IBM System z Technical University

October 4–8, 2010 — Boston, MA

Session Title:
Cloud computing with z/VSE

Session ID: zDG03

Wilhelm Mild, IBM

Authorized IBM Training

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IT dynamics today

Globalization and Globally Available Resources

Billions of mobile devices accessing the World Wide Web

Real-time data streams and Information sharing

Rise of social networking and social computing

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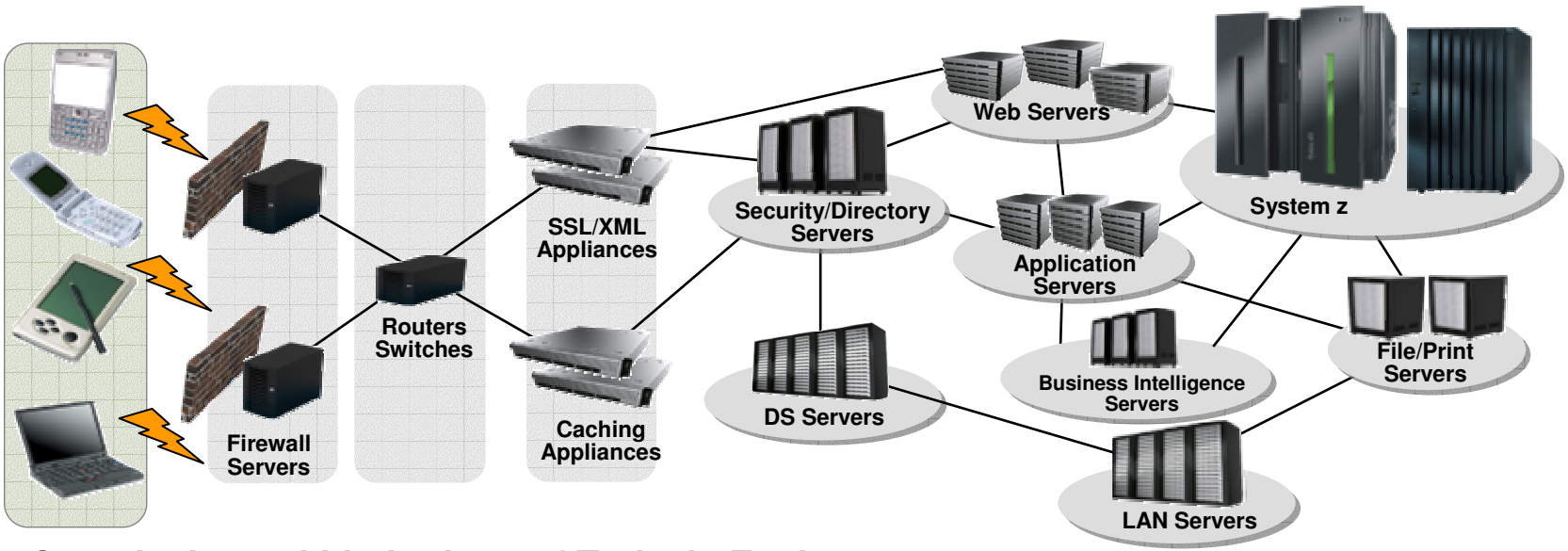
Information Technology Today: Limitations

Information Technology today is limited by the technology and architecture configurations available



Complexity and Limitations of Today's Environment

- Many tiers/nodes of **independent resources** connected over corporate network
- System management information typically **not end-to-end view**
- Automation Policies **are limited** to tier/node boundaries
- **Redundancy is pervasive** for Operational staff, HW, Software and policies across architectures
- Managing this complexity now consumes the majority if IT budgets

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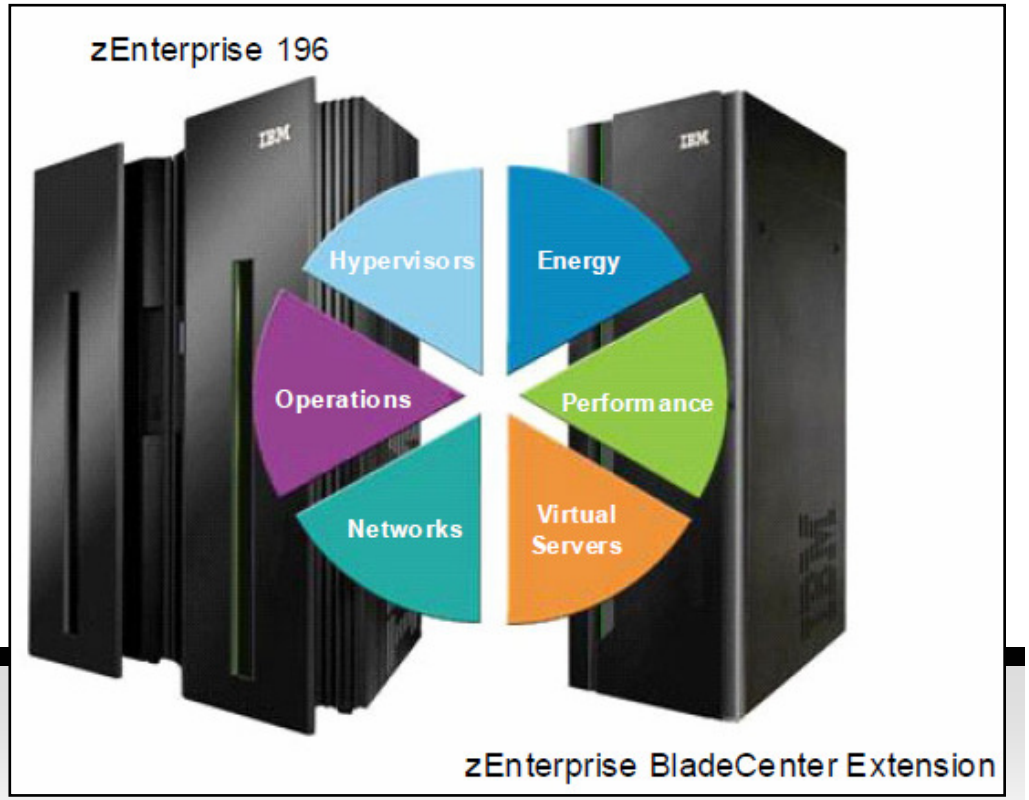
IBM zEnterprise System – one for everything !

Re-write the rulebook and set new standards for business-centric IT with IBM System z, to be the world's premier workload-optimized platform for enterprise applications.



Our Vision:

An IT environment driven with one centralized System
- IBM zEnterprise System -

Deliver the best of all worlds - Mainframe, UNIX, x86 and single function processors - integrated in a single system for ultimate flexibility and simplicity to optimize service, risk, and cost across multiple heterogeneous workloads.

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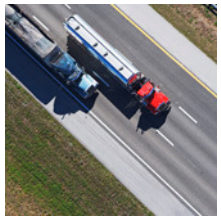
In this smarter world, we need a future oriented infrastructure

Infrastructure that is instrumented, interconnected and intelligent.

Infrastructure that brings together business and IT to create new possibilities.

Mobility Infrastructure



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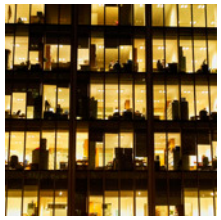
Facilities Infrastructure



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Production Infrastructure

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Technology Infrastructure

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Communications Infrastructure

We need a smart *and flexible* infrastructure.

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What is smart, flexible Infrastructure?

Technology

Production

Facilities

Mobility

Communications

- IBM's strategy for building the infrastructure needed in the 21st century
- An approach to solving client's most pressing operational issues today while building for the future
- 3 Client Imperatives:
  - Reduce Cost – Improve Service – Manage Risk
- Benefits
  - Consistent messaging and value proposition for customers
  - Framework that integrates all of IBM's capabilities
  - Roadmap for connecting IBM offerings to client pain points

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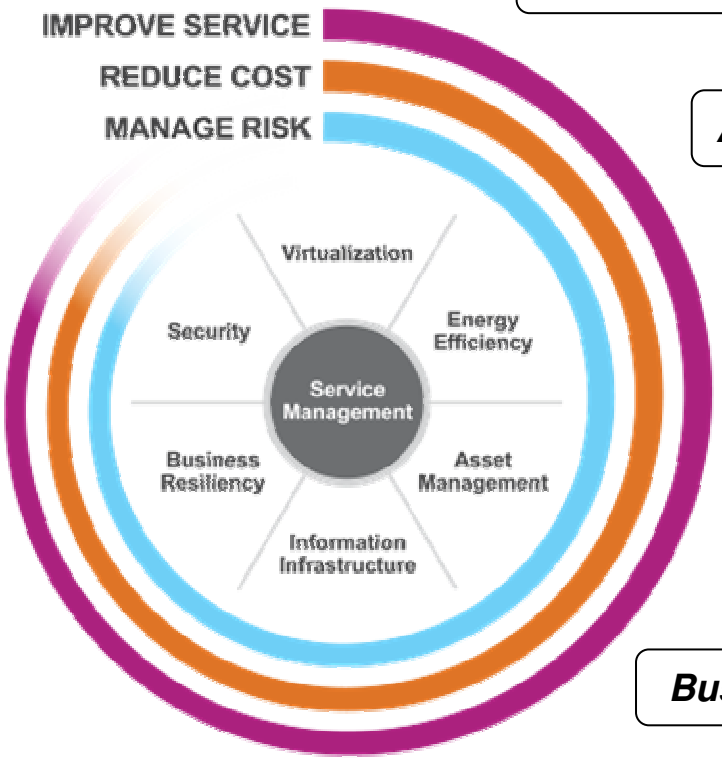
Building a smart, flexible infrastructure.



Service Management

Provide visibility, control and automation across all the business and IT assets to deliver higher value services.

Asset Management

Maximizing the value of critical business and IT assets over their lifecycle with industry tailored asset management solutions.

Virtualization

Leadership virtualization and consolidation solutions that reduce cost, improve asset utilization, and speed provisioning of new services.

Energy Efficiency

Address energy challenges, environment, and sustainability and opportunities across your business and IT infrastructure.

Business Resiliency

Maintaining continuous business and IT operations while rapidly adapting and responding to risks and opportunities.

Security

End to end industry customized governance, risk management and compliance solutions.

Information Infrastructure

Helping businesses achieve objectives. Information compliance, availability, retention, and security objectives.

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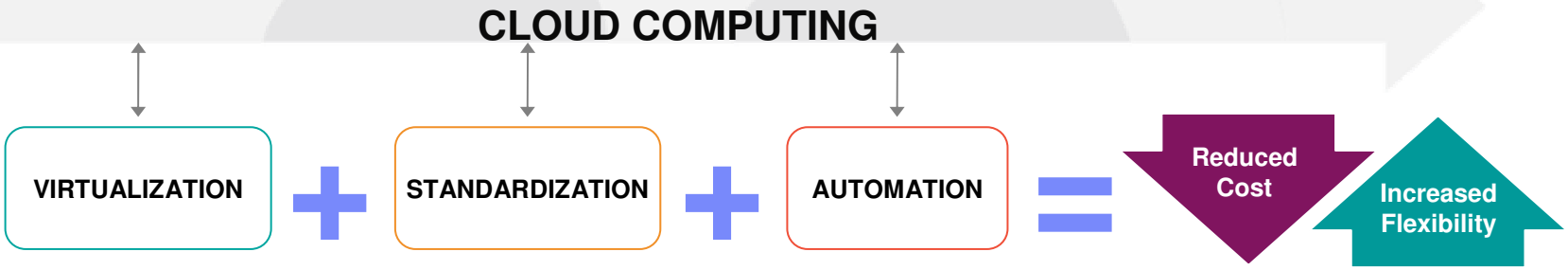
Cloud Computing - the new computing model

An effective Cloud Computing deployment is built on a Dynamic Infrastructure and is highly optimized to achieve more with less….



…leveraging virtualization, standardization and automation to free up operational budget for new investment.

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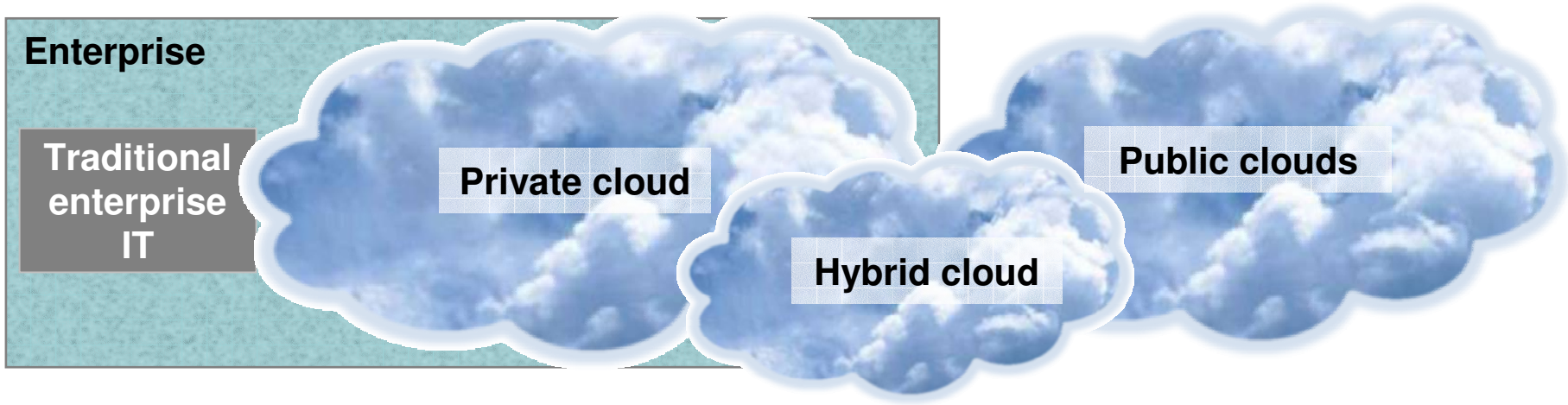
Three Cloud Computing delivery models deliver workload services



Private cloud

Workloads are provided "as a service," over an intranet, within the enterprise and behind the firewall

Hybrid cloud

Internal and external service delivery methods are integrated activities/functions

Public cloud

Workloads are provided "as a service," over the Internet

- *Clients prefer private clouds - 64% over public or hybrid clouds, however appeal of public and hybrid cloud is growing.**
- *Concerns about security and privacy of company data represent the most significant barrier to public cloud services.**

Source: IBM Market Insights, *Cloud Computing Research*, July 2009. n=1,090

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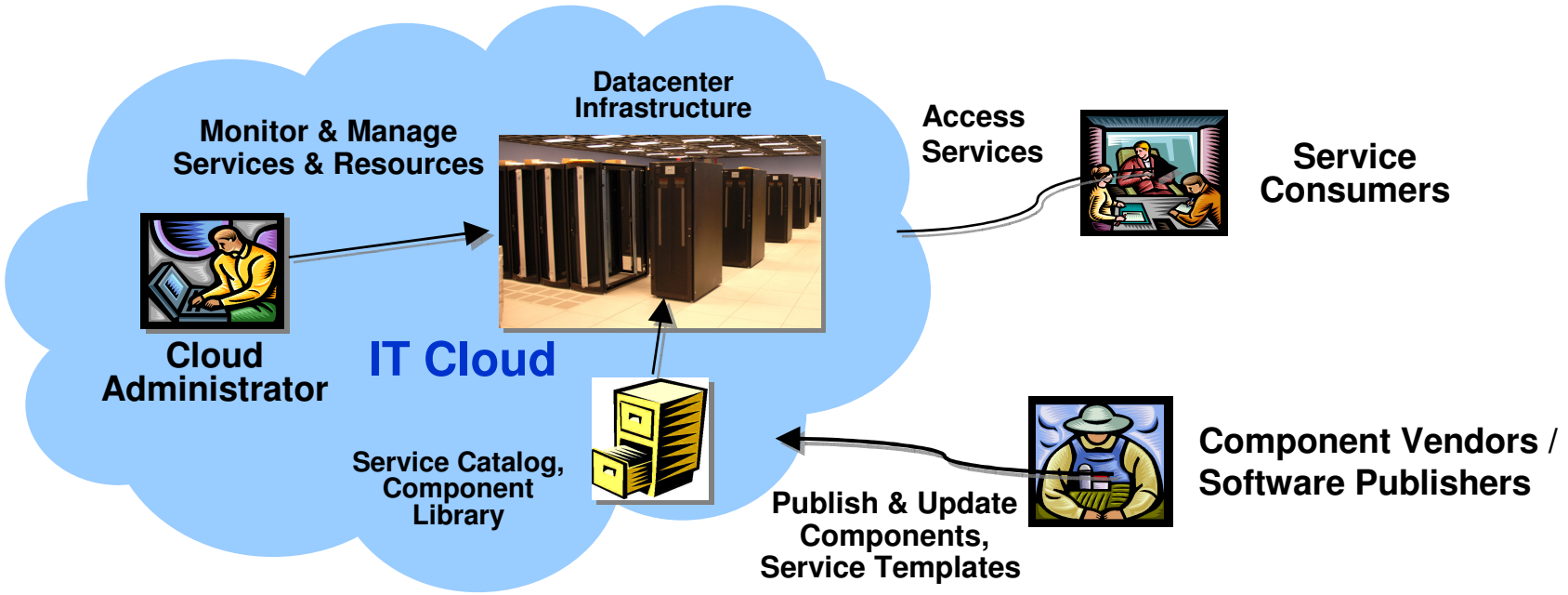
Cloud Computing - Definition from **IBM BlueCloud** Architecture Board

It is a user experience and a business model

- Cloud computing is an emerging style of computing in which applications, data, and IT resources are provided as services to users over the network.

It is a infrastructure management methodology

- Cloud computing is way of managing large numbers of highly virtualized resources such that from a management perspective, they resemble a single large resource. This can then be used to deliver services.



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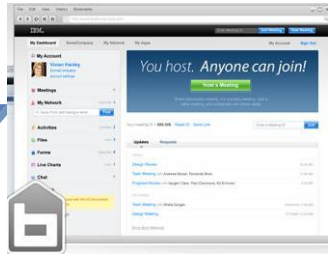
Cloud service Layer

User



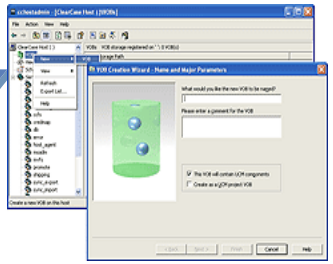
CRM/ERP/HR

Collaboration

Business Processes

Industry Applications

Software as a Service



Middleware

Web 2.0 Application Runtime

Java Runtime

Database

Development Tooling

Platform as a Service

Servers

Networking

Data Center Fabric

Storage

Shared virtualized, dynamic provisioning

Infrastructure as a Service

VIRTUALISIERUNG + STANDARDISIERUNG + AUTOMATION = smaller costs, higher flexibility

oration

z/VSE can participate in all 3 Cloud Layer

- z/VSE in an Infrastrukture as a Service (IaaS)
- z/VSE in a Plattform as a Service (PaaS)
- z/VSE in a Software as a Service (SaaS)

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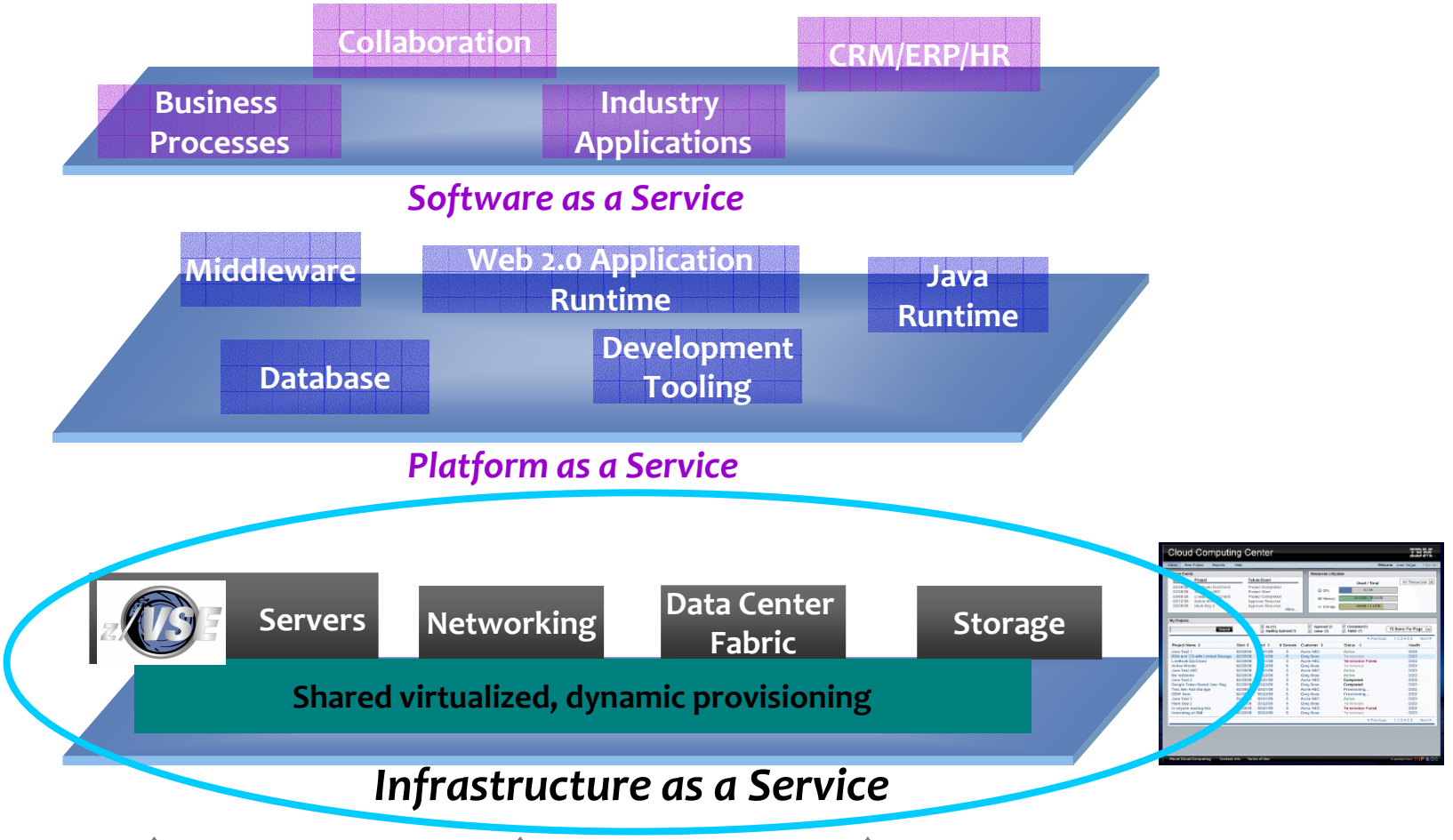
Cloud Computing – Infrastructure as a Service



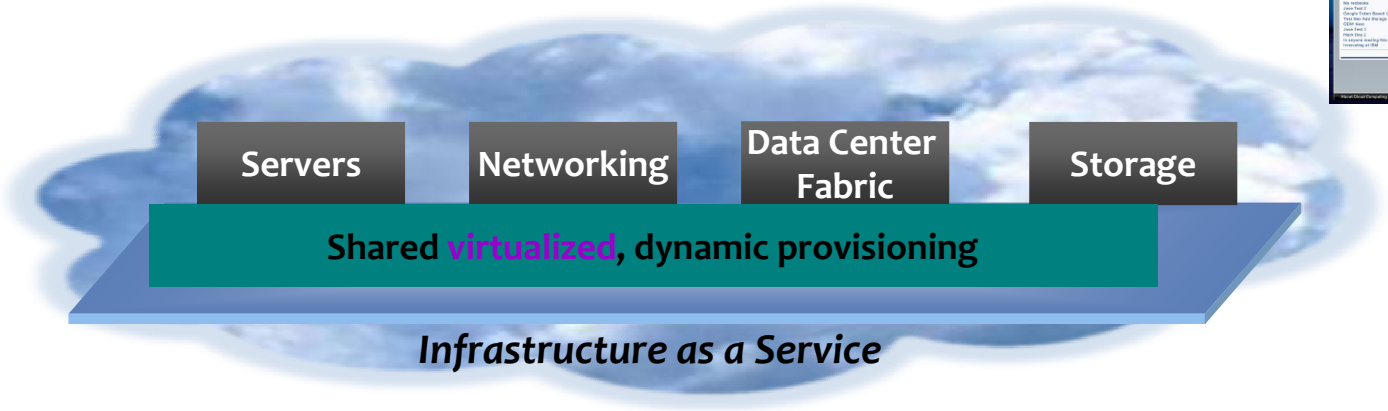
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) contains

Service Provider

- **Server functionality**
- **Networking functionality**
- **Data center functionality**
- **Storage functionality**

- **Computer Infrastructure Delivery Model**
  - **Elemental technical services, accessing**

hardware, e.g. server, storage, network devices
  - **Access to infastructure stack (OS plus Firewall, Routers, Load Balancers, etc.)**
- **• Advantage**
  - **Pay per use**
  - **Instant Scalability (up and down)**
  - **Reliability**
- **• Characteristics**
  - **Resources delivered as a service**
  - **Dynamic scaling of infrastructure**
  - **Variable cost**
  - **Multiple tenants**
  - **Enterprise grade infrastructure**



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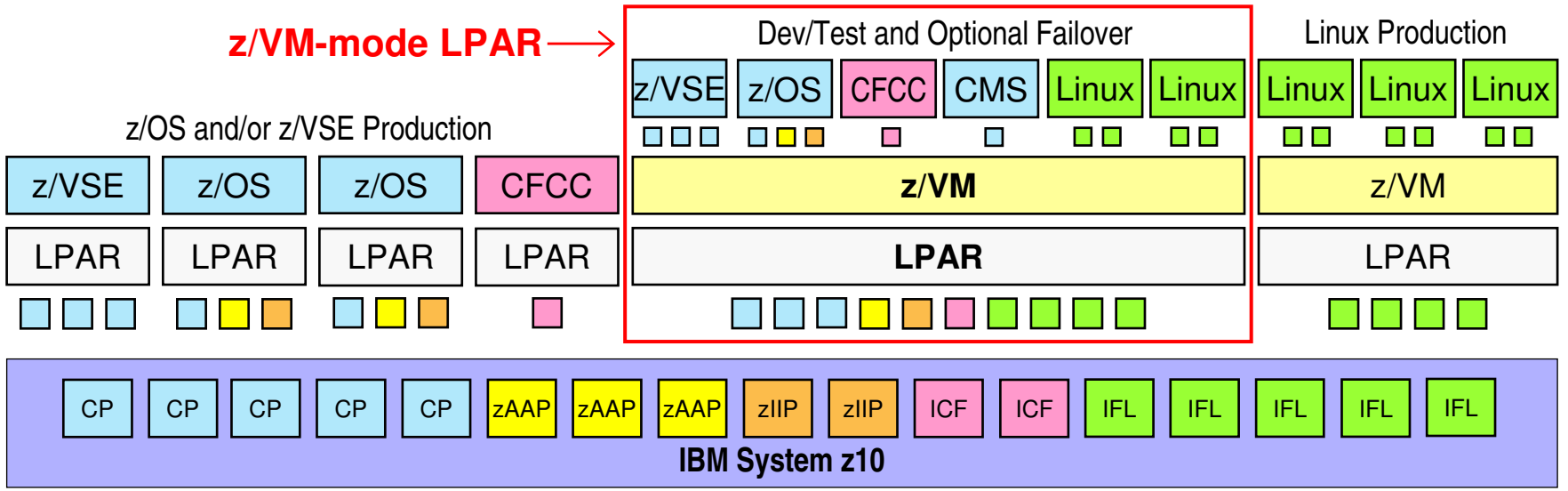
z/VM Virtualization for IBM System z10

- New LPAR type for IBM System z10: *z/VM-mode*
  - **Allows z/VM V5.4 users to configure all CPU types in a z10 LPAR**
- Offers added flexibility for hosting mainframe workloads
  - **Add *IFLs* to an existing standard-engine z/VM LPAR to host Linux workloads**
  - **Add *CPs* to an existing IFL z/VM LPAR to host z/OS, z/VSE, or traditional CMS workloads**
  - **Add *zAAPs* and *zIIPs* to host eligible z/OS specialty-engine processing**
  - **Test integrated Linux and z/OS and z/VSE solutions in the same LPAR**
- No change to software licensing
  - **Software continues to be licensed according to CPU type**



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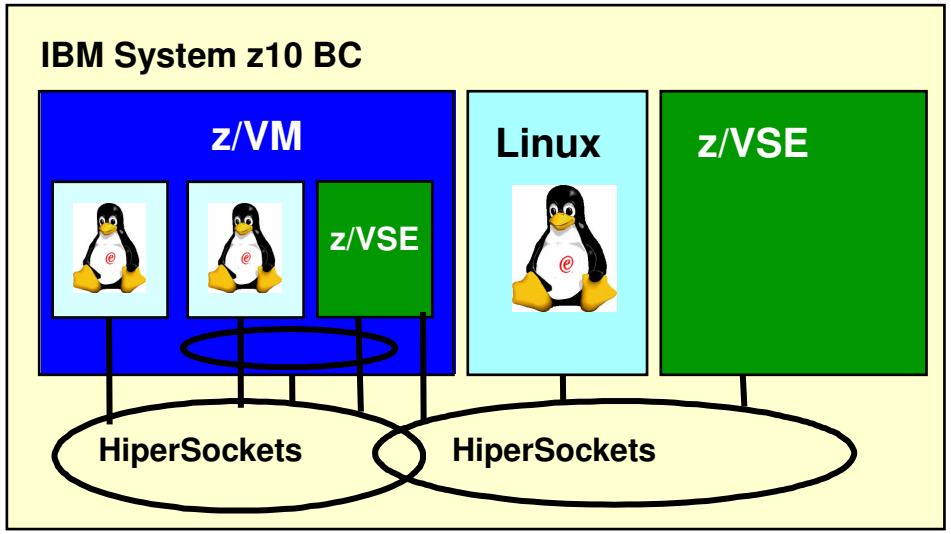
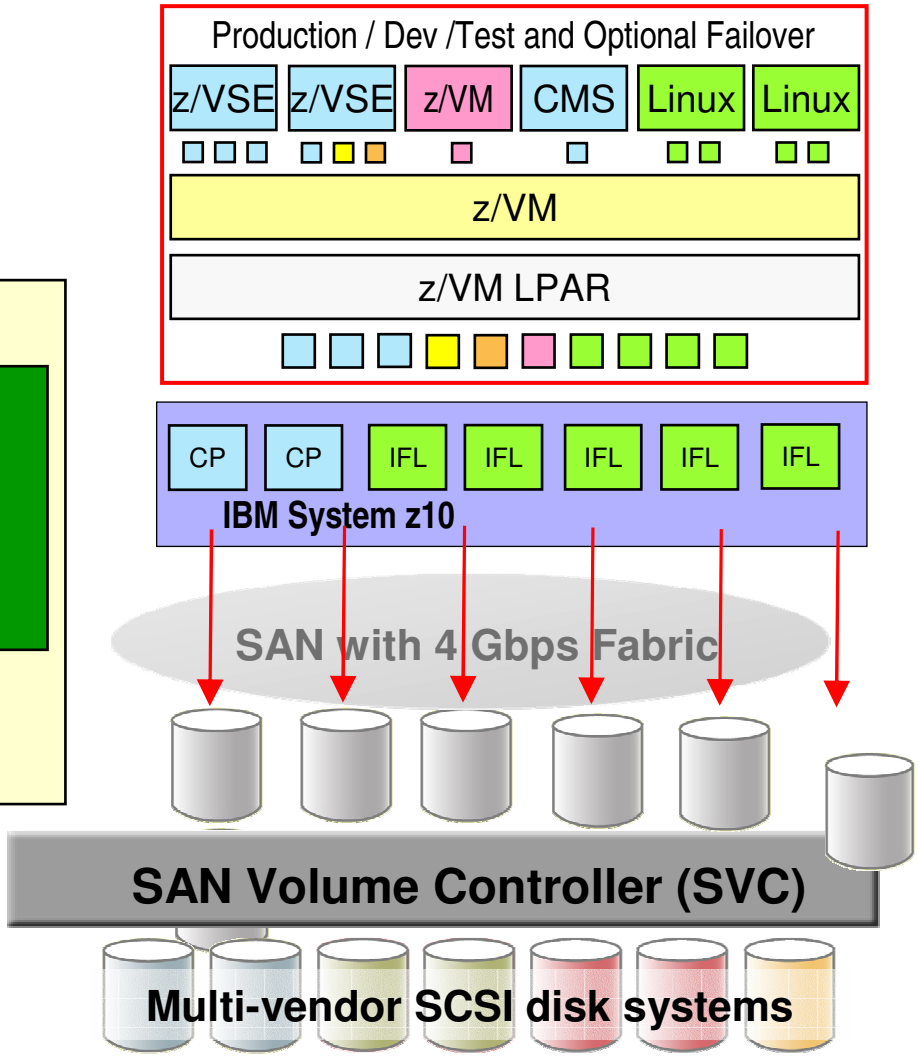
IT Infrastructure Virtualization and network

- z/VSE can participate -

Network Virtualization





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Cloud Computing – **Infrastructure as a Service**

z/VSE Cloud Scenario – Private Cloud

- Definition of System z Resources for the Cloud
- Service Catalog with different z/VSE Versions und sizes as z/VM guests
- Disc choices with different sizes and types (for enhancements)
- Network type decision as Hipersockets or z/VM
- Web Front End for Self-service
- SLA definitions for Availability Requirements
- Cost definitions for i.e inter - departmental payments

- Areas of use:
  - Test and Development Server - flexible, self-service, auto-managed (Today agreements are hand made with long wasted negotiation time)
  - Enhanced Server capacity for calculations at the end of month

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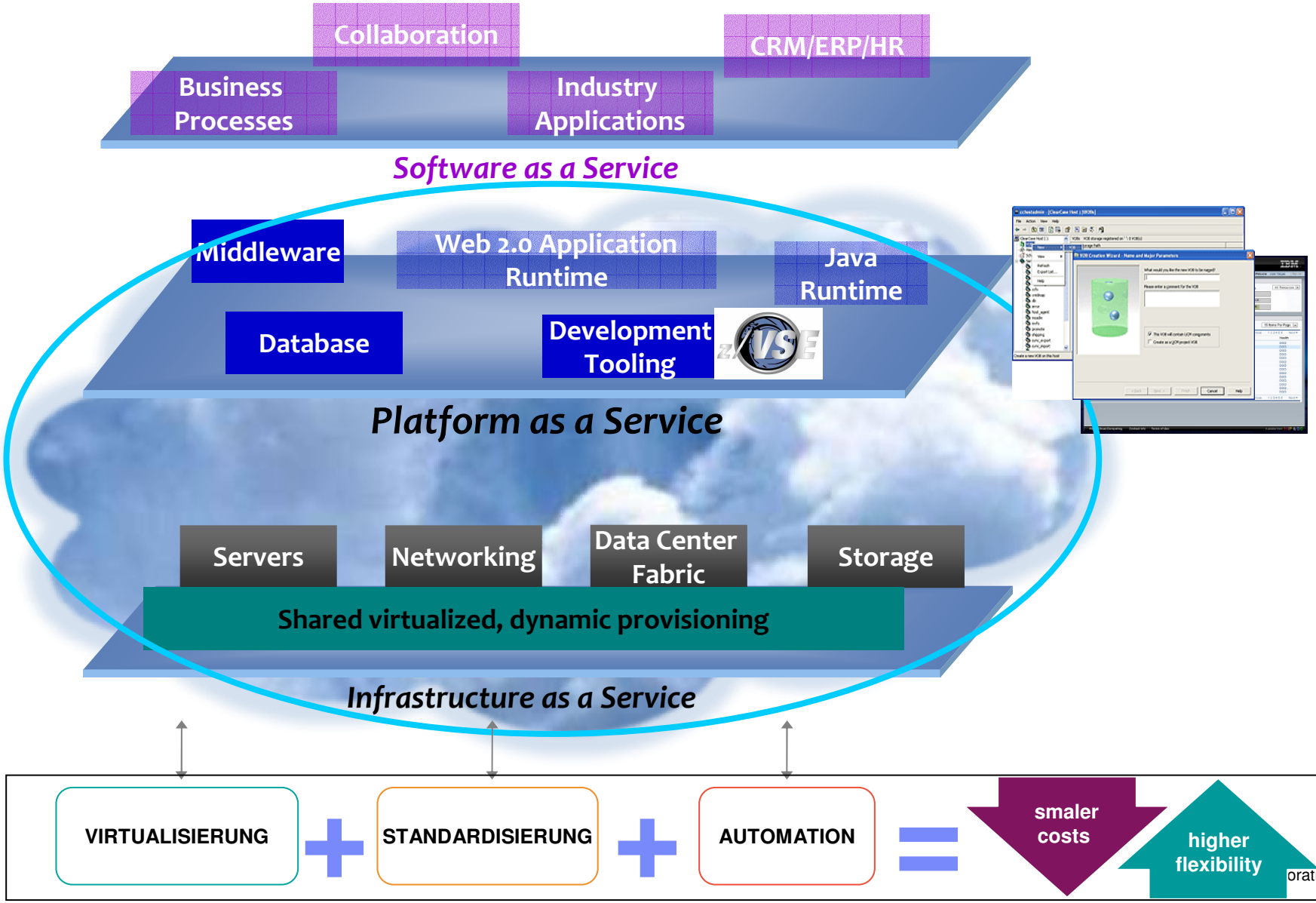
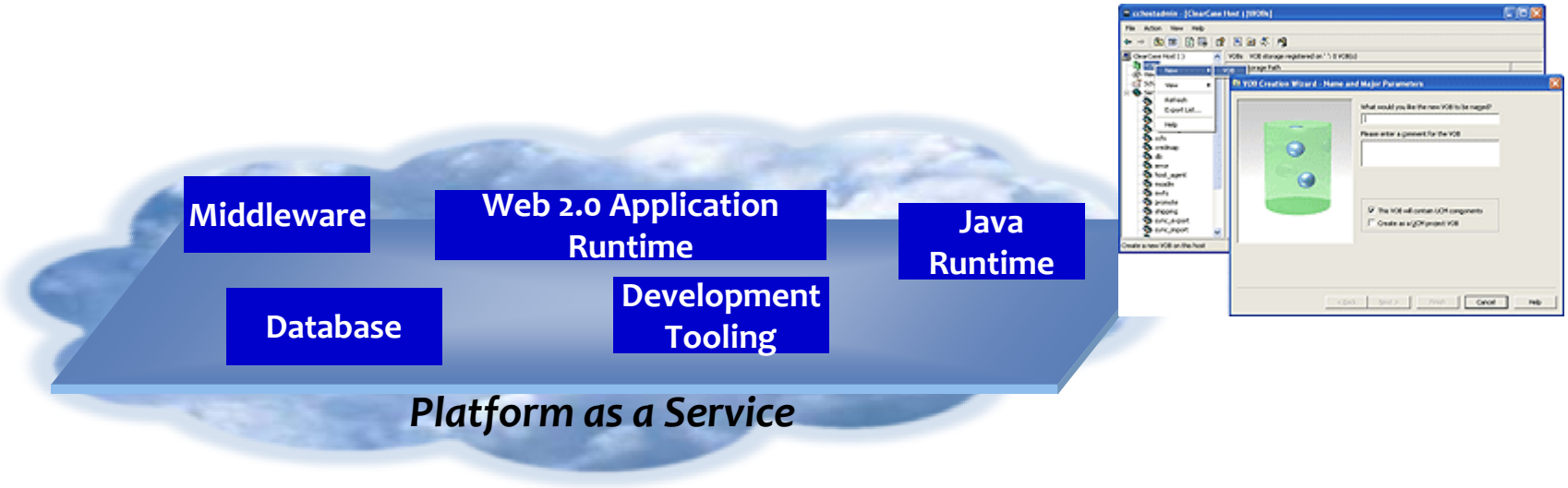
Cloud Computing – Platform as a Service



Platform as a Service (PaaS) contains

- **Applications**
- **Middleware**
- **Development tools**
- **Java and Web 2.0 runtimes**

Characteristics
- Services to develop, test, deploy, host and maintain applications in the same integrated development environment
- Web based user interface creation tools
- Multi-tenant architecture
- Integration with web services and databases
- Support for development team collaboration
- Utility-grade instrumentation



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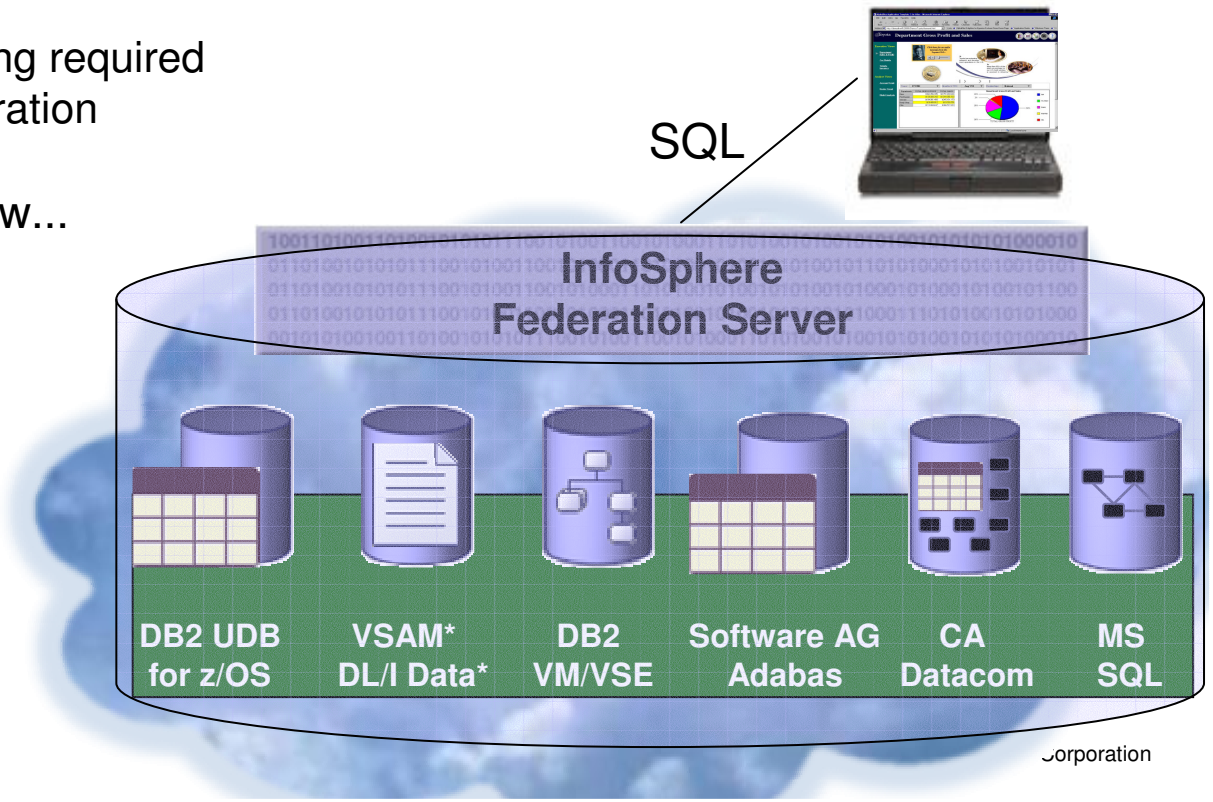
Data Management Systems as Service
IBM InfoSphere Federation Server

- Integrating at the data layer – Federation of data
  - Read from and write to federated mainframe data sources using SQL
  - Standards-based access via JDBC, ODBC, or Call Level Interface
    - Including for VSAM
  - Multithreaded with native drivers for scalable performance
  - Metadata-driven means...
    - No mainframe programming required
    - Fast installation & configuration
    - Ease of maintenance
  - Works with existing and new...
    - Mainframe infrastructure
    - Application infrastructure
    - Toolsets



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Cloud Computing – 'Platform as a Service'

z/VSE Cloud Scenario – Mixed Cloud

- Definition of z/VSE Middleware that belongs to the Cloud
- Service Catalog with different software solutions or Database entities (which run on z/VSE as z/VM Guests)
  - i.e. a database server under z/VSE, or Web infrastructure that works with z/VSE transactions (i.e. Supreme Court IT – with PaaS for Courts- with their own appls/routines, with different law regulations)
- Web Front End choices for self definition
- SLA definitions for Availability Requirements of the platform
- Cost definitions for the platform services
- Areas of use:
  - Development platform (flexible, self definition)
  - Platform provider for external user with self-definition of the sizes, SLAs – Catalog for standard services, premium services, Clients handling process

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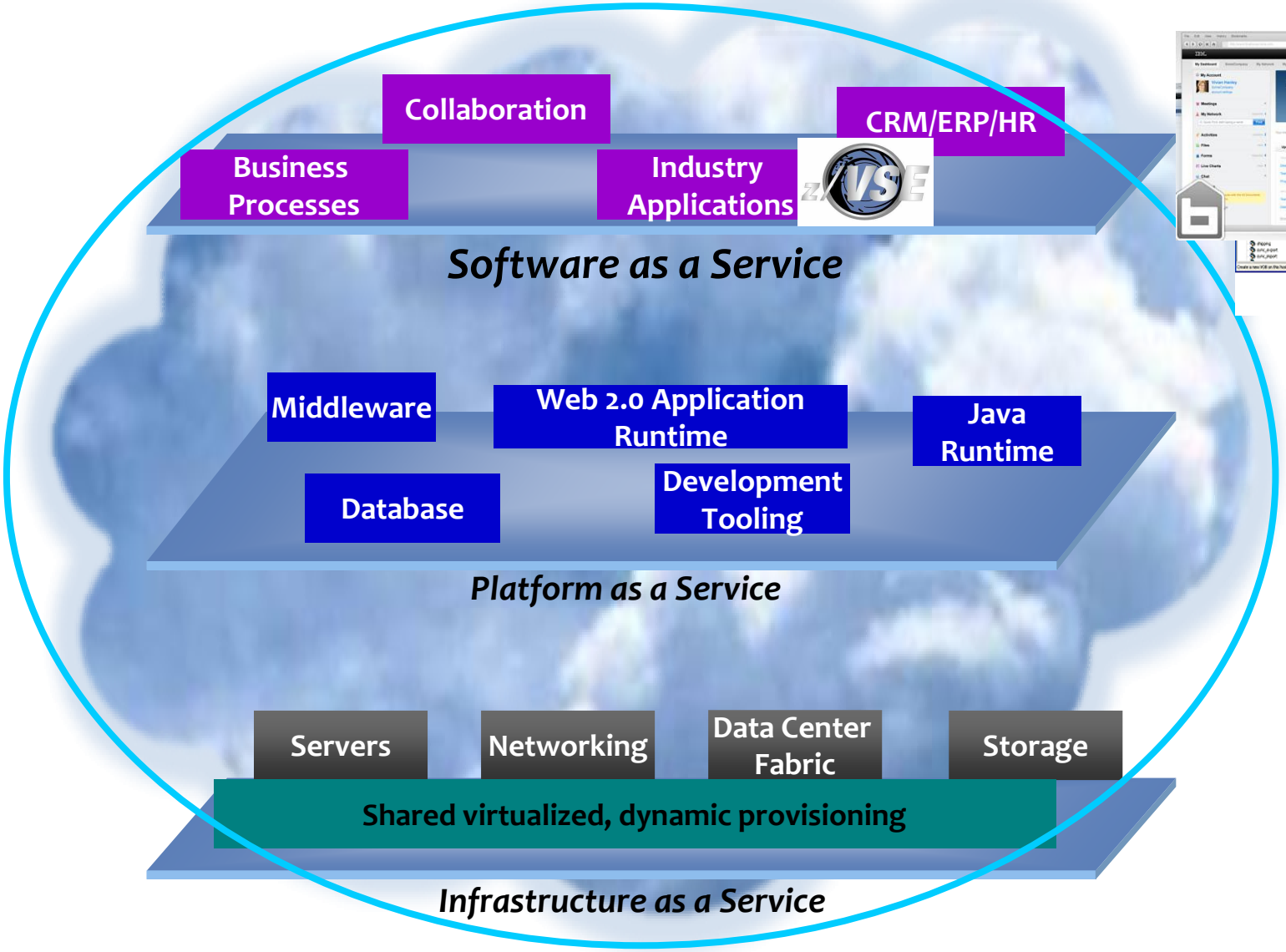
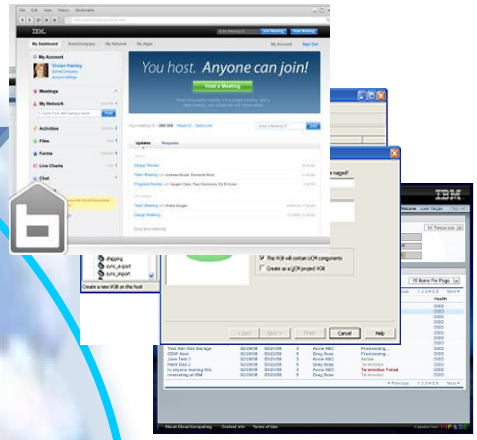
Cloud Computing – Software as a Service





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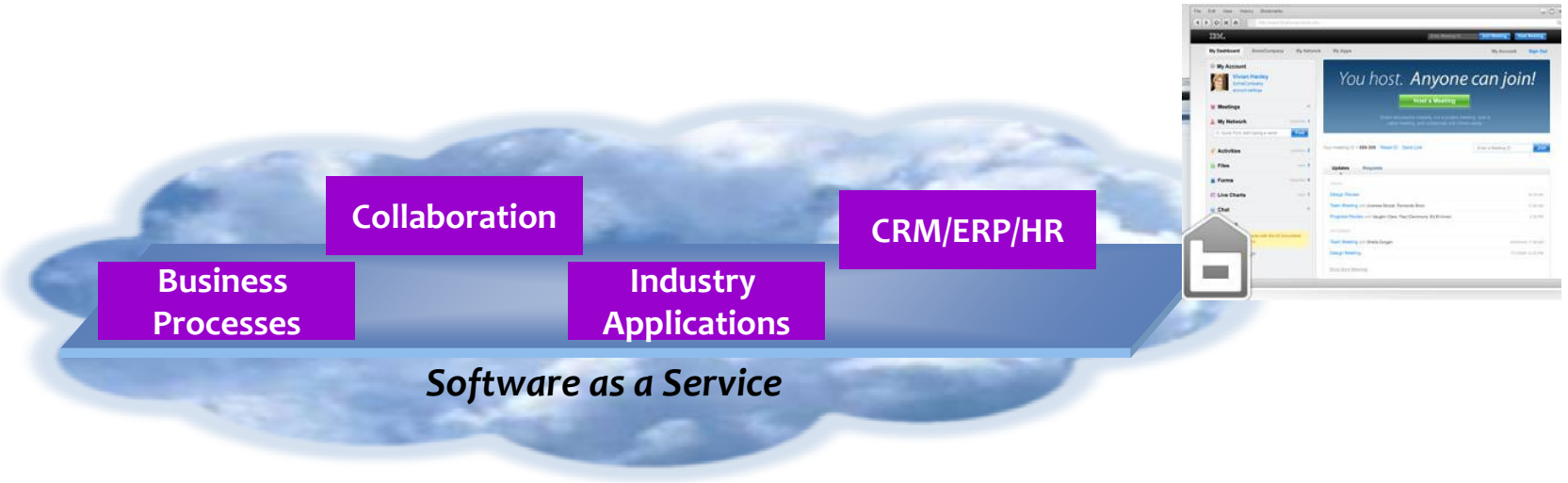
Software as a Service (SaaS) contains

- **Business processes**
- **Enterprise applications**
- **Collaboration tools**

•Software Delivery Model
  - Service delivered through a browser
  - No hardware, OS and software to manage

• Characteristics
  - Reliability
  - Instant Scalability (up and down)
  - network-based access to, and management of,
  - commercially available software
  - activities managed from central locations
  - application delivery one-to-manymodel
  - centralized feature updating,



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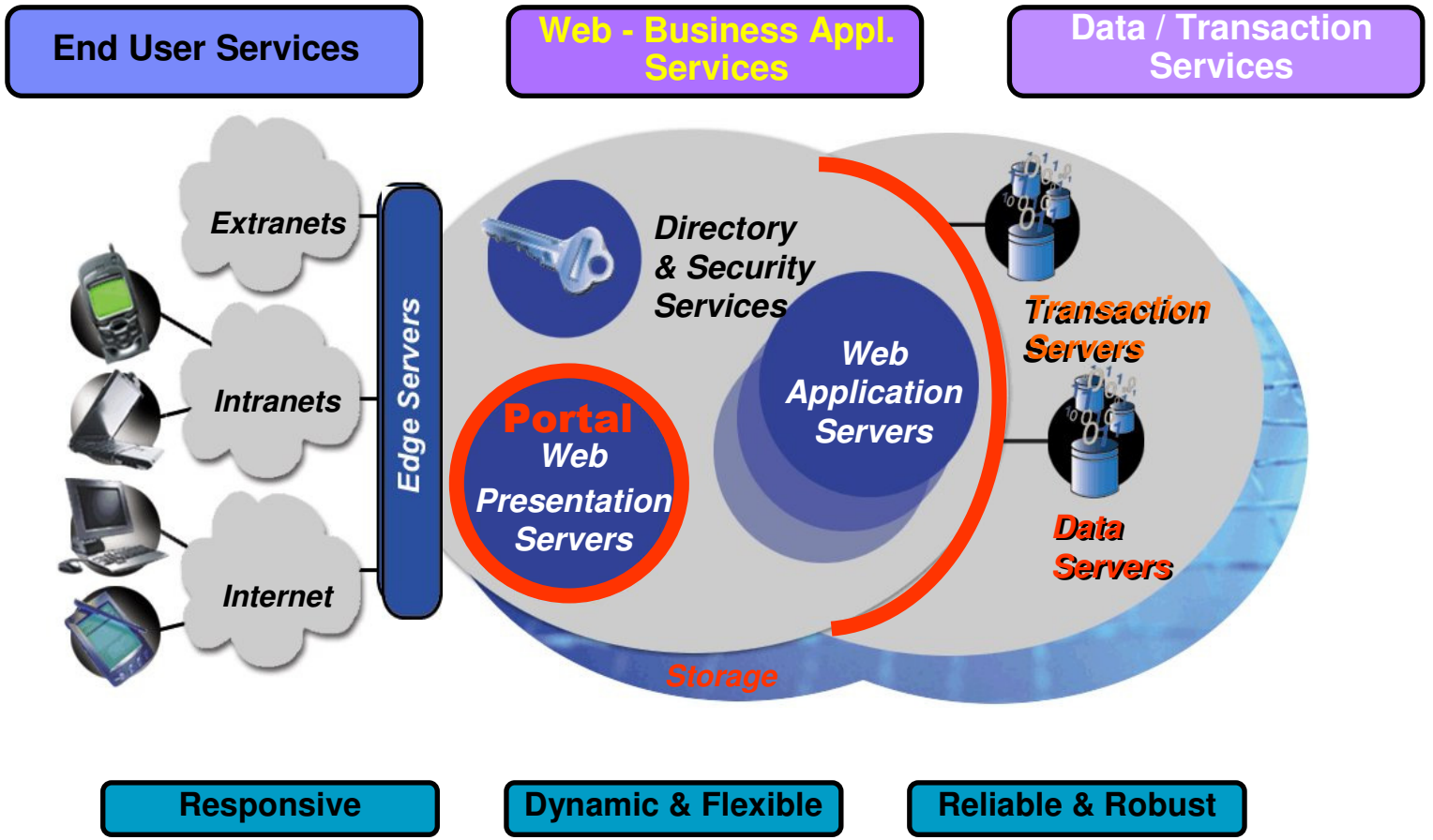
Software Infrastructure



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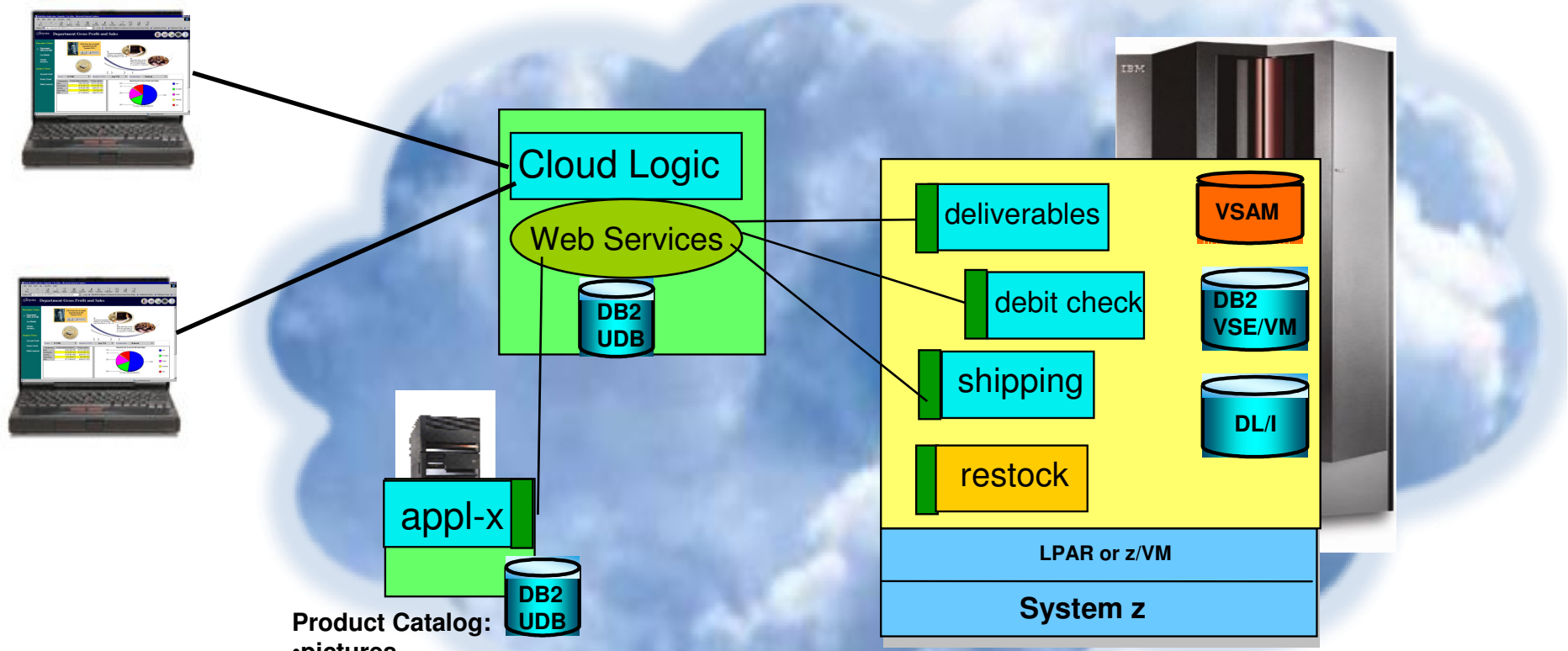
SOA – the standard way to New applications and processes

- Applications look the same for all users
- Core applications can be enhanced (independent of their language, COBOL, ASM, PL/I)
- New business logic can be built

Increases business for the Company



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Cloud Computing – Software as a Service

z/VSE Cloud Scenario – Mixed Cloud

- Service Definition (C/S and z/VSE) which should belong to the cloud
- Service Catalog with different software services (which run on z/VSE in z/VM Guests)
  - i.e. a service under z/VSE for orders or payments, or Web infrastructure that works with z/VSE transactions (i.e. Supreme Court IT– with SaaS for payment service for police tickets)
- Web Front End for self definition and selection of the services
- SLA definitions for Availability Requirements of the applications
- Cost definitions for the software services per call of a service or CPU time

- Areas of use:
  - Areas where scalable applications will be used from a high number of users
  - Software Services Provider for internal and external users with definition of the SLAs – for Standard Software Services – Ordering, Processing of orders
- Samples: Credibility verification, Tax calculation, W&M Services call – for orderings and self-service automation

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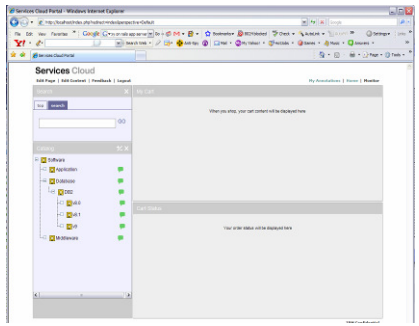
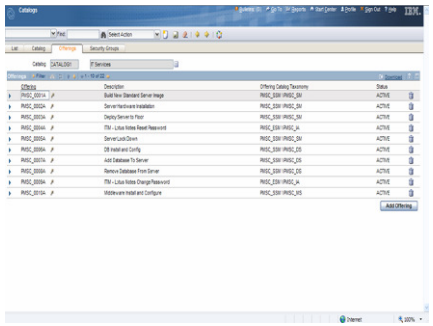
“Self-service” drives Process Standardization

End Users

Service Portal



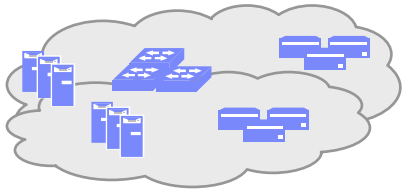
Service Request Catalog



Provisioning Engine
- Workflows
- Expert Systems
- Scripts

Optional Service Modules
- e.g. Metering/ Usage Billing, Monitoring, etc.

Virtualized Cloud Infrastructure



Advantages:

Cost Control

Access- and Handling- friendly

Process Automation / Transformation

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Cloud computing User Perspective

- From anywhere, Always available, fast, scalable, standard access

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Different groups see different Cloud benefits

IT Customers:
- Flexible pricing
- Outsourced, on demand provisioning
- Unlimited scaling
- SW developer platform
- Flexible

IT Analysts:
- Variable pricing
- No long term commitments
- Hosted, on demand provisioning
- Massive, elastic scaling
- Standard Internet technology
- Abstracted infrastructure
- Service-oriented

Common Attributes of Clouds

Flexible pricing
Elastic scaling
Rapid provisioning
Advanced virtualization

Press:
- Pay by consumption
- Lower costs
- On demand provisioning
- Grid and SaaS combination
- Massive scaling
- Efficient infrastructure
- Simple and easy

Financial Analysts:
- Utility pricing
- Multi-core chips
- Hosted, a-a-s provisioning
- Parallel, on demand processing
- Scalable
- Virtualized, efficient infrastructure
- Flexible

Source: IBM Corporate Strategy analysis of MI, PR, AR and VCG compilations

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Conclusion

- With z/VSE you can participate in a Cloud Computing Environment

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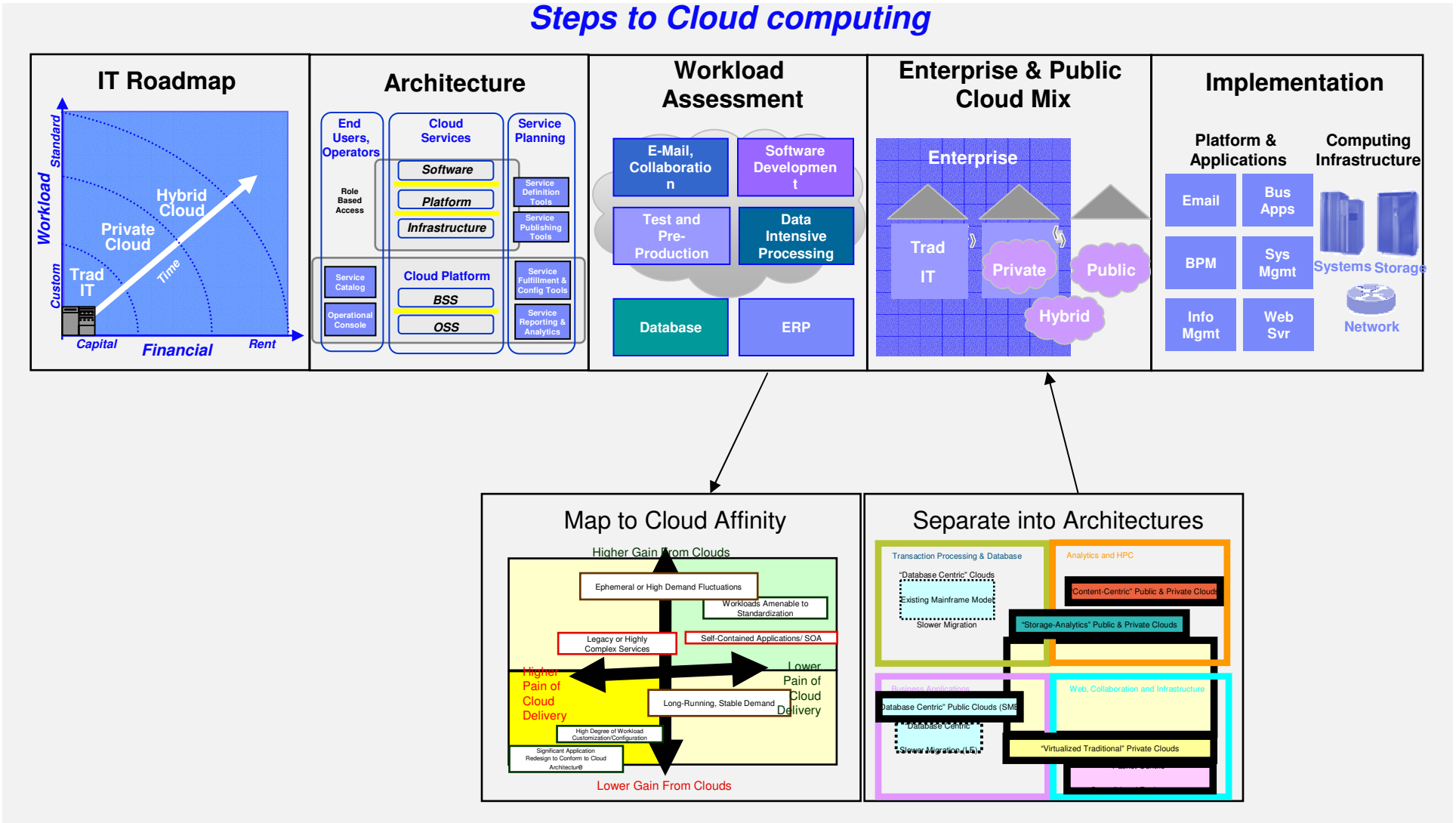
Developing the Cloud strategy and implementation plan



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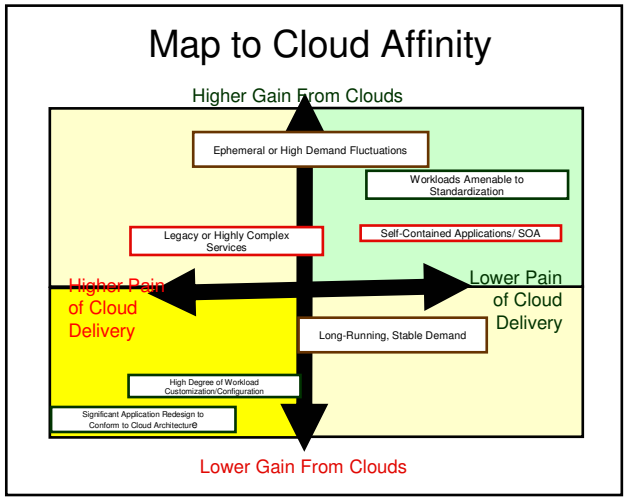
Workload assessment / analysis

I. Identify workloads best suited for cloud



EXAMINE FOR RISK

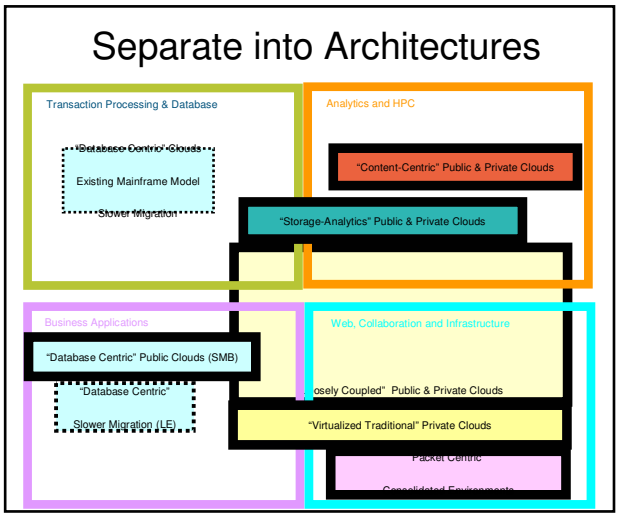
TEST FOR STANDARDIZATION

IDENTIFY INTEGRATION REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFY BW & LATENCY REQUIREMENTS

EXPLORE NEW WORKLOADS

II. Separate workloads into appropriate cloud architectures



"Fit for purpose"
Group workloads based on similar technical & service level attributes

Multiple cloud architectures do & will exist

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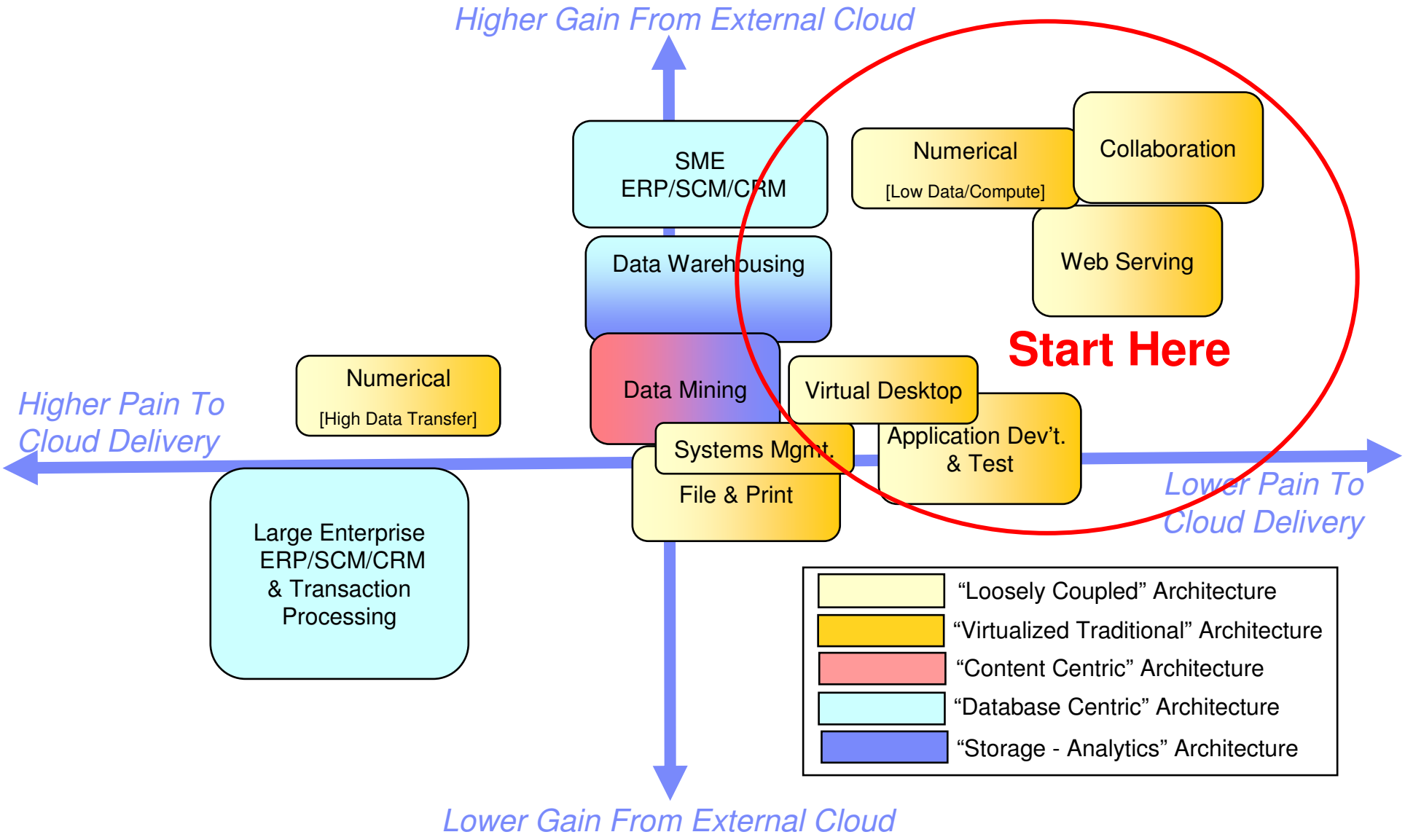
Workloads can be classified according to cloud affinity



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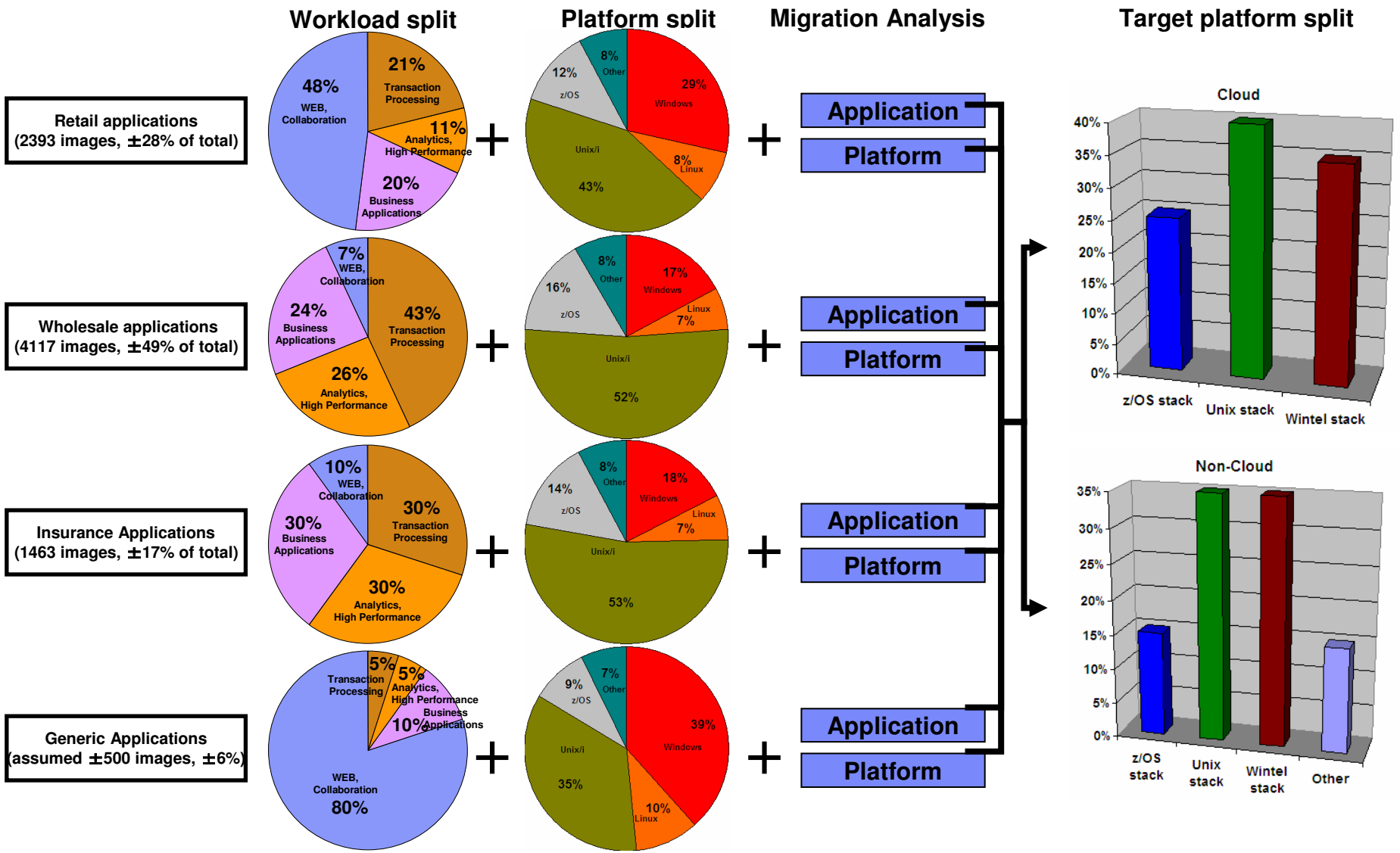
Customer Example: Workload Mapping suggests split of ~60% Cloud / 40% Legacy



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A practical approach to cloud computing

Plan & Prepare

Condition your existing infrastructure for cloud

- Virtualize and automate existing systems
- Add service management, service catalog

Define cloud strategy & roadmap

- Assess cloud deployment models, service options and workloads
- Plan cloud strategy and roadmap
- Choose initial project

Test & Deploy

Start with an isolated cloud deployment

- Choose low-risk workload such as test and development
- Standardize applications and systems
- Deploy self-service portal

Extend & Evolve

Use trusted cloud services to supplement data center capabilities for:

- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)

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Cloud Computing offers a lot of benefits at a low risk for today's typical testing environments and economics

- 30% to 50% of all servers within a typical IT environment are dedicated to test
- Most test servers run at less than 10% utilization, if they are running at all!
- IT staff report a top challenge is finding available resources to perform tests in order to move new applications into production
- 30% of all defects are caused by wrongly configured test environments
- Testing backlog is often very long and single largest factor in the delay new application deployments
- Test environments are seen as expensive and providing little real business value

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IBM Smart Business Development and Test Cloud Offering

A secure, private cloud environment clients can use to develop and test applications before sending them to production

- Creates a more efficient environment that improves productivity and reduces costs
- Includes an operating system, middleware, storage, network and virtual images, along with pre-integrated set of services, from planning through implementation
- Clients can leverage their existing systems or IBM's new CloudBurst

Customer Benefits:

- **Reduce IT labor cost by 50% + - reduce labor for configuration, operations, management and monitoring of the environment**
- **75% + Capital utilization improvement; Significant license cost reduction**
- **Reduce Provisioning cycle times from weeks to minutes**
- **Reduce risk and improve Quality- eliminate 30% + of all defects that come from faulty configurations.**

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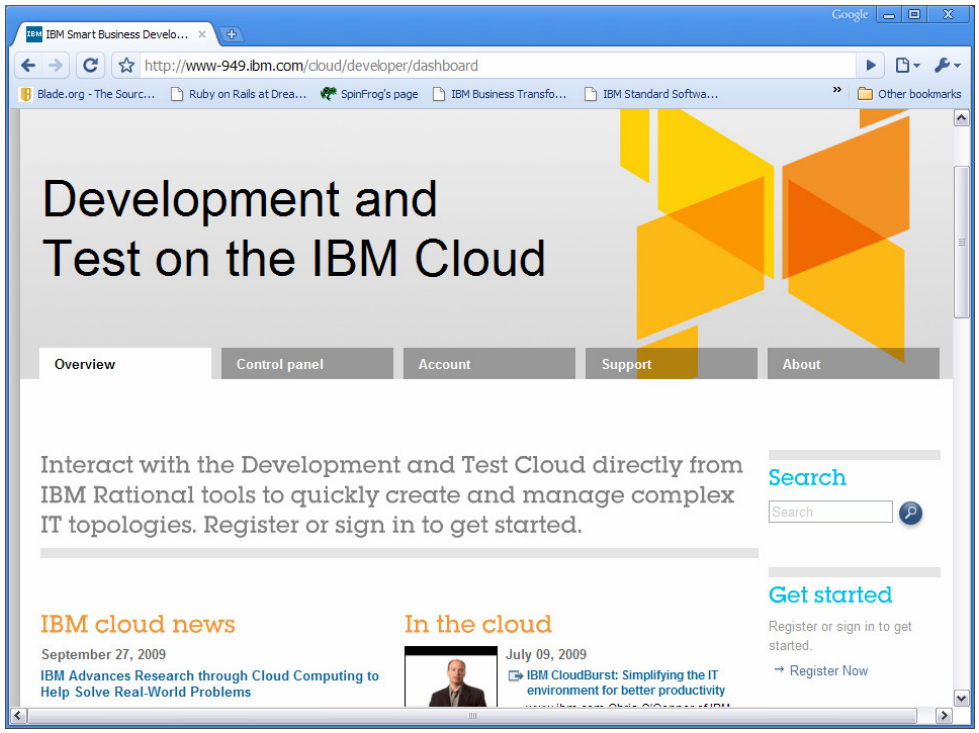
Smart Business Development & Test on the IBM Cloud

External beta



- Available in 106 countries
- Self-signup, first come-first served system
- Externally routable
- Can use for customer demos
- Can use to help customers experience IBM software
- http://www.ibm.com/cloud/developer

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Thank you!

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