands. The shell provides a UNIX-like interactive user environment.

z/VM: Program Management Binder for CMS, SC24-6304-10, dmsl0_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: Program Management Binder for CMS](#) describes how to use the Program Management binder for CMS (CMS binder). The CMS binder is based on the z/OS MVS Program Management Binder, and this document describes the differences in usage and behavior between the two programs. This document is intended to be used in conjunction with the z/OS MVS Program Management documentation (included in the z/VM library). See:

- [z/OS MVS Program Management: User's Guide and Reference](#)
- [z/OS MVS Program Management: Advanced Facilities](#)

z/VM: Reusable Server Kernel Programmer's Guide and Reference, SC24-6313-10, dmsk7_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: Reusable Server Kernel Programmer's Guide and Reference](#) describes how you can use the reusable server kernel supplied with z/VM to develop and run server programs in the CMS environment. The document covers advanced material in server construction and is not intended for beginning programmers.

z/VM: REXX/VM Reference, SC24-6314-10, dmsb1_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: REXX/VM Reference](#) provides reference information about REXX instructions and functions and their use. It also provides information about the REXX Sockets API.

z/VM: REXX/VM User's Guide, SC24-6315-10, dmsb0_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: REXX/VM User's Guide](#) provides step-by-step instructions for using the REXX interpretive command and macrolanguage on z/VM. It is intended for users with some knowledge of z/VM, editors, and terminals, but previous programming experience is not needed.

z/VM: Systems Management Application Programming, SC24-6327-10, dmse6_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: Systems Management Application Programming](#) describes the socket-based application programming interface (API) that z/VM provides for performing system management functions for virtual systems (guests) in a z/VM environment.

z/VM: TCP/IP Programmer's Reference, SC24-6332-10, kiml0_v7r1.pdf
[z/VM: TCP/IP Programmer's Reference](#), which is intended for users and programmers who are familiar with z/VM and its CP and CMS components, contains information about the following application programming interfaces (APIs):

- z/VM C sockets
- Pascal
- Virtual Machine Communication Facility (VMCF)
- Inter-User Communication Vehicle (IUCV) sockets
- Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent distributed program interface
- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) virtual machine interfaces
- Telnet exits
- File Transfer Protocol (FTP) exit
- Remote authorization and auditing through LDAP
- Building an LDAP server plug-in

Common Programming Interface Communications Reference, SC26-4399-09

CPI Communications Reference describes Systems Application Architecture (SAA) Common Programming Interface (CPI) Communications in detail, including scenarios and individual routines. It is intended for anyone writing an application program that communicates with another program using the APPC protocol. The communications occur within a single TSAF collection, across many TSAF collections, or between a TSAF collection and a SNA network.

Common Programming Interface Resource Recovery Reference, SC31-6821-01

CPI Resource Recovery Reference describes the System Application Architecture (SAA) Common Programming Interface resource recovery interface in detail, including scenarios and individual routines. It is intended for programmers who want to write applications that use the SAA resource recovery interface. The SAA resource recovery interface lets programs coordinate exchanges of data and updates to databases and other resources. This coordination ensures that either all changes become permanent or all are undone.

z/OS: IBM Tivoli Directory Server Plug-in Reference for z/OS, SA76-0169-30

z/OS: IBM Tivoli Directory Server Plug-in Reference for z/OS ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa760169/\\$file/glpa300_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa760169/$file/glpa300_v2r3.pdf)) describes the application services routines that can be used to create plug-ins to extend the capabilities of the z/VM TCP/IP LDAP server. For information about creating LDAP server plug-ins on z/VM, see *z/VM V6.3 TCP/IP Programmer's Reference*.

z/OS: Language Environment Concepts Guide, SA38-0687-30

z/OS: Language Environment Concepts Guide ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380687/\\$file/ceea800_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380687/$file/ceea800_v2r3.pdf)) provides information on evaluating and planning for Language Environment.

z/OS: Language Environment Debugging Guide, GA32-0908-30

z/OS: Language Environment Debugging Guide ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3ga320908/\\$file/ceea100_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3ga320908/$file/ceea100_v2r3.pdf)) provides assistance in detecting and locating programming errors that might occur during run time under Language Environment. The document can help you establish a debugging process to analyze data and narrow the scope and location of where an error might have occurred. You can read about how to prepare a routine for debugging, how to classify errors, and how to use the debugging facilities that Language Environment provides.

z/OS: Language Environment Programming Guide, SA38-0682-30

z/OS: Language Environment Programming Guide ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380682/\\$file/ceea200_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380682/$file/ceea200_v2r3.pdf)) contains information about linking, running, and using services within Language Environment. It also contains the Language Environment program management model and provides language-specific and operating system-specific information, where applicable.

z/OS: Language Environment Programming Reference, SA38-0683-30

z/OS: Language Environment Programming Reference ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380683/\\$file/ceea300_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380683/$file/ceea300_v2r3.pdf)) provides a detailed description of each Language Environment runtime option and callable service, as well as information on how to use them. It also provides programming examples that illustrate how each callable service can be used in

routines written in Language Environment-conforming high-level languages (HLLs) and assembler language.

z/OS: Language Environment Run-Time Messages, SA38-0686-30

[z/OS: Language Environment Runtime Messages \(www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380686/\\$file/ceea900_v2r3.pdf\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380686/$file/ceea900_v2r3.pdf) contains runtime messages and return codes for Language Environment and supported high-level languages.

z/OS: Language Environment Writing Interlanguage Communication Applications, SA38-0684-30

[z/OS: Language Environment Writing Interlanguage Communication Applications \(www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380684/\\$file/ceea400_v2r3.pdf\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa380684/$file/ceea400_v2r3.pdf) contains information on creating and running interlanguage communication (ILC) applications under Language Environment. ILC applications are applications built of two or more high-level languages (HLLs) and frequently assembler. ILC applications run outside the realm of a single language's environment, which creates special conditions, such as how the languages' data maps across load module boundaries, how conditions are handled, or how data can be called and received by each language.

z/OS MVS Program Management: Advanced Facilities, SA23-1392-30

[z/OS: MVS Program Management Advanced Facilities \(www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa231392/\\$file/ieab200_v2r3.pdf\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa231392/$file/ieab200_v2r3.pdf) contains the programming interfaces provided by the program management component of z/OS. It describes the binder application programming interface, macros, user exits, and buffer formats.

z/OS MVS Program Management: User's Guide and Reference, SA23-1393-30

[z/OS: MVS Program Management User's Guide and Reference \(www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa231393/\\$file/ieab100_v2r3.pdf\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa231393/$file/ieab100_v2r3.pdf) describes the end user interfaces provided by the program management component of z/OS.

Diagnosis

These publications provide information to help identify, describe, report, and correct a programming problem in a z/VM system.

z/VM: CMS and REXX/VM Messages and Codes, GC24-6255-10, dmsw0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CMS and REXX/VM Messages and Codes describes the messages and codes generated by the CMS and REXX/VM components of z/VM. It explains the conditions that cause each message or code, describes the resulting system action, and suggests the proper user, operator, or programmer response.

z/VM: CP Messages and Codes, GC24-6270-10, hcpw0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: CP Messages and Codes describes the messages and codes generated by the CP component of z/VM. It explains the conditions that cause each message or code, describes the resulting system action, and suggests the proper user, operator, or programmer response.

z/VM: Diagnosis Guide, GC24-6280-10, hcpc1_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Diagnosis Guide provides diagnostic guidance information to help you identify, report, solve, and collect information about problems that might occur in z/VM.

z/VM: Dump Viewing Facility, GC24-6284-10, hcpc3_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Dump Viewing Facility describes how to use the Dump Viewing Facility to interactively diagnose system problems. This facility allows you to display, format, and print data interactively from virtual machine dumps, as well as display and format recorded trace data.

For information on analyzing CP dumps, see [z/VM VM Dump Tool](#).

z/VM: Other Components Messages and Codes, GC24-6300-10, hcpw1_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Other Components Messages and Codes describes the messages and codes generated by the AVS, Dump Viewing Facility, GCS, TSAF, and VMSES/E components of z/VM. It explains the conditions that cause each message or code, describes the resulting system action, and suggests the proper user, operator, or programmer response.

For messages issued by the Language Environment component of z/VM, see [z/OS: Language Environment Run-Time Messages](#).

z/VM: TCP/IP Diagnosis Guide, GC24-6328-10, kdpl0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: TCP/IP Diagnosis Guide is intended for system programmers who want to diagnose and report problems that might occur in TCP/IP networks.

z/VM: TCP/IP Messages and Codes, GC24-6330-10, kinl0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: TCP/IP Messages and Codes is intended to help system programmers diagnose TCP/IP problems. The document lists TCP/IP messages and codes by category and identifies system actions and user responses.

z/VM: VM Dump Tool, GC24-6335-10, hcpe5_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: VM Dump Tool describes how to use the VM Dump Tool, which assists in analyzing dump data from a dump file created by the DUMpload utility. The tool can process CP stand-alone dumps, CP abend dumps, and virtual machine dumps of a CP system. This document describes the VM Dump Tool subcommands and macros that allow you to display, locate, and format dump data interactively.

z/OS and z/VM: Hardware Configuration Definition Messages, SC34-2668-30

z/OS and z/VM: Hardware Configuration Definition Messages ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc342668/\\$file/cbdlm100_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sc342668/$file/cbdlm100_v2r3.pdf)) provides explanations of the messages issued by Hardware Configuration Definition (HCD).

Abstracts of the z/VM optional feature publications

There is a set of publications for each of the following z/VM optional features:

- “DFSMS/VM publications” on page 66
- “Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM publications” on page 67
- “Performance Toolkit for VM publications” on page 67
- “RACF Security Server for z/VM publications” on page 67
- “RSCS Networking for z/VM publications” on page 68

DFSMS/VM publications

These publications provide information about the DFSMS/VM optional feature. DFSMS/VM controls data and storage resources.

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Customization, SC24-6274-10, hcpt1_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Customization provides information on customizing DFSMS/VM to meet the needs of your installation. Topics include:

- Customizing the DFSMS/VM control file
- Using installation-wide exits
- Customizing the Interactive Storage Management Facility (ISMF)
- Performance and tuning

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Diagnosis Guide, GC24-6275-10, hcpt5_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Diagnosis Guide provides information about diagnosing and reporting DFSMS/VM errors.

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Messages and Codes, GC24-6276-10, hcpt2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Messages and Codes contains explanations and suggested actions for messages and codes issued by DFSMS/VM.

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Planning Guide, SC24-6277-10, hcpt0_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Planning Guide provides information on planning for the installation and use of DFSMS/VM. It can help you make decisions about:

- Using the DFSMS/VM storage management functions in your system
- Authorizing storage administrators
- Setting up the server machines

- Generating accounting records
- Backing up secondary storage

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Removable Media Services, SC24-6278-10, hcpt3_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Removable Media Services provides information about planning for, using, and customizing the DFSMS/VM Removable Media Services (RMS) subsystem. RMS provides functions that support the IBM 3494 Tape Library Dataserver and IBM 3495 Tape Library Dataserver.

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Storage Administration, SC24-6279-10, hcpt4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: DFSMS/VM Storage Administration provides conceptual information on System Managed Storage (SMS) and guides you through the DFSMS/VM storage management and minidisk management operations. It also contains a DFSMS/VM command reference, an ISMF reference, exit information, a DFSMS/VM sample environment, and other useful reference information.

Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM publications

These publications provide information about the Directory Maintenance Facility for z/VM (DirMaint) optional feature. DirMaint provides interactive facilities for managing the z/VM user directory.

z/VM: Directory Maintenance Facility Commands Reference, SC24-6281-10, hcpk4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Directory Maintenance Facility Commands Reference provides detailed reference information on DirMaint commands. Most of the DirMaint commands have the same name and format as the z/VM directory statements they support. This document also describes the additional utilities that DirMaint provides for minidisk management and command security.

z/VM: Directory Maintenance Facility Messages, GC24-6282-10, hcpk2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Directory Maintenance Facility Messages provides the explanations, failing component names, and suggested corrective actions for the messages issued by DirMaint.

z/VM: Directory Maintenance Facility Tailoring and Administration Guide, SC24-6283-10, hcpk3_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Directory Maintenance Facility Tailoring and Administration Guide is the primary source of information about configuring and using DirMaint. It provides information about using DirMaint programming interfaces (for example, user exits), tailoring DirMaint files to accommodate the installation's needs, and administering user IDs and other facilities.

Performance Toolkit for VM publications

These publications provide information about the Performance Toolkit for VM optional feature. Performance Toolkit provides tools for analyzing z/VM and Linux performance data.

z/VM: Performance Toolkit Guide, SC24-6302-10, hcpl8_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Performance Toolkit Guide describes how the Performance Toolkit for VM can assist system operators and systems programmers or analysts in the following areas:

- **System operator console operation in full screen mode.** Features are provided to facilitate the operation of VM systems, thereby improving operator efficiency and productivity.
- **Performance monitoring on VM.** An enhanced real-time performance monitor allows systems programmers to monitor system performance and to analyze bottlenecks.

z/VM: Performance Toolkit Reference, SC24-6303-10, hcpl7_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Performance Toolkit Reference describes the subcommands and screens provided with the Performance Toolkit for VM. It also describes the Performance Toolkit messages.

RACF Security Server for z/VM publications

These publications provide information about the RACF Security Server for z/VM optional feature. RACF provides data security for an installation by controlling access.

z/VM: RACF Security Server Auditor's Guide, SC24-6305-10, icha8_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RACF Security Server Auditor's Guide describes the role of the RACF auditor and explains the auditing tools that RACF provides. Reports on system and resource use can provide the auditor with information about the basic system-security environment of an installation.

z/VM: RACF Security Server Command Language Reference, SC24-6306-10, ichta4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RACF Security Server Command Language Reference describes the syntax and functions of RACF commands.

z/VM: RACF Security Server Diagnosis Guide, GC24-6307-10, ichb2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RACF Security Server Diagnosis Guide explains how to diagnose problems that might occur in RACF.

z/VM: RACF Security Server General User's Guide, SC24-6308-10, ichta1_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RACF Security Server General User's Guide teaches general users how to use RACF to protect their own minidisks, SFS files, SFS directories, and other general resources. It contains an introduction to RACF and sections that guide the user through basic security tasks.

z/VM: RACF Security Server Macros and Interfaces, SC24-6309-10, ichta3_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RACF Security Server Macros and Interfaces describes the syntax and functions of RACF customization macros. It also contains information about other interfaces such as RACF SMF records and subcodes of CP DIAGNOSE code X'A0'.

For information on the RACROUTE macro and the independent RACF system macros, see *z/VM: Security Server RACROUTE Macro Reference*.

z/VM: RACF Security Server Messages and Codes, GC24-6310-10, ichta6_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RACF Security Server Messages and Codes describes RACF messages, abend codes, manager return codes, and utility return codes.

z/VM: RACF Security Server Security Administrator's Guide, SC24-6311-10, ichta7_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RACF Security Server Security Administrator's Guide provides information to help the RACF security administrator to:

- Plan how to use RACF, which includes deciding which resources are protected and which users and groups are known to RACF
- Perform daily administration tasks, such as giving users access to the system (assigning user IDs and passwords) and giving users access to system resources or functions
- Coordinate with other administrators, such as the tape librarian

z/VM: RACF Security Server System Programmer's Guide, SC24-6312-10, ichta2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RACF Security Server System Programmer's Guide provides information for system programmers or installation personnel responsible for:

- Maintaining RACF databases
- Writing, testing, and installing RACF exits
- Modifying RACF to satisfy an installation's particular needs

z/VM: Security Server RACROUTE Macro Reference, SC24-6324-10, ichtc6_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: Security Server RACROUTE Macro Reference describes the full-function RACROUTE external security interface for z/VM, the requests that can be invoked by it, their respective syntax, and related information. This document is intended for programmers who are writing applications that need to invoke RACF (or another external security manager) from z/VM, or programmers who are writing an external security manager for z/VM.

RSCS Networking for z/VM publications

These publications provide information about the RSCS Networking for z/VM optional feature. RSCS enables users on a z/VM system to send messages, files, commands, and jobs to other users within a network.

z/VM: RSCS Networking Diagnosis, GC24-6316-10, dmta7_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RSCS Networking Diagnosis describes the functions of RSCS and RSCS diagnostic aids and facilities. This document is intended for people who are responsible for isolating and diagnosing any problems that might occur in RSCS operation.

z/VM: RSCS Networking Exit Customization, SC24-6317-10, dmta4_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RSCS Networking Exit Customization describes the RSCS exit facilities. This document describes how you can customize RSCS processing to meet the functional requirements of your facility.

z/VM: RSCS Networking Messages and Codes, GC24-6318-10, dmta3_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RSCS Networking Messages and Codes provides explanations of the messages and abend codes for RSCS and RSCS facilities.

z/VM: RSCS Networking Operation and Use, SC24-6319-10, dmta2_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RSCS Networking Operation and Use explains how to operate RSCS and how to use it to enable your z/VM system to communicate with other systems. This document describes how to send data across the network, how to define and manage links, and how to automate your network. It explains how to operate and use the RSCS server, RSCS domain name server, RSCS dynamic authorization, and the RSCS Data Interchange Manager. This document also describes the syntax and functions of the RSCS commands and link operational parameters and the commands for the other RSCS facilities.

z/VM: RSCS Networking Planning and Configuration, SC24-6320-10, dmta1_v7r1.pdf

z/VM: RSCS Networking Planning and Configuration provides a high-level description of RSCS and provides information to help you plan for your RSCS network. This document describes planning tasks for RSCS configuration, operation, administration, and diagnosis. It also describes the syntax and functions of the configuration file statements for the various types of RSCS servers.

z/OS: Network Job Entry (NJE) Formats and Protocols, SA32-0988-30

z/OS: Network Job Entry (NJE) Formats and Protocols ([www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa320988/\\$file/hasa600_v2r3.pdf](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/zosv2r3sa320988/$file/hasa600_v2r3.pdf)) explains the Network Job Entry (NJE) formats and protocols used by program products that support networking.

Appendix A. IBM servers supported by z/VM

This topic provides information about the IBM servers supported by current releases of z/VM. For guest considerations, see [Appendix B, “IBM operating systems supported as guests of z/VM,”](#) on page 77.

The following general notes apply to the support matrix:

- **End of service (EoS) for z/VM V5.4, V6.2, and V6.3**

- z/VM V6.2 achieved EoS on June 30, 2017.
- z/VM V5.4 and V6.3 achieved EoS on December 31, 2017.

Those releases have been removed from the matrix.

- z/VM V6.4 or later can be selected as the hypervisor for IBM LinuxONE systems:

- IBM LinuxONE Rockhopper II, which is based on IBM z14 ZR1.
- IBM LinuxONE Emperor™ II, which is based on IBM z14.
- IBM LinuxONE Rockhopper™, which is based on IBM z13s™ (IBM zEnterprise BC12 prior to the z13s GA).
- IBM LinuxONE Emperor, which is based on IBM z13.

In general, z/VM provides the same support for an IBM LinuxONE server as for the IBM Z server on which it is based. Additional z/VM and other APARs might be required, as identified in [Table 3 on page 72](#).

- The Processor Resource/Systems Manager™ (PR/SM) hardware feature supports the creation of multiple logical partitions (LPARs) on a single central processor complex (CPC), dividing server resources across the LPARs. Each LPAR supports an independent operating system. z/VM supports the following LPAR types (modes):

- General (on IBM z14 and later servers)
- ESA/390 (on IBM z13/z13s and earlier servers)
- LINUX only
- z/VM

- z/VM supports guest use of IBM mainframe specialty processors:

- IBM Integrated Facility for Linux (IFL)
- IBM Internal Coupling Facility (ICF)
- IBM zEnterprise Application Assist Processor (zAAP)

Note: zAAPs are not supported on IBM z13 and later servers. z/VM will not allow guests to define this CPU type.

- IBM z Integrated Information Processor (zIIP)

- A LINUX only LPAR, whether the allocated processors are IFL processors or general purpose processors, will not support any of the IBM traditional operating systems (such as z/OS, z/TPF, or z/VSE). Only Linux on z Systems, OpenSolaris, or z/VM can run in a LINUX only LPAR.
- An IFL processor can be defined only in a LINUX only or z/VM LPAR.
- z/VM may run on IFL processors only if, on the IFL processors, z/VM is being used exclusively to run (1) Linux or OpenSolaris workloads and, (2) if required, z/VM applications in support of those Linux or OpenSolaris workloads.
- z/VM can exploit the ESCON Multiple Image Facility (EMIF) when running in an LPAR.
- To use the integrated 3270 console task on the Hardware Management Console as a system operator console for z/VM, the server must be running at the current Licensed Internal Code (LIC) level with the Hardware Management Console at V1.8.0 or later.

Supported Servers

- Before installing z/VM, refer to the Preventive Service Planning (PSP) bucket for your IBM Z server for the minimum MCL level and any required updates.

Server	PSP bucket
IBM z14 Model ZR1 and IBM LinuxONE Rockhopper II	Upgrade 3907DEVICE, Subset 3907/ZVM
IBM z14 and IBM LinuxONE Emperor II	Upgrade 3906DEVICE, Subset 3906/ZVM
IBM z13s and IBM LinuxONE Rockhopper	Upgrade 2965DEVICE, Subset 2965/ZVM
IBM z13 and IBM LinuxONE Emperor	Upgrade 2964DEVICE, Subset 2964/ZVM
IBM zEnterprise BC12 (and IBM LinuxONE Rockhopper prior to z13s GA)	Upgrade 2828DEVICE, Subset 2828/ZVM
IBM zEnterprise EC12	Upgrade 2827DEVICE, Subset 2827/ZVM
IBM zEnterprise 114	Upgrade 2818DEVICE, Subset 2818/ZVM
IBM zEnterprise 196	Upgrade 2817DEVICE, Subset 2817/ZVM

The PSP buckets can be found by logging on to [IBM Resource Link \(sign in\)](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink) (www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink). A Resource Link user ID and password are required.

- The inclusion of a server in this matrix does not imply that the server is available in all countries.
- For information about IBM servers and z/VM releases not listed in this matrix, see the previous editions of this document.

Table 3: Server support.

Server	z/VM	Support requirements
z14 and LinuxONE Emperor II [Machine Type 3906]	V7.1	4, 11
	V6.4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
z14 Model ZR1 and LinuxONE Rockhopper II [Machine Type 3907]	V7.1	4, 11
	V6.4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
<p>General support notes for z14 family (also see support requirements):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported LPAR modes: General, LINUX only, and z/VM. ESA/390 mode is not supported. • Up to 60 LPARs. • Up to 2 TB of real storage (memory) per LPAR (z/VM image) and up to 1 TB of virtual memory for a single guest. The total virtual memory in use by all guests can exceed the amount of real memory. • Up to 64 logical processors per z/VM image and up to 64 virtual processors per virtual machine in each z/VM image. • z/Architecture guest use of the Crypto Express6S and Crypto Express5S. 		

Table 3: Server support. (continued)

Server	z/VM	Support requirements
Support requirements for z14 family:		
If an APAR is required for a z/VM release to support a function on a particular server, that APAR is also required for the same z/VM release to support the same function on a newer server.		
1		<p>Support for z/VM V6.4 guests to exploit function supported by z/VM on the z14 requires APAR VM65942. This support includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESA/390-compatibility mode for guests <p style="margin-left: 20px;">z14 does not support full ESA/390 architectural mode. Instead, z14 provides ESA/390-compatibility mode, an environment supporting a subset of DAT-off ESA/390 applications in a hybrid architectural mode. APAR VM65639 is required for z14 ZR1 and LinuxONE Rockhopper II support.</p> • Shared and dedicated guest use of the Crypto Express6S <p>Support for V6.4 guests to exploit the IBM z14 Instruction Execution Protection facility requires APAR VM65986.</p> <p>Support for V6.4 guests to exploit the IBM z14 Guarded Storage facility requires APAR VM65987.</p> <p>Support for encrypted paging of guest data requires APAR VM65993.</p>
2		<p>Only images of z/VM V6.4 labeled with "IBM Z" and suffix level "-02" or later, obtained from IBM after August 25, 2017, can be installed directly on a z14 or Emperor II server. The PTF for APAR VM65942 must be applied immediately after installing V6.4. For a z14 ZR1 or LinuxONE Rockhopper II server, APARs VM65942 and VM65639 are required.</p>
3		<p>EREP support requires APAR VM65952.</p>
4		<p>ICKDSF requires APAR PI46151 for z14 IPL support and APAR PI85943 for EAV minidisk support.</p>
5		<p>CMS IOCP support requires: APAR VM65939.</p>
6		<p>HCD support requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APAR VM65843 for z14 • APARs VM65843 and VM66009 for LinuxONE Emperor II • APAR VM66015 for z14 ZR1 • APAR VM66016 for LinuxONE Rockhopper II
7		<p>HCM support for z14, LinuxONE Emperor II, z14 ZR1, and LinuxONE Rockhopper II requires APAR VM65266.</p>
8		<p>HLASM support requires APARs PI62275 and PI65715.</p>

<i>Table 3: Server support. (continued)</i>		
Server	z/VM	Support requirements
Support requirements for z14 family (continued):		
9 Support for OSA-Express6S within TCP/IP requires APAR PI73016.		
10 Support for CHPID type CL5 for Coupling Express LR on z/VM V6.4 requires APARs VM65865 (CP), VM65849 (HCD), VM65208 (HCM), and VM65880 (IOCP). Coupling Express LR is not supported on LinuxONE.		
11 If you are upgrading to a server in the z14 family, you must update the Stand-Alone Program Loader (SAPL), or you will not be able to IPL z/VM. For more information, see the red alert issued December 13, 2017.		
z13 and LinuxONE Emperor [Machine Type 2964]	V7.1	
	V6.4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
z13s and LinuxONE Rockhopper [Machine Type 2965]	V7.1	
	V6.4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
General support notes for z13 family (also see support requirements):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported LPAR modes: ESA/390, LINUX only, z/VM. • Up to 60 LPARs. • Up to 2 TB of real storage (memory) per LPAR (z/VM image) and up to 1 TB of virtual memory for a single guest. The total virtual memory in use by all guests can exceed the amount of real memory. • Up to 64 logical processors per z/VM image and up to 64 virtual processors per virtual machine in each z/VM image. • z/Architecture guest use of the Crypto Express5S. 		

Table 3: Server support. (continued)

Server	z/VM	Support requirements
<p>Support requirements for z13 family:</p> <p>If an APAR is required for a z/VM release to support a function on a particular server, that APAR is also required for the same z/VM release to support the same function on a newer server.</p> <p>1 EREP support requires APAR VM65495 for z13, VM65704 for z13s.</p> <p>2 CMS IOCP support requires: APAR VM65568 for z13; VM65736 for z13 (Driver D27), z13s, and LinuxONE.</p> <p>3 HCD support requires APAR VM65489 for z13; VM65729 for z13 (Driver D27), z13s, and LinuxONE.</p> <p>4 HCM support requires APAR VM64437 for z13; VM64844 for z13 (Driver D27), z13s, and LinuxONE.</p> <p>5 HLASM support requires APAR PM79901.</p> <p>6 OSA/SF support requires APARs OA37060 and OA38418 for OSA-Express4S.</p> <p>7 Support for assigning UIDs to real PCI functions on z/VM V6.4 requires APARs VM65865 (CP), VM65827 (HCD), and VM65201 (HCM). IOCP support is included in the V6.4 base.</p> <p>8 Support for CHPID type CL5 (for the Coupling Express LR) on z/VM requires APARs VM65865 (CP), VM65849 (HCD), VM65208 (HCM), and VM65880 (IOCP).</p>		
zEnterprise EC12 (zEC12) [Machine Type 2827]	V7.1	
	V6.4	1, 2, 3
zEnterprise BC12 (zBC12) (and LinuxONE Rockhopper prior to z13s GA) [Machine Type 2828]	V7.1	
	V6.4	1, 2, 3
zEnterprise 196 (z196) [Machine Type 2817]	V6.4	3
zEnterprise 114 (z114) [Machine Type 2818]	V6.4	3
<p>General support notes for zEnterprise servers (also see support requirements):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported LPAR modes: ESA/390, LINUX only, z/VM. • Up to 60 LPARs. • Up to 1 TB of real storage (memory) per LPAR (z/VM image) and up to 1 TB of virtual memory for a single guest. The total virtual memory in use by all guests can exceed the amount of real memory. • Up to 32 logical processors per z/VM image and up to 64 virtual processors per virtual machine in each z/VM image. • Guest use of Crypto Express3. • z/Architecture guest use of the Crypto Express4S (zEC12 and zBC12 only). 		

<i>Table 3: Server support. (continued)</i>		
Server	z/VM	Support requirements
<p>Support requirements for zEnterprise servers:</p> <p>If an APAR is required for a z/VM release to support a function on a particular server, that APAR is also required for the same z/VM release to support the same function on a newer server.</p> <p>1 EREP support requires: APAR VM64807 for z196; VM64807 and VM64928 for z114; VM65130 for zEC12; VM65130 and VM65279 for zEC12 (Driver D15F) and zBC12.</p> <p>2 HLASM support requires: APAR PK97799 for z196 and z114; PM49761 for zEC12 and zBC12.</p> <p>3 OSA/SF support requires: APAR OA37060 for OSA-Express4S on z196 and z114; APARs OA37060 and OA38418 for OSA-Express4S on zEC12 and zBC12.</p>		

Appendix B. IBM operating systems supported as guests of z/VM

This topic provides information about the IBM operating systems supported as guests of current z/VM releases.

In general, an operating system is supported as a guest of z/VM only where support has been announced for that operating system to run on the server. For example, if an operating system is not supported to run in a LINUX only LPAR, that operating system is not supported as a guest of z/VM running in a LINUX only LPAR.

This topic is not intended to completely cover the complex issues involved in hardware support. For server considerations, see [Appendix A, “IBM servers supported by z/VM,”](#) on page 71.

The following general notes apply to the support matrix:

- **End of service (EoS) for z/VM V5.4, V6.2, and V6.3**

- z/VM V6.2 achieved EoS on June 30, 2017.
- z/VM V5.4 and V6.3 achieved EoS on December 31, 2017.

Those releases have been removed from the matrix.

- All listed guests are supported in ESA virtual machines. XA virtual machines are supported for compatibility and are functionally equivalent to ESA virtual machines.
- ESA/390 DAT-on operating systems are not supported as guests of z/VM when running on a z14 or later.
- Guests may be uniprocessor or multiprocessor.
- For information about product releases not listed, see the previous editions of this document.

Table 4: Guest support.

Guest	z/VM host	Support notes
Linux on IBM Z	V7.1	1
	V6.4	1
Support notes for Linux guests: 1 Tested platforms for Linux (www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/linux/resources/testedplatforms.html) shows IBM tested and supported Linux environments on IBM servers. A supported Linux distribution is also supported as a guest of z/VM if the z/VM release supports that server.		
z/OS V2.1 or later	V7.1	1, 2
	V6.4	1, 2
Support notes for z/OS guests: 1 Exploitation of hardware function by z/OS might require specific levels of z/VM. For details, see <i>z/OS: Planning for Installation</i> , GA22-7504. 2 z/VM supports only virtual coupling.		

Supported Guests

<i>Table 4: Guest support. (continued)</i>		
Guest	z/VM host	Support notes
z/TPF V1.1	V7.1	1
	V6.4	1
Support notes for z/TPF guests: 1 z/TPF is supported as a guest of z/VM in environments where TPF-specific server and DASD control unit RPQs are not required. Use of the Emulation Program for 37xx communication controllers is not supported.		
z/VSE V5.2 or later	V7.1	
	V6.4	
z/VM V7.1	V7.1	1, 2
	V6.4	1, 2
z/VM V6.4	V7.1	1, 2
	V6.4	1, 2
Support notes for z/VM guests: 1 Running z/VM in a virtual machine (z/VM as a guest of z/VM, also known as "second-level") is functionally supported but is intended only for testing purposes for the second-level z/VM system and its guests (called "third-level" guests). Performance of the third-level guests will not compare favorably to what would be achieved running those guest workloads second-level. 2 z/VM Guest Coupling Simulation will not work in the z/VM guest.		

Appendix C. IBM devices supported by z/VM

This topic provides information about the IBM devices supported by current releases of z/VM.

The device support matrix is intended to provide a quick reference for support of various devices on z/VM. You should also check the hardware device support list for your server to be sure the hardware supports a particular device. Other devices not found in the device support matrix might be supported; consult IBM hardware announcements and device documentation for this information.

Device support might not be in the base z/VM release, but might have been delivered through the service stream by the PTF for an APAR.

Devices are fully supported by z/VM unless otherwise indicated. z/VM supports devices at any of the following three levels of function:

1. **Full support:** z/VM uses the device itself and makes it available to guests. z/VM will usually manage the device on behalf of all users.
2. **Dedicated to a guest or virtual machine:** z/VM does not use the device itself but enables guests or applications in virtual machines to use the device. There are usually no restrictions on the use of the device by a guest or application, except that the device may not be dedicated to more than one virtual machine at a time.
3. **Dedicated to a guest or virtual machine as an unsupported device:** z/VM does not use the device itself but enables guests or applications in virtual machines to use the device. The guest or application is completely responsible for the management and use of the device. Usage restrictions might apply; the major common usage restriction for this type of support is that the device cannot be used as the guest's IPL device.

The device support matrix might show that support for a device was not provided after a particular z/VM release. The following clarifications on the meaning of the programming support withdrawal might be helpful:

- Where programming support for a *real* device has been withdrawn as of some z/VM release, the corresponding *virtual* device remains supported in the same or later z/VM releases.
- There are some device types which can be defined as, or use many of the device attributes of, the real devices for which programming support is being terminated. z/VM support for these currently supported devices remains unchanged.

Additional device restrictions might apply. There might be exceptions to supported devices and releases depending on your specific configuration. See *z/VM: CP Planning and Administration* for your release and applicable IBM hardware announcements.

It is sometimes possible to define a device differently depending on whether the definition is done using the system configuration file or dynamic I/O configuration support. For instance, a 3745 Communications Controller would be defined as a 3705 Communications Controller using the system configuration file but as a 3745 Communications Controller using dynamic I/O configuration. For information about the system configuration file, see *z/VM: CP Planning and Administration*. For information about dynamic I/O configuration, see *z/VM: I/O Configuration*.

The following general notes apply to the matrix:

- **End of service (EoS) for z/VM V5.4, V6.2, and V6.3**
 - z/VM V6.2 achieved EoS on June 30, 2017.
 - z/VM V5.4 and V6.3 achieved EoS on December 31, 2017.

Those releases have been removed from the matrix.

- For information about IBM devices and z/VM releases not listed in this matrix, see the previous editions of this document.

Supported Devices

- If a z/VM-related problem occurs with an OEM device that is equivalent to a supported IBM device listed in this section, IBM will fix the problem if it can be recreated with the corresponding IBM device. Customers should always contact the OEM manufacturer first about any problem encountered with an OEM device to find out if it is a known OEM problem.

Direct access storage devices (DASD)

<i>Table 5: Device support – DASD</i>		
Device	z/VM support	Support notes
TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server® (2105) [ESCON or FICON attached]	V6.4, V7.1	<p>z/VM automatically virtualizes the controller mode that a guest supports.</p> <p>Models 750 and 800 supported in 2105 native controller mode.</p> <p>Supported in emulation mode as a 3990 Model 3 or 6 Storage Control with the following DASD device types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3390 Model 2, 3, and 9 DASD (including large Model 9s known as Model 27 and Model 54) • 3390 Model 2 and 3 DASD in 3380 track compatibility mode <p>Only 3390 Model 3 or 9 is supported for installation of z/VM V6.4. Only 3390 Model 9 or 27 is supported for installation of z/VM V7.1. Mixed 3390 models are not supported for installation of z/VM.</p> <p>Performance-oriented track level commands supported for guest use only.</p> <p>Parallel Access Volumes (PAVs) supported as minidisks for guests that exploit PAV architecture.</p> <p>DFSMS/VM FL221 support for 3390 Model 9 disks larger than 10017 cylinders requires APAR VM63004.</p> <p>For guest use of FlashCopy, the device must be dedicated to the guest or defined as a fullpack minidisk.</p> <p>PPRC supported for guest use only. Native use of PPRC requires ICKDSF V1.17.</p> <p>For ICKDSF support information, see the ICKDSF Program Directory.</p>
TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server (2105) [FCP attached]	V6.4, V7.1	<p>For native z/VM use, the ESS volumes appear as 9336-20 DASD.</p> <p>For guest use, the ESS volumes can appear either as 9336-20 DASD or as SCSI LUNs directly accessed through FCP subchannels.</p>

Table 5: Device support – DASD (continued)

Device	z/VM support	Support notes
System Storage DS8000 series (2107) [ESCON or FICON attached]	V6.4, V7.1	<p>z/VM automatically virtualizes the controller mode that a guest supports.</p> <p>Supported in 2107 native controller mode.</p> <p>Supported in emulation mode as a 3990 Model 3 or 6 Storage Control with the following DASD device types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3390 Model 2, 3, and 9 DASD (including large Model 9s known as Model 27 and Model 54) • 3390 Model 2 and 3 DASD in 3380 track compatibility mode <p>Only 3390 Model 3 or 9 is supported for installation of z/VM V6.4. Only 3390 Model 9 or 27 is supported for installation of z/VM V7.1. Mixed 3390 models are not supported for installation of z/VM.</p> <p>Dynamic volume expansion is supported.</p> <p>Extended address 3390-A devices are supported. A 3390-A volume with more than 65,520 cylinders must be dedicated to a guest or defined as a fullpack minidisk.</p> <p>Performance-oriented track level commands supported for guest use only.</p> <p>Parallel Access Volumes (PAVs) supported as minidisks for guests that exploit PAV architecture.</p> <p>On FICON-attached DS8000, HyperPAV volumes supported as fullpack minidisks for guests that exploit this PAV architecture.</p> <p>DFSMS/VM FL221 support for 3390 Model 9 disks larger than 10017 cylinders requires APAR VM63004.</p> <p>For guest use of FlashCopy, the device must be dedicated to the guest or defined as a fullpack minidisk.</p> <p>PPRC supported for guest use only. Native use of PPRC requires ICKDSF V1.17.</p> <p>For ICKDSF support information, see the ICKDSF Program Directory.</p>

Table 5: Device support – DASD (continued)

Device	z/VM support	Support notes
System Storage DS8000 series (2107) [FCP attached]	V6.4, V7.1	<p>For native z/VM use, the DS8000 volumes appear as 9336-20 DASD.</p> <p>For guest use, the DS8000 volumes can appear either as 9336-20 DASD or as SCSI LUNs directly accessed through FCP subchannels.</p> <p>DFSMS/VM FL221 support for SCSI LUNs larger than 381 GB requires APAR VM63664.</p>
System Storage DS6000 series (1750) [ESCON or FICON attached]	V6.4, V7.1	<p>z/VM automatically virtualizes the controller mode that a guest supports.</p> <p>Supported in 1750 native controller mode.</p> <p>Supported in emulation mode as a 3990 Model 3 or 6 Storage Control with the following DASD device types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3390 Model 2, 3, and 9 DASD (including large Model 9s known as Model 27 and Model 54) • 3390 Model 2 and 3 DASD in 3380 track compatibility mode <p>Only 3390 Model 3 or 9 is supported for installation of z/VM V6.4. Only 3390 Model 9 or 27 is supported for installation of z/VM V7.1. Mixed 3390 models are not supported for installation of z/VM.</p> <p>Performance-oriented track level commands supported for guest use only.</p> <p>Parallel Access Volumes (PAVs) supported as minidisks for guests that exploit PAV architecture.</p> <p>DFSMS/VM FL221 support for 3390 Model 9 disks larger than 10017 cylinders requires APAR VM63004.</p> <p>For guest use of FlashCopy, the device must be dedicated to the guest or defined as a fullpack minidisk.</p> <p>PPRC supported for guest use only. Native use of PPRC requires ICKDSF V1.17.</p> <p>For ICKDSF support information, see the ICKDSF Program Directory.</p>

<i>Table 5: Device support – DASD (continued)</i>		
Device	z/VM support	Support notes
System Storage DS6000 series (1750) [FCP attached]	V6.4, V7.1	For native z/VM use, the DS6000 volumes appear as 9336-20 DASD. For guest use, the DS6000 volumes can appear either as 9336-20 DASD or as SCSI LUNs directly accessed through FCP subchannels. DFSMS/VM FL221 support for SCSI LUNs larger than 381 GB requires APAR VM63664.
XIV® Storage System	V6.4, V7.1	
FlashSystem	V6.4, V7.1	Can be directly attached for system and EDEV use without requiring a SAN Volume Controller (SVC).

DASD control units and storage controls

<i>Table 6: Device support – DASD control units and storage controls</i>		
Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
3990 Model 6	V6.4, V7.1	All functions of former 3990 models supported plus increased cache, System Clock Support, and the Control Unit Initiated Reconfiguration feature (CUIR). Concurrent Copy and Extended Remote Copy functions are supported for guest use only.
SAN Volume Controller 2145	V6.4, V7.1	
Storwize® V7000	V6.4, V7.1	

Tape units and tape libraries

<i>Table 7: Device support – tape units and tape libraries</i>		
Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
3480 Tape Subsystem	V6.4, V7.1	Not supported for installation of z/VM.
3490 Tape Subsystem	V6.4, V7.1	Not supported for installation of z/VM.
3490E (Enhanced Capability Model) Tape Subsystem	V6.4, V7.1	Not supported for installation of z/VM.
TotalStorage Enterprise Tape System (3590)	V6.4, V7.1	DFSMS/VM FL221 support for the 3590 Model H requires APAR VM63097. Not supported for installation of z/VM.

Supported Devices

Table 7: Device support – tape units and tape libraries (continued)

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
System Storage 3592 TS1120 (E05), TS1130 (E06), and TS1140 (E07) Tape Drives	V6.4, V7.1	<p>z/VM native tape functions (such as SPXTAPE, DUMP, CMS TAPE) supported with FICON Controller Attachment only.</p> <p>z/VM supports drive-based data encryption, including rekey support.</p> <p>Not supported for installation of z/VM.</p> <p>DFSMS/VM FL221 requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APAR VM63353 for basic device support. • APAR VM63460 to support Write Once Read Many (WORM) media. • APAR VM64458 to support the 3592 Model E06. • APAR VM65005 to support the 3592 Model E07.
System Storage TS3400 with TS1120 (E05) or TS1130 (E06) Tape Drives	V6.4, V7.1	<p>z/VM native tape functions (such as SPXTAPE, DUMP, CMS TAPE) supported with FICON Controller Attachment only.</p> <p>z/VM supports drive-based data encryption, including rekey support.</p> <p>Not supported for installation of z/VM.</p> <p>DFSMS/VM FL221 requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APAR VM63353 for basic device support. • APAR VM63460 to support Write Once Read Many (WORM) media. • APAR VM64458 to support the 3592 Model E06.
IBM Virtualization Engine TS7700 (Models TS7720 and TS7740)	V6.4, V7.1	<p>Native z/VM tape library support is provided by DFSMS/VM FL221 with PTFs for RMS APARs VM64773 and VM65005 (and prerequisite service).</p> <p>DFSMS/VM APAR VM65789 is required for RMS Copy Export support.</p> <p>Not supported for installation of z/VM.</p>

Tape control units

Table 8: Device support – tape control units

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
TotalStorage Enterprise Tape Controller 3590 Model A60	V6.4, V7.1	
TotalStorage Enterprise Tape Controller 3592 Model J70	V6.4, V7.1	

Table 8: Device support – tape control units (continued)

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
System Storage TS1120 Tape Controller Model C06	V6.4, V7.1	
System Storage Tape Controller Model C07	V6.4, V7.1	

Printers

Table 9: Device support – printers

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
3203 Model 5	V6.4, V7.1	
3262	V6.4, V7.1	
3268 Model 2, 2C	V6.4, V7.1	Must be defined as a 3287.
3287 Model 1, 1C, 2, 2C, 4	V6.4, V7.1	
3289 Model 1, 3, 4, 8	V6.4, V7.1	
3800 Model 1	V6.4, V7.1	
3800 Model 3, 6, 8	V6.4, V7.1	Full support in Model 1 compatibility mode or using Advanced Function Printing (AFP) programs.
3812	V6.4, V7.1	Full support through the RSCS feature, using AFP programs; downloading of fonts is not supported. Loading of fonts requires Print Services Facility™/VM (PSF/VM) licensed program (program number 5684-141).
3816 Model 01D, 01S	V6.4, V7.1	Full support through the RSCS feature, using AFP programs; downloading of fonts is not supported. Loading of fonts requires PSF/VM licensed program.
3820	V6.4, V7.1	Full support through ACF/VTAM V4.2, using AFP programs.
3825	V6.4, V7.1	Full support using AFP programs.
3827	V6.4, V7.1	Full support using AFP programs.
3835	V6.4, V7.1	Full support using AFP programs.
3900	V6.4, V7.1	Must be defined as a 3800.
4245 Model 1	V6.4, V7.1	Supported as a 4245 or in 3262 compatibility mode.
4245 Model 12, 20	V6.4, V7.1	
4248 Model 1, 2	V6.4, V7.1	Supported as a 4248 or in 3211 compatibility mode.
6262 Model 14, 22	V6.4, V7.1	Must be defined as a 4248 Model 1.

Card readers and card punches

<i>Table 10: Device support – card readers and card punches</i>		
Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
3505 Model B1, B2	V6.4, V7.1	
3525 Model P1, P2, P3	V6.4, V7.1	

Terminals, displays, and consoles

Most terminals are supported as a virtual machine console (in 3215 emulation mode or 3270 mode). 3270-family displays can be defined generically (for example, as 3270s) with dynamic computation of screen size based on information returned from the device.

z/VM also supports the integrated 3270 console and integrated ASCII console functions of the Hardware Management Console.

Display printers

Most display printers are supported using Advanced Function Printing (AFP) programs through RSCS.

Display control units

<i>Table 11: Device support – display control units</i>		
Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
3174	V6.4, V7.1	
3272 Model 2	V6.4, V7.1	
3274	V6.4, V7.1	
3276 Display/Control Unit	V6.4, V7.1	Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.

Communications controllers

<i>Table 12: Device support – communications controllers</i>		
Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
3745	V6.4, V7.1	Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device. Must be defined as a 3705, unless you are using dynamic system configuration.

Switches

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
2032 FICON Director Model 1	V6.4, V7.1	
9032 ESCON Director Model 2	V6.4, V7.1	
9032 ESCON Director Model 3	V6.4, V7.1	
9032 ESCON Director Model 5	V6.4, V7.1	
9033 ESCON Director Model 1	V6.4, V7.1	
9033 ESCON Director Model 4	V6.4, V7.1	

Notes:

- Control units and I/O devices with parallel channels can be attached to ESCON channels through the ESCON Converter Model 1. (See your IBM representative for a list of parallel devices that the ESCON Converter Model 1 supports.) Conversely, the ESCON Converter Model 2 allows ESCON devices to be attached to servers that have parallel channels.
- For more information about ESCON architecture, see *Introducing Enterprise Systems Connection*, GA23-0383.

Server features and miscellaneous devices

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
Channel-to-Channel Adapter (CTCA)	V6.4, V7.1	Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.
Coupling Express Long Reach (CE LR)	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z13/z13s or later. Not supported on LinuxONE. CHPID type is CL5. z/VM V6.4 requires APARs VM65865 (CP), VM65849 (HCD), VM65208 (HCM), and VM65880 (IOCP).
Crypto Express3	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z196/z114 and zEC12/zBC12. Must be configured for shared or dedicated access by a virtual machine.
Crypto Express4S	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on zEC12/zBC12 and z13/z13s. Must be configured for shared or dedicated access by a virtual machine in z/Architecture mode.
Crypto Express5S	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z13/z13s or later. Must be configured for shared or dedicated access by a virtual machine in z/Architecture mode.

Supported Devices

Table 14: Device support – server features and miscellaneous devices (continued)

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
Crypto Express6S	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z14/z14 ZR1. Must be configured for shared or dedicated access by a virtual machine in z/Architecture mode. z/VM V6.4 requires APAR VM65942.
ESCON CTCA	V6.4, V7.1	Extended mode operation only.
FICON Express4	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z196/z114 and zEC12/zBC12. Guest CTCA support requires a dedicated device.
FICON Express8	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z196/z114, zEC12/zBC12, and z13/z13s. Guest CTCA support requires a dedicated device.
FICON Express8S	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z196/z114 or later. Guest CTCA support requires a dedicated device.
FICON Express16S	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z13/z13s or later. Guest CTCA support requires a dedicated device.
FICON Express16S+	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z14/z14 ZR1. Guest CTCA support requires a dedicated device.
HiperSockets	V6.4, V7.1	Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.

Table 14: Device support – server features and miscellaneous devices (continued)

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
OSA-Express2	V6.4	<p>Supported on z196/z114.</p> <p>Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.</p> <p>OSA-Express2 is recognized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TYPE=OSD for the Gigabit Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet modes. z/VM supports IEEE 802.3ad link aggregation. • TYPE=OSC for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter with the Integrated Console Controller (ICC) function. • TYPE=OSE for the 1000Base-T Ethernet adapter for use in LAN Emulation mode using the LAN Channel Station (LCS) protocol (non-QDIO mode). • TYPE=OSN for the Gigabit Ethernet and 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapters with the Open Systems Adapter for the Network Control Program (OSA NCP) function. <p>z/VM supports isolation of QDIO data connection communications on a shared OSA-Express2 port in support of multitier security zones. z/VM</p> <p>OSA/SF is required to customize the OSA-Express2 modes. OSA/SF can be running either in an LPAR in the same system complex or as a z/VM guest. OSA/SF for z/VM can be run as a CMS application.</p>

Table 14: Device support – server features and miscellaneous devices (continued)

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
OSA-Express3	V6.4, V7.1	<p>Supported on z196/z114 and zEC12/zBC12. Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.</p> <p>OSA-Express3 is recognized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TYPE=OSD for the Gigabit Ethernet, 10 Gigabit Ethernet, and 1000BASE-T modes. z/VM supports IEEE 802.3ad link aggregation. • TYPE=OSC for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter with the Integrated Console Controller (ICC) function. • TYPE=OSE for the 1000Base-T Ethernet adapter for use in LAN Emulation mode using the LAN Channel Station (LCS) protocol (non-QDIO mode). • TYPE=OSN for the Gigabit Ethernet and 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapters with the Open Systems Adapter for the Network Control Program (OSA NCP) function. <p>z/VM supports four ports per adapter on the Gigabit Ethernet and 1000BASE-T adapters on the zEC12 and z196, and two ports per adapter on the zBC12 and z114</p> <p>z/VM supports isolation of QDIO data connection communications on a shared OSA-Express3 port on a zEnterprise server in support of multitier security zones.</p> <p>OSA/SF is required to customize the OSA-Express3 modes. OSA/SF can be running either in an LPAR in the same system complex or as a z/VM guest. OSA/SF for z/VM can be run as a CMS application.</p>

Table 14: Device support – server features and miscellaneous devices (continued)

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
OSA-Express4S	V6.4, V7.1	<p>Supported on z196/z114, zEC12/zBC12, z13/z13s, and z14/z14 ZR1 (1000BASE-T).</p> <p>Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.</p> <p>OSA-Express4S is recognized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TYPE=OSD for the Gigabit Ethernet, 10 Gigabit Ethernet, and 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapters configured to support QDIO. z/VM supports IEEE 802.3ad link aggregation. • TYPE=OSC for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter with the Integrated Console Controller (ICC) function. • TYPE=OSN for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter with the Open Systems Adapter for the Network Control Program (OSA NCP) function. • TYPE=OSE for the 1000Base-T Ethernet adapter for use in LAN Emulation mode using the LAN Channel Station (LCS) protocol (non-QDIO mode). <p>z/VM supports two ports per adapter on the Gigabit Ethernet and 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapters, and one port per adapter on the 10 Gigabit Ethernet adapters.</p> <p>z/VM supports isolation of QDIO data connection communications on a shared OSA-Express4S port in support of multitier security zones. z/VM</p> <p>Systems management API support requires APAR VM65670. Performance Toolkit support requires APAR VM65528.</p> <p>One of the following is required to customize the OSA-Express4S modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSA/SF on the HMC. • OSA/SF facility. APAR OA37060 is required on the z196 and z114. APARs OA37060 and OA38418 are required on the zEC12 or later. OSA/SF facility can be running either in an LPAR in the same system complex or as a z/VM guest. OSA/SF for z/VM can be run as a CMS application.

Table 14: Device support – server features and miscellaneous devices (continued)

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
OSA-Express5S	V6.4, V7.1	<p>Supported on zEC12/zBC12, z13/z13s, and z14/z14 ZR1.</p> <p>Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.</p> <p>OSA-Express5S is recognized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TYPE=OSD for the Gigabit Ethernet, 10 Gigabit Ethernet, and 1000BASE-T adapters configured to support QDIO. z/VM supports IEEE 802.3ad link aggregation. • TYPE=OSC for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter with the Integrated Console Controller (ICC) function. • TYPE=OSE for the 1000Base-T Ethernet adapter for use in LAN Emulation mode using the LAN Channel Station (LCS) protocol (non-QDIO mode). • TYPE=OSN for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter with the Open Systems Adapter for the Network Control Program (OSA NCP) function. • TYPE=OSM for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet intranode management network (INMN) in an IBM zEnterprise System. Configuring via dynamic I/O is supported, but the device cannot be varied online. • TYPE=OSX for the 10 Gigabit Ethernet intraensemble data network (IEDN) in an IBM zEnterprise System. Configuring via dynamic I/O is supported, but the device cannot be varied online. <p>z/VM supports two ports per adapter on the Gigabit Ethernet and 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapters, and one port per adapter on the 10 Gigabit Ethernet adapters.</p> <p>z/VM supports isolation of QDIO data connection communications on a shared OSA-Express5S port in support of multitier security zones.</p> <p>OSA/SF on the HMC is required to customize the OSA-Express5S modes.</p>

Table 14: Device support – server features and miscellaneous devices (continued)

Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
OSA-Express6S	V6.4, V7.1	<p>Supported on z14/z14 ZR1.</p> <p>z/VM V6.4 requires APAR PI73016.</p> <p>Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.</p> <p>OSA-Express6S is recognized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TYPE=OSD for the Gigabit Ethernet, 10 Gigabit Ethernet, and 1000BASE-T adapters configured to support QDIO. z/VM supports IEEE 802.3ad link aggregation. • TYPE=OSC for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter with the Integrated Console Controller (ICC) function. • TYPE=OSE for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapter for use in LAN Emulation mode using the LAN Channel Station (LCS) protocol (non-QDIO mode). • TYPE=OSM for the 1000BASE-T Ethernet intranode management network (INMN) in an IBM zEnterprise System. Configuring via dynamic I/O is supported, but the device cannot be varied online. • TYPE=OSX for the 10 Gigabit Ethernet intraensemble data network (IEDN) in an IBM zEnterprise System. Configuring via dynamic I/O is supported, but the device cannot be varied online. <p>z/VM supports two ports per adapter on the Gigabit Ethernet and 1000BASE-T Ethernet adapters, and one port per adapter on the 10 Gigabit Ethernet adapters.</p> <p>z/VM supports isolation of QDIO data connection communications on a shared OSA-Express6S port in support of multitier security zones.</p> <p>OSA/SF on the HMC is required to customize the OSA-Express6S modes.</p>
Regional Crypto Enablement (RCE)	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z13 (Driver D27) or later. Not supported on LinuxONE.
zEDC Express	V6.4, V7.1	<p>Supported on zEC12/zBC12 or later. zEC12 and zBC12 require Driver D15 Bundle 21. See the PSP bucket for specific details.</p> <p>Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.</p>
zHyperLink Express	V6.4, V7.1	Dynamic I/O support only. Not supported on LinuxONE.

Supported Devices

<i>Table 14: Device support – server features and miscellaneous devices (continued)</i>		
Device	z/VM releases	Support notes
10GbE RoCE Express	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on zEC12/zBC12 or later. zEC12 and zBC12 require Driver D15 Bundle 21. See the PSP bucket for specific details. Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.
10GbE RoCE Express2	V6.4, V7.1	Supported on z14/z14 ZR1. Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device. z/VM V6.4 requires APAR VM65942.
3088	V6.4, V7.1	Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device.
3088 Model 61 PSCA Card (common link access to workstations)	V6.4, V7.1	
3174 Model 12L, 22L	V6.4, V7.1	
3737 Remote Channel-to-Channel Unit Model 2	V6.4, V7.1	Must be dedicated to a virtual machine as a supported device. Must be defined as a CTCA.
4753 Network Security Processor	V6.4, V7.1	Must be dedicated to a guest as a supported device.
7171 Device Attachment Control Unit	V6.4, V7.1	The 7171 ASCII Device Attachment Control Unit (DACU) allows the attachment of ASCII terminals locally or (through Start-Stop communication line) remotely. The ASCII terminals appear to the host as 3277s, 3278s, and 3279s, with the DACU itself appearing as a 3274 control unit.
9034 ESCON Converter Model 1	V6.4, V7.1	
9035 ESCON Converter Model 2	V6.4, V7.1	

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