> z/VM 6.2 Planning Preparation for running a Single System Image

The z/VM 6.2 release implements a Single System Image feature (VMSSI). This feature will allow Live Guest Relocations (LGR) of Linux guests from one member of the cluster to another. With the introduction of Live Guest Relocation among members of your SSI, it is increasingly important to identify the level of Linux on System z that is running within each member. If you need more information on z/VM 6.2 Single System Image or LGR, please refer to the z/VM 6.2 General Information Manual. This website is not intended to provide functional information on the z/VM 6.2 release but instead help identify test environments used for relocating Linux Guests.

Although z/VM has performed considerable testing, each customer environment is unique with different hardware, software and networking levels. Therefore not all combinations may have been identified. Prior to beginning any relocation please refer to the following document for general planning, information and relocation restrictions:
- Chapter 28 of the CP Planning and Administration publication

The following Matrix is being provided as a guideline to identify if the level of Linux on System z was included within the z/VM 6.2 relocation test environments.

Distribution	Distribution release	Included within z/VM relocation test environments
Novell SUSE SLES10	SLES 10 SP0	Not Included
	SLES 10 SP1	Not Included
	SLES 10 SP2	Included
	SLES 10 SP3	Included
	SLES 10 SP4	Included
Novell SUSE SLES11	SLES 11 SP0	Included
	SLES 11 SP1	Included
Red Hat RHEL 5	RHEL 5.0	Not Included
	RHEL 5.1	Not Included
	RHEL 5.2	Included
	RHEL 5.3	Not Included
	RHEL 5.4	Not Included
	RHEL 5.5	Included
	RHEL 5.6	Included
Red Hat RHEL 6	RHEL 6.0	Included

No.	Restrictions
(1)	Restrictions on the eligibility for relocating Linux guests running distributions older than listed above are not known, although relocation may succeed.
(2)	Dedicated OSA devices should not be used by guests running the listed distribution levels. Instead, networking devices should be configured to the guest using a virtual NIC coupled to a VSWITCH which is VLAN UNAWARE
(3)	Performing a relocation of a Linux guest concurrently with FCP SCSI tape device operations may cause complex and long-lasting recovery procedures in the tape driver. It is not recommended to trigger a relocation for Linux guests, which are currently operating on SCSI tape drives.
(4)	Performing a relocation of a Linux guest with FCP SCSI disk requires defining the disk in the guest with multipath support and the "queue_if_no_path" option.
(5)	To avoid possible data loss and/or file corruption, relocations should not be performed when a guest is actively using SCSI tapes accessed via FCP.

Please note that only the latest level of a distribution release is considered supported by the Linux Distribution Partners (Novell SUSE, Red Hat), because support for the n-1 (last-but-one) release usually expiring a few months after GA of the latest release (n).