

MMMM MMMM AAAA II III III NNN NN FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF RRRRRR AAAA MMMM MMM EEEEEEEEEE SSSSSS
MMMM MMMM AAAAAA II III III NNNN NN FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF RRRRRR AAAAAA MMMM MMM EEEEEEEEEE SSSSSSS
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MM MM AA AA II III III NN NNNN FF RR RR AA AA MM MM MM EEEEEEEEEE SSSSSSS

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AA N N DDD ZZZZ // 00 SSS
A A NN N D D Z // 0 0 S
AAAA N NN D D Z // 0 0 S
A A N N DDD ZZZZ // 00 SSS

=====

user=> Kyri Lea

password=> * * * * *

What is a Mainframe?

Historically, the “frame” that held the “main” CPU for a business

Used for bulk data processing and transaction processing

- Credit card transactions, booking flights, making reservations, etc.

Features:

- Redundancy, I/O, backward compatibility, high uptime, security

History

IBM 701 (1952)

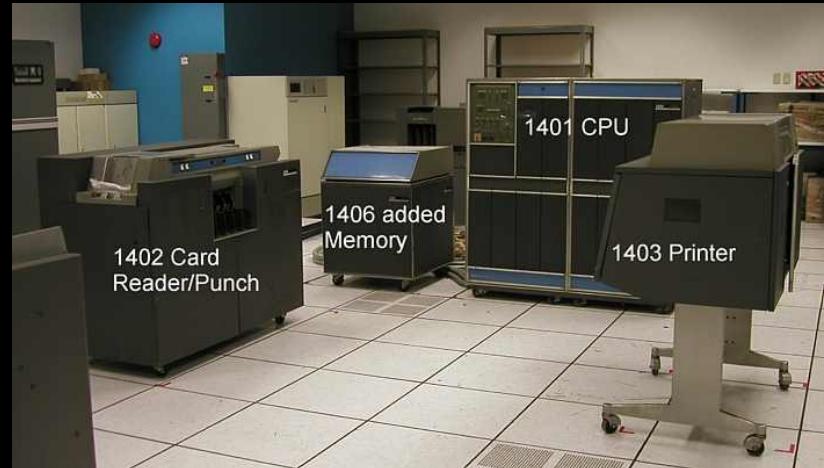
- Vacuum tube memory
 - 2200 multiplications/s and 17,000 additions or subtractions/s (very speedy)
 - Initially had 8 mil bit tape drive
 - 1956 - RAMAC, first magnetic disk system
 - 19 units
 - \$16,000 per month
-



History

IBM 1401 Data Processing System (1959)

- Core memory
- Lots of software included for free
- Had an improved printer
- \$2500/month, thousands sold



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Device: TESS2024
Logging: ENABLED

History

System/360 Series (1974)

- A series of compatible computers
 - Previously all different OSes, software, and hardware
- Beginning of modern architecture
- First scalable system
- Microprogramming



History

System/370 (1970)
- Looks cool



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History

IBM zSeries (2000)

- The first mainframe to use the modern z/Architecture
 - Backward compatible to 1964
- 12 or 20 processors, 4226 I/O pins
 - Increased with future z models

IBM z16 (2022)

- 1-4 frames
- Telum Processor
- Up to 40TB memory
- Crypto Express adapter with quantum-safe crypto

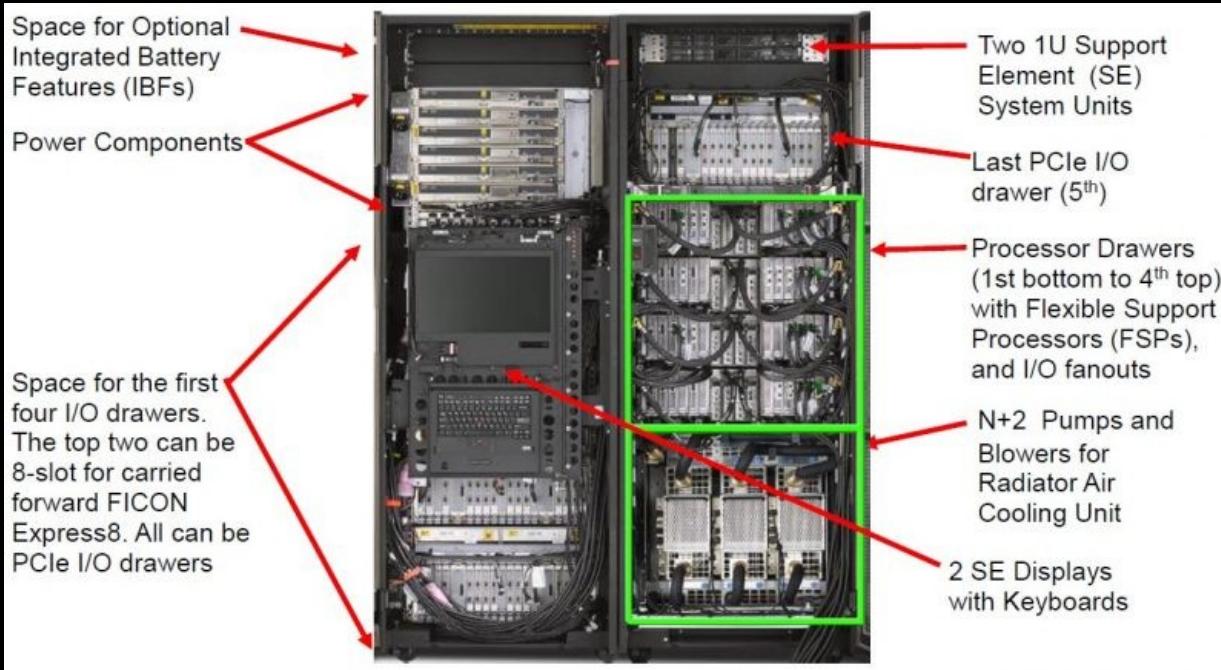


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Inside a Mainframe



Processors

CP - central processor

IFL - Integrated Facility for Linux

ICF - Integrated Coupling Facility, for parallel sysplex

zIIP - Integrated Information Processor

- zAAP

SAP - System assistant processors, for moving data around the system

IFP - Integrated Firmware Processor

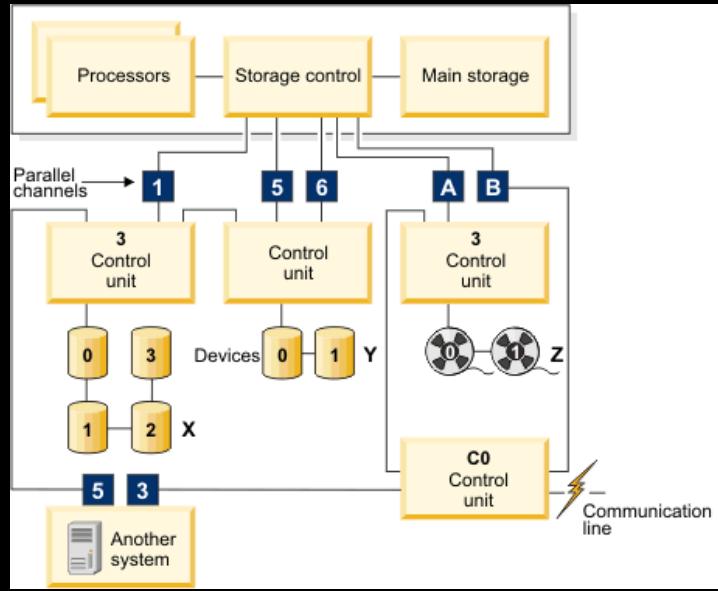
I/O

Storage over FICON, Network connections, Cryptographic cards

System Assist Processor

Channels

Control Units



ZOSB0574

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SE and HMC

Support Element - For managing the mainframe. Physically on the device

Hardware Management Console - for remote management

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Architecture

Auxiliary memory

Each application, user has its own address space

Logical Partitions (LPARs) for flexible use of hardware

I/O

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Operating Systems

z/OS

Linux

z/VM

z/TPF

z/VSE

This is Zeus, the mainframe of the
IBM z Systems University Program for Europe

z Systems
Europe
University
System



z/OS

z/VM

Linux for z Systems

z/VSE

Access only permitted when authorized by explicit agreement with IBM

To access the Zeus z/OS 1.13 system, type DIAL ZOS113

To access the Zeus z/OS 1.9 system, type DIAL ZOS19

To access your own university's second-level z/VM system,
type DIAL followed by its name, for example: DIAL FOOVM

ZZZZZZ ZZ VV VVV VVV MM MMM MMM
ZZZZZZ V V MM MM MM

built on IBM Virtualization Technology

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Linux on the Mainframe

Has been supported since 2000

Uses different type of storage than other mainframe OSes

Does not use standard 3270 display terminals

Operates in ASCII

- Translation between ASCII and EBCDIC needed sometimes

LinuxONE

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z/OS

Introduced in 2000, the successor
to OS/390

Consists of:

- Transaction manager
 - Databases
 - Batch jobs
 - Security manager
 - Crypto services
 - End user interfaces
 - Job entry subsystem
 - Job output
 - SMP/E
 - Resource Management Facility
 - DFSMS
 - And more..
- *****

```
z/OS Z18 Level 0609                                IP Address = 192.64.85.105
                                                    VTAM Terminal = SC0TCP82

Application Developer System

          // 0000000  SSSSS
zzzzzz // 00 00 SS
      zz // 00 00 SSSS
      zz // 00 00   SS
zzzzzz // 0000000 SSSS

System Customization - ACDZ.Z18.*


====> Enter "LOGON" followed by the TSO userid. Example "LOGON IBMUSER" or
====> Enter L followed by the APPLID
====> Examples: "L TSO", "L CICS", "L IMS3270
```

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Parallel Sysplex

Increases reliability

Multiple systems working together - either in one datacenter or multiple

Parallel sysplex most common form of sysplex

Momoplex, Base Sysplex

Components: STP, GRS, XCF, CDS, coupling links

z/OS Data Processing

Jobs - Programs that will be run multiple times with different inputs and outputs

- Written in Job Control Language (JCL)

Job Entry Subsystem

Job Output

Batch jobs

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Other z/OS Components

Resource Management Facility (RMF) - Performance monitoring

System Modification Program Extended (SMP/E) - updating software, managing dependencies, etc.

DFSMS - disk management

Workload Manager

UNIX System Services (USS) - Run UNIX programs on z/OS

End-user Interfaces - TSO, ISPF

z/OS Security

IBM Security Server - Overall security for the system

- Includes RACF, LDAP, Firewalls, Network Authentication (Kerberos), Enterprise Identity Mapping, PKI Services

Security manager - ensures people can only access authorized resources

System Authorization Facility (SAF) - access control through system authorization for programs

- Can work alone or with RACF

RACF

Resource Access Control Facility

Profiles - store information about users, resources, and access

Responsibilities:

- Identification and authentication
 - Control access to resources
 - Authorize users to access resources
 - Log authentication failures
 - Allow applications to use RACF macros
- *****

Cryptographic Services

Integrated Cryptographic Service Facility (ICSF)

- Encryption and decryption of data
- Key protection and management
- SSL acceleration

Special instructions: CPACF

Hardware: Crypto Express Adapter, Regional Cryptographic Server

Several data sets: CKDS, PKDS

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z/OS Operational Data

Data about the system used for performance monitoring and health checks

Operational Log and Data Analytics - Identify issues

Anomaly Analytics with Watson

Types of data:

- System Management Facilities Data
 - Logs from jobs
 - Syslog and UNIX syslog
 - Resource Management Facility (RMF) reports
-

COBOL

One of the main languages associated with mainframes

Used for business applications and commercial data processing

Developed in 1959

43% of banking systems still ran COBOL in 2017

Sources

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