Device Drivers, Features, and Commands on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2
Device Drivers, Features, and Commands on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2
Note
Before using this document, be sure to read the information in "Notices" on page 575.

This edition applies to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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Contents

Summary of changes .......................................................... vii
About this document ......................................................... xiii

Part 1. General concepts ....................................................... 1
Chapter 1. How devices are accessed by Linux ....................... 3
Chapter 2. Devices in sysfs ............................................... 7
Chapter 3. Kernel and module parameters ............................ 17

Part 2. Storage ..................................................................... 23
Chapter 4. DASD device driver ............................................ 25
Chapter 5. SCSI-over-Fibre Channel device driver ................. 53
Chapter 6. Channel-attached tape device driver ..................... 83
Chapter 7. XPRAM device driver ........................................ 91

Part 3. Networking ............................................................... 95
Chapter 8. qeth device driver for OSA-Express (QDIO) and HiperSockets 97
Chapter 9. OSA-Express SNMP subagent support .................. 153
Chapter 10. LAN channel station device driver ....................... 161
Chapter 11. CTCM device driver ........................................ 167
Chapter 12. NETIUCV device driver ................................... 179
Chapter 13. AF_IUCV address family support ......................... 187
Chapter 14. CLAW device driver ....................................... 191

Part 4. z/VM virtual server integration ................................. 197
Chapter 15. z/VM concepts ............................................... 199
Chapter 16. Writing kernel APPLDATA records .................... 203
Chapter 17. Writing z/VM monitor records ............................ 209
Chapter 18. Reading z/VM monitor records ........................... 213
Chapter 19. z/VM recording device driver ............................. 219
Chapter 20. z/VM unit record device driver ......................... 227
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 21</td>
<td>z/VM DCSS device driver</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 22</td>
<td>Shared kernel support</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 23</td>
<td>Watchdog device driver</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 24</td>
<td>z/VM CP interface device driver</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 25</td>
<td>Deliver z/VM CP special messages as uevents</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 26</td>
<td>Cooperative memory management</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 5</td>
<td>System resources</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 27</td>
<td>Managing CPUs</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 28</td>
<td>Managing hotplug memory</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 29</td>
<td>Large page support</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 30</td>
<td>S/390 hypervisor file system</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 31</td>
<td>ETR and STP based clock synchronization</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 32</td>
<td>Identifying the System z hardware</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 6</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 33</td>
<td>Generic cryptographic device driver</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 34</td>
<td>Pseudo-random number device driver</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 7</td>
<td>Booting and shutdown</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 35</td>
<td>Console device drivers</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 36</td>
<td>Initial program loader for System z - zipl</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 37</td>
<td>Booting Linux</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 38</td>
<td>Suspending and resuming Linux</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 39</td>
<td>Shutdown actions</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 40</td>
<td>Remotely controlling virtual hardware - snipl</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 8</td>
<td>Diagnostics and troubleshooting</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 41</td>
<td>Logging I/O subchannel status information</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 42</td>
<td>OProfile hardware sampling support</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 43</td>
<td>Channel measurement facility</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 44</td>
<td>Obtaining QDIO performance statistics</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 45. Control program identification .................................. 409
Chapter 46. Activating automatic problem reporting ...................... 413
Chapter 47. Avoiding common pitfalls ....................................... 415
Chapter 48. Kernel messages .................................................. 419

Part 9. Reference ......................................................................... 421

Chapter 49. Commands for Linux on System z ............................... 423
Chapter 50. Selected kernel parameters ...................................... 553
Chapter 51. Linux diagnose code use ......................................... 571
Accessibility ............................................................................. 573
Notices .................................................................................... 575
Bibliography ............................................................................. 577
Glossary .................................................................................. 581
Index ....................................................................................... 585
Summary of changes

This revision reflects changes for Service Pack 2.

Service Pack 2 changes

This editions contains changes related to Service Pack 2.

New Information

- There is a new section in Chapter 2, “Devices in sysfs” Working with newly available devices” on page 10.
- The DASD device driver now supports multitrack request for High Performance FICON. See “Features” on page 25.
- You can now set the timeout for DASD I/O requests. See “Setting the timeout for I/O requests” on page 45.
- You can now access full ECKD tracks. See “Accessing full ECKD tracks” on page 45.
- You can now set a policy for handling DASD for which a reservation is lost to another system. See “Handling lost device reservations” on page 47.
- The zfcp device driver supports end-to-end data consistency checking for IBM mainframe systems as of zEnterprise. See “Confirming end-to-end data consistency checking” on page 77.
- You can now enable automatic scanning for SCSI devices that are available through an NPIV port. See “Configuring SCSI devices” on page 70 and the information about the allow_tun_scan parameter in “zfcp module parameters” on page 59. Removing a SCSI device also deletes it. See the example in “Removing SCSI devices” on page 79.
- Linux can now request hardware traces from the OSA adapters that are used by qeth devices. See “Capturing a hardware trace” on page 133.
- The AF_IUCV address family now supports addressing for real HiperSockets connections. See Chapter 13, “AF_IUCV address family support,” on page 187.
- A new device driver sends and receives z/VM CP special messages (SMSG) as uevents in user space. See Chapter 25, “Deliver z/VM CP special messages as uevents,” on page 249.
- You can now obtain additional cache hierarchy information from sysfs. See “Examining the CPU topology” on page 260.
- New sysfs attributes show the machine name and network name of the System z mainframe where a Linux on System z instance runs. See Chapter 32, “Identifying the System z hardware,” on page 279.
- Linux on System z now supports hardware sampling for OProfile. See Chapter 42, “OProfile hardware sampling support,” on page 401.
- There is a new command, cio_ignore, for managing the list of devices that are not to be sensed and analyzed by common I/O. See “cio_ignore - Manage the I/O exclusion list” on page 438.
- With a new command, cmsfs-fuse, you can mount a CMS file system from a z/VM minidisk on the Linux file system. See “cmsfs-fuse - Mount a z/VM CMS file system” on page 441.
A new command, **hyptop**, provides a real-time view of the System z hypervisor environment including CPU and memory consumption. See "hyptop - Display hypervisor performance data" on page 474.

There is a new kernel parameter for setting the address mode for user processes. See "user_mode - Set address mode for user space processes" on page 565.

**Changed Information**

- In an FCP setup that uses NPIV, the zfcp device driver sends device-specific information to the FC name server when FCP devices are set online. See "Setting an FCP device online or offline" on page 61 and "Finding out whether NPIV is in use" on page 66.
- The qeth device driver now supports CHPID types OSX (OSA-Express for zBX) and OSM (OSA-Express for Unified Resource Manager). See Chapter 8, "qeth device driver for OSA-Express (QDIO) and HiperSockets," on page 97.
- The defaults for `rx-checksumming` and for `generic-receive-offload` have changed from off to on. See "Configuring offload operations" on page 125.
- The OSA adapter now supports checksum calculations and thereby offloads the host processor. See "Turning outbound checksum calculations on and off" on page 127.
- The "Taking over IP addresses" on page 129 section has been expanded with new IPv6 examples.
- The qeth device driver for OSA-Express (QDIO) and HiperSockets can now handle tagged frames with VLAN ID 0. See "Scenario: Virtual LAN (VLAN) support" on page 139.
- `zipl` now calculates a suitable default for the location of the initial RAM disk on a boot device, rather than using a fixed value of 0x80000. See "Preparing a boot device" on page 323.
- The `zipl` command has been extended to support automatic menu configurations. See "Default section" on page 340.
- Suspend and resume processing has been enhanced to handle device configuration changes during the time that a Linux instance is suspended. See "Handling of devices that are unavailable when resuming" on page 368 and "Handling of devices that become available at a different subchannel" on page 369.
- The `snipl` command has been upgraded to version 2.2.0. You can now:
  - Connect to a socket-based SMAPI server on z/VM.
  - Use `snipl` to display the status of LPARs and z/VM guest virtual machines.
  - Remotely dump to SCSI disk.

  The command description has been rewritten and moved to Chapter 40, "Remotely controlling virtual hardware - snipl," on page 377.

- The `chccwdev` command has been enhanced to handle multiple device attributes. See "chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes" on page 424.
- The `chreipl` command now supports device mapper multipath devices and NSSs as re-IPL devices. You can now also specify additional kernel parameters for re-IPL. See "chreipl - Modify the re-IPL configuration" on page 430.
- The `cpuplugd` daemon can now use additional data from procfs and an extended configuration file syntax to control the memory size and the number of available CPUs. See "cpuplugd - Control CPUs and memory" on page 446.
The **dasdview** command has been extended to show whether the disk is a solid state device, see "dasdview - Display DASD structure" on page 457.

New values are supported for the type option of **fdasd**. See "fdasd – Partition a DASD" on page 466.

The **qetharp** command now supports IPv6. See "qetharp - Query and purge OSA and HiperSockets ARP data" on page 523.

The **qethconf** command now provides an option list_msg to list qeth messages and explanations. See "qethconf - Configure qeth devices" on page 526.

You can now use the **tunedasd** command to check the reservation status of ECKD DASD. See "tunedasd - Adjust DASD performance" on page 538.

This revision also includes maintenance and editorial changes. Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

**Deleted Information**

- The Linux on System z tape device driver no longer provides block devices. The block device information has been removed from [Chapter 6, “Channel-attached tape device driver,” on page 83.](#)
- Section “Data execution protection for user processes” has become obsolete and has been removed.

---

**Service Pack 1 changes**

This editions contains changes related to Service Pack 1.

**New information**

- A new chapter [Chapter 3, “Kernel and module parameters,” on page 17](#) has been included in [Part 1, “General concepts.”](#) This chapter clarifies the difference between kernel parameters and module parameters. The new chapter also draws together formation that had been spread across multiple locations in earlier versions of this document.
- The FCP queue_depth attribute now sets the maximum queue depth and it is possible to set a ramp_up_period, see "Setting the queue depth" on page 74.
- The qeth device driver has been extended to support the OSA QDIO Data Connection Isolation feature, see "Isolating data connections" on page 120.
- You can now set up a HiperSockets Network Traffic Analyzer, see ["Setting up a HiperSockets network traffic analyzer" on page 149.](#)
- The kernel now supports external time reference (ETR) and system time protocol (STP) based TOD synchronization, see [Chapter 31, “ETR and STP based clock synchronization,” on page 275.](#)
- Additional terminal devices are supported for Linux instances that run as z/VM guest operating systems. The new devices communicate through z/VM IUCV and do not depend on TCP/IP. See [Chapter 35, “Console device drivers,” on page 299.](#)
- There is a new program, ttyrun, that can be used when enabling user logins on terminals. The new program prevents respawns through the init program if a terminal is not available. See ["Preventing respawns for non-operational terminals" on page 309.](#)
- You can now suspend and resume Linux on System z, see [Chapter 38, “Suspending and resuming Linux,” on page 367.](#)
You can now have your system report problems automatically to IBM Service, see [Chapter 46, “Activating automatic problem reporting,” on page 413.]

There is now a /proc interface that provides a list of service levels, see [Including service levels of the hardware and the hypervisor” on page 416.]

The icainfo and icastats commands show you which libica functions are available, which are in use, and whether they are supported by hardware or are using software fallback functions, see [icainfo - Show available libica functions” on page 484 and icastats - Show use of libica functions” on page 485.]

There are new commands, Ismem and chmem, that help you manage memory. See [chmem - Set memory online or offline” on page 428 and Ismem - Show online status information about memory blocks” on page 496.]

There is a new command znetconf for managing network devices, see [znetconf - List and configure network devices” on page 550.]

The cmma kernel parameter allows you to optimize memory management, see [cmma - Reduce hypervisor paging I/O overhead” on page 558.]

There is a new kernel parameter that improves the performance of the functions gettimeofday, clock_getres and clock_gettime, see [vdso - Optimize system call performance” on page 566.]

**Changed Information**

The DASD device driver now supports High Performance FICON on storage devices that provide this feature, see [Chapter 4, “DASD device driver,” on page 25.]

The DASD device driver now supports volumes larger than 65534 cylinders, see [“VTOC” on page 28.]

There is additional information about z/VM authorizations for loading DCSSs in exclusive-writable mode and about handling DCSSs that have been defined with special options, see [Chapter 21, “z/VM DCSS device driver,” on page 229.]

The AF_IUCV address family now also supports connection-oriented datagram sockets, see [Chapter 13, “AF_IUCV address family support,” on page 187.]

The cryptographic device driver can now make use of AP adapter interrupts [“Using AP adapter interrupts” on page 291.]

System z10 now supports Crypto Express 3 and the new adapter type is shown in the sysfs type attribute of the cryptographic device, see [“Using AP adapter interrupts” on page 291.]

zipl now supports logical DASD and SCSI devices as boot devices, see [“Preparing a logical device as a boot device” on page 325.]

SCSI IPL now accepts additional kernel parameters when booting, see [Chapter 37, “Booting Linux,” on page 347.]

The shutdown actions have been extended to a new action, dump_reipl, see [Chapter 39, “Shutdown actions,” on page 373.]

The dasfmt command has been extended to do a format write of record zero, see [“dasfmt - Format a DASD” on page 454.]

The dasview command has been extended to show whether the disk is encrypted, see [“dasview - Display DASD structure” on page 457.]

The lscss command has been extended, see [“lscss - List subchannels” on page 488.]

The Isluns command has been extended to show whether the disk is encrypted, see [“Isluns - Discover LUNs in Fibre Channel SANs” on page 494.]

The vmur command has been extended to receive and convert a dump file in one step, see [“vmur - Work with z/VM spool file queues” on page 543.]

**X Device Drivers, Features, and Commands on SLES11 SP2**
• The proc interface for modifying the list of devices to be ignored when Linux senses and analyzes devices has been extended with a new key word: purge. See "Changing the exclusion list" on page 555.

This revision also includes maintenance and editorial changes. Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

**Deleted Information**

• **EDDP** has become obsolete and has been removed as a valid option from "TCP segmentation offload" on page 127.

• Section “Making all hotplug memory removable” has become obsolete and has been removed from Chapter 28, “Managing hotplug memory,” on page 263.

• The additional **cpus** kernel parameter has become obsolete and has been removed from Chapter 50, “Selected kernel parameters,” on page 553.
This document describes the device drivers, features, and commands available to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for the control of IBM® System z™ devices and attachments. Unless stated otherwise, in this book the terms device drivers and features are understood to refer to device drivers and features for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

Unless stated otherwise, all z/VM® related information in this document assumes a current z/VM version, see www.ibm.com/vm/techinfo.

In this document, System z is taken to include all IBM mainframe systems supported by SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z. In particular, this includes IBM zEnterprise™ 196 (z196) and IBM zEnterprise 114 (z114) mainframes.

For more specific information about the device driver structure, see the documents in the kernel source tree at /usr/src/linux-<version>/Documentation/s390

For what is new, known issues, prerequisites, restrictions, and frequently asked questions, see the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2

You can find the latest versions of these documents that have been tailored to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 on www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/documentation_novell_suse.html

- **Device Drivers, Features, and Commands on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2**, SC34-2595
- **Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2**, SC34-2598
- **Kernel Messages on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2**, SC34-2600

For each of the following documents, the same web page points to the version that most closely reflects SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2:

- **How to Improve Performance with PAV**
- **How to use FC-attached SCSI devices with Linux on System z**
- **How to use Execute-in-Place Technology with Linux on z/VM**
- **How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM**
- **libica Programmer’s Reference**

**Using sysfs and YaST**

This document describes how to change settings and options in sysfs. In most cases, changes in sysfs are not persistent. To make your changes persistent, use YaST. If you use a tool other than YaST, ensure that the tool makes persistent changes. See SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Deployment Guide and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Administration Guide for details.

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How this document is organized

The first part of this document contains general and overview information for the System z device drivers for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

Part two contains chapters specific to individual storage device drivers.

Part three contains chapters specific to individual network device drivers.

Part four contains chapters that describe device drivers and features in support of z/VM virtual server integration.

Part five contains chapters about device drivers and features that help to manage the resources of the real or virtual hardware.

Part six contains chapters about device drivers and features that support security aspects of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

Part seven contains chapters about device drivers and features that are used in the context of booting and shutting down Linux.

Part eight contains chapters about device drivers and features that are used in the context of diagnostics and problem solving.

Part nine contains chapters with reference information about commands, kernel parameters, and Linux use of z/VM DIAG calls.

Who should read this document

Most of the information in this document is intended for system administrators who want to configure SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

Some sections are of interest primarily to specialists who want to program extensions to the System z device drivers and features for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2. These sections are marked with the same icon on the left margin as this paragraph.

The following general assumptions are made about your background knowledge:

- You have an understanding of basic computer architecture, operating systems, and programs.
- You have an understanding of Linux and System z terminology.
- You are familiar with Linux device driver software.
- You are familiar with the System z devices attached to your system.

Authority

Most of the tasks described in this document require a user with root authority. In particular, writing to procfs, and writing to most of the described sysfs attributes requires root authority.

Throughout this document, it is assumed that you have root authority.
Conventions used in this book

This section summarizes the styles, highlighting, and assumptions used throughout this publication.

Terminology

In this publication, the term *booting* is used for running boot loader code that loads the Linux operating system. *IPL* is used for issuing an IPL command, to load boot loader code, a stand-alone dump utility, or a DCSS. See also “IPL and booting” on page 347.

sysfs and procfs

In this publication, the mount point for the virtual Linux file system sysfs is assumed to be `/sys`. Correspondingly, the mount point for procfs is assumed to be `/proc`.

Number prefixes

In this publication, the meaning of number prefixes depends on the context.

When referring to processor storage, real and virtual storage, or channel volume, KB means 1024 bytes, MB means 1,048,576 bytes, and GB means 1,073,741,824 bytes.

When referring to hard disk drive capacity or communications volume, MB means 1,000,000 bytes, and GB means 1,000,000,000 bytes. Total user-accessible capacity can vary depending on the operating environment.

Hexadecimal numbers

Mainframe publications and Linux publications tend to use different styles for writing hexadecimal numbers. Thirty-one, for example, would typically read X'1F' in a mainframe book and 0x1f in a Linux book.

Because the Linux style is required in many commands and is also used in some code samples, the Linux style is used throughout this book.

Highlighting

This book uses the following highlighting styles:
- Paths and URLs are highlighted in *monospace*.
- Variables are highlighted in *<italics within angled brackets>*.
- Commands in text are highlighted in *bold*.
- Input and output as normally seen on a computer screen is shown within a screen frame.

Prompts are shown as hash signs: #

Understanding syntax diagrams

This section describes how to read the syntax diagrams in this manual.

To read a syntax diagram follow the path of the line. Read from left to right and top to bottom.
- The ——— symbol indicates the beginning of a syntax diagram.
• The ➞ symbol, at the end of a line, indicates that the syntax diagram continues on the next line.
• The ← symbol, at the beginning of a line, indicates that a syntax diagram continues from the previous line.
• The ➞ symbol indicates the end of a syntax diagram.

Syntax items (for example, a keyword or variable) may be:
• Directly on the line (required)
• Above the line (default).
• Below the line (optional)

If defaults are determined by your system status or settings, they are not shown in the diagram. Instead the rule is described together with the option, keyword, or variable in the list following the diagram.

Case sensitivity
Unless otherwise noted, entries are case sensitive.

Symbols
You must code these symbols exactly as they appear in the syntax diagram
* Asterisk
: Colon
, Comma
= Equal sign
- Hyphen
// Double slash
( ) Parentheses
. Period
+ Add
$ Dollar sign

For example:
dasd=0.0.7000-0.0.7fff

Variables
An italicized lowercase word indicates a variable that you must substitute with specific information. For example:

>>> -p <interface>----------------------

Here you must code -p as shown and supply a value for <interface>. An italicized uppercase word indicates a variable that must appear in uppercase:

>>> vmhalt=<COMMAND>----------------------

Repetition
An arrow returning to the left means that the item can be repeated.
A character within the arrow means you must separate repeated items with that character.

**Defaults**
Defaults are above the line. The system uses the default unless you override it. You can override the default by coding an option from the stack below the line. For example:

```
A
B
C
```

In this example, A is the default. You can override A by choosing B or C.

**Required Choices**
When two or more items are in a stack and one of them is on the line, you must specify one item. For example:

```
A
B
C
```

Here you must enter either A or B or C.

**Optional Choice**
When an item is below the line, the item is optional. Only one item may be chosen. For example:

```
A
B
C
```

Here you may enter either A or B or C, or you may omit the field.

**Finding IBM books**
You can locate the latest versions of the referenced IBM books through the IBM Publications Center at:

Part 1. General concepts

This part provides information at an overview level and describes concepts that apply across different device drivers and kernel features.

**Newest version:** You can find the newest version of this book at

**Restrictions:** For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at
[www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2](http://www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2)

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**Chapter 1. How devices are accessed by Linux** ........................................ 3
Device name, device nodes, and major/minor numbers ................................ 3
Network interfaces ....................................................................................... 4

**Chapter 2. Devices in sysfs** ................................................................. 7
Device categories ....................................................................................... 7
Device directories ....................................................................................... 9
Device views in sysfs .................................................................................. 10
Channel path measurement .................................................................... 13
Channel path ID information .................................................................. 14
CCW hotplug events ................................................................................ 16

**Chapter 3. Kernel and module parameters** ........................................... 17
Specifying kernel parameters .................................................................. 17
Specifying module parameters .............................................................. 21
Chapter 1. How devices are accessed by Linux

User space programs access devices through:

- Device nodes (character and block devices)
- Interfaces (network devices)

Device name, device nodes, and major/minor numbers

The Linux kernel represents the character and block devices it knows as a pair of numbers `<major>:` `<minor>`.

Some major numbers are reserved for particular device drivers, others are dynamically assigned to a device driver when Linux boots. For example, major number 94 is always the major number for DASD devices while the device driver for channel-attached tape devices has no fixed major number. A major number can also be shared by multiple device drivers. See `/proc/devices` to find out how major numbers have been assigned on a running Linux instance.

The device driver uses the minor number `<minor>` to distinguish individual physical or logical devices. For example, the DASD device driver assigns four minor numbers to each DASD: one to the DASD as a whole and the other three for up to three partitions.

Device drivers assign device names to their devices, according to a device driver-specific naming scheme (see, for example, “DASD naming scheme” on page 31). Each device name is associated with a minor number (see Figure 1).

User space programs access character and block devices through device nodes also referred to as device special files. When a device node is created, it is associated with a major and minor number (see Figure 2).

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 uses udev to create device nodes for you. There is always a device node that matches the device name used by the kernel.
and additional nodes might be created by special udev rules. See *SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Administration Guide* and the udev man page for more details.

### Network interfaces

The Linux kernel representation of a network device is an interface (see Figure 3).

![Network interfaces diagram](image)

**Figure 3. Interfaces**

When a network device is defined, it is associated with a real or virtual network adapter. You can configure the adapter properties for a particular network device through the device representation in sysfs (see "Device directories" on page 9).

You activate or deactivate a connection by addressing the interface with `ifconfig` or an equivalent command. All interfaces that are provided by the network device drivers described in this book are interfaces for the Internet Protocol (IP).

### Interface names

The interface names are assigned by the Linux network stack and are of the form `<base_name><n>` where `<base_name>` is a base name used for a particular interface type and `<n>` is an index number that identifies an individual interface of a given type.

Table 1 summarizes the base names used for the network device drivers for interfaces that are associated with real hardware:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base name</th>
<th>Interface type</th>
<th>Device driver module</th>
<th>Hardware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eth</td>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>qeth, lcs</td>
<td>OSA-Express, OSA-Express2, OSA-Express3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osn</td>
<td>ESCON/CDLC bridge</td>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>OSA-Express2, OSA-Express3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctc</td>
<td>Channel-to-Channel</td>
<td>ctcm</td>
<td>ESCON® channel card, FICON® channel card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpc</td>
<td>Channel-to-Channel</td>
<td>ctcm</td>
<td>ESCON channel card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claw</td>
<td>CLAW</td>
<td>claw</td>
<td>ESCON channel card</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 summarizes the base names used for the network device drivers for interfaces that are associated with virtual hardware:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base name</th>
<th>Interface type</th>
<th>Device driver module</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hsi</td>
<td>HiperSockets™, Guest LAN</td>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>Real HiperSockets or HiperSockets guest LAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth</td>
<td>Guest LAN</td>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>QDIO guest LAN or virtual switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctc</td>
<td>virtual Channel-to-Channel</td>
<td>ctc</td>
<td>virtual CTCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpc</td>
<td>virtual Channel-to-Channel</td>
<td>ctc</td>
<td>virtual CTCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iucv</td>
<td>IUCV</td>
<td>netiucv</td>
<td>IUCV authorizations are required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the first device for a particular interface name is set online, it is assigned the index number 0, the second is assigned 1, the third 2, and so on. For example, the first HiperSockets interface is named hsi0, the second hsi1, the third hsi2, and so on.

When a network device is set offline, it retains its interface name. When a device is removed, it surrenders its interface name and the name can be reassigned as network devices are defined in the future. When an interface is defined, the Linux kernel always assigns the interface name with the lowest free index number for the particular type. For example, if the network device with an associated interface name hsi1 is removed while the devices for hsi0 and hsi2 are retained, the next HiperSockets interface to be defined becomes hsi1.

Matching devices with the corresponding interfaces

If you define multiple interfaces on a Linux instance, you need to keep track of the interface names assigned to your network devices. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 uses udev to track the network interface name and preserves the mapping of interface names to network devices across IPLs.

How you can keep track of the mapping yourself differs depending on the network device driver. For qeth, you can use the `lsqeth` command (see "lsqeth - List qeth-based network devices" on page 498) to obtain a mapping.

After setting a device online, read `/var/log/messages` or issue `dmesg` to find the associated interface name in the messages that are issued in response to the device being set online.

For each network device that is online, there is a symbolic link of the form `/sys/class/net/<interface>/device` where `<interface>` is the interface name. This link points to a sysfs directory that represents the corresponding network device. You can read this symbolic link with `readlink` to confirm that an interface name corresponds to a particular network device.
Main steps for setting up a network interface

The following main steps apply to all network device drivers. How to perform a particular step can be different for the different device drivers. The main steps for setting up a network interface are:

- Define a network device.
  
  The device driver creates directories that represent the device in sysfs.

  **Tip:** Use the `znetconf` command to perform this step. See [znetconf - List and configure network devices](#) on page 550.

- Configure the device through its attributes in sysfs (see [Device views in sysfs](#) on page 10).
  
  For some devices, there are attributes that can or need to be set later when the device is online or when the connection is active.

- Set the device online.
  
  This makes the device known to the Linux network stack and associates the device with an interface name. For devices that are associated with a physical network adapter it also initializes the adapter for the network interface.

- Configure and activate the interface.
  
  This adds interface properties like IP addresses, MTU, and netmasks to a network interface and makes the network interface available to user space programs.
Chapter 2. Devices in sysfs

Most of the device drivers create structures in sysfs. These structures hold information about individual devices and are also used to configure and control the devices. This section provides an overview of these structures.

Device categories

Figure 4 illustrates a part of sysfs.

AP devices

are adjunct processors used for cryptographic operations.

CCW devices

are devices that can be addressed with channel-command words (CCWs). These devices use a single subchannel on the mainframe's channel subsystem.

CCW group devices

are devices that use multiple subchannels on the mainframe's channel subsystem.

IUCV devices

are devices for virtual connections between z/VM guest virtual machines within an IBM mainframe. IUCV devices do not use the channel subsystem.

Table 3 on page 8 lists the device drivers that have representation in sysfs:
Table 3. Device drivers with representation in sysfs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device driver</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>sysfs directories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3215 console</td>
<td>CCW</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/3215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3270 console</td>
<td>CCW</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/3270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DASD</td>
<td>CCW</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/dasd-eckd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/dasd-fba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCSI-over-Fibre Channel</td>
<td>CCW</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape</td>
<td>CCW</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/tape_34xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/tape_3590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptographic</td>
<td>AP</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ap/drivers/cex2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/sys/bus/ap/drivers/cex2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCSS</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>/sys/devices/dcssblk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XPRAM</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>/sys/devices/system/xpram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/VM recording device driver</td>
<td>IUCV</td>
<td>/sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA-Express, OSA-Express2, OSA-Express3, HiperSockets (qeth)</td>
<td>CCW group</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS</td>
<td>CCW group</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTCM</td>
<td>CCW group</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETIUCV</td>
<td>IUCV</td>
<td>/sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAW</td>
<td>CCW group</td>
<td>/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some device drivers do not relate to physical devices that are connected through the channel subsystem. Their representation in sysfs differs from the CCW and CCW group devices, for example, the Cryptographic device drivers have their own category, AP.

The following sections provide more details about devices and their representation in sysfs.
Device directories

Each device that is known to Linux is represented by a directory in sysfs.

For CCW and CCW group devices the name of the directory is a bus ID that identifies the device within the scope of a Linux instance. For a CCW device, the bus ID is the device's device number with a leading “0.n.”, where n is the subchannel set ID. For example, 0.1.0ab1.

CCW group devices are associated with multiple device numbers. For CCW group devices, the bus ID is the primary device number with a leading “0.n.”, where n is the subchannel set ID.

Device attributes

The device directories contain attributes. You control a device by writing values to its attributes.

Some attributes are common to all devices in a device category, other attributes are specific to a particular device driver. The following attributes are common to all CCW devices:

online
You use this attribute to set the device online or offline. To set a device online write the value “1” to its online attribute. To set a device offline write the value “0” to its online attribute.

cutype
specifies the control unit type and model, if applicable. This attribute is read-only.

cmb_enable
enables I/O data collection for the device. See “Enabling, resetting, and switching off data collection” on page 404 for details.

devtype
specifies the device type and model, if applicable. This attribute is read-only.

availability
indicates if the device can be used. Possible values are:

- good
  This is the normal state, the device can be used.

- boxed
  The device has been locked by another operating system instance and cannot be used until the lock is surrendered or forcibly broken (see “Accessing DASD by force” on page 40).

- no device
  Applies to disconnected devices only. The device is gone after a machine check and the device driver has requested to keep the (online) device anyway. Changes back to “good” when the device returns after another machine check and the device driver has accepted the device back.

- no path
  Applies to disconnected devices only. The device has no path left after a machine check or a logical vary off and the device driver has requested to keep the (online) device anyway. Changes back to “good” when the path returns after another machine check or logical vary on and the device driver has accepted the device back.
modalias contains the module alias for the device. It is of the format:
ccw:t<cu_type>m<cu_model>

or
ccw:t<cu_type>m<cu_model>dt<dev_type>dm<dev_model>

"Device views in sysfs" tells you where you can find the device directories with their attributes in sysfs.

Setting attributes

You can set a writable attribute by writing the designated value to the corresponding attribute file.

For CCW devices, you can also use the chccwdev command (see chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes on page 424) to set attributes. With a single chccwdev command you can:
- Set an attribute for multiple devices
- Set multiple attributes for a device, including setting the device online
- Set multiple attributes for multiple devices

Working with newly available devices

When new devices become available to a running Linux instance, some time elapses until the corresponding device directories and their attributes are created in sysfs. Errors can occur if you attempt to work with a device for which the sysfs structures are not present or are not complete. These errors are most likely to occur and most difficult to handle when configuring devices with scripts.

Use the following steps before you work with a newly available device to avoid such errors:
1. Attach the device, for example, with a z/VM CP ATTACH command.
2. Assure that the sysfs structures for the new device have been completed.

   # echo 1 > /proc/cio_settle

   This command returns control after all pending updates to sysfs have been completed.

   **Tip:** For CCW devices you can omit this step if you subsequently use chccwdev (see chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes on page 424) to work with the devices. chccwdev triggers cio_settle for you and waits for cio_settle to complete.

   You can now work with the new device, for example, you can set the device online or set attributes for the device.

Device views in sysfs

sysfs provides multiple views of device specific data. The most important views are:
- Device driver view
- Device category view
- Device view
• **Channel subsystem view**

Many paths in sysfs contain device bus-IDs to identify devices. Device bus-IDs of subchannel-attached devices are of the form:

0.n.dddd

where n is the subchannel set-ID and dddd is the device ID. Multiple subchannel sets are available on System z9® or later machines.

**Device driver view**

The device driver view is of the form:

/sys/bus/<bus>/drivers/<driver>/<device_bus_id>

where:

<bus> is the device category, for example, ccw or ccwgroup.
<driver> is a name that specifies an individual device driver or the device driver component that controls the device (see Table 3 on page 8).
<device_bus_id> identifies an individual device (see "Device directories" on page 9).

**Note:** DCSSs and XPRAM are not represented in this view.

**Examples:**

- This example shows the path for an ECKD™ type DASD device:
  /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/dasd-eckd/0.0.b100
- This example shows the path for a qeth device:
  /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100
- This example shows the path for a cryptographic device (a CEX2A card):
  /sys/bus/ap/drivers/cex2a/card3b

**Device category view**

The device category view does not sort the devices according to their device drivers. All devices of the same category are contained in a single directory. The device category view is of the form:

/sys/bus/<bus>/devices/<device_bus_id>

where:

<bus> is the device category, for example, ccw or ccwgroup.
<device_bus_id> identifies an individual device (see "Device directories" on page 9).

**Note:** DCSSs and XPRAM are not represented in this view.

**Examples:**

- This example shows the path for a CCW device.
  /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100
- This example shows the path for a CCW group device.
  /sys/bus/ccwgroup/devices/0.0.a100
Device view

The device view sorts devices according to their device drivers, but independent from the device category. It also includes logical devices that are not categorized. The device view is of the form:

/sys/devices/<driver>/<device>

where:

<driver>
    is a name that specifies an individual device driver or the device driver component that controls the device.

<device>
    identifies an individual device. The name of this directory can be a device bus-ID or the name of a DCSS or IUCV device.

Examples:
• This example shows the path for a qeth device.
  /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.a100
• This example shows the path for a DCSS block device.
  /sys/devices/dcssblk/mydcss

Channel subsystem view

The channel subsystem view is of the form:

/sys/devices/css0/<subchannel>

where:

$subchannel$
    is a subchannel number with a leading “0.n.”, where n is the subchannel set ID.

I/O subchannels show the devices in relation to their respective subchannel sets and subchannels. An I/O subchannel is of the form:

/sys/devices/css0/<subchannel>/<device_bus_id>

where:

$subchannel$
    is a subchannel number with a leading “0.n.”, where n is the subchannel set ID.

/device_bus_id
    is a device number with a leading “0.n.”, where n is the subchannel set ID (see "Device directories" on page 9).

Examples:
• This example shows a CCW device with device number 0xb100 that is associated with a subchannel 0x0001.
  /sys/devices/css0/0.0.0001/0.0.b100
• This example shows a CCW device with device number 0xb200 that is associated with a subchannel 0x0001 in subchannel set 1.

/sys/devices/css0/0.1.0001/0.1.b200

• The entries for a group device show as separate subchannels. If a CCW group device uses three subchannels 0x0002, 0x0003, and 0x0004 the subchannel information could be:

/sys/devices/css0/0.0.0002/0.0.a100
/sys/devices/css0/0.0.0003/0.0.a101
/sys/devices/css0/0.0.0004/0.0.a102

Each subchannel is associated with a device number. Only the primary device number is used for the bus ID of the device in the device driver view and the device view.

• This example lists the information available for a non-I/O subchannel with which no device is associated:

ls /sys/devices/css0/0.0.ff00/
bustype driver modalias subsystem type uevent

Subchannel attributes

Subchannels have two common attributes:

  type
  The subchannel type, which is a numerical value, for example:
  • 0 for an I/O subchannel
  • 1 for a CHSC subchannel

  modalias
  The module alias for the device of the form css:t<n>, where <n> is the subchannel type (for example, 0 or 1).

These two attributes are the only ones that are always present. Some subchannels, like I/O subchannels, might contain devices and further attributes.

Apart from the bus ID of the attached device, I/O subchannel directories typically contain these attributes:

  chpids
  is a list of the channel-path identifiers (CHPIDs) through with the device is connected. See also "Channel path ID information" on page 14

  pimpampom
  provides the path installed, path available and path operational masks. See z/Architecture® Principles of Operation, SA22-7832 for details about the masks.

Channel path measurement

In sysfs, an attribute is created for the channel subsystem:

/sys/devices/css0/cm_enable

With the cm_enable attribute you can enable and disable the extended channel-path measurement facility. It can take the following values:

  0  Deactivates the measurement facility and remove the measurement-related attributes for the channel paths. No action if measurements are not active.
Attempts to activate the measurement facility and create the measurement-related attributes for the channel paths. No action if measurements are already active.

If a machine does not support extended channel-path measurements the cm_enable attribute is not created.

Two sysfs attributes are added for each channel path object:

- **cmg** Specifies the channel measurement group or unknown if no characteristics are available.
- **shared** Specifies whether the channel path is shared between LPARs or unknown if no characteristics are available.

If measurements are active, two more sysfs attributes are created for each channel path object:

- **measurement** A binary sysfs attribute that contains the extended channel-path measurement data for the channel path. It consists of eight 32-bit values and must always be read in its entirety, or 0 will be returned.
- **measurement_chars** A binary sysfs attribute that is either empty, or contains the channel measurement group dependent characteristics for the channel path, if the channel measurement group is 2 or 3. If not empty, it consists of five 32-bit values.

**Examples**

- To turn measurements on issue:

  ```
  # echo 1 > /sys/devices/css0/cm_enable
  ```

- To turn measurements off issue:

  ```
  # echo 0 > /sys/devices/css0/cm_enable
  ```

**Channel path ID information**

All CHPIDs that are known to Linux are shown alongside the subchannels in the /sys/devices/css0 directory. The directories that represent the CHPIDs have the form:

/sys/devices/css0/chp0.<chpid>

where `<chpid>` is a two digit hexadecimal CHPID.

**Example:** /sys/devices/css0/chp0.4a

**Setting a CHPID logically online or offline**

Directories that represent CHPIDs contain a “status” attribute that you can use to set the CHPID logically online or offline.

When a CHPID has been set logically offline from a particular Linux instance, the CHPID is, in effect, offline for this Linux instance. A CHPID that is shared by
multiple operating system instances can be logically online to some instances and offline to others. A CHPID can also be logically online to Linux while it has been varied off at the SE.

To set a CHPID logically online, set its status attribute to “online” by writing the value “on” to it. To set a CHPID logically offline, set its status attribute to “offline” by writing “off” to it. Issue a command of this form:

```bash
# echo <value> > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.<CHPID>/status
```

where:

- `<CHPID>` is a two digit hexadecimal CHPID.
- `<value>` is either “on” or “off”.

**Examples**

- To set a CHPID 0x4a logically offline issue:

  ```bash
  # echo off > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.4a/status
  ```

- To read the status attribute to confirm that the CHPID has been set logically offline issue:

  ```bash
  # cat /sys/devices/css0/chp0.4a/status
  offline
  ```

- To set the same CHPID logically online issue:

  ```bash
  # echo on > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.4a/status
  ```

- To read the status attribute to confirm that the CHPID has been set logically online issue:

  ```bash
  # cat /sys/devices/css0/chp0.4a/status
  online
  ```

### Configuring a CHPID on LPAR

For Linux on LPAR, directories that represent CHPIDs contain a “configure” attribute that you can use to query and change the configuration state of I/O channel-paths. Supported configuration changes are:

- From standby to configured (“configure”).
- From configured to standby (“deconfigure”).

To configure a CHPID, set its configure attribute by writing the value “1” to it. To deconfigure a CHPID, set its configure attribute by writing “0” to it. Issue a command of this form:

```bash
# echo <value> > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.<CHPID>/configure
```

where:

- `<CHPID>` is a two digit hexadecimal CHPID.
- `<value>` is either “1” or “0”.
To query and set the configure value using commands, see "chchp - Change channel path status" on page 426 and "lschp - List channel paths" on page 486.

Examples

- To set a channel path with the ID 0x40 to standby issue:

  ```
  # echo 0 > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.40/configure
  ```

  This operation is equivalent to performing a Configure Channel Path Off operation on the hardware management console.

- To read the configure attribute to confirm that the channel path has been set to standby issue:

  ```
  # cat /sys/devices/css0/chp0.40/configure
  0
  ```

- To set the same CHPID to configured issue:

  ```
  # echo 1 > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.40/configure
  ```

  This operation is equivalent to performing a Configure Channel Path On operation on the hardware management console.

- To read the status attribute to confirm that the CHPID has been set to configured issue:

  ```
  # cat /sys/devices/css0/chp0.40/configure
  1
  ```

CCW hotplug events

A hotplug event is generated when a CCW device appears or disappears with a machine check. The hotplug events provide the following variables:

- **CU_TYPE** for the control unit type of the device that appeared or disappeared.
- **CU_MODEL** for the control unit model of the device that appeared or disappeared.
- **DEV_TYPE** for the type of the device that appeared or disappeared.
- **DEV_MODEL** for the model of the device that appeared or disappeared.
- **MODALIAS** for the module alias of the device that appeared or disappeared.

The module alias is the same value that is contained in /sys/devices/css0/<subchannel_id>/device_bus_id/modalias and is of the format

```
ccw:t<cu_type>m<cu_model> or
ccw:t<cu_type>m<cu_model>dt<dev_type>dm<dev_model>
```

Hotplug events can be used, for example, for:
- Automatically setting devices online as they appear
- Automatically loading driver modules for which devices have appeared

For information about the device driver modules see /lib/modules/<kernel_version>/modules.ccwmap. This file is generated when you install the Linux kernel (version <kernel_version>).
Chapter 3. Kernel and module parameters

Individual kernel parameters or module parameters are single keywords or keyword/value pairs of the form keyword=<value> with no blank. Blanks separate consecutive parameters.

Kernel parameters and module parameters are encoded as strings of ASCII characters. For tape or the z/VM reader as a boot device, the parameters can also be encoded in EBCDIC.

Use kernel parameters to configure the base kernel and any optional kernel parts that have been compiled into the kernel image. Use module parameters to configure separate kernel modules. Do not confuse kernel and module parameters. Although a module parameter can have the same syntax as a related kernel parameter, kernel and module parameters are specified and processed differently.

Where possible, this document describes kernel parameters with the device driver or feature to which they apply. Kernel parameters that apply to the base kernel or cannot be attributed to a particular device driver or feature are described in Chapter 50, “Selected kernel parameters,” on page 553. You can also find descriptions for most of the kernel parameters in Documentation/kernel-parameters.txt in the Linux source tree.

Separate kernel modules must be loaded before they can be used. Many modules are loaded automatically by SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 when they are needed and you use YaST to specify the module parameters. To keep the module parameters in the context of the device driver or feature module to which they apply, this document describes module parameters as part of the syntax you would use to load the module with modprobe.

To find the separate kernel modules for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, list the contents of the subdirectories of /lib/modules/<kernel-release> in the Linux file system. In the path, <kernel-release> denotes the kernel level. You can query the value for <kernel-release> with uname -r.

Specifying kernel parameters

There are different methods for passing kernel parameters to the Linux kernel.
- Including kernel parameters in a boot configuration
- Using a kernel parameter file
- Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux

Kernel parameters that you specify when booting Linux are not persistent. To define a permanent set of kernel parameters for a Linux instance, include these parameters in the boot configuration.

Note: Parameters that you specify on the kernel parameter line might interfere with parameters that SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 sets for you. Read /proc/cmdline to find out which parameters were used to start a running Linux instance.
Including kernel parameters in a boot configuration

You use the zipl tool to create Linux boot configurations for IBM mainframe systems (see Chapter 36, “Initial program loader for System z - zipl,” on page 319 for details). Which sources of kernel parameters you can use depends on the mode in which you run zipl.

Running zipl in configuration-file mode

In configuration-file mode, you issue the zipl command with command arguments that identify a section in a zipl configuration file. You specify details about the boot configuration in the configuration file (see “zipl modes” on page 320).

As shown in Figure 5, there are three sources of kernel parameters for zipl in configuration-file mode.

Figure 5. Sources of kernel parameters for zipl in configuration-file mode

In configuration-file mode, zipl concatenates the kernel parameters in the order:
1. Parameters specified in the kernel parameter file
2. Parameters specified in the zipl configuration file
3. Parameters specified on the command line

Running zipl in command-line mode

In command-line mode, you specify the details about the boot configuration to be created as arguments for the zipl command (see “zipl modes” on page 320).

As shown in Figure 6 on page 19, there are two sources of kernel parameters for zipl in command-line mode.
In command-line mode, zipl concatenates the kernel parameters in the order:
1. Parameters specified in the kernel parameter file
2. Parameters specified on the command line

Conflicting settings and limitations
If the resulting parameter string in the boot configuration contains conflicting settings, the last specification in the string overrides preceding ones.

The kernel parameter file can contain 895 characters of kernel parameters plus an end-of-line character.

In total, the parameter string in the boot configuration is limited to 895 characters. If your specifications exceed this limit, the parameter string in the boot configuration is truncated after the 895th character.

This limitation applies to the parameter string in the boot configuration. You can provide additional parameters when booting Linux. Linux accepts up to 4096 characters of kernel parameters in total. See “Adding kernel parameters to a boot configuration” on page 20.

Using a kernel parameter file
For booting Linux from the z/VM reader, you can directly use a separate kernel parameter file. See “Using the z/VM reader” on page 354 and Building Linux Systems under IBM VM, REDP-0120 for more details.

Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux
Depending on the boot device and whether you boot Linux in a z/VM guest virtual machine or in LPAR mode, you can provide kernel parameters when you start the boot process.

zipl interactive boot menu on DASD
When booting Linux with a zipl interactive boot menu on a DASD boot device, you can display the menu and specify kernel parameters as you select a boot configuration. See “Example for a DASD menu configuration on z/VM” on page 351 and “Example for a DASD menu configuration (LPAR)” on page 358 for details.

z/VM guest virtual machine with a CCW boot device
When booting Linux in a z/VM guest virtual machine from a CCW boot device, you can use the PARM parameter of the IPL command to specify kernel parameters. CCW boot devices include DASD, tape, the z/VM reader, and NSS.
For details, see the subsection of “Booting Linux in a z/VM guest virtual machine” on page 350 that applies to your boot device.

z/VM guest virtual machine with a SCSI boot device
When booting Linux in a z/VM guest virtual machine from a SCSI boot device, you can use the SET LOADDEV command with the SCPDATA option to specify kernel parameters. See “Using a SCSI device” on page 352 for details.

LPAR mode with a SCSI boot device
When booting Linux in LPAR mode from a SCSI boot device, you can specify kernel parameters in the Operating system specific load parameters field on the HMC Load panel. See Figure 68 on page 358.

Kernel parameters as entered from a CMS or CP session are interpreted as lowercase on Linux.

Adding kernel parameters to a boot configuration
By default, the kernel parameters you specify when booting are concatenated to the end of the kernel parameters in your boot configuration. In total, the combined kernel parameter string used for booting can be up to 4096 characters.

If kernel parameters are specified in a combination of methods, they are concatenated in the following order:
1. Kernel parameters that have been included in the boot configuration with zipl
2. DASD only: zipl kernel parameters specified with the interactive boot menu
3. Depending on where your are booting Linux:
   • z/VM: kernel parameters specified with the PARM parameter for CCW boot devices; kernel parameters specified as SCPDATA for SCSI boot devices
   • LPAR: kernel parameters specified on the HMC Load panel for CCW boot devices

If the combined kernel parameter string contains conflicting settings, the last specification in the string overrides preceding ones. Thus, you can specify a kernel parameter when booting to override an unwanted setting in the boot configuration.

Examples:
• If the kernel parameters in your boot configuration include possible_cpus=8 but you specify possible_cpus=2 when booting, Linux uses possible_cpus=2.
• If the kernel parameters in your boot configuration include resume=/dev/dasda2 to specify a disk from which to resume the Linux instance when it has been suspended, you can circumvent the resume process by specifying noresume when booting.

Replacing all kernel parameters in a boot configuration
Kernel parameters you specify when booting can also completely replace the kernel parameters in your boot configuration. To replace all kernel parameters in your boot configuration specify the new parameter string with a leading equal sign (=).

Example:
=zfcp.device=0.0.3c3b,0x5005076303048335,0x4050407e00000000 root=/dev/sda1

Note: This feature is intended for expert users who want to test a set of parameters. When replacing all parameters, you might inadvertently omit parameters that the boot configuration requires. Furthermore, you might omit
parameters other than kernel parameters that SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 includes in the parameter string for use by the init process.

Read /proc/cmdline to find out with which parameters a running Linux instance has been started (see also “Displaying the current kernel parameter line”).

Examples for kernel parameters

The following kernel parameters are typically used for booting SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2:

- `conmode=<mode>`, `condev=<cuu>`, and `console=<name>`
  to set up the Linux console. See “Console kernel parameter syntax” on page 305 for details.

- `resume=<partition>, noresume, no_console_suspend`
  to configure suspend and resume support (see Chapter 38, “Suspending and resuming Linux,” on page 367).

See Chapter 50, “Selected kernel parameters,” on page 553 for more examples of kernel parameters.

Displaying the current kernel parameter line

Read /proc/cmdline to find out with which kernel parameters a running Linux instance has been booted.

```
# cat /proc/cmdline
zfcp.device=0.0.3c3b,0x5005076303048335,0x4050407e00000000 root=/dev/sda1
```

Apart from kernel parameters, which are evaluated by the Linux kernel, the kernel parameter line can contain parameters that are evaluated by user space programs, for example, modprobe.

See also “Displaying current IPL parameters” on page 361 about displaying the parameters that were used to IPL and boot the running Linux instance.

Kernel parameters for rebooting

By default, Linux uses the current kernel parameters for rebooting. See “Rebooting from an alternative source” on page 363 about setting up Linux to use different kernel parameters for re-IPL and the associated reboot.

Specifying module parameters

YaST is the preferred tool for specifying module parameters for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2. You can use alternative means to specify module parameters, for example, if a particular setting is not supported by YaST. Avoid specifying the same parameter through multiple means.

Specifying module parameters with modprobe

If you load a module explicitly with a modprobe command, you can specify the module parameters as command arguments. Module parameters that are specified as arguments to modprobe are effective until the module is unloaded only.

Note: Parameters that you specify as command arguments might interfere with parameters that SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 sets for you.
Module parameters on the kernel parameter line

Parameters that the kernel does not recognize as kernel parameters are ignored by the kernel and made available to user space programs. One of these programs is modprobe, which SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 uses to load modules for you. modprobe interprets module parameters that are specified on the kernel parameter line if they are qualified with a leading module prefix and a dot.

For example, you can include a specification with dasd_mod.dasd= on the kernel parameter line. modprobe evaluates this specification as the dasd= module parameter when loading the dasd_mod module.

Including module parameters in a boot configuration

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 uses an initial RAM disk when booting. Follow these steps to provide module parameters for modules that are included in the initial RAM disk:

1. Make your configuration changes with YaST or an alternative method.
2. If YaST does not do this for you, run mknitrd to create an initial RAM disk that includes the module parameters.
3. If YaST does not do this for you, run zipl to include the new RAM disk in your boot configuration.
Part 2. Storage

This part describes the storage device drivers for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

Newest version: You can find the newest version of this book at


Restrictions: For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at

www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2

Chapter 4. DASD device driver ............................................. 25
Features ............................................................................. 25
What you should know about DASD .................................... 26
Setting up the DASD device driver ....................................... 34
Working with DASD devices ............................................. 37

Chapter 5. SCSI-over-Fibre Channel device driver ....................... 53
Features ............................................................................. 53
What you should know about zfcp ...................................... 53
Setting up the zfcp device driver ....................................... 59
Working with FCP devices, target ports, and SCSI devices ......... 60
Logging I/O subchannel status information ........................... 80
Scenario ............................................................................. 80
API provided by the zfcp HBA API support ......................... 81

Chapter 6. Channel-attached tape device driver ......................... 83
Features ............................................................................. 83
What you should know about channel-attached tape devices ... 83
Loading the tape device driver .......................................... 86
Working with tape devices ......................................... 86

Chapter 7. XPRAM device driver ............................................. 91
XPRAM features .............................................................. 91
What you should know about XPRAM .............................. 91
Setting up the XPRAM device driver .................................. 92
Chapter 4. DASD device driver

The DASD device driver provides access to all real or emulated Direct Access Storage Devices (DASD) that can be attached to the channel subsystem of an IBM mainframe. DASD devices include a variety of physical media on which data is organized in blocks or records or both. The blocks or records in a DASD can be accessed for read or write in random order.

Traditional DASD devices are attached to a control unit that is connected to a mainframe I/O channel. Today, these real DASD have been largely replaced by emulated DASD, such as the volumes of the IBM System Storage® DS8000® Turbo, or the volumes of the IBM System Storage DS6000®. These emulated DASD are completely virtual and the identity of the physical device is hidden.

SCSI disks attached through an FCP channel are not classified as DASD. They are handled by the zfcp driver (see Chapter 5, “SCSI-over-Fibre Channel device driver,” on page 53).

Features

The DASD device driver supports the following devices and functions:

- The DASD device driver has no dependencies on the adapter hardware that is used to physically connect the DASDs to the System z hardware. You can use any adapter that is supported by the System z hardware (see www.ibm.com/systems/z/connectivity for more information).
- The DASD device driver supports ESS virtual ECKD-type disks
- The DASD device driver supports the control unit attached physical devices as summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Supported control unit attached DASD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device format</th>
<th>Control unit type</th>
<th>Device type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECKD (Extended Count Key Data)</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>3380 and 3390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2107</td>
<td>3380 and 3390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2105</td>
<td>3380 and 3390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3990</td>
<td>3380 and 3390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9343</td>
<td>9345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3880</td>
<td>3390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBA (Fixed Block Access)</td>
<td>6310</td>
<td>9336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3880</td>
<td>3370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All models of the specified control units and device types listed in Table 4 work with the DASD device driver. This includes large devices with more than 65520 cylinders, for example, 3390 Model A. Check the storage support statement for what works with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

- The DASD device driver provides a disk format with up to three partitions per disk. See “System z compatible disk layout” on page 27 for details.
- The DASD device driver provides an option for extended error reporting for ECKD devices. Extended error reporting can support high availability setups.
- The DASD device driver supports parallel access volume (PAV) and HyperPAV on storage devices that provide this feature. The DASD device driver handles
dynamic PAV alias changes on storage devices. For more information about PAV and HyperPAV see *How to Improve Performance with PAV, SC33-8414.*

- The DASD device driver supports High Performance FICON, including multitrack requests, on storage devices that provide this feature.

---

**What you should know about DASD**

This section describes the available DASD layouts and the naming scheme used for DASD devices.

**The IBM label partitioning scheme**

The DASD device driver is embedded into the Linux generic support for partitioned disks. This implies that you can have any kind of partition table known to Linux on your DASD.

Traditional mainframe operating systems (such as, z/OS®, z/VM, and z/VSE®) expect a standard DASD format. In particular, the format of the first two tracks of a DASD is defined by this standard and includes System z IPL, label, and for some layouts VTOC records. Partitioning schemes for platforms other than System z generally do not preserve these mainframe specific records.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z includes the IBM label partitioning scheme that preserves the System z IPL, label, and VTOC records. This partitioning scheme allows Linux to share a disk with other mainframe operating systems. For example, a traditional mainframe operating system could handle backup and restore for a partition that is used by Linux.

The following sections describe the layouts that are supported by the IBM label partitioning scheme:

- [“System z compatible disk layout” on page 27](#)
- [“Linux disk layout” on page 29](#)
- [“CMS disk layout” on page 30](#)

**DASD partitions**

A DASD partition is a contiguous set of DASD blocks that is treated by Linux as an independent disk and by the traditional mainframe operating systems as a data set.

With the Linux disk layout (LDL) and the CMS disk layout you always have a single partition only. This partition is defined by the LDL or CMS formatted area of the disk. With the compatible disk layout you can have up to three partitions.

There are several reasons why you might want to have multiple partitions on a DASD, for example:

- **Limit data growth.** Runaway processes or undisciplined users can consume disk space to an extend that the operating system runs short of space for essential operations. Partitions can help to isolate the space that is available to particular processes.
- **Encapsulate your data.** If a file system gets damaged, this damage is likely to be restricted to a single partition. Partitioning can reduce the scope of data damage.

**Recommendations:**
• Use fdasd to create or alter partitions on ECKD-type DASD that have been formatted with the compatible disk layout. If you use another partition editor, it is your responsibility to ensure that partitions do not overlap. If they do, data damage will occur.

• Leave no gaps between adjacent partitions to avoid wasting space. Gaps are not reported as errors, and can only be reclaimed by deleting and recreating one or more of the surrounding partitions and rebuilding the file system on them.

A disk need not be partitioned completely. You can begin by creating only one or two partitions at the start of your disk and convert the remaining space to a partition later.

There is no facility for moving, enlarging or reducing partitions, because fdasd has no control over the file system on the partition. You only can delete and recreate them. Changing the partition table results in loss of data in all altered partitions. It is up to you to preserve the data by copying it to another medium.

System z compatible disk layout
You can only format ECKD-type DASD with the compatible disk layout.

Figure 7 illustrates a DASD with the compatible disk layout.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPL records</th>
<th>VOL1</th>
<th>VTOC</th>
<th>/dev/dasd&lt;x&gt;1</th>
<th>/dev/dasd&lt;x&gt;2</th>
<th>/dev/dasd&lt;x&gt;3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/dev/dasd&lt;x&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7. Compatible disk layout

The IPL records, volume label (VOL1), and VTOC of disks with the compatible disk layout are on the first two tracks of the disks. These tracks are not intended for use by Linux applications. Apart from a slight loss in disk capacity this is transparent to the user.

Linux can address the device as a whole as /dev/dasd<x>, where <x> can be one to four letters that identify the individual DASD (see “DASD naming scheme” on page 31). See “DASD device nodes” on page 32 for alternative addressing possibilities.

Disks with the compatible disk layout can have one to three partitions. Linux addresses the first partition as /dev/dasd<x>1, the second as /dev/dasd<x>2, and the third as /dev/dasd<x>3.

You use the dasdfmt command (see “dasdfmt - Format a DASD” on page 454) to format a disk with the compatible disk layout. You use the fdasd command (see “fdasd – Partition a DASD” on page 466) to create and modify partitions.

Volume label
The DASD volume label is located in the third block of the first track of the device (cylinder 0, track 0, block 2). This block has a 4-byte key, and an 80-byte data area. The contents are:

key for disks with the compatible disk layout, contains the four EBCDIC characters “VOL1” to identify the block as a volume label.
label identifier
is identical to the key field.

VOLSER
is a name that you can use to identify the DASD device. A volume serial
number (VOLSER) can be one to six EBCDIC characters. If you want to
use VOLSERs as identifiers for your DASD, be sure to assign unique
VOLSERs.

You can assign VOLSERs from Linux by using the dasdfmt or fdasd
command. These commands enforce that VOLSERs:
• Are alphanumeric
• Are uppercase (by uppercase conversion)
• Contain no embedded blanks
• Contain no special characters other than $, #, @, and %

Recommendation: Avoid special characters altogether.

Restriction: The VOLSER values SCRTCH, PRIVAT, MIGRAT or Lnnnnn (An “L”
followed by five digits) are reserved for special purposes by other
mainframe operating systems and should not be used by Linux.

These rules are more restrictive than the VOLSERs that are allowed by the
traditional mainframe operating systems. For compatibility, Linux tolerates
existing VOLSERs with lowercase letters and special characters other than
$, #, @, and %. You might have to enclose a VOLSER with special
characters in apostrophes when specifying it, for example, as a command
parameter.

VTOC address
contains the address of a standard IBM format 4 data set control block
(DSCB). The format is: cylinder (2 bytes) track (2 bytes) block (1 byte).

All other fields of the volume label contain EBCDIC space characters (code 0x40).

VTOC
Like other System z operating systems, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for
System z uses a Volume Table Of Contents (VTOC). The VTOC contains pointers
to the location of every data set on the volume. These data sets form the Linux
partitions.

The VTOC is located in the second track (cylinder 0, track 1). It contains a number
of labels, each written in a separate block:
• One format 4 DSCB that describes the VTOC itself
• One format 5 DSCB
  The format 5 DSCB is required by other operating systems but is not used by
  Linux. fdasd sets it to zeroes.
• For volumes with more than 65636 tracks, one format 7 DSCB following the
  format 5 DSCB
• For volumes with more than 65520 cylinders (982800 tracks), one format 8
  DSCB following the format 5 DSCB
• A format 1 DSCB for each partition
  The key of the format 1 DSCB contains the data set name, which identifies the
  partition to z/OS, z/VM or z/VSE.
The VTOC can be displayed with standard System z tools such as VM/DITTO. A Linux DASD with physical device number 0x0193, volume label “LNX001”, and three partitions might be displayed like this:

```
VM/DITTO DISPLAY VTOC LINE 1 OF 5
SCROLL === PAGE
CUU,193 ,VOLSER,LNX001 3390, WITH 100 CYLS, 15 TRKS/CYL, 58786 BYTES/TRK
--- FILE NAME --- (SORTED BY =,NAME ,) --- EXT BEGIN-END RELTRK,
1...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40.... SQ CYL-HD CYL-HD NUMTRKS
*** VTOC EXTENT ***
0 0 1 0 1 1,1
LINUX.VLNX001.PART0001.NATIVE 0 0 2 46 11 2,700
LINUX.VLNX001.PART0002.NATIVE 0 46 12 66 11 702,300
LINUX.VLNX001.PART0003.NATIVE 0 66 12 99 14 1002,498
--- THIS VOLUME IS CURRENTLY 100 PER CENT FULL WITH 0 TRACKS AVAILABLE
PF 1=HELP 2=TOP 3=END 4=BROWSE 5=BOTTOM 6=LOCATE
PF 7=UP 8=DOWN 9=PRINT 10=RGT/LEFT 11=UPDATE 12=RETRIEVE
```

In Linux, this DASD might appear so:

```
# ls -l /dev/dasda*
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 94, 0 Jan 27 09:04 /dev/dasda  
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 94, 1 Jan 27 09:04 /dev/dasda1 
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 94, 2 Jan 27 09:04 /dev/dasda2 
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 94, 3 Jan 27 09:04 /dev/dasda3
```

where dasda represent the whole DASD and dasda1, dasda2, and dasda3 represent the individual partitions.

**Linux disk layout**

You can only format ECKD-type DASD with the Linux disk layout. Figure 8 illustrates a disk with the Linux disk layout.

```
Figure 8. Linux disk layout
```

DASDs with the Linux disk layout either have an LNX1 label or are not labeled. The IPL records and volume label are not intended for use by Linux applications. Apart from a slight loss in disk capacity this is transparent to the user.

All remaining records are grouped into a single partition. You cannot have more than a single partition on a DASD that is formatted in the Linux disk layout.

Linux can address the device as a whole as `/dev/dasdx`, where `<x>` can be one to four letters that identify the individual DASD (see “DASD naming scheme” on page 31). Linux can access the partition as `/dev/dasdx1`.

You use the `dasdfmt` command (see “dasdfmt - Format a DASD” on page 454) to format a disk with the Linux disk layout.
CMS disk layout

The CMS disk layout only applies to Linux on z/VM. The disks are formatted using z/VM tools. Both ECKD- or FBA-type DASD can have the CMS disk layout. Apart from accessing the disks as ECKD or FBA devices, you can also access them using DIAG calls.

Figure 9 illustrates two variants of the CMS disk layout.

The first variant contains IPL records, a volume label (CMS1), and a CMS data area. Linux treats DASD like this equivalent to a DASD with the Linux disk layout, where the CMS data area serves as the Linux partition.

The second variant is a CMS reserved volume. DASD like this have been reserved by a CMS RESERVE fn ft fm command. In addition to the IPL records and the volume label, DASD with the CMS disk layout also have CMS metadata. The CMS reserved file serves as the Linux partition.

Both variants of the CMS disk layout only allow a single Linux partition. The IPL record, volume label and (where applicable) the CMS metadata, are not intended for use by Linux applications. Apart from a slight loss in disk capacity this is transparent to the user.

Addressing the device and partition is the same for both variants. Linux can address the device as a whole as /dev/dasd<x>, where <x> can be one to four letters that identify the individual DASD (see “DASD naming scheme” on page 31). Linux can access the partition as /dev/dasd<x>1.

“Enabling DIAG calls to access DASDs” on page 41 describes how to enable DIAG.
Disk layout summary

Table 5 summarizes how the available disk layouts map to device formats, support DIAG calls as an access method, and the maximum number of partitions they support.

Table 5. Disk layout summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk Layout</th>
<th>Device format</th>
<th>DIAG call support (z/VM only)</th>
<th>Maximum number of partitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>FBA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDL</td>
<td></td>
<td>![checkmark]</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDL</td>
<td>![checkmark]</td>
<td>![checkmark]</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMS (z/VM only)</td>
<td>![checkmark]</td>
<td>![checkmark]</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DASD naming scheme

The DASD device driver uses the major number 94. For each configured device it uses 4 minor numbers:

- The first minor number always represents the device as a whole, including IPL, VTOC and label records.
- The remaining three minor numbers represent the up to three partitions.

With 1,048,576 (20-bit) available minor numbers, the DASD device driver can address 262,144 devices.

The DASD device driver uses a device name of the form dasd<x> for each DASD. In the name, <x> is one to four lowercase letters. Table 6 shows how the device names map to the available minor numbers.

Table 6. Mapping of DASD names to minor numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name for device as a whole</th>
<th>Minor number for device as a whole</th>
<th>Number of devices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>To</td>
<td>From</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasda</td>
<td>dasdz</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdaa</td>
<td>dasdzzz</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdaaaa</td>
<td>dasdzzzz</td>
<td>2808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdaaaa</td>
<td>dasdnnwtl</td>
<td>73112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of devices:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The DASD device driver also uses a device name for each partition. The name of the partition is the name of the device as a whole with a 1, 2, or 3 appended to identify the first, second, or third partition. The three minor numbers following the minor number of the device as a whole are the minor number for the first, second, and third partition.

Examples:

- “dasda” refers to the whole of the first disk in the system and “dasda1”, “dasda2”, and “dasda3” to the three partitions. The minor number for the whole device is 0. The minor numbers of the partitions are 1, 2, and 3.
- “dasdz” refers to the whole of the 101st disk in the system and “dasdz1”, “dasdz2”, and “dasdz3” to the three partitions. The minor number for the whole device is 100. The minor numbers of the partitions are 101, 102, and 103.
“dasdaa” refers to the whole of the 102nd disk in the system and “dasdaa1", "dasdaa2", and “dasdaa3" to the three partitions. The minor number for the whole device is 104. The minor numbers of the partitions are 105, 106, and 107.

**DASD device nodes**

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 uses udev to create multiple device nodes for each DASD that is online.

**Device nodes based on device names**

udev creates device nodes that match the device names used by the kernel. These standard device nodes have the form `/dev/<name>`.

The mapping between standard device nodes and the associated physical disk space can change, for example, when you reboot Linux. To ensure that you access the intended physical disk space, you need device nodes that are based on properties that identify a particular DASD.

To help you identify a particular disk, udev creates additional devices nodes that are based on the disk's bus ID, the disk label (VOLSER), and information about the file system on the disk. The file system information can be a universally unique identifier (UUID) and, if available, the file system label.

**Device nodes based on bus IDs**

udev creates device nodes of the form

```
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-<device_bus_id>
```

for whole DASD and

```
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-<device_bus_id>-part<n>
```

for the `<n>`th partition.

**Device nodes based on VOLSERs**

udev creates device nodes of the form

```
/dev/disk/by-id/ccw-<volser>
```

for whole DASD and

```
/dev/disk/by-id/ccw-<volser>-part<n>
```

for the `<n>`th partition.

When using device nodes based on VOLSER, be sure that the VOLSERs in your environment are unique (see “Volume label” on page 27).

If you assign the same VOLSER to multiple devices, Linux can access all of them through the device nodes that are based on the corresponding device names. However, only one of them can be accessed through the VOLSER-based device node. This makes the node ambiguous and should be avoided.

Furthermore, if the VOLSER on the device that is addressed by the node is changed, the previously hidden device is not automatically addressed instead. This requires a reboot or the Linux kernel needs to be forced to reread the partition tables from disks, for example, by issuing:

```
# blockdev --rereadpt /dev/dasdzzz
```
You can assign VOLSERs to ECKD-type devices with `dasdfmt` when formatting or later with `fdasd` when creating partitions.

**Device nodes based on file system information**

udev creates device nodes of the form

```
/dev/disk/by-uuid/<uuid>
```

where `<uuid>` is the UUID for the file system in a partition.

If a file system label has been assigned, udev also creates a node of the form

```
/dev/disk/by-label/<label>
```

There are no device nodes for the whole DASD that are based on file system information.

When using device nodes based on file system labels, be sure that the labels in your environment are unique.

**Additional device nodes**

```
/dev/disk/by-id
```

contains additional device nodes for the DASD and partitions, that are all based on a device identifier as contained in the `uid` attribute of the DASD.

**Note:** When using device nodes that are based on file system information and VOLSER be sure that they are unique for the scope of your Linux instance. This information can be changed by a user or it can be copied, for example when creating a backup disk. If two disks with the same VOLSER or UUID are online to the same Linux instance, the matching device node can point to either of these disks.

**Example:** For a DASD that is assigned the device name dasdzzz, has two partitions, a device bus-ID 0.0.b100 (device number 0xb100), VOLSER LNX001, and a UUID 6dd6c43d-a792-412f-a651-0031e631caed for the first and f45e955d-741a-4cf3-86b1-380ee5177ac3 for the second partition, udev creates the following device nodes:

For the whole DASD:

- `/dev/dasdzzz` (standard device node according to the DASD naming scheme)
- `/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100`
- `/dev/disk/by-id/ccw-LNX001`

For the first partition:

- `/dev/dasdzzz1` (standard device node according to the DASD naming scheme)
- `/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100-part1`
- `/dev/disk/by-id/ccw-LNX001-part1`
- `/dev/disk/by-uuid/6dd6c43d-a792-412f-a651-0031e631caed`

For the second partition:

- `/dev/dasdzzz2` (standard device node according to the DASD naming scheme)
- `/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100-part2`
- `/dev/disk/by-id/ccw-LNX001-part2`
- `/dev/disk/by-uuid/f45e955d-741a-4cf3-86b1-380ee5177ac3`
Accessing DASD by udev-created device nodes

Instead of using the standard device nodes, you can use udev-created device nodes to be sure that you access a particular physical disk space, regardless of the device name that is assigned to it.

The example in this section uses device nodes that are based on the bus ID. You can adapt this example to the other device nodes described in "DASD device nodes" on page 32. The device nodes you can use depend on your setup.

Example

The examples in this section assume that udev provides device nodes as described in "DASD device nodes" on page 32. To assure that you are addressing a device with bus ID 0.0.b100 you could make substitutions like the following.

Instead of issuing:

```
# fdasd /dev/dasdzzz
```

issue:

```
# fdasd /dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100
```

In the file system information in `/etc/fstab` you could replace the following specifications:

```
/dev/dasdzzz1 /temp1 ext3 defaults 0 0
/dev/dasdzzz2 /temp2 ext3 defaults 0 0
```

with these specifications:

```
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100-part1 /temp1 ext3 defaults 0 0
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100/part2 /temp2 ext3 defaults 0 0
```

Setting up the DASD device driver

This section describes how to load and configure the DASD device driver modules with the `modprobe` command. In most cases, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 loads the DASD device driver for you during the boot process. You can then use YaST to set the `diag` attribute. If the DASD device driver is loaded for you and you need to set attributes other than `diag`, see "Specifying module parameters" on page 21.
DASD module parameter syntax

modprobe dasd_mod
eer_pages=<pages>
dasd=
dasd= device-spec
autodetect
probeonly
nopav
nofcx

device-spec:
<device_bus_id>
<from_device_bus_id>-<to_device_bus_id>:
(ro)
(diag)
(eplog)
(failfast)

Where:

dasd_mod
loads the device driver base module.

When loading the base module you can specify the dasd= parameter.

You can use the eer_pages parameter to determine the number of pages used for internal buffering of error records.

autodetect
causes the DASD device driver to allocate device names and the corresponding minor numbers to all DASD devices and set them online during the boot process. See “DASD naming scheme” on page 31 for the naming scheme.

The device names are assigned in order of ascending subchannel numbers. Auto-detection can yield confusing results if you change your I/O configuration and reboot, or if your Linux instance runs as a z/VM guest because the devices might appear with different names and minor numbers after rebooting.

probeonly
causes the DASD device driver to reject any “open” syscall with EPERM.

autodetect,probeonly
causes the DASD device driver to assign device names and minor numbers as for auto-detect. All devices regardless of whether or not they are accessible as DASD return EPERM to any “open” requests.

nopav
suppresses parallel access volume (PAV and HyperPAV) enablement for Linux instances that run in LPAR mode. The nopav keyword has no effect for Linux on z/VM.

nofcx
suppresses accessing the storage server using the I/O subsystem in transport mode (also known as High Performance FICON).
<device_bus_id>
  specifies a single DASD.

<from_device_bus_id>-<to_device_bus_id>
  specifies the first and last DASD in a range. All DASD devices with bus IDs in the range are selected. The device bus-IDs <from_device_bus_id> and <to_device_bus_id> need not correspond to actual DASD.

(ro)  specifies that the given device or range is to be accessed in read-only mode.

(diag) forces the device driver to access the device (range) using the DIAG access method.

(erpl) enables enhanced error recovery processing (ERP) related logging through syslogd. If erpl is specified for a range of devices, the logging is switched on during device initialization.

(failfast) returns “failed” for an I/O operation when the last path to a DASD is lost. Use this option with caution (see “Switching immediate failure of I/O requests on or off” on page 44).

dasd_eckd_mod
  loads the ECKD module.

dasd_fba_mod
  loads the FBA module.

dasd_diag_mod
  loads the DIAG module.

If you supply a DASD module parameter with device specifications dasd=<device-list1>,<device-list2> ... the device names and minor numbers are assigned in the order in which the devices are specified. The names and corresponding minor numbers are always assigned, even if the device is not present, or not accessible. For information about including device specifications in a boot configuration, see “Including module parameters in a boot configuration” on page 22.

If you use autodetect in addition to explicit device specifications, device names are assigned to the specified devices first and device-specific parameters, like ro, are honored. The remaining devices are handled as described for autodetect.

The DASD base component is required by the other modules. Be sure that it is loaded first. modprobe takes care of this dependency for you and ensures that the base module is loaded automatically, if necessary.

Hint: modprobe might return before udev has created all device nodes for the specified DASDs. If you need to assure that all nodes are present, for example in scripts, follow the modprobe command with:

```
# udevadm settle
```

For command details see the modprobe man page.
Example

modprobe dasd_mod dasd=0.0.7000-0.0.7002,0.0.7005(ro),0.0.7006

Table 7 shows the resulting allocation of device names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dasda</td>
<td>device 0.0.7000 as a whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasda1</td>
<td>the first partition on 0.0.7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasda2</td>
<td>the second partition on 0.0.7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasda3</td>
<td>the third partition on 0.0.7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdb</td>
<td>device 0.0.7001 as a whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdb1</td>
<td>the first partition on 0.0.7001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdb2</td>
<td>the second partition on 0.0.7001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdb3</td>
<td>the third partition on 0.0.7001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdc</td>
<td>device 0.0.7002 as a whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdc1</td>
<td>the first partition on 0.0.7002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdc2</td>
<td>the second partition on 0.0.7002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdc3</td>
<td>the third partition on 0.0.7002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdd</td>
<td>device 0.0.7005 as a whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdd1</td>
<td>the first partition on 0.0.7005 (read-only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdd2</td>
<td>the second partition on 0.0.7005 (read-only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasdd3</td>
<td>the third partition on 0.0.7005 (read-only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasde</td>
<td>device 0.0.7006 as a whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasde1</td>
<td>the first partition on 0.0.7006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasde2</td>
<td>the second partition on 0.0.7006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasde3</td>
<td>the third partition on 0.0.7006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Including the nofcx parameter suppresses High Performance FICON for all DASD:

modprobe dasd_mod dasd=nofcx,0.0.7000-0.0.7002,0.0.7005(ro),0.0.7006

Working with DASD devices

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with DASD devices.

- "Preparing an ECKD-type DASD for use" on page 38
- "Preparing an FBA-type DASD for use" on page 40
- "Accessing DASD by force" on page 40
- "Enabling DIAG calls to access DASDs" on page 41
- "Working with extended error reporting for ECKD" on page 42
- "Switching extended error reporting on and off" on page 43
- "Setting a DASD online or offline" on page 43
- "Enable and disable logging" on page 44
- "Switching immediate failure of I/O requests on or off" on page 44
- "Setting the timeout for I/O requests" on page 45
- "Accessing full ECKD tracks" on page 45
- "Handling lost device reservations" on page 47
Preparing an ECKD-type DASD for use

This section describes the main steps for enabling an ECKD-type DASD for use by SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

Before you can use an ECKD-type DASD you must format it with a suitable disk layout. If you format the DASD with the compatible disk layout, you need to create one, two, or three partitions. You can then use your partitions as swap areas or to create a Linux file system.

Before you begin:
- The modules for the base component and the ECKD component of the DASD device driver must have been loaded.
- The DASD device driver must have recognized the device as an ECKD-type device.
- You need to know the device node through which the DASD can be addressed.

Perform these steps to prepare the DASD:

1. Format the device with the `dasdfmt` command (see “Dasdfmt - Format a DASD” on page 454 for details). The formatting process can take hours for large DASD.

   **Tips:**
   - Use the default `-d cdl` option. This option formats the DASD with the IBM compatible disk layout that permits you to create partitions on the disk.
   - Use the largest possible block size, ideally 4096; the net capacity of an ECKD DASD decreases for smaller block sizes. For example, a DASD formatted with a block size of 512 byte has only half of the net capacity of the same DASD formatted with a block size of 4096 byte.
   - Use the `-p` option to display a progress bar.

   **Example:**
   ```
   dasdfmt -b 4096 -d cdl -p /dev/dasdzzz
   ```

2. Proceed according to your chosen disk layout:
   - If you have formatted your DASD with the Linux disk layout, skip this step and continue with step 3 on page 39. You already have one partition and cannot add further partitions on your DASD.
   - If you have formatted your DASD with the compatible disk layout use the `fdasd` command to create up to three partitions (see “Fdasd – Partition a DASD” on page 466 for details).

   **Example:** To start the partitioning tool in interactive mode for partitioning a device `/dev/dasdzzz` issue:
   ```
   fdasd /dev/dasdzzz
   ```
If you create three partitions for a DASD /dev/dasdzzz, the device nodes for the partitions are: /dev/dasdzzz1, /dev/dasdzzz2, and /dev/dasdzzz3.

**Result:** _fdasd_ creates the partitions and updates the partition table (see “VTOC” on page 28).

3. Depending on the intended use of each partition, create a file system on the partition or define it as a swap space.

   **Either:**
   
   Create a file system of your choice, for example, with the Linux _mke2fs_ command (see the man page for details).
   
   **Restriction:** You must not make the block size of the file system smaller than that used for formatting the disk with the _dasdfmt_ command.
   
   **Recommendation:** Use the same block size for the file system that has been used for formatting.
   
   **Example:**
   
   ```
   # mke2fs -j -b 4096 /dev/dasdzzz1
   ```
   
   **Or:** Define the partition as a swap space with the _mkswap_ command (see the man page for details).

4. Mount each file system to the mount point of your choice in Linux and enable your swap partitions.

   **Example:** To mount a file system in a partition /dev/dasdzzz1 to a mount point /mnt and to enable a swap partition /dev/dasdzzz2 issue:
   
   ```
   # mount /dev/dasdzzz1 /mnt
   # swapon /dev/dasdzzz2
   ```

If a block device supports barrier requests, journaling file systems like ext3 or raiser-fs can make use of this feature to achieve better performance and data integrity. Barrier requests are supported for the DASD device driver and apply to ECKD, FBA, and the DIAG discipline.

Write barriers are used by file systems and are enabled as a file-system specific option. For example, barrier support can be enabled for an ext3 file system by mounting it with the option `-o barrier=1`:

```
mount -o barrier=1 /dev/dasdzzz1 /mnt
```
Preparing an FBA-type DASD for use

This section describes the main steps for enabling an FBA-type DASD for use by SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

Note: To access FBA devices, use the DIAG access method (see “Enabling DIAG calls to access DASDs” on page 41 for more information).

Before you begin:
- The modules for the base component and the FBA component of the DASD device driver must have been loaded.
- The DASD device driver must have recognized the device as an FBA device.
- You need to know the device bus-ID or the device node through which the DASD can be addressed.

Perform these steps to prepare the DASD:
1. Depending on the intended use of the partition, create a file system on it or define it as a swap space.
   Either:
   - Create a file system of your choice, for example, with the Linux mke2fs command (see the man page for details).
     Example:
     ```
     # mke2fs -b 4096 /dev/dasdzzy1
     ```
   - Define the partition as a swap space with the mkswap command (see the man page for details).
2. Mount the file system to the mount point of your choice in Linux or enable your swap partition.
   Example: To mount a file system in a partition /dev/dasdzzy1 issue:
   ```
   # mount /dev/dasdzzy1 /mnt
   ```

Accessing DASD by force

When a Linux instance boots in a mainframe environment, it can encounter DASD that are locked by another system. Such a DASD is referred to as “externally locked” or “boxed”. The Linux instance cannot analyze a DASD while it is externally locked.

To check if a DASD has been externally locked, read its availability attribute. This attribute should be “good”. If it is “boxed”, the DASD has been externally locked. Because boxed DASD might not be recognized as DASD, it might not show up in the device driver view in sysfs. If necessary, use the device category view instead (see “Device views in sysfs” on page 10).

Issue a command of this form:
```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/availability
```

Example: This example shows that a DASD with device bus-ID 0.0.b110 (device number 0xb110) has been externally locked.
If the DASD is an ECKD-type DASD and if you know the device bus-ID, you can break the external lock and set the device online. This means that the lock of the external system is broken with the “unconditional reserve” channel command.

**CAUTION:**
Breaking an external lock can have unpredictable effects on the system that holds the lock.

To force a boxed DASD online write “force” to the online device attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```bash
# echo force > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/online
```

If the external lock is successfully broken or if it the lock has been surrendered by the time the command is processed, the device is analyzed and set online. If it is not possible to break the external lock (for example, because of a timeout, or because it is an FBA-type DASD), the device remains in the boxed state. This command might take some time to complete.

**Example:** To force a DASD with device number 0xb110 online issue:

```bash
# echo force > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b110/online
```

For information about breaking the look of a DASD that has already been analyzed see "tunedasd - Adjust DASD performance" on page 538.

### Enabling DIAG calls to access DASDs

**Before you begin:** This section only applies to Linux instances and DASD for which all of the following are true:

- The Linux instance runs as a z/VM guest.
- The device can be of type ECKD with either LDL or CMS disk layout, or it can be a device of type FBA.
- The module for the DIAG component must be loaded.
- The module for the component that corresponds to the DASD type (dasd_eckd_mod or dasd_fba_mod) must be loaded.
- The DASD is offline.
- The DASD does not represent a parallel access volume alias device.

You can use DIAG calls to access both ECKD- and FBA-type DASD. You use the device’s use_diag sysfs attribute to enable or switch off DIAG calls in a system that is online. Set the use_diag attribute to “1” to enable DIAG calls. Set the use_diag attribute to “0” to switch off DIAG calls (this is the default).

Alternatively, you can specify "diag" on the command line, for example during IPL, to force the device driver to access the device (range) using the DIAG access method.

Issue a command of this form:
Where:

<device_bus_id>
    identifies the DASD.

If DIAG calls are not available and you set the use_diag attribute to “1", you will not be able to set the device online (see “Setting a DASD online or offline” on page 43).

Note: When switching between enabled and disabled DIAG calls on FBA-type DASD, first re-initialize the DASD, for example, with CMS format or by overwriting any previous content. Switching without initialization might cause data-integrity problems.

For more details about DIAG see z/VM CP Programming Services.

Example
In this example, DIAG calls are enabled for a DASD with device number 0xb100.

Note: You can only use the use_diag attribute when the device is offline.

1. Ensure that the driver is loaded:

   # modprobe dasd_diag_mod

2. Identify the sysfs CCW-device directory for the device in question and change to that directory:

   # cd /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/

3. Ensure that the device is offline:

   # echo 0 > online

4. Enable the DIAG access method for this device by writing '1' to the use_diag sysfs attribute:

   # echo 1 > use_diag

5. Use the online attribute to set the device online:

   # echo 1 > online

---

Working with extended error reporting for ECKD

You can perform the following file operations on the device node:

open
   Multiple processes can open the node concurrently. Each process that opens the node has access to the records that are created from the time the node is opened. A process cannot access records that were created before the process opened the node.

close
   You can close the node as usual.
Blocking read as well as non-blocking read is supported. When a record is partially read and then purged, the next read returns an I/O error -EIO.

The poll operation is typically used in conjunction with non-blocking read.

**Switching extended error reporting on and off**

Extended error reporting is turned off by default. To turn extended error reporting on, issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/eer_enabled
```

where /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id> represents the device in sysfs.

When it is enabled on a device, a specific set of errors will generate records and may have further side effects. The records are made available via a character device interface.

To switch off extended error reporting issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/eer_enabled
```

**Setting a DASD online or offline**

When Linux boots, it senses your DASD. Depending on your specification for the “dasd=“ parameter, it automatically sets devices online.

Use the `chccwdev` command ([“chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes” on page 424](#)) to set a DASD online or offline. Alternatively, you can write “1” to the device’s online attribute to set it online or “0” to set it offline.

When you set a DASD offline, the deregistration process is synchronous, unless the device is disconnected. For disconnected devices the deregistration process is asynchronous.

**Examples**

- To set a DASD with device bus-ID 0.0.b100 online, issue:

  ```
  # chccwdev -e 0.0.b100
  ```

  or

  ```
  # echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/online
  ```

- To set a DASD with device bus-ID 0.0.b100 offline, issue:

  ```
  # chccwdev -d 0.0.b100
  ```

  or

  ```
  # echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/online
  ```
Dynamic attach and detach
You can dynamically attach devices to a running SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z instance, for example, from z/VM.

When a DASD is attached, Linux attempts to initialize it according to the DASD device driver configuration. You can then set the device online. You can automate setting dynamically attached devices online by using CCW hotplug events (see “CCW hotplug events” on page 16).

Note
Do not detach a device that is still being used by Linux. Detaching devices might cause the system to hang or crash. Ensure that you unmount a device and set it offline before you detach it.

See “Working with newly available devices” on page 10 to avoid errors when working with devices that have become available to a running Linux instance.

Enable and disable logging
You can enable and disable error recovery processing (ERP) logging on a running system. There are two methods for doing this:

- Enable logging during module load using the dasd= parameter.
  For example, to define a device range (0.0.7000-0.0.7005) and switch on logging, change the parameter line to contain:
  `dasd=0.0.7000-0.0.7005(erplog)`
- Use the sysfs attribute erplog to switch ERP-related logging on or off.
  Logging can be enabled for a specific device by writing "1" to the erplog attribute, for example:

  ```bash
echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/erplog
  ```

  To disable logging, write "0" to the erplog attribute, for example:

  ```bash
echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/erplog
  ```

Switching immediate failure of I/O requests on or off
By default, a DASD that has lost all paths waits for one of the paths to recover. I/O requests are blocked while the DASD is waiting.

If the DASD is part of a mirror setup, this blocking might cause the entire virtual device to be blocked. You can use the failfast attribute to immediately return I/O requests as failed while no path to the device is available.

Use this attribute with caution and only in setups where a failed I/O request can be recovered outside the scope of a single DASD.

- You can switch on immediate failure of I/O requests when you load the base module of the DASD device driver:
  For example, to define a device range (0.0.7000-0.0.7005) and enable immediate failure of I/O requests specify:

  `dasd=0.0.7000-0.0.7005(failfast)`
You can use the sysfs attribute `failfast` of a DASD to switch immediate failure of I/O requests on or off.

To switch on immediate failure of I/O requests, write "1" to the `failfast` attribute, for example:

```
    echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/failfast
```

To switch off immediate failure of I/O requests, write "0" to the `failfast` attribute, for example:

```
    echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/failfast
```

### Setting the timeout for I/O requests

If a storage server does not respond to an I/O request within a given timeout period, Linux considers the request failed and cancels it.

The default timeout for DASD I/O requests depends on the type of DASD:

- **ECKD**: uses the default provided by the storage server.
- **FBA**: 300 s
- **DIAG**: 50 s

You can use the `expires` attribute of a DASD to change the timeout value for that DASD.

To find out the current timeout value issue a command of this form:

```
    # cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/expires
```

To set the timeout to a different value issue a command of this form:

```
    # echo <timeout> > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/expires
```

where:

- `<timeout>`
  - is the new timeout value in seconds. The value must be an integer in the range 1 to 40,000,000.
- `<device_bus_id>`
  - is the device bus-ID of the DASD.

**Example:** This example reads the current timeout value and then sets it to 120 s.

```
    # cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7008/expiries
    30
    # echo 120 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7008/expiries
```

### Accessing full ECKD tracks

By default, the DASD device driver accesses only the data fields of ECKD devices. In default access mode, you can work with partitions, file systems, and files in the file systems on the DASD.
In raw-track access mode, the DASD device driver accesses full ECKD tracks, including record zero and the count and key data fields. With this mode, Linux can access an ECKD device regardless of the track layout. In particular, the device does not need to be formatted for Linux.

For example, with raw-track access mode Linux can create a backup copy of any ECKD device. Full-track access can also enable a special program that runs on Linux to access and process data on an ECKD device that is not formatted for Linux.

When using a DASD in raw-track access mode be aware that:

- In memory, each track is represented by 64 KB of data, even if the track occupies less physical disk space. Therefore, a disk in raw-track access mode appears bigger than in default mode.
- Programs must read or write data in multiples of complete 64 KB tracks. The minimum is a single track. The maximum is 8 tracks by default but can be extended to up to 16 tracks.

  The maximum number of tracks depends on the maximum number of sectors as specified in the max_sectors_kb sysfs attribute of the DASD. This attribute is located in the block device branch of sysfs at /sys/block/dasd<x>/queue/max_sectors_kb. In the path, dasd<x> is the device name assigned by the DASD device driver.

  To extend the maximum beyond 8 tracks, set the max_sectors_kb to the maximum amount of data to be processed in a single read or write operation. For example, to extend the maximum to reading or writing 16 tracks at a time, set max_sectors_kb to 1024 (16 x 64).

- Programs must only write valid ECKD tracks of 64 KB.
- Programs must use direct I/O to prevent the Linux block layer from splitting tracks into fragments. Open the block device with option O_DIRECT or work with programs that use direct I/O.

  For example, the options iflag=direct and oflag=direct cause dd to use direct I/O. When using dd, also specify the block size with the bs= option. The block size determines the number of tracks that are processed in a single I/O operation. The block size must be a multiple of 64 KB and can be up to 1024 KB. Specifying a larger block size often results in better performance.

  Tools cannot directly work with partitions, file systems, or files within a file system. For example, fdasd and dasdfmt cannot be used.

**Before you begin:**

- This section applies to ECKD type DASD only.
- The DASD has to be offline when you change the access mode.
- DIAG access must not be enabled for the device.

To change the access mode issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <switch> > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/raw_track_access
```

where:

- `<switch>`
  - is 1 to activate raw data access and 0 to deactivate raw data access.
- `<device_bus_id>`
  - identifies the DASD.
Example
The following example shows a small scenario where a DASD 0.0.7009 is backed up to a DASD 0.0.70a1.

The initial commands ensure that both devices are offline and that DIAG calls are not enabled for either of them. The subsequent commands activate the raw-track access mode for the two devices and set them both online. The `lsdasd` command that follows shows the mapping between device bus-IDs and device names.

The `dd` command for the copy operation specifies direct I/O for both the input and output device and the block size of 1024 KB. After the copy operation is completed, both devices are set offline. The access mode for the original device then set back to the default and the device is set back online.

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7009/online
1
# chccwdev -d 0.0.7009
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7009/use_diag
0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.70a1/online
0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.70a1/use_diag
0
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7009/raw_track_access
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.70a1/raw_track_access
# chccwdev -e 0.0.7009,0.0.70a1
# lsdasd 0.0.7009 0.0.70a1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus-ID</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Device Type</th>
<th>BlkSz</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Blocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.7009</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>dasdf</td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>7043MB</td>
<td>1803060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.70a1</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>dasdj</td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>7043MB</td>
<td>1803060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| # echo 1024 > /sys/block/dasdf/queue/max_sectors_kb
| # echo 1024 > /sys/block/dasdj/queue/max_sectors_kb
| # dd if=/dev/dasdf of=/dev/dasdj bs=1024k iflag=direct oflag=direct
| # chccwdev -d 0.0.7009,0.0.70a1
| # echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7009/raw_track_access
| # chccwdev -e 0.0.7009 |

Handling lost device reservations
A DASD that has been reserved by your Linux instance can be unconditionally reserved by another system. This other system then has exclusive I/O access to the DASD for the duration of the unconditional reservation. Such unconditional reservations can be useful for handling error situations where:

- Your Linux instance cannot gracefully release the DASD.
- Another system requires access to the DASD, for example, to perform recovery actions.

After the DASD is released by the other system, your Linux instance might process pending I/O requests and write faulty data to the DASD. How to prevent pending I/O requests from being processed depends on the reservation policy. There are two reservation policies:

**ignore**
All I/O operations for the DASD are blocked until the DASD is released by the second system. When using this policy, reboot your Linux instance before the other system releases the DASD. This policy is the default.

**fail**
All I/O operations are returned as failed until the DASD is set offline or until the reservation state is reset. When using this policy, set the DASD offline.
and back online after the problem has been resolved. See “Reading and resetting the reservation state” about resetting the reservation state to resume operations.

Set the reservation policy with a command of this form:

```bash
# echo <policy> > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/reservation_policy
```

where:

- `<device_bus_id>` specifies the DASD.
- `<policy>` is one of the available policies, ignore or fail.

**Examples:**

- The command of this example sets the reservation policy for a DASD with bus ID 0.0.7009 to fail.

```bash
# echo fail > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7009/reservation_policy
```

- This example shows a small scenario. The first two commands confirm that the reservation policy of the DASD is fail and that the reservation has been lost to another system. Assuming that the error that had occurred has already been resolved and that the other system has released the DASD, operations with the DASD are resumed by setting it offline and back online.

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7009/reservation_policy
fail
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7009/last_known_reservation_state
lost
# chccwdev -d 0.0.7009
# chccwdev -e 0.0.7009
```

### Reading and resetting the reservation state

How the DASD device driver handles I/O requests depends on the `last_known_reservation_state` sysfs attribute of the DASD. This attribute reflects the reservation state as held by the DASD device driver and can differ from the actual reservation state. Use the `tunedasd -Q` command to find out the actual reservation state. The `last_known_reservation_state` sysfs attribute can have the following values:

- **none** The DASD device driver has no information about the device reservation state. I/O requests are processed as usual. If the DASD has been reserved by another system, the I/O requests remain in the queue until they time out, or until the reservation is released.

- **reserved** The DASD device driver holds a valid reservation for the DASD and I/O requests are processed as usual. The DASD device driver changes this state if notified that the DASD is no longer reserved to this system. The new state depends on the reservation policy (see “Handling lost device reservations” on page 47):
  - **ignore** The state is changed to none.
  - **fail** The state is changed to lost.
The DASD device driver had reserved the DASD, but subsequently another system has unconditionally reserved the DASD (see "Handling lost device reservations" on page 47). The device driver processes only requests that query the actual device reservation state. All other I/O requests for the device are returned as failed.

When the error that has led another system to unconditionally reserve the DASD has been resolved and the DASD has been released by this other system there are two methods for resuming operations:

- Setting the DASD offline and back online.
- Resetting the reservation state of the DASD.

**Attention:** Do not resume operations by resetting the reservation state unless your system setup maintains data integrity on the DASD despite:
- The I/O errors caused by the unconditional reservation
- Any changes to the DASD through the other system

You reset the reservation state by writing reset to the `last_known_reservation_state` sysfs attribute of the DASD. Resetting is possible only for the `fail` reservation policy (see "Handling lost device reservations" on page 47) and only while the value of the `last_known_reservation_state` attribute is `lost`.

To find out the reservation state of a DASD issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/last_known_reservation_state
```

where `<device_bus_id>` specifies the DASD.

**Example:**

The command in this example queries the reservation state of a DASD with bus ID 0.0.7009.

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.7009/last_known_reservation_state
```

reserved

**Displaying DASD information**

There are several methods to display DASD information:

- Use `lsdasd -l` (see "lsdasd - List DASD devices" on page 492) to display summary information about the device settings and the device geometry of multiple DASDs.
- Use `dasdview` (see "dasdview - Display DASD structure" on page 457) to display details about the contents of a particular DASD.
- Read information about a particular DASD from sysfs, as described in this section.

The sysfs representation of a DASD is a directory of the form `/sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>`, where `<device_bus_id>` is the bus ID of the DASD. This sysfs directory contains a number of attributes with information about the DASD.
Table 8. DASD device attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>1 if the DASD is a parallel access volume (PAV) alias device. 0 if the DASD is a PAV base device or has not been set up as a PAV device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This attribute is read-only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discipline</td>
<td>Indicates the base discipline, ECKD or FBA, that is used to access the DASD. If DIAG is enabled, this attribute might read DIAG instead of the base discipline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This attribute is read-only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eer_enabled</td>
<td>1 if the DASD is enabled for extended error reporting, 0 if it is not enabled (see <em>Switching extended error reporting on and off</em> on page 43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erplog</td>
<td>1 if error recovery processing (ERP) logging is enabled, 0 if ERP logging is not enabled (see <em>Enable and disable logging</em> on page 44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expires</td>
<td>Indicates the time, in seconds, that Linux waits for a response to an I/O request for the DASD. If this time expires, Linux considers a request failed and cancels it (see <em>Setting the timeout for I/O requests</em> on page 45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failfast</td>
<td>1 if I/O operations are returned as failed immediately when the last path to the DASD is lost. 0 if a wait period for a path to return expires before an I/O operation is returned as failed. (see <em>Switching immediate failure of I/O requests on or off</em> on page 44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last_known_reservation_state</td>
<td>The reservation state as held by the DASD device driver. Values can be:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none The DASD device driver has no information about the device reservation state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reserved The DASD device driver holds a valid reservation for the DASD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lost The DASD device driver had reserved the device, but this reservation has been lost to another system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See <em>Reading and resetting the reservation state</em> on page 48 for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>online</td>
<td>1 if the DASD is online, 0 if it is offline (see <em>Setting a DASD online or offline</em> on page 43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw_track_access</td>
<td>1 if the DASD is in raw-track access mode, 0 if it is in default access mode (see <em>Accessing full ECKD tracks</em> on page 45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readonly</td>
<td>1 if the DASD is read-only, 0 if it can be written to. This attribute is a device driver setting and does not reflect any restrictions imposed by the device itself. This attribute is ignored for PAV alias devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reservation_policy</td>
<td>Shows the reservation policy of the DASD. Possible values are ignore and fail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See <em>Handling lost device reservations</em> on page 47 for details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Attribute | Explanation
--- | ---
status | Reflects the internal state of a DASD device. Values can be:
unknown | Device detection has not started yet.
new | Detection of basic device attributes is in progress.
detected | Detection of basic device attributes has finished.
basic | The device is ready for detecting the disk layout. Low level tools can set a device to this state when making changes to the disk layout, for example, when formatting the device.
unformatted | The disk layout detection has found no valid disk layout. The device is ready for use with low level tools like dasdfmt.
ready | The device is in an intermediate state.
online | The device is ready for use.
uid | A device identifier of the form `<vendor>.<serial>.<subsystem_id>.<unit_address>.<minidisk_identifier>` where
vendor | Identifies the manufacturer of the storage system that contains the DASD.
<vendor> | is the specification from the vendor attribute.
<serial> | is the serial number of the storage system.
<subsystem_id> | is the ID of the logical subsystem to which the DASD belongs on the storage system.
<unit_address> | is the address used within the storage system to identify the DASD.
<minidisk_identifier> | is an identifier that the z/VM system assigns to distinguish between minidisks on the DASD. This part of the uid is only present for Linux on z/VM and if the z/VM version and service level support this identifier.
use_diag | 1 if DIAG calls are enabled, 0 if DIAG calls are not enabled (see "Enabling DIAG calls to access DASDs" on page 41). Do not enable DIAG calls for PAV alias devices.
vendor | Identifies the manufacturer of the storage system that contains the DASD.

This attribute is read-only.

There are some more attributes that are common to all CCW devices (see "Device attributes" on page 9).
where `<attribute>` is one of the attributes of Table 8 on page 50.

**Example**
The following sequence of commands reads the attributes for a DASD with a device bus-ID 0.0.b100:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/alias 0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/discipline ECKD
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/eer_enabled 0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/erplog 0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/expires 0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/failfast 0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/last_known_reservation_state reserved
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/online 1
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/raw_track_access 0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/readonly 1
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/reservation_policy ignore
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/status online
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/uid IBM.7500000092461.e900.8a
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/use_diag 1
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/vendor IBM
```
Chapter 5. SCSI-over-Fibre Channel device driver

This chapter describes the SCSI-over-Fibre Channel device driver (zfcp device driver). The zfcp device driver supports virtual QDIO-based System z SCSI-over-Fibre Channel adapters (FCP devices) and attached SCSI devices (LUNs).

System z adapter hardware typically provides multiple channels, with one port each. You can configure a channel to use the Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP). This FCP channel is then virtualized into multiple FCP devices. Thus, an FCP device is a virtual QDIO-based System z SCSI-over-Fibre Channel adapter with a single port.

A single physical port supports multiple FCP devices. Using NPIV you can define virtual ports and establish a one-to-one mapping between your FCP devices and virtual ports (see "N_Port ID Virtualization for FCP channels" on page 59).

On Linux, an FCP device is represented by a CCW device that is listed under /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp. Do not confuse FCP devices with SCSI devices. A SCSI device is a disk device that is identified by a LUN.

Features

The zfcp device driver supports the following devices and functions:

- Linux on System z can use various SAN-attached SCSI device types, including SCSI disks, tapes, CD-ROMs, and DVDs. For a list of supported SCSI devices, see www.ibm.com/systems/z/connectivity
- SAN access through the following hardware adapters:
  - FICON Express
  - FICON Express2
  - FICON Express4
  - FICON Express8 (as of System z10™)

You can order hardware adapters as features for mainframe systems. See Fibre Channel Protocol for Linux and z/VM on IBM System z, SG24-7266 for more details about using FCP with Linux on System z.
- The zfcp device driver supports switched fabric and point-to-point topologies.
- As of zEnterprise, the zfcp device driver supports end-to-end data consistency checking.

For information about SCSI-3, the Fibre Channel Protocol, and fiber channel related information, see www.t10.org and www.t11.org

What you should know about zfcp

The zfcp device driver is a low-level or host-bus adapter driver that supplements the Linux SCSI stack. Figure 10 on page 54 illustrates how the device drivers work together.
sysfs structures for FCP devices and SCSI devices

FCP devices are CCW devices.

When Linux is booted, it senses the available FCP devices and creates directories of the form:

/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>

where `<device_bus_id>` is the device bus-ID that corresponds to an FCP device. You use the attributes in this directory to work with the FCP device.

**Example:** /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c

The zfcp device driver automatically adds port information when the FCP device is set online and when remote storage ports (target ports) are added. Each added target port extends this structure with a directory of the form:

/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn>

where `<wwpn>` is the worldwide port name (WWPN) of the target port. You use the attributes of this directory to work with the port.

**Example:** /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562

You can extend this structure by adding logical units (usually SCSI devices) to the ports (see "Configuring SCSI devices" on page 70). For each unit you add you get a directory of the form:

/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn>/<fcp_lun>

where `<fcp_lun>` is the logical unit number (LUN) of the SCSI device. You use the attributes in this directory to work with an individual SCSI device.
Figure 11. SCSI device in sysfs

Figure 11 illustrates how the path to the sysfs representation of a SCSI device is derived from properties of various components in an IBM mainframe FCP environment.

Information about zfcp objects and their associated objects in the SCSI stack is distributed over the sysfs tree. To ease the burden of collecting information about zfcp devices, ports, units, and their associated SCSI stack objects, a command called `lszfcp` is provided with s390-tools. See “lszfcp - List zfcp devices” on page 509 for more details about the command.

See also “Mapping the representations of SCSI devices in sysfs” on page 71.

**SCSI device nodes**

User space programs access SCSI devices through device nodes.

SCSI device names are assigned in the order in which the devices are detected. In a typical SAN environment, this can mean a seemingly arbitrary mapping of names to actual devices that can change between boots. Therefore, using standard device nodes of the form /dev/<device_name> where <device_name> is the device name that the SCSI stack assigns to a device, can be a challenge.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 provides udev to create device nodes for you that allow you to identify the corresponding actual device.

**Device nodes based on device names**

udev creates device nodes that match the device names used by the kernel. These standard device nodes have the form /dev/<name>.

The examples in this chapter use standard device nodes as assigned by the SCSI stack. These nodes have the form /dev/sd<x> for entire disks and /dev/sd<x><n> for partitions. In these node names <x> represents one or more letters and <n> is an integer. See Documentation/devices.txt in the Linux source tree for more information about the SCSI device naming scheme.

To help you identify a particular device, udev creates additional device nodes that are based on the device’s bus ID, the device label, and information about the file system on the device. The file system information can be a universally unique identifier (UUID) and, if available, the file system label.
Device nodes based on bus IDs
udev creates device nodes of the form
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-<device_bus_id>-zfcp-<wwpn>:-<lun>

for whole SCSI device and
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-<device_bus_id>-zfcp-<wwpn>:-<lun>-part<n>

for the <n>th partition, where WWPN is the world wide port number of the
target port and LUN is the logical unit number representing the target SCSI
device.

Device nodes based on file system information
udev creates device nodes of the form
/dev/disk/by-uuid/<uuid>

where <uuid> is a unique file-system identifier (UUID) for the file system in
a partition.

If a file system label has been assigned, udev also creates a node of the
form
/dev/disk/by-label/<label>

There are no device nodes for the whole SCSI device that are based on file
system information.

Additional device nodes
/dev/disk/by-id contains additional device nodes for the SCSI device and
partitions, that are all based on a unique SCSI identifier generated by
querying the device.

Example: For a SCSI device that is assigned the device name sda, has two
partitions labeled boot and SWAP-sda2 respectively, a device bus-ID 0.0.3c1b
(device number 0x3c1b), and a UUID 7eaf9c95-55ac-4e5e-8f18-065b313e63ca for
the first and b4a8198c-747c-40a2-bfa2-acaa3e70e0ead for the second partition, udev
creates the following device nodes:

For the whole SCSI device:
• /dev/sda (standard device node according to the SCSI device naming scheme)
• /dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.3c1b-zfcp-0x500507630300c562:0x401040ea00000000
• /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-36005076303f6c56200000000000000010ea
• /dev/disk/by-id/wwn-0x6005076303f6c56200000000000000010ea

For the first partition:
• /dev/sda1 (standard device node according to the SCSI device naming scheme)
• /dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.3c1b-zfcp-
  0x500507630300c562:0x401040ea00000000-part1
• /dev/disk/by-uuid/7eaf9c95-55ac-4e5e-8f18-065b313e63ca
• /dev/disk/by-label/boot
• /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-36005076303f6c56200000000000000010ea-part1
• /dev/disk/by-id/wwn-0x6005076303f6c562000000000000000010ea-part1

For the second partition:
• /dev/sda2 (standard device node according to the SCSI device naming scheme)
Device nodes by-uuid use a unique file-system identifier that does not relate to the partition number.

For information about multipath devices and multipath partitions, see developerWorks:


Partitioning a SCSI device

You can partition SCSI devices that are attached through an FCP channel in the same way that you can partition SCSI attached devices on other platforms. Use the fdisk command to partition a SCSI disk, not fdasd.

udev creates device nodes for partitions automatically. For the SCSI disk /dev/sda, the partition device nodes are called /dev/sda1, /dev/sda2, /dev/sda3, and so on.

Example

To partition a SCSI disk with a device node /dev/sda issue:

```
# fdisk /dev/sda
```

zfcp HBA API (FC-HBA) support

The zfcp host bus adapter API (HBA API) provides an interface for SAN management clients that run on System z.

As shown in Figure 12 on page 58 the zfcp HBA API support includes a user space library.
The SNIA (Storage Networking Industry Association) library can interface with the zFCP HBA API. The SNIA library is not part of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2. It is available as hbaapi_src_<x.x>.tgz, and can be found at hbaapi.sourceforge.net. The SNIA HBA API library offers a common entry point for applications that manage HBAs. Using the library, an application can use any HBA independently of vendor.

In a Linux on System z environment HBAs are usually virtualized and are shown as FCP devices. FCP devices are represented by CCW devices that are listed in /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp. Do not confuse FCP devices with SCSI devices. A SCSI device is a disk device that is identified by a LUN.

The default method in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 is for applications to use the zFCP HBA API library directly.

For information about setting up the HBA API support, see "Installing the zfcp HBA API library" on page 60.

**FCP LUN access control**

As of IBM System z10, FCP LUN access control is not supported.

Access to devices can be restricted by access control software on the FCP channel. For more information about FCP LUN Access Control, visit The IBM Resource Link® website at http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink
The Resource Link page requires registration. If you are not a registered user of Resource Link, you will need to register and then log in. In the navigation area, click Tools, then in the Servers column on the ACT page, click the link Configuration Utility for FCP LUN Access Control.

N_Port ID Virtualization for FCP channels

Through N_Port ID Virtualization (NPIV), the sole port of an FCP channel appears as multiple, distinct ports with separate port identification. NPIV support can be configured on the SE per CHPID and LPAR for an FCP channel. The zfcp device driver supports NPIV error messages and adapter attributes. See “Displaying FCP device and channel information” on page 62 for the Fibre Channel adapter attributes.

For more details, see the connectivity page at www.ibm.com/systems/z/connectivity/fcp.html

See also the chapter on NPIV in How to use FC-attached SCSI devices with Linux on System z, SC33-8413.

N_Port ID Virtualization is available on IBM System z9 and later.

Setting up the zfcp device driver

This section describes how to specify a SCSI boot device.

zfcp module parameters

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 loads the zfcp device driver for you when an FCP channel becomes available. Use YaST to configure the zfcp device driver. This section describes the parameters in the context of the modprobe command.

```
zfcp module parameter syntax

modprobe zfcp device=<device_bus_id>,<wwpn>,<fcp_lun>

where:
<device_bus_id> specifies the FCP device through which the SCSI device is attached.
<wwpn> specifies the target port through which the SCSI device is attached.
<fcp_lun> specifies the LUN of the SCSI device.
dbfsize=<pages> specifies the number of pages to be used for the debug feature.
```

The debug feature is available for each FCP device and the following areas:

- **hba** FCP device
- **san** Storage Area Network
- **rec** Error Recovery Process
- **scsi** SCSI
The value given is used for all areas. The default is 4, that is, four pages are used for each area and FCP device. In the following example the dbfsze is increased to 6 pages:

```
zfcp.dbfsz=6
```

This results in six pages being used for each area and FCP device.

```
queue_depth=<depth>
```

specifies the number of commands that can be issued simultaneously to a SCSI device. The default is 32. The value you set here will be used as the default queue depth for new SCSI devices. You can change the queue depth for each SCSI device using the queue_depth sysfs attribute, see Setting the queue depth on page 74.

```
diff<value>  
```

turns end-to-end consistency checking on (1) and off (0). The default is 0.

```
allow_lun_scan=<value>
```

disables the automatic LUN scan for FCP setups that run in NPIV mode if set to 0, n, or N. To enable the LUN scanning set the parameter to 1, y, or Y. When the LUN scan is disabled, all LUNs must be configured through the unit_add zfcp attribute in sysfs. LUN scan is disabled by default.

### Installing the zfcp HBA API library

**Before you begin:** To use the HBA API support you need the following packages:

- The zfcp HBA API library RPM, libzfcphbaapi0.
- Optionally, the SNIA library, hbaapi_src_<x.x>.tgz

You can install the libzfcphbaapi0 RPM using YaST.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 does not provide the SNIA library. If you want to run applications compiled against it or if you want to compile applications against it, you need to download and install it yourself.

The SNIA library expects a configuration file called /etc/hba.conf that contains the path to the vendor-specific library libzfcphbaapi.so. A client application needs to issue the `HBA_LoadLibrary()` call as the first call to load the vendor-specific library. The vendor-specific library, in turn, supplies the function `HBA_RegisterLibrary` that returns all function pointers to the common library and thus makes them available to the application.

### Working with FCP devices, target ports, and SCSI devices

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with FCP devices, target ports, and SCSI devices. Set an FCP device online before you attempt to perform any other tasks.

- **Working with FCP devices**
  - “Setting an FCP device online or offline” on page 61
  - “Displaying FCP device and channel information” on page 62
  - “Recovering a failed FCP device” on page 65
  - “Finding out whether NPIV is in use” on page 66
- **Working with target ports**
  - “Scanning for ports” on page 67
  - “Displaying port information” on page 67
Setting an FCP device online or offline

See "Working with newly available devices" on page 10 to avoid errors when working with devices that have become available to a running Linux instance.

By default, FCP devices are offline. Set an FCP device online before you perform any other tasks.

Use the chccwdev command "chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes" on page 424 to set an FCP device online or offline. Alternatively, you can write "1" to an FCP device's online attribute to set it online, or "0" to set it offline.

Setting an FCP device online registers it with the Linux SCSI stack and updates the symbolic port name for the device on the FC name server. For FCP setups that use NPIV mode, the device bus-ID and the host name of the Linux instance are added to the symbolic port name.

Setting an FCP device online also automatically runs the scan for ports in the SAN and waits for this port scan to complete.

To check if setting the FCP device online was successful you can use a script that first sets the FCP device online and after this operation completes checks if the WWPN of a target port has appeared in sysfs.

When you set an FCP device offline, the port and LUN subdirectories are preserved. Setting an FCP device offline in sysfs interrupts the communication between Linux and the FCP channel. After a timeout has expired, the port and LUN attributes indicate that the ports and LUNs are no longer accessible. The transition of the FCP device to the offline state is synchronous, unless the device is disconnected.

For disconnected devices, writing 0 to the online sysfs attribute triggers an asynchronous deregistration process. When this process is completed, the device with its ports and LUNs is no longer represented in sysfs.
When the FCP device is set back online, the SCSI device names and minor numbers are freshly assigned. The mapping of devices to names and numbers might be different from what they were before the FCP device was set offline.

**Examples**

- To set an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c online issue:

  ```
  # chccwdev -e 0.0.3d0c
  ```

  or

  ```
  # echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/online
  ```

- To set an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c offline issue:

  ```
  # chccwdev -d 0.0.3d0c
  ```

  or

  ```
  # echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/online
  ```

**Displaying FCP device and channel information**

**Before you begin:** The FCP device must be online for the FCP channel information to be valid.

For each online FCP device, there is a number of read-only attributes in sysfs that provide information about the corresponding FCP channel. Table 9 summarizes the relevant attributes.

**Table 9. Attributes with FCP channel information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>card_version</td>
<td>Version number that identifies a particular hardware feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardware_version</td>
<td>Number that identifies a hardware version for a particular feature. The initial hardware version of a feature is zero. This version indicator is increased only for hardware modifications of the same feature. Appending hardware_version to card_version results in a hierarchical version indication for a physical adapter card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lic_version</td>
<td>Microcode level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer_wwnn</td>
<td>WWNN of peer for a point-to-point connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer_wwpn</td>
<td>WWPN of peer for a point-to-point connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer_d_id</td>
<td>Destination ID of the peer for a point-to-point connection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 10. Attributes with FCP device information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in_recovery</td>
<td>Shows if the FCP channel is in recovery (0 or 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the attributes availability, cmb_enable, and cutype, see "Device attributes" on page 9. The status attribute is reserved.
Table 11. Relevant transport class attributes, fc_host attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxframe_size</td>
<td>Maximum frame size of adapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_name</td>
<td>Worldwide node name (WWNN) of adapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanent_port_name</td>
<td>WWPN associated with the physical port of the FCP channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_id</td>
<td>A unique ID (N_Port_ID) assigned by the fabric. In an NPIV setup, each virtual port is assigned a different port_id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_name</td>
<td>WWPN associated with the FCP device. If N_Prot ID Virtualization is not available, the WWPN of the physical port (see permanent_port_name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_type</td>
<td>Port type indicating topology of port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serial_number</td>
<td>Serial number of adapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>Speed of FC link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supported_classes</td>
<td>Supported FC service class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbolic_name</td>
<td>The symbolic port name that is registered with the FC name server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supported_speeds</td>
<td>Supported speeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tgid_bind_type</td>
<td>Target binding type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12. Relevant transport class attributes, fc_host statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reset_statistics</td>
<td>Writeable attribute to reset statistic counters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds_since_last_reset</td>
<td>Seconds since last reset of statistic counters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx_frames</td>
<td>Transmitted FC frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx_words</td>
<td>Transmitted FC words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rx_frames</td>
<td>Received FC frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rx_words</td>
<td>Received FC words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lip_count</td>
<td>Number of LIP sequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nos_count</td>
<td>Number of NOS sequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error_frames</td>
<td>Number of frames received in error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumped_frames</td>
<td>Number of frames lost due to lack of host resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_failure_count</td>
<td>Link failure count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loss_of_sync_count</td>
<td>Loss of synchronization count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loss_of_signal_count</td>
<td>Loss of signal count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prim_seq_protocol_err_count</td>
<td>Primitive sequence protocol error count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid_tx_word_count</td>
<td>Invalid transmission word count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid_crc_count</td>
<td>Invalid CRC count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcp_input_requests</td>
<td>Number of FCP operations with data input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcp_output_requests</td>
<td>Number of FCP operations with data output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcp_control_requests</td>
<td>Number of FCP operations without data movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcp_input_megabytes</td>
<td>Megabytes of FCP data input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcp_output_megabytes</td>
<td>Megabytes of FCP data output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Issue a command of this form to read an attribute:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<attribute>
```

where:

- `<device_bus_id>` specifies an FCP device that corresponds to the FCP channel.
- `<attribute>` is one of the attributes in Table 9 on page 62.

To read attributes of the associated SCSI host use:

```bash
# cat /sys/class/fc_host/<host_name>/<attribute>
```

where:

- `<host_name>` is the ID of the SCSI host.
- `<attribute>` is one of the attributes in Table 11 on page 63.

**Examples**

- In this example, information is displayed about an FCP channel that corresponds to an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c:

  ```bash
  # cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/hardware_version
  0x00000000
  # cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/lic_version
  0x00009111
  ```

- Alternatively you can use `lszfcp` (see "lszfcp - List zfcp devices" on page 509) to display all attributes of an FCP channel:

```bash
lszfcp
```
Recovering a failed FCP device

Before you begin: The FCP device must be online.

Failed FCP devices are automatically recovered by the zfcp device driver. You can read the in_recovery attribute to check if recovery is under way. Issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/in_recovery
```

The value is “1” if recovery is under way and “0” otherwise. If the value is “0” for a non-operational FCP device, recovery might have failed or the device driver might have failed to detect that the FCP device is malfunctioning.
To find out if recovery has failed read the failed attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/failed
```

The value is “1” if recovery has failed and “0” otherwise.

You can start or restart the recovery process for the FCP device by writing “0” to the failed attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/failed
```

**Example**

In the following example, an FCP device with a device bus-ID 0.0.3d0c is malfunctioning. The first command reveals that recovery is not already under way. The second command manually starts recovery for the FCP device:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/in_recovery
0
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/failed
```

**Finding out whether NPIV is in use**

The FCP setup runs in NPIV mode if the applicable `permanent_port_name` and `port_name` are not the same and are not NULL.

The `port_type` attribute of the FCP device indicates the mode accordingly.

**Example**

To find out if the FCP setup is running in NPIV mode, check the `port_type` attribute of the FCP device, for example:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.1940/host0/fc_host/host0/port_type
NPIV VPORT
```

Alternatively, you can use `lszfcp` (see “lszfcp - List zfcp devices” on page 509) to find out if NPIV mode is used:

```
# lszfcp -b 0.0.1940 -a
0.0.1940 host0
  Bus = "ccw"
    availability = "good"
    ...
  Class = "fc_host"
    maxframe_size = "2112 bytes"
    node_name = "0x5005076400c1ebae"
    permanent_port_name = "0x50050764016219a0"
    port_id = "0x65ee01"
    port_name = "0xc05076ffef805388"
    port_state = "Online"
    port_type = "NPIV VPORT"
    ...
    symbolic_name = "DEVNO: 0.0.1940 NAME: mylinux"
    ...
```

The `port_type` attribute directly indicates that NPIV is used. The example also shows that `permanent_port_name` is different from `port_name` and neither is NULL.
The example also shows the `symbolic_name` attribute that shows the symbolic port name that has been registered on the FC name server.

**Scanning for ports**

**Before you begin:** The FCP device must be online.

The zfcp device driver automatically adds port information to sysfs when the FCP device is set online and when target ports are added. Scanning for ports might take some time to complete. Commands that you issue against ports or LUNs while scanning is in progress are delayed and processed when port scanning is completed.

Use the `port_rescan` attribute if a remote storage port was accidentally deleted from the adapter configuration or if you are unsure whether all ports have been added to sysfs.

**Issue a command of this form:**

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/port_rescan
```

where:

`<device_bus_id>`

specifies the FCP device through which the target ports are attached.

List the contents of `/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>` to find out which ports are currently configured for the FCP device.

**Example**

In this example, a port with WWPN 0x500507630303c562 has already been configured for an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c. An additional target port with WWPN 0x500507630300c562 is automatically configured by triggering a port scan.

```
# ls /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x*
0x500507630303c562
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/port_rescan
# ls /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x*
0x500507630303c562
0x500507630300c562
```

**Displaying port information**

For each target port, there is a number of read-only sysfs attributes with port information. Table 13 summarizes the relevant attributes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access_denied</td>
<td>Flag that indicates if the port access is restricted by access control software on the FCP channel (see <a href="#">FCP LUN access control</a>). The value is “1” if access is denied and “0” if access is permitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in_recovery</td>
<td>Shows if port is in recovery (0 or 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 14. Transport class attributes with port information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node_name</td>
<td>WWNN of the remote port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_name</td>
<td>WWPN of remote port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_id</td>
<td>Destination ID of remote port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_state</td>
<td>State of remote port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roles</td>
<td>Role of remote port (usually FCP target).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scsi_target_id</td>
<td>Linux SCSI ID of remote port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supported_classes</td>
<td>Supported classes of service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issue a command of this form to read an attribute:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn>/<attribute>
```

where:
- `<device_bus_id>` specifies the FCP device.
- `<wwpn>` is the WWPN of the target port.
- `<attribute>` is one of the attributes in Table 13 on page 67.

To read attributes of the associated fc_host use a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/class/fc_remote_port/<rport_name>/<attribute>
```

where:
- `<rport_name>` is the name of the remote port.
- `<attribute>` is one of the attributes in Table 14.

Examples

- In this example, information is displayed for a target port 0x500507630300c562 that is attached through an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c:

  ```
  # cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/access_denied
  0
  ```

- To display transport class attributes of a target port you can use `lszfcp`:

  ```
  # lszfcp -p 0x500507630300c562 -a
  0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562 rport-0:0-0
  Class = "fc_remote_ports"
  dev_loss_tmo = "60"
  fast_io_fail_tmo = "off"
  maxframe_size = "2048 bytes"
  node_name = "0x5005076303ffc562"
  port_id = "0x652113"
  port_name = "0x500507630300c562"
  port_state = "Online"
  roles = "FCP Target"
  scsi_target_id = "0"
  supported_classes = "Class 2, Class 3"
  ```

Recovering a failed port

**Before you begin:** The FCP device must be online.
Failed target ports are automatically recovered by the zfcp device driver. You can read the in_recovery attribute to check if recovery is under way. Issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn>/in_recovery
```

where the variables are the same as in "Configuring SCSI devices" on page 70. The value is “1” if recovery is under way and “0” otherwise. If the value is “0” for a non-operational port, recovery might have failed or the device driver might have failed to detect that the port is malfunctioning.

To find out if recovery has failed read the failed attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn>/failed
```

The value is “1” if recovery has failed and “0” otherwise.

You can start or restart the recovery process for the port by writing “0” to the failed attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn>/failed
```

**Example**

In the following example, a port with WWPN 0x500507630300c562 that is attached through an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c is malfunctioning. The first command reveals that recovery is not already under way. The second command manually starts recovery for the port:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/in_recovery
0
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/failed
```

**Removing ports**

**Before you begin:** The FCP device must be online.

List the contents of `/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>` to find out which ports are currently configured for the FCP device.

To remove a port from an FCP device write the port's WWPN to the FCP device's port_remove attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <wwpn> > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/port_remove
```

where:

- `<device_bus_id>` specifies the FCP device.
- `<wwpn>` is the WWPN of the port to be removed.

```
You cannot remove a port while SCSI devices are configured for it (see "Configuring SCSI devices") or if the port is in use, for example, by error recovery. Note that the next port scan will attach a removed port again if the port is available. If you do not want this, consider zoning.

Example
In this example, two ports with WWPN 0x500507630303c562 and 0x500507630300c562 have been configured for an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c. The port with WWPN 0x500507630303c562 is removed.

```
# ls /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x*
0x500507630303c562
0x500507630300c562
# echo 0x500507630303c562 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/port_remove
# ls /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x*
0x500507630300c562
```

Configuring SCSI devices
If your FCP setup uses NPIV mode and you enable automatic LUN scanning (see "zfcp module parameters" on page 59), the LUNs are configured for you. To find out if the FCP setup is using NPIV mode, check the port_type attribute, for example:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.1901/host0/fc_host/host0/port_type
NPIV VPORT
```

Proceed as follows if your FCP setup does not use NPIV mode or if you do not want to enable automatic LUN scanning.

To configure a SCSI device for a target port write the device's LUN to the port's unit_add attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <fcp_lun> > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn>/unit_add
```

where:
- `<fcp_lun>` is the LUN of the SCSI device to be configured. The LUN is a 16 digit hexadecimal value padded with zeroes, for example 0x4010403000000000.
- `<wwpn>` is the WWPN of the target port.
- `<device_bus_id>` specifies the FCP device.

This command starts a process with multiple steps:

1. It creates a directory in /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn> with the LUN as the directory name.
2. It initiates the registration of the SCSI device with the Linux SCSI stack. The FCP device must be online for this step.
3. It waits until the Linux SCSI stack registration has completed successfully or returned an error. It then returns control to the shell. A successful registration creates a sysfs entry in the SCSI branch (see "Mapping the representations of SCSI devices in sysfs" on page 71).

To check if a SCSI device is registered for the configured LUN, check for a directory with the name of the LUN in /sys/bus/scsi/devices. If there is no SCSI device for this LUN, the LUN is not valid in the storage system, or the FCP device is offline in Linux.
To find out which LUNs are currently configured for the port, list the contents of 
/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/<wwpn>.

Example
In this example, a target port with WWPN 0x500507630300c562 is attached through an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3dc. A SCSI device with LUN 0x4010403200000000 is already configured for the port. An additional SCSI device with LUN 0x4010403300000000 is added to the port.

```
# ls /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/0x*
0x4010403200000000
# echo 0x4010403300000000 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/unit_add
# ls /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/0x*
0x4010403200000000
0x4010403300000000
```

Mapping the representations of SCSI devices in sysfs
Each SCSI device that is configured is represented by multiple directories in sysfs. In particular:
- A directory in the zfcp branch (see "Configuring SCSI devices" on page 70)
- A directory in the SCSI branch

The directory in the sysfs SCSI branch has the following form:
/sys/bus/scsi/devices/<scsi_host_no>:0:<scsi_id>:<scsi_lun>

where:
- `<scsi_host_no>` is the SCSI host number that corresponds to the FCP device.
- `<scsi_id>` is the SCSI ID of the target port.
- `<scsi_lun>` is the LUN of the SCSI device.

The values for `<scsi_id>` and `<scsi_lun>` depend on the storage device. Often, they are single-digit numbers but for some storage devices they have numerous digits.

**Figure 13** shows how the directory name is composed of attributes of consecutive directories in the sysfs zfcp branch. You can find the name of the directory in the sysfs SCSI branch by reading the corresponding attributes in the zfcp branch. Use `lszfcp` (see "lszfcp - List zfcp devices" on page 509) to map the two representations of a SCSI device.
The hba_id, wwpn, and fcp_lun attributes of the SCSI device in the SCSI branch match the names of the <device_bus_id>, <wwpn> and <fcp_lun> directories for the same SCSI device in the zfcp branch.

**Example**

This example shows how to use lszfcp to display the name of the SCSI device that corresponds to a zfcp unit, for example:

```
# lszfcp -l 0x4010403200000000
0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/0x4010403200000000 0:0:0:0
```

In the example, the output informs you that the unit with the LUN 0x4010403200000000, which is configured on a port with the WWPN 0x500507630300c562 for an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c, maps to SCSI device "0:0:0:0".

To confirm that the SCSI device belongs to the zfcp unit:

```
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:0:0/hba_id
0.0.3d0c
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:0:0/wwpn
0x500507630300c562
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:0:0/fcp_lun
0x4010403200000000
```

---

**Displaying information about SCSI devices**

For each SCSI device, there is a number of read-only attributes in sysfs that provide access information for the device. These attributes indicate if the device access is restricted by access control software on the FCP channel. Table 15 summarizes the relevant attributes.

### Table 15. Attributes with device access information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>access_denied</td>
<td>Flag that indicates if access to the device is restricted by access control software on the FCP channel. The value is “1” if access is denied and “0” if access is permitted. (See “FCP LUN access control” on page 58).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access_shared</td>
<td>Flag that indicates if access to the device is shared or exclusive. The value is “1” if access is shared and “0” if access is exclusive. (See “FCP LUN access control” on page 58).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access_readonly</td>
<td>Flag that indicates if write access to the device is permitted or if access is restricted to read-only. The value is “1” if access is restricted read-only and “0” if write access is permitted. (See “FCP LUN access control” on page 58).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in_recovery</td>
<td>Shows if unit is in recovery (0 or 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each SCSI device, there are also read-only attributes with information about the device.

### Table 16. SCSI device class attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>device_blocked</td>
<td>Flag that indicates if device is in blocked state (0 or 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 16. SCSI device class attributes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iocounterbits</td>
<td>The number of bits used for I/O counters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iodone_cnt</td>
<td>The number of completed or rejected SCSI commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ioerr_cnt</td>
<td>The number of SCSI commands that completed with an error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iorequest_cnt</td>
<td>The number of issued SCSI commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queue_type</td>
<td>The type of queue for the SCSI device. The value can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ordered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model</td>
<td>The model of the SCSI device, received from inquiry data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rev</td>
<td>The revision of the SCSI device, received from inquiry data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scsi_level</td>
<td>The SCSI revision level, received from inquiry data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of the SCSI device, received from inquiry data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor</td>
<td>The vendor of the SCSI device, received from inquiry data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcp_lun</td>
<td>The LUN of the SCSI device in 64-bit format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hba_id</td>
<td>The bus ID of the SCSI device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwpn</td>
<td>The WWPN of the remote port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issue a command of this form to read an attribute:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/wwpn/<fcp_lun>/<attribute>
```

where:
- `<device_bus_id>` specifies the FCP device.
- `<wwpn>` is the WWPN of the target port.
- `<fcp_lun>` is the FCP LUN of the SCSI device.
- `<attribute>` is one of the attributes in Table 15 on page 72.

To read attributes of the associated SCSI device use a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/class/scsi_device/<device_name>/<attribute>
```

where:
- `<device_name>` is the name of the associated SCSI device.
- `<attribute>` is one of the attributes in Table 16 on page 72.

**Tip:** For SCSI tape devices you can display a summary of this information by using the `lstape` command (see “lstape - List tape devices” on page 502).

**Examples**

- In this example, information is displayed for a SCSI device with LUN 0x4010403200000000 that is accessed through a target port with WWPN 0x500507630300c562 and is attached through an FCP device 0.0.3d0c. For the device, shared read-only access is permitted.
For the device to be accessible, the access\_denied attribute of the target port, 0x500507630300c562, must also be “0” (see “Displaying port information” on page 67).

You can use \texttt{lszfcp} to display attributes of a SCSI device:

```bash
# lszfcp -l 0x4010403200000000 -a
0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/0x4010403200000000 0:0:0:0
Class = "scsi_device"
cmd_latency = "79 223 99555 13 28 19880 1008"
device_blocked = "0"
dh_state = "detached"
evt_media_change = "0"
fcp_lun = "0x4010403200000000"
hba_id = "0.0.3d0c"
1occounters = "32"
1iodone_cnt = "0x111"
1oerr_cnt = "0x11"
1orequest_cnt = "0x111"
modalias = "scsi:t-0x00"
model = "2107900"
queue_depth = "32"
queue_ramp_up_period = "120000"
queue_type = "simple"
read_latency = "88 23334 100286 11 84 2483 147"
rev = ".203"
scsi_level = "6"
state = "running"
tgps = ".1"
timeout = "30"
type = "0"
uevent = "DEVTYPE=scsi_device"
vendor = "IBM"
write_latency = "4294967 0 0 4294967000"
wwpn = "0x500507630300c562"
```

### Setting the queue depth

Changing the queue depth is usually a storage server requirement. Check the documentation of the storage server used or contact your storage server support group to establish if there is a need to change this setting.

The value of the queue\_depth kernel parameter (see “zfcp module parameters” on page 59) is used as the default queue depth of new SCSI devices. You can query the queue depth by issuing a command of this form:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/<SCSI device>/queue_depth
```

Example:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:19:1086537744/queue_depth
16
```

You can change the queue depth of each SCSI device by writing to the queue\_depth attribute, for example:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0x500507630300c562/0x4010403200000000/access_denied
0
```
This is useful on a running system where you want to make dynamic changes. If you want to make the changes persistent across IPLs you can:

- Use the kernel or module parameter.
- Write a udev rule to change the setting for each new SCSI device.

Linux forwards SCSI commands to the storage server until the number of pending commands exceeds the queue depth. If the server lacks the resources to process a SCSI command, Linux queues the command for a later retry and decreases the queue depth counter. Linux then waits for a defined ramp-up period. If no indications of resource problems occur within this period, Linux increases the queue depth counter until reaching the previously set maximum value. To query the current value for the queue ramp-up period in milliseconds:

```
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:13:1086537744/queue_ramp_up_period
120000
```

To set a new value for the queue ramp-up period in milliseconds:

```
# echo 1000 > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:13:1086537744/queue_ramp_up_period
```

### Recovering failed SCSI devices

**Before you begin:** The FCP device must be online.

Failed SCSI devices are automatically recovered by the zfcp device driver. You can read the in_recovery attribute to check if recovery is under way. Issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/wwpn/fcp_lun/in_recovery
```

where the variables have the same meaning as in "Configuring SCSI devices" on page 70.

The value is “1” if recovery is under way and “0” otherwise. If the value is “0” for a non-operational SCSI device, recovery might have failed or the device driver might have failed to detect that the SCSI device is malfunctioning.

To find out if recovery has failed read the failed attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/wwpn/fcp_lun/failed
```

The value is “1” if recovery has failed and “0” otherwise.

You can start or restart the recovery process for the SCSI device by writing “0” to the failed attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/wwpn/fcp_lun/failed
```
Example
In the following example, SCSI device with LUN 0x4010403200000000 is malfunctioning. The SCSI device is accessed through a target port with WWPN 0x500507630300c562 that is attached through an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c. The first command reveals that recovery is not already under way. The second command manually starts recovery for the SCSI device:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/0x4010403200000000/in_recovery
0
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/0.0.3d0c/0x500507630300c562/0x4010403200000000/failed
```

Updating the information about SCSI devices

**Before you begin:** The FCP device must be online.

Information about the available SCSI devices is discovered automatically by the zfcp device driver when the FCP device is set online. You can use the rescan attribute of the SCSI device to detect any subsequent changes that are made to a storage device on the storage server.

To update the information about a SCSI device issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <string> > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/<scsi_host_no>:0:<scsi_id>:<scsi_lun>/rescan
```

where `<string>` is any alphanumeric string and the other variables have the same meaning as in "Mapping the representations of SCSI devices in sysfs" on page 71.

Example
In the following example, the information about a SCSI device 1:0:18:1086537744 is updated:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/1:0:18:1086537744/rescan
```

Setting the SCSI command timeout

**Before you begin:** The FCP device must be online.

There is a timeout for SCSI commands. If the timeout expires before a SCSI command has completed, error recovery starts. The default timeout is 30 seconds. You can change the timeout if the default is not suitable for your storage system.

To find out the current timeout, read the timeout attribute of the SCSI device:

```
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/<scsi_host_no>:0:<scsi_id>:<scsi_lun>/timeout
```

where the variables have the same meaning as in "Mapping the representations of SCSI devices in sysfs" on page 71.

The attribute value specifies the timeout in seconds.

To set a different timeout, enter a command of this form:

```
# echo <timeout> > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/<scsi_host_no>:0:<scsi_id>:<scsi_lun>/timeout
```

where `<timeout>` is the new timeout in seconds.
Example
In the following example, the timeout of a SCSI device 1:0:18:1086537744 is first read and then set to 45 seconds:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/1:0:18:1086537744/timeout
30
# echo 45 > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/1:0:18:1086537744/timeout
```

Controlling the SCSI device state

**Before you begin:** The FCP device must be online.

If the connection to a storage system is working but the storage system has a problem, the error recovery can stop with taking the SCSI device offline. This condition is indicated by a message like “Device offlined - not ready after error recovery”. You can use the `state` attribute of the SCSI device to set the device back online.

To find out the current state of the device, read the `state` attribute:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/<scsi_host_no>:0:<scsi_id>:<scsi_lun>/state
```

where the variables have the same meaning as in "Mapping the representations of SCSI devices in sysfs" on page 71. The state can be:

- **running**: The SCSI device can be used for running regular I/O requests.
- **cancel**: The data structure for the device is being removed.
- **deleted**: Follows the `cancel` state when the data structure for the device is being removed.
- **quiesce**: No I/O requests are sent to the device, only special requests for managing the device. This state is used when the system is suspended.
- **offline**: Error recovery for the SCSI device has failed.
- **blocked**: Error recovery is in progress and the device cannot be used until the recovery process is completed.

To set an offline device online again, write `running` to the `state` attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```bash
# echo running > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/<scsi_host_no>:0:<scsi_id>:<scsi_lun>/state
```

Example
In the following example, SCSI device 1:0:18:1086537744 is offline and set online again:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/scsi/devices/1:0:18:1086537744/state
offline
# echo running > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/1:0:18:1086537744/state
```

Confirming end-to-end data consistency checking

End-to-end data consistency checking is based on a data integrity field (DIF) that is added to transferred data blocks. DIF data is used to confirm that a data block originates from the expected source and has not been modified during the transfer between the storage system and the FCP device. The SCSI standard defines...
several types of DIF. Data integrity extension (DIX) builds on DIF to extend
consistency checking, for example, to the operating system, middleware, or an
application.

If the zfcp device driver is loaded with the `dif=1` module parameter, Linux
automatically discovers which FCP devices and which SCSI devices support
end-to-end data consistency checking. No further setup is required.

**Note:** SCSI devices for which end-to-end data consistency checking is enabled
must be accessed with direct I/O. Direct I/O requires direct access through
the block device or through a file system that fully supports end-to-end data
consistency checking. For example, XFS provides this support. Expect error
messages about invalid checksums when using other access methods.

The zfcp device driver supports the following modes:

- The FCP device calculates and checks a DIF checksum (DIF type 1)
- The Linux block integrity layer calculates and checks a TCP/IP checksum, which
  the FCP device then translates to a DIF checksum (DIX type 1 with DIF type 1)

For SCSI devices for which end-to-end data consistency checking is used, there is
a sysfs directory

```
/sys/block/sd<x>/integrity
```

In the path, `sd<x>` is the standard name of the SCSI device.

End-to-end data consistency checking is used only if all of the following
components support end-to-end data consistency checking:

**System z hardware**

System z hardware supports end-to-end data consistency checking as of
zEnterprise.

**Hypervisor**

For Linux on z/VM, you require a z/VM version with guest support for
direct I/O.

**FCP device**

Check your FCP adapter hardware documentation about the support and
any restrictions. For example, end-to-end data consistency checking might
be supported only for disks with 512 byte block size.

Read the `prot_capabilities` sysfs attribute of an FCP device to find out about its
end-to-end data consistency checking support. Possible values are:

- `0` The FCP device does not support end-to-end data consistency checking.
- `1` The FCP device supports DIF type 1.
- `16` The FCP device supports DIX type 1.
- `17` The FCP device supports DIX type 1 with DIF type 1.

You can find this attribute at

```
/sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/host<n>/scsi_host/host<n>/prot_capabilities
```

where `<device_bus_id>` identifies the FCP device and `<n>` is an integer that
identifies the corresponding SCSI host.

**Example:**
Removing SCSI devices

How to remove a SCSI device depends on whether your environment is set up to use NPIV.

Removing NPIV SCSI devices

When running with NPIV and the automatic LUN scan, you can delete a SCSI device by writing 1 to the delete attribute of the directory that represents the device in the sysfs SCSI branch. See “Mapping the representations of SCSI devices in sysfs” on page 71 about how to find this directory. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/<device>/delete
```

Example: In this example, an NPIV SCSI device with LUN 0x4010403700000000 is to be removed. Before the device is deleted, the corresponding device in the sysfs SCSI branch is found with an lszfcp command.

```
# lszfcp -l 0x4010403700000000
0.0.3d0f/0x500507630300c567/0x4010403700000000 0:0:3:1
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:3:1/delete
```

Removing non-NPIV SCSI devices

Follow these steps to remove a SCSI device that does not use NPIV:

1. Optional: To unregister the device, write “1” to the delete attribute of the directory that represents the device in the sysfs SCSI branch. See “Mapping the representations of SCSI devices in sysfs” on page 71 for information about how to find this directory. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/<device>/delete
```

2. Remove the SCSI device from the target port by writing the LUN of the device to the unit_remove attribute of the port. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <fcp_lun> > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/zfcp/<device_bus_id>/wwpn/unit_remove
```

where the variables have the same meaning as in “Configuring SCSI devices” on page 70. Removing a LUN with unit_remove automatically unregisters the SCSI device first.

Example:

The following example removes a SCSI device with LUN 0x4010403200000000, accessed through a target port with WWPN 0x500507630300c562 and is attached through an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c. The corresponding directory in the sysfs SCSI branch is assumed to be /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:1:1.

1. Optionally, unregister the device:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/scsi/devices/0:0:1:1/delete
```

2. Remove the device (if not done in previous step) and the LUN:
Logging I/O subchannel status information

When severe errors occur for an FCP device, the FCP device driver triggers a set of log entries with I/O subchannel status information. The log entries are available through the SE Console Actions Work Area with the View Console Logs function. In the list of logs, these entries have the prefix 1F00. The content of the entries is intended for support specialists.

Scenario

The following scenario describes the steps from setting an FCP device online to listing the available LUNs.

1. Check for available FCP devices of type 1732/03:

   ```
   # lscss -t 1732/03
   Device Subchan. DevType CU Type Use PIM PAM POM CHPIDs
   0.0.3c02 0.0.0015 1732/03 1731/03 yes 80 80 ff 36000000 00000000
   ```

   Another possible type would be, for example, 1732/04.

2. Set the FCP device online:

   ```
   # chccwdev 0.0.3c02 --online
   ```

   A port scan is performed automatically when the FCP device is set online.

3. Optional: Confirm that the FCP device is available and online:

   ```
   # lszfcp
   0.0.3c02 host0
   ```

4. Optional: List the available ports:

   ```
   # lszfcp -P
   0.0.3c02/0x50050763030bc562 rport-0:0-0
   0.0.3c02/0x500507630310c562 rport-0:0-1
   0.0.3c02/0x500507630e060521 rport-0:0-11
   ...
   ```

5. Scan for available LUNs on FCP device 0.0.3c02, port 0x50050763030bc562:

   ```
   # 1sluns -p 0x50050763030bc562
   Scanning for LUNs on adapter 0.0.3c02
   at port 0x50050763030bc562:
   0x4010400000000000
   0x4010400100000000
   0x4010400200000000
   0x4010400300000000
   0x4010400400000000
   0x4010400500000000
   0x4010400600000000
   ...
   ```
API provided by the zfcp HBA API support

This section provides information for those who want to program SAN management clients that run on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

Functions provided

The zfcp HBA API (see “zfcp HBA API (FC-HBA) support” on page 57) is defined in the Fibre Channel - HBA API (FC-HBA) specification (see www.t11.org).

The zfcp HBA API implements the following FC-HBA functions:
- HBA_GetVersion()
- HBA_LoadLibrary()
- HBA_FreeLibrary()
- HBA_RegisterLibrary()
- HBA_RegisterLibraryV2()
- HBA_GetNumberOfAdapters()
- HBA_GetAdapterName()
- HBA_OpenAdapter()
- HBA_CloseAdapter()
- HBA_RefreshInformation()
- HBA_RefreshAdapterConfiguration()
- HBA_GetAdapterAttributes()
- HBA_GetAdapterPortAttributes()
- HBA_GetDiscoveredPortAttributes()
- HBA_GetFcpTargetMapping()
- HBA_GetFcpTargetMappingV2()
- HBA_SendScsiInquiry()
- HBA_SendReadCapacity()
- HBA_SendReportLUNs()
- HBA_SendReportLUNsV2()

All other FC-HBA functions return status code HBA_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED where possible.

Note: ZFCP HBA API for Linux 2.6 can access only FCP devices, ports and units that are configured in the operating system.

Environment variables

The zfcp HBA API support uses the following environment variables for logging errors in the zfcp HBA API library:

LIB_ZFCP_HBAAPI_LOG_LEVEL
- to specify the log level. If not set or set to zero there is no logging (default).
  If set to an integer value greater than 1, logging is enabled.

LIB_ZFCP_HBAAPI_LOG_FILE
- specifies a file for the logging output. If not specified stderr is used.
Chapter 6. Channel-attached tape device driver

The tape device driver supports channel-attached tape devices on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

SCSI tape devices attached through an FCP channel are handled by the zfcp device driver (see Chapter 5, “SCSI-over-Fibre Channel device driver,” on page 53).

Features

The tape device driver supports the following devices and functions:

- The tape device driver supports channel-attached tape drives that are compatible with IBM 3480, 3490, 3590, and 3592 magnetic tape subsystems. Various models of these device types are handled (for example, the 3490/10).
  3592 devices that emulate 3590 devices are recognized and treated as 3590 devices.
- Non-rewinding and rewinding character devices (see Tape device modes and logical devices).
- Control operations through mt (see “Using the mt command” on page 85).
- Message display support (see “tape390_display - display messages on tape devices and load tapes” on page 536).
- Encryption support (see “tape390_crypt - manage tape encryption” on page 532).
- Up to 128 physical tape devices.

What you should know about channel-attached tape devices

This section provides information about the available operation modes, about devices names, and about device nodes for your channel-attached tape devices.

Tape device modes and logical devices

The tape device driver supports up to 128 physical tape devices. Each physical tape device can be used as a character device in non-rewinding or in rewinding mode. In non-rewinding mode, the tape remains at the current position when the device is closed. In rewinding mode, the tape is rewound when the device is closed.

The tape device driver treats each mode as a separate logical device.

Both modes provide sequential (traditional) tape access without any caching done in the kernel.

You can use a channel-attached tape device in the same way as any other Linux tape device. You can write to it and read from it using standard Linux facilities such as GNU tar. You can perform control operations (such as rewinding the tape or skipping a file) with the standard tool mt.

Tape naming scheme

The tape device driver assigns minor numbers along with an index number when a physical tape device comes online. The naming scheme for tape devices is summarized in Table 17 on page 84.
Table 17. Tape device names and minor numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Minor numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-rewinding character</td>
<td>ntibm&lt;n&gt;</td>
<td>2xn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewinding character</td>
<td>rtibm&lt;n&gt;</td>
<td>2xn+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where <n> is the index number assigned by the device driver. The index starts from 0 for the first physical tape device, 1 for the second, and so on. The name space is restricted to 128 physical tape devices, so the maximum index number is 127 for the 128th physical tape device.

The index number and corresponding minor numbers and device names are not permanently associated with a specific physical tape device. When a tape device goes offline it surrenders its index number. The device driver assigns the lowest free index number when a physical tape device comes online. An index number with its corresponding device names and minor numbers can be reassigned to different physical tape devices as devices go offline and come online.

Tip: Use the `lstape` command (see “lstape - List tape devices” on page 502) to determine the current mapping of index numbers to physical tape devices.

When the tape device driver is loaded, it dynamically allocates a major number to channel-attached character tape devices. A different major number might be used when the device driver is reloaded, for example when Linux is rebooted.

For online tape devices, directories provide information about the major/minor assignments. The directories have the form:

- `/sys/class/tape390/ntibm<n>`
- `/sys/class/tape390/rtibm<n>`

Each of these directories has a dev attribute. The value of the dev attribute has the form `<major>:<minor>`, where `<major>` is the major number for the device and `<minor>` is the minor number specific to the logical device.

Example

In this example, four physical tape devices are present, with three of them online. The TapeNo column shows the index number and the BusID column indicates the associated physical tape device. In the example, no index number has been allocated to the tape device in the last row. This means that the device is offline and, currently, no names and minor numbers are assigned to it.

The resulting names and minor numbers for the online devices are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus ID</th>
<th>Index (TapeNo)</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Device name</th>
<th>Minor number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.01a1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>non-rewind</td>
<td>ntibm0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rewind</td>
<td>rtibm0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.01a0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>non-rewind</td>
<td>ntibm1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rewind</td>
<td>rtibm1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus ID</td>
<td>Index (TapeNo)</td>
<td>Device</td>
<td>Device name</td>
<td>Minor number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0172</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>non-rewind</td>
<td>ntibm2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rewind</td>
<td>rtibm2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.01ac</td>
<td>not assigned</td>
<td>not assigned</td>
<td>not assigned</td>
<td>not assigned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the online devices, the major/minor assignments can be read from their respective representations in /sys/class:

```
# cat /sys/class/tape390/ntibm0/dev
254:0
# cat /sys/class/tape390/rtibm0/dev
254:1
# cat /sys/class/tape390/ntibm1/dev
254:2
# cat /sys/class/tape390/rtibm1/dev
254:3
# cat /sys/class/tape390/ntibm2/dev
254:4
# cat /sys/class/tape390/rtibm2/dev
254:5
```

In the example, the major number is 254. The minor numbers are as expected for the respective device names.

**Tape device nodes**

User space programs access tape devices by *device nodes*. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 uses udev to create two device nodes for each tape device. The device nodes have the form `/dev/<name>`, where `<name>` is the device name according to "Tape naming scheme" on page 83.

For example, if you have two tape devices, udev will create the device nodes shown in [Table 18](#).

**Table 18. Tape device nodes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node for</th>
<th>non-rewind device</th>
<th>rewind device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First tape device</td>
<td>/dev/ntibm0</td>
<td>/dev/rtibm0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second tape device</td>
<td>/dev/ntibm1</td>
<td>/dev/rtibm1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Using the mt command**

Basic Linux tape control is handled by the `mt` utility. See the man page for general information about `mt`.

For channel-attached tape hardware there are some differences in the MTIO interface with corresponding differences for some operations of the `mt` command:

- **setdensity**
  - has no effect because the recording density is automatically detected on channel-attached tape hardware.

- **drvbuffer**
  - has no effect because channel-attached tape hardware automatically switches to unbuffered mode if buffering is unavailable.
lock and unlock
  have no effect because channel-attached tape hardware does not support
  media locking.

setpartition and mkpartition
  have no effect because channel-attached tape hardware does not support
  partitioning.

status returns a structure that, aside from the block number, contains mostly
  SCSI-related data that does not apply to the tape device driver.

load does not automatically load a tape but waits for a tape to be loaded
  manually.

offline and rewwoffl and eject
  all include expelling the currently loaded tape. Depending on the stacker
  mode, it might attempt to load the next tape (see “Loading and unloading
  tapes” on page 90 for details).

Loading the tape device driver

There are no module parameters for the tape device driver. SUSE Linux Enterprise
  Server 11 SP2 loads the required device driver module for you when a device
  becomes available.

You can also load the modules with the modprobe command.

Tape module syntax

modprobe tape_34xx
  tape_3590

See the modprobe man page for details on modprobe.

Working with tape devices

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with
tape devices:

- Setting a tape device online or offline
- Displaying tape information
- Enabling compression
- Loading and unloading tapes

For information about working with the channel measurement facility, see
Chapter 43, “Channel measurement facility,” on page 403.

For information about displaying messages on a tape device's display unit, see
“tape390_display - display messages on tape devices and load tapes” on page 536.

See “Working with newly available devices” on page 10 to avoid errors when
  working with devices that have become available to a running Linux instance.
Setting a tape device online or offline

Setting a physical tape device online makes both corresponding logical devices accessible:

- The non-rewind character device
- The rewind character device

At any time, the device can be online to a single Linux instance only. You must set the tape device offline to make it accessible to other Linux instances in a shared environment.

Use the `chccwdev` command (see "chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes" on page 424) to set a tape online or offline. Alternatively, you can write 1 to the online attribute of the device to set it online; or write 0 to set it offline.

When a physical tape device is set online, the device driver assigns an index number to it. This index number is used in the standard device nodes (see "Tape device nodes" on page 85) to identify the corresponding logical devices. The index number is in the range 0 to 127. A maximum of 128 physical tape devices can be online concurrently.

If you are using the standard device nodes, you need to find out which index number the tape device driver has assigned to your tape device. This index number, and consequently the associated standard device node, can change after a tape device has been set offline and back online.

If you need to know the index number, issue a command of this form:

```bash
# lstape --ccw-only <device_bus_id>
```

where `<device_bus_id>` is the device bus-ID that corresponds to the physical tape device. The index number is the value in the TapeNo column of the command output.

Examples

- To set a physical tape device with device bus-ID 0.0.015f online, issue:

  ```bash
  # chccwdev -e 0.0.015f
  # echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/online
  ```

To find the index number the tape device driver has assigned, issue:

```bash
# lstape 0.0.015f --ccw-only
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TapeNo</th>
<th>BusID</th>
<th>CuType/Model</th>
<th>DevType/Model</th>
<th>BlkSize</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Op</th>
<th>MedState</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0.015f</td>
<td>3480/01</td>
<td>3480/04</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>UNUSED</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>LOADED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the example, the assigned index number is “2”. The standard device nodes for working with the device until it is set offline are then:

- `/dev/ntibm2` for the non-rewinding device
- `/dev/rtibm2` for the rewinding device

- To set a physical tape device with device bus-ID 0.0.015f offline, issue:
Displaying tape information

Use the `lstage` command (see "lstage - List tape devices" on page 502) to display summary information about your tape devices.

Alternatively, you can read tape information from sysfs. Each physical tape device is represented in a sysfs directory of the form

```
/sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>
```

where `<device_bus_id>` is the device bus-ID that corresponds to the physical tape device. This directory contains a number of attributes with information about the physical device. The attributes: blocksize, state, operation, and medium_state, might not show the current values if the device is offline.

Table 19. Tape device attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>online</td>
<td>“1” if the device is online or “0” if it is offline (see &quot;Setting a tape device online or offline&quot; on page 87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmb_enable</td>
<td>“1” if channel measurement block is enabled for the physical device or “0” if it is not enabled (see Chapter 43, “Channel measurement facility,” on page 403)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutype</td>
<td>Type and model of the control unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtype</td>
<td>Type and model of the physical tape device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blocksize</td>
<td>Currently used block size in bytes or “0” for auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>State of the physical tape device, either of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>UNUSED</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IN_USE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>OFFLINE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOT_OP</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation</td>
<td>The current tape operation, for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WRI</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RFO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MSN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Several other operation codes exist, for example, for rewind and seek.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 19. Tape device attributes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium_state</td>
<td>The current state of the tape cartridge:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cartridge is loaded into the tape device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No cartridge is loaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The tape device driver does not have information about the current cartridge state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issue a command of this form to read an attribute:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/<attribute>
```

where `<attribute>` is one of the attributes of Table 19 on page 88.

Example

The following `lstape` command displays information about a tape device with bus ID 0.0.015f:

```bash
# lstape 0.0.015f --ccw-only
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TapeNo</th>
<th>BusID</th>
<th>CkType/Model</th>
<th>DevType/Model</th>
<th>BlkSize</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Op</th>
<th>MedState</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0.015f</td>
<td>3480/01</td>
<td>3480/04</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>UNUSED</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>LOADED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This sequence of commands reads the same information from sysfs:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/online
1
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/cmb_enable
0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/cutype
3480/01
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/devtype
3480/04
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/blocksize
0
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/state
UNUSED
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/operation
---
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.015f/medium_state
1
```

Enabling compression

To control Improved Data Recording Capability (IDRC) compression, use the `mt` command provided by the `mt_st` RPM.

Compression is off after the tape device driver has loaded. To switch compression on, issue:

```bash
# mt -f <node> compression
```

or

```bash
# mt -f <node> compression 1
```
where `<node>` is a tape device node, for example, `/dev/ntibm0`.

To switch compression off, issue:

```
# mt -f <node> compression 0
```

Any other numeric value has no effect, and any other argument switches compression off.

**Example**

To switch on compression for a tape device with a device node `/dev/ntibm0` issue:

```
# mt -f /dev/ntibm0 compression 1
```

### Loading and unloading tapes

You can unload tapes by issuing a command of this form:

```
# mt -f <node> unload
```

where `<node>` is one of the character device nodes.

Whether or not you can load tapes from your Linux instance depends on the stacker mode of your tape hardware. There are three possible modes:

- **manual**
  - Tapes must always be loaded manually by an operator. You can use the `tape390_display` command (see "tape390_display - display messages on tape devices and load tapes" on page 536) to display a short message on the tape device's display unit when a new tape is required.

- **automatic**
  - If there is another tape present in the stacker, the tape device automatically loads a new tape when the current tape is expelled. You can load a new tape from Linux by expelling the current tape with the `mt` command.

- **system**
  - The tape device loads a tape when instructed from the operating system. From Linux, you can load a tape with the `tape390_display` command (see "tape390_display - display messages on tape devices and load tapes" on page 536). You cannot use the `mt` command to load a tape.

**Example**

To expel a tape from a tape device that can be accessed through a device node `/dev/ntibm0`, issue:

```
# mt -f /dev/ntibm0 unload
```

Assuming that the stacker mode of the tape device is "system" and that a tape is present in the stacker, you can load a new tape by issuing:

```
# tape390_display -l "NEW TAPE" /dev/ntibm0
```

"NEW TAPE" is a message that is displayed on the tape devices display unit until the tape device receives the next tape movement command.
Chapter 7. XPRAM device driver

With the XPRAM block device driver SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z can access expanded storage. Thus XPRAM can be used as a basis for fast swap devices and/or fast file systems. Expanded storage can be swapped in or out of the main storage in 4 KB blocks. All XPRAM devices provide a block size of 4096 bytes.

XPRAM features

The XPRAM device driver provides the following features:

- Automatic detection of expanded storage.
  If expanded storage is not available, XPRAM fails gracefully with a log message reporting the absence of expanded storage.
- The expanded storage can be divided into up to 32 partitions.

What you should know about XPRAM

This section provides information about XPRAM partitions and the device nodes that make them accessible.

XPRAM partitions and device nodes

The XPRAM device driver uses major number 35. The standard device names are of the form slram<n>, where <n> is the corresponding minor number.

You can use the entire available expanded storage as a single XPRAM device or divide it into up to 32 partitions. Each partition is treated as a separate XPRAM device.

If the entire expanded storage is used a single device, the device name is slram0. For partitioned expanded storage, the <n> in the device name denotes the (n+1)th partition. For example, the first partition is called slram0, the second slram1, and the 32nd partition is called slram31.

Table 20. XPRAM device names, minor numbers, and partitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>slram0</td>
<td>the first partition or the entire expanded storage if there are no partitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>slram1</td>
<td>the second partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>slram2</td>
<td>the third partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;n&gt;</td>
<td>slram&lt;n&gt;</td>
<td>the (&lt;n&gt;+1)th partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>slram31</td>
<td>the 32nd partition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The device nodes that you need to access these partitions are created by udev when you load the XPRAM device driver module. The nodes are of the form /dev/slram<n>, where <n> is the index number of the partition. In addition, to the device nodes udev creates a symbolic link of the form /dev/xpram<n> that points to the respective device node.
XPRAM use for diagnosis

Issuing an IPL command to reboot Linux does not reset expanded storage, so it is persistent across IPLs and could be used, for example, to store diagnostic information. The expanded storage is reset when logging off the z/VM guest virtual machine or when deactivating the LPAR.

Reusing XPRAM partitions

You might be able to reuse existing file systems or swap devices on an XPRAM device or partition after reloading the XPRAM device driver (for example, after rebooting Linux). For file systems or swap devices to be reusable, the XPRAM kernel or module parameters for the new device or partition must match the parameters of the previous use of XPRAM.

If you change the XPRAM parameters, you must create a new file system (for example with `mke2fs`) or a new swap device for each partition that has changed. A device or partition is considered changed if its size has changed. All partitions following a changed partition are also considered changed even if their sizes are unchanged.

Setting up the XPRAM device driver

The XPRAM device driver is loaded automatically after extended memory has been configured with YaST.

This section describes how to split the available expanded storage into partitions and load the XPRAM device driver independently of YaST.

You can optionally partition the available expanded storage by using the devs and sizes module parameters when you load the xpram module.

```
modprobe xpram
```

where:

- `<number_of_partitions>` is an integer in the range 1 to 32 that defines how many partitions the expanded storage is split into.

- `<partition_size>` specifies the size of a partition. The i-th value defines the size of the i-th partition.

  Each size is a non-negative integer that defines the size of the partition in KB or a blank. Only decimal values are allowed and no magnitudes are accepted.

  You can specify up to `<number_of_partitions>` values. If you specify less values than `<number_of_partitions>`, the missing values are interpreted as blanks. Blanks are treated like zeros.
Any partition defined with a non-zero size is allocated the amount of memory specified by its size parameter.

Any remaining memory is divided as equally as possible among any partitions with a zero or blank size parameter, subject to the two constraints that blocks must be allocated in multiples of 4K and addressing constraints may leave un-allocated areas of memory between partitions.

Examples

- The following specification allocates the extended storage into four partitions. Partition 1 has 2 GB (2097152 KB), partition 4 has 4 GB (4194304 KB), and partitions 2 and 3 use equal parts of the remaining storage. If the total amount of extended storage was 16 GB, then partitions 3 and 4 would each have approximately 5 GB.

  ```
  # modprobe xpram devs=4 sizes=2097152,0,0,4194304
  ```

- The following specification allocates the extended storage into three partitions. The partition 2 has 512 KB and the partitions 1 and 3 use equal parts of the remaining extended storage.

  ```
  # modprobe xpram devs=3 sizes=,512
  ```

- The following specification allocates the extended storage into two partitions of equal size.

  ```
  # modprobe xpram devs=2
  ```

See the `modprobe` man page for details about `modprobe`. 
Part 3. Networking

This part describes the network device drivers for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

**Newest version:** You can find the newest version of this book at

**Restrictions:** For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at
[www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2](http://www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2)

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### Chapter 8. qeth device driver for OSA-Express (QDIO) and HiperSockets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device driver functions</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about the qeth device driver</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up the qeth device driver</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with qeth devices</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with qeth devices in layer 3 mode</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario: VIPA – minimize outage due to adapter failure</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario: Virtual LAN (VLAN) support</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HiperSockets Network Concentrator</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up for DHCP with IPv4</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up Linux as a LAN sniffer</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 9. OSA-Express SNMP subagent support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What you need to know about osasnmtpd</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up osasnmtpd</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with the osasnmtpd subagent</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 10. LAN channel station device driver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about LCS</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up the LCS device driver</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with LCS devices</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 11. CTCM device driver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about CTCM</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up the CTCM device driver</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with CTCM devices</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenarios</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 12. NETIUCV device driver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about IUCV</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up the NETIUCV device driver</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with IUCV devices</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario: Setting up an IUCV connection to a TCP/IP service machine</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 13. AF_IUCV address family support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up the AF_IUCV address family support</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing AF_IUCV sockets in applications</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 14. CLAW device driver .................................................. 191
Features ................................................................. 191
What you should know about the CLAW device driver ............ 191
Setting up the CLAW device driver ................................. 191
Working with CLAW devices ........................................... 192

An example network setup that uses some available network setup types is shown in Figure 14.

![Figure 14. Networking example](image)

In the example there are three Linux instances; two of them run as z/VM guests in one LPAR and a third Linux instance runs in another LPAR. Within z/VM, Linux instances can be connected through a guest LAN or VSWITCH. Within and between LPARs, you can connect Linux instances through HiperSockets. OSA-Express cards running in either non-QDIO mode (called LCS here) or in QDIO mode can connect the System z mainframe to an external network.

Table 21 lists which control units and device type combinations are supported by the network device drivers.

**Table 21. Supported device types, control units, and corresponding device drivers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device type</th>
<th>Control unit</th>
<th>Device driver</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1732/01</td>
<td>1731/01</td>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>OSA configured as OSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1732/02</td>
<td>1731/02</td>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>OSA configured as OSX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1732/03</td>
<td>1731/02</td>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>OSA configured as OSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1732/05</td>
<td>1731/05</td>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>HiperSockets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1732/06</td>
<td>1732/06</td>
<td>qeth</td>
<td>OSA configured as OSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000/00</td>
<td>3088/01</td>
<td>lcs</td>
<td>P/390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000/00</td>
<td>3088/08</td>
<td>ctcn</td>
<td>Virtual CTC under z/VM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000/00</td>
<td>3088/1e</td>
<td>ctcn</td>
<td>FICON channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000/00</td>
<td>3088/1f</td>
<td>lcs</td>
<td>2216 Nways Multiaccess Connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000/00</td>
<td>3088/1f</td>
<td>ctcn</td>
<td>ESCON channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000/00</td>
<td>3088/60</td>
<td>lcs</td>
<td>OSA configured as OSE (non-QDIO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 8. qeth device driver for OSA-Express (QDIO) and HiperSockets

The qeth device driver supports a number of networking possibilities, among them:

**Real connections using OSA-Express**

A System z mainframe offers OSA-Express adapters, which are real LAN-adapter hardware, see Figure 15. These adapters provide connections to the outside world, but can also connect virtual systems (between LPARs or between z/VM guest virtual machines) within the mainframe. The qeth driver supports these adapters if they are defined to run in queued direct I/O (QDIO) mode (defined as OSD or OSN in the hardware configuration). OSD-devices are the standard System z LAN-adapters, while OSN-devices serve as NCP-adapters. For details about OSA-Express in QDIO mode, see OSA-Express Customer’s Guide and Reference, SA22-7935.

The OSA-Express LAN adapter may serve as a Network Control Program (NCP) adapter for an internal ESCON/CDLC interface to another mainframe operating system. This feature is exploited by the IBM Communication Controller for Linux (CCL) introduced with System z9. Note that the OSA CHPID type does not support any additional network functions and its only purpose is to provide a bridge between the CDLC and QDIO interfaces to connect to the Linux NCP. For more details see the IBM Communication Controller Migration Guide, SG24-6298.

As of zEnterprise, the qeth device driver supports CHPIDs of type OSM and OSX. CHPID OSM (OSA-Express for Unified Resource Manager) provides connectivity to the intranode management network (INMN) from Unified Resource Manager functions to a z196 or z114 CPC. CHPID OSX (OSA-Express for zBX) provides connectivity to and access control for the intraensemble data network (IEDN), which is managed by Unified Resource Manager functions and connects z196 or z114 CPCs and zBXs within an ensemble. See zEnterprise System Introduction to Ensembles, GC27-2609 and zEnterprise System Ensemble Planning and Configuring Guide, GC27-2608 for more details.

Figure 15. OSA-Express adapters are real LAN-adapter hardware
HiperSockets
A System z mainframe offers internal connections called HiperSockets. These simulate QDIO network adapters and provide high-speed TCP/IP communication for operating system instances within and across LPARs. For details about HiperSockets, see HiperSockets Implementation Guide, SG24-6816.

Virtual connections for Linux on z/VM
z/VM offers virtualized LAN-adapters that enable connections between z/VM guest virtual machines and the outside world. It allows definitions of simulated network interface cards (NICs) attached to certain z/VM guest virtual machines. The NICs can be connected to a simulated LAN segment called guest LAN for z/VM internal communication between z/VM guest virtual machines, or they can be connected to a virtual switch called VSWITCH for external LAN connectivity.

Guest LAN
Guest LANs represent a simulated LAN segment that can be connected to simulated network interface cards. There are three types of guest LANs:
- Simulated OSA-Express in layer 3 mode
- Simulated HiperSockets(layer 3) mode
- Simulated Ethernet in layer 2 mode

Each guest LAN is isolated from other guest LANs on the same system (unless some member of one LAN group acts as a router to other groups).

Virtual switch
A virtual switch (VSWITCH) is a special-purpose guest LAN that provides external LAN connectivity through an additional OSA-Express device served by z/VM without the need for a routing virtual machine, see Figure 16.

Figure 16. Virtual switch
A dedicated OSA adapter can be an option, but is not required for a VSWITCH.
From a Linux point of view there is no difference between guest LAN- and VSWITCH-devices; thus Linux talks about guest LAN-devices independently of their z/VM-attachment to a guest LAN or VSWITCH.

For information about guest LANs, virtual switches, and virtual HiperSockets, see z/VM Connectivity, SC24-6174.

The qeth network device driver supports the System z OSA-Express4, OSA-Express3, OSA-Express2, and OSA-Express features and HiperSockets as shown in Table 22.

Table 22. The qeth device driver support for HiperSockets and OSA-Express features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>z196 and z114</th>
<th>System z10</th>
<th>System z9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HiperSockets</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (layer 3 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA-Express4</td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA-Express3</td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
<td>10 Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA-Express2</td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 Gigabit Ethernet</td>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA-Express</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
<td>Fast Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, OSA-Express refers to OSA-Express, OSA-Express2, OSA-Express3, and OSA-Express4.

Device driver functions

The qeth device driver supports functions listed in Table 23 and Table 24 on page 100.

Table 23. Real connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 2</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv4/multicast/broadcast</td>
<td>Yes/Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes/Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6/multicast</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-IP traffic</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN IPv4/IPv6/non IP</td>
<td>sw/sw/sw</td>
<td>hw/sw/sw</td>
<td>sw/sw/sw</td>
<td>hw/sw/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux ARP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No (hw ARP)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux neighbor solicitation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique MAC address</td>
<td>Yes (random)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change MAC address</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promiscuous mode</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>• Yes (for sniffer=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No (for sniffer=0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 23. Real connections (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 2 Ethernet</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 3 Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC headers send/receive</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>faked/faked</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>faked/faked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethtool support</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority queueing</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Offload features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 2 Ethernet</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 3 Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP segmentation offload (TSO)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rx HW checksum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound (tx) checksum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OSA/QETH specific features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 2 Ethernet</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 3 Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special device driver setup for VIPA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special device driver setup for proxy ARP</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special device driver setup for IP takeover</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special device driver setup for routing IPv4/IPv6</td>
<td>No/No</td>
<td>required/required</td>
<td>No/No</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive buffer count</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct connectivity to z/OS</td>
<td>Yes by HW</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP support</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiport support</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data connection isolation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Problem determination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 2 Ethernet</th>
<th>HiperSockets Layer 3 Ethernet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware trace</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

- **No** Function not supported or not required.
- **Yes** Function supported.
- **hw** Function performed by hardware.
- **sw** Function performed by software.
- **faked** Function will be simulated.
- **required** Function requires special setup.

### Table 24. Guest LAN connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets (Layer 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic device or protocol features</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4/multicast/broadcast</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>Yes/Yes/Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6/multicast</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-IP traffic</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 24. Guest LAN connections (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets (Layer 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN IPv4/IPv6/non IP</td>
<td>sw/sw/sw</td>
<td>hw/sw/No</td>
<td>hw/No/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux ARP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No (hw ARP)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux neighbor solicitation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique MAC address</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change MAC address</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promiscuous mode</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC headers send/receive</td>
<td>Yes/Yes</td>
<td>faked/faked</td>
<td>faked/faked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethtool support</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority queueing</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Offload features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets (Layer 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rx HW checksum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OSA/QETH specific features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets (Layer 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special device driver setup for VIPA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special device driver setup for proxy ARP</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special device driver setup for IP takeover</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special device driver setup for routing IPv4/IPv6</td>
<td>No/No</td>
<td>required/required</td>
<td>required/required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive buffer count</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct connectivity to z/OS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP support</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiport support</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data connection isolation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Problem determination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>OSA Layer 2</th>
<th>OSA Layer 3</th>
<th>HiperSockets (Layer 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware trace</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:

- **No** Function not supported or not required.
- **Yes** Function supported.
- **hw** Function performed by hardware.
- **sw** Function performed by software.
- **faked** Function will be simulated.
- **required** Function requires special setup.

---

**What you should know about the qeth device driver**

This section describes qeth group devices in relation to subchannels and their corresponding device numbers and device bus-IDs. It also describes the interface names that are assigned to qeth group devices and how an OSA-Express adapter handles IPv4 and IPv6 packets.
Layer 2 and layer 3

The qeth device driver consists of a common core and two device disciplines: layer 2 and layer 3.

In layer 2 mode, OSA routing to the destination Linux instance is based on MAC addresses. A local MAC address is assigned to each interface of a Linux instance and registered in the OSA Address Table. These MAC addresses are unique and different from the MAC address of the OSA adapter. See “MAC headers in layer 2 mode” on page 104 for details.

In layer 3 mode, all interfaces of all Linux instances share the MAC address of the OSA adapter. OSA routing to the destination Linux instance is based on IP addresses. See “MAC headers in layer 3 mode” on page 105 for details.

The layer 2 discipline (qeth_l2)

The layer 2 discipline supports:

- OSA and OSA guest LAN devices
- OSA for NCP devices
- HiperSockets devices (as of System z10)
- OSM devices for Unified Resource Manager
- OSX for OSA-Express devices for zBX

The layer 2 discipline is the default setup for OSA. On HiperSockets the default continues to be layer 3. OSA guest LANs are layer 2 by default, while HiperSockets guest LANs are always layer 3. See “Setting the layer2 attribute” on page 112 for details.

The layer 3 discipline (qeth_l3)

The layer 3 discipline supports:

- OSA and OSA guest LAN devices running in layer 3 mode (with faked link layer headers)
- HiperSockets and HiperSockets guest LAN devices running in layer 3 mode (with faked link layer headers)
- OSX for OSA-Express devices for zBX

This discipline supports those devices that are not capable of running in layer 2 mode. Not all Linux networking features are supported and others need special setup or configuration. See Table 29 on page 110. Some performance-critical applications might benefit from being layer 3.

Keep layer 2 and layer 3 guest LANs separate and keep layer 2 and layer 3 HiperSockets LANs separate. Layer 2 and layer 3 interfaces cannot communicate within a HiperSockets LAN or guest LAN.

qeth group devices

The qeth device driver requires three I/O subchannels for each HiperSockets CHPID or OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode. One subchannel is for control reads, one for control writes, and the third is for data. The qeth device driver uses the QDIO protocol to communicate with the HiperSockets and OSA-Express adapter.
The three device bus-IDs that correspond to the subchannel triplet are grouped as one qeth group device. The following rules apply for the device bus-IDs:

**read** no specific rules.

**write** must be the device bus-ID of the read subchannel plus one.

**data** can be any free device bus-ID on the same CHPID.

You can configure different triplets of device bus-IDs on the same CHPID differently. For example, if you have two triplets on the same CHPID they can have different attribute values for priority queueing.

### Overview of the steps for setting up a qeth group device

**Before you begin:** Find out how the hardware is configured and which qeth device bus-IDs are on which CHPID, for example by looking at the IOCDS. Identify the device bus-IDs that you want to group into a qeth group device. The three device bus-IDs must be on the same CHPID.

You need to perform several steps before user-space applications on your Linux instance can use a qeth group device:

1. Create the qeth group device.
   - After booting Linux, each qeth device bus-ID is represented by a subdirectory in `/sys/bus/ccw/devices/`. These subdirectories are then named with the bus IDs of the devices. For example, a qeth device with bus IDs 0.0.fc00, 0.0.fc01, and 0.0.fc02 is represented as `/sys/bus/ccw/drivers/qeth/0.0.fc00`

2. Configure the device.
3. Set the device online.
4. Activate the device and assign an IP address to it.

These tasks and the configuration options are described in detail in "Working with qeth devices" on page 108.

### qeth interface names and device directories

The qeth device driver automatically assigns interface names to the qeth group devices and creates the corresponding sysfs structures. According to the type of CHPID and feature used, the naming scheme uses the following base names:

- `eth<n>` for Ethernet features.
- `hsi<n>` for HiperSockets devices.
- `osn<n>` for ESCON/CDLC bridge (OSA NCP). 

---

Figure 17. I/O subchannel interface
where \( n \) is an integer that uniquely identifies the device. When the first device for a base name is set online it is assigned 0, the second is assigned 1, the third 2, and so on. Each base name is counted separately.

For example, the interface name of the first Ethernet feature that is set online is “eth0”, the second “eth1”, and so on. When the first HiperSockets device is set online, it is assigned the interface name “hsi0”.

While an interface is online, it is represented in sysfs as:

\[
\text{/sys/class/net/<interface>}
\]

The qeth device driver shares the name space for Ethernet interfaces with the LCS device driver. Each driver uses the name with the lowest free identifier \( n \), regardless of which device driver occupies the other names. For example, if the first qeth Ethernet feature is set online and there is already one LCS Ethernet feature online, the LCS feature is named “eth0” and the qeth feature is named “eth1”. See also “LCS interface names” on page 161.

The mapping between interface names and the device bus-ID that represents the qeth group device in sysfs is preserved when a device is set offline and back online. However, it can change when rebooting, when devices are ungrouped, or when devices appear or disappear with a machine check.

"Finding out the interface name of a qeth group device" on page 117 and "Finding out the bus ID of a qeth interface" on page 117 provide information about mapping device bus-IDs and interface names.

**Support for IP Version 6 (IPv6)**

IPv6 is supported on:

- Ethernet interfaces of the OSA-Express adapter running in QDIO mode.
- HiperSockets layer 2 and layer 3 interfaces.
- z/VM guest LAN interfaces running in QDIO or HiperSockets layer 3 mode.
- z/VM guest LAN and VSWITCH interfaces in layer 2.

There are noticeable differences between the IP stacks for versions 4 and 6. Some concepts in IPv6 are different from IPv4, such as neighbor discovery, broadcast, and Internet Protocol security (IPsec). IPv6 uses a 16-byte address field, while the addresses under IPv4 are 4 bytes in length.

Stateless autoconfiguration generates unique IP addresses for all Linux instances, even if they share an OSA-Express adapter with other operating systems.

Be aware of the IP version when specifying IP addresses and when using commands that return IP-version specific output (for example, `qetharp`).

**MAC headers in layer 2 mode**

In LAN environments, data packets find their destination through Media Access Control (MAC) addresses in their MAC header (see Figure 18 on page 105).
MAC address handling as shown in Figure 18 applies to non-mainframe environments and a mainframe environment with an OSA-Express adapter where the layer2 option is enabled.

The layer2 option keeps the MAC addresses on incoming packets. Incoming and outgoing packets are complete with a MAC header at all stages between the Linux network stack and the LAN as shown in Figure 18. This layer2-based forwarding requires unique MAC addresses for all concerned Linux instances.

In layer 2 mode, the Linux TCP/IP stack has full control over the MAC headers and the neighbor lookup. The Linux TCP/IP stack does not configure IPv4 or IPv6 addresses into the hardware, but requires a unique MAC address for the card. Users working with a directly attached OSA-card should assign a unique MAC-address themselves.

For Linux instances that are directly attached to an OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode, you should assign the MAC addresses yourself. You can add a line \texttt{LLADDR='<MAC address>'} to the configuration file \texttt{/etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-<if-name>}. Alternatively, you can change the MAC address by issuing the command:

\texttt{ip link set addr <MAC address> dev <interface>}

\textbf{Note:} Be sure not to assign the MAC address of the OSA-Express adapter to your Linux instance.

For OSX and OSM CHPIDs you cannot set your own MAC addresses. Linux uses the MAC addresses defined by the Unified Resource Manager.

For HiperSockets connections, a MAC address is generated.

For connections within a QDIO based z/VM guest LAN environment, z/VM assigns the necessary MAC addresses to its guests.

\section*{MAC headers in layer 3 mode}

Because a qeth layer 3 mode device driver is an Ethernet offload engine for IPv4 and a partial Ethernet offload engine for IPv6 there are some special things to understand about the layer 3 mode.
To support IPv6 and protocols other than IPv4 the device driver registers a layer 3 card as an Ethernet device to the Linux TCP/IP stack.

In layer 3 mode, the OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode removes the MAC header with the MAC address from incoming IPv4 packets and uses the registered IP addresses to forward a packet to the recipient TCP/IP stack. Thus the OSA-Express adapter is able to deliver IPv4 packets to the correct Linux images. Apart from broadcast packets, a Linux image can only get packets for IP addresses it has configured in the stack and registered with the OSA-Express adapter.

Because the OSA-Express QDIO microcode builds MAC headers for outgoing IPv4 packets and removes them from incoming IPv4 packets, the operating systems’ network stacks only send and receive IPv4 packets without MAC headers.

This can be a problem for applications that expect MAC headers. For examples of how such problems can be resolved see “Setting up for DHCP with IPv4” on page 148.

### Outgoing frames

The qeth device driver registers the layer 3 card as an Ethernet device. Therefore, the Linux TCP/IP stack will provide complete Ethernet frames to the device driver. If the hardware does not require the Ethernet frame (for example, for IPv4) the driver removes the Ethernet header prior to sending the frame to the hardware. If necessary information like the Ethernet target address is not available (because of the offload functionality) the value is filled with the hardcoded address FAKELL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame</th>
<th>Destination address</th>
<th>Source address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv4</td>
<td>FAKELL</td>
<td>Real device address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6</td>
<td>Real destination address</td>
<td>Real device address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other packets</td>
<td>Real destination address</td>
<td>Real device address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Incoming frames

The device driver provides Ethernet headers for all incoming frames. If necessary information like the Ethernet source address is not available (because of the offload functionality) the value is filled with the hardcoded address FAKELL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame</th>
<th>Destination address</th>
<th>Source address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv4</td>
<td>Real device address</td>
<td>FAKELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6</td>
<td>Real device address</td>
<td>FAKELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other packets</td>
<td>Real device address</td>
<td>Real source address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that if a source or destination address is a multicast or broadcast address the device driver can provide the corresponding (real) Ethernet multicast or broadcast address even when the packet was delivered or sent through the offload engine. Always providing the link layer headers enables packet socket applications like `tcpdump` to work properly on a qeth layer 3 device without any changes in the application itself (the patch for libpcap is no longer required).

While the faked headers are syntactically correct, the addresses are not authentic, and hence applications requiring authentic addresses will not work. Some examples are given in Table 27 on page 107.
Table 27. Applications that react differently to faked headers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tcpdump</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Displays only frames, fake Ethernet information is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iptables</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>As long as the rule does not deal with Ethernet information of an IPv4 frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Is non-IPv4 traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IP addresses

The network stack of each operating system that shares an OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode registers all its IP addresses with the adapter. Whenever IP addresses are deleted from or added to a network stack, the device drivers download the resulting IP address list changes to the OSA-Express adapter.

For the registered IP addresses, the OSA-Express adapter off-loads various functions, in particular also:

- Handling MAC addresses and MAC headers
- ARP processing

**ARP:** The OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode responds to Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests for all registered IPv4 addresses.

ARP is a TCP/IP protocol that translates 32-bit IPv4 addresses into the corresponding hardware addresses. For example, for an Ethernet device, the hardware addresses are 48-bit Ethernet Media Access Control (MAC) addresses. The mapping of IPv4 addresses to the corresponding hardware addresses is defined in the ARP cache. When it needs to send a packet, a host consults the ARP cache of its network adapter to find the MAC address of the target host.

If there is an entry for the destination IPv4 address, the corresponding MAC address is copied into the MAC header and the packet is added to the appropriate interface's output queue. If the entry is not found, the ARP functions retain the IPv4 packet, and broadcast an ARP request asking the destination host for its MAC address. When a reply is received, the packet is sent to its destination.

**Notes:**

1. On an OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode, do not set the NO_ARP flag on the Linux Ethernet device. The device driver disables the ARP resolution for IPv4. Because the hardware requires no neighbor lookup for IPv4, but neighbor solicitation for IPv6, the NO_ARP flag is not allowed on the Linux Ethernet device.

2. On HiperSockets, which is a full Ethernet offload engine for IPv4 and IPv6 and supports no other traffic, the device driver sets the NO_ARP flag on the Linux Ethernet interface. Do not remove this flag from the interface.

### Setting up the qeth device driver

No module parameters exist for the qeth device driver. qeth devices are set up using sysfs.
Loading the qeth device driver modules

There are no module parameters for the qeth device driver. SUSE Linux Enterprise
Server 11 SP2 loads the required device driver modules for you when a device
becomes available.

You can also load the module with the `modprobe` command:

```
modprobe qeth
```

where:
- `qeth` is the core module that contains common functions used for both layer 2
  and layer 3 disciplines.
- `qeth_l2` is the module that contains layer 2 discipline-specific code.
- `qeth_l3` is the module that contains layer 3 discipline-specific code.

When a qeth device is configured for a particular discipline the driver tries to
automatically load the corresponding discipline module.

Switching the discipline of a qeth device

To switch the discipline of a device the network interface must be shut down and
the device must be offline. If the new discipline is accepted by the device driver the
old network interface will be deleted. When the new discipline is set online the first
time the new network interface is created.

Removing the modules

Removing a module is not possible if there are cross dependencies between the
discipline modules and the core module. To release the dependencies from the core
module to the discipline module all devices of this discipline must be ungrouped.
Now the discipline module can be removed. If all discipline modules are removed
the core module can be removed.

Working with qeth devices

This section provides an overview of the typical tasks that you need to perform
when working with qeth group devices.

Most of these tasks involve writing to and reading from attributes of qeth group
devices in sysfs. This is useful on a running system where you want to make
dynamic changes. If you want to make the changes persistent across IPLs, use the
configuration dialog in YaST. YaST, in turn, creates a udev configuration file called
/etc/udev/rules.d/xx-qeth-0.0.xxxx.rules. Additionally, cross-platform network
configuration parameters are defined in /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-<if_name>
Table 28 and Table 29 on page 110 serve as both a task overview and a summary of the attributes and the possible values you can write to them. Underlined values are defaults.

Not all attributes are applicable to each device. Some attributes apply only to HiperSockets or only to OSA-Express CHPIDs in QDIO mode, other attributes are applicable to IPv4 interfaces only. See the task descriptions for the applicability of each attribute.

OSA for NCP handles NCP-related packets. Most of the attributes do not apply to OSA for NCP devices. The attributes that apply are:

- if_name
- card_type
- buffer_count
- recover

Table 28. qeth tasks and attributes common to layer2 and layer3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Corresponding attributes</th>
<th>Possible attribute values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Creating a qeth group device” on page 111</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Removing a qeth group device” on page 112</td>
<td>ungroup</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Setting the layer2 attribute” on page 112</td>
<td>layer2</td>
<td>0 or 1, see “Layer 2 and layer 3” on page 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Using priority queueing” on page 113</td>
<td>priority_queueing</td>
<td>prio_queueing, prec, prio_queueing_tos, no_prio_queueing, no_prio_queueing:0, no_prio_queueing:1, no_prio_queueing:2, no_prio_queueing:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Specifying the number of inbound buffers” on page 114</td>
<td>buffer_count</td>
<td>integer in the range 8 to 128, the default is 64 for OSA devices and 128 for HiperSockets devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Specifying the relative port number” on page 115</td>
<td>portno</td>
<td>integer, either 0 or 1, the default is 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Configuring a HiperSockets device for AF_IUCV addressing” on page 115</td>
<td>hsuid</td>
<td>1 to 8 characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Finding out the type of your network adapter” on page 116</td>
<td>card_type</td>
<td>n/a, read-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Setting a device online or offline” on page 117</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Finding out the interface name of a qeth group device” on page 117</td>
<td>if_name</td>
<td>n/a, read-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Finding out the bus ID of a qeth interface” on page 117</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Activating an interface” on page 118</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Deactivating an interface” on page 120</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Recovering a device” on page 120</td>
<td>recover</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Isolating data connections” on page 120</td>
<td>isolation</td>
<td>none, drop, forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Starting and stopping collection of QETH performance statistics” on page 122</td>
<td>performance_stats</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ A value of -1 means that the layer has not been set and that the default layer setting is used when the device is set online.
Table 29. qeth tasks and attributes in layer 3 mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Corresponding attributes</th>
<th>Possible attribute values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Setting up a Linux router” on page 123</td>
<td>route4</td>
<td>primary_router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>secondary_router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>primary_connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>secondary_connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>multicast_router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no_router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Turning inbound checksum calculations on and off” on page 126</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Turning outbound checksum calculations on and off” on page 127</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“TCP segmentation offload” on page 127</td>
<td>large_send</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Faking broadcast capability” on page 128</td>
<td>fake_broadcast¹</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Taking over IP addresses” on page 129</td>
<td>ipa_takeover/enable</td>
<td>0 or 1 or toggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ipa_takeover/add4</td>
<td>IPv4 or IPv6 IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ipa_takeover/add6</td>
<td>and mask bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ipa_takeover/del4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ipa_takeover/del6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ipa_takeover/invert4</td>
<td>0 or 1 or toggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ipa_takeover/invert6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Configuring a device for proxy ARP” on page 132</td>
<td>rxip/add4</td>
<td>IPv4 or IPv6 IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rxip/add6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rxip/del4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rxip/del6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Configuring a device for virtual IP address (VIPA)” on page 133</td>
<td>vipa/add4</td>
<td>IPv4 or IPv6 IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vipa/add6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vipa/del4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vipa/del6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Setting up a HiperSockets network traffic analyzer” on page 149</td>
<td>sniffer</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ not valid for HiperSockets

Tip: Use the `qethconf` command instead of using the attributes for IPA, proxy ARP, and VIPA directly (see “qethconf - Configure qeth devices” on page 526). In YaST, you can use “IPA Takeover”.

sysfs provides multiple paths through which you can access the qeth group device attributes. For example, if a device with bus ID 0.0.a100 corresponds to interface eth0:

```
/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100
/sys/bus/ccwgroup/devices/0.0.a100
/sys/devices/qeth/0.0.a100
/sys/class/net/eth0/device
```

all lead to the attributes for the same device. For example, the following commands are all equivalent and return the same value:
# cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100/if_name
eth0
# cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/devices/0.0.a100/if_name
eth0
# cat /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.a100/if_name
eth0
# cat /sys/class/net/eth0/device/if_name
eth0

However, the path through /sys/class/net is available only while the device is online. Furthermore, it might lead to a different device if the assignment of interface names changes after rebooting or when devices are ungrouped and new group devices created.

Tips:
- Work through one of the paths that are based on the device bus-ID.
- Using SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, you set geth attributes in YaST. YaST, in turn, creates a udev configuration file called /etc/udev/rules.d/xx-qeth-0.0.xxxx.rules. Additionally, cross-platform network configuration parameters are defined in /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-*if_name*.

The following sections describe the tasks in detail.

Creating a qeth group device

Use znetconf to configure network devices (see “znetconf - List and configure network devices” on page 550). Alternatively, you can use sysfs as described in this section.

**Before you begin:** You need to know the device bus-IDs that correspond to the read, write, and data subchannel of your OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode or HiperSockets CHPID as defined in the IOCDS of your mainframe.

To define a qeth group device, write the device numbers of the subchannel triplet to /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/group. Issue a command of the form:

```bash
# echo <read_device_bus_id>,<write_device_bus_id>,<data_device_bus_id> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/group
```

**Result:** The qeth device driver uses the device bus-ID of the read subchannel to create a directory for a group device:

```
/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<read_device_bus_id>
```

This directory contains a number of attributes that determine the settings of the qeth group device. The following sections describe how to use these attributes to configure a qeth group device.

**Example**
In this example, a single OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode is used to connect a Linux instance to a network.

**Mainframe configuration:**
Linux configuration:

Assuming that 0.0.aa00 is the device bus-ID that corresponds to the read subchannel:

```
# echo 0.0.aa00,0.0.aa01,0.0.aa02 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/group
```

This command results in the creation of the following directories in sysfs:

- `/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.aa00`
- `/sys/bus/ccwgroup/devices/0.0.aa00`
- `/sys/devices/qeth/0.0.aa00`

Both the command and the resulting directories would be the same for a HiperSockets CHPID.

Removing a qeth group device

**Before you begin:** The device must be set offline before you can remove it.

To remove a qeth group device, write "1" to the ungroup attribute. Issue a command of the form:

```
echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/ungroup
```

**Example**

This command removes device 0.0.aa00:

```
echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.aa00/ungroup
```

Setting the layer2 attribute

If the detected hardware is known to be exclusively run in a discipline (for example, OSN needs the layer 2 discipline) the corresponding discipline module is automatically requested.

The qeth device driver attempts to load the layer 3 discipline for HiperSockets devices and layer 2 for non-HiperSockets devices.

You can make use of the layer 2 mode for almost all device types, however, note the following about layer 2 to layer 3 conversion:
real OSA-Express
Hardware is able to convert layer 2 to layer 3 traffic and vice versa and thus there are no restrictions.

HiperSockets
HiperSockets on layer 2 are supported as of System z10. There is no support for layer 2 to layer 3 conversion and, thus, no communication is possible between HiperSockets layer 2 interfaces and HiperSockets layer 3 interfaces. Do not include HiperSockets layer 2 interfaces and HiperSockets layer 3 interfaces in the same LAN.

z/VM guest LAN
Linux has to configure the same mode as the underlying z/VM virtual LAN definition. The z/VM definition "Ethernet mode" is available for VSWITCHes and for guest LANs of type QDIO.

Before you begin: If you are using the layer2 option within a QDIO based guest LAN environment, you cannot define a VLAN with ID “1”, because ID “1” is reserved for z/VM use.

The qeth device driver separates the configuration options in sysfs regarding to the device discipline. Hence the first configuration action after grouping the device must be the configuration of the discipline. To set the discipline, issue a command of the form:

```
echo <integer> > /sys/devices/qeth/<device_bus_id>/layer2
```

where <integer> is
- 0 to turn the layer2 attribute off; this results in the layer 3 discipline.
- 1 to turn the layer2 attribute on; this results in the layer 2 discipline (default).

If the layer2 attribute has a value of -1 the layer has not been set and the default layer setting is used when the device is set online.

If you configured the discipline successfully, additional configuration attributes are displayed (for example route4 for the layer 3 discipline) and can be configured. If an OSA device is not configured for a discipline but is set online, the device driver assumes it is a layer 2 device and tries to load the layer 2 discipline.

Note: To change a configured layer2 attribute, the network interface must be shut down and the device must be set offline.

For information about layer2, see:
- OSA-Express Customer's Guide and Reference, SA22-7935
- OSA-Express Implementation Guide, SG25-5848
- Networking Overview for Linux on zSeries, REDP-3901
- z/VM Connectivity, SC24-6174

Using priority queueing

Before you begin:
- This section applies to OSA-Express CHPIDs in QDIO mode only.
- The device must be offline while you set the queueing options.

An OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode has up to four output queues (queues 0 to 3) in central storage. The priority queueing feature gives these queues different
priorities (queue 0 having the highest priority). Queueing is relevant mainly to high traffic situations. When there is little traffic, queueing has no impact on processing. The qeth device driver can put data on one or more of the queues. By default, the driver uses queue 2 for all data.

You can determine how outgoing IP packages are assigned to queues by setting a value for the priority_queueing attribute of your qeth device. Issue a command of the form:

```
# echo <method> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/priority_queueing
```

where `<method>` can be any of these values:

- **prio_queueing_prec**
  - to base the queue assignment on the two most significant bits of each packet's IP header precedence field.

- **prio_queueing_tos**
  - to select a queue according to the IP type of service that is assigned to packets by some applications. The service type is a field in the IP datagram header that can be set with a `setsockopt` call. Table 30 shows how the qeth device driver maps service types to the available queues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service type</th>
<th>Queue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low latency</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High throughput</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High reliability</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not important</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **no_prio_queueing**
  - causes the qeth device driver to use queue 2 for all packets. This is the default.

- **no_prio_queueing:0**
  - causes the qeth device driver to use queue 0 for all packets.

- **no_prio_queueing:1**
  - causes the qeth device driver to use queue 1 for all packets.

- **no_prio_queueing:2**
  - causes the qeth device driver to use queue 2 for all packets. This is equivalent to the default.

- **no_prio_queueing:3**
  - causes the qeth device driver to use queue 3 for all packets.

**Example**

To configure queueing by type of service for device 0.0.a110 issue:

```
# echo prio_queueing_tos > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a110/priority_queueing
```

**Specifying the number of inbound buffers**

**Before you begin:** The device must be offline while you specify the number of buffers for inbound traffic.
Depending on the amount of available storage and the amount of traffic, you can
assign from 8 to 128 inbound buffers for each qeth group device. By default, the
qeth device driver assigns 64 inbound buffers to OSA devices and 128 to
HiperSockets devices.

The Linux memory usage for inbound data buffers for the devices is: (number of
buffers) × (buffer size).

The buffer size is equivalent to the frame size which is:
• For an OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode or an OSA-Express CHPID in OSN
  mode: 64 KB
• For HiperSockets: depending on the HiperSockets CHPID definition, 16 KB,
  24 KB, 40 KB, or 64 KB

Set the buffer_count attribute to the number of inbound buffers you want to assign.
Issue a command of the form:

```
# echo <number> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/buffer_count
```

**Example**
In this example, 64 inbound buffers are assigned to device 0.0.a000.

```
# echo 64 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a000/buffer_count
```

### Specifying the relative port number

**Before you begin:**

- This section applies to adapters that, per CHPID, show more than one port to
  Linux.
- The device must be offline while you specify the relative port number.

By default, the qeth group device uses port 0. To use a different port, issue a
command of the form:

```
# echo <integer> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/portno
```

Where `<integer>` is either 0 or 1.

**Example**
In this example, port 1 is assigned to the qeth group device.

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a000/portno
```

### Configuring a HiperSockets device for AF_IUCV addressing

**Before you begin:** Support for AF_IUCV based connections through real
HiperSockets requires Completion Queue Support.

Use the huid attribute of a HiperSockets device to identify it to the AF_IUCV
addressing family support (see “Setting up HiperSockets devices for AF_IUCV
addressing” on page 188). The identifier is case sensitive.

The identifier must adhere to these rules:
- It must be 1 to 8 characters.
- It must be unique across your environment.
- It must not match any z/VM user ID in your environment. The AF_IUCV addressing family support also supports z/VM IUCV connections.

To set an identifier, issue a command like this:

```
# echo <value> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a007/hsuid
```

**Example:** In this example MYHOST01 is set as the identifier for a HiperSockets device with bus ID 0.0.a007.

```
# echo MYHOST01 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a007/hsuid
```

### Finding out the type of your network adapter

You can find out the type of the network adapter through which your device is connected. To find out the type read the device's card_type attribute. Issue a command of the form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/card_type
```

The card_type attribute gives information about both the type of network adapter and also about the type of network link (if applicable) available at the card's ports. See Table 31 for details.

*Table 31. Possible values of card_type and what they mean*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of card_type</th>
<th>Adapter type</th>
<th>Link type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSD_10GIG</td>
<td>OSA card in OSD mode</td>
<td>10 Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSD_1000</td>
<td>OSA card in OSD mode</td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSD_100</td>
<td>OSA card in OSD mode</td>
<td>Fast Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSD_GbE_LANE</td>
<td>Gigabit Ethernet, LAN Emulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSD_FE_LANE</td>
<td>Fast Ethernet, LAN Emulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSD_Express</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSN</td>
<td>OSA for NCP</td>
<td>ESCON/CDLC bridge or N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HiperSockets</td>
<td>HiperSockets, CHPID type IQD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GuestLAN QDIO</td>
<td>Guest LAN based on OSA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GuestLAN Hiper</td>
<td>Guest LAN based on HiperSockets</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

To find the card_type of a device 0.0.a100 issue:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100/card_type
OSD_100
```
Setting a device online or offline

To set a qeth group device online set the online device group attribute to “1”. To set a qeth group device offline set the online device group attribute to “0”. Issue a command of the form:

```bash
# echo <flag> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/online
```

Setting a device online associates it with an interface name (see “Finding out the interface name of a qeth group device”).

Setting a device offline closes this network device. If IPv6 is active, you will loose any IPv6 addresses set for this device. After setting the device online, you can restore lost IPv6 addresses only by issuing the `ip` or `ifconfig` commands again.

**Example**

To set a qeth device with bus ID 0.0.a100 online issue:

```bash
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100/online
```

To set the same device offline issue:

```bash
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100/online
```

Finding out the interface name of a qeth group device

When a qeth group device is set online, an interface name is assigned to it. Use the `lsqeth -p` command (see “lsqeth - List qeth-based network devices” on page 498) to obtain a mapping for all qeth interfaces and devices.

Alternatively, you can use sysfs. To find out the interface name of a qeth group device for which you know the device bus-ID read the group device’s `if_name` attribute.

Issue a command of the form:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/if_name
```

**Example**

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100/if_name
eth0
```

Finding out the bus ID of a qeth interface

Use the `lsqeth -p` command (see “lsqeth - List qeth-based network devices” on page 498) to obtain a mapping for all qeth interfaces and devices.

Alternatively, you can use sysfs. For each network interface, there is a directory in sysfs under `/sys/class/net/`, for example, `/sys/class/net/eth0` for interface eth0. This directory contains a symbolic link “device” to the corresponding device in `/sys/devices`.

Read this link to find the device bus-ID of the device that corresponds to the interface.
Example
To find out which device bus-ID corresponds to an interface eth0 issue, for example:

```
# readlink /sys/class/net/eth0/device
../../../devices/qeth/0.0.a100
```

In this example, eth0 corresponds to the device bus-ID 0.0.a100.

Activating an interface

Before you begin:
- You need to know the interface name of the qeth group device (see "Finding out the interface name of a qeth group device" on page 117).
- You need to know the IP address you want to assign to the device.

The MTU size defaults to the correct settings for HiperSockets and to 1492 bytes for OSA-Express CHPIDs in QDIO mode.

In most cases, 1492 bytes is well suited for OSA-Express CHPIDs in QDIO mode. If your network is laid out for jumbo frames, increase the MTU size to a maximum of 8992 bytes. Exceeding 1492 bytes for regular frames or 8992 bytes for jumbo frames might cause performance degradation. See OSA-Express Customer's Guide and Reference, SA22-7935 for more details about MTU size.

For HiperSockets, the maximum MTU size is restricted by the maximum frame size as announced by the licensed internal code (LIC). The maximum MTU is equal to the frame size minus 8 KB. Hence, the possible frame sizes of 16 KB, 24 KB, 40 KB, or 64 KB result in maximum corresponding MTU sizes of 8 KB, 16 KB, 32 KB, or 56 KB.

The MTU size defaults to the correct settings for both HiperSockets and OSA-Express CHPIDs in QDIO mode. As a result, you need not specify the MTU size when activating the interface.

Note that, on heavily loaded systems, MTU sizes exceeding 8 KB can lead to memory allocation failures for packets due to memory fragmentation. A symptom of this problem are messages of the form "order-N allocation failed" in the system log; in addition, network connections will drop packets, in extreme cases to the extent that the network is no longer usable.

As a workaround, use MTU sizes at most of 8 KB (minus header size), even if the network hardware allows larger sizes (for example, HiperSockets or 10 Gigabit Ethernet).

You activate or deactivate network devices with `ip` or an equivalent command. For details of the `ip` command see the `ip` man page.

Examples
- This example activates a HiperSockets CHPID with broadcast address 192.168.100.255:

```
# ip addr add 192.168.100.10/24 dev hsi0
# ip link set dev hsi0 up
```
• This example activates an OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode with broadcast address 192.168.100.255:

```bash
# ip addr add 192.168.100.11/24 dev eth0
# ip link set dev eth0 up
```

• This example reactivates an interface that had already been activated and subsequently deactivated:

```bash
# ip link set dev eth0 up
```

• This example activates an OSA-Express2 CHPID defined as an OSN type CHPID for OSA NCP:

```bash
# ip link set dev osn0 up
```

### Confirming that an IP address has been set under layer 3

The Linux network stack design does not allow feedback about IP address changes. If `ip` or an equivalent command fails to set an IP address on an OSA-Express network CHPID, a query with `ip` shows the address as being set on the interface although the address is not actually set on the CHPID.

There are usually failure messages about not being able to set the IP address or duplicate IP addresses in the kernel messages. You can find these messages in the output of the `dmesg` command. In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, you can also find the messages in `/var/log/messages`.

There may be circumstances that prevent an IP address from being set, most commonly if another system in the network has set that IP address already.

If you are not sure whether an IP address was set properly or experience a networking problem, check the messages or logs to see if an error was encountered when setting the address. This also applies in the context of HiperSockets and to both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. It also applies to whether an IP address has been set for IP takeover, for VIPA, or for proxy ARP.

### Duplicate IP addresses

The OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode recognizes duplicate IP addresses on the same OSA-Express adapter or in the network using ARP and prevents duplicates.

Several setups require duplicate addresses:

• To perform IP takeover you need to be able to set the IP address to be taken over. This address exists prior to the takeover. See "Taking over IP addresses" on page 129 for details.

• For proxy ARP you need to register an IP address for ARP that belongs to another Linux instance. See "Configuring a device for proxy ARP" on page 132 for details.

• For VIPA you need to assign the same virtual IP address to multiple devices. See "Configuring a device for virtual IP address (VIPA)" on page 133 for details.

You can use the `qethconf` command (see "qethconf - Configure qeth devices" on page 526) to maintain a list of IP addresses that your device can take over, a list of IP addresses for which your device can handle ARP, and a list of IP addresses that can be used as virtual IP addresses, regardless of any duplicates on the same OSA-Express adapter or in the LAN.
Deactivating an interface

You can deactivate an interface with `ip` or an equivalent command or by setting the network device offline. While setting a device offline involves actions on the attached device, deactivating only stops the interface logically within Linux.

To deactivate an interface with `ip`, issue a command of the form:

```
# ip link set dev <interface_name> down
```

**Example**
To deactivate eth0 issue:

```
# ip link set dev eth0 down
```

Recovering a device

You can use the recover attribute of a qeth group device to recover it in case of failure. For example, error messages in `/var/log/messages` might inform you of a malfunctioning device. Issue a command of the form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/recover
```

**Example**

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100/recover
```

Isolating data connections

You can restrict communications between operating system instances that share the same OSA port on an OSA adapter.

A Linux instance can configure the OSA adapter to prevent any direct package exchange between itself and other operating system instances that share the same OSA adapter. This ensures a higher degree of isolation than VLANs.

For example, if three Linux instances share an OSA adapter, but only one instance (Linux A) needs to be isolated, then Linux A declares its OSA adapter (QDIO Data Connection to the OSA adapter) to be isolated. Any packet being sent to or from Linux A must pass at least the physical switch to which the shared OSA adapter is connected. The two other instances could still communicate directly through the OSA adapter without the external switch in the network path (see Figure 20 on page 121).
QDIO data connection isolation is configured as a policy. The policy can take the following values:

1. none: No isolation. This is the default.
2. ISOLATION_DROP: All packets from guests sharing the same OSA adapter to the guest having this policy configured are dropped automatically. The same holds for all packets sent by the guest having this policy configured to guests on the same OSA card. All packets to or from the isolated guest need to have a target that is not hosted on the OSA card. You can accomplish this by a router hosted on a separate machine or a separate OSA adapter.
3. ISOLATION_FORWARD: This policy results in a similar behavior as ISOLATION_DROP. The only difference is that packets are forwarded to the connected switch instead of being dropped. At the time of this writing, none of the available switches implements support for this policy.

You can configure the policy regardless of whether the device is online. If the device is online, the policy is configured immediately. If the device is offline, the policy is configured when the device comes online.

The policy is implemented as a sysfs attribute called isolation. Note that the attribute appears in sysfs regardless of whether the hardware supports the feature.

Examples:

- To check the current isolation policy:

  ```
  # cat /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.f5f0/isolation
  ```

- To set the isolation policy to ISOLATION_DROP:

  ```
  # echo "drop" > /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.f5f0/isolation
  ```

- To set the isolation policy to ISOLATION_FORWARD:

  ```
  # echo "forward" > /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.f5f0/isolation
  ```

- To set the isolation policy to none:

  ```
  # echo "none" > /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.f5f0/isolation
  ```
See z/VM Connectivity, SC24-6174 for information about setting up data connection isolation on a VSWITCH.

**Starting and stopping collection of QETH performance statistics**

For QETH performance statistics there is a device group attribute called /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/performance_stats.

This attribute is initially set to 0, that is QETH performance data is not collected. To start collection for a specific QETH device, write 1 to the attribute, for example:

```bash
echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/performance_stats
```

To stop collection write 0 to the attribute, for example:

```bash
echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/performance_stats
```

Stopping QETH performance data collection for a specific QETH device is accompanied by a reset of current statistic values to zero.

To display QETH performance statistics, use the `ethtool` command. See the `ethtool` man page for details. The following example shows statistic and device driver information:

```bash
# ethtool -S eth0
NIC statistics:
  rx skbs: 86
  rx buffers: 85
  tx skbs: 86
  tx buffers: 86
  tx skbs no packing: 86
  tx buffers no packing: 86
  tx skbs packing: 0
  tx buffers packing: 0
  tx sg skbs: 0
  tx sg frags: 0
  tx sg skbs: 0
  tx sg frags: 0
  rx sg page allocs: 0
  tx large kbytes: 0
  tx large count: 0
  tx pk state ch n->p: 0
  tx pk state ch p->n: 0
  tx pk watermark low: 2
  tx pk watermark high: 5
  queue 0 buffer usage: 0
  queue 1 buffer usage: 0
  queue 2 buffer usage: 0
  queue 3 buffer usage: 0
  rx handler time: 856
  rx handler count: 84
  rx do_QDIO time: 16
  rx do_QDIO count: 11
  tx handler time: 330
  tx handler count: 87
  tx time: 1236
  tx count: 86
  tx do_QDIO time: 997
  tx do_QDIO count: 86

# ethtool -i eth0
driver: qeth_eth
version: 1.0
firmware-version: 087a
bus-info: 0.0.f5f8/0.0.f5f9/0.0.f5f2
Working with qeth devices in layer 3 mode

This section applies to qeth devices in layer 3 mode. See "Setting the layer2 attribute" on page 112 about setting the mode. See "Layer 2 and layer 3" on page 102 for general information about the layer 2 and layer 3 disciplines.

Setting up a Linux router

Before you start:

• A suitable hardware setup is in place that permits your Linux instance to act as a router.

• The Linux instance is set up as a router.

By default, your Linux instance is not a router. Depending on your IP version, IPv4 or IPv6 you can use the route4 or route6 attribute of your qeth device to define it as a router. You can set the route4 or route6 attribute dynamically, while the qeth device is online.

The same values are possible for route4 and route6 but depend on the type of CHPID:

Table 32. Summary of router setup values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Router specification</th>
<th>OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode</th>
<th>HiperSockets CHPID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>primary_router</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary_router</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary_connector</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary_connector</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multicast_router</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no_router</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both types of CHPIDs honor:

**multicast_router**

causes the qeth driver to receive all multicast packets of the CHPID. For a unicast function for HiperSockets see "HiperSockets Network Concentrator" on page 143.

**no_router**

is the default. You can use this value to reset a router setting to the default.

An OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode honors the following values:

**primary_router**

to make your Linux instance the principal connection between two networks.

**secondary_router**

to make your Linux instance a backup connection between two networks.

A HiperSockets CHPID honors the following values, provided the microcode level supports the feature:
**primary connector**

to make your Linux instance the principal connection between a HiperSockets network and an external network (see “HiperSockets Network Concentrator” on page 143).

**secondary connector**

to make your Linux instance a backup connection between a HiperSockets network and an external network (see “HiperSockets Network Concentrator” on page 143).

**Note:** To configure Linux running as a z/VM guest or in an LPAR as a router, IP forwarding must be enabled in addition to setting the route4 or route6 attribute.

For IPv4, this can be done by issuing:

```
# sysctl -w net.ipv4.conf.all.forwarding=1
```

For IPv6, this can be done by issuing:

```
# sysctl -w net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1
```

**Example**

In this example, two Linux instances, “Linux P” and “Linux S”, running on an IBM mainframe use OSA-Express to act as primary and secondary routers between two networks. IP forwarding needs to be enabled for Linux in an LPAR or as a z/VM guest to act as a router. In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 you can set IP forwarding permanently in `/etc/sysctl.conf` or dynamically with the `sysctl` command.

**Mainframe configuration:**

![Mainframe configuration diagram](image)

Figure 21. Mainframe configuration

It is assumed that both Linux instances are configured as routers in the LPARs or in z/VM.

**Linux P configuration:**

To create the qeth group devices:
To make Linux P a primary router for IPv4:

```
# echo primary_router > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.0400/route4
# echo primary_router > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.0200/route4
```

**Linux S configuration:**

To create the qeth group devices:

```
# echo 0.0.0404,0.0.0405,0.0.0406 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/group
# echo 0.0.0204,0.0.0205,0.0.0206 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/group
```

To make Linux S a secondary router for IPv4:

```
# echo secondary_router > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.0404/route4
# echo secondary_router > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.0204/route4
```

In this example, qeth device 0.01510 is defined as a primary router for IPv6:

```
/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth # cd 0.0.1510
# echo 1 > online
# echo primary_router > route6
# cat route6
primary router
```

See “HiperSockets Network Concentrator” on page 143 for further examples.

**Configuring offload operations**

Some operations can be offloaded to the OSA adapter, thus relieving the burden on the host CPU. The qeth device driver supports offloading the following operations:

- Inbound (receive) checksum calculations
- Outbound (send) checksum calculations
- Large send (TCP segmentation offload)

Offload operations are supported for OSA connections on layer 3 only. VLAN interfaces inherit offload settings from their base interface.

The offload operations can be set using the Linux `ethtool` command, version 6 or later. See the `ethtool` man page for details. The following example shows the default offload settings:

```
# ethtool -k eth0
Offload parameters for eth0:
  rx-checksumming: on
tx-checksumming: off
scatter-gather: off
tcp-segmentation-offload: off
udp-fragmentation-offload: off
generic-segmentation-offload: off
generic-receive-offload: on
large-receive-offload: off
```
**Note:** With SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, the defaults for rx-checksumming and for generic-receive-offload have changed from off to on.

**Turning inbound checksum calculations on and off**

A checksum calculation is a form of redundancy check to protect the integrity of data. In general, checksum calculations are used for network data. The qeth device driver supports offloading checksum calculations on inbound packets to the OSA feature.

To enable or disable checksum calculations by the OSA feature, issue a command of this form:

```
# ethtool -K <interface_name> rx <value>
```

where `<value>` is on or off.

**Examples:**

- To let the OSA feature calculate the inbound checksum for network device eth0, issue
  
  ```
  # ethtool -K eth0 rx on
  ```

- To let the host CPU calculate the inbound checksum for network device eth0, issue
  
  ```
  # ethtool -K eth0 rx off
  ```

Alternatively, you can specify a checksumming method for incoming IP packages by setting a value for the checksumming sysfs attribute of your qeth device. Issue a command of the form:

```
# echo <method> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/checksumming
```

where `<method>` can be any of these values:

- **hw_checksumming**
  
  performs the checksumming in hardware if the CHPID is an OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode and your OSA adapter hardware supports checksumming.

  If you set “hw_checksumming” for an adapter that does not support it or for a HiperSockets CHPID, the TCP/IP stack performs the checksumming instead of the adapter.

- **sw_checksumming**
  
  performs the checksumming in the TCP/IP stack. This is the default.

**Examples:**

- To find out the checksumming setting for a device 0x1a10 read the checksumming attribute:
  
  ```
  # cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.1a10/checksumming
  sw_checksumming
  ```

- To enable hardware checksumming for a device 0x1a10 issue:
# echo hw_checksumming > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.1a10/checksumming

**Turning outbound checksum calculations on and off**

The qeth device driver supports offloading outbound (send) checksum calculations to the OSA feature.

You can enable or disable the OSA feature calculating the outbound checksums by using the `ethtool` command. Issue a command of the form:

```bash
# ethtool -K <interface_name> tx <value>
```

where `<value>` is on or off.

**Attention:** When outbound checksum calculations are offloaded, the OSA feature performs the checksum calculations. Offloaded checksum calculations only applies to packets that go out to the LAN or come in from the LAN. Linux instances that share an OSA port exchange packages directly. The packages are forwarded by the OSA adapter but do not go out on the LAN and no checksum offload is performed. The qeth device driver cannot detect this, and so cannot issue any warning about it.

**Examples:**

- To let the OSA feature calculate the outbound checksum for network device eth0, issue
  ```bash
  # ethtool -K eth0 tx on
  ```

- To let the host CPU calculate the outbound checksum for network device eth0, issue
  ```bash
  # ethtool -K eth0 tx off
  ```

**TCP segmentation offload**

You can offload the TCP segmentation operation (TSO), formerly known as "large send", from the Linux network stack to the adapter. This offload can lead to enhanced performance for interfaces with predominately large outgoing packets.

To support TSO, a network device must support outbound (TX) checksumming and scatter gather. For this reason, you must turn on scatter gather and outbound checksumming prior to configuring TSO. All three options can be turned on or off with a single `ethtool` command of the form:

```bash
# ethtool -K <interface_name> tx <value> sg <value> tso <value>
```

where `<value>` is either on or off.

**Examples:**

- To enable TSO for a network device eth0 issue:
  ```bash
  # ethtool -K eth0 tx on sg on tso on
  ```

- To disable TSO for a network device eth0 issue:
Attention: When TCP segmentation is offloaded, the OSA feature performs the calculations. Offloaded calculations apply only to packets that go out to the LAN or come in from the LAN. Linux instances that share an OSA port exchange packages directly. The packages are forwarded by the OSA adapter but do not go out on the LAN and no TCP segmentation calculation is performed. The qeth device driver cannot detect this, and so cannot issue any warning about it. Alternatively, you can enable or disable Large Send by setting a value for the large_send sysfs attribute of your qeth device. Issue a command of the form:

```
# echo <value> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/large_send
```

where <value> can be any one of:

- no  No Large Send is provided. The Linux network stack performs the segmentation. This is the default.
- TSO  The network adapter provides hardware Large Send. You can use hardware Large Send for an adapter that connects to an interface through a real LAN.
  
  The qeth device driver does not check if the destination IP address is able to receive TCP segmentation offloaded packets. Thus it will send out the packet, which, if systems share an OSA-Express CHPID, will lead to unpredictable results for the receiving system.

Example: To enable hardware Large Send for a device with bus-ID 0.0.1a10 issue:

```
# echo TSO > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.1a10/large_send
```

Faking broadcast capability

Before you start:
- This section applies to devices that do not support broadcast only.
- The device must be offline while you enable faking broadcasts.

For devices that support broadcast, the broadcast capability is enabled automatically.

To find out if a device supports broadcasting, use the `ip` command. If the resulting list shows the BROADCAST flag the device supports broadcast. This example shows that the device eth0 supports broadcast:

```
# ip -s link show dev eth0
3: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1492 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:11:25:bd:da:66 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   RX:   bytes packets  errors  dropped  overrun  mcast
        236350  2974 0 0 0 9
   TX:   bytes packets  errors  dropped  carrier  collsns
        374443  1791 0 0 0 0
```

Some processes, for example, the gated routing daemon, require the devices' broadcast capable flag to be set in the Linux network stack. To set this flag for
devices that do not support broadcast set the fake_broadcast attribute of the qeth
group device to “1”. To reset the flag set it to “0”.

Issue a command of the form:

```
# echo <flag> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/fake_broadcast
```

**Example**

In this example, a device 0.0.a100 is instructed to pretend that it has broadcast
capability.

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a100/fake_broadcast
```

**Taking over IP addresses**

This section describes how to configure for IP takeover if the layer2 option (see
“MAC headers in layer 2 mode” on page 104) is not enabled. If you have enabled
the layer2 option, you can configure for IP takeover as you would in a distributed
server environment.

Taking over an IP address overrides any previous allocation of this address to
another LPAR. If another LPAR on the same CHPID has already registered for that
IP address, this association is removed.

An OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode can take over IP addresses from any
System z operating system. IP takeover for HiperSockets CHPIDs is restricted to
taking over addresses from other Linux instances in the same Central Electronics
Complex (CEC).

IP address takeover between multiple CHPIDs requires ARP for IPv4 and Neighbor
Discovery for IPv6. OSA-Express handles ARP transparently, but not Neighbor
Discovery.

There are three stages to taking over an IP address:

- **Stage 1**: Ensure that your qeth group device is enabled for IP takeover
- **Stage 2**: Activate the address to be taken over for IP takeover
- **Stage 3**: Issue a command to take over the address

**Stage 1: Enabling a qeth group device for IP takeover**

For OSA-Express and HiperSockets CHPIDs, both the qeth group device that is to
take over an IP address and the device that surrenders the address must be
enabled for IP takeover. By default, qeth devices are not enabled for IP takeover.

To enable a qeth group device for IP address takeover set the enable device group
attribute to “1”. To switch off the takeover capability set the enable device group
attribute to “0”. In sysfs, the enable attribute is located in a subdirectory
ipa_takeover. Issue a command of the form:

```
# echo <flag> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/<device_bus_id>/ipa_takeover/enable
```

**Example**: In this example, a device 0.0.a500 is enabled for IP takeover:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a500/ipa_takeover/enable
```
Stage 2: Activating and deactivating IP addresses for takeover

The qeth device driver maintains a list of IP addresses that qeth group devices can take over or surrender. To enable Linux to take over an IP-address or to surrender an address, the address must be added to this list. Use the qethconf command to add IP addresses to the list.

To display the list of IP addresses that are activated for IP takeover issue:

```
# qethconf ipa list
```

To activate an IP address for IP takeover, add it to the list. Issue a command of the form:

```
# qethconf ipa add <ip_address>/<mask_bits> <interface_name>
```

To deactivate an IP address delete it from the list. Issue a command of the form:

```
# qethconf ipa del <ip_address>/<mask_bits> <interface_name>
```

In these commands, `<ip_address>/<mask_bits>` is the range of IP addresses to be activated or deactivated. See "qethconf - Configure qeth devices" on page 526 for more details about the qethconf command.

**IPv4 example:** In this example, there is only one range of IP addresses (192.168.10.0 to 192.168.10.255) that can be taken over by device hsi0.

```
# qethconf ipa list
ipa add 192.168.10.0/24 hsi0
```

The following command adds a range of IP addresses that can be taken over by device eth0.

```
# qethconf ipa add 192.168.11.0/24 eth0
```

Listing the activated IP addresses now shows both ranges of addresses.

```
# qethconf ipa list
ipa add 192.168.10.0/24 hsi0
ipa add 192.168.11.0/24 eth0
```

The following command deletes the range of IP addresses that can be taken over by device eth0.

```
# qethconf ipa del 192.168.11.0/24 eth0
```

**IPv6 example:** The following command adds one range of IPv6 addresses, fec0:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000 to fec0:0000:0000:0000:FFFF:FFFF:FFFF:FFFF, that can be taken over by device eth2:

```
# qethconf ipa add fec0:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000/32 eth2
```
Stage 3: Issuing a command to take over the address

Before you begin:
- Both the device that is to take over the IP address and the device that is to surrender the IP address must be enabled for IP takeover. This rule applies to the devices on both OSA-Express and HiperSockets CHPIDs. (See "Stage 1: Enabling a qeth group device for IP takeover" on page 129).
- The IP address to be taken over must have been activated for IP takeover (see "Stage 2: Activating and deactivating IP addresses for takeover" on page 130).

To complete taking over a specific IP address and remove it from the CHPID or LPAR that previously held it, issue an `ip addr` or equivalent command.

**IPv4 example:** To make a device hsi0 take over IP address 192.168.10.22 issue:

```
# ip addr add 192.168.10.22 dev hsi0
```

For IPv4, the IP address you are taking over must be different from the one that is already set for your device. If your device already has the IP address it is to take over, you must issue two commands: First remove the address to be taken over if it is already there. Then add the IP address to be taken over.

For example, to make a device hsi0 take over IP address 192.168.10.22 if hsi0 is already configured to have IP address 192.168.10.22 issue:

```
# ip addr del 192.168.10.22 dev hsi0
# ip addr add 192.168.10.22 dev hsi0
```

**IPv6 example:** To make a device eth2 take over fec0::111:25ff:febd:d9da/64 issue:

```
ip addr add fec0::111:25ff:febd:d9da/64 nodad dev eth2
```

For IPv6, setting the `nodad` (no duplicate address detection) option ensures that the eth2 interface uses the IP address fec0::111:25ff:febd:d9da/64. Without the
nodad option, the previous owner of the IP address might prevent the takeover by responding to a duplicate address detection test.

The IP address you are taking over must be different from the one that is already set for your device. If your device already has the IP address it is to take over you must issue two commands: First remove the address to be taken over if it is already there. Then add the IP address to be taken over.

For example, to make a device eth2 take over IP address fec0::111:25ff:febd:d9da/64 when eth2 is already configured to have that particular IP address issue:

```
ip addr del fec0::111:25ff:febd:d9da/64 nodad dev eth2
ip addr add fec0::111:25ff:febd:d9da/64 nodad dev eth2
```

Be aware of the information in "Confirming that an IP address has been set under layer 3" on page 119 when using IP takeover.

Configuring a device for proxy ARP

This section describes how to configure for proxy ARP if the layer2 option (see "MAC headers in layer 2 mode" on page 104) is not enabled. If you have enabled the layer2 option, you can configure for proxy ARP as you would in a distributed server environment.

Before you begin: This section applies to qeth group devices that have been set up as routers only.

The qeth device driver maintains a list of IP addresses for which a qeth group device handles ARP and issues gratuitous ARP packets. For more information about proxy ARP, see [www.sjdjweis.com/linux/proxyarp](http://www.sjdjweis.com/linux/proxyarp)

Use the qethconf command to display this list or to change the list by adding and removing IP addresses (see "qethconf - Configure qeth devices" on page 526).

Be aware of the information in "Confirming that an IP address has been set under layer 3" on page 119 when working with proxy ARP.

Example

Figure 22 shows an environment where proxy ARP is used.

![Figure 22. Example of proxy ARP usage](image)

G1, G2, and G3 are instances of Linux on z/VM (connected, for example, through a guest LAN to a Linux router R), reached from GW (or the outside world) via R. R is the ARP proxy for G1, G2, and G3. That is, R agrees to take care of packets.
destined for G1, G2, and G3. The advantage of using proxy ARP is that GW does not need to know that G1, G2, and G3 are behind a router.

To receive packets for 1.2.3.4, so that it can forward them to G1 1.2.3.4, R would add 1.2.3.4 to its list of IP addresses for proxy ARP for the interface that connects it to the OSA adapter.

```
# qethconf parp add 1.2.3.4 eth0
qethconf: Added 1.2.3.4 to /sys/class/net/eth0/device/rxip/add4.
qethconf: Use "qethconf parp list" to check for the result
```

After issuing similar commands for the IP addresses 1.2.3.5 and 1.2.3.6 the proxy ARP configuration of R would be:

```
# qethconf parp list
parp add 1.2.3.4 eth0
parp add 1.2.3.5 eth0
parp add 1.2.3.6 eth0
```

### Configuring a device for virtual IP address (VIPA)

This section describes how to configure for VIPA if the layer2 option (see “MAC headers in layer 2 mode” on page 104) is not enabled. If you have enabled the layer2 option, you can configure for VIPA as you would in a distributed server environment.

**Before you begin:** This section does not apply to HiperSockets.

System z use VIPAs to protect against certain types of hardware connection failure. You can assign VIPAs that are independent from particular adapter. VIPAs can be built under Linux using `dummy` devices (for example, “dummy0” or “dummy1”).

The qeth device driver maintains a list of VIPAs that the OSA-Express adapter accepts for each qeth group device. Use the `qethconf` utility to add or remove VIPAs (see “qethconf - Configure qeth devices” on page 526).

For an example of how to use VIPA, see “Scenario: VIPA – minimize outage due to adapter failure” on page 134.

Be aware of “Confirming that an IP address has been set under layer 3” on page 119 when working with VIPAs.

### Capturing a hardware trace

Hardware traces are intended for use by the IBM service organization. Hardware tracing is turned off by default. Only turn on the hardware tracing feature when instructed to do so by IBM service.

When errors occur on an OSA-Express adapter, both software and hardware traces must be collected. The hardware tracing feature requests a hardware trace if an error is detected. This makes it possible to correlate the hardware trace with the device driver trace. If the hardware tracing feature is activated, traces are captured automatically, but you can also start the capturing yourself.

**Before you begin:**
- The OSA-Express adapter must support the hardware tracing feature.
- The qeth device must be online to return valid values of the `hw_trap` attribute.
To activate or deactivate the hardware tracing feature, issue a command of the form:

```bash
# echo <value> > /sys/devices/qeth/<device_bus_id>/hw_trap
```

Where `<value>` can be:

- **arm** If the hardware tracing feature is supported, write `arm` to the `hw_trap` sysfs attribute to activate it. The `hw_trap` sysfs attribute has the value `arm` if the hardware tracing feature is present and activated.

- **disarm** Write `disarm` to the `hw_trap` sysfs attribute to turn the hardware tracing feature off. The `hw_trap` sysfs attribute has the value `disarm` if the hardware tracing feature is not present or is turned off. This is the default.

- **trap** (Write only) Capture a hardware trace. Hardware traces are captured automatically, but if asked to do so by IBM service, you can start the capturing yourself by writing `trap` to the `hw_trap` sysfs attribute. The hardware trap function must be set to `arm`.

**Examples**

In this example the hardware tracing feature is activated for qeth device 0.0.a000:

```bash
# echo arm > /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.a000/hw_trap
```

In this example a trace capture is started on qeth device 0.0.a000:

1. Check that the `hw_trap` sysfs attribute is set to `arm`:

   ```bash
   # cat /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.a000/hw_trap
   arm
   ```

2. Start the capture:

   ```bash
   # echo trap > /sys/devices/qeth/0.0.a000/hw_trap
   ```

**Scenario: VIPA – minimize outage due to adapter failure**

This chapter describes how to use

- Standard VIPA
- Source VIPA (version 2.0.0 and later)

Using VIPA you can assign IP addresses that are not associated with a particular adapter. This minimizes outage caused by adapter failure. Standard VIPA is usually sufficient for applications, such as web servers, that do not open connections to other nodes. Source VIPA is used for applications that open connections to other nodes. Source VIPA Extensions enable you to work with multiple VIPAs per destination in order to achieve multipath load balancing.

**Notes:**

1. See the information in [Confirming that an IP address has been set under layer 3 on page 119](#) concerning possible failure when setting IP addresses for OSA-Express features in QDIO mode (qeth driver).
2. The configuration file layout for Source VIPA has changed since the 1.x versions. In the 2.0.0 version a **policy** is included. For details see the README and the man pages provided with the package.

**Standard VIPA**

**Purpose**
VIPA is a facility for assigning an IP address to a system, instead of to individual adapters. It is supported by the Linux kernel. The addresses can be in IPv4 or IPv6 format.

**Usage**
These are the main steps you must follow to set up VIPA in Linux:
1. Create a dummy device with a *virtual IP address*.
2. Ensure that your service (for example, the Apache web server) listens to the virtual IP address assigned in step 1.
3. Set up *routes* to the virtual IP address, on clients or gateways. To do so, you can use either:
   - Static routing (shown in the example of Figure 23).
   - Dynamic routing. For details of how to configure routes, you must see the documentation delivered with your *routing daemon* (for example, zebra or gated).

If outage of an adapter occurs, you must *switch adapters*.
- Under static routing:
  1. Delete the route that was set previously.
  2. Create an alternative route to the virtual IP address.
- Under dynamic routing, see the documentation delivered with your *routing daemon* for details.

**Example**
This example assumes static routing is being used, and shows you how to:
1. Configure VIPA under static routing.
2. Switch adapters when an adapter outage occurs.

[Figure 23](#) shows the network adapter configuration used in the example.

*Figure 23. Example of using Virtual IP Address (VIPA)*
1. **Define the real interfaces**
   ```shell
   [server]# ip addr add 10.1.0.2/16 dev eth0
   [server]# ip link set dev eth0 up
   [server]# ip addr add 10.2.0.2/16 dev eth1
   [server]# ip link set dev eth1 up
   ```

2. **Ensure that the dummy module has been loaded. If necessary, load it by issuing**:
   ```shell
   [server]# modprobe dummy
   ```

3. **Create a dummy interface with a virtual IP address 9.164.100.100 and a netmask 255.255.255.0**:
   ```shell
   [server]# ip addr add 9.164.100.100/24 dev dummy0
   [server]# ip link set dev dummy0 up
   ```

4. **Enable the network devices for this VIPA so that it accepts packets for this IP address**.
   ```shell
   [server]# qethconf vipa add 9.164.100.100 eth0
   qethconf: Added 9.164.100.100 to /sys/class/net/eth0/device/vipa/add4. 
   qethconf: Use "qethconf vipa list" to check for the result
   [server]# qethconf vipa add 9.164.100.100 eth1
   qethconf: Added 9.164.100.100 to /sys/class/net/eth1/device/vipa/add4. 
   qethconf: Use "qethconf vipa list" to check for the result
   ```

   For IPv6, the address is specified in IPv6 format:
   ```shell
   [server]# qethconf vipa add 2002::1234:5678 eth0
   qethconf: Added 2002::1234:5678 to /sys/class/net/eth0/device/vipa/add4. 
   qethconf: Use "qethconf vipa list" to check for the result
   [server]# qethconf vipa add 2002::1235:5678 eth1
   qethconf: Added 2002::1235:5678 to /sys/class/net/eth1/device/vipa/add4. 
   qethconf: Use "qethconf vipa list" to check for the result
   ```

5. **Ensure that the addresses have been set**:
   ```shell
   [server]# qethconf vipa list
   vipa add 9.164.100.100 eth0
   vipa add 9.164.100.100 eth1
   ```

6. **Ensure that your service (such as the Apache web server) listens to the virtual IP address**.

7. **Set up a route to the virtual IP address (static routing), so that VIPA can be reached via the gateway with address 10.1.0.2**.
   ```shell
   [router]# ip route add 9.164.100.100 via 10.1.0.2
   ```

Now assume that an adapter outage occurs. You must then:

1. **Delete the previously-created route**.
   ```shell
   [router]# ip route del 9.164.100.100
   ```

2. **Create the alternative route to the virtual IP address**.
   ```shell
   [router]# ip route add 9.164.100.100 via 10.2.0.2
   ```
Source VIPA

Purpose
Source VIPA is particularly suitable for high-performance environments. It selects one source address out of a range of source addresses when it replaces the source address of a socket. The reason for using several source addresses lies in the inability of some operating system kernels to do load balancing among several connections with the same source and destination address over several interfaces.

To achieve load balancing, a policy has to be selected in the policy section of the configuration file of Source VIPA (/etc/src_vipa.conf). This policy section also allows to specify several source addresses used for one destination. Source VIPA then applies the source address selection according to the rules of the policy selected in the configuration file.

This Source VIPA solution does not affect kernel stability. Source VIPA is controlled by a configuration file containing flexible rules for when to use Source VIPA based on destination IP address ranges.

Note: This implementation of Source VIPA applies to IPv4 only.

Usage

Installation: An RPM is available for Source VIPA. The RPM is called src_vipa-<version>.s390x.rpm. Install the RPM as usual.

Configuration: With Source VIPA version 2.0.0 the configuration file has changed: the policy section was added. The default configuration file is /etc/src_vipa.conf.

/etc/src_vipa.conf or the file pointed to by the environment variable SRC_VIPA_CONFIG_FILE, contains lines such as the following:

# comment

D1.D2.D3.D4/MASK specifies a range of destination addresses and the number of bits set in the subnet mask (MASK). As soon as a socket is opened and connected to these destination addresses and the application does not do an explicit bind to a source address, Source VIPA does a bind to one of the source addresses specified (S, T, [...]) using the policy selected in the configuration file to distribute the source addresses. See [Policies on page 138] for available load distribution policies. Instead of IP addresses in dotted notation, hostnames can also be used and will be resolved using DNS.

.INADDR_ANY P1-P2 POLICY S1.S2.S3.S4 or .INADDR_ANY P POLICY S1.S2.S3.S4 causes bind calls with .INADDR_ANY as a local address to be intercepted if the port the socket is bound to is between P1 and P2 (inclusive). In this case, .INADDR_ANY will be replaced by one of the source addresses specified (S, T, [...]), which can be 0.0.0.0.

All .INADDR_ANY statements will be read and evaluated in order of appearance. This means that multiple .INADDR_ANY statements can be used to have bind calls intercepted for every port outside a certain range. This is useful, for example, for rlogin, which uses the bind command to bind to a local port but with .INADDR_ANY
as a source address to use automatic source address selection. See "Policies" for available load distribution policies.

The default behavior for all ports is that the kind of bind calls will not be modified.

**Policies:** With Source VIPA Extensions you provide a range of dummy source addresses for replacing the source addresses of a socket. The policy selected determines which method is used for selecting the source addresses from the range of dummy addresses.

onevipa
Only the first address of all source addresses specified is used as source address.

random
The source address used is selected randomly from all the specified source addresses.

llr (local round robin)
The source address used is selected in a round robin manner from all the specified source addresses. The round robin takes place on a per-invocation base: each process is assigned the source addresses round robin independently from other processes.

rr:ABC
Stands for round robin and implements a global round robin over all Source VIPA instances sharing the same configuration file. All processes using Source VIPA access an IPC shared memory segment to fulfil a global round robin algorithm. This shared memory segment is destroyed when the last running Source VIPA ends. However, if this process does not end gracefully (for example, is ended by a `kill` command), the shared memory segment (size: 4 bytes) can stay in the memory until it is removed by `ipcrm`. The tool `ipcs` can be used to display all IPC resources and to get the key or id used for `ipcrm`. ABC are UNIX permissions in octal writing (for example, 700) that are used to create the shared memory segment. This permission mask should be as restrictive as possible. A process having access to this mask can cause an imbalance of the round robin distribution in the worst case.

lc
Attempts to balance the number of connections per source address. This policy always associates the socket with the VIPA that is least in use. If the policy cannot be parsed correctly, the policy is set to round robin per default.

**Enabling an application:** The command:
```
src_vipa.sh <application and parameters>
```

enables the Source VIPA functionality for the application. The configuration file is read once the application is started. It is also possible to change the starter script and run multiple applications using different Source VIPA settings in separate files. To do this, define and export a `SRC_VIPA_CONFIG_FILE` environment variable that points to the separate file before invoking an application.

**Notes:**
1. LD_PRELOAD security prevents `setuid` executables to be run under Source VIPA; programs of this kind can only be run when the real UID is 0. The ping utility is usually installed with `setuid` permissions.
2. The maximum number of VIPAs per destination is currently defined as 8.
Example

Figure 24 shows a configuration where two applications with VIPA 9.164.100.100 and 9.164.100.200 are to be set up for Source VIPA with a local round robin policy.

The required entry in the Source VIPA configuration file is:
9.0.0.0/8 lrr 9.164.100.100 9.164.100.200

Scenario: Virtual LAN (VLAN) support

VLAN technology works according to IEEE Standard 802.1Q by logically segmenting the network into different broadcast domains so that packets are switched only between ports designated for the same VLAN. By containing traffic originating on a particular LAN to other LANs within the same VLAN, switched virtual networks avoid wasting bandwidth, a drawback inherent in traditional bridged/switched networks where packets are often forwarded to LANs that do not require them.

The qeth device driver for OSA-Express (QDIO) and HiperSockets supports priority tags as specified by IEEE Standard 802.1Q for both layer2 and layer3.

Introduction to VLANs

VLANs increase traffic flow and reduce overhead by allowing you to organize your network by traffic patterns rather than by physical location. In a conventional network topology, such as that shown in the following figure, devices communicate across LAN segments in different broadcast domains using routers. Although routers add latency by delaying transmission of data while using more of the data packet to determine destinations, they are preferable to building a single broadcast domain, which could easily be flooded with traffic.
By organizing the network into VLANs through the use of Ethernet switches, distinct broadcast domains can be maintained without the latency introduced by multiple routers. As the following figure shows, a single router can provide the interfaces for all VLANs that appeared as separate LAN segments in the previous figure.

**Figure 25. Conventional routed network**

The following figure shows how VLANs can be organized logically, according to traffic flow, rather than being restricted by physical location. If workstations 1-3 communicate mainly with the small server, VLANs can be used to organize only these devices in a single broadcast domain that keeps broadcast traffic within the group. This reduces traffic both inside the domain and outside, on the rest of the network.

**Figure 26. Switched VLAN network**
Configuring VLAN devices

VLANs are configured using the `vconfig` command. See the `vconfig` man page for details.

Information on the current VLAN configuration is available by listing the files in

```
/proc/net/vlan/*
```

with `cat` or more. For example:

```
bash-2.04# cat /proc/net/vlan/config
VLAN Dev name | VLAN ID
Name-Type: VLAN_NAME_TYPE_RAW_PLUS_VID_NO_PAD bad_proto_recvd: 0
eth2.100 | 100 | eth2
eth2.200 | 200 | eth2
eth2.300 | 300 | eth2
```

```
bash-2.04# cat /proc/net/vlan/eth2.300
eth2.300 VID: 300 REORDER_HDR: 1 dev->priv_flags: 1
total frames received: 10914061
total bytes received: 1291041929
Broadcast/Multicast Rcvd: 6

Device: eth2
INGRESS priority mappings: 0:0 1:0 2:0 3:0 4:0 5:0 6:0 7:0
EGRESS priority Mappings:
```

Example: Creating two VLANs

VLANs are allocated in an existing interface representing a physical Ethernet LAN. The following example creates two VLANs, one with ID 3 and one with ID 5.

```
  ip addr add 9.164.160.23/19 dev eth1
  ip link set dev eth1 up
  vconfig add eth1 3
  vconfig add eth1 5
```
The vconfig commands have added interfaces "eth1.3" and "eth1.5", which you can then configure:

```
  ip addr add 1.2.3.4/24 dev eth1.3
  ip link set dev eth1.3 up
  ip addr add 10.100.2.3/16 dev eth1.5
  ip link set dev eth1.5 up
```

The traffic that flows out of eth1.3 will be in the VLAN with ID=3 (and will not be received by other stacks that listen to VLANs with ID=4).

The internal routing table will ensure that every packet to 1.2.3.x goes out via eth1.3 and everything to 10.100.x.x via eth1.5. Traffic to 9.164.1xx.x will flow through eth1 (without a VLAN tag).

To remove one of the VLAN interfaces:

```
  ip link set dev eth1.3 down
  vconfig rem eth1.3
```

Example: Creating a VLAN with five Linux instances

The following example illustrates the definition and connectivity test for a VLAN comprising five different Linux systems (two LPARs, two z/VM guest virtual machines, and one x86 system), each connected to a physical Ethernet LAN through eth1:

- **LINUX1: LPAR**
  ```
  vconfig add eth1 5
  ip addr add 10.100.100.1/24 dev eth1.5
  ip link set dev eth1.5 up
  ```

- **LINUX2: LPAR**
  ```
  vconfig add eth1 5
  ip addr add 10.100.100.2/24 dev eth1.5
  ip link set dev eth1.5 up
  ```

- **LINUX3: z/VM guest**
  ```
  vconfig add eth1 5
  ip addr add 10.100.100.3/24 dev eth1.5
  ip link set dev eth1.5 up
  ```

- **LINUX4: z/VM guest**
  ```
  vconfig add eth1 5
  ip addr add 10.100.100.4/24 dev eth1.5
  ip link set dev eth1.5 up
  ```

- **LINUX5: x86**
  ```
  vconfig add eth1 5
  ip addr add 10.100.100.5/24 dev eth1.5
  ip link set dev eth1.5 up
  ```

Test the connections:
**HiperSockets Network Concentrator**

This section describes how to configure a HiperSockets Network Concentrator on a QETH device in layer 3 mode.

**Before you begin:** This section applies to IPv4 only. The HiperSockets Network Concentrator connector settings are available in layer 3 mode only.

The HiperSockets Network Concentrator connects systems to an external LAN within one IP subnet using HiperSockets. HiperSockets Network Concentrator connected systems appear as if they were directly connected to the LAN. This helps to reduce the complexity of network topologies resulting from server consolidation. HiperSockets Network Concentrator allows to migrate systems from the LAN into a System z Server environment, or systems connected by a different HiperSockets Network Concentrator into a System z Server environment, without changing the network setup. Thus, HiperSockets Network Concentrator helps to simplify network configuration and administration.

**Design**

A connector Linux system forwards traffic between the external OSA interface and one or more internal HiperSockets interfaces. This is done via IPv4 forwarding for unicast traffic and via a particular bridging code (xcec_bridge) for multicast traffic.

A script named ip_watcher.pl observes all IP addresses registered in the HiperSockets network and sets them as Proxy ARP entries (see "Configuring a device for proxy ARP" on page 132) on the OSA interfaces. The script also establishes routes for all internal systems to enable IP forwarding between the interfaces.

All unicast packets that cannot be delivered in the HiperSockets network are handed over to the connector by HiperSockets. The connector also receives all multicast packets to bridge them.

**Setup**

The setup principles for configuring the HiperSockets Network Concentrator are as follows:

**leaf nodes**

The leaf nodes do not require a special setup. To attach them to the HiperSockets network, their setup should be as if they were directly attached to the LAN. They do not have to be Linux systems.

**connector systems**

In the following, HiperSockets Network Concentrator IP refers to the subnet of the LAN that is extended into the HiperSockets net.

- If you want to support forwarding of all packet types, define the OSA interface for traffic into the LAN as a multicast router (see "Setting up a Linux router" on page 123) and set operating_mode=full in /etc/sysconfig/hsnc.
• All HiperSockets interfaces involved must be set up as connectors: set the route4 attributes of the corresponding devices to “primary_connector” or to “secondary_connector”. Alternatively, you can add the OSA interface name to the start script as a parameter. This option results in HiperSockets Network Concentrator ignoring multicast packets, which are then not forwarded to the HiperSockets interfaces.

• IP forwarding must be enabled for the connector partition. This can be achieved manually with the command
  
  ```
  sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
  ```

  Alternatively, you can enable IP forwarding in the /etc/sysctl.conf configuration file to activate IP forwarding for the connector partition automatically after booting. For HiperSockets Network Concentrator on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 an additional config file exists: /etc/sysconfig/hsnc.

• The network routes for the HiperSockets interface must be removed, a network route for the HiperSockets Network Concentrator IP subnet has to be established via the OSA interface. To achieve this, the IP address 0.0.0.0 can be assigned to the HiperSockets interface while an address used in the HiperSockets Network Concentrator IP subnet is to be assigned to the OSA interface. This sets the network routes up correctly for HiperSockets Network Concentrator.

• To start HiperSockets Network Concentrator, issue:
  
  ```
  service hsnc start
  ```

  In /etc/sysconfig/hsnc you can specify an interface name as optional parameter. This makes HiperSockets Network Concentrator use the specified interface to access the LAN. There is no multicast forwarding in that case.

• To stop HiperSockets Network Concentrator, issue
  
  ```
  service hsnc stop
  ```

### Availability setups

If a connector system fails during operation, it can simply be restarted. If all the startup commands are executed automatically, it will instantaneously be operational again after booting. Two common availability setups are mentioned here:

**One connector partition and one monitoring system**

As soon as the monitoring system cannot reach the connector for a specific timeout (for example, 5 seconds), it restarts the connector. The connector itself monitors the monitoring system. If it detects (with a longer timeout than the monitoring system, for example, 15 seconds) a monitor system failure, it restarts the monitoring system.

**Two connector systems monitoring each other**

In this setup, there is an active and a passive system. As soon as the passive system detects a failure of the active connector, it takes over operation. In order to do this it needs to reset the other system to release all OSA resources for the multicast_router operation. The failed system can then be restarted manually or automatically, depending on the configuration. The passive backup HiperSockets interface can either switch into primary_connector mode during the failover, or it can be setup as secondary_connector. A secondary_connector takes over the connecting functionality, as soon as there is no active primary_connector. This setup has a faster failover time than the first one.
Hints

- The MTU of the OSA and HiperSockets link should be of the same size. Otherwise multicast packets not fitting in the link's MTU are discarded as there is no IP fragmentation for multicast bridging. Warnings are printed to /var/log/messages or a corresponding syslog destination.
- The script ip_watcher.pl prints error messages to the standard error descriptor of the process.
- xcec-bridge logs messages and errors to syslog. On SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 this creates entries in /var/log/messages.
- Registering all internal addresses with the OSA adapter can take several seconds for each address.
- To shut down the HiperSockets Network Concentrator functionality, simply issue `killall ip_watcher.pl`. This removes all routing table and Proxy ARP entries added while using HiperSockets Network Concentrator.

Notes

- Broadcast bridging is active only on OSA or HiperSockets hardware that can handle broadcast traffic without causing a bridge loop. If you see the message "Setting up broadcast echo filtering for ... failed" in the message log when setting the qeth device online, broadcast bridging is not available.
- Unicast packets are routed by the common Linux IPv4 forwarding mechanisms. As bridging and forwarding are done at the IP Level, the IEEE 802.1q VLAN and the IPv6 protocol are not supported.

Examples

Figure 28 shows a network environment where a Linux instance C acts as a network concentrator that connects other operating system instances on a HiperSockets LAN to an external LAN.

**Figure 28. HiperSockets network concentrator setup**

**Setup for the network concentrator C:**

The HiperSockets interface hsi0 (device bus-ID 0.0.a1c0) has IP address 10.20.30.51, and the netmask is 255.255.255.0. The default gateway is 10.20.30.1.

Issue:
The OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode interface eth0 (with device bus-ID 0.0.a1c4) has IP address 10.20.30.11, and the netmask is 255.255.255.0. The default gateway is 10.20.30.1.

**Issue:**

```
# echo primary_connector > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a1c0/route4
```

To enable IP forwarding issue:

```
# sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
```

**Tip:** See *SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Administration Guide* for information about using configuration files to automatically enable IP forwarding when booting.

To remove the network routes for the HiperSockets interface issue:

```
# ip route del 10.20.30/24
```

To start the HiperSockets network concentrator issue:

```
# service hsnc start
```

**Setup for G:**

No special setup required. The HiperSockets interface has IP address 10.20.30.54, and the netmask is 255.255.255.0. The default gateway is 10.20.30.1.

**Setup for workstation:**

No special setup required. The network interface IP address is 10.20.30.120, and the netmask is 255.255.255.0. The default gateway is 10.20.30.1.

Figure 29 on page 147 shows the example of Figure 28 on page 145 with an additional mainframe. On the second mainframe a Linux instance D acts as a HiperSockets network concentrator.
The configuration of C, G, and the workstation remain the same as for Figure 28 on page 145.

Setup for the network concentrator D:
The HiperSockets interface hsi0 has IP address 0.0.0.0.
Assuming that the device bus-ID of the HiperSockets interface is 0.0.a1d0, issue:

```
# echo primary_connector > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/qeth/0.0.a1d0/route4
```

The OSA-Express CHPID in QDIO mode interface eth0 has IP address 10.20.30.50, and the netmask is 255.255.255.0. The default gateway is 10.20.30.1.

D is not configured as a multicast router, it therefore only forwards unicast packets.

To enable IP forwarding issue:

```
# sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
```

**Tip:** See *SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Administration Guide* for information about using configuration files to automatically enable IP forwarding when booting.

To start the HiperSockets network concentrator issue:

```
# service hsnc start
```

Setup for H:
No special setup required. The HiperSockets interface has IP address 10.20.30.55, and the netmask is 255.255.255.0. The default gateway is 10.20.30.1.
Setting up for DHCP with IPv4

For connections through an OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode, the OSA-Express adapter offloads ARP, MAC header, and MAC address handling (see "MAC headers in layer 3 mode" on page 105). Because a HiperSockets connection does not go out on a physical network, there are no ARP, MAC headers, and MAC addresses for packets in a HiperSockets LAN. The resulting problems for DHCP are the same in both cases and the fixes for connections through the OSA-Express adapter also apply to HiperSockets.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a TCP/IP protocol that allows clients to obtain IP network configuration information (including an IP address) from a central DHCP server. The DHCP server controls whether the address it provides to a client is allocated permanently or is leased temporarily. DHCP specifications are described by RFC 2131 "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol" and RFC 2132 "DHCP options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions", which are available on the Internet at www.ietf.org

Two types of DHCP environments have to be taken into account:
• DHCP using OSA-Express adapters in QDIO mode
• DHCP in a z/VM guest LAN

For information about setting up DHCP for a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z instance in a z/VM guest LAN environment, see Redpaper Linux on IBM eServer™ zSeries and S/390: TCP/IP Broadcast on z/VM Guest LAN, REDP-3596 at www.ibm.com/redbooks

Required options for using dhcpcd with layer3

You must configure the DHCP client program dhcpcd to use it on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 with layer3.
• Run the DHCP client with an option that instructs the DHCP server to broadcast its response to the client.
  Because the OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode forwards packets to Linux based on IP addresses, a DHCP client that requests an IP address cannot receive the response from the DHCP server without this option.
• Run the DHCP client with an option that specifies the client identifier string.
  By default, the client uses the MAC address of the network interface. Hence, without this option, all Linux instances that share the same OSA-Express adapter in QDIO mode would also have the same client identifier.

See the documentation for dhcpcd about selecting these options.

You need no special options for the DHCP server program, dhcp.

Setting up Linux as a LAN sniffer

You can set up a Linux instance to act as a LAN sniffer, for example, to make data on LAN traffic available to tools like tcpdump or Wireshark. The LAN sniffer can be:
• A HiperSockets Network Traffic Analyzer for LAN traffic between LPARs
• A LAN sniffer for LAN traffic between z/VM guest virtual machines, for example, through a z/VM virtual switch (VSWITCH)
Setting up a HiperSockets network traffic analyzer

A HiperSockets network traffic analyzer (NTA) runs in an LPAR and monitors LAN traffic between LPARs. HiperSockets NTA is available to trace both layer 3 and layer 2 network traffic, but the analyzing device itself must be configured as a layer 3 device. The analyzing device is a dedicated NTA device and cannot be used as a regular network interface.

Before you begin:

- On the SE, the LPARs must be authorized for analyzing and being analyzed.

  **Tip:** Do any authorization changes before configuring the NTA device. Should you need to activate the NTA after SE authorization changes, set the qeth device offline, set the sniffer attribute to 1, and set the device online again.

- You need a traffic dumping tool such as `tcpdump`.

- You need a mainframe system that supports HiperSockets network traffic analyzer. HiperSockets network traffic analyzer became available for System z10 in March 2010.

Linux setup:

Ensure that the qeth device driver module has been loaded.

Perform the following steps:

1. Configure a HiperSockets interface dedicated to analyzing with the `layer2` sysfs attribute set to 0 and the `sniffer` sysfs attribute set to 1. For example, assuming the HiperSockets interface is hsi0 with device bus-ID 0.0.a1c0:

   ```bash
   # znetconf -a a1c0 -o layer2=0 -o sniffer=1
   ```

   The `znetconf` command also sets the device online. For more information about `znetconf`, see ["znetconf - List and configure network devices" on page 550](#). The qeth device driver automatically sets the `buffer_count` attribute to 128 for the analyzing device.

2. Activate the device (no IP address is needed):

   ```bash
   # ip link set hsi0 up
   ```

3. Switch the interface into promiscuous mode:

   ```bash
   # tcpdump -i hsi0
   ```

   The device is now set up as a HiperSockets network traffic analyzer.

   **Hint:** A HiperSockets network traffic analyzer with no free empty inbound buffers might have to drop packets. Dropped packets are reflected in the "dropped counter" of the HiperSockets network traffic analyzer interface and reported by `tcpdump`.

Example:
Setting up a z/VM guest LAN sniffer

You can set up a guest LAN sniffer for guest LANs that are defined through a z/VM virtual switch and for other types of z/VM guest LANs. If a virtual switch connects to a VLAN that includes nodes outside the z/VM system, these external nodes are beyond the scope of the sniffer.

For information about VLANs and z/VM virtual switches, see z/VM Connectivity, SC24-6174.

Before you begin:

• You need class B authorization on z/VM.
• The Linux instance to be set up as a guest LAN sniffer must run as a guest of the same z/VM system as the guest LAN you want to investigate.

Linux setup:

Ensure that the qeth device driver has been loaded.

z/VM setup:

Ensure that the z/VM guest virtual machine on which you want to set up the guest LAN sniffer is authorized for the switch or guest LAN and for promiscuous mode.

For example, if your guest LAN is defined through a z/VM virtual switch, perform the following steps on your z/VM system:

1. Check if the z/VM guest virtual machine already has the required authorizations. Enter a CP command of this form:

   ```
   q vswitch <switchname> promisc
   ```

   where `<switchname>` is the name of the virtual switch. If the output lists the z/VM guest virtual machine as authorized for promiscuous mode, no further setup is required.

2. If the output from step 1 does not list the guest virtual machine, check if the guest is authorized for the virtual switch. Enter a CP command of this form:

   ```
   q vswitch <switchname> acc
   ```

   where `<switchname>` is the name of the virtual switch.

   If the output lists the z/VM guest virtual machine as authorized, you must temporarily revoke the authorization for the switch before you can grant authorization for promiscuous mode. Enter a CP command of this form:
where <switchname> is the name of the virtual switch and <userid> identifies the z/VM guest virtual machine.

3. Authorize the Linux instance for the switch and for promiscuous mode. Enter a CP command of this form:

   set vswitch <switchname> grant <userid> promisc

   where <switchname> is the name of the virtual switch and <userid> identifies the z/VM guest virtual machine.

For details about the CP commands used in this section and for commands you can use to check and assign authorizations for other types of guest LANs, see z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175.
Chapter 9. OSA-Express SNMP subagent support

The OSA-Express Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) subagent (osasnmpd) supports management information bases (MIBs) for the OSA-Express features as shown in Table 22 on page 99. This support applies to QDIO mode only.

This subagent capability through the OSA-Express features is also called Direct SNMP to distinguish it from another method of accessing OSA SNMP data through OSA/SF, a package for monitoring and managing OSA features that does not run on Linux.

To use the osasnmpd subagent you need:

- An OSA-Express feature running in QDIO mode with the latest textual MIB file for the appropriate LIC level (recommended)
- The qeth device driver for OSA-Express (QDIO) and HiperSockets
- The osasnmpd subagent from the osasnmpd package
- The net-snmp package delivered with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2

What you need to know about osasnmpd

The osasnmpd subagent requires a master agent to be installed on a Linux system. You get the master agent from either the net-snmp package. The subagent uses the Agent eXtensibility (AgentX) protocol to communicate with the master agent.

net-snmp is an Open Source project that is owned by the Open Source Development Network, Inc. (OSDN). For more information on net-snmp visit: net-snmp.sourceforge.net

When the master agent (snmpd) is started on a Linux system, it binds to a port (default 161) and awaits requests from SNMP management software. Subagents can connect to the master agent to support MIBs of special interest (for example, OSA-Express MIB). When the osasnmpd subagent is started, it retrieves the MIB objects of the OSA-Express features currently present on the Linux system. It then registers with the master agent the object IDs (OIDs) for which it can provide information.

An OID is a unique sequence of dot-separated numbers (for example, .1.3.6.1.4.1.2) that represents a particular information. OIDs form a hierarchical structure. The longer the OID, that is the more numbers it is made up of, the more specific is the information that is represented by the OID. For example, .1.3.6.1.4.1.2 represents all IBM-related network information while .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188 represents all OSA-Express-related information.

A MIB corresponds to a number of OIDs. MIBs provide information on their OIDs including textual representations the OIDs. For example, the textual representation of .1.3.6.1.4.1.2 is .iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.ibm.

The structure of the MIBs might change when updating the OSA-Express licensed internal code (LIC) to a newer level. If MIB changes are introduced by a new LIC level, you need to download the appropriate MIB file for the LIC level (see [Downloading the IBM OSA-Express MIB](#) on page 154), but you do not need to update the subagent. Place the updated MIB file in a directory that is searched by the master agent.
Figure 30 illustrates the interaction between the snmpd master agent and the osasnmpd subagent.

Example: This example shows the processes running after the snmpd master agent and the osasnmpd subagent have been started. In the example, PID 687 is the SNMP master agent and PID 729 is the OSA-Express SNMP subagent process:

```
ps -ef | grep snmp
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER</th>
<th>PID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>root</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the master agent receives an SNMP request for an OID that has been registered by a subagent, the master agent uses the subagent to collect any requested information and to perform any requested operations. The subagent returns any requested information to the master agent. Finally, the master agent returns the information to the originator of the request.

**Setting up osasnmpd**

You can set up osasnmpd using YaST; this section describes how to set up osasnmpd using the command line. In YaST, go to `/etc/sysconfig Editor`, then select `Network -> SNMP -> OSA Express SNMP agent -> OSASNMPD_PARAMETERS`

This section describes the following setup tasks you need to perform if you want to use the osasnmpd subagent:

- **Downloading the IBM OSA-Express MIB**
- **Configuring access control**

**Downloading the IBM OSA-Express MIB**

Perform the following steps to download the IBM OSA-Express MIB. The MIB file is valid only for hardware that supports the OSA-Express adapter.

   A user ID and password are required. You can apply for a user ID if you do not yet have one.
2. Sign in.
3. Select **Library** from the navigation area.
4. Under **Library shortcuts**, select **Open Systems Adapter (OSA) Library**.
5. Follow the link for **OSA-Express Direct SNMP MIB module**.
6. Select and download the MIB for your LIC level.
7. Rename the MIB file to the name specified in the MIBs definition line and use the extension .txt.
   **Example:** If the definition line in the MIB looks like this:
   ```
   =>IBM-OSA-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
   ```
   Rename the MIB to IBM-OSA-MIB.txt.
8. Place the MIB into `/usr/share/snmp/mibs`.
   If you want to use a different directory, be sure to specify the directory in the `snmp.conf` configuration file (see step 10 on page 157).

**Result:** You can now make the OID information from the MIB file available to the master agent. This allows you to use textual OIDs instead of numeric OIDs when using master agent commands.

See also the FAQ (How do I add a MIB to the tools?) for the master agent package at

[net-snmp.sourceforge.net/FAQ.html](http://net-snmp.sourceforge.net/FAQ.html)

### Configuring access control

During subagent startup or when network interfaces are added or removed, the subagent has to query OIDs from the interfaces group of the standard MIB-II. To start successfully, the subagent requires at least read access to the standard MIB-II on the local node.

This section gives an example of how to use the `snmpd.conf` and `snmp.conf` configuration files to assign access rights using the View-Based Access Control Mechanism (VACM). The following access rights are assigned on the local node:

- General read access for the scope of the standard MIB-II
- Write access for the scope of the OSA-Express MIB
- Public local read access for the scope of the interfaces MIB

The example is intended for illustration purposes only. Depending on the security requirements of your installation, you might need to define your access differently.

See the `snmpd` man page for more information about assigning access rights to `snmpd`.

1. See the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 documentation to find out where you need to place the `snmpd.conf` file. Some of the possible locations are:
   - `/etc`
   - `/etc/snmp`
2. Open `snmpd.conf` with your preferred text editor. There might be a sample in `usr/share/doc/packages/net-snmp/EXAMPLE.conf`
3. Find the security name section and include a line of this form to map a community name to a security name:
   ```
   com2sec <security-name> <source> <community-name>
   ```
   where:
<security-name>
  is given access rights through further specifications within snmpd.conf.

<source>
  is the IP-address or DNS-name of the accessing system, typically a Network Management Station.

<community-name>
  is the community string used for basic SNMP password protection.

Example:
  # sec.name source community
com2sec osasec default osacom
com2sec pubsec localhost public

4. Find the group section. Use the security name to define a group with different versions of the master agent for which you want to grant access rights. Include a line of this form for each master agent version:

  group <group-name> <security-model> <security-name>

where:

<group-name>
  is a group name of your choice.

<security-model>
  is the security model of the SNMP version.

<security-name>
  is the same as in step 3 on page 155.

Example:
  # groupName securityModel securityName
group osagroup v1 osasec
group osagroup v2c osasec
group osagroup usm osasec
group osasnmpd v2c pubsec

Group "osasnmpd" with community "public" is required by osasnmpd to determine the number of network interfaces.

5. Find the view section and define your views. A view is a subset of all OIDs. Include lines of this form:

  view <view-name> <included|excluded> <scope>

where:

&view-name>
  is a view name of your choice.

<?included|excluded>
  indicates whether the following scope is an inclusion or an exclusion statement.

<scope>
  specifies a subtree in the OID tree.

Example:
  # name incl/excl subtree     mask(optional)
  view allview included .1
  view osaview included .1.3.6.1.4.1.2
  view ifmibview included interfaces
  view ifmibview included system
View “allview” encompasses all OIDs while “osaview” is limited to IBM OIDs. The numeric OID provided for the subtree is equivalent to the textual OID “iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.ibm” View “ifmibview” is required by osasnpd to determine the number of network interfaces.

**Tip:** Specifying the subtree with a numeric OID leads to better performance than using the corresponding textual OID.

6. Find the access section and define access rights. Include lines of this form:

```
access <group-name> "" any noauth exact <read-view> <write-view> none
```

where:

- `<group-name>` is the group you defined in step 4 on page 156.
- `<read-view>` is a view for which you want to assign read-only rights.
- `<write-view>` is a view for which you want to assign read-write rights.

**Example:**

```
# group context sec.model sec.level prefix read write notif
access osagroup "" any noauth exact allview osaview none
access osasnpd "" v2c noauth exact ifmibview none none
```

The access line of the example gives read access to the “allview” view and write access to the “osaview”. The second access line gives read access to the “ifmibview”.

7. Also include the following line to enable the AgentX support:

```
master agentx
```

AgentX support is compiled into the net-snmp master agent.

8. Save and close snmpd.conf.

9. Open snmp.conf with your preferred text editor.

10. Include a line of this form to specify the directory to be searched for MIBs:

```
mibdirs +<mib-path>
```

**Example:**

```
mibdirs +/usr/share/snmp/mibs
```

11. Include a line of this form to make the OSA-Express MIB available to the master agent:

```
mibs +<mib-name>
```

where `<mib-name>` is the stem of the MIB file name you assigned in “Downloading the IBM OSA-Express MIB” on page 154.

**Example:**

```
mibs +IBM-OSA-MIB
```

12. Define defaults for the version and community to be used by the snmp commands. Add lines of this form:

```
defVersion <version>
defCommunity <community-name>
```

where `<version>` is the SNMP protocol version and `<community-name>` is the community you defined in step 3 on page 155.

**Example:**
These default specifications simplify issuing master agent commands.

13. Save and close snmp.conf.

Working with the osasnmipd subagent

This section describes the following tasks:

- Starting the osasnmipd subagent
- Checking the log file
- Issuing queries
- Stopping osasnmipd

Starting the osasnmipd subagent

In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 you start the osasnmipd subagent using the command:

```bash
# service snmpd start
```

or the start script:

```bash
# rcsnmpd start
```

The osasnmipd subagent, in turn, starts a daemon called osasnmipd.

Define osasnmipd parameters in YaST. You can specify the following parameters:

- `-I` or `--logfile <logfile>`
  specifies a file for logging all subagent messages and warnings, including stdout and stderr. If no path is specified, the log file is created in the current directory. The default log file is `/var/log/osasnmipd.log`.

- `-L` or `--stderrlog`
  print messages and warnings to stdout or stderr.

- `-A` or `--append`
  appends to an existing log file rather than replacing it.

- `-f` or `--nofork`
  prevents forking from the calling shell.

- `-P` or `--pidfile <pidfile>`
  saves the process ID of the subagent in a file `<pidfile>`. If a path is not specified, the current directory is used.

- `-x` or `--sockaddr <agentx_socket>`
  specifies the socket to be used for the AgentX connection. The default socket is `/var/agentx/master`.

  The socket can either be a UNIX domain socket path, or the address of a network interface. If a network address of the form `inet-addr:port` is specified, the subagent uses the specified port. If a net address of the form `inet-addr` is specified, the subagent uses the default AgentX port, 705. The AgentX sockets of the snmpd daemon and osasnmipd must match.

YaST creates a configuration file called `/etc/sysconfig/osasnmipd`, for example:
## Path: Network/SNMP/OSA Express SNMP agent
## Description: OSA Express SNMP agent parameters
## Type: string
## Default: ""
## ServiceRestart: snmpd
#
# OSA Express SNMP agent command-line parameters
#
Enter the parameters you want to be passed on to the OSA Express SNMP
# agent.
#
# Example: OSASNMPD_PARAMETERS="-l /var/log/my_private_logfile"
# OSASNMPD_PARAMETERS="-A"

### Checking the log file

Warnings and messages are written to the log file of either the master agent or the OSA-Express subagent. It is good practice to check these files at regular intervals.

**Example:** This example assumes that the default subagent log file is used. The lines in the log file show the messages after a successful OSA-Express subagent initialization.

```
# cat /var/log/osasnmpd.log
IBM OSA-E NET-SNMP 5.1.x subagent version 1.3.0
Jul 14 09:28:41 registered Toplevel OID .1.3.6.1.2.1.10.7.2.
Jul 14 09:28:41 registered Toplevel OID .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188.1.1.
Jul 14 09:28:41 registered Toplevel OID .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188.1.3.
Jul 14 09:28:41 registered Toplevel OID .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188.1.4.
Jul 14 09:28:41 registered Toplevel OID .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188.1.8.
OSA-E microcode level is 611 for interface eth0
Initialization of OSA-E subagent successful...
```

### Issuing queries

This section provides some examples of what SNMP queries might look like. For more comprehensive information about the master agent commands see the snmpcmd man page.

The commands can use either numeric or textual OIDs. While the numeric OIDs might provide better performance, the textual OIDs are more meaningful and give a hint on which information is requested.

The query examples in this section assume an interface, eth0, for which the CHPID is 6B. You can use the `lsqeth` command to find the mapping of interface names to CHPIDs.

- To list the ifIndex and interface description relation (on one line):

  ```
  # snmpget -v 2c -c osacom localhost interfaces.ifTable.ifEntry.ifDescr.6
  interfaces.ifTable.ifEntry.ifDescr.6 = eth0
  ```

  Using this GET request you can see that eth0 has the ifIndex 6 assigned.

- To find the CHPID numbers for your OSA devices:

  ```
  # snmpwalk -OS -v 2c -c osacom localhost .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188.1.1.1.1
  IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.6 = Hex-STRING: 00 6B
  IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.7 = Hex-STRING: 00 7A
  IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.8 = Hex-STRING: 00 7D
  ```
The first line of the command output, with index number 6, corresponds to CHPID 0x6B of our eth0 example. The example assumes that the community osacom has been authorized as described in “Configuring access control” on page 155.

If you have provided defaults for the SNMP version and the community (see step 12 on page 157), you can omit the -v and -c options:

```
# snmpwalk -OS localhost .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188.1.1.1.1
IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.6 = Hex-STRING: 00 6B
IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.7 = Hex-STRING: 00 7A
IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.8 = Hex-STRING: 00 7D
```

You can obtain the same output by substituting the numeric OID .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188.1.1.1.1 with its textual equivalent:

```
.iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.ibm.ibmProd.ibmOSAMib.ibmOSAMibObjects.ibmOSAExpChannelTable.ibmOSAExpChannelEntry.ibmOSAExpChannelNumber
```

You can shorten this somewhat unwieldy OID to the last element, ibmOsaExpChannelNumber:

```
# snmpwalk -OS localhost ibmOsaExpChannelNumber
IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.6 = Hex-STRING: 00 6B
IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.7 = Hex-STRING: 00 7A
IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOSAExpChannelNumber.8 = Hex-STRING: 00 7D
```

To find the port type for the interface with index number 6:

```
# snmpwalk -OS localhost .1.3.6.1.4.1.2.6.188.1.4.1.2.6
IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOsaExpEthPortType.6 = INTEGER: fastEthernet(81)
```

fastEthernet(81) corresponds to card type OSD_100.

Using the short form of the textual OID:

```
# snmpwalk -OS localhost ibmOsaExpEthPortType.6
IBM-OSA-MIB::ibmOsaExpEthPortType.6 = INTEGER: fastEthernet(81)
```

Specifying the index, 6 in the example, limits the output to the interface of interest.

**Stopping osasnmpd**

To stop both snmpd and the osasnmpd subagent, issue the command:

```
# service snmpd stop
```

or using the script:

```
# rcsnmpd stop
```
Chapter 10. LAN channel station device driver

The LAN channel station device driver (LCS device driver) supports these Open Systems Adapters (OSA) features in non-QDIO mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>z196, z114, and System z10</th>
<th>System z9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSA-Express3</td>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA-Express2</td>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSA-Express</td>
<td>Not supported</td>
<td>Fast Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000Base-T Ethernet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Features

The LCS device driver supports the following devices and functions:

- Automatically detects an Ethernet connection
- Internet Protocol, version 4 (IPv4) only

What you should know about LCS

This section provides information about LCS group devices and interfaces.

LCS group devices

The LCS device driver requires two I/O subchannels for each LCS interface, a read subchannel and a write subchannel. The corresponding bus IDs must be configured for control unit type 3088.

![Figure 31. I/O subchannel interface](image)

The device bus-IDs that correspond to the subchannel pair are grouped as one LCS group device. The following rules apply for the device bus-IDs:

- read must be even.
- write must be the device bus-ID of the read subchannel plus one.

LCS interface names

When an LCS group device is set online, the LCS device driver automatically assigns an Ethernet interface name to it.

The naming scheme uses the base name eth<n>, where <n> is an integer that uniquely identifies the device. For example, the interface name of the first Ethernet feature that is set online is “eth0”, the second “eth1”, and so on.
The LCS device driver shares the name space for Ethernet interfaces with the qeth device driver. Each driver uses the name with the lowest free identifier \(<n>\), regardless of which device driver occupies the other names. For example, if at the time the first LCS Ethernet feature is set online, there is already one qeth Ethernet feature online, the qeth feature is named “eth0” and the LCS feature is named “eth1”. See also “qeth interface names and device directories” on page 103.

### Setting up the LCS device driver

There are no module parameters for the LCS device driver. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 loads the device driver module for you when a device becomes available.

You can also load the module with the `modprobe` command:

```
# modprobe lcs
```

### Working with LCS devices

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with LCS devices.

- Creating an LCS group device
- Removing an LCS group device
- Specifying a timeout for LCS LAN commands
- Setting a device online or offline
- Activating and deactivating an interface
- Recovering a device

#### Creating an LCS group device

**Before you begin:** You need to know the device bus-IDs that correspond to the read and write subchannel of your OSA card as defined in the IOCDS of your mainframe.

To define an LCS group device, write the device bus-IDs of the subchannel pair to `/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/group`. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <read_device_bus_id>,<write_device_bus_id> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/group
```

**Result:** The lcs device driver uses the device bus-ID of the read subchannel to create a directory for a group device:

`/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/<read_device_bus_id>`

This directory contains a number of attributes that determine the settings of the LCS group device. The following sections describe how to use these attributes to configure an LCS group device.

**Example**

Assuming that 0.0.d000 is the device bus-ID that corresponds to a read subchannel:

```
# echo 0.0.d000,0.0.d001 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/group
```
This command results in the creation of the following directories in sysfs:

- /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/0.0.d000
- /sys/bus/ccwgroup/devices/0.0.d000
- /sys/devices/lcs/0.0.d000

**Note:** When the device subchannels are added, device types 3088/08 and 3088/1f can be assigned to either the CTCM or the LCS device driver.

To check which devices have been assigned to which device driver, issue the following commands:

```
# ls -l /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/ctcm
# ls -l /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/lcs
```

To change a faulty assignment, use the unbind and bind attributes of the device. For example, to change the assignment for device bus-IDs 0.0.2000 and 0.0.2001 issue the following commands:

```
# echo 0.0.2000 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/ctcm/unbind
# echo 0.0.2000 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/lcs/bind
# echo 0.0.2001 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/ctcm/unbind
# echo 0.0.2001 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/lcs/bind
```

**Removing an LCS group device**

**Before you begin:** The device must be set offline before you can remove it.

To remove an LCS group device, write "1" to the ungroup attribute. Issue a command of the form:

```
echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/<device_bus_id>/ungroup
```

**Example**

This command removes device 0.0.d000:

```
echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/0.0.d000/ungroup
```

**Specifying a timeout for LCS LAN commands**

You can specify a timeout for the interval that the LCS device driver waits for a reply after issuing a LAN command to the LAN adapter. For older hardware the replies may take a longer time. The default is 5 s.

To set a timeout issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <timeout> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/<device_bus_id>/lancmd_timeout
```

where `<timeout>` is the timeout interval in seconds in the range from 1 to 60.

**Example**

In this example, the timeout for a device 0.0.d000 is set to 10 s.

```
# echo 10 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/0.0.d000/lancmd_timeout
```
Setting a device online or offline

To set an LCS group device online, set the online device group attribute to “1”. To set a LCS group device offline, set the online device group attribute to “0”. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <flag> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/<device_bus_id>/online
```

Setting a device online associates it with an interface name. Setting the device offline preserves the interface name.

Read `/var/log/messages` or issue `dmesg` to find out which interface name has been assigned. You will need to know the interface name to activate the network interface.

For each online interface, there is a symbolic link of the form `/sys/class/net/<interface_name>/device` in sysfs. You can confirm that you have found the correct interface name by reading the link.

**Example**

To set an LCS device with bus ID 0.0.d000 online issue:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/0.0.d000/online
# dmesg
...
  lcs: LCS device eth0 without IPv6 support
  lcs: LCS device eth0 with Multicast support
...
```

The interface name that has been assigned to the LCS group device in the example is eth0. To confirm that this is the correct name for our group device issue:

```
# readlink /sys/class/net/eth0/device
../../../devices/lcs/0.0.d000
```

To set the device offline issue:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/0.0.d000/online
```

Activating and deactivating an interface

Before you can activate an interface you need to have set the group device online and found out the interface name assigned by the LCS device driver (see “Setting a device online or offline”).

You activate or deactivate network devices with `ip` or an equivalent command. For details of the `ip` command see the `ip` man page.

**Examples**

- This example activates an Ethernet interface:

  ```
  # ip addr add 192.168.100.10/24 dev eth0
  # ip link set dev eth0 up
  ```

- This example deactivates the Ethernet interface:
# ip link set dev eth0 down

- This example reactivates an interface that had already been activated and subsequently deactivated:

# ip link set dev eth0 up

**Recovering a device**

You can use the recover attribute of an LCS group device to recover it in case of failure. For example, error messages in `/var/log/messages` might inform you of a malfunctioning device. Issue a command of the form:

```bash
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/<device_bus_id>/recover
```

**Example**

```bash
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/lcs/0.0.d100/recover
```
Chapter 11. CTCM device driver

The CTCM device driver provides Channel-to-Channel (CTC) connections and CTC-based Multi-Path Channel (MPC) connections. The CTCM device driver is required by Communications Server for Linux.

CTC connections are high-speed point-to-point connections between two operating system instances on System z.

Communications Server for Linux uses MPC connections to connect SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 to VTAM® on traditional mainframe operating systems.

**Deprecated connection type**

CTC connections are only supported for migration from earlier versions. Do not use for new network setups.

This does not apply to MPC connections to VTAM, which are not deprecated.

**Features**

The CTCM device driver provides:
- MPC connections to VTAM on traditional mainframe operating systems.
- ESCON or FICON CTC connections (standard CTC and basic CTC) between mainframes in basic mode, LPARs or z/VM guests.
- Virtual CTCA connections between guests of the same z/VM system.
- CTC connections to other Linux instances or other mainframe operating systems.

**What you should know about CTCM**

This section provides information about CTCM group devices and the network interfaces that are created by the CTCM device driver.

**CTCM group devices**

The CTCM device driver requires two I/O subchannels for each interface, a read subchannel and a write subchannel (see Figure 32 on page 168). The device bus-IDs that correspond to the two subchannels must be configured for control unit type 3088.
The device bus-IDs that correspond to the subchannel pair are grouped as one CTCM group device. There are no constraints on the device bus-IDs of read subchannel and write subchannel, in particular, it is possible to group non-consecutive device bus-IDs.

On the communication peer operating system instance, read and write subchannels are reversed. That is, the write subchannel of the local interface is connected to the read subchannel of the remote interface and vice versa.

Depending on the protocol, the interfaces can be CTC interfaces or MPC interfaces. MPC interfaces are used by Communications Server for Linux and connect to peer interfaces that run under VTAM.

**Interface names assigned by the CTCM device driver**

When a CTCM group device is set online, the CTCM device driver automatically assigns an interface name to it. The interface name depends on the protocol.

If the protocol is set to 4, you get an MPC connection and the interface names are of the form mpc<\n>.

If the protocol is set to 0, 1, or 3, you get a CTC connection and the interface name is of the form ctc<\n>.

<\n> is an integer that identifies the device. When the first device is set online it is assigned 0, the second is assigned 1, the third 2, and so on. The devices are counted separately for CTC and MPC.

**Network connections**

This section applies to CTC interfaces only.

If your CTC connection is to a router or z/VM TCP/IP service machine, you can connect to an external network, see Figure 33 on page 169.
Further information

For more information about Communications Server for Linux and on using MPC connections, go to [ibm.com/software/network/commserver/linux](ibm.com/software/network/commserver/linux).

For more information about FICON, see Redpaper *FICON CTC Implementation*, REDP-0158.

Setting up the CTCM device driver

There are no module parameters for the CTCM device driver. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 loads the device driver module for you when a device becomes available.

You can also load the module with the `modprobe` command:

```
# modprobe ctcm
```

Working with CTCM devices

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with CTCM devices.

- Creating a CTCM group device
- Removing a CTCM group device
- Displaying the channel type
- Setting the protocol
- Setting a device online or offline
- Setting the maximum buffer size (CTC only)
- Activating and deactivating a CTC interface (CTC only)
- Recovering a lost CTC connection (CTC only)

See the Communications Server for Linux documentation for information about configuring and activating MPC interfaces.

Creating a CTCM group device

Before you begin:

You need to know the device bus-IDs that correspond to the local read and write subchannel of your CTCM connection as defined in your IOCDS.
To define a CTCM group device, write the device bus-IDs of the subchannel pair to
/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/group. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <read_device_bus_id>,<write_device_bus_id> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/group
```

**Result:**

The CTCM device driver uses the device bus-ID of the read subchannel to create a
directory for a group device:

```
/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/<read_device_bus_id>
```

This directory contains a number of attributes that determine the settings of the
CTCM group device.

**Example**

Assuming that device bus-ID 0.0.2000 corresponds to a read subchannel:

```
# echo 0.0.2000,0.0.2001 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/group
```

This command results in the creation of the following directories in sysfs:

- /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.2000
- /sys/bus/ccwgroup/devices/0.0.2000
- /sys/devices/ctcm/0.0.2000

**Note:** When the device subchannels are added, device types 3088/08 and 3088/1f
can be assigned to either the CTCM or the LCS device driver.

To check which devices have been assigned to which device driver, issue
the following commands:

```
# ls -l /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/ctcm
# ls -l /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/lcs
```

To change a faulty assignment, use the unbind and bind attributes of the
device. For example, to change the assignment for device bus-IDs 0.0.2000
and 0.0.2001 issue the following commands:

```
# echo 0.0.2000 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/lcs/unbind
# echo 0.0.2000 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/ctcm/bind
# echo 0.0.2001 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/lcs/unbind
# echo 0.0.2001 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/ctcm/bind
```

**Removing a CTCM group device**

**Before you begin:** The device must be set offline before you can remove it.

To remove a CTCM group device, write "1" to the ungroup attribute. Issue a
command of the form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/<device_bus_id>/ungroup
```
Example
This command removes device 0.0.2000:

```
echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.2000/ungroup
```

**Displaying the channel type**

Issue a command of this form to display the channel type of a CTCM group device:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/<device_bus_id>/type
```

where `<device_bus_id>` is the device bus-ID that corresponds to the CTCM read channel. Possible values are: CTC/A, ESCON, and FICON.

Example
In this example, the channel type is displayed for a CTCM group device with device bus-ID 0.0.f000:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.f000/type
ESCON
```

**Setting the protocol**

**Before you begin:** The device must be offline while you set the protocol.

The type of interface depends on the protocol. Protocol 4 results in MPC interfaces with interface names mpc<n>. Protocols 0, 1, or 3 result in CTC interfaces with interface names of the form ctc<n>.

To choose a protocol set the protocol attribute to one of the following values:

- **0** This protocol provides compatibility with peers other than OS/390®, or z/OS, for example, a z/VM TCP service machine. This is the default.
- **1** This protocol provides enhanced package checking for Linux peers.
- **3** This protocol provides for compatibility with OS/390 or z/OS peers.
- **4** This protocol provides for MPC connections to VTAM on traditional mainframe operating systems.

Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <value> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/<device_bus_id>/protocol
```

Example
In this example, the protocol is set for a CTCM group device 0.0.2000:

```
# echo 4 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.2000/protocol
```

**Setting a device online or offline**

To set a CTCM group device online, set the online device group attribute to “1”. To set a CTCM group device offline, set the online device group attribute to “0”. Issue a command of this form:
Setting a group device online associates it with an interface name. Setting the group device offline and back online with the same protocol preserves the association with the interface name. If you change the protocol before setting the group device back online, the interface name can change as described in “Interface names assigned by the CTCM device driver” on page 168.

Read /var/log/messages or issue `dmesg` to find out which interface name has been assigned to the group device. You will need to know the interface name to access the CTCM group device.

For each online interface, there is a symbolic link of the form /sys/class/net/<interface_name>/device in sysfs. You can confirm that you have found the correct interface name by reading the link.

**Example**

To set a CTCM device with bus ID 0.0.2000 online issue:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.2000/online
# dmesg | grep -F "ch-0.0.2000"
mpc0: read: ch-0.0.2000, write: ch-0.0.2001, proto: 4
```

The interface name that has been assigned to the CTCM group device in the example is `mpc0`. To confirm that this is the correct name for our group device issue:

```
# readlink /sys/class/net/mpc0/device
../../../0.0.2000
```

To set group device 0.0.2000 offline issue:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.2000/online
```

**Setting the maximum buffer size**

**Before you begin:**

- This section applies to CTC interfaces only. MPC interfaces automatically use the highest possible maximum buffer size.
- The device must be online when setting the buffer size.

You can set the maximum buffer size for a CTC interface. The permissible range of values depends on the MTU settings. It must be in the range `<minimum MTU + header size>` to `<maximum MTU + header size>`. The header space is typically 8 byte. The default for the maximum buffer size is 32768 byte (32 KB).

Changing the buffer size is accompanied by an MTU size change to the value `<buffer size - header size>`.

To set the maximum buffer size issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <value> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/<device_bus_id>/buffer
```
where \texttt{<value>} is the number of bytes you want to set. If you specify a value outside the valid range, the command is ignored.

**Example**
In this example, the maximum buffer size of a CTCM group device 0.0.f000 is set to 16384 byte.

```
# echo 16384 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.f000/buffer
```

### Activating and deactivating a CTC interface

**Before you begin activating a CTC interface:**
- This section applies to CTC interfaces only. For information about activating MPC interfaces see the Communications Server for Linux documentation.
- You need to know the interface name (see “Setting a device online or offline” on page 171).

Use \texttt{ip} or an equivalent command to activate the interface:

**Syntax for setting an IP address for a CTC interface with the ip command**

```
ip address add <ip_address> dev <interface>
peer <peer_ip_address>
```

**Syntax for activating a CTC interface with the ip command**

```
ip link set dev <interface> up mtu 32760
mtu <max_transfer_unit>
```

Where:
- \texttt{<interface>} is the interface name that was assigned when the CTCM group device was set online.
- \texttt{<ip_address>} is the IP address you want to assign to the interface.
- \texttt{<peer_ip_address>} is the IP address of the remote side.
- \texttt{<max_transfer_unit>} is the size of the largest IP packet which may be transmitted. Be sure to use the same MTU size on both sides of the connection. The MTU must be in the range of 576 byte to 65,536 byte (64 KB).

To deactivate an interface issue a command of this form:
# ip link set dev <interface> down

Examples
- This example activates a CTC interface ctc0 with an IP address 10.0.51.3 for a peer with address 10.0.50.1 and an MTU of 32760.

```
# ip addr add 10.0.51.3 dev ctc0 peer 10.0.50.1 
# ip link set dev ctc0 up mtu 32760
```

- This example deactivates ctc0:

```
# ip link set dev ctc0 down
```

Recovering a lost CTC connection
This section applies to CTC interfaces only.

If one side of a CTC connection crashes, you cannot simply reconnect after a reboot. You also need to deactivate the interface on the crashed side's peer.
Proceed like this:
1. Reboot the crashed side.
2. Deactivate the interface on the peer (see "Activating and deactivating a CTC interface" on page 173).
3. Activate the interface on the crashed side and on the peer (see "Activating and deactivating a CTC interface" on page 173).

If the connection is between a Linux instance and a non-Linux instance, activate the interface on the Linux instance first. Otherwise you can activate the interfaces in any order.

If the CTC connection is uncoupled, you must couple it again and re-configure the interface of both peers using `ip` (see "Activating and deactivating a CTC interface" on page 173).

Scenarios

This section provides some typical scenarios for CTC connections:
- Connecting to a peer in a different LPAR
- Connecting Linux on z/VM to another guest of the same z/VM system

Connecting to a peer in a different LPAR

A Linux instance and a peer run in LPAR mode on the same or on different mainframes and are to be connected with a CTC FICON or CTC ESCON network interface (see Figure 34 on page 175).

Assumptions:
- Locally, the read and write channels have been configured for type 3088 and use device bus-IDs 0.0.0008 and 0.0.0009.
- IP address 10.0.50.4 is to be used locally and 10.0.50.5 for the peer.
1. Create a CTCM group device. Issue:

   ```bash
   # echo 0.0.f008,0.0.f009 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/group
   ```

2. Confirm that the device uses CTC FICON or CTC ESCON:

   ```bash
   # cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.f008/type
   ESCON
   ```

   In this example, ESCON is used. You would proceed the same for FICON.

3. Select a protocol. The choice depends on the peer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the peer is ...</th>
<th>Choose ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/OS or OS/390</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other operating system</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Assuming that the peer is Linux:

   ```bash
   # echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.f008/protocol
   ```

4. Set the CTCM group device online and find out the assigned interface name:

   ```bash
   # echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.f008/online
   # ls /sys/devices/ctcm/0.0.f008/net/
   ctc0
   ```

   In the example, the interface name is ctc0.

5. Assure that the peer interface is configured.

6. Activate the interface locally and on the peer. If you are connecting two Linux instances, either instance can be activated first. If the peer is not Linux, activate the interface on Linux first. To activate the local interface:

   ```bash
   # ip addr add 10.0.50.4 dev ctc0 peer 10.0.50.5
   # ip link set dev ctc0 up
   ```

### Connecting Linux on z/VM to another guest of the same z/VM system

A virtual CTCA connection is to be set up between an instance of Linux on z/VM and another guest of the same z/VM system (see Figure 35 on page 176).
Assumptions:

- The guest ID of the peer is “guestp”.
- A separate subnet has been obtained from the TCP/IP network administrator. The Linux instance will use IP address 10.0.100.100 and the peer will use IP address 10.0.100.101.

1. Define two virtual channels to your user ID. The channels can be defined in the z/VM user directory using directory control `SPECIAL` statements, for example:

   ```
   special f004 ctca
   special f005 ctca
   ```

   Alternatively, you can use the CP commands:

   ```
   define ctc as f004
   define ctc as f005
   ```

2. Assure that the peer interface is configured.
3. Connect the virtual channels. Assuming that the read channel on the peer corresponds to device number 0xf010 and the write channel to 0xf011 issue:

   ```
   couple f004 to guestp f011
   couple f005 to guestp f010
   ```

   Be sure that you couple the read channel to the peers write channel and vice versa.

4. From your booted Linux instance, create a CTCM group device. Issue:

   ```
   # echo 0.0.f004,0.0.f005 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/group
   ```

5. Confirm that the group device is a virtual CTCA device:

   ```
   # cat /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.f004/type
   CTC/A
   ```

6. Select a protocol. The choice depends on the peer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the peer is ...</th>
<th>Choose ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/OS or OS/390</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other operating system</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assuming that the peer is Linux:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.f004/protocol
```

7. Set the CTCM group device online and find out the assigned interface name:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/ctcm/0.0.f004/online
# ls /sys/devices/ctcm/0.0.f004/net/
ctcl
```

In the example, the interface name is ctc1.

8. Activate the interface locally and on the peer. If you are connecting two Linux instances, either can be activated first. If the peer is not Linux, activate the local interface first. To activate the local interface:

```
# ip addr add 10.0.100.100 dev ctc1 peer 10.0.100.101
# ip link set dev ctc1 up
```

Be sure that the MTU on both sides of the connection is the same. If necessary change the default MTU (see "Activating and deactivating a CTC interface" on page 173).

9. Ensure that the buffer size on both sides of the connection is the same. For the Linux side see "Setting the maximum buffer size" on page 172 if the peer is not Linux, see the operating system documentation of the peer.
Chapter 12. NETIUCV device driver

**Deprecated device driver**

NETIUCV connections are only supported for migration from earlier versions. Do not use for new network setups.

The Inter-User Communication Vehicle (IUCV) is a z/VM communication facility that enables a program running in one z/VM guest to communicate with another z/VM guest, or with a control program, or even with itself.

The NETIUCV device driver is a network device driver, that uses IUCV to connect instances of Linux on z/VM, or to connect an instance of Linux on z/VM to another z/VM guest such as a TCP/IP service machine.

**Features**

The NETIUCV device driver supports the following functions:

- Multiple output paths from Linux on z/VM
- Multiple input paths to Linux on z/VM
- Simultaneous transmission and reception of multiple messages on the same or different paths
- Network connections via a TCP/IP service machine gateway
- Internet Protocol, version 4 (IPv4) only

**What you should know about IUCV**

This section provides information about IUCV devices and interfaces.

**IUCV direct and routed connections**

The NETIUCV device driver uses TCP/IP over z/VM virtual communications. The communication peer is a guest of the same z/VM or the z/VM control program. No subchannels are involved, see Figure 36.

![Figure 36. Direct IUCV connection](image)

If your IUCV connection is to a router, the peer can be remote and connected through an external network, see Figure 37 on page 180.
IUCV interfaces and devices

The NETIUCV device driver uses the base name iucv<n> for its interfaces. When the first IUCV interface is created (see "Creating an IUCV device" on page 181) it is assigned the name iucv0, the second is assigned iucv1, the third iucv2, and so on.

For each interface, a corresponding IUCV device is created in sysfs at /sys/bus/iucv/devices/netiucv<n> where <n> is the same index number that also identifies the corresponding interface.

For example, interface iucv0 corresponds to device name netiucv0, iucv1 corresponds to netiucv1, iucv2 corresponds to netiucv2, and so on.

Further information

The standard definitions in the z/VM TCP/IP configuration files apply.

For more information of the z/VM TCP/IP configuration see: z/VM TCP/IP Planning and Customization, SC24-6238.

Setting up the NETIUCV device driver

There are no module parameters for the NETIUCV device driver. This section describes how to load the netiucv module. It also explains how to enable a z/VM guest virtual machine for IUCV.

Loading the IUCV modules

The NETIUCV device driver has been compiled as a separate module that you need to load before you can work with IUCV devices. Use modprobe to load the module to ensure that any other required modules are also loaded.

```
# modprobe netiucv
```

Enabling your z/VM guest for IUCV

To enable your z/VM guest for IUCV add the following statements to your z/VM USER DIRECT entry:

```
IUCV ALLOW
IUCV ANY
```
Working with IUCV devices

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with IUCV devices.
- Creating an IUCV device
- Changing the peer
- Setting the maximum buffer size
- Activating an interface
- Deactivating and removing an interface

Creating an IUCV device

To define an IUCV device write the user ID of the peer z/VM guest to /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/connection.

Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <peer_id> > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/connection
```

where `<peer_id>` is the guest ID of the z/VM guest you want to connect to. The NETIUCV device driver interprets the ID as uppercase.

**Result:** An interface iucv<n> is created and the following corresponding sysfs directories:
- /sys/bus/iucv/devices/netiucv<n>
- /sys/devices/iucv/netiucv<n>
- /sys/class/net/iucv<n>

<n> is an index number that identifies an individual IUCV device and its corresponding interface. You can use the attributes of the sysfs entry to configure the device.

To verify that an index number corresponds to a given guest ID read the name attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/netiucv<n>/user
```

**Example**

To create an IUCV device to connect to a z/VM guest with a guest user ID “LINUXP” issue:

```
# echo linuxp > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/connection
```

To find the device and interface that connect to “LINUXP” issue:

```
# grep -Hxi linuxp /sys/bus/iucv/devices/*/user
```

In the sample output, the device is netiucv0 and, therefore, the interface is iucv0.

Changing the peer

**Before you begin:** The interface must not be active when changing the name of the peer z/VM guest.
You can change the z/VM guest that an interface connects to. To change the peer z/VM guest issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <peer_ID> > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/netiucv<n>/user
```

where:

- `<peer_ID>` is the z/VM guest ID of the new communication peer. The value must be a valid guest ID. The NETIUCV device driver interprets the ID as uppercase.

- `<n>` is an index that identifies the IUCV device and the corresponding interface.

**Example**

In this example, “LINUX22” is set as the new peer z/VM guest.

```
# echo linux22 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/netiucv0/user
```

### Setting the maximum buffer size

The upper limit for the maximum buffer size is 32768 bytes (32 KB). The lower limit is 580 bytes in general and in addition, if the interface is up and running `<current MTU + header size>`. The header space is typically 4 bytes.

Changing the buffer size is accompanied by an mtu size change to the value `<buffer size - header size>`.

To set the maximum buffer size issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <value> > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/netiucv<n>/buffer
```

where:

- `<value>` is the number of bytes you want to set. If you specify a value outside the valid range, the command is ignored.

- `<n>` is an index that identifies the IUCV device and the corresponding interface.

**Note:** If IUCV performance deteriorates and IUCV issues out-of-memory messages on the console, consider using a buffer size less than 4K.

**Example**

In this example, the maximum buffer size of an IUCV device netiucv0 is set to 16384 byte.

```
# echo 16384 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/netiucv0/buffer
```

### Activating an interface

Use `ip` or an equivalent command to activate an interface.
ip syntax for setting an IP address for an IUCV connection

```latex
\text{ip address add <ip_address> dev <interface> peer <peer_ip_address>}
```

ip syntax for activating an IUCV interface

```latex
\text{ip link set dev <interface> up mtu <max_transfer_unit>}
```

where:

- `<interface>` is the interface name.
- `<ip_address>` is the IP address of your Linux instance.
- `<peer_ip_address>` for direct connections this is the IP address of the communication peer; for routed connections this is the IP address of the TCP/IP service machine or Linux router to connect to.
- `<max_transfer_unit>` is the size in byte of the largest IP packets which may be transmitted. The default is 9216. The valid range is 576 through 32764.

**Note:** An increase in buffer size is accompanied by an increased risk of running into memory problems. Thus a large buffer size increases speed of data transfer only if no out-of-memory-conditions occur.

For more details, see the ip man page.

**Example**

This example activates a connection to a TCP/IP service machine with IP address `1.2.3.200` using a maximum transfer unit of 32764 bytes.

```bash
# ip addr add 1.2.3.100/24 iucvl peer 1.2.3.200
# ip link set dev iucvl up mtu 32764
```

**Deactivating and removing an interface**

You deactivate an interface with `ip` or an equivalent command. Issue a command of this form:

```bash
# ip link set dev <interface> down
```

where `<interface>` is the name of the interface to be deactivated.
You can remove the interface and its corresponding IUCV device by writing the interface name to the NETIUCV device driver's remove attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <interface> > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/remove
```

where `<interface>` is the name of the interface to be removed. The interface name is of the form `iucv<n>`.

After the interface has been removed the interface name can be assigned again as interfaces are activated.

**Example**

This Example deactivates and removes an interface iucv0 and its corresponding IUCV device:

```
# ip link set dev iucv0 down
# echo iucv0 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/remove
```

---

**Scenario: Setting up an IUCV connection to a TCP/IP service machine**

Two Linux instances with guest IDs LNX1 and LNX2 are to be connected through a TCP/IP service machine with guest ID VMTCPPIP. Both Linux instances and the service machine run as guests of the same z/VM system. A separate IP subnet (different from the subnet used on the LAN) has been obtained from the network administrator. IP address 1.2.3.4 is assigned to guest LNX1, 1.2.3.5 is assigned to guest LNX2, and 1.2.3.10 is assigned to the service machine, see Figure 38.

![Figure 38. IUCV connection scenario](image)

**Setting up the service machine**

Proceed like this to set up the service machine:

1. For each guest that is to have an IUCV connection to the service machine add a home entry, device, link, and start statement to the service machine's PROFILE TCPIP file. The statements have the form:

   ```
   Home
   <ip_address1> <link_name1>
   <ip_address2> <link_name2>
   ...
   
   Device <device_name2> IUCV 0 0 <guest_ID2> A
   Link <link_name2> IUCV 0 <device_name2>
   ```
...  
Start <device_name1>  
Start <device_name2>  
...

where

<ip_address1>, <ip_address2>  
are the IP address the Linux instances.

<link_name1>, <link_name2>, ...  
are variables that associate the link statements with the respective home statements.

<device_name1>, <device_name2>, ...  
are variables that associate the device statements with the respective link statements and start commands.

<guest_ID1>, <guest_ID2>, ...  
identify the z/VM guest virtual machines on which the connected Linux instances run.

In our example, the PROFILE TCPIP entries for our example might look of this form:

```
Home
1.2.3.4 LNK1  
1.2.3.5 LNK2  

Device DEV1 IUCV 0 0 LNX1 A  
Link LNK1 IUCV 0 DEV1  

Device DEV2 IUCV 0 0 LNX2 A  
Link LNK2 IUCV 0 DEV2  

Start DEV1  
Start DEV2  
...
```

2. Add the necessary z/VM TCP/IP routing statements (BsdRoutingParms or Gateway). Use an MTU size of 9216 and a point-to-point host route (subnet mask 255.255.255.255). If you use dynamic routing, but do not wish to run routed or gated on Linux, update the z/VM ETC GATEWAYS file to include permanent host entries for each Linux instance.

3. Bring these updates online by using OBEYFILE or by recycling TCPIP and/or ROUTED as needed.

## Setting up Linux instance LNX1

Proceed like this to set up the IUCV connection on the Linux instance:

1. Set up the NETIUCV device driver as described in "Setting up the NETIUCV device driver" on page 180.

2. Create an IUCV interface for connecting to the service machine:

```
# echo VMTCPIP /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/netiucv/connection
```

This creates an interface, for example, iucv0, with a corresponding IUCV device and a device entry in sysfs /sys/bus/iucv/devices/netiucv0.

3. The peer, LNX2 is set up accordingly. When both interfaces are ready to be connected to, activate the connection.
# ip addr add 1.2.3.4/24 iucv0 peer 1.2.3.10
# ip link set dev iucv1 up mtu 32764
Chapter 13. AF_IUCV address family support

The AF_IUCV address family provides an addressing mode for communications between applications that run on System z mainframes. This addressing mode can be used for connections through real HiperSockets and through the z/VM Inter-User Communication Vehicle (IUCV).

Support for AF_IUCV based connections through real HiperSockets requires Completion Queue Support.

HiperSockets facilitate connections between applications across LPARs within a System z mainframe. In particular, an application running on an instance of Linux on System z can communicate with:
- Itself
- Other applications running on the same Linux instance
- An application on an instance of Linux on System z in another LPAR

IUCV facilitates connections between applications across z/VM guest virtual machines within a z/VM system. In particular, an application running on Linux on z/VM can communicate with:
- Itself
- Other applications running on the same Linux instance
- Applications running on other instances of Linux on z/VM, within the same z/VM system
- Applications running on a z/VM guest other than Linux, within the same z/VM system
- The z/VM control program (CP)

The AF_IUCV address family supports stream-oriented sockets (SOCK_STREAM) and connection-oriented datagram sockets (SOCK_SEQPACKET). Stream-oriented sockets can fragment data over several packets. Sockets of type SOCK_SEQPACKET always map a particular socket write or read operation to a single packet.

Features

For all instances of Linux on System z, the AF_IUCV address family provides:
- Multiple outgoing socket connections for real HiperSockets
- Multiple incoming socket connections for real HiperSockets

For instances of Linux on z/VM, the AF_IUCV address family also provides:
- Multiple outgoing socket connections for IUCV
- Multiple incoming socket connections for IUCV
- Socket communication with applications utilizing CMS AF_IUCV support

Setting up the AF_IUCV address family support

This section describes the IUCV authorization you need for your z/VM guest virtual machine. It also describes how to load those components that have been compiled as separate modules. There are no module parameters for the AF_IUCV address family support.
Setting up HiperSockets devices for AF_IUCV addressing

In AF_IUCV addressing mode, HiperSockets devices are identified through their hsuid sysfs attribute. You set up a HiperSockets devices for AF_IUCV by assigning a value to this attribute (see “Configuring a HiperSockets device for AF_IUCV addressing” on page 115).

Setting up your z/VM guest virtual machine for IUCV

This section provides an overview of the required IUCV statements for your z/VM guest virtual machine. For details and for general IUCV setup information for z/VM guest virtual machines see z/VM CP Programming Services, SC24-6179 and z/VM CP Planning and Administration, SC24-6178.

Granting IUCV authorizations

Use the IUCV statement to grant the necessary authorizations.

IUCV ALLOW
allows any other z/VM virtual machine to establish a communication path with this z/VM virtual machine. With this statement, no further authorization is required in the z/VM virtual machine that initiates the communication.

IUCV ANY
allows this z/VM guest virtual machine to establish a communication path with any other z/VM guest virtual machine.

IUCV <user ID>
allows this z/VM guest virtual machine to establish a communication path to the z/VM guest virtual machine with the z/VM user ID <user ID>.

You can specify multiple IUCV statements. To any of these IUCV statements you can append the MSGLIMIT <limit> parameter. <limit> specifies the maximum number of outstanding messages that are allowed for each connection that is authorized by the statement. If no value is specified for MSGLIMIT, AF_IUCV requests 65 535, which is the maximum supported by IUCV.

Setting a connection limit

Use the OPTION statement to limit the number of concurrent connections.

OPTION MAXCONN <maxno>

<maxno> specifies the maximum number of IUCV connections allowed for this virtual machine. The default is 64. The maximum is 65 535.

Example

These sample statements allow any z/VM guest virtual machine to connect to your z/VM guest virtual machine with a maximum of 10 000 outstanding messages for each incoming connection. Your z/VM guest virtual machine is permitted to connect to all other z/VM guest virtual machines. The total number of connections for your z/VM guest virtual machine cannot exceed 100.

IUCV ALLOW MSGLIMIT 10000
IUCV ANY
OPTION MAXCONN 100

Loading the IUCV modules

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 loads the af_iucv module when an application requests a socket with the AF_IUCV addressing mode. You can also use the modprobe command to load the AF_IUCV address family support module.
# modprobe af_iucv

## Addressing AF_IUCV sockets in applications

This section provides information for those who want to use connections that are based on AF_IUCV addressing in their applications.

The primary difference between AF_IUCV sockets and TCP/IP sockets is how communication partners are identified (for example, how they are named). To use the AF_IUCV support in an application, code a sockaddr structure with AF_IUCV as the socket address family and with AF_IUCV address information.

```c
struct sockaddr_iucv {
    sa_family_t siucv_family; /* AF_IUCV */
    unsigned short siucv_port; /* reserved */
    unsigned int siucv_addr; /* reserved */
    char siucv_nodeid[8]; /* reserved */
    char siucv_userid[8]; /* guest user id */
    char siucv_name[8]; /* application name */
};
```

Where:

- **siucv_family**
  - is set to AF_IUCV (= 32).

- **siucv_port, siucv_addr, and siucv_nodeid**
  - are reserved for future use. The siucv_port and siucv_addr fields must be zero. The siucv_nodeid field must be set to exactly eight blanks.

- **siucv_userid**
  - specifies a HiperSockets device or a z/VM guest virtual machine. This specification implicitly sets the connection type for the socket to a HiperSockets connection or to a z/VM IUCV connection.
  - This field must be eight characters long and, if necessary, padded at the end with blanks.

  For HiperSockets connections, the siucv_userid field specifies the identifier that is set with the huid sysfs attribute of the HiperSockets device. For bind this is the identifier of a local device, and for connect this is the identifier of the HiperSockets device of the communication peer.

  For IUCV connections, the siucv_userid field specifies a z/VM user ID. For bind this is the identifier of the local z/VM guest virtual machine, and for connect this is the identifier of the z/VM guest virtual machine for the communication peer.

  **Tip:** For bind you can also specify eight blanks. The AF_IUCV address family support then automatically substitutes the local z/VM user ID for you.

- **siucv_name**
  - is set to the application name by which the socket is known. Servers advertise application names and clients use these application names to connect to servers. This field must be eight characters long and, if necessary, padded with blanks at the end.

  Similar to TCP or UDP ports, application names distinguish distinct applications on the same operating system instance. Do not call bind for names beginning with lnxhvc. These names are reserved for the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver.
For details see the af_iucv man page.
Chapter 14. CLAW device driver

**Deprecated device driver**

CLAW connections are only supported for migration from earlier versions. Do not use for new network setups.

Common Link Access to Workstation (CLAW) is a point-to-point protocol. A CLAW device is a channel connected device that supports the CLAW protocol. CLAW devices can connect your SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 instance to a communication peer, for example, on a RISC System/6000 (RS/6000®) or on a Cisco Channel Interface Processor (CIP).

**Features**

The CLAW device driver supports the following devices and functions:

- The CLAW driver supports up to 256 devices.

**What you should know about the CLAW device driver**

This section provides information about CLAW group devices and interfaces.

**CLAW group devices**

The CLAW device driver requires two I/O subchannels for each CLAW interface, a read subchannel and a write subchannel (see Figure 39). The corresponding bus IDs must be configured for control unit type 3088.

![Figure 39. I/O subchannel interface](image)

The device bus-IDs that correspond to the subchannel pair are grouped as one CLAW group device. The device bus-IDs can be any consecutive device bus-IDs where the read subchannel is the lower of the two IDs.

The read subchannel is linked to the write subchannel on the connected RS/6000 or CIP and vise versa.

**CLAW interface names**

When a CLAW group device is set online, the CLAW device driver automatically assigns an interface name to it. The interface names are of the form claw<n> where <n> is an integer that identifies the device. When the first device is set online, it is assigned 0, the second is assigned 1, the third 2, and so on.
MTU size

You can set the MTU when you activate your CLAW group device (see “Activating a CLAW group device” on page 195).

The following apply to setting the MTU:

- The default MTU is 4096 byte.
- If the MTU of the attached CLAW interface on the RS/6000 or CIP is less than 4096 byte, it can be advantageous to match the MTU of the CLAW device to this lower value.
- You cannot set an MTU that is greater than the buffer size. The buffer size is 32 kilobyte for connection type PACKED (see “Setting the connection type” on page 193) and 4 kilobyte otherwise.
- The maximum MTU you can set is 4096 byte.

Setting up the CLAW device driver

There are no module parameters for the CLAW device driver.

The CLAW component is compiled as a separate module that you need to load before you can work with CLAW group devices. Load the claw module with the modprobe command to ensure that any other required modules are loaded:

```
# modprobe claw
```

Working with CLAW devices

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with CLAW devices.

- Creating a CLAW group device
- Setting the host and adapter name
- Setting the connection type
- Setting the number of read and write buffers
- Setting a CLAW group device online or offline
- Activating a CLAW group device

Creating a CLAW group device

Before you begin: You need to know the device bus-IDs that correspond to the local read and write subchannel of your CLAW connection as defined in your IOCDS.

To define a CLAW group device, write the device bus-IDs of the subchannel pair to /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/group. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <read_device_bus_id>,<write_device_bus_id> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/group
```

Result: The CLAW device driver uses the device bus-ID of the read subchannel to create a directory for a group device:

```
/sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/<read_device_bus_id>
```

This directory contains a number of attributes that determine the settings of the CLAW group device.
**Example**
Assuming that device bus-ID 0.0.2d00 corresponds to a read subchannel:

```
# echo 0.0.2d00,0.0.2d01 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/group
```

This command results in the creation of the following directories in sysfs:
- /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/0.0.2d00
- /sys/bus/ccwgroup/devices/0.0.2d00
- /sys/devices/claw/0.0.2d00

### Setting the host and adapter name

Host and adapter names identify the communication peers to one another. The local host name must match the remote adapter name and vice versa.

Set the host and adapter name before you set the CLAW group device online. Changing a name for an online device does not take effect until the device is set offline and back online.

To set the host name issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <host> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/<device_bus_id>/host_name
```

To set the adapter name issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <adapter> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/<device_bus_id>/adapter_name
```

where `<host>` is the host name and `<adapter>` the adapter name. The names can be from 1 to 8 characters and are case sensitive.

**Example**
In this example, the host name for a claw group device with device bus-ID 0.0.d200 is set to “LNX1” and the adapter name to “RS1”.

```
# echo LNX1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/0.0.d200/host_name
# echo RS1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/0.0.d200/adapter_name
```

To make this connection work, the adapter name on the communication peer must be set to “LNX1” and the host name to “RS1”.

### Setting the connection type

The connection type determines the packing method used for outgoing packets. The connection type must match the connection type on the connected RS/6000 or CIP.

Set the connection type before you set the CLAW group device online. Changing the connection type for an online device does not take effect until the device is set offline and back online.

To set the connection type issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <type> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/<device_bus_id>/api_type
```
where `<type>` can be either of:

- **IP** to use the IP protocol for CLAW.
- **PACKED** to use enhanced packing with TCP/IP for better performance.
- **TCPIP** to use the TCP/IP protocol for CLAW.

**Example**

In this example, the connection type "PACKED" is set for a CLAW group device with device bus-ID 0.0.d200.

```
# echo PACKED > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/0.0.d200/api_type
```

---

**Setting the number of read and write buffers**

You can allocate the number of read buffers and the number of write buffers for your CLAW group device separately. Set the number of buffers before you set the CLAW group device online. You can change the number of buffers at any time, but new values for an online device do not take effect until the device is set offline and back online.

To set the number of read buffers issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <number> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/<device_bus_id>/read_buffer
```

To set the number of write buffers issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <number> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/<device_bus_id>/write_buffer
```

where `<number>` is the number of buffers you want to allocate. The valid range of numbers you can specify is the same for read and write buffers. The range depends on your connection type (see "Setting the connection type" on page 193):

- For connection type PACKED you can allocate 2 to 64 buffers of 32 KB.
- For the other connection types you can allocate 2 to 512 buffers of 4 KB.

**Example**

In this example, 4 read buffers and 5 write buffers are allocated to a claw group device with device bus-ID 0.0.d200.

```
# echo 4 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/0.0.d200/read_buffer
# echo 5 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/0.0.d200/write_buffer
```

---

**Setting a CLAW group device online or offline**

To set a CLAW group device online set the online device group attribute to “1”. To set a CLAW group device offline set the online device group attribute to “0”. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <flag> > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/<device_bus_id>/online
```

Setting a device online for the first time associates it with an interface name. Setting the device offline preserves the association with the interface name.
Read /var/log/messages or issue `dmesg` to find out which interface name has been assigned. You will need to know the interface name to access the CLAW group device.

For each online interface, there is a symbolic link of the form `/sys/class/net/<interface_name>/device` in sysfs. You can confirm that you have found the correct interface name by reading the link.

**Example**

To set a CLAW device with bus ID 0.0.d200 online issue:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/0.0.d200/online
# dmesg
claw0:readsize=4096 writesize=4096 readbuffer=4 writebuffer=5 read=0xd200 write=0xd201
claw0:host_name:LNX1 , adapter_name :RS1  api_type: PACKED
```

The interface name that has been assigned to the CLAW group device in the example is claw0. To confirm that this is the correct name for our group device issue:

```
# readlink /sys/class/net/claw0/device
../../../0.0.d200
```

To set the same device offline issue:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccwgroup/drivers/claw/0.0.d200/online
```

**Activating a CLAW group device**

You can activate a CLAW group device with `ifconfig` or an equivalent command. See "MTU size" on page 192 for information on possible MTU settings.

**Example**

```
ifconfig claw0 10.22.34.5 netmask 255.255.255.248 dstaddr 10.22.34.6
```
Part 4. z/VM virtual server integration

This part describes device drivers and features that help to effectively run and manage a z/VM-based virtual Linux server farm.

Newest version: You can find the newest version of this book at

Restrictions: For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at
www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2

Chapter 15. z/VM concepts ........................................... 199
Performance monitoring for z/VM guest virtual machines .............. 199
Cooperative memory management background .......................... 201

Chapter 16. Writing kernel APPLDATA records .......................... 203
Setting up the APPLDATA record support ................................ 203
Working with the APPLDATA record support .............................. 203
APPLDATA monitor record layout ........................................ 205
Programming interfaces .................................................. 208

Chapter 17. Writing z/VM monitor records ................................. 209
Features ............................................................................ 209
Setting up the z/VM *MONITOR record writer device driver ........... 209
Working with the z/VM *MONITOR record writer ....................... 210

Chapter 18. Reading z/VM monitor records ................................ 213
Features ............................................................................ 213
What you should know about the z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver 213
Setting up the z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver .......... 214
Working with the z/VM *MONITOR record reader support ............ 215

Chapter 19. z/VM recording device driver .................................. 219
Features ............................................................................ 219
What you should know about the z/VM recording device driver ....... 219
Setting up the z/VM recording device driver .............................. 220
Working with z/VM recording devices ...................................... 220
Scenario: Connecting to the *ACCOUNT service ....................... 223

Chapter 20. z/VM unit record device driver ................................. 227
What you should know about the z/VM unit record device driver ....... 227
Working with z/VM unit record devices ................................... 227

Chapter 21. z/VM DCSS device driver ..................................... 229
Features ............................................................................ 229
What you should know about DCSS ....................................... 229
Setting up the DCSS device driver ........................................ 230
Avoiding overlaps with your guest storage ............................... 231
Working with DCSS devices ............................................... 232
Changing the contents of a DCSS ........................................ 237

Chapter 22. Shared kernel support .......................................... 239
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Watchdog device driver</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Features</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What you should know about the watchdog device driver</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting up the watchdog device driver</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External programming interfaces</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>z/VM CP interface device driver</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What you should know about the z/VM CP interface</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting up the z/VM CP interface</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Using the device node</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Deliver z/VM CP special messages as uevents</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting up the CP special message device driver</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Working with CP special messages</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Cooperative memory management</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting up cooperative memory management</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Working with cooperative memory management</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 15. z/VM concepts

This chapter contains information that is not strictly needed to run the functionality in question, however, it might help you understand some of the background.

Performance monitoring for z/VM guest virtual machines

You can monitor the performance of z/VM guest virtual machines and their guest operating systems with performance monitoring tools on z/VM or on Linux. These tools can be your own, IBM tools such as the Performance Toolkit for VM, or third party tools. The guests being monitored require agents that write monitor data.

Monitoring on z/VM

z/VM monitoring tools need to read performance data. For monitoring Linux instances, this data is APPLDATA monitor records. Linux instances need to write these records for the tool to read, as shown in Figure 40.

Figure 40. Linux instances write APPLDATA records for performance monitoring tools

Both user space applications and the Linux kernel can write performance data to APPLDATA records. Applications use the monwriter device driver to write APPLDATA records. The Linux kernel can be configured to collect system level data such as memory, CPU usage, and network related data, and write it to data records.

For file system size data there is a command, mon_fstatd, a user space tool that uses the monwriter device driver to write file system size information as defined records.

For process data there is a command, mon_procd, a user space tool that uses the monwriter device driver to write system information as defined records.

In summary, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z supports writing and collecting performance data as follows:

• The Linux kernel can write z/VM monitor data for Linux instances, see Chapter 16, “Writing kernel APPLDATA records,” on page 203
Linux applications running on z/VM guests can write z/VM monitor data, see Chapter 17, “Writing z/VM monitor records,” on page 209.

You can collect monitor file system size information, see “mon_fsstatd – Monitor z/VM guest file system size” on page 511.

You can collect system information about up to 100 concurrently running processes. see “mon_procd – Monitor Linux on z/VM” on page 516.

Monitoring on Linux

For performance monitoring on Linux, you can use a tool such as Tivoli® OMEGAMON®, or write your own software, and set up a Linux instance to read the monitor data as shown in Figure 41. A Linux instance can read the monitor data using the monreader device driver.

In summary, Linux on System z supports reading performance data in the form of read access to z/VM monitor data for Linux instances. For more details, see Chapter 18, “Reading z/VM monitor records,” on page 213.

Further information

- See z/VM Getting Started with Linux on System z, SC24-6194, the chapter on monitoring performance for information about using the CP Monitor and the Performance Toolkit for VM.
- See z/VM Saved Segments Planning and Administration, SC24-6229 for general information about DCSSs (z/VM keeps monitor records in a DCSS).
- See z/VM Performance, SC24-6208 for information about creating a monitor DCSS.
- See z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 for information on the CP commands used in the context of DCSSs and for controlling the z/VM monitor system service.
- For the layout of the monitor records visit www.ibm.com/vm/pubs/ctlblk.html

and see Chapter 16, “Writing kernel APPLDATA records,” on page 203.

For more information about performance monitoring on z/VM, visit
Cooperative memory management background

This section gives some background information about cooperative memory management (CMM, or "cmm1"). For information about setting it up, see Chapter 26, "Cooperative memory management," on page 255.

In a virtualized environment it is common practice to give the virtual machines more memory than is actually available to the hypervisor. Linux has the tendency to use all of its available memory. As a result, the hypervisor (z/VM) might start swapping.

To avoid excessive z/VM swapping, the memory available to Linux can be reduced. CMM allocates pages to page pools that make the pages unusable to Linux. There are two such page pools as shown in Figure 42.

The two page pools are:

**A static page pool**

The page pool is controlled by a resource manager that changes the pool size at intervals according to guest activity as well as overall memory usage on z/VM (see Figure 43).

**A timed page pool**

Pages are released from this pool at a speed set in the release rate (see Figure 44 on page 202). According to guest activity and overall memory usage on z/VM, a resource manager adds pages at intervals. If no pages are added and the release rate is not zero, the pool will empty.
The external resource manager that controls the pools can be the z/VM resource monitor (VMRM) or a third party systems management tool.

VMRM controls the pools over a message interface. Setting up the external resource manager is beyond the scope of this book. For more information, see the chapter on VMRM in *z/VM Performance*, SC24-6109.

Third party tools can use a Linux daemon that receives commands for the memory allocation through TCP/IP. The daemon, in turn, uses the a /proc-based interface. You can use the /proc interface to read the pool sizes. This is useful for diagnostics.
Chapter 16. Writing kernel APPLDATA records

z/VM is a convenient point for collecting z/VM guest performance data and statistics for an entire server farm. Linux instances can export such data to z/VM by means of APPLDATA monitor records. z/VM regularly collects these records. The records are then available to z/VM performance monitoring tools.

A virtual CPU timer on the Linux instance to be monitored controls when data is collected. The timer only accounts for busy time to avoid unnecessarily waking up an idle guest. The APPLDATA record support comprises several modules. A base module provides an intra-kernel interface and the timer function. The intra-kernel interface is used by data gathering modules that collect actual data and determine the layout of a corresponding APPLDATA monitor record (see “APPLDATA monitor record layout” on page 205). For an overview of performance monitoring support, see “Performance monitoring for z/VM guest virtual machines” on page 199.

Setting up the APPLDATA record support

There are no module parameters for the monitor stream support. This section describes how to load those components of the support that have been compiled as separate modules and how to set up your z/VM guest for the APPLDATA record support.

Loading data gathering modules

The data gathering components have been compiled as separate modules. Use the modprobe command to load any required modules. See the modprobe man page for command details.

APPLDATA record support module parameter syntax

```
modprobe appldata_mem appldata_os appldata_net_sum
```

where appldata_mem, appldata_os, and appldata_net_sum are the modules for gathering memory related data, operating system related data, and network related data.

Enabling your z/VM guest virtual machine for data gathering

To enable your Linux instance for data gathering ensure that the user directory of the guest virtual machine includes the option APPLMON.

Working with the APPLDATA record support

You control the monitor stream support through the procfs. You can set the timer interval and switch on or off data collection. APPLDATA monitor records are produced if both a particular data gathering module and the monitoring support in general are switched on.
Switching the support on or off

You switch on or off the monitoring support by writing “1” (on) or “0” (off) to /proc/sys/appldata/timer.

To read the current setting issue:
```
# cat /proc/sys/appldata/timer
```

To switch on the monitoring support issue:
```
# echo 1 > /proc/sys/appldata/timer
```

To switch off the monitoring support issue:
```
# echo 0 > /proc/sys/appldata/timer
```

Activating or deactivating individual data gathering modules

You can activate or deactivate the data gathering modules individually. Each data gathering module has a procfs entry that contains a value “1” if the module is active and “0” if the module is inactive. The entries are:
- /proc/sys/appldata/mem for the memory data gathering module
- /proc/sys/appldata/os for the CPU data gathering module
- /proc/sys/appldata/net_sum for the net data gathering module

To check if a module is active look at the content of the corresponding procfs entry.

To activate a data gathering module write “1” to the corresponding procfs entry. To deactivate a data gathering module write “0” to the corresponding procfs entry. Issue a command of this form:
```
# echo <flag> > /proc/sys/appldata/<data_type>
```

where `<data_type>` is one of mem, os, or net_sum.

Note: An active data gathering module produces APPLDATA monitor records only if the monitoring support is switched on (see “Switching the support on or off”).

Example

To find out if memory data gathering is active issue:
```
# cat /proc/sys/appldata/mem
0
```

In the example, memory data gathering is off. To activate memory data gathering issue:
```
# echo 1 > /proc/sys/appldata/mem
```

To deactivate the memory data gathering module issue:
Setting the sampling interval

You can set the time that lapses between consecutive data samples. The time you set is measured by the virtual CPU timer. Because the virtual timer slows down as the guest idles, the time sampling interval in real time can be considerably longer than the value you set.

The value in /proc/sys/appldata/interval is the sample interval in milliseconds. The default sample interval is 10 000 ms. To read the current value issue:

```
# cat /proc/sys/appldata/interval
```

To set the sample interval to a different value write the new value (in milliseconds) to /proc/sys/appldata/interval. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <interval> > /proc/sys/appldata/interval
```

where <interval> is the new sample interval in milliseconds. Valid input must be greater than 0 and less than $2^{31} - 1$. Input values greater than $2^{31} - 1$ produce unpredictable results.

Example

To set the sampling interval to 20 s (20000 ms) issue:

```
# echo 20000 > /proc/sys/appldata/interval
```

APPLDATA monitor record layout

This section describes the layout of the APPLDATA monitor records that can be provided to z/VM. Each of the modules that can be installed with the base module corresponds to a type of record:

- Memory data (see Table 34 on page 206)
- Processor data (see Table 35 on page 207)
- Networking (see Table 36 on page 208)

z/VM can identify the records by their unique product ID. The product ID is an EBCDIC string of this form: “LINUXKRNL<record ID>260100”. The <record ID> is treated as a byte value, not a string.

The records contain data of the following types:

```
u32 unsigned 4 byte integer
u64 unsigned 8 byte integer
```
### Table 34. APPLDATA_MEM_DATA record (Record ID 0x01)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>timestamp</td>
<td>TOD timestamp generated on the Linux side after record update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>u32</td>
<td>sync_count_1</td>
<td>After z/VM collected the record data, sync_count_1 and sync_count_2 should be the same. Otherwise, the record has been updated on the Linux side while z/VM was collecting the data. As a result, the data might be inconsistent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>u32</td>
<td>sync_count_2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>pgpgin</td>
<td>Data read from disk (in KB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>pgpgout</td>
<td>Data written to disk (in KB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>pswpin</td>
<td>Pages swapped in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>pswpout</td>
<td>Pages swapped out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>sharedram</td>
<td>Shared RAM in KB, set to 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>totalram</td>
<td>Total usable main memory size in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>freeram</td>
<td>Available memory size in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>totalhigh</td>
<td>Total high memory size in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>freehigh</td>
<td>Available high memory size in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>bufferram</td>
<td>Memory reserved for buffers, free cache in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>cached</td>
<td>Size of used cache, without buffers in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>totalswap</td>
<td>Total swap space size in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>freeswap</td>
<td>Free swap space in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>palloc</td>
<td>Page allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>pfault</td>
<td>Page faults (major+minor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>pgmajfault</td>
<td>Page faults (major only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 35. APPLDATA_OS_DATA record (Record ID 0x02)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Type (size)</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0x0 u64</td>
<td>timestamp</td>
<td>TOD timestamp generated on the Linux side after record update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0x8 u32</td>
<td>sync_count_1</td>
<td>After z/VM collected the record data, sync_count_1 and sync_count_2 should be the same. Otherwise, the record has been updated on the Linux side while z/VM was collecting the data. As a result, the data might be inconsistent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0xC u32</td>
<td>sync_count_2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0x10 u32</td>
<td>nr_cpus</td>
<td>Number of virtual CPUs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0x14 u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_size</td>
<td>Size of the per_cpu_data for each CPU (= 36).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>0x18 u32</td>
<td>cpu_offset</td>
<td>Offset of the first per_cpu_data (= 52).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>0x1C u32</td>
<td>nr_running</td>
<td>Number of runnable threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>0x20 u32</td>
<td>nr_threads</td>
<td>Number of threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>0x24 3 u32</td>
<td>avenran[3]</td>
<td>Average number of running processes during the last 1 (1st value), 5 (2nd value) and 15 (3rd value) minutes. These values are &quot;fake fix-point&quot;, each composed of 10 bits integer and 11 bits fractional part. See note 1 at the end of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>0x30 u32</td>
<td>nr_iowait</td>
<td>Number of blocked threads (waiting for I/O).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>0x34 See note 2</td>
<td>per_cpu_data</td>
<td>Time spent in user, kernel, idle, nice, etc for every CPU. See note 3 at the end of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>0x34 u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_user</td>
<td>Timer ticks spent in user mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>0x38 u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_nice</td>
<td>Timer ticks spent with modified priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>0x3C u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_system</td>
<td>Timer ticks spent in kernel mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>0x40 u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_idle</td>
<td>Timer ticks spent in idle mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>0x44 u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_irq</td>
<td>Timer ticks spent in interrupts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>0x48 u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_softirq</td>
<td>Timer ticks spent in softirqs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>0x4C u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_iowait</td>
<td>Timer ticks spent while waiting for I/O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>0x50 u32</td>
<td>per_cpu_steal</td>
<td>Timer ticks &quot;stolen&quot; by hypervisor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>0x54 u32</td>
<td>cpu_id</td>
<td>The number of this CPU.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. The following C-Macros are used inside Linux to transform these into values with two decimal places:
   - \#define LOAD_INT(x) ((x) >> 11)
   - \#define LOAD_FRAC(x) LOAD_INT(((x) & ((1 << 11) - 1)) * 100)
2. nr_cpus * per_cpu_size
3. per_cpu_user through cpu_id are repeated for each CPU
Table 36. APPLDATA_NET_SUM_DATA record (Record ID 0x03)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>timestamp</td>
<td>TOD timestamp generated on the Linux side after record update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>u32</td>
<td>sync_count_1</td>
<td>After z/VM collected the record data, sync_count_1 and sync_count_2 should be the same. Otherwise, the record has been updated on the Linux side while z/VM was collecting the data. As a result, the data might be inconsistent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>u32</td>
<td>sync_count_2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>u32</td>
<td>nr_interfaces</td>
<td>Number of interfaces being monitored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>u32</td>
<td>padding</td>
<td>Unused. The next value is 64-bit aligned, so these 4 byte would be padded out by compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>rx_packets</td>
<td>Total packets received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>tx_packets</td>
<td>Total packets transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>rx_bytes</td>
<td>Total bytes received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>tx_bytes</td>
<td>Total bytes transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>rx_errors</td>
<td>Number of bad packets received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>tx_errors</td>
<td>Number of packet transmit problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>rx_dropped</td>
<td>Number of incoming packets dropped because of insufficient space in Linux buffers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>tx_dropped</td>
<td>Number of outgoing packets dropped because of insufficient space in Linux buffers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>u64</td>
<td>collisions</td>
<td>Number of collisions while transmitting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programming interfaces**

The monitor stream support base module exports two functions:

- `appldata_register_ops()` to register data gathering modules
- `appldata_unregister_ops()` to undo the registration of data gathering modules

Both functions receive a pointer to a struct `appldata_ops` as parameter. Additional data gathering modules that want to plug into the base module must provide this data structure. You can find the definition of the structure and the functions in `arch/s390/appldata/appldata.h` in the Linux source tree.

See [APPLDATA monitor record layout](#) on page 205 for an example of APPLDATA data records that are to be sent to z/VM.

**Tip:** include the timestamp, sync_count_1, and sync_count_2 fields at the beginning of the record as shown for the existing APPLDATA record formats.
Chapter 17. Writing z/VM monitor records

Applications can easily write monitor data in the form of APPLDATA records to the z/VM monitor stream by using the monitor stream application device driver. This character device enables writing of z/VM monitor APPLDATA records.

For an overview of performance monitoring support, see "Performance monitoring for z/VM guest virtual machines" on page 199.

The monitor stream application device driver interacts with the z/VM monitor APPLDATA facilities for performance monitoring. A better understanding of these z/VM facilities might help when using this device driver. See z/VM Performance, SC24-6208 for information about monitor APPLDATA.

Features

The monitor stream application device driver provides the following functions:

- An interface to the z/VM monitor stream.
- A means of writing z/VM monitor APPLDATA records.

Setting up the z/VM *MONITOR record writer device driver

This section describes the parameters that you can use to configure the monitor stream write support.

Module parameters

The monitor stream application device driver is compiled as a separate module that you need to load before you can work with it. This section describes how to load and configure the monwriter module.

Monitor stream application device driver module parameter syntax

```
modprobe monwriter max_bufs=255
```

where NUMBUF is the maximum number of monitor sample and configuration data buffers that can exist in the Linux instance at one time. The default is 255.

Example

To load the monwriter module and set the maximum number of buffers to NUMBUF, use the following command:

```
# modprobe monwriter max_bufs=NUMBUF
```

Setting up the z/VM guest virtual machine

Set these options in the z/VM user directory entry of the virtual machine in which the application using this device driver will run:

- OPTION APPLMON
Issue the following CP commands in order to have CP collect the respective types of monitor data:

- `MONITOR SAMPLE ENABLE APPLDATA ALL`
- `MONITOR EVENT ENABLE APPLDATA ALL`

You can either log in to the z/VM console to issue the CP commands (in which case the commands would have to be preceded by #CP), or use the `vmcp` command for issuing CP commands from your Linux instance.

See `z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference`, SC24-6175 for information about the CP MONITOR command.

---

### Working with the z/VM *MONITOR record writer

This device driver writes to the z/VM monitor stream through the z/VM CP instruction DIAG X'DC'. See `z/VM CP Programming Services`, SC24-6179 for more information about the DIAG X'DC' instruction and the different monitor record types (sample, config, event).

The application writes monitor data by passing a monwrite_hdr followed by monitor data (except in the case of the STOP function, which requires no monitor data). The monwrite_hdr, as described in monwriter.h, is filled in by the application and includes the DIAG X'DC' function to be performed, the product identifier, the header length, and the data length.

All records written to the z/VM monitor stream begin with a product identifier. This device driver uses the product ID. The product ID is a 16-byte structure of the form `ppppppppffnnvvrrmm`, where:

- `pppppppp` is a fixed ASCII string, for example, LNXAPPL.
- `ff` is the application number (hexadecimal number). This number can be chosen by the application, but to reduce the possibility of conflicts with other applications, a request for an application number should be submitted to the IBM z/VM Performance team at [www.ibm.com/vm/perf](http://www.ibm.com/vm/perf).
- `nn` is the record number as specified by the application.
- `vv`, `rr`, and `mm` can also be specified by the application. A possible use could be for specifying version, release, and modification level information, allowing changes to a certain record number when the layout has been changed, without changing the record number itself.

The first seven bytes of the structure (LNXAPPL) are filled in by the device driver when it writes the monitor data record to the CP buffer. The last nine bytes contain information that is supplied by the application on the `write()` call when writing the data.

The monwrite_hdr structure that must be written before any monitor record data is defined as follows:

```c
/* the header the app uses in its write() data */
struct monwrite_hdr {
    unsigned char mon_function;
    unsigned short applid;
    unsigned char record_num;
}
```
Writing data

Before an application can write monitor records it must issue open() to open the device driver. Then the application must issue write() calls to start or stop the collection of monitor data and to write any monitor records to buffers that CP can access.

Using the monwrite_hdr structure

The structure monwrite_hdr is used to pass DIAG x'DC' functions and the application-defined product information to the device driver on write() calls. When the application calls write(), the data it is writing consists of one or more monwrite_hdr structures, each followed by monitor data (except if it is a STOP function, which is followed by no data).

The application can write to one or more monitor buffers. A new buffer is created by the device driver for each record with a unique product identifier. To write new data to an existing buffer, an identical monwrite_hdr should precede the new data on the write() call.

The monwrite_hdr also includes fields for the header length (useful for calculating the data offset from the beginning of the hdr) and the data length (length of the following monitor data, if any.) See /usr/include/asm-s390/monwriter.h for the definition of monwrite_hdr.

Stopping data writing

When the application has finished writing monitor data, it needs to issue close() to close the device driver.
Chapter 18. Reading z/VM monitor records

Monitoring software on Linux can access z/VM guest data through the z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver.

z/VM uses the z/VM monitor system service (*MONITOR) to collect monitor records from agents on its guests. z/VM writes the records to a discontiguous saved segment (DCSS). The z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver uses IUCV to connect to *MONITOR and accesses the DCSS as a character device.

For an overview of performance monitoring support, see Performance monitoring for z/VM guest virtual machines on page 199.

Features

The z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver supports the following devices and functions:

- Read access to the z/VM *MONITOR DCSS.
- Reading *MONITOR records for z/VM.
- Access to *MONITOR records as described on www.ibm.com/vm/pubs/ctlblk.html
- Access to the records provided by the Linux monitor stream (see Chapter 16, “Writing kernel APPLDATA records,” on page 203).

What you should know about the z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver

The data that is collected by *MONITOR depends on how you have set up the service. The z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver only reads data from the monitor DCSS; it does not control the system service.

z/VM only supports a single monitor DCSS. All monitoring software that requires monitor records from z/VM uses the same DCSS to read *MONITOR data. Usually, a DCSS called "MONDCSS" is already defined and used by existing monitoring software. If this is the case, you must also use MONDCSS. See Assuring that the DCSS is addressable for your Linux instance on page 214 for information about how to check if MONDCSS exists.

Further information

- See z/VM Saved Segments Planning and Administration, SC24-6229 for general information about DCSSs.
- See z/VM Performance, SC24-6208 for information about creating a monitor DCSS.
- See z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 for information about the CP commands used in the context of DCSSs and for controlling the z/VM monitor system service.
- For the layout of the monitor records go to www.ibm.com/vm/pubs/ctlblk.html and click the link to the monitor record format for your z/VM version. Also see Chapter 16, “Writing kernel APPLDATA records,” on page 203.
Setting up the z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver

This section describes how to set up a Linux instance for accessing an existing monitor DCSS with the z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver.

Set up the monitor system service and the monitor DCSS on z/VM is beyond the scope of this book. See [Further information on page 213](#) for documentation on the monitor system service, DCSS, and related CP commands.

**Before you begin:** Some of the CP commands you need to use for setting up the z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver require class E authorization.

Providing the required user directory statements

The z/VM guest virtual machine where your Linux instance is to run must be permitted to establish an IUCV connection to the z/VM *MONITOR system service. Ensure that the guest entry in the user directory includes the statement:

IUCV *MONITOR

If the DCSS is restricted, you also need the statement:

NAMESAVE <dcss>

where `<dcss>` is the name of the DCSS that is used for the monitor records. You can find out the name of an existing monitor DCSS by issuing the following CP command from a z/VM guest virtual machine with privilege class E:

```
q monitor
```

Assuring that the DCSS is addressable for your Linux instance

The DCSS address range must not overlap with the storage of your z/VM guest virtual machine. To find out the start and end address of the DCSS, issue the following CP command from a z/VM guest virtual machine with privilege class E:

```
q nss map
```

the output gives you the start and end addresses of all defined DCSSs in units of 4 kilobyte pages:

```
00: FILE FILENAME FILETYPE MINSIZE BEGPAG ENDPAG TYPE CL #USERS PARMREGS VMGROUP
... 00: 0011 MONDCSS CPDCSS N/A 09000 097FF SC R 00003 N/A N/A
... 00: 0011 MONDCSS CPDCSS N/A 09000 097FF SC R 00003 N/A N/A
```

If the DCSS overlaps with the guest storage follow the procedure in [Avoiding overlaps with your guest storage](#) on page 231.

Specifying the monitor DCSS name

By default, the z/VM *MONITOR record reader device driver assumes that the monitor DCSS on z/VM is called MONDCSS. If you want to use a different DCSS name you need to specify it. Specify the DCSS name as a module parameter when you load the module.
Module parameter
This section describes how to load the monitor read support. It also tells you how to specify a DCSS name, if applicable.

Load the monitor read support module with modprobe to assure that any other required modules are also loaded. You need IUCV support if you want to use the monitor read support.

```
monitor stream support module parameter syntax

modprobe monreader
  mondcss=MONDCSS

modprobe monreader mondcss=<dcss>
```

where <dcss> is the name of the DCSS that z/VM uses for the monitor records. The value is automatically converted to uppercase.

Example: To load the monitor read support module and specify MYDCSS as the DCSS issue:

```
modprobe monreader mondcss=mydcss
```

z/VM *MONITOR record device node
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 creates a device node for you using udev. The device node is called /dev/monreader and is a miscellaneous character device that you can use to access the monitor DCSS.

Working with the z/VM *MONITOR record reader support
This section describes how to work with the *MONITOR record read support.

- Opening and closing the character device
- Reading monitor records

Opening and closing the character device
Only one user can open the character device at any one time. Once you have opened the device you need to close it to make it accessible to other users.

The open function can fail (return a negative value) with one of the following values for errno:

EBUSY
The device has already been opened by another user.

EIO
No IUCV connection to the z/VM MONITOR system service could be established. An error message with an IPUSER SEVER code is printed into syslog. See z/VM Performance, SC24-6208 for details about the codes.

Once the device is opened, incoming messages are accepted and account for the message limit. If you keep the device open indefinitely, expect to eventually reach the message limit (with error code EOVERFLOW).
Reading monitor records

There are two alternative methods for reading:
- Non-blocking read in conjunction with polling
- Blocking read without polling

Reading from the device provides a 12-byte monitor control element (MCE), followed by a set of one or more contiguous monitor records (similar to the output of the CMS utility MONWRITE without the 4K control blocks). The MCE contains information about:
- The type of the following record set (sample/event data)
- The monitor domains contained within it
- The start and end address of the record set in the monitor DCSS

The start and end address can be used to determine the size of the record set, the end address is the address of the last byte of data. The start address is needed to handle "end-of-frame" records correctly (domain 1, record 13), that is, it can be used to determine the record start offset relative to a 4K page (frame) boundary.

See "Appendix A: "MONITOR" in z/VM Performance, SC24-6208 for a description of the monitor control element layout. The layout of the monitor records can be found on www.ibm.com/vm/pubs/ctlblk.html

The layout of the data stream provided by the monreader device is as follows:

```
<0 byte read>
<first MCE>    \       
<first set of records> | ...  |- data set
...                   ...   
<last MCE>            |      
<last set of records> / 
<0 byte read>
...
```

There may be more than one combination of MCE and a corresponding record set within one data set. The end of each data set is indicated by a successful read with a return value of 0 (0 byte read). Received data is not to be considered valid unless a complete record set is read successfully, including the closing 0-Byte read. You are advised to always read the complete set into a user space buffer before processing the data.

When designing a buffer, allow for record sizes up to the size of the entire monitor DCSS, or use dynamic memory allocation. The size of the monitor DCSS will be printed into syslog after loading the module. You can also use the (Class E privileged) CP command Q NSS MAP to list all available segments and information about them (see "Assuring that the DCSS is addressable for your Linux instance" on page 214).

Error conditions are indicated by returning a negative value for the number of bytes read. In case of an error condition, the errno variable can be:

**EIO** Reply failed. All data read since the last successful read with 0 size is not valid. Data will be missing. The application must decide whether to continue reading subsequent data or to exit.

**EFAULT** Copy to user failed. All data read since the last successful read with 0 size...
is not valid. Data will be missing. The application must decide whether to
continue reading subsequent data or to exit.

EAGAIN
Occurs on a non-blocking read if there is no data available at the moment.
There is no data missing or damaged, retry or use polling for non-blocking
reads.

EOVERFLOW
Message limit reached. The data read since the last successful read with 0
size is valid but subsequent records might be missing. The application must
decide whether to continue reading subsequent data or to exit.
Chapter 19. z/VM recording device driver

The z/VM recording device driver enables Linux on z/VM to read from the CP recording services and, thus, act as a z/VM wide control point. The z/VM recording device driver uses the z/VM CP RECORDING command to collect records and IUCV to transmit them to the Linux instance.

Features

The z/VM recording device driver supports the following devices and functions:
- Reading records from the CP error logging service, *LOGREC.
- Reading records from the CP accounting service, *ACCOUNT.
- Reading records from the CP diagnostic service, *SYMPTOM.
- Automatic and explicit record collection (see "Starting and stopping record collection" on page 221).

For general information about CP recording system services refer to z/VM CP Programming Services, SC24-6179.

What you should know about the z/VM recording device driver

The z/VM recording device driver is a character device driver that is grouped under the IUCV category of device drivers (see "Device categories" on page 7). There is one device for each recording service. The devices are created for you when the z/VM recording device driver module is loaded.

z/VM recording device nodes

Each recording service has a name that corresponds to the name of the service as shown in Table 37:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>z/VM recording service</th>
<th>Standard device name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*LOGREC</td>
<td>logrec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ACCOUNT</td>
<td>account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*SYMPTOM</td>
<td>symptom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reading records

The read function returns one record at a time. If there is no record, the read function waits until a record becomes available.

Each record begins with a 4 byte field containing the length of the remaining record. The remaining record contains the binary z/VM data followed by the four bytes X'454f5200' to mark the end of the record. Theses bytes build the zero terminated ASCII string "EOR", which is useful as an eye catcher.
Figure 45 illustrates the structure of a complete record as returned by the device. If the buffer assigned to the read function is smaller than the overall record size, multiple reads are required to obtain the complete record.

The format of the z/VM data (*LOGREC) depends on the record type described in the common header for error records HDRREC.

For more information about the z/VM record layout, see the CMS and CP Data Areas and Control Blocks documentation at [www.ibm.com/vm/pubs/ctlblk.html](http://www.ibm.com/vm/pubs/ctlblk.html).

### Setting up the z/VM recording device driver

This section provides information about the guest authorization you need to be able to collect records and on how to load the device driver module.

### Authorizing the z/VM guest virtual machine

The z/VM guest virtual machine on which your Linux instance runs must be authorized to:

- Use the z/VM CP RECORDING command.
- Connect to the IUCV services to be used: one or more of *LOGREC, *ACCOUNT, and *SYMPTOM.

### Loading the z/VM recording device driver

There are no module parameters for the z/VM recording device driver.

You need to load the z/VM recording device driver module before you can work with z/VM recording devices. Load the vmlogrdr module with the modprobe command to ensure that any other required modules are loaded in the correct order:

```
# modprobe vmlogrdr
```

### Working with z/VM recording devices

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with z/VM recording devices.

- Starting and stopping record collection
- Purging existing records
- Querying the z/VM recording status
- Opening and closing devices
- Reading records
Starting and stopping record collection

By default, record collection for a particular z/VM recording service begins when the corresponding device is opened and stops when the device is closed.

You can use a device's autorecording attribute to be able to open and close a device without also starting or stopping record collection. You can use a device's recording attribute to start and stop record collection regardless of whether the device is opened or not.

Be aware that you cannot start record collection if a device is open and there are already existing records. Before you can start record collection for an open device you must read or purge any existing records for this device (see "Purging existing records" on page 222).

To be able to open a device without starting record collection and to close a device without stopping record collection write “0” to the devices autorecording attribute. To restore the automatic starting and stopping of record collection write “1” to the devices autorecording attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <flag> > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/<device>/autorecording
```

where `<flag>` is either 0 or 1, and `<device>` is one of: logrec, symptom, or account.

To explicitly switch on record collection write “1” to the devices recording attribute. To explicitly switch off record collection write “0” to the devices recording attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <flag> > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/<device>/recording
```

where `<flag>` is either 0 or 1, and `<device>` is one of: logrec, symptom, or account.

You can read the both the autorecording and the recording attribute to find the current settings.

Examples

- In this example, first the current setting of the autorecording attribute of the logrec device is checked, then automatic recording is switched off:

  ```
  # cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/logrec/autorecording
  1
  # echo 0 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/logrec/autorecording
  ```

- In this example record collection is started explicitly and later stopped for the account device:

  ```
  # echo 1 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/account/recording
  ...
  # echo 0 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/account/recording
  ```

To confirm whether recording is on or off, use the record_status attribute as described in "Querying the z/VM recording status" on page 222.
Purging existing records

By default, existing records for a particular z/VM recording service are purged automatically when the corresponding device is opened or closed.

You can use a device's autopurge attribute to prevent records from being purged when a device is opened or closed. You can use a device's purge attribute to purge records for a particular device at any time without having to open or close the device.

To be able to open or close a device without purging existing records write “0” to the devices autopurge attribute. To restore automatic purging of existing records write “1” to the devices autopurge attribute. You can read the autopurge attribute to find the current setting. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <flag> > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/<device>/autopurge
```

where `<flag>` is either 0 or 1, and `<device>` is one of: logrec, symptom, or account.

To purge existing records for a particular device without opening or closing the device write “1” to the devices purge attribute. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/<device>/purge
```

where `<device>` is one of: logrec, symptom, or account.

**Examples**

- In this example, the setting of the autopurge attribute for the logrec device is checked first, then automatic purging is switched off:

  ```
  # cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/logrec/autopurge
  
  # echo 0 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/logrec/autopurge
  ```

- In this example, the existing records for the symptom device are purged:

  ```
  # echo 1 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/symptom/purge
  ```

Querying the z/VM recording status

You can use the record_status attribute of the z/VM recording device driver representation in sysfs to query the z/VM recording status.

**Example**

This example runs the `vm cp` command QUERY RECORDING and returns the complete output of that command. This list will not necessarily have an entry for all three services and there might be additional entries for other guests.

```
$ cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/recording_status
```

This will result in output similar to the following:
where the lines represent:

- The service
- The recording status
- The number of queued records
- The number of records that will result in a message to the operator
- The guest that is or was connected to that service and the current status of that connection

A detailed description of the QUERY RECORDING command can be found in the z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175.

### Opening and closing devices

You can open, read, and release the device. You cannot open the device multiple times. Each time the device is opened it must be released before it can be opened again.

You can use a device's autorecord attribute (see "Starting and stopping record collection" on page 221) to enable automatic record collection while a device is open.

You can use a device's autopurge attribute (see "Purging existing records" on page 222) to enable automatic purging of existing records when a device is opened and closed.

### Scenario: Connecting to the *ACCOUNT service.

This scenario demonstrates autorecording, turning autorecording off, purging records, and starting recording.

1. Query the status of z/VM recording. As root, issue the following command:

   ```
   # cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/recording_status
   ```

   The results depend on the system, but should be similar to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recording</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Lmt</th>
<th>Userid</th>
<th>Communication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EREP ON</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>EREP</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNT ON</td>
<td>00001812</td>
<td>020</td>
<td>DISKACNT</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYMPTOM ON</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>OPERSYM</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNT OFF</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>020</td>
<td>LINUX31</td>
<td>INACTIVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Open /dev/account with an appropriate application. This will connect the guest to the *ACCOUNT service and start recording. The entry for *ACCOUNT on guest LINUX31 will change to ACTIVE and ON:
3. Switch autopurge and autorecord off:

```bash
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/account/autopurge

# echo 0 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/account/autorecording
```

4. Close the device by ending the application that reads from it and check the recording status. Note that while the connection is INACTIVE, RECORDING is still ON:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/recording_status
```

5. The next status check shows that some event created records on the `ACCOUNT` queue:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/recording_status
```

6. Switch recording off:

```bash
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/account/recording
```

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/recording_status
```

7. Try to switch it on again, and check whether it worked by checking the recording status:

```bash
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/account/recording
```

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/recording_status
```

Recording did not start, in the message logs you may find a message:
vmlogrdr: recording response: HCPRC8087I Records are queued for user LINUX31 on the +ACCOUNT recording queue and must be purged or retrieved before recording can be turned on.

Note that this kernel message has priority 'debug' so it might not be written to any of your log files.

8. Now remove all the records on your *ACCOUNT queue either by starting an application that reads them from /dev/account or by explicitly purging them:

```bash
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/account/purge
```

```
# cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/recording_status
RECORDING  COUNT  LMT  USERID  COMMUNICATION
EREP  ON  00000000  002  EREP  ACTIVE
ACCOUNT ON  00001821  020  DISKACNT  INACTIVE
SYMPTOM ON  00000000  002  OPERSYMP  ACTIVE
ACCOUNT OFF  00000000  020  LINUX31  INACTIVE
```

9. Now we can start recording, check status again:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/account/recording
```

```
# cat /sys/bus/iucv/drivers/vmlogrdr/recording_status
RECORDING  COUNT  LMT  USERID  COMMUNICATION
EREP  ON  00000000  002  EREP  ACTIVE
ACCOUNT ON  00001821  020  DISKACNT  INACTIVE
SYMPTOM ON  00000000  002  OPERSYMP  ACTIVE
ACCOUNT ON  00000000  020  LINUX31  INACTIVE
```
Chapter 20. z/VM unit record device driver

The z/VM unit record device driver provides Linux on z/VM with access to virtual unit record devices. Unit record devices comprise punch card readers, card punches, and line printers. Linux access is limited to virtual unit record devices with default device types (2540 for reader and punch, 1403 for printer).

To write Linux files to the virtual punch or printer (that is, to the corresponding spool file queues) or to receive z/VM reader files (for example CONSOLE files) to Linux files, use the \texttt{vmur} command that is part of the s390-tools package (see \texttt{vmur} - Work with z/VM spool file queues" on page 543).

What you should know about the z/VM unit record device driver

The z/VM unit record device driver is compiled as a separate module, vmur.

z/VM unit record device nodes

When the vmur module is loaded, it registers a character device. The following device nodes are created for a unit record device when it is set online:

- Reader: /dev/vmrdr-0.0.<device_number>
- Punch: /dev/vmpun-0.0.<device_number>
- Printer: /dev/vmprt-0.0.<device_number>

Working with z/VM unit record devices

After loading the vmur module, the required virtual unit record devices need to be set online. For example, to set the devices with device bus-IDs 0.0.000c, 0.0.000d, and 0.0.000e online, issue:

\begin{verbatim}
# chccwdev -e 0.0.000c-0.0.000e
\end{verbatim}

When unloading vmur (with \texttt{modprobe \textendash r}) the respective unit record device nodes must not be open, otherwise the error message Module vmur is in use is displayed.

Serialization is implemented per device; only one process can open a given device node at a given time.
Chapter 21. z/VM DCSS device driver

The z/VM discontiguous saved segments (DCSS) device driver provides disk-like fixed block access to z/VM discontiguous saved segments.

Features

The DCSS device driver facilitates:

- Initializing and updating ext2 compatible file system images in z/VM saved segments for use with the xip option of the ext2 file system.
- Implementing a read-write RAM disk that can be shared among multiple Linux instances that run as guests of the same z/VM system. For example, such a RAM disk can provide a shared file system.

What you should know about DCSS

This section provides information about the DCSS device names and nodes.

**Important**

DCSSs occupy spool space. Be sure that you have enough spool space available (multiple times the DCSS size).

DCSS naming scheme

The standard device names are of the form dcssblk<n>, where <n> is the corresponding minor number. The first DCSS device that is added is assigned the name dcssblk0, the second dcssblk1, and so on. When a DCSS device is removed, its device name and corresponding minor number are free and can be reassigned. A DCSS device that is added always receives the lowest free minor number.

DCSS device nodes

User space programs access DCSS devices by device nodes. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 provides udev to create standard DCSS device nodes of the form /dev/<device_name>, for example:

```
/dev/dcssblk0
/dev/dcssblk1
...```

Accessing a DCSS in exclusive-writable mode

You need to access a DCSS in exclusive-writable mode, for example, when creating or updating the DCSS.

To access a DCSS in exclusive-writable mode at least one of the following conditions must apply:

- The DCSS fits below the maximum definable address space size of the z/VM guest virtual machine.

For large read-only DCSS, you can use suitable guest sizes to restrict exclusive-writable access to a specific z/VM guest virtual machine with a sufficient maximum definable address space size.
The z/VM user directory entry for the z/VM guest virtual machine includes a NAMESAVE statement for the DCSS. See z/VM CP Planning and Administration, SC24-6178 for more information about the NAMESAVE statement.

- The DCSS has been defined with the LOADNSHR operand. See “DCSS options” about saving DCSSs with optional properties.
- See z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 for information about the LOADNSHR operand.

**DCSS options**

The z/VM DCSS device driver always saves DCSSs with default properties. Any options that have previously been defined are removed. For example, a DCSS that has been defined with the LOADNSHR operand no longer has this property after being saved through the z/VM DCSS device driver.

To save a DCSS with optional properties, you must unmount the DCSS device, then use the CP DEFSEG and SAVESEG commands to save the DCSS. See “Workaround for saving DCSSs with optional properties” on page 236 for an example.

See z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 for information about DCSS options.

**Further information**

- For information about DCSS see z/VM Saved Segments Planning and Administration, SC24-6229
- For related z/VM information see z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175.
- For an example of how the xip option for the ext2 file system and DCSS can be used see How to use Execute-in-Place Technology with Linux on z/VM, SC34-2594 on developerWorks at: www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/documentation_novell_suse.html

**Setting up the DCSS device driver**

Before you can load and use DCSSs, you must load the the DCSS block device driver. Use the segments module parameter to load one or more DCSSs when the DCSS device driver is loaded.

**DCSS module parameter syntax**

```
modprobe dcssblk segments=<dcss>
```

- `<dcss>` specifies the name of a DCSS as defined on the z/VM hypervisor. The specification for `<dcss>` is converted from ASCII to uppercase EBCDIC.
the colon (:) separates DCSSs within a set of DCSSs to be mapped to a single DCSS device. You can map a set of DCSSs to a single DCSS device if the DCSSs in the set form a contiguous memory space.

You can specify the DCSSs in any order. The name of the first DCSS you specify is used to represent the device under /sys/devices/dcssblk.

(local)
sets the access mode to exclusive-writable after the DCSS or set of DCSSs have been loaded.

, the comma (,) separates DCSS devices.

Examples

The following command loads the DCSS device driver and three DCSSs: DCSS1, DCSS2, and DCSS3. DCSS2 is accessed in exclusive-writable mode.

```
# modprobe dcssblk segments="dcss1,dcss2(local),dcss3"
```

The following command loads the DCSS device driver and four DCSSs: DCSS4, DCSS5, DCSS6, and DCSS7. The device driver creates two DCSS devices. One device maps to DCSS4 and the other maps to the combined storage space of DCSS5, DCSS6, and DCSS7 as a single device.

```
# modprobe dcssblk segments="dcss4,dcss5:dcss6:dcss7"
```

Avoiding overlaps with your guest storage

Ensure that your DCSSs do not overlap with the memory of your z/VM guest virtual machine (guest storage). To find the start and end addresses of the DCSSs, enter the following CP command; this command requires privilege class E:

```
# cp q nss map
```

the output gives you the start and end addresses of all defined DCSSs in units of 4 kilobyte pages:

```
 00: FILE FILENAME FILETYPE MINSIZE BEGPAG ENDPAG TYPE CL #USERS PARMREGS VMGROUP
...
 00: 0011 MONDCSS CPDCSS N/A 09000 097FF SC R 00003 N/A N/A
...
```

If all DCSSs that you intend to access are located above the guest storage, you do not need to take any action.

If any DCSS that you intend to access with your guest machine overlaps with the guest storage, redefine the guest storage as two or more discontiguous storage extents such that the storage gap with the lowest address range covers all your DCSSs' address ranges.

Notes:

1. You cannot place a DCSS into a storage gap other than the storage gap with the lowest address range.
2. A z/VM guest that has been defined with one or more storage gaps cannot access a DCSS above the guest storage.
From a CMS session, use the DEF STORE command to define your guest storage as discontiguous storage extents. Ensure that the storage gap between the extents covers all your DCSSs’ address ranges. Issue a command of this form:

```
DEF STOR CONFIG 0.\<storage_gap_begin\>.\<storage_gap_end\>.\<storage_above_gap\>
```

where:

\<storage_gap_begin\>
is the lower limit of the storage gap. This limit must be at or below the lowest address of the DCSS with the lowest address range.

Because the lower address ranges are required for memory management functions make the lower limit at least 128 MB. The lower limit for the DCSS increases with the total memory size and 128 MB is not an exact value but it is an approximation that is sufficient for most cases.

\<storage_gap_end\>
is the upper limit of the storage gap. The upper limit must be above the upper limit of the DCSS with the highest address range.

\<storage_above_gap\>
is the amount of storage above the storage gap. The total guest storage is \<storage_gap_begin\> + \<storage_above_gap\>.

All values can be suffixed with M to provide the values in megabyte. See z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 for more information on the DEF STORE command.

**Example**

To make a DCSS that starts at 144 MB and ends at 152 MB accessible to a z/VM guest with 512 MB guest storage:

```
DEF STORE CONFIG 0.140M 160M.372M
```

This specification is one example of how a suitable storage gap can be defined. In this example, the storage gap ranges from 140 MB to 160 MB and thus covers the entire DCSS range. The total guest storage is 140 MB + 372 MB = 512 MB.

**Working with DCSS devices**

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with DCSS devices:

- Adding a DCSS device
- Listing the DCSSs that map to a particular device
- Finding the minor number for a DCSS device
- Setting the access mode
- Saving updates to a DCSS or set of DCSSs
- Removing a DCSS device

**Adding a DCSS device**

Before you begin:
You need to have set up one or more DCSSs on z/VM and know the names assigned to the DCSSs on z/VM.

If you use the watchdog device driver, turn off the watchdog before adding a DCSS device. Adding a DCSS device can result in a watchdog timeout if the watchdog is active.

You cannot concurrently access overlapping DCSSs.

You cannot access a DCSS that overlaps with your z/VM guest virtual storage (see "Avoiding overlaps with your guest storage" on page 231).

If a z/VM guest has been defined with multiple storage gaps, you can only add DCSSs that are located in the storage gap with the lowest address range.

If a z/VM guest has been defined with one or more storage gaps, you cannot add a DCSS that is located above the guest storage.

To add a DCSS device enter a command of this form:

```
# echo <dcss-list> > /sys/devices/dcsslk/add
```

<dcss-list>

the name, as defined on z/VM, of a single DCSS or a colon (:) separated list of names of DCSSs to be mapped to a single DCSS device. You can map a set of DCSSs to a single DCSS device if the DCSSs in the set form a contiguous memory space. You can specify the DCSSs in any order. The name of the first DCSS you specify is used to represent the device under /sys/devices/dcsslk.

Examples
To add a DCSS called "MYDCSS" enter:

```
# echo MYDCSS > /sys/devices/dcsslk/add
```

To add three DCSSs “MYDCSS1”, “MYDCSS2”, and “MYDCSS3” as a single device enter:

```
# echo MYDCSS2:MYDCSS1:MYDCSS3 > /sys/devices/dcsslk/add
```

In sysfs, the resulting device is represented as /sys/devices/dcsslk/MYDCSS2.

Listing the DCSSs that map to a particular device

To list the DCSSs that map to a DCSS device, issue a command like this:

```
# cat /sys/devices/dcsslk/<dcss-name>/seglist
```

where <dcss-name> is the DCSS name that represents the DCSS device.

Examples
In this example, DCSS device MYDCSS maps to a single DCSS, “MYDCSS”.

```
# cat /sys/devices/dcsslk/MYDCSS/seglist
MYDCSS
```

In this example, DCSS device MYDCSS2 maps to three DCSSs, “MYDCSS1”, “MYDCSS2”, and “MYDCSS3”. 
Finding the minor number for a DCSS device

When you add a DCSS device, a minor number is assigned to it. Unless you use dynamically created device nodes as provided by udev, you might need to know the minor device number that has been assigned to the DCSS (see “DCSS naming scheme” on page 229).

When you add a DCSS device, a directory of this form is created in sysfs:

```
/sys/devices/dcssblk/<dcss-name>
```

where `<dcss-name>` is the DCSS name that represents the DCSS device.

This directory contains a symbolic link, block, that helps you to find out the device name and minor number. The link is of the form `../../../block/dcssblk<n>`, where `dcssblk<n>` is the device name and `<n>` is the minor number.

**Example**

To find out the minor number assigned to a DCSS device that is represented by the directory `/sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS` issue:

```
# readlink /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/block
../../../block/dcssblk0
```

In the example, the assigned minor number is “0”.

Setting the access mode

You might want to access the DCSS device with write access to change the content of the DCSS or set of DCSSs that map to the device. There are two possible write access modes to the DCSS device:

**shared**

In the shared mode, changes to DCSSs are immediately visible to all z/VM guests that access them. Shared is the default.

**Note:** Writing to a shared DCSS device bears the same risks as writing to a shared disk.

**exclusive-writable**

In the exclusive-writable mode you write to private copies of DCSSs. A private copy is writable, even if the original DCSS is read-only. Changes you make to a private copy are invisible to other guests until you save the changes (see “Saving updates to a DCSS or set of DCSSs” on page 235).

After saving the changes to a DCSS, all guests that open the DCSS access the changed copy. z/VM retains a copy of the original DCSS for those guests that continue accessing it, until the last guest has stopped using it.

To access a DCSS in the exclusive-writable mode the maximum definable storage size of your z/VM virtual machine must be above the upper limit of the DCSS. Alternatively, suitable authorizations must be in place (see “Accessing a DCSS in exclusive-writable mode” on page 229).
For either access mode the changes are volatile until they are saved (see "Saving updates to a DCSS or set of DCSSs").

Set the access mode before you open the DCSS device. To set the access mode to exclusive-writable set the DCSS device's shared attribute to "0". To reset the access mode to shared set the DCSS device's shared attribute to "1".

Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <flag> > /sys/devices/dcssblk/<dcss-name>/shared
```

where `<dcss-name>` is the DCSS name that represents the DCSS device.

You can read the shared attribute to find out the current access mode.

**Example**

To find out the current access mode of a DCSS device represented by the DCSS name "MYDCSS":

```
# cat /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/shared
```

"1" means that the current access mode is shared. To set the access mode to exclusive-writable issue:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/shared
```

### Saving updates to a DCSS or set of DCSSs

**Before you begin:**

- Saving a DCSS as described in this section results in a default DCSS, without optional properties. For DCSSs that have been defined with options (see "DCSS options" on page 230), see "Workaround for saving DCSSs with optional properties" on page 236.
- If you use the watchdog device driver, turn off the watchdog before saving updates to DCSSs. Saving updates to DCSSs can result in a watchdog timeout if the watchdog is active.
- Do not place save requests before you have accessed the DCSS device.

To place a request for saving changes permanently on the spool disk write "1" to the DCSS device's save attribute. If a set of DCSSs has been mapped to the DCSS device, the save request applies to all DCSSs in the set.

Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/devices/dcssblk/<dcss-name>/save
```

where `<dcss-name>` is the DCSS name that represents the DCSS device.

Saving is delayed until you close the device.

You can check if a save request is waiting to be performed by reading the contents of the save attribute.
You can cancel a save request by writing “0” to the save attribute.

**Example**
To check if a save request exists for a DCSS device that is represented by the DCSS name “MYDCSS”:

```bash
# cat /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/save
0
```

The “0” means that no save request exists. To place a save request issue:

```bash
# echo 1 > /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/save
```

To purge an existing save request issue:

```bash
# echo 0 > /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/save
```

**Workaround for saving DCSSs with optional properties**

**Note:** This section applies to DCSSs with special options only. The workaround in this section is error-prone and requires utmost care. Erroneous parameter values for the described CP commands can render a DCSS unusable. Only use this workaround if you really need a DCSS with special options.

Perform the following steps to save a DCSS with optional properties:

1. **Unmount the DCSS.**
   **Example:** Enter this command to unmount a DCSS with the device node /dev/dcssblk0:
   ```bash
   # umount /dev/dcssblk0
   ```

2. Use the CP DEFSEG command to newly define the DCSS with the required properties.
   **Example:** Enter this command to newly define a DCSS, mydcss, with the range 80000-9ffff, segment type sr, and the loadnshr operand:
   ```bash
   # vmcp defseg mydcss 80000-9ffff sr loadnshr
   ```
   **Note:** If your DCSS device maps to multiple DCSSs as defined to z/VM, you must perform this step for each DCSS. Be sure to specify the command correctly with the correct address ranges and segment types. Incorrect specifications can render the DCSS unusable.

3. Use the CP SAVESEG command to save the DCSS.
   **Example:** Enter this command to save a DCSS mydcss:
   ```bash
   # vmcp saveseg mydcss
   ```
   **Note:** If your DCSS device maps to multiple DCSSs as defined to z/VM you must perform this step for each DCSS. Omitting this step for individual DCSSs can render the DCSS device unusable.

See *z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference*, SC24-6175 for details about the DEFSEG and SAVESEG CP commands.
Removing a DCSS device

**Before you begin:** A DCSS device can only be removed when it is not in use.

You can remove the DCSS or set of DCSSs that are represented by a DCSS device from your Linux system by issuing a command of this form:

```
# echo <dcss-name> > /sys/devices/dcssblk/remove
```

where `<dcss-name>` is the DCSS name that represents the DCSS device.

If you have created your own device nodes, you can keep the nodes for reuse. Be aware that the major number of the device might change when you unload and reload the DCSS device driver. When the major number of your device has changed, existing nodes become unusable.

**Example**
To remove a DCSS device that is represented by the DCSS name “MYDCSS” issue:

```
# echo MYDCSS > /sys/devices/dcssblk/remove
```

Changing the contents of a DCSS

The following scenario describes how to use the DCSS block device driver to change the contents of a DCSS.

**Assumptions:**
- The Linux instance runs as a z/VM guest with class E user privileges.
- A DCSS has been set up and can be accessed in exclusive-writable mode by the Linux instance.
- The DCSS does not overlap with the guest's main storage.
- There is only a single DCSS named “MYDCSS”.
- The DCSS block device driver has been set up and is ready to be used.

**Note:** The description in this scenario can readily be extended to changing the content of a set of DCSSs that form a contiguous memory space. The only change to the procedure would be mapping the DCSSs in the set to a single DCSS device in step[1] The assumptions about the set of DCSSs would be that the contiguous memory space formed by the set does not overlap with the guest storage and that only the DCSSs in the set are added to the Linux instance.

Perform the following steps to change the contents of a DCSS:

1. Add the DCSS to the block device driver.

   ```
   # echo MYDCSS > /sys/devices/dcssblk/add
   ```

2. Ensure that there is a device node for the DCSS block device. If it is not created for you, for example by udev, create it yourself.
   - Find out the major number used for DCSS block devices. Read `/proc/devices:`
The major number in the example is 254.
- Find out the minor number used for MYDCSS. If MYDCSS is the first DCSS that has been added the minor number is 0. To be sure you can read a symbolic link that is created when the DCSS is added.

```
# readlink /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/block
../../../block/dcssblk0
```

The trailing 0 in the standard device name dcssblk0 indicates that the minor number is, indeed, 0.
- Create the node with the `mknod` command:

```
# mknod /dev/dcssblk0 b 254 0
```

3. Set the access mode to exclusive-write.

```
# echo 0 > /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/shared
```

4. Mount the file system in the DCSS on a spare mount point.

```
# mount /dev/dcssblk0 /mnt
```

5. Update the data in the DCSS.
6. Create a save request to save the changes.

```
# echo 1 > /sys/devices/dcssblk/MYDCSS/save
```

7. Unmount the file system.

```
# umount /mnt
```

The changes to the DCSS are now saved. When the last z/VM guest stops accessing the old version of the DCSS, the old version is discarded. Each guest that opens the DCSS accesses the updated copy.
8. Remove the device.

```
# echo MYDCSS > /sys/devices/dcssblk/remove
```

9. If you have created your own device node, you can optionally clean it up.

```
# rm -f /dev/dcssblk0
```
Chapter 22. Shared kernel support

You can save a Linux kernel in a z/VM named saved system (NSS). Through an NSS, z/VM makes operating system code in shared real memory pages available to z/VM guest virtual machines. Multiple instances of Linux on z/VM can then boot from the NSS and run from the single copy of the Linux kernel in memory.

For a z/VM guest virtual machine a shared kernel in an NSS amounts to a fast boot device. In a virtual Linux server farm with multiple z/VM guest virtual machines sharing the NSS, the NSS can help to reduce paging and enhance performance.

What you should know about NSS

Before you create an NSS you need to have a Linux system that supports kernel sharing installed on a conventional boot device, for example, a DASD or SCSI disk. You create the NSS when you use a special boot parameter to boot the Linux system from this original boot device.

For more information about NSS and the CP commands used in this section see:
- z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 at the IBM Publications Center (see "Finding IBM books" on page xvii).
- z/VM Virtual Machine Operation, SC24-6241 at the IBM Publications Center (see "Finding IBM books" on page xvii).

Kernel parameter for creating an NSS

You create an NSS with a shared kernel by booting a Linux system with shared kernel support with the savesys= parameter.

```
kernel parameter syntax

 tonesys=<nss_name>
```

where <nss_name> is the name you want to assign to the NSS. The name can be one to eight characters long and must consist of alphabetic or numeric characters. Be sure not to assign a name that matches any of the device numbers used at your installation.

**Note:** If <nss_name> contains non-alphanumeric characters, the NSS might be created successfully. However, this name might not work in CP commands. Always use alphanumeric characters for the name.

Working with a Linux NSS

This section describes how to create and maintain a Linux NSS. For information about booting Linux from an NSS see "Using a named saved system" on page 354. Note that Kexec is disabled for Linux instances booted from a kernel NSS.

For each task described in this section you need a z/VM guest virtual machine that runs with class E privileges.
Creating or updating a Linux NSS using zipl

Perform these steps to create a new Linux NSS or to update an existing Linux NSS:

1. Boot the Linux instance from which you want to create the new NSS or the Linux instance from which you want to update an existing NSS.
2. Add savesys=<nssname> to the kernel parameters in your boot configuration, where <nssname> is the name for the new NSS to be created or of the existing NSS to be updated. For example, you can add the savesys= parameter to a kernel parameter file (see "Including kernel parameters in a boot configuration" on page 18 for details).

   The NSS name must be 1 - 8 alphanumeric characters, for example, 73248734, LNXNSS, or NSS1. Be sure not to assign a name that matches a device number used at your installation.
3. Issue a zipl command to write the modified boot configuration to the boot device (Chapter 36, "Initial program loader for System z - zipl," on page 319).
5. Issue an IPL command to boot Linux from the device that holds the Linux kernel. During the IPL process, the NSS is created or updated and Linux is rebooted from the NSS.

   You can now use the NSS to boot Linux in your z/VM guest virtual machines. See "Using a named saved system" on page 354 for details.

Creating or updating a Linux NSS from the CP command line

You can create or update a Linux NSS without adding kernel parameters to the boot configuration and without running zipl.

To boot Linux and save it as an NSS issue an IPL command of this form:

   IPL <devno> PARM savesys=<nssname>

In the command, <devno> specifies the CCW device that holds the Linux instance to be saved as an NSS; and <nssname> is the name for the new NSS to be created or the name of an existing NSS to be updated.

If your IPL device is an FCP device, you cannot use the PARM parameter. Instead, use the z/VM CP LOADDEV command to specify the savesys= kernel parameter as SCPDATA (see "Using a SCSI device" on page 352).

   The name must be 1 - 8 alphanumeric characters, for example, 73248734, LNXNSS, or NSS1. Be sure not to assign a name that matches a device number used at your installation.

   During the IPL process, the NSS is created and Linux is booted from the NSS.

   Example: To create an NSS from a Linux instance that has been installed on a device with bus ID 0.0.1234, enter:

   IPL 1234 PARM savesys=lnxnss

   For information about the PARM attribute, see "Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux" on page 19.
You can now use the NSS to boot Linux in your z/VM guest virtual machines. See “Using a named saved system” on page 354 for details.

Deleting a Linux NSS

Issue a CP PURGE NSS NAME command to delete an NSS. For example, issue a command of this form

```
PURGE NSS NAME <nssname>
```

where `<nssname>` is the name of the NSS you want to delete.

**Result:** The NSS is removed from storage when the last Linux instance that is already using it is closed down. You cannot IPL new Linux instances from the NSS anymore.
Chapter 23. Watchdog device driver

The watchdog device driver provides Linux watchdog applications with access to the z/VM watchdog timer.

Watchdog applications can be used to set up automated restart mechanisms for Linux on z/VM. Watchdog-based restart mechanisms are an alternative to a networked heartbeat in conjunction with STONITH (see “STONITH support (snip for STONITH)” on page 394).

A watchdog application that communicates directly with the z/VM control program (CP) does not require a third operating system to monitor a heartbeat. The watchdog device driver enables you to set up a restart mechanism of this form.

Features

The watchdog device driver provides:

- Access to the z/VM watchdog timer.
- An API for watchdog applications (see “External programming interfaces” on page 245).

What you should know about the watchdog device driver

The watchdog function comprises the watchdog timer that runs on z/VM and a watchdog application that runs on the Linux instance being controlled. While the Linux instance operates satisfactorily, the watchdog application reports a positive status to the z/VM watchdog timer at regular intervals. The watchdog application uses a miscellaneous character device to pass these status reports to the z/VM timer (Figure 46).

The watchdog application typically derives its status by monitoring, critical network connections, file systems, and processes on the Linux instance. If a given time elapses without a positive report being received by the watchdog timer, the watchdog timer assumes that the Linux instance is in an error state. The watchdog timer then triggers a predefined action from CP against the Linux instance. Examples of possible actions are: shutting down Linux, rebooting Linux, or initiating a system dump. For information about setting the default timer and how to perform other actions, see “External programming interfaces” on page 245.

Note: Loading or saving a DCSS can take a long time during which the virtual machine does not respond, depending on the size of the DCSS. This may cause a watchdog to timeout and restart the guest. You are advised not to use the watchdog in combination with loading or saving DCSSs.
You can find an example watchdog application at
www.ibiblio.org/pub/linux/system/daemons/watchdog/INDEX.html

See also the generic watchdog documentation in your Linux kernel source tree
under Documentation/watchdog.

Setting up the watchdog device driver

This section describes the parameters that you can use to configure the watchdog
device driver and how to assure that the required device node exists.

Module parameters

This section describes how to load and configure the watchdog device driver
module.

watchdog module parameter syntax

```
modprobe vmwatchdog
  cmd="IPL CLEAR"
  cmd=<command>

conceal=0
  conceal=<conceal_flag>

nowayout=<nowayout_flag>
```

where:

<command>

is the command to be issued by CP if the Linux instance fails. The default “IPL"
reboots the guest with the previous boot parameters.

Instead of rebooting the same system, you could also boot from an alternate
IPL device (for example, a dump device). You can also specify multiple
commands to be issued, see “Examples” on page 245 for details. For more
information about CP commands see z/VM CP Commands and Utilities
Reference, SC24-6175.

The specification for <command>:

- Can be up to 230 characters long
- Needs to be enclosed by quotes if it contains any blanks or newline
  characters
- Is converted from ASCII to uppercase EBCDIC

<conceal_flag>

turns on and off the protected application environment where the guest is
protected from unexpectedly entering CP READ. “0” turns off the protected
environment, “1” enables it. The default is “0”.

For details, see the “SET CONCEAL” section of z/VM CP Commands and
Utilities Reference, SC24-6175.

<nowayout_flag>

determines what happens when the watchdog device node is closed by the
watchdog application.
If the flag is set to “1” (default), the z/VM watchdog timer keeps running and triggers the command specified for `<command>` if no positive status report is received within the given time interval. If the character "V" is written to the device and the flag is set to "0", the z/VM watchdog timer is stopped and the Linux instance continues without the watchdog support.

**Examples**

The following command loads the watchdog module and determines that, on failure, the Linux instance is to be IPLed from a device with devno 0xb1a0. The protected application environment is not enabled. The watchdog application can close the watchdog device node after writing "V" to it. As a result the watchdog timer becomes ineffective and does not IPL the guest.

```bash
modprobe vmwatchdog cmd="ipl b1a0" nowayout=0
```

The following example shows how to specify multiple commands to be issued.

```bash
printf "cmd1\ncmd2\ncmd3" > /sys/module/vmwatchdog/parameters/cmd
```

To verify that your commands have been accepted, issue:

```bash
cat /sys/module/vmwatchdog/parameters/cmd
```

Note that it is not possible to specify multiple commands as module parameters while loading the module.

**Watchdog device node**

The watchdog application on Linux needs a misc character device to communicate with the z/VM watchdog timer. This device node is created by udev and is called `/dev/watchdog`.

**External programming interfaces**

This section provides information for those who want to program watchdog applications that work with the watchdog device driver.

For information about the API see the following files in the Linux source tree:

- Documentation/watchdog/watchdog-api.txt
- include/linux/watchdog.h

The default watchdog timeout is 60 seconds, the minimum timeout that can be set through the IOCTL SETTIMEOUT is 15 seconds.

The following IOCTLs are supported:

- WDIOC_GETSUPPORT
- WDIOC_SETOPTIONS (WDIOS_DISABLECARD, WDIOS_ENABLECARD)
- WDIOC_GETTIMEOUT
- WDIOC_SETTIMEOUT
- WDIOC_KEEPALIVE
Chapter 24. z/VM CP interface device driver

Using the z/VM CP interface device driver (vmcp), you can send control program (CP) commands to the z/VM hypervisor and display the response.

The vmcp device driver only works under z/VM and cannot be loaded if the Linux system runs in an LPAR.

What you should know about the z/VM CP interface

The z/VM CP interface driver (vmcp) uses the CP diagnose X'08' to send commands to CP and to receive responses. The behavior is similar but not identical to #cp on a 3270 console. There are two ways of using the z/VM CP interface driver:

- Through the /dev/vmcp device node
- Through a user space tool (see "vmcp - Send CP commands to the z/VM hypervisor" on page 541)

Differences between vmcp and a 3270 console

Most CP commands behave identically with vmcp and on a 3270 console. However, some commands show a different behavior:

- Diagnose X'08' (see z/VM CP Programming Services, SC24-6179) requires you to specify a response buffer in conjunction with the command. As the size of the response is not known beforehand the default response buffer used by vmcp might be too small to hold the full response and as a result the response is truncated.
- On a 3270 console the CP command is executed on virtual CPU 0. The vmcp device driver uses the CPU that is scheduled by the Linux kernel. For CP commands that depend on the CPU number (like trace) you should specify the CPU, for example: cpu 3 trace count.
- Some CP commands do not return specific error or status messages through diagnose X'08'. These messages are only returned on a 3270 console. For example, the command vmcp link user1 1234 123 mw might return the message DASD 123 LINKED R/W in a 3270 console. This message will not appear when using vmcp. For details, see the z/VM help system or z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175.

Setting up the z/VM CP interface

There are no module parameters for the vmcp device driver.

You must load the vmcp module before you can work with the z/VM CP interface device driver. You can use the modprobe command to load the module:

```
# modprobe vmcp
```

You can configure the startup scripts to load the vmcp kernel module automatically during the boot process. For example, add vmcp to MODULES_LOADED_ON_BOOT in /etc/sysconfig/kernel.
Using the device node

You can send a command to z/VM CP by writing to the vmcp device node. When writing to the device node you must:

- Omit the newline character at the end of the command string. For example, use `echo -n` when writing directly from a terminal session.
- Write the command in the same case as required on z/VM.
- Escape characters that need escaping in the environment where you issue the command.

Example:

The following command attaches a device to your z/VM guest virtual machine. The asterisk (*) is escaped to prevent the command shell from interpreting it.

```bash
# echo -n ATTACH 1234 \* > /dev/vmcp
```

You can also use the vmcp device node directly from an application using open, write (to issue the command), read (to get the response), ioctl (to get and set status) and close. The following ioctls are supported:

Table 38. The vmcp ioctls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Code definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMCP_GETCODE</td>
<td>_IOR (0x10, 1, int)</td>
<td>Queries the return code of z/VM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMCP_SETBUF</td>
<td>_IOW(0x10, 2, int)</td>
<td>Sets the buffer size (the device driver has a default of 4 KB; vmcp calls this ioctl to set it to 8 KB instead).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMCP_GETSIZE</td>
<td>_IOR(0x10, 3, int)</td>
<td>Queries the size of the response.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 25. Deliver z/VM CP special messages as uevents

The smsgiucv_app kernel device driver receives z/VM CP special messages (SMSG) and delivers these messages to user space as udev events (uevents). The device driver only receives messages starting with "APP". The generated uevents contain the message sender and content as environment variables. This is illustrated in Figure 47.

You can restrict the received special messages to a particular z/VM user ID. CP special messages are discarded if the specified sender does not match the sender of the CP special message.

Setting up the CP special message device driver

The z/VM user ID does not require special authorizations to receive CP special messages. CP special messages can be issued from the local z/VM guest virtual machine or from other guest virtual machines. You can issue special messages from Linux or from a CMS or CP session.

This section describes how to load and configure the CP special message device driver.

smsgiucv_app syntax

```
modprobe smsgiucv_app sender=<user_ID>
```
Where:

sender=<user_ID>

permits CP special messages from the specified z/VM user ID only. CP special messages are discarded if the specified sender does not match the sender of the CP special message. If the sender option is empty or not set, CP special messages are accepted from any z/VM user ID.

Lowercase characters are converted to uppercase.

To receive messages from several user IDs leave the sender= parameter empty, or do not specify it, and then filter with udev rules (see "Example" on page 252).

Working with CP special messages

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with special messages.

- "Sending CP special messages"
- "Accessing CP special messages through uevent environment variables"
- "Writing udev rules for handling CP special messages" on page 251

Sending CP special messages

- To send a CP special message to LXGUEST1 from Linux, enter a command of the following form:

  # vmcp SMSG LXGUEST1 APP "<message text>"

- To send a CP special message to LXGUEST1, enter the following command from a CP or CMS session:

  #CP SMSG LXGUEST1 APP <message text>

The special messages cause uevents to be generated. See "Writing udev rules for handling CP special messages" on page 251 for information about handling the uevents.

Accessing CP special messages through uevent environment variables

When the device driver creates a uevent for a CP special message, the driver defines the following environment variables:

- **SMRG_ID**
  Specifies the message prefix. The SMSG_ID environment variable is always set to APP, which is the prefix assigned to the smgsjucv_app device driver.

- **SMRG_SENDER**
  Specifies the z/VM user ID that has sent the CP special message.

  Use SMSG_SENDER in udev rules for filtering the z/VM user ID if you want to accept CP special messages from different senders. All alphabetic characters in the z/VM user ID are uppercase characters.

- **SMRG_TEXT**
  Contains the message text of the CP special message. The APP prefix and leading whitespaces are removed.
Writing udev rules for handling CP special messages

When using the smsgiucv_app device driver, uevents with the following actions are triggered:

change events

The smsgiucv_app device driver generates change uevents for each CP special message that has been received.

For example, the special message:

```
#CP SMSG LXGUEST1 APP THIS IS A TEST MESSAGE
```

might trigger the following uevent:

```
UEVENT[1263487666.708881] change /devices/iucv/smsgiucv_app (iucv)
ACTION=change
DEVPATH=/devices/iucv/smsgiucv_app
SUBSYSTEM=iucv
SMSG_SENDER=MAINT
SMSG_ID=APP
SMSG_TEXT=THIS IS A TEST MESSAGE
DRIVER=SMSGIUCV
SEQNUM=1493
```

add and remove events

In addition to the change event for received CP special messages, generic add and remove events are generated when the module is loaded or unloaded, for example:

```
UEVENT[1263487583.511146] add /module/smsgiucv_app (module)
ACTION=add
DEVPATH=/module/smsgiucv_app
SUBSYSTEM=module
SEQNUM=1487
```

```
UEVENT[1263487583.514622] add /devices/iucv/smsgiucv_app (iucv)
ACTION=add
DEVPATH=/devices/iucv/smsgiucv_app
SUBSYSTEM=iucv
DRIVER=SMSGIUCV
SEQNUM=1488
```

```
UEVENT[1263487628.955149] remove /devices/iucv/smsgiucv_app (iucv)
ACTION=remove
DEVPATH=/devices/iucv/smsgiucv_app
SUBSYSTEM=iucv
SEQNUM=1489
```

```
UEVENT[1263487628.957082] remove /module/smsgiucv_app (module)
ACTION=remove
DEVPATH=/module/smsgiucv_app
SUBSYSTEM=module
SEQNUM=1490
```

With the information from the uevents, you can create custom udev rules to trigger actions depending on the settings of the SMSG_* environment variables (see “Accessing CP special messages through uevent environment variables” on page 250).

When writing udev rules, use the add and remove uevents to initialize and clean up resources. To handle CP special messages, write udev rules that match change uevents. For more details about writing udev rules, see the udev man page.
The following example shows how to process CP special messages using udev rules. The example contains rules for actions, one for all senders and one for the MAINT, OPERATOR, and LNXADM senders only.

The rules are contained in a block that matches uevents from the smsgiucv_app device driver. If there is no match, processing ends:

```plaintext
# Sample udev rules for processing CP special messages.
# DEVPATH="/sys/devices/virtual/pci/vmcp", GOTO="smsgiucv_app_end"
# --------- Rules for CP messages go here ---------
LABEL="smsgiucv_app_end"
```

The example uses the `vmur` command. Therefore, the vmur module is loaded in addition to the vmcp module. The z/VM virtual punch device is then activated.

```plaintext
# --- Initialization ---
# load vmcp
SUBSYSTEM="module", ACTION="add", RUN="/sbin/modprobe --quiet vmcp"
# load vmur and set the virtual punch device online
SUBSYSTEM="module", ACTION="add", RUN="/sbin/modprobe --quiet vmur"
SUBSYSTEM="module", ACTION="add", RUN="/sbin/chccwdev -e d"
```

The following rule accepts messages from all senders. The message text must match the string UNAME. If it does, the output of the `uname` command (the node name and kernel version of the Linux instance) is sent back to the sender.

```plaintext
# --- Rules for all senders ----
# UNAME: tell the sender which kernel is running
ACTION="change", ENV[SMSG_TEXT]="UNAME", 
  PROGRAM="/bin/uname -n -r", 
  RUN="/sbin/vmcp msg $env{SMSG_SENDER} '$result'"
```

In the following example block rules are defined to accept messages from certain senders only. If no sender matches, processing ends. The message text must match the string DMESG. If it does, the environment variable PATH is set and the output of the `dmesg` command is sent into the z/VM reader of the sender. The name of the spool file is LINUX DMESG.
# --- Special rules available for particular z/VM user IDs ---

ENV{SMSG_SENDER}!="MAINT|OPERATOR|LNXADM", GOTO="smgiucv_app_end"

# DMESG: punch dmesg output to sender
ACTION="change", ENV{SMSG_TEXT}="DMESG", \ 
  ENV{PATH}="/bin:/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin", \ 
  RUN="/bin/sh -c 'dmesg | fold -s -w 74 | vmur punch -r -t LINUX.DMESG -u "$env{SMSG_SENDER}"'"
Chapter 26. Cooperative memory management

Cooperative memory management (CMM, or "cmm") can reduce the memory that is available to an instance of Linux on z/VM. CMM allocates pages to page pools that are not available to Linux. A diagnose code indicates to z/VM that the pages in the page pools are out of use. z/VM can then immediately reuse these pages for other z/VM guests.

To set up CMM, you need to:
1. Load the cmm module.
2. Set up a resource management tool that controls the page pool. This can be the z/VM resource monitor (VMRM) or a third party systems management tool.

This chapter describes how to set up CMM. For background information about CMM, see “Cooperative memory management background” on page 201.

You can also use the cpuplugd command to define rules for cmm behavior, see “cpuplugd - Control CPUs and memory” on page 446.

Setting up the external resource manager is beyond the scope of this book. For more information, see the chapter on VMRM in z/VM Performance, SC24-6208.

Setting up cooperative memory management

This section describes how to set up Linux on z/VM to participate in the cooperative memory management.

Loading the cooperative memory management module

The cooperative memory management support is compiled as a module, cmm. You can load the cmm module with the modprobe command.

```
cooporative memory management module parameter syntax

modprobe cmm [sender=VMRMSVM] [sender=<user_ID>]

where <user_ID> specifies the z/VM guest virtual machine that is permitted to send messages to the module through the special messages interface. The default z/VM user ID is VMRMSVM, which is the default for the VMRM service machine.

Lowercase characters are converted to uppercase.

Example

To load the cooperative memory management module and allow the z/VM guest virtual machine TESTID to send messages:

# modprobe cmm sender=TESTID
```
Working with cooperative memory management

After it has been set up, CMM works through the resource manager. No further actions are necessary. The following information is given for diagnostic purposes.

To reduce the Linux memory size, CMM allocates pages to page pools that make the pages unusable to Linux. There are two such page pools, a static pool and a timed pool. You can use the procfs interface to read the sizes of the page pools.

Reading the size of the static page pool

To read the current size of the static page pool:

```
# cat /proc/sys/vm/cmm_pages
```

Reading the size of the timed page pool

To read the current size of the timed page pool:

```
# cat /proc/sys/vm/cmm_timed_pages
```
Part 5. System resources

This section describes device drivers and features that help to manage the resources of your real or virtual hardware.

**Newest version:** You can find the newest version of this book at [www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/documentation_novell_suse.html](http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/documentation_novell_suse.html)

**Restrictions:** For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at [www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2](http://www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 27. Managing CPUs</th>
<th>259</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU capability change</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activating standby CPUs and deactivating operating CPUs</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examining the CPU topology</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU polarization</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 28. Managing hotplug memory</th>
<th>263</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about memory hotplug</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up hotplug memory</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing memory management tasks</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 29. Large page support</th>
<th>267</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting up large page support</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with large page support</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 30. S/390 hypervisor file system</th>
<th>269</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directory structure</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up the S/390 hypervisor file system</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with the S/390 hypervisor file system</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 31. ETR and STP based clock synchronization</th>
<th>275</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting up clock synchronization</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switching clock synchronization on and off</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 32. Identifying the System z hardware</th>
<th>279</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Chapter 27. Managing CPUs

Some attributes that govern CPUs are available in sysfs under:

/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<N>

where <N> is the number of the CPU. You can read CPU capability, activate standby CPUs, and examine the CPU topology using the CPU attributes in sysfs.

CPU capability change

When the CPUs of a mainframe heat or cool, the Linux kernel generates a uevent for all affected online CPUs. You can read the CPU capability in:

/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<N>/capability

The capability value is an unsigned integer as defined in the system information block (SYSIB) 1.2.2 (see z/Architecture Principles of Operation, SA22-7832). A smaller value indicates a proportionally greater CPU capacity. Beyond that, there is no formal description of the algorithm used to generate this value. The value is used as an indication of the capability of the CPU relative to the capability of other CPU models.

Activating standby CPUs and deactivating operating CPUs

A CPU on an LPAR can be in a configured, standby, or reserved state. Under Linux, on IPL only CPUs that are in a configured state are brought online and used. The kernel operates only with configured CPUs. You can change the state of standby CPUs to configured state and vice versa.

Reserved CPUs cannot be used without manual intervention and therefore are not recognized.

Before you begin:

- To put a CPU into standby state the underlying hypervisor needs to support this operation.
- Be aware that daemon processes like cpuplugd can change the state of any CPU at any time. This can interfere with manual changes.

To configure or deconfigure a CPU its physical address needs to be known. Because the sysfs interface is used to configure a CPU by its sysfs entry, this requires a static mapping of physical to logical CPU numbers. The physical address of a CPU can be found in the address attribute of a logical CPU:

```
# cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<N>/address
```

For example:

```
# cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/address
0
```

To activate a standby CPU:
1. Only present CPUs have a sysfs entry. If you add a CPU to the system the kernel automatically detects it. You can force the detection of a CPU using the rescan attribute. To rescan, write any string to the rescan attribute, for example:

```
echo 1 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu/rescan
```

When new CPUs are found new sysfs entries are created and they are in the configured or standby state depending on how the hypervisor added them.

2. Change the state of the CPU to configured by writing "1" to its configure attribute:

```
echo 1 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<X>/configure
```

where <X> is any CPU in standby state.

3. Bring the CPU online by writing "1" to its online attribute:

```
echo 1 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<X>/online
```

To deactivate an operating CPU:

1. Bring the CPU offline by writing "0" to its online attribute:

```
echo 0 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<X>/online
```

2. Change the state of the CPU to standby by writing "0" to its configure attribute:

```
echo 0 > /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<X>/configure
```

---

**Examining the CPU topology**

This section applies to IBM mainframe systems as of System z10.

If supported by your hardware, an interface is available that you can use to get information about the CPU topology of an LPAR. Use this, for example, to optimize the Linux scheduler, which bases its decisions on which process gets scheduled to which CPU. Depending on the workload, this might increase cache hits and therefore overall performance.

**Note:** By default, CPU topology support is enabled in the Linux kernel. If it is not suitable for your workload, disable the support by specifying the kernel parameter topology=off in your parmfile or zipl.conf. See "Specifying kernel parameters" on page 17 for information about how to do this.

The common code attributes core_siblings and core_id are visible for all online CPUs:

```
/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<N>/topology/core_siblings
/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<N>/topology/core_id
```

The attributes core_siblings contains a CPU mask that tells you which CPUs (including the current one) are close to each other. If a machine reconfiguration causes the CPU topology to change, change uevents are created for each online CPU. All CPUs that have the same core_siblings CPU mask have the same core_id.
If the kernel also supports standby CPU activation/deactivation (see "Activating standby CPUs and deactivating operating CPUs" on page 259), the core_siblings CPU mask also contains the CPUs that are in a configured, but offline state. Updating the mask after a reconfiguration might take up to a minute.

With zEnterprise, the book topology level was added above the core level. The book_siblings and book_id files describe which CPUs on different cores belong to the same book:

```
# cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/topology/book_siblings
00000000,0000001f
# cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/topology/book_id
2
```

The CPU masks contained in the book_siblings file are always a superset of the core_siblings file. All CPUs that have the same book_siblings CPU mask have the same book_id. If there are several books present in a configuration, the core_ids are only unique per book.

---

**CPU polarization**

This section applies to IBM mainframe systems as of System z10.

You can optimize the operation of a vertical SMP environment by adjusting the SMP factor based on the workload demands. During peak workloads the operating system may operate on a large n-way, with all CPUs busy, whereas at other times it may fall back to a single processor. This limits the performance effects of context switches, TLB flushes, cache poisoning, as well as dispatcher workload balancing and the like, by delivering better processor affinity for particular workloads.

Horizontal CPU polarization means that the underlying hypervisor will dispatch each virtual CPU of all z/VM guest virtual machines for the same amount of time.

If vertical CPU polarization is active then the hypervisor will dispatch certain CPUs for a longer time than others for maximum performance. For example, if a guest has three virtual CPUs, each of them with a share of 33%, then in case of vertical CPU polarization all of the processing time would be combined to a single CPU which would run all the time, while the other two CPUs would get nearly no CPU time.

There are three types of vertical CPUs: high, medium, and low. Low CPUs hardly get any real CPU time, while high CPUs get a full real CPU. Medium CPUs get something in between.

**Note:** Running a system with different types of vertical CPUs may result in significant performance regressions. If possible, use only one type of vertical CPUs. Set all other CPUs offline and deconfigure them.

Use the dispatching attribute to switch between horizontal and vertical CPU polarization. To switch between the two modes write a 0 for horizontal polarization (the default) or a 1 for vertical polarization to the dispatching attribute.

```
/sys/devices/system/cpu/dispatching
```
The polarization of each CPU can be seen from the polarization attribute of each CPU:

```
/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu<N>/polarization
```

Its contents is one of:

- **horizontal** - each of the guests’ virtual CPUs is dispatched for the same amount of time.
- **vertical:high** - full CPU time is allocated.
- **vertical:medium** - medium CPU time is allocated.
- **vertical:low** - very little CPU time is allocated.
- **unknown**

When switching polarization the polarization attribute might contain the value unknown until the configuration change is done and the kernel has figured out the new polarization of each CPU.
Chapter 28. Managing hotplug memory

You can dynamically increase or decrease the memory for your running Linux instance. To make memory available as hotplug memory you must define it to your LPAR or z/VM. Hotplug memory is supported by z/VM 5.4 with the PTF for APAR VM64524 and by later z/VM versions.

What you should know about memory hotplug

This section explains how hotplug memory is represented in sysfs and how rebooting Linux affects hotplug memory.

How memory is represented in sysfs

The memory with which Linux is started is the core memory. On the running Linux system, additional memory can be added as hotplug memory. The Linux kernel requires core memory to allocate its own data structures.

In sysfs, both the core memory of a Linux instance and the available hotplug memory are represented in form of memory sections of equal size. Each section is represented as a directory of the form /sys/devices/system/memory/memory<n>, where <n> is an integer. You can find out the section size by reading the /sys/devices/system/memory/block_size_bytes attribute.

In the naming scheme, the memory sections with the lowest address ranges are assigned the lowest integer numbers. Accordingly, the core memory begins with memory0. The hotplug memory sections follow the core memory sections.

You can infer where the hotplug memory begins by calculating the number of core memory sections from the size of the base memory and the section size. For example, for a core memory of 512 MB and a section size of 128 MB, the core memory is represented by 4 sections, memory0 through memory3. In this example, the first hotplug memory section is memory4. Another Linux instance with a core memory of 1024 MB and access to the same hotplug memory, represents this first hotplug memory section as memory8.

The hotplug memory is available to all operating system instances within the z/VM system or LPARs to which it has been defined. The state sysfs attribute of a memory section indicates whether the section is in use by your own Linux system. The state attribute does not indicate whether a section is in use by another operating system instance. Attempts to add memory sections that are already in use fail.

Hotplug memory and reboot

The original core memory is preserved as core memory and hotplug memory is freed when rebooting a Linux instance.

When you perform an IPL after shutting down Linux, always use ipl clear to preserve the original memory configuration.

Further information

For more information about memory hotplug, see /Documentation/memory-hotplug.txt in the Linux source tree.
Setting up hotplug memory

Before you can use hotplug memory on your Linux instance, you must define this memory as hotplug memory on your physical or virtual hardware.

Defining hotplug memory to an LPAR

You use the hardware management console (HMC) to define hotplug memory as reserved storage on an LPAR.

For information about defining reserved storage for your LPAR see the Processor Resource/Systems Manager Planning Guide, SB10-7041 for your mainframe.

Defining hotplug memory to z/VM

In z/VM, you define hotplug memory as standby storage. There is also reserved storage in z/VM, but other than reserved memory defined for an LPAR, reserved storage defined in z/VM is not available as hotplug memory.

For information about defining standby memory for z/VM guests see the “DEFINE STORAGE” section in z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175.

Performing memory management tasks

This section describes typical memory management tasks.

- Finding out the memory section size
- Displaying the available memory sections
- Adding memory
- Removing memory

Finding out the memory section size

You can find out the size of your memory sections by reading /sys/devices/system/memory/block_size_bytes. This sysfs attribute contains the section size in byte in hexadecimal notation.

Example:

```
# cat /sys/devices/system/memory/block_size_bytes
8000000
```

This hexadecimal value corresponds to 128 MB.

Displaying the available memory sections

You can find out if a memory section is online or offline by reading its state attribute. The following example shows how to get an overview of all available memory sections:

```
# grep -r --include="state" /sys/devices/system/memory/
/sys/devices/system/memory/memory0/state:online
/sys/devices/system/memory/memory1/state:online
/sys/devices/system/memory/memory2/state:online
/sys/devices/system/memory/memory3/state:online
/sys/devices/system/memory/memory4/state:offline
/sys/devices/system/memory/memory5/state:offline
/sys/devices/system/memory/memory6/state:offline
/sys/devices/system/memory/memory7/state:offline
```
Online sections are in use by your Linux instance. An offline section can be free to be added to your Linux instance but it might also be in use by another Linux instance.

Tip: Use lsmem to display the available memory (see "lsmem - Show online status information about memory blocks" on page 496).

Adding memory

You add a hotplug memory section by writing online to its sysfs state attribute.

Example:

Enter the following command to add a memory section memory5:

```
# echo online > /sys/devices/system/memory/memory5/state
```

Adding the memory section fails, if the memory section is already in use. The state attribute changes to online when the memory section has been added successfully.

Tip: Use chmem to add memory (see "chmem - Set memory online or offline" on page 428).

Suspend and resume:

Do not add hotplug memory if you intend to suspend the Linux instance before the next IPL. Any changes to the original memory configuration prevent suspension, even if you restore the original memory configuration by removing memory sections that have been added. See Chapter 38, “Suspending and resuming Linux,” on page 367 for more information about suspending and resuming Linux.

Removing memory

You remove a hotplug memory section by writing offline to its sysfs state attribute.

Avoid removing core memory. The Linux kernel requires core memory to allocate its own data structures.

Example:

Enter the following command to remove a memory section memory5:

```
# echo offline > /sys/devices/system/memory/memory5/state
```

The hotplug memory functions first relocate memory pages to free the memory section and then remove it. The state attribute changes to offline when the memory section has been removed successfully.

The memory section is not removed if it cannot be freed completely.

Tip: Use chmem to remove memory (see "chmem - Set memory online or offline" on page 428).
Chapter 29. Large page support

This section applies to IBM mainframe systems as of System z10.

Large page support entails support for the Linux hugetlbfs file system. This virtual file system is backed by larger memory pages than the usual 4 K pages; for System z the hardware page size is 1 MB. In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 the page size is also 1 MB, in contrast to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10, which uses a page size of 2 MB.

Applications using large page memory will save a considerable amount of page table memory. Another benefit from the support might be an acceleration in the address translation and overall memory access speed.

Setting up large page support

This section describes the parameters that you can use to configure large page support.

Kernel parameters

This section describes how to configure large page support. You configure large page support by adding parameters to the kernel parameter line.

Large page support kernel parameter syntax

```
hugepages=<number>
```

where:

- **number**
  - is the number of large pages to be allocated at boot time.

Note: If you specify more pages than available, Linux will reserve as many as possible. This will most probably leave too few general pages for the boot process and might stop your system with an out-of-memory error.

Working with large page support

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with large page support.

- The "hugepages=" kernel parameter should be specified with the number of large pages to be allocated at boot time. To read the current number of large pages, issue:

  ```
cat /proc/sys/vm/nr_hugepages
  ```

- To change the number of large pages dynamically during run-time, write to procrfs:

  ```
echo 12 > /proc/sys/vm/nr_hugepages
  ```
If there is not enough contiguous memory available to fulfill the request, the maximum number of large pages will be reserved.

- To obtain information about amount of large pages currently available and the large page size, issue:

  cat /proc/meminfo

  ...
  HugePages_Total: 20
  HugePages_Free: 14
  Hugepagesize: 1024 KB
  ...

- To see if hardware large page support is enabled (indicated by the word "edat" in the "features" line), issue:

  cat /proc/cpuinfo

  ...
  features : esan3 zarch stfle msa ldsp eimm dfp edat
  ...

The large page memory can be used through mmap() or SysV shared memory system calls, more detailed information can be found in the Linux kernel source tree under Documentation/vm/hugetlbpage.txt, including implementation examples.

To make a Java program use the large page feature, specify the Java -Xlp option.
Chapter 30. S/390 hypervisor file system

The S/390® hypervisor file system provides a mechanism to access LPAR and z/VM hypervisor data.

Directory structure

When the hypfs file system is mounted the accounting information is retrieved and a file system tree is created with a full set of attribute files containing the CPU information.

The recommended mount point for the hypervisor file system is \\
/sys/hypervisor/s390.

Figure 48 illustrates the file system tree that is created for LPAR.

Figure 48. The hypervisor file system for LPAR

LPAR directories and attributes

The directories and attributes have the following meaning for the LPAR hypervisor:

update
Write-only file to trigger an update of all attributes.

cpus/
Directory for all physical CPUs.

cpus/<cpu ID>
Directory for one physical CPU. <cpu ID> is the logical (decimal) CPU number.

type
Type name of physical CPU, such as CP or IFL.
**mgmtime**
Physical-LPAR-management time in microseconds (LPAR overhead).

**hyp/**
Directory for hypervisor information.

**hyp/type**
Type of hypervisor (LPAR hypervisor).

**systems/**
Directory for all LPARs.

**systems/**<lpar name>/
Directory for one LPAR.

**systems/**<lpar name>/cpus/<cpu ID>/
Directory for the virtual CPUs for one LPAR. The <cpu ID> is the logical (decimal) CPU number.

**type**
Type of the logical CPU, such as CP or IFL.

**mgmtime**
LPAR-management time. Accumulated number of microseconds during which a physical CPU was assigned to the logical CPU and the CPU time was consumed by the hypervisor and was not provided to the LPAR (LPAR overhead).

**cputime**
Accumulated number of microseconds during which a physical CPU was assigned to the logical CPU and the CPU time was consumed by the LPAR.

**onlinetime**
Accumulated number of microseconds during which the logical CPU has been online.

**Note:** For older machines the onlinetime attribute might be missing. In general, user space applications should be prepared that attributes are missing or new attributes are added to the file system. To check the content of the files you can use tools such as cat or less.

**z/VM directories and attributes**
The directories and attributes have the following meaning for the z/VM hypervisor:

**update**
Write-only file to trigger an update of all attributes.

**cpus/**
Directory for all physical CPUs.

**cpus/count**
Total current CPUs.

**hyp/**
Directory for hypervisor information.

**hyp/type**
Type of hypervisor (z/VM hypervisor).

**systems/**
Directory for all z/VM guest virtual machines.

**systems/</guest name>/**
Directory for one guest virtual machine.
systems/<guest name>/onlinetime_us
Time in microseconds that the guest virtual machine has been logged on.

systems/<guest name>/cpus/
Directory for the virtual CPUs for one guest virtual machine.

capped
Flag that shows whether CPU capping is on for the guest virtual machine (0 = off, 1 = soft, 2 = hard).

count
Total current virtual CPUs in the guest virtual machine.

cputime_us
Number of microseconds where the guest virtual machine CPU was running on a physical CPU.

dedicated
Flag that shows if the guest virtual machine has at least one dedicated CPU (0 = no, 1 = yes).

weight_cur
Current share of guest virtual machine (1-10000); 0 for ABSOLUTE SHARE guests.

weight_max
Maximum share of guest virtual machine (1-10000); 0 for ABSOLUTE SHARE guests.

weight_min
Minimum share of guest virtual machine (1-10000); 0 for ABSOLUTE SHARE guests.

systems/<guest name>/samples/
Directory for sample information for one guest virtual machine.

cpu_delay
Number of CPU delay samples attributed to the guest virtual machine.

cpu_using
Number of CPU using samples attributed to the guest virtual machine.

idle
Number of idle samples attributed to the guest virtual machine.

mem_delay
Number of memory delay samples attributed to the guest virtual machine.

other
Number of other samples attributed to the guest virtual machine.

total
Number of total samples attributed to the guest virtual machine.

systems/<guest name>/mem/
Directory for memory information for one guest virtual machine.

max_KiB
Maximum memory in KiB (1024 bytes).

min_KiB
Minimum memory in KiB (1024 bytes).

share_KiB
Guest estimated core working set size in KiB (1024 bytes).
**Setting up the S/390 hypervisor file system**

To use the file system, it has to be mounted. You can do this either manually with the mount command or with an entry in /etc/fstab.

To mount the file system manually issue the following command:

```bash
# mount none -t s390_hypfs <mount point>
```

where `<mount point>` is where you want the file system mounted. Preferably, use /sys/hypervisor/s390.

If you want to put hypfs into your /etc/fstab you can add the following line:

```
none <mount point> s390_hypfs defaults 0 0
```

Note that if your z/VM system does not support DIAG 2fc, the s390_hypfs will not be activated and it is not possible to mount the file system. You will see an error message like the following:

```
mount: unknown filesystem type 's390_hypfs'
```

To get data for all z/VM guests, privilege class B is required for the guest, where hypfs is mounted. For non-class B guests, only data for the local guest is provided.

**Working with the S/390 hypervisor file system**

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with the S/390 hypervisor file system.

- **Defining access permissions**
- **Updating hypfs information**

**Defining access permissions**

If no mount options are specified, the files and directories of the file system get the uid and gid of the user who mounted the file system (normally root). It is possible to explicitly define uid and gid using the mount options `uid=<number>` and `gid=<number>`.

**Example:** You can define `uid=1000` and `gid=2000` with the following mount command:

```bash
# mount none -t s390_hypfs -o "uid=1000,gid=2000" <mount point>
```

Alternatively, you can add the following line to the /etc/fstab file:

```
none <mount point> s390_hypfs uid=1000,gid=2000 0 0
```
The first mount defines uid and gid. Subsequent mounts automatically have the same uid and gid setting as the first one.

The permissions for directories and files are as follows:
- Update file: 0220 (-w--w----)
- Regular files: 0440 (-r--r------)
- Directories: 0550 (dr--xr-x---)

**Updating hypfs information**

You trigger the update process by writing something into the update file at the top level hypfs directory. For example, you can do this by writing the following:

```
echo 1 > update
```

During the update the whole directory structure is deleted and rebuilt. If a file was open before the update, subsequent reads will return the old data until the file is opened again. Within one second only one update can be done. If within one second more than one update is triggered, only the first one is done and the subsequent write system calls return -1 and errno is set to EBUSY.

If an application wants to ensure consistent data, the following should be done:

1. Read modification time through `stat(2)` from the update attribute.
2. If data is too old, write to the update attribute and go to 1.
3. Read data from file system.
4. Read modification time of the update attribute again and compare it with first timestamp. If the timestamps do not match then go to 2.
Chapter 31. ETR and STP based clock synchronization

Your Linux instance might be part of an extended remote copy (XRC) setup that requires synchronization of the Linux time-of-day (TOD) clock with a timing network.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z supports external time reference (ETR) and system time protocol (STP) based TOD synchronization. ETR and STP work independently of one another. If both ETR and STP are enabled, Linux might use either to synchronize the clock.

For more information about ETR see the IBM Redbooks® technote at www.ibm.com/redbooks/abstracts/tips0217.html

For information about STP see www.ibm.com/systems/z/advantages/pso/stp.html

ETR requires at least one ETR unit that is connected to an external time source. For availability reasons, many installations use a second ETR unit. The ETR units correspond to two ETR ports on Linux. Always set both ports online if two ETR units are available.

Attention: Be sure that a reliable timing signal is available before enabling clock synchronization. With enabled clock synchronization, Linux expects regular timing signals and might stop indefinitely to wait for such signals if it does not receive them.

Setting up clock synchronization

This section describes the kernel parameters that you can use to set up synchronization for your Linux TOD clock. These kernel parameters specify the initial synchronization settings. On a running Linux instance you can change these settings through attributes in sysfs (see “Switching clock synchronization on and off” on page 276).

Enabling ETR based clock synchronization

Use the etr= kernel parameter to set ETR ports online when Linux is booted. ETR based clock synchronization is enabled if at least one ETR port is online.

```
etr syntax

etr=off
etr=on
etr=port0
etr=port1
```

The values have the following effect:

- **on** sets both ports online.
- **port0** sets port0 online and port1 offline.
port1 sets port1 online and port0 offline.
off sets both ports offline. With both ports offline, ETR based clock synchronization is not enabled. This is the default.

Example: To enable ETR based clock synchronization with both ETR ports online specify:

etr=on

Enabling STP based clock synchronization

Use the stp= kernel parameter to enable STP based clock synchronization when Linux is booted.

stp syntax

By default, STP based clock synchronization is not enabled.

Example: To enable STP based clock synchronization specify:

stp=on

Switching clock synchronization on and off

You can use the ETR and STP sysfs interfaces to switch clock synchronization on and off on a running Linux instance.

Switching ETR based clock synchronization on and off

ETR based clock synchronization is enabled if at least one of the two ETR ports is online. ETR based clock synchronization is switched off if both ETR ports are offline.

To set an ETR port online, set its sysfs online attribute to “1”. To set an ETR port offline, set its sysfs online attribute to “0”. Enter a command of this form:

# echo <flag> > /sys/devices/system/etr/etr<n>/online

where <n> identifies the port and is either 0 or 1.

Examples:
• To set ETR port etr1 offline enter:

# echo 0 > /sys/devices/system/etr/etr1/online

Switching STP based clock synchronization on and off

To switch on STP based clock synchronization set /sys/devices/system/stp/online to “1”. To switch off STP based clock synchronization set this attribute to “0”.
**Example:** To switch off STP based clock synchronization enter:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/devices/system/stp/online
```
Chapter 32. Identifying the System z hardware

In installations with several System z mainframes, you might need to identify the particular hardware system on which a Linux instance is running. Two attributes in /sys/firmware/ocf can help you to identify the hardware.

**cpc_name**
- contains the name assigned to the central processor complex (CPC). This is the name that identifies the mainframe system on a hardware management console (HMC).

**hmc_network**
- contains the name of the HMC network to which the mainframe system is connected.

The two attributes contain the empty string if the Linux instance runs as a guest of a hypervisor that does not support the operations command facility (OCF) communication parameters interface.

Use the `cat` command to read these attributes.

**Example:**

```
# cat /sys/firmware/ocf/cpc_name
Z05
# cat /sys/firmware/ocf/hmc_network
SNA00
```
Part 6. Security

This part describes device drivers and features that support security aspects of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z.

**Newest version:** You can find the newest version of this book at [www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/documentation_novell_suse.html](http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/documentation_novell_suse.html)

**Restrictions:** For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at [www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2](http://www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2)

| Chapter 33. Generic cryptographic device driver | 283 |
| Features | 283 |
| Elements of z90crypt | 283 |
| Setting up the z90crypt device driver | 287 |
| Working with cryptographic devices | 289 |
| External programming interfaces | 294 |

| Chapter 34. Pseudo-random number device driver | 295 |
| What you should know about the pseudo-random number device driver | 295 |
| Setting up the pseudo-random number device driver | 295 |
| Reading pseudo-random numbers | 295 |
Chapter 33. Generic cryptographic device driver

Some cryptographic processing in Linux can be off-loaded from the CPU and performed by dedicated coprocessors or accelerators. Several of these coprocessors and accelerators are available offering a range of features. The generic cryptographic device driver (z90crypt) is required when one or more of these devices are available in the hardware.

Features

The cryptographic device driver supports a range of hardware and software functions:

Supported devices

The coprocessors supported and accelerators are:

- Crypto Express2 Coprocessor (CEX2C)
- Crypto Express2 Accelerator (CEX2A)
- Crypto Express3 Coprocessor (CEX3C)
- Crypto Express3 Accelerator (CEX3A)

Notes:

1. If an accelerator card (CEX2A or CEX3A) is available, any cryptographic coprocessor cards are hidden from Linux on z/VM.
2. For z/VM 6.1 and 5.4 the PTF for APAR VM64656 is required for support of CEX3C and CEX3A cards. To correct a shared feature problem, the PTF for APAR VM64727 is required. To use the protected key functionality under z/VM and CCA you require APAR VM64793.

For information about setting up your cryptographic environment on Linux under z/VM, see Security on z/VM, SG24-7471 and Security for Linux on System z, SG24-7728.

Supported facilities

The cryptographic device driver supports these cryptographic operations:

- Clear key encryption and decryption using the Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) exponentiation operation using either a modulus-exponent (Mod-Expo) or Chinese-Remainder Theorem (CRT) key.
  
  CEX3A feature support of RSA keys with 4096 bit length became available for z196 with MCL N29766.021 in December, 2010.


- Generation of long random numbers, see “Generating and accessing long random numbers” on page 292.

Elements of z90crypt

This section provides information about the software that you need to use z90crypt and the use it makes of cryptographic hardware.
Software components

To run programs that use the z90crypt device driver for clear key encryption, you need:

- The device driver module z90crypt
- The libica library, unless applications call the device driver directly.
  
You can use the libica library for generation of RSA key pairs, symmetric and asymmetric encryption, and message hashing.
- The openCryptoki library if applications use the PKCS #11 API.

To run programs that use the z90crypt device driver for secure key encryption, you need:

- The device driver module
- The CCA library, see "The CCA library" on page 289

Figure 49 shows a simplified overview of the software relationships.

Figure 49. z90crypt device driver interfaces

In Figure 49 applications A, B, and C exemplify three common configurations.

Application A


Application B

uses clear key cryptography through the openssl engine and the libica library. This setup requires the openssl-ibmca RPM.

Application C

uses clear key cryptography through the openCryptoki PKCS #11 API and the libica library. Java applications need the IBM PKCS #11 provider to access this API.

You can obtain the provider from developerWorks: Go to


click the link for your Java version, and search for "PKCS".
Independent of the cryptographic device driver, the CCA library and libica can address CP Assist for Cryptographic Function (CPACF).

See “The libica library” on page 288, “The openCryptoki library” on page 288, and “The CCA library” on page 289 for more information about these libraries.

See “Setting up the z90crypt device driver” on page 287 for information about setting up the cryptographic device driver.

**CP Assist for Cryptographic Function (CPACF)**

The libica library includes CPACF instructions that allow applications to use hardware-accelerated cryptography. The following functions are included in libica 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Supported on z196 and z114</th>
<th>Supported on System z10</th>
<th>Supported on System z9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DES</td>
<td>ica_des_encrypt,</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ica_des_decrypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDES / 3TDES</td>
<td>ica_3des_encrypt,</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ica_3des_decrypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA-1</td>
<td>ica_sha1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA-224</td>
<td>ica_sha224</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA-256</td>
<td>ica_sha256</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA-384</td>
<td>ica_sha384</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA-512</td>
<td>ica_sha512</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES with 128 bit keys</td>
<td>ica_aes_encrypt,</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ica_aes_decrypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES with 192 bit keys</td>
<td>ica_aes_encrypt,</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ica_aes_decrypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES with 256 bit keys</td>
<td>ica_aes_encrypt,</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ica_aes_decrypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudo Random Number</td>
<td>ica_random_number_generate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See *libica Programmer's Reference*, SC34-2602 for details about the libica functions.

There is a software fallback provided within libica for CPACF functions (see Table 39) that are not supported on your hardware.

The function prototypes are provided in the header file, ica_api.h. Applications using these functions must link libica and libcrypto. The libcrypto library is available from the OpenSSL package.

See *Security on z/VM*, SG24-7471 for setup information for the openssl engine.

To ascertain what functions are available on your system, use the **icainfo** command, for example:
Hardware and software prerequisites

The hardware supports the Crypto Express2 and Crypto Express3 features as follows:

- The CEX2A and CEX2C features are supported on System z10 and System z9.
- The CEX3A and CEX3C features are supported on z196, z114, and System z10 (as of October 2009).

You require the following software:

- For the CEX3C and CEX3A features, you require APAR VM64656 for Linux on z/VM 6.1 or 5.4. To correct a shared coprocessor problem, APAR VM64727 is required.
- For the secure key cryptographic functions on the CEX2C and CEX3C features, you must use the CCA library. To use the protected key functionality under z/VM and CCA you require APAR VM64793. The CEX3C feature is supported as of version 4.0. You can download the CCA library from the IBM cryptographic coprocessor web page at [www.ibm.com/security/cryptocards](http://www.ibm.com/security/cryptocards).

**Note:** The CCA library works with 64-bit applications only.


- For the clear key cryptographic functions, you should use the libica library. This library is part of the openCryptoki project (see “The libica library” on page 288).

Ensuring the correct length for RSA encryption requests

Cryptographic coprocessors might reject RSA encryption requests for which the numerical value of the data to be encrypted is greater than the modulus. Such requests are then processed in software by libica functions instead and no performance gain can be expected through hardware acceleration.

Performance considerations

**Load balancing**

To maximize performance, the device driver uses a load balancing algorithm to distribute requests across all available AP bus devices. The algorithm uses a list holding all AP bus devices sorted by increasing utilization. A new request will be
submitted to the AP bus device with the lowest utilization. The increased load will move this device further toward the end of the device list after a re-sort is done. When a device completes processing a request, the device will move up toward the beginning of the device list. To take in account different processing speeds per device type, each device has a speed rating assigned which is also used to calculate the device utilization.

The z90crypt device driver assigns work to cryptographic devices according to device type in the following order:
1. CEX3A
2. CEX2A
3. CEX3C
4. CEX2C

**Setting up for the 31-bit compatibility mode**

31-bit applications can access the 64-bit z90crypt driver by using the 31-bit compatibility mode.

**Note:** You cannot use secure key cryptographic functions for 31-bit applications.

**Setting up the z90crypt device driver**

This section describes the z90crypt kernel parameters and the z90crypt module, and how to install additional components required by the device driver. This section also describes the z90crypt device node.

For information about setting up cryptographic hardware on your mainframe system, see *zSeries Crypto Guide Update*, SG24-6870.

**Monolithic module parameters**

This section describes how to load and configure the z90crypt device driver independently of YaST. For alternative methods of starting and stopping z90crypt in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, see "Working with cryptographic devices" on page 289. To make any configuration changes persistent across IPLs, use YaST.

**z90crypt module syntax**

```
modprobe z90crypt
```

where

*domain* is an integer in the range from 0 to 15 that identifies the cryptographic domain for the Linux instance.

The default (*domain=-1*) causes the device driver to attempt to autodetect and use the domain index with the maximum number of devices.

You need to specify the domain parameter only if you are running Linux in an LPAR for which multiple cryptographic domains have been defined.
<poll_thread>
is an integer argument and enables a polling thread to increase cryptographic performance. Valid values are 1 (enabled) or 0 (disabled, this is the default).

The z90crypt driver can run with or without polling thread. When running with polling thread one CPU with no outstanding workload is constantly polling the cryptographic cards for finished cryptographic requests. The polling thread will sleep when no cryptographic requests are being processed. This mode uses the cryptographic cards as much as possible at the cost of blocking one CPU during cryptographic operations.

Without polling thread the cryptographic cards are polled at a much lower rate, resulting in higher latency and reduced throughput for cryptographic requests but without a noticeable CPU load.

**Note:** If you are running Linux in an LPAR on a z10 EC or later, AP interrupts are used instead of the polling thread. The polling thread is disabled when AP interrupts are available. See "Using AP adapter interrupts" on page 291.

See the modprobe man page for command details.

**Examples**

- This example loads the z90crypt device driver module if Linux runs in an LPAR with only one cryptographic domain:

  ```
  # modprobe z90crypt
  ```

- This example loads the z90crypt device driver module and makes z90crypt operate within the cryptographic domain "1":

  ```
  # modprobe z90crypt domain=1
  ```

**The libica library**

The libica RPMs are included with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, and you can install them using YaST. Note that the libica interface has changed significantly between version 1.3.9 and 2.0. The older interface is deprecated.

Use the icainfo command to find out which libica functions are available to your Linux system. Use icastats (see "icastats - Show use of libica functions" on page 485) to find out how your Linux system uses these libica library functions.

See [libica Programmer’s Reference](SC34-2602) for details about the libica functions.

**The openCryptoki library**

The openCryptoki RPMs are included with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, and you can install them using YaST.

**Note:** To be able to configure openCryptoki (with pkcsconf) user root must be a member of group pkcs11.

See [Security on z/VM](SG24-7471) for setup information about the openCryptoki library.
The CCA library

Note that two CCA libraries are involved in secure key cryptography; one comes with the CEX3C or CEX2C hardware feature, the other needs to be installed and run on Linux. The two libraries communicate through the device driver.

You can obtain the CCA library from the IBM Cryptographic Hardware website at www.ibm.com/security/cryptocards

The library is available from the software download page for the PCI-X Cryptographic Coprocessor. Install the RPM and see the readme file at /opt/IBM/CEX3C/doc/README.linz. The readme explains where files are located, what users are defined, and how to proceed.


z90crypt device node

User-space programs access cryptographic devices through a single device node. In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 udev creates the device node /dev/z90crypt for you. The device node z90crypt is assigned to the miscellaneous devices.

Working with cryptographic devices

Typically, cryptographic devices are not directly accessed by users but through user programs. Some tasks can be performed through the sysfs interface. This section describes the following tasks:

- “Starting z90crypt”
- “Setting devices online or offline” on page 290
- “Setting the polling thread” on page 290
- “Using AP adapter interrupts” on page 291
- “Using the high resolution polling timer” on page 291
- “Generating and accessing long random numbers” on page 292
- “Dynamically adding and removing cryptographic adapters” on page 292
- “Displaying z90crypt information” on page 293
- “Stopping z90crypt” on page 293

Starting z90crypt

In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 you start the z90crypt device driver using the command:

```
# service z90crypt start
```

or using the start script:

```
# rcz90crypt start
```

These commands loads the z90crypt device driver module if Linux runs in an LPAR with only one cryptographic domain.
Setting devices online or offline

Use `chzcrypt` to set cryptographic devices online or offline (see "chzcrypt - Modify the zcrypt configuration" on page 436).

Examples

- To set cryptographic devices (in decimal notation) 0, 1, 4, 5, and 12 online issue:
  
  ```
  # chzcrypt -e 0 1 4 5 12
  ```

- To set all available cryptographic devices offline issue:
  
  ```
  # chzcrypt -d -a
  ```

Alternatively, write 1 to the online sysfs attribute of a cryptographic device to set the device online, or write 0 to set the device offline.

Examples

- To set a cryptographic device with bus device 0x3e online issue:
  
  ```
  echo 1 > /sys/bus/ap/devices/card3e/online
  ```

- To set a cryptographic device with bus device 0x3e offline issue:
  
  ```
  echo 0 > /sys/bus/ap/devices/card3e/online
  ```

- To check the online status of the cryptographic device with bus ID 0x3e issue:
  
  ```
  cat /sys/bus/ap/devices/card3e/online
  ```

  The value is 1 if device is online or 0 otherwise.

Setting the polling thread

This section applies to IBM mainframe systems prior to System z10. For IBM mainframe systems as of System z10, see "Using AP adapter interrupts" on page 291. If AP interrupts are available, it is not possible to activate the polling thread. See "Using AP adapter interrupts" on page 291.

Use the polling thread to increase cryptographic performance. For Linux on z/VM, the polling thread is deactivate by default.

Note:

The z90crypt device driver can run in two modes: with or without the polling thread. When running with the polling thread, one CPU with no outstanding workload is constantly polling the cryptographic cards for finished cryptographic requests. The polling thread will sleep when no cryptographic requests are currently being processed. This mode will utilize the cryptographic cards as much as possible at the cost of blocking one CPU during cryptographic operations. Without the polling thread, the cryptographic cards are polled at a much lower rate, resulting in higher latency and reduced throughput for cryptographic requests, but without a noticeable CPU load.
Examples

- To activate a polling thread for a device 0x3e issue:
  
  ```
  echo 1 > /sys/bus/ap/devices/card3e/poll_thread
  ```

- To deactivate a polling thread for a cryptographic device with bus device 0x3e issue:
  
  ```
  echo 0 > /sys/bus/ap/devices/card3e/poll_thread
  ```

Using AP adapter interrupts

To increase cryptographic performance on an IBM System z10 or later, use the AP interrupts mechanism.

If you are running Linux in an LPAR on a z10 EC or later, use AP interrupts instead of the polling mode (described in “Setting the polling thread” on page 290). Using AP interrupts instead of the polling frees up one CPU while cryptographic requests are processed.

During module initialization the z90crypt device driver checks whether AP adapter interrupts are supported by the hardware. If so, AP polling is disabled and the interrupt mechanism is automatically used.

To tell whether AP adapter interrupts are used, a sysfs attribute called ap_interrupt is defined. The read-only attribute can be found at the AP bus level.

Example

To read the ap_interrupt attribute for a device 0x3e issue:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ap/devices/card3e/ap_interrupt
```

The attribute shows 1 if interrupts are used, 0 otherwise.

Using the high resolution polling timer

If you are running SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 in an LPAR or z/VM, a high resolution timer is used instead of the standard timer. The high resolution timer enables polling at nanosecond intervals rather than the 100 Hz intervals used by the standard timer.

You can set the polling time by using the sysfs attribute poll_timeout. The read-write attribute can be found at the AP bus level.

Example

To read the poll_timeout attribute for the ap bus issue:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ap/poll_timeout
```

To set the poll_timeout attribute for the ap bus to poll, for example, every microsecond, issue:

```bash
# echo 1000 > /sys/bus/ap/poll_timeout
```
Generating and accessing long random numbers

The support of long random numbers enables user-space applications to access large amounts of random number data through a character device.

Before you begin:
- At least one CEX3C or CEX2C feature must be installed in the system and be configured as coprocessor. The CCA library on the CEX3C or CEX2C feature must be at least version 3.30.
- For Linux on z/VM, at least one PCIXCC, CEX2C, or CEX3C feature must be configured as DEDICATED to the z/VM guest virtual machine.
- Automatic creation of the random number character device requires udev.
- The cryptographic device driver z90crypt must be loaded.

If z90crypt detects at least one CEX3C or CEX2C feature capable of generating long random numbers, a new miscellaneous character device is registered and can be found under /proc/misc as hw_random. The default rules provided with udev creates a character device node called /dev/hwrng and a symbolic link called /dev/hw_random and pointing to /dev/hwrng.

Reading from the character device or the symbolic link returns the hardware generated long random numbers. However, do not read excess amounts of random number data from this character device as the data rate is limited due to the cryptographic hardware architecture.

Removing the last available CEX3C or CEX2C feature while z90crypt is loaded automatically removes the random number character device. Reading from the random number character device while all CEX3C or CEX2C features are set offline results in an input/output error (EIO). After at least one CEX3C or CEX2C feature is set online again reading from the random number character device continues to return random number data.

Dynamically adding and removing cryptographic adapters

On an LPAR, you can add or remove cryptographic adapters without the need to reactivate the LPAR after a configuration change. z/VM does not support dynamically adding or removing cryptographic adapters.

Linux attempts to detect new cryptographic adapters and set them online every time a configuration timer expires. Read or modify the expiration time through the sysfs attribute /sys/bus/ap/config_time.

Adding or removing of cryptographic adapters to or from an LPAR is transparent to applications using clear key functions. If a cryptographic adapter is removed while cryptographic requests are being processed, z90crypt automatically re-submits lost requests to the remaining adapters. Special handling is required for secure key.

Secure key requests are usually submitted to a dedicated cryptographic coprocessor. If this coprocessor is removed, lost or new requests cannot be submitted to a different coprocessor. Therefore, dynamically adding and removing adapters with a secure key application requires support within the application. For more information about secure key cryptography, see Secure Key Solution with the Common Cryptographic Architecture Application Programmer's Guide, SC33-8294.

Displaying z90crypt information

Use `lszcrypt` to display status information about your cryptographic devices (see "lszcrypt - Display zcrypt devices" on page 506).

Alternatively, you can use sysfs. Each cryptographic adapter is represented in sysfs directory of the form

```
/sys/bus/ap/devices/card<XX>
```

where `<XX>` is the device index for each device. The valid device index range is hex 00 to hex 3f. For example device 0x1a can be found under `/sys/bus/ap/devices/card1a`. The sysfs directory contains a number of attributes with information about the cryptographic adapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>Read-only attribute representing the input queue length for this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwtype</td>
<td>Read-only attribute representing the hardware type for this device. The following values are defined:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6       CEX2A cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7       CEX2C cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8       CEX3A cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9       CEX3C cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modalias</td>
<td>Read-only attribute representing an internally used device bus-ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>request_count</td>
<td>Read-only attribute representing the number of requests already processed by this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Read-only attribute representing the type of this device. The following types are defined:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CEX2C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CEX2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CEX3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CEX3C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To display status information about your cryptographic devices, you can also use the `lszcrypt` command (see "lszcrypt - Display zcrypt devices" on page 506).

Alternatively, you can enter the following command to read information from the proc interface:

```
# cat /proc/driver/z90crypt/
```

Stopping z90crypt

To stop z90crypt device driver, issue the command:

```
# service z90crypt stop
```

or use the script:

```
# rcz90crypt stop
```
External programming interfaces

This section provides information for those who want to program against the cryptographic device driver or against the available cryptographic libraries.

If you want to circumvent libcica and directly access the zcrypt device driver, see the cryptographic device driver header file in the Linux source tree:
/usr/include/asm-s390/zcrypt.h

For information about the library APIs, see the following files in the Linux source tree:

- The libcica library /usr/include/ica_api.h
- The openCryptoki library /usr/include/opencryptoki/pkcs11.h
- The CCA library /opt/IBM/CEX3C/include/csulincl.h

ica_api.h, pkcs11.h, and csulincl.h are present after their libraries have been installed.
Chapter 34. Pseudo-random number device driver

The pseudo-random number device driver is a character device driver that provides user-space applications with pseudo-random numbers generated by the pseudo-random number generator of the System z CP Assist for Cryptographic Function (CPACF).

What you should know about the pseudo-random number device driver

The pseudo-random number device provides pseudo-random numbers similar to the Linux pseudo-random number device /dev/urandom but provides a better performance.

Setting up the pseudo-random number device driver

There are no module parameters for the pseudo-random number device driver.

You must load the pseudo-random number module before you can work with it. Use the modprobe command to load the module:

```
# modprobe prng
```

Device node

User-space programs access the pseudo-random-number device through a device node, /dev/prandom. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 provides udev to create it for you.

Making the device node accessible to non-root users

By default, only user root can read from the pseudo-random number device. Add the following udev rule to automatically extend access to the device to other users.

```
KERNEL="prandom", MODE="0444", OPTIONS="last_rule"
```

Reading pseudo-random numbers

The pseudo-random number device is read-only. You can obtain random numbers by using any of these functions:

- read (/dev/prandom, buffer, bytes)
- cat
- dd

Example: In this example bs specifies the block size in bytes for transfer, and count the number of records with block size. The bytes are written to the output file.

```
dd if=/dev/prandom of=<output file name> bs=<xxxx> count=<nnnn>
```
Part 7. Booting and shutdown

This section describes device drivers and features that are used in the context of booting and shutting down Linux.

Newest version: You can find the newest version of this book at

Restrictions: For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at
www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2

Chapter 35. Console device drivers
........................ 299
Console features ............... 299
What you should know about the console device drivers ....... 300
Setting up the console device drivers ................ 305
Working with Linux terminals . .................. 310

Chapter 36. Initial program loader for System z - zipl
............... 319
Usage ............................ 319
Parameters .......................... 336
Configuration file structure . .................. 340

Chapter 37. Booting Linux ........................................... 347
IPL and booting ................... 347
Control point and boot medium .......... 348
Menu configurations ................. 348
Boot data .......................... 349
Booting Linux in a z/VM guest virtual machine ........... 350
Booting Linux in LPAR mode .......... 355
Displaying current IPL parameters ....... 361
Rebooting from an alternative source ........ 363

Chapter 38. Suspending and resuming Linux ......................... 367
Features .......................... 367
What you should know about suspend and resume .......... 367
Setting up Linux for suspend and resume ................. 369
Suspending a Linux instance ............... 371
Resuming a suspended Linux instance ............ 371

Chapter 39. Shutdown actions ....................................... 373
Examples .......................... 374

Chapter 40. Remotely controlling virtual hardware - snipl ....... 377
LPAR mode ........................ 377
z/VM mode ........................ 386
The snipl configuration file .............. 389
Connection errors and return codes .......... 392
STONITH support (snipl for STONITH) ...... 394

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Chapter 35. Console device drivers

The Linux on System z console device drivers support terminal devices for basic Linux control, for example, for booting Linux, for troubleshooting, and for displaying Linux kernel messages.

The only interface to a Linux instance in an LPAR before the boot process is completed is the Hardware Management Console (HMC), see Figure 50. After the boot process has completed, you typically use a network connection to access Linux through a user login, for example, in an ssh session. The possible connections depend on the configuration of your particular Linux instance.

Figure 50. Hardware Management Console

With Linux on z/VM, you typically use a 3270 terminal or terminal emulator to log in to z/VM first. From the 3270 terminal you IPL the Linux boot device. Again, after boot you typically use a network connection to access Linux through a user login rather than a 3270 terminal.

Console features

The console device drivers support the following:
HMC applets
You can use two applets.

Operating System Messages
This is a line-mode terminal. See Figure 51 for an example.

Integrated ASCII Console
This is a full-screen mode terminal.

These HMC applets are accessed through the service-call logical processor (SCLP) console interface.

3270 terminal
This can be physical 3270 terminal hardware or a 3270 terminal emulation. z/VM can use the 3270 terminal as a 3270 device or perform a protocol translation and use it as a 3215 device. As a 3215 device it is a line-mode terminal for the United States code page (037).

The iucvconn program
You can use the iucvconn program from Linux on z/VM to access terminal devices on other Linux instances that run as guests of the same z/VM system.

See How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM, SC34-2596 for information about the iucvconn program.

The console device drivers support these terminals as output devices for Linux kernel messages.

![Figure 51. Linux kernel messages on the HMC Operating System Messages applet](image)

What you should know about the console device drivers
This section defines some of the terms used in the context of the console device drivers and provides information about console device names and nodes, about terminal modes, and about how console devices are accessed.
About the terminology

*Terminal* and *console* have special meanings in Linux.

**A Linux terminal**

is an input/output device through which users interact with Linux and Linux applications. Login programs and shells typically run on Linux terminals and provide access to the Linux system.

**The Linux console**

is an output device that displays Linux kernel messages.

**A mainframe terminal**

is any device that gives a user access to operating systems and applications running on the mainframe. This could be a physical device such as a 3270 terminal hardware linked to the mainframe through a controller, or it can be a terminal emulator on a workstation connected through a network. For example, you access z/OS through a mainframe terminal.

**The HMC**

is a device that gives a system programmer control over the hardware resources, for example the LPARs. The HMC is a web application on a web server that is connected to the support element (SE). The HMC can be accessed from the SE but more commonly is accessed from a workstation within a secure network.

**Console device**

in the context of the console device drivers, a device, as seen by Linux, to which Linux kernel messages can be directed.

On the mainframe, the Linux console and Linux terminals can both be connected to a mainframe terminal.

Before you have a Linux terminal - the zipl boot menu

Depending on your setup, a zipl boot menu might be displayed when you perform an IPL. The zipl boot menu is part of the boot loader that loads the Linux kernel. Do not confuse the zipl boot menu with the Linux terminal, which has not been set up at this point. The zipl boot menu is very limited in its functionality, for example, there is no way to specify uppercase letters as all input is converted to lowercase. For more details about booting Linux, see Chapter 37, “Booting Linux,” on page 347. For more details about the zipl boot menu, see Chapter 36, “Initial program loader for System z - zipl,” on page 319.

Device and console names

Each terminal device driver can provide a single console device. Table 41 lists the terminal device drivers with the corresponding device names and console names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device driver</th>
<th>Device name</th>
<th>Console name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCLP line-mode terminal device driver</td>
<td>sclp_line0</td>
<td>ttyS0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCLP VT220 terminal device driver</td>
<td>ttySclp0</td>
<td>ttyS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3215 line-mode terminal device driver</td>
<td>ttyS0</td>
<td>ttyS0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3270 terminal device driver</td>
<td>tty0.0.009</td>
<td>tty3270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/VM IUCV HVC device driver</td>
<td>hvc0 to hvc7</td>
<td>hvc0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As shown in Table 41 on page 301, the console with name ttyS0 can be provided either by the SCLP console device driver or by the 3215 line-mode terminal device driver. The system environment and settings determine which device driver provides ttyS0. For details see the information about the conmode parameter in “Console kernel parameter syntax” on page 305.

Of the terminal devices that are provided by the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver only hvc0 is associated with a console.

You require a device node to make a terminal device available to applications, for example to a login program (see “Device nodes”).

**Device nodes**

Applications access console devices by *device nodes*. For example, with the default conmode settings, udev creates the following device nodes for console devices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device driver</th>
<th>On LPAR</th>
<th>On z/VM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCLP line-mode terminal device driver</td>
<td>/dev/sclp_line0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCLP VT220 terminal device driver</td>
<td>/dev/ttysclp0</td>
<td>/dev/ttysclp0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3215 line-mode terminal device driver</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>/dev/ttyS0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3270 terminal device driver</td>
<td>/dev/tty0.0.0009</td>
<td>/dev/tty0.0.0009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/VM IUCV HVC device driver</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>/dev/hvc0 to /dev/hvc7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Terminal modes**

The Linux terminals provided by the console device drivers include line-mode terminals, block-mode terminals, and full-screen mode terminals.

On a full-screen mode terminal, pressing any key immediately results in data being sent to the terminal. Also, terminal output can be positioned anywhere on the screen. This allows for advanced interactive capability when using terminal based applications like the vi editor.

On a line-mode terminal, the user first types a full line and then presses Enter to let the system know that a line has been completed. The device driver then issues a read to get the completed line, adds a new line and hands over the input to the generic TTY routines.

The terminal provided by the 3270 terminal device driver is a traditional IBM mainframe block-mode terminal. Block-mode terminals provide full-screen output support and users can type input in predefined fields on the screen. Other than on typical full-screen mode terminals, no input is passed on until the user presses Enter. The terminal provided by the 3270 terminal device driver provides limited support for full-screen applications. For example, the ned editor is supported, but not vi.

Table 43 on page 303 summarizes when to expect which terminal mode.
### Table 43. Terminal modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessed through</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Device driver</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating System Messages</strong> applet on the HMC</td>
<td>LPAR</td>
<td>SCLP line-mode terminal device driver</td>
<td>Line mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/VM emulation of the HMC Operating System Messages applet</td>
<td>z/VM</td>
<td>SCLP VT220 terminal device driver</td>
<td>Full-screen mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated ASCII Console</strong> applet on the HMC</td>
<td>z/VM or LPAR</td>
<td>SCLP VT220 terminal device driver</td>
<td>Full-screen mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3270 terminal hardware or emulation</td>
<td>z/VM with CONMODE=3215</td>
<td>3215 line-mode terminal device driver</td>
<td>Line mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>z/VM with CONMODE=3270</td>
<td>3270 terminal device driver</td>
<td>Block mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iucvconn program</td>
<td>z/VM</td>
<td>z/VM IUCV HVC device driver</td>
<td>Full-screen mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 3270 terminal device driver provides three different views. See "Switching the views of the 3270 terminal device driver" on page 312 for details.

### How console devices are accessed

How you can access console devices depends on your environment. The diagrams in the following sections omit device drivers that are not relevant for the particular access scenario.

#### Using the HMC for Linux in an LPAR

Figure 52 shows the possible terminal devices for Linux instances that run directly in an LPAR.

```
Figure 52. Accessing terminal devices on Linux in an LPAR from the HMC
```

The **Operating System Messages** applet accesses the device provided by the SCLP line-mode terminal device driver. The **Integrated ASCII console** applet accesses the device provided by the SCLP VT220 terminal device driver.

#### Using the HMC for Linux on z/VM

If the ASCII system console has been attached to the z/VM guest virtual machine where the Linux instance runs, you can access the ttyS1 terminal device from the HMC **Integrated ASCII Console** applet (see Figure 53 on page 304).
Using 3270 terminal hardware or a 3270 terminal emulation
For Linux on z/VM, you can use 3270 terminal hardware or a 3270 terminal emulation to access a console device. Figure 54 illustrates how z/VM can handle the 3270 communication.

CONMODE=3215
performs a translation between the 3270 protocol and the 3215 protocol and connects the 3270 terminal hardware or emulation to the 3215 line-mode terminal device driver in the Linux kernel.

CONMODE=3270
connects the 3270 terminal hardware or emulation to the 3270 terminal device driver in the Linux kernel.

VINPUT
is a z/VM CP command that directs input to the ttyS0 device provided by the SCLP line-mode terminal device driver. In a default z/VM environment, ttyS0 is provided by the 3215 line-mode terminal device driver. You can use the conmode kernel parameter to make the SCLP line-mode terminal device driver provide ttyS0 (see “Console kernel parameter syntax” on page 305).

Note: Figure 54 shows two console devices with the name ttyS0. Only one of these devices can be present at any one time.

CONMODE=3215
performs a translation between the 3270 protocol and the 3215 protocol and connects the 3270 terminal hardware or emulation to the 3215 line-mode terminal device driver in the Linux kernel.

CONMODE=3270
connects the 3270 terminal hardware or emulation to the 3270 terminal device driver in the Linux kernel.

VINPUT
is a z/VM CP command that directs input to the ttyS0 device provided by the SCLP line-mode terminal device driver. In a default z/VM environment, ttyS0 is provided by the 3215 line-mode terminal device driver. You can use the conmode kernel parameter to make the SCLP line-mode terminal device driver provide ttyS0 (see “Console kernel parameter syntax” on page 305).
Using iucvconn on Linux on z/VM

On Linux on z/VM, you can access the terminal devices that are provided by the z/VM IUCV Hypervisor Console (HVC) device driver.

As illustrated in Figure 55, you access the devices with the iucvconn program from another Linux instance. Both Linux instances are guests of the same z/VM system. IUCV provides the communication between the two Linux instances. With this setup, you can access terminal devices on Linux instances with no external network connection.

**Note:** Of the terminal devices provided by the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver only hvc0 can be activated to receive Linux kernel messages.

---

**Setting up the console device drivers**

This section describes the kernel parameters that you can use to configure the console device drivers. It also describes settings for initializing terminal devices for user logins.

**Console kernel parameter syntax**

You can use the conmode= and console= kernel parameters to configure the console device drivers. The hvc_iucv= and hvc_iucv_allow= kernel parameters apply to terminal devices that are provided by the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver only.
Console kernel parameter syntax

Note: If you specify both the conmode= and the console= parameter, specify them in the sequence shown, conmode= first.

where:

conmode

specifies which one of the line-mode or block-mode terminal devices is present and provided by which device driver.

A Linux kernel might include multiple console device drivers that can provide a line-mode terminal:

- SCLP line-mode terminal device driver
- 3215 line-mode terminal device driver
- 3270 terminal device driver

On a running Linux instance, only one of these device drivers can provide a device. Table 44 shows how the device driver that is used by default depends on the environment.

Table 44. Default device driver for the line-mode terminal device

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPAR</td>
<td>SCLP line-mode terminal device driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/VM</td>
<td>3215 line-mode terminal device driver or 3270 terminal device driver, depending on the z/VM guest's console settings (the CONMODE field in the output of #CP QUERY TERMINAL).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the device driver you specify with the conmode= kernel parameter contradicts the CONMODE z/VM setting, z/VM is reconfigured to match the specification for the kernel parameter.

You can use the conmode parameter to override the default.
sclp or hwc
    specifies the SCLP line-mode terminal device driver.

You need this specification if you want to use the z/VM CP VINPUT command ("Using a z/VM emulation of the HMC Operating System Messages applet" on page 315).

3270
    specifies the 3270 device driver.

3215
    specifies the 3215 device driver.

console=<console_name>
    specifies which devices are to be activated to receive Linux kernel messages. If present, ttyS0 is always activated to receive Linux kernel messages and, by default, it is also the preferred console.

    The preferred console is used as an initial terminal device, beginning at the stage of the boot process when the 'init'-program is called. Messages issued by programs that are run at this stage are therefore only displayed on the preferred console. Multiple terminal devices can be activated to receive Linux kernel messages but only one of the activated terminal devices can be the preferred console.

    Be aware that there is no ttyS0 if you specify conmode=3270.

    If you want terminal devices other than ttyS0 to be activated to receive Linux kernel messages specify a console statement for each of these other devices. The last console statement designates the preferred console.

    If you specify one or more console parameters and you want to keep ttyS0 as the preferred console, add a console parameter for ttyS0 as the last console parameter. Otherwise you do not need a console parameter for ttyS0.

    <console_name> is the console name associated with the terminal device to be activated to receive Linux kernel messages. Of the terminal devices provided by the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver only hvc0 can be activated. Specify the console names as shown in Table 41 on page 301.

hvc_iucv=<number_of_devices>
    specifies the number of terminal devices provided by the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver. <number_of_devices> is an integer in the range 0 to 8. Specify 0 to switch off the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver.

hvc_iucv_allow=<z/VM user ID>,<z/VM user ID>, ...
    specifies an initial list of z/VM guest virtual machines that are allowed to connect to HVC terminal devices. If this parameter is omitted, any z/VM guest virtual machine that is authorized to establish the required IUCV connection is also allowed to connect. On the running system, you can change this list with the chiucvallow command. See How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM, SC34-2596 for more information.

Examples
  • To activate ttyS1 in addition to ttyS0, and to use ttyS1 as the preferred console, add the following specification to the kernel command line:

        console=ttyS1

  • To activate ttyS1 in addition to ttyS0, and to keep ttyS0 as the preferred console, add the following specification to the kernel command line:

        console=ttyS1 console=ttyS0
To use an emulated HMC Operating System Messages applet in a z/VM environment specify:

```
conmode=sclp
```

To activate hvc0 in addition to ttyS0, use hvc0 as the preferred console, configure the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver to provide four devices, and limit the z/VM guest virtual machines that can connect to HVC terminal devices to lxtserv1 and lxtserv2, add the following specification to the kernel command line:

```
console=hvc0 hvc_iucv=4 hvc_iucv_allow=lxtserv1, lxtserv2
```

### Setting up a z/VM guest virtual machine for iucvconn

Because the iucvconn program uses z/VM IUCV to access Linux, you must set up your z/VM guest virtual machine for IUCV. See “Setting up your z/VM guest virtual machine for IUCV” on page 188 for details.

For information about accessing Linux through the iucvtty program rather than through the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver see How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM, SC34-2596 or the man pages for the iucvtty and iucvconn commands.

### Setting up a line-mode terminal

The line-mode terminals are primarily intended for booting Linux. The preferred user access to a running SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 instance is through a user login that runs, for example, in an ssh session. See “Terminal modes” on page 302 for information about the available line-mode terminals.

**Tip:** If the terminal does not provide the expected output, ensure that dumb is assigned to the TERM environment variable. For example, enter the following command on the bash shell:

```
# export TERM=dumb
```

### Setting up a full-screen mode terminal

The full-screen terminal can be used for full-screen text editors, such as vi, and terminal-based full-screen system administration tools. See “Terminal modes” on page 302 for information about the available full-screen mode terminals.

**Tip:** If the terminal does not provide the expected output, ensure that linux is assigned to the TERM environment variable. For example, enter the following command on the bash shell:

```
# export TERM=linux
```

### Setting up a terminal provided by the 3270 terminal device driver

The terminal provided by the 3270 terminal device driver is neither a line-mode terminal nor a typical full-screen mode terminal. The terminal provides limited support for full-screen applications. For example, the ned editor is supported, but not vi.

**Tip:** If the terminal does not provide the expected output, ensure that linux is assigned to the TERM environment variable. For example, enter the following command on the bash shell:
Enabling a terminal for user logins using inittab

You can use an inittab entry to allow user logins from a terminal. To enable user logins with the mingetty program, add a line of this form to the /etc/inittab file:

```
<id>:2345:respawn:/sbin/mingetty --noclear <dev> <term>
```

where:

- `<id>` is a unique identifier for the entry in the inittab file.
- `<dev>` specifies the device node of the terminal, omitting the /dev/ (see Table 42 on page 302). For example, instead of specifying /dev/ttyS0, specify ttyS0.
- `<term>` optionally specifies the terminal name. The terminal name indicates the capabilities of the terminal device. Examples for terminal names are dumb, linux, vt220, or xterm; dumb is the default.

**Note:** The version of mingetty in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 accepts a terminal name. Not all versions of mingetty accept this specification.

The /etc/inittab file in your Linux instance might already have an entry for a terminal. Be sure not to provide multiple entries for the same device or ID. See Table 42 on page 302 for the device node names. If an existing entry uses a different name and you are not sure how it maps to the names of Table 42 on page 302, you can comment it out and replace it.

If you want to permit root logins on a terminal, you must add this terminal to /etc/securetty.

For more details see the man page for the inittab file and for securetty.

**Preventing respawns for non-operational terminals**

If you create an inittab entry for user logins on a terminal that is not available or not operational, the init program keeps respawning the getty program. Failing respawns increase system and logging activities.

The availability of some terminals depends on the environment where the Linux instance runs, LPAR or z/VM, and on terminal-related kernel parameters. See the explanations for the `conmode=` and `hvc_iucv=` kernel parameters in "Console kernel parameter syntax" on page 305 for more information.

You can use ttyrun to provide entries for terminals that might or might not be present. The ttyrun program prevents respawns if the specified terminal is not available or not operational. With suitable entries in place, you can freely change kernel parameters that affect the presence of terminals. You can also use entries with ttyrun to write an inittab file that you can use for multiple Linux instances with different terminal configurations.

To use ttyrun, create entries of this form:

```
<id>:2345:/sbin/ttyrun <dev> /sbin/mingetty %t <term>
```
where the variables have the same meaning as in "Enabling a terminal for user logins using initab" on page 309. The ttyrun program resolves %t to the terminal device that is specified for <dev>.

Examples
To enable the line-mode device ttyS0 for user logins with mingetty specify, for example:

```
a:2345:respawn:/sbin/mingetty --noclear ttyS0 dumb
```

To enable the full-screen mode device ttyS1 for user logins with mingetty specify, for example:

```
b:2345:respawn:/sbin/mingetty --noclear ttyS1 vt220
```

To enable the full-screen mode devices hvc0 through hvc3 for user logins with mingetty and to take into account that the terminals might not be operational, specify, for example:

```
h0:2345:respawn:/sbin/ttyrun hvc0 /sbin/mingetty %t xterm
h1:2345:respawn:/sbin/ttyrun hvc1 /sbin/mingetty %t xterm
h2:2345:respawn:/sbin/ttyrun hvc2 /sbin/mingetty %t xterm
h3:2345:respawn:/sbin/ttyrun hvc3 /sbin/mingetty %t xterm
```

Setting up the code page for an x3270 emulation on Linux
If you are accessing z/VM from Linux by using the x3270 terminal emulation, add the following settings to the .Xdefaults file to get the correct code translation:

```
! X3270 keymap and charset settings for Linux
x3270.charset: us-intl
x3270.keymap: circumfix
x3270.keymap.circumfix: :<key>asciicircum: Key("^")
```

Working with Linux terminals
This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with Linux terminals.

- "Using the terminal applets on the HMC"
- "Accessing terminal devices over z/VM IUCV" on page 311
- "Switching the views of the 3270 terminal device driver" on page 312
- "Setting a CCW terminal device online or offline" on page 312
- "Entering control and special characters on line-mode terminals" on page 313
- "Using the magic sysrequest functions" on page 314
- "Using a z/VM emulation of the HMC Operating System Messages applet" on page 315
- "Using a 3270 terminal in 3215 mode" on page 317

Using the terminal applets on the HMC
This section applies to both the line-mode terminal and the full-screen mode terminal on the HMC:

- On an HMC you can only open each applet once.
- Within an LPAR, there can only be one active terminal session for each applet, even if multiple HMCs are used.
- A particular Linux instance supports only one active terminal session for each applet.
• Security hint: Always end a terminal session by explicitly logging off (for example, type “exit” and press Enter). Simply closing the applet leaves the session active and the next user opening the applet resumes the existing session without a logon.
• Slow performance of the HMC is often due to a busy console or increased network traffic.

The following applies to the full-screen mode terminal only:
• Output that is written by Linux while the terminal window is closed is not displayed. Therefore, a newly opened terminal window is always blank. For most applications, like login or shell prompts, it is sufficient to press Enter to obtain a new prompt.
• The terminal window only shows 24 lines and does not provide a scroll bar. To scroll up press Shift+PgUp, to scroll down press Shift+PgDn.

**Accessing terminal devices over z/VM IUCV**

This section describes how to access hypervisor console (HVC) terminal devices, which are provided by the z/VM IUCV HVC device driver. For information about accessing terminal devices that are provided by the iucvtty program see *How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM*, SC34-2596.

You access HVC terminal devices from a Linux instance where the iucvconn program is installed. The Linux instance with the terminal device to be accessed and the Linux instance with the iucvconn program must both run as guests of the same z/VM system. The two z/VM guest virtual machines must be configured such that z/VM IUCV communication is permitted between them.

Perform these steps to access a HVC terminal device over z/VM IUCV:
1. Open a terminal session on the Linux instance where the iucvconn program is installed.
2. Enter a command like this:

   ```
   # iucvconn <guest_ID> <terminal_ID>
   ```

   where:

   `<guest_ID>` specifies the z/VM guest virtual machine on which the Linux instance with the HVC terminal device to be accessed runs.

   `<terminal_ID>` specifies an identifier for the terminal device to be accessed. HVC terminal device names are of the form hvcn where n is an integer in the range 0-7. The corresponding terminal IDs are lnxhvcn.

   **Example:** To access HVC terminal device hvc0 on a Linux instance that runs on a z/VM guest virtual machine LXGUEST1, enter:

   ```
   # iucvconn LXGUEST1 lnxhvc0
   ```

   For more details and further parameters of the `iucvconn` command see the `iucvconn` man page or *How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM*, SC34-2596.
3. Press Enter to obtain a prompt.
Output that is written by Linux while the terminal window is closed is not displayed. Therefore, a newly opened terminal window is always blank. For most applications, like login or shell prompts, it is sufficient to press Enter to obtain a new prompt.

**Security hint:** Always end terminal sessions by explicitly logging off (for example, type “exit” and press Enter). If logging off results in a new login prompt, press Control and Underscore (Ctrl+_), then press d to close the login window. Simply closing the terminal window for a hv0 terminal device that has been activated for Linux kernel messages leaves the device active and the terminal session can be reopened without a login.

**Switching the views of the 3270 terminal device driver**

The 3270 terminal device driver provides three different views. Use function key 3 (PF3) to switch between the views (see Figure 56).

![Figure 56. Switching views of the 3270 terminal device driver](image)

The Linux kernel messages view is available only if the terminal device has been activated for Linux kernel messages. The full-screen application view is available only if there is an application that uses this view, for example, the ned editor.

Be aware that the 3270 terminal only provides limited full-screen support. The full-screen application view of the 3270 terminal is not intended for applications that require vt220 capabilities. The application itself needs to create the 3270 data stream.

For the Linux kernel messages view and the terminal I/O view you can use the PF7 key to scroll backward and the PF8 key to scroll forward. The scroll buffers are fixed at 4 pages (16 KB) for the Linux kernel messages view and 5 pages (20 KB) for the terminal I/O view. When the buffer is full and more terminal data needs to be printed, the oldest lines are removed until there is enough room. The number of lines in the history, therefore, vary. Scrolling in the full-screen application view depends on the application.

You cannot issue z/VM CP commands from any of the three views provided by the 3270 terminal device driver. If you want to issue CP commands, use the PA1 key to switch to the CP READ mode.

**Setting a CCW terminal device online or offline**

This section applies to Linux on z/VM.

The 3270 terminal device driver uses CCW devices and provides them as CCW terminal devices. A CCW terminal device can be:
The tty3270 terminal device that can be activated for receiving Linux kernel messages. If this device exists, it comes online early during the Linux boot process. In a default z/VM environment, the device number for this device is 0009. In sysfs it is represented as /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/3270/0.0.0009. You need not set this device online and you must not set it offline.

CCW terminal devices through which users can log in to Linux with the CP DIAL command. These devices are defined with the CP DEF GRAF command. They are represented in sysfs as /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/3270/0.<n>.<devno> where <n> is the subchannel set ID and <devno> is the virtual device number. By setting these devices online you enable them for user logins. If you set a device offline it can no longer be used for user login.

See z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 for more information about the DEF GRAF and DIAL commands.

You can use the chccwdev command (see “chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes” on page 424) to set a CCW terminal device online or offline. Alternatively, you can write “1” to the device’s online attribute to set it online, or “0” to set it offline.

Examples

To set a CCW terminal device 0.0.7b01 online issue:

```
# chccwdev -e 0.0.7b01
```

Alternatively issue:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/3270/0.0.7b01/online
```

To set a CCW terminal device 0.0.7b01 offline issue:

```
# chccwdev -d 0.0.7b01
```

Alternatively issue:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/drivers/3270/0.0.7b01/online
```

Entering control and special characters on line-mode terminals

Line-mode terminals do not have a control (Ctrl) key. Without a control key you cannot enter control characters directly. Also, pressing the Enter key adds a newline character to your input string which is not expected by some applications.

Table 45 summarizes how to use the caret character (^) to enter some control characters and to enter strings without appended newline characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the key combination</th>
<th>Type this</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+C</td>
<td>^c</td>
<td>Cancel the process that is currently running in the foreground of the terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+D</td>
<td>^d</td>
<td>Generate an end of file (EOF) indication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+Z</td>
<td>^z</td>
<td>Stop a process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 45. Control and special characters on line-mode terminals (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the key combination</th>
<th>Type this</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>^n</td>
<td>Suppresses the automatic generation of a new line. This makes it possible to enter single characters, for example those characters that are needed for yes/no answers in some utilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** For a 3215 line-mode terminal in 3215 mode you must use United States code page (037).

### Using the magic sysrequest functions

To call the magic sysrequest functions on a line-mode terminal enter the two characters "^-" (caret and hyphen) followed by a third character that specifies the particular function.

You can also call the magic sysrequest functions from the hvc0 terminal device if it is present and has been activated to receive Linux kernel messages. To call the magic sysrequest functions from hvc0 enter the single character Ctrl+o followed by the character for the particular function.

Table 46 provides an overview of the commands for the magic sysrequest functions:

Table 46. Magic sysrequest commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On line-mode terminals enter</th>
<th>On hvc0 enter</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>^-b</td>
<td>Ctrl+o b</td>
<td>Re-IPL immediately (see &quot;lsreipl - List IPL and re-IPL settings&quot; on page 500).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^-s</td>
<td>Ctrl+o s</td>
<td>Emergency sync all file systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^-u</td>
<td>Ctrl+o u</td>
<td>Emergency remount all mounted file systems read-only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^-t</td>
<td>Ctrl+o t</td>
<td>Show task info.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^-m</td>
<td>Ctrl+o m</td>
<td>Show memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^ followed by a digit (0 to 9)</td>
<td>Ctrl+o followed by a digit (0 to 9)</td>
<td>Set the console log level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^-e</td>
<td>Ctrl+o e</td>
<td>Send the TERM signal to end all tasks except init.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^-i</td>
<td>Ctrl+o i</td>
<td>Send the KILL signal to end all tasks except init.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** In Table 46 Ctrl+o means pressing o while holding down the control key.

Table 46 lists the main magic sysrequest functions that are known to work on Linux on System z. For a more complete list of functions see Documentation/sysrq.txt in the Linux source tree. Some of the listed functions might not work on your system.

### Activating and deactivating the magic sysrequest function

From a Linux terminal or a command prompt, enter the following command to activate the magic sysrequest function:

```bash
314 Device Drivers, Features, and Commands on SLES11 SP2```
Enter the following command to deactivate the magic sysrequest function:

```
echo 0 > /proc/sys/kernel/sysrq
```

**Tip:** You can use YaST to activate and deactivate the magic sysrequest function. Go to `yast -> system -> Kernel Settings`, select or clear the `enable SYSRQ` option and leave YaST with `OK`.

**Triggering magic sysrequest functions from procfs**

If you are working from a terminal that does not support a key sequence or combination to call magic sysrequest functions, you can trigger the functions through procfs. Write the character for the particular function to `/proc/sysrq-trigger`.

You can use this interface even if the magic sysrequest functions have not been activated as described in "Activating and deactivating the magic sysrequest function" on page 314.

**Example:** To set the console log level to 9 enter:

```
# echo 9 > /proc/sysrq-trigger
```

---

**Using a z/VM emulation of the HMC Operating System Messages applet**

The preferred terminal devices for Linux instances that run as z/VM guests are provided by the 3215 or 3270 terminal device drivers. Alternatively, you can use the Operating System Messages applet emulation; for example, if the 3215 terminal is not operational.

The emulation requires a terminal device that is provided by the SCLP line-mode terminal device driver. To use the emulation, you must override the default device driver for z/VM environments (see "Console kernel parameter syntax" on page 305).

For the emulation you use the z/VM CP VINPUT command instead of the graphical user interface at the service element or HMC. Type any input to the operating system with a leading `CP VINPUT`.

The examples in the sections that follow show the input line of a 3270 terminal or terminal emulator (for example, x3270). Omit the leading `CP` if you are in CP read mode. For more information about VINPUT see z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175.

**Priority and non-priority commands**

VINPUT commands require a VMSG (non-priority) or PVMSG (priority) specification. Operating systems that honour this specification process priority commands with a higher priority than non-priority commands.

The hardware console driver is capable to accept both if supported by the hardware console within the specific machine or virtual machine.
Linux does not distinguish priority and non-priority commands.

**Example:** The specifications:

```
#CP VINPUT VMSG LS -L
```

and

```
#CP VINPUT PVMSG LS -L
```

are equivalent.

**Case conversion**

All lowercase characters are converted by z/VM to uppercase. To compensate for this, the console device driver converts all input to lowercase.

For example, if you type `VInput VMSG echo $PATH`, the device driver gets `ECHO $PATH` and converts it into `echo $path`.

Linux and bash are case sensitive and require some specifications with uppercase characters. To include uppercase characters in a command, use the percent sign (%) as a delimiter. The console device driver interprets characters that are enclosed by percent signs as uppercase.

**Examples:** In the following examples, the first line shows the user input, the second line shows what the device driver receives after the case conversion by CP, and the third line shows the command processed by bash:

- The following input would result in a bash command that contains a variable `$path`, which is not defined in lowercase:

  ```
  #cp vinput vmsg ls -l
  CP VINPUT VMSG LS -L
  ls -l
  ...
  ```

  To obtain the correct bash command enclose a the uppercase string with the conversion escape character:

  ```
  #cp vinput vmsg echo $%PATH%
  CP VINPUT VMSG ECHO $%PATH%
  echo $PATH
  ...
  ```

**Using the escape character**

The quotation mark (" ) is the standard CP escape character (see “Using a 3270 terminal in 3215 mode” on page 317). To include the escape character in a command passed to Linux, you need to type it twice.
**Example:** The following command passes a string in quotation marks to be echoed.

```bash
#cp vinput pvmsg echo "\%Hello, here is \"\$0\"
CP VINPUT PVMSG ECHO "\%HELLO, HERE IS \"\$0\"
echo "Hello, here is \"\$0\"
Hello, here is -bash
```

In the example, $0 resolves to the name of the current process.

**Using the end of line character**

To include the end of line character in the command passed to Linux, you need to specify it with a leading escape character. If you are using the standard settings according to [Using a 3270 terminal in 3215 mode](#using-a-3270-terminal-in-3215-mode), you need to specify "#" to pass # to Linux.

If you specify the end of line character without a leading escape character, z/VM CP interprets it as an end of line character that ends the **VINPUT** command.

**Example:** In this example a number sign is intended to mark the begin of a comment in the bash command but is misinterpreted as the beginning of a second command:

```bash
#cp vinput pvmsg echo "\%Number signs start bash comments" "#like this one
CP VINPUT PVMSG ECHO "\%NUMBER SIGNS START BASH COMMENTS" LIKE THIS ONE
HCPCMD001E Unknown CP command: LIKE...
```

The escape character prevents the number sign from being interpreted as an end of line character:

```bash
#cp vinput pvmsg echo "\%Number signs start bash comments" "#like this one
CP VINPUT PVMSG ECHO "\%NUMBER SIGNS START BASH COMMENTS" #LIKE THIS ONE echo "Number signs start bash comments" #like this one
Number signs start bash comments
```

**Simulating the Enter and Spacebar keys**

You can use the **CP VINPUT** command to simulate the Enter and Spacebar keys.

Simulate the Enter key by entering a blank followed by \n:

```bash
#CP VINPUT VMSG \n
Simulate the Spacebar key by entering two blanks followed by \n:

```bash
#CP VINPUT VMSG  \n```

**Using a 3270 terminal in 3215 mode**

The z/VM control program (CP) defines five characters as line editing symbols. Use the **CP QUERY TERMINAL** command to see the current settings.
The default line editing symbols depend on your terminal emulator. You can reassign the symbols by changing the settings of LINEND, TABCHAR, CHARDEL, LINEDEL, or ESCAPE with the CP TERMINAL command. Table 47 shows the most commonly used settings:

Table 47. Line edit characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>LINEND</td>
<td>The end of line character allows you to enter several logical lines at once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TABCHAR</td>
<td>The logical tab character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>CHARDEL</td>
<td>The character delete symbol deletes the preceding character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ or c</td>
<td>LINEDEL</td>
<td>The line delete symbol deletes everything back to and including the previous LINEND symbol or the start of the input. “[” is common for ASCII terminals and “c” for EBCDIC terminals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>ESCAPE</td>
<td>The escape character allows you to enter a line edit symbol as a normal character.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To enter a line edit symbol you need to precede it with the escape character. In particular, to enter the escape character you must type it twice.

Examples
The following examples assume the settings of Table 47 with the opening bracket character ([) as the delete line character.

- To specify a tab character specify:
  "|
- To specify a the double quote character specify:
  ""
- If you type the character string:
  
    #CP HALT#CP ZIPL 190[#CP IPL 10290 PARM vmpoff="MSG OP REBOOT"#IPL 290"

  the actual commands received by CP are:

    CP HALT
    CP IPL 290 PARM vmpoff="MSG OP REBOOT"#IPL 290"
Chapter 36. Initial program loader for System z - zipl

zipl can be used to prepare a device for one of the following purposes:

- Booting Linux (as a Linux program loader)
- Dumping
  
  For more information about the dump tools that zipl installs and on using the dump functions, see Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598.
- Loading a data file to initialize a discontiguous saved segment (DCSS)

You can simulate a zipl command to test a configuration before you apply the command to an actual device (see “dry-run” on page 322).

zipl supports the following devices:

- Enhanced Count Key Data (ECKD) DASDs with fixed block Linux disk layout (ldl)
- ECKD DASDs with z/OS-compliant compatible disk layout (cdl)
- Fixed Block Access (FBA) DASDs
- Magnetic tape subsystems compatible with IBM3480, IBM3490, or IBM3590 (boot and dump devices only)
- SCSI with PC-BIOS disk layout

Usage

zipl base functions

The zipl base functions can be invoked with one of the following options on the command line or in a configuration file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base function</th>
<th>Command line short option</th>
<th>Command line long option</th>
<th>Configuration file option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Install a boot loader</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>--image</td>
<td>image=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare a DASD or tape dump device</td>
<td>-d</td>
<td>--dump to</td>
<td>dump to=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare a list of ECKD volumes for a multi-volume dump</td>
<td>-M</td>
<td>--mvdump</td>
<td>mvdump=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare a SCSI dump device</td>
<td>-D</td>
<td>--dump to fs</td>
<td>dump to fs=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See “Preparing a boot device” on page 323 for details.

See “Preparing a DASD or tape dump device” on page 329 for details.

See “Preparing a multi-volume dump on ECKD DASD” on page 330 for details.

See “Preparing a dump device on a SCSI disk” on page 332 for details.
**Table 48. zipl base functions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base function</th>
<th>Command line short option</th>
<th>Command line long option</th>
<th>Configuration file option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepare a device to load a file to initialize discontiguous named saved segments</td>
<td>-s --segment=</td>
<td>segment=</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See [Installing a loader to initialize a discontiguous named saved segment (DCSS)](page 334) for details.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install a menu configuration</td>
<td>-m --menu</td>
<td>(None)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See [Installing a menu configuration](page 335) for details.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**zipl modes**

*zipl* operates in one of two modes:

**Command-line mode**

If a *zipl* command is issued with a base function other than installing a menu configuration (see "Installing a menu configuration" on page 335), the entire configuration must be defined using command-line parameters. See the following base functions for how to specify command-line parameters:

- "Preparing a boot device" on page 323
- "Preparing a DASD or tape dump device" on page 329
- "Preparing a multi-volume dump on ECKD DASD" on page 330
- "Preparing a dump device on a SCSI disk" on page 332
- "Installing a loader to initialize a discontiguous named saved segment (DCSS)" on page 334

**Configuration-file mode**

If a *zipl* command is issued either without a base function or to install a menu configuration, a configuration file is accessed. See "Configuration file structure" on page 340 for more information.
zipl syntax overview

parameters when omitting base function:

- \texttt{-c} <config-file>
  specifies the configuration file to be used.

<configuration>
  specifies a single configuration section in a configuration file.

- \texttt{-P} <parameters>
  can optionally be used to provide:

  \textbf{kernel parameters}
  in conjunction with a boot configuration section. See "How kernel parameters from different sources are combined" on page 325 for information about how kernel parameters specified with the \texttt{-P} option are combined with any kernel parameters specified in the configuration file.

  \textbf{SCSI system dumper parameters}
  in conjunction with a SCSI dump configuration section. See "How SCSI system dumper parameters from different sources are combined" on page 334

Notes:
1. You can change the default configuration file with the ZIPLCONF environment variable.
2. If no configuration is specified, \texttt{zipl} uses the configuration specified in the [defaultboot] section of the configuration file (see "Configuration file structure" on page 340).
3. In conjunction with a boot configuration or with a SCSI dump configuration only.
4. In conjunction with a boot configuration or a menu configuration only.

Where:
- \texttt{-c} <config_file>
  specifies the configuration file to be used.

<configuration>
  specifies a single configuration section in a configuration file.

- \texttt{-P} <parameters>
  can optionally be used to provide:

  \textbf{kernel parameters}
  in conjunction with a boot configuration section. See "How kernel parameters from different sources are combined" on page 325 for information about how kernel parameters specified with the \texttt{-P} option are combined with any kernel parameters specified in the configuration file.

  \textbf{SCSI system dumper parameters}
  in conjunction with a SCSI dump configuration section. See "How SCSI system dumper parameters from different sources are combined" on page 334
For information about how parameters specified with the -P option are combined with any parameters specified in the configuration file.

If you provide multiple parameters, separate them with a blank and enclose them within single quotes ('') or double quotes ("").

-a in conjunction with a boot configuration section, adds kernel image, kernel parameter file, and initial RAM disk to the bootstrap file. Use this option when these files are spread across multiple disks to ensure that they are available at IPL time. Specifying this option significantly increases the size of the bootstrap file created in the target directory.

-n suppresses confirmation prompts that require operator responses to allow unattended processing (for example, when processing DASD or tape dump configuration sections).

-V provides verbose command output.

--dry-run simulates a zipl command. Use this option to test a configuration without overwriting data on your device.

During simulation, zipl performs all command processing and issues error messages where appropriate. Data is temporarily written to the target directory and is cleared up when the command simulation is completed.

-v displays version information.

-h displays help information.

The basic functions and their parameters are described in detail in the following sections.

See "Parameters" on page 336 for a summary of the short and long command line options and their configuration file equivalents.

Examples

- To process the default configuration in the default configuration file (/etc/zipl.conf, unless specified otherwise with the environment variable ZIPLCNF) issue:

```sh
# zipl
```

- To process the default configuration in a configuration file /etc/myxmp.conf issue:

```sh
# zipl -c /etc/myxmp.conf
```

- To process a configuration [myconf] in the default configuration file issue:

```sh
# zipl myconf
```

- To process a configuration [myconf] in a configuration file /etc/myxmp.conf issue:

```sh
# zipl -c /etc/myxmp.conf myconf
```

- To simulate processing a configuration [myconf] in a configuration file /etc/myxmp.conf issue:

```sh
# zipl --dry-run -c /etc/myxmp.conf myconf
```
Preparing a boot device

zipl command line syntax for preparing a boot device

```
zipl -i <image> -t <directory> -T <tape_node> -r <ramdisk> -p <parmfile> -P <parameters>
```

Notes:
1. Additional parameters used only if -t specifies a logical device as a target.
   See "Using base device parameters" on page 327.

To prepare a device as a boot device you must specify:

**The location** `<image>`

of the Linux kernel image on the file system.

**A target** `<directory>` or `<tape_node>`

zipl installs the boot loader code on the device containing the specified
directory `<directory>` or to the specified tape device `<tape_node>`.

Optionally, you can also specify:

**A kernel image address** `<image_addr>`

to which the kernel image is loaded at IPL time. The default address is
0x10000.

**The RAM disk location** `<ramdisk>`

of an initial RAM disk image (initrd) on the file system.

**A RAM disk image address** `<initrd_addr>`

to which the RAM disk image is loaded at IPL time. If you do not specify
this parameter, zipl investigates the location of other components and
calculates a suitable address for you.

**Kernel parameters**

to be used at IPL time. If you provide multiple parameters, separate them
with a blank and enclose them within single quotes (') or double quotes (").
You can specify parameters `<parameters>` directly on the command line. Instead or in addition, you can specify a location `<parmfile>` of a kernel parameter file on the file system. See “How kernel parameters from different sources are combined” on page 325 for a discussion of how `zipl` combines multiple kernel parameter specifications.

A parameter address `<parm_addr>`

to which the kernel parameters are loaded at IPL time. The default address is 0x1000.

An option `-a`
to add the kernel image, kernel parameter file, and initial RAM disk to the bootmap file. Use this option when these files are spread across multiple disks to ensure that they are available at IPL time. This option is available on the command line only. Specifying this option significantly increases the size of the bootmap file created in the target directory.

See “Parameters” on page 336 for a summary of the parameters including the long options you can use on the command line.

Figure 57 summarizes how to specify a boot configuration within a configuration file section. Required specifications are shown in bold. See “Configuration file structure” on page 340 for a more comprehensive discussion of the configuration file.

```
[<section_name>]
image=<image>,<image_addr>
ramdisk=<ramdisk>,<initrd_addr>
parmfile=<parmfile>,<parm_addr>
parameters=<parameters>
# Next line for devices other than tape only
target=<directory>
# Next line for tape devices only
tape=<tape_node>
```

Figure 57. zipl syntax for preparing a boot device — configuration file mode

**Example**
The following command identifies the location of the kernel image as `/boot/mnt/image-2`, identifies the location of an initial RAM disk as `/boot/mnt/initrd`, specifies a kernel parameter file `/boot/mnt/parmf-2`, and writes the required boot loader code to `/boot`. At IPL time, the initial RAM disk is to be loaded to address 0x900000, rather than an address that is calculated by `zipl`. Kernel image, initial RAM disk and the kernel parameter file are to be copied to the bootmap file on the target directory `/boot` rather than being referenced.

```
# zipl -i /boot/mnt/image-2 -r /boot/mnt/initrd,0x900000 -p /boot/mnt/parmf-2 -t /boot -a
```

An equivalent section in a configuration file might look like this:

```
[boot2]
image=/boot/mnt/image-2
ramdisk=/boot/mnt/initrd,0x900000
parmfile=/boot/mnt/parmf-2
target=/boot
```
There is no configuration file equivalent for option -a. To use this option for a boot configuration in a configuration file it needs to be specified with the `zipl` command that processes the configuration.

If the configuration file is called `/etc/myxmp.conf`:

```
# zipl -c /etc/myxmp.conf boot2 -a
```

### How kernel parameters from different sources are combined

`zipl` allows for multiple sources of kernel parameters when preparing boot devices.

In command-line mode there are two possible sources of kernel parameters that are processed in the order:
1. Kernel parameter file (specified with the -p or --parmfile option)
2. Parameters specified on the command line (specified with the -P or --parameters option)

In configuration file mode there are three possible sources of kernel parameters that are processed in the order:
1. Kernel parameter file (specified with the parmfile= option)
2. Parameters specified in the configuration section (specified with the parameters= option)
3. Parameters specified on the command line (specified with the -P or --parameters option)

Parameters from different sources are concatenated and passed to the kernel in one string. At IPL time, the combined kernel parameter string is loaded to address 0x1000, unless an alternate address is provided.

For a more detailed discussion of various sources of kernel parameters see "Including kernel parameters in a boot configuration" on page 18.

### Preparing a logical device as a boot device

A **logical device** is a block device that represents one or more real devices. If your boot directory is located on a logical DASD or SCSI device, zipl cannot detect all required information about the underlying real device or devices and needs additional input.

Logical devices can be, for example, two DASDs combined into a logical mirror volume, or a linear mapping of a partition to a real device, or a more complex mapping hierarchy. Logical devices are controlled by a device mapper.

Blocks on the logical device must map to blocks on the underlying real device or devices linearly, that is, if two blocks on the logical device are adjacent, they need to be adjacent on the underlying real devices as well. This excludes mappings such as "striping".

You always boot from a real device. `zipl` must be able to write to that device, starting at block 0. In a logical device setup, starting at the top of the mapping hierarchy, the first block device that grants access to block 0 (and subsequent blocks) is the **base device**, see Figure 58 on page 326.
A base device can have the following mappings:

- A mapping to a part of a real device that contains block 0
- A mapping to one complete real device
- A mapping to multiple real devices.

For a mapping to multiple real devices all the real devices must share the device characteristics and contain the same data (for example, a mirror setup). The mapping can also be to parts of the devices as long as the parts contain block 0. The mapping must not combine multiple devices into one large device.

The `zipl` command needs the device node of the base device and information about the physical characteristics of the underlying real devices. For most logical boot devices, there is a helper script that automatically provides all the required information to `zipl` for you (see "Using a helper script").

If you decide not to use the supplied helper script, or want to write your own helper script, you can use parameters to supply the base device information to `zipl` (see "Using base device parameters" on page 327 and "Writing your own helper script" on page 328).

### Using a helper script

`zipl` provides a helper script, `zipl_helper.device-mapper`, that detects the required information and provides it to `zipl` for you. To use the helper script run `zipl` as usual, specifying the parameters for the kernel image, parameter file, initial RAM disk, and target. See "Preparing a boot device" on page 323 for details about the parameters.

Assuming an example device for which the location of the kernel image is `/boot/image-5`, the location of an initial RAM disk as `/boot/initrd-5`, a kernel parameter file `/boot/parmf-5`, and which writes the required boot loader code to `/boot` and is a device mapper device, the command then becomes:

```
# zipl -i /boot/image-5 -r /boot/initrd-5 -p /boot/parmf-5 -t /boot
```

The corresponding configuration file section becomes:

```
[boot5]
image=/boot/image-5
ramdisk=/boot/initrd-5
paramfile=/boot/parmf-5
target=/boot
```
Using base device parameters
You can use parameters to supply the base device information to zipl directly.

The following command syntax for the base device parameters extends the zipl command as shown in "Preparing a boot device" on page 323.

```
zipl - base device parameters for the command line
```

Base device parameters:

```
- --targetbase <targetbase_node>
- --targettype LDL --targetgeometry <cylinders>,<heads>,<sectors>
- --targetblocksize <targetblocksize>
- --targetoffset <targetoffset>
```

The device information you must specify is:

**The device node** `<targetbase_node>`

of the base device, either using the standard device name or in form of the major and minor number separated by a colon (:).

**Examples:** The device node specification for the device might be `/dev/dm-0` and the equivalent specification using major and minor numbers might be `253:0`.

**The device type**

of the base device. Valid specifications are:

- **LDL** for ECKD type DASD with the Linux disk layout
- **CDL** for ECKD type DASD with the compatible disk layout
- **FBA** for FBA type DASD
- **SCSI** for FCP-attached SCSI disks

**LDL and CDL only:** The disk geometry `<cylinders>,<heads>,<sectors>`

of the base device in cylinders, heads, and sectors.

**The block size** `<targetblocksize>`

in bytes per block of the base device.

**The offset** `<targetoffset>`

in blocks between the start of the physical device and the start of the topmost logical device in the mapping hierarchy.

Figure 59 on page 328 shows how to specify this information in a configuration file.
Example for using base device parameters

The example command in this section identifies the location of the kernel image as /boot/image-5, identifies the location of an initial RAM disk as /boot/initrd-5, specifies a kernel parameter file /boot/parmf-5, and writes the required boot loader code to /boot.

The command specifies the following information about the base device: the device node is /dev/dm-3, the device has the compatible disk layout, there are 6678 cylinders, there are 15 heads, there are 12 sectors, and the topmost logical device in the mapping hierarchy begins with an offset of 24 blocks from the start of the base device.

```
# zipl -i /boot/image-5 -r /boot/initrd-5 -p /boot/parmf-5 -t /boot --targetbase /dev/dm-3 \
# --targettype CDL --targetgeometry 6678,15,12 --targetblocksize=4096 --targetoffset 24
```

**Note:** Instead of using the continuation sign (\) at the end of the first line, you might want to specify the entire command on a single line.

An equivalent section in a configuration file might look like this:

```
[boot5]
image=/boot/image-5
ramdisk=/boot/initrd-5
paramfile=/boot/parmf-5
target=/boot
targetbase=/dev/dm-3
targettype=CDL
targetgeometry=6678,15,12
targetblocksize=4096
targetoffset=24
```

**Writing your own helper script**

You can write your own helper script for device drivers that provide logical devices. The helper script must conform to the following specifications:

- The script must accept the name of the target directory as an argument. From this specification it must determine a suitable base device. See "Using base device parameters" on page 327.
- The script must write the following base device parameter=<value> pairs to stdout as ASCII text. Each pair must be written on a separate line.
  - `targetbase=<targetbase_node>`
Preparing a DASD or tape dump device

zipl command line syntax for preparing a DASD or tape dump device

```
zipl -d <dump_device>,<size> -n
```

To prepare a DASD or tape dump device you must specify:

The device node `<dump_device>`

The device node of the DASD partition or tape device to be prepared as a dump device. zipl deletes all data on the partition or tape and installs the boot loader code there.

Notes:
1. If the dump device is an ECKD disk with fixed-block layout (ldl), a dump overwrites the dump utility. You must reinstall the dump utility before you can use the device for another dump.
2. If the dump device is a tape, FBA disk, or ECKD disk with the compatible disk layout (cdl), you do not need to reinstall the dump utility after every dump.

Optionally, you can also specify:

An option `-n`

To suppress confirmation prompts to allow unattended processing (for example, from a script). This option is available on the command line only.

A limit `<size>`

The amount of memory to be dumped. The value is a decimal number that can optionally be suffixed with K for kilobytes, M for megabytes, or G for gigabytes. The value is rounded to the next megabyte boundary.

If you limit the dump size below the amount of memory used by the system to be dumped, the resulting dump is incomplete.

DASD or tape dump devices are not formatted with a file system so no target directory can be specified. See Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598 for details about processing these dumps.
See "Parameters" on page 336 for a summary of the parameters including the long options you can use on the command line.

Figure 60 summarizes how to specify a DASD or tape dump configuration in a configuration file. See "Configuration file structure" on page 340 for a more comprehensive discussion of the configuration file.

### Example

The following command prepares a DASD partition /dev/dasdc1 as a dump device and suppresses confirmation prompts that require an operator response:

```
# zipl -d /dev/dasdc1 -n
```

An equivalent section in a configuration file might look like this:

```
[dumpdasd]
dumpto=/dev/dasdc1
```

There is no configuration file equivalent for option -n. To use this option for a DASD or tape dump configuration in a configuration file it needs to be specified with the zipl command that processes the configuration.

If the configuration file is called /etc/myxmp.conf:

```
# zipl -c /etc/myxmp.conf dumpdasd -n
```

### Preparing a multi-volume dump on ECKD DASD

The zipl command line syntax for preparing devices for a multi-volume dump is:

```
zipl [-f] [-M <dump_device_list>, <size>] [options] [dump_device]
```

To prepare a set of DASD devices for a multi-volume dump you must specify:

A file **-M <dump_device_list>**

containing the device nodes of the dump partitions, separated by one or more line feed characters (0x0a). zipl writes a dump signature to each involved partition and installs the stand-alone multi-volume dump tool on each involved volume. Duplicate partitions are not allowed. A maximum of 32 partitions can be listed. The volumes must be formatted with cdI. You can use any block size, even mixed block sizes. However, to speed up the dump process and to reduce wasted disk space, use block size 4096.

Optionally, you can also specify:
An option -f or --force
to force that no signature checking will take place when dumping. Any data
on all involved partitions will be overwritten without warning.

An option -n
to suppress confirmation prompts to allow unattended processing (for
example, from a script). This option is available on the command line only.

A limit <size>
for the amount of memory to be dumped. The value is a decimal number
that can optionally be suffixed with K for kilobytes, M for megabytes, or G
for gigabytes. The value is rounded to the next megabyte boundary.

If you limit the dump size below the amount of memory used by the system
to be dumped, the resulting dump is incomplete.

DASD or tape dump devices are not formatted with a file system so no target
directory can be specified. See Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise
Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598 for details about processing these dumps.

See "Parameters" on page 336 for a summary of the parameters including the long
options you can use on the command line.

Figure 61 summarizes how to specify a multi-volume DASD dump configuration in a
configuration file. See "Configuration file structure" on page 340 for a more
comprehensive discussion of the configuration file.

Figure 61. zipl syntax for preparing DASD devices for a multi-volume dump — configuration
file mode

Example
The following command prepares two DASD partitions /dev/dasd1, /dev/dasdd1
for a multi-volume dump and suppresses confirmation prompts that require an
operator response:

```
# zipl -M sample_dump_conf -n
```

where the sample_dump_conf file contains the two partitions separated by line
breaks:
/dev/dasd1
/dev/dasdd1

An equivalent section in a configuration file might look like this:

```
[multi_volume_dump]
mvdump=sample_dump_conf
```

There is no configuration file equivalent for option -n. To use this option for a
multi-volume DASD dump configuration in a configuration file it needs to be
specified with the zipl command that processes the configuration.

If the configuration file is called /etc/myxmp.conf:
Preparing a dump device on a SCSI disk

Before you begin: At least one partition, the target partition, must be available to zipl.

zipl command line syntax for preparing a SCSI dump device

```
zipl -D <dump_partition>,<size> -t <directory>
-P <parameters> -p <parmfile>
```

The target partition contains the target directory and is accessed to load the SCSI system dumper tool at IPL time. Dumps are written as files to a dump partition.

The dump and target partition can but need not be the same partition. Preferably, dump and target partition are two separate partitions.

The target and dump partitions must be formatted with a file system supported by the SCSI Linux system dumper tool. Unlike DASD and tape, creating a dump device on SCSI disk does not destroy the contents of the target partition. See Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598 for more details.

To prepare a SCSI disk as a dump device, you must specify:

**The dump partition** `<dump_partition>`

to which the dumps are written.

**A target** `<directory>`

to which the SCSI system dumper components are written. zipl uses the target directory to determine the dump device (target partition).

Optionally, you can also specify:

**SCSI system dumper parameters**

You can specify parameters `<parameters>` directly on the command line. Instead or in addition, you can specify a location `<parmfile>` of a parameter file on the file system. See “How SCSI system dumper parameters from different sources are combined” on page 334 for a discussion of how multiple parameter specifications are combined.

**dump_dir=** `<directory>`

Path to the directory (relative to the root of the dump partition) where the dump file is to be written. This directory is specified with a leading slash. The directory must exist when the dump is initiated.

**Example:** If the dump partition is mounted as `/dumps`, and the parameter “dump_dir=/mydumps” is defined, the dump directory would be accessed as “/dumps/mydumps”.

```bash
# zipl -c /etc/myxmp.conf multi_volume_dump -n
```
The default is “/” (the root directory of the partition).

**dump_compress=gzip|none**

Dump compression option. Compression can be time-consuming on slower systems with a large amount of memory.

The default is “none”.

**dump_mode=interactive|auto**

Action taken if there is no room on the file system for the new dump file. “interactive” prompts the user to confirm that the dump with the lowest number is to be deleted. “auto” automatically deletes this file.

The default is “interactive”.

If you provide multiple parameters, separate them with a blank and enclose them within single quotes (’) or double quotes (").

**A limit <size>**

for the amount of memory to be dumped. The value is a decimal number that can optionally be suffixed with K for kilobytes, M for megabytes, or G for gigabytes. The value is rounded to the next megabyte boundary.

If you limit the dump size below the amount of memory used by the system to be dumped, the resulting dump is incomplete.

See ["Parameters" on page 336] for a summary of the parameters including the long options you can use on the command line.

Figure 62 summarizes how to specify a SCSI dump configuration in a configuration file. Required specifications are shown in bold. See ["Configuration file structure" on page 340] for a more comprehensive discussion of the configuration file.

```plaintext
[<section_name>]
dumpofsd=<dump_partition>
parmlfile=<parmlfile>,<parm_addr>
parameters=<parameters>
target=<directory>
```

Figure 62. zipl syntax for preparing a SCSI dump device — configuration file mode

**Example**

The following command prepares a SCSI partition /dev/sda2 as a dump device and a directory /boot as the target directory. Dumps are to be written to a directory mdumps, relative to the mount point. There is to be no compression but instead the oldest dump will be automatically deleted if there is not enough space for the new dump.

```
# zipl -D /dev/sda2 -P 'dumpdir=/mdumps dump_compress=none dump_mode=auto' -t /boot
```

An equivalent section in a configuration file might look like this:

```
[dumpscsi]
dumpofsd=/dev/sda2
parmlfile='dumpdir=/mdumps dump_compress=none dump_mode=auto'
target=/boot
```
In both the command line and configuration file examples the parameter specifications “dump_compress=none dump_mode=auto” could be omitted because they correspond to the defaults.

If the configuration file is called /etc/myxmp.conf, the zipl command that processes the configuration would be:

```
# zipl -c /etc/myxmp.conf dumpcsli
```

**How SCSI system dumper parameters from different sources are combined**

zipl allows for multiple sources of SCSI system dumper parameters.

In command-line mode there are two possible sources of parameters that are processed in the order:

1. Parameter file (specified with the -p or --parmfile option)
2. Parameters specified on the command line (specified with the -P or --parameters option)

In configuration file mode there are three possible sources of parameters that are processed in the order:

1. Parameter file (specified with the parmfile= option)
2. Parameters specified in the configuration section (specified with the parameters= option)
3. Parameters specified on the command line (specified with the -P or --parameters option)

Parameters from different sources are concatenated and passed to the SCSI system dumper in one string. If the same parameter is specified in multiple sources, the value that is encountered last is honored. At IPL time, the combined parameter string is loaded to address (0x1000).

**Installing a loader to initialize a discontiguous named saved segment (DCSS)**

zipl command line syntax for loading a DCSS

```
zipl -s <segment_file>,<seg_addr> -t <directory>
```

To prepare a device for loading a data file to initialize discontiguous named saved segments, you must specify:

**The source file** `<segment_file>`

to be loaded at IPL time.

**The segment address** `<seg_addr>`

to which the segment is to be written at IPL time.

**A target** `<directory>`

zipl installs the boot loader code on the device containing the specified directory `<directory>`.
After the segment has been loaded, the system is put into the disabled wait state. No Linux instance is started.

See "Parameters on page 336" for a summary of the parameters including the long options you can use on the command line.

Figure 63 summarizes how to specify a file to be loaded to a DCSS within a configuration file section. See "Configuration file structure on page 340" for a more comprehensive discussion of the configuration file.

Example
The following command prepares a device for loading a file /boot/segment to a DCSS at address 0x40000000 when IPLed. The boot loader code is written to /boot:

```
# zipl -s /boot/segment,0x40000000 -t /boot
```

An equivalent section in a configuration file might look like this:

```
[segment]
segment=/boot/segment,0x40000000
target=/boot
```

If the configuration file is called /etc/myxmp.conf, the zipl command that processes the configuration would be:

```
# zipl -c /etc/myxmp.conf segment
```

Installing a menu configuration
To prepare a menu configuration you need a configuration file that has been coded to support an automatic menu (see "Default section on page 340") or that includes at least one menu section (see "Menu configurations on page 341").

```
zipl syntax for installing a menu configuration

```

Notes:
1. You can change the default configuration file with the ZIPLCONF environment variable.

Where:
-m or --menu
specifies the menu that defines the menu configuration in the configuration file.

<config_file>
specifies the configuration file where the menu configuration is defined. The default, /etc/zipl.conf, can be changed with the ZIPLCONF environment variable.

-a or --add-files
specifies that the kernel image file, parmfile, and initial RAM disk image are added to the bootmap files in the respective target directories rather than being referenced. Use this option if the files are spread across disks to ensure that the files are available at IPL time. Specifying this option significantly increases the size of the bootmap file created in the target directory.

Example
Using the example of a configuration file in ["Example" on page 342], you could install a menu configuration with:

```
# zipl -m menu
```

Parameters
This section provides an overview of the options and how to specify them on the command line or in the configuration file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command line short option</th>
<th>Command line long option</th>
<th>Configuration file option</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
<td>--add-files</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Causes kernel image, kernel parameter file, and initial RAM disk to be added to the bootmap file in the target directory rather than being referenced from this file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use this option when these files are spread across multiple disks to ensure that they are available at IPL time. Specifying this option significantly increases the size of the bootmap file created in the target directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c &lt;config_file&gt;</td>
<td>--config=&lt;config_file&gt;</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Specifies the configuration file. You can change the default configuration file /etc/zipl.conf with the environment variable ZIPLCONF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;configuration&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Specifies a configuration section to be read and processed from the configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Command line short option
### Command line long option
### Configuration file option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-d &lt;dump_device&gt;[,&lt;size&gt;]</td>
<td>Specifies the DASD partition or tape device to which a dump is to be written after IPL. The optional size specification limits the amount of memory to be dumped. The value is a decimal number that can optionally be suffixed with K for kilobytes, M for megabytes, or G for gigabytes. The value is rounded to the next megabyte boundary. If you limit the dump size below the amount of memory used by the system to be dumped, the resulting dump is incomplete. If no limit is provided, all of the available physical memory is dumped. See &quot;Preparing a DASD or tape dump device&quot; on page 329 and Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598 for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dumpto=&lt;dump_device&gt;[,&lt;size&gt;]</td>
<td>Specifies the partition to which a SCSI dump file is to be written. This partition must be formatted with a file system supported by the SCSI Linux system dumper tool. The dump partition must be on the same physical SCSI disk as the target partition. It can but need not be the partition that also contains the target directory (target partition). The optional size specification limits the amount of memory to be dumped. The value is a decimal number that can optionally be suffixed with K for kilobytes, M for megabytes, or G for gigabytes. The value is rounded to the next megabyte boundary. If you limit the dump size below the amount of memory used by the system to be dumped, the resulting dump is incomplete. If no limit is provided, all of the available physical memory is dumped. See &quot;Preparing a dump device on a SCSI disk&quot; on page 332 and Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598 for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-D &lt;dump_partition&gt;[,&lt;size&gt;] or --dumptofs=&lt;dump_partition&gt;[,&lt;size&gt;]</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the Linux kernel image on the file system and, optionally, in memory after IPL. The default memory address is 0x10000. See &quot;Preparing a boot device&quot; on page 323 for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i &lt;image&gt;[,&lt;image_addr&gt;]</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the menu that defines a menu configuration in the configuration file (see &quot;Menu configurations&quot; on page 341).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--image=&lt;image&gt;[,&lt;image_addr&gt;]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image=&lt;image&gt;[,&lt;image_addr&gt;]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m &lt;menu_name&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--menu=&lt;menu_name&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n/a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command line short option</th>
<th>Command line long option</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-M &lt;dump_device_list&gt;[,&lt;size&gt;]</td>
<td>--mvdump=&lt;dump_device_list&gt;[,&lt;size&gt;]</td>
<td>Specifies a file with a list of DASD partitions to which a dump is to be written after IPL. The optional size specification limits the amount of memory to be dumped. The value is a decimal number that can optionally be suffixed with K for kilobytes, M for megabytes, or G for gigabytes. The value is rounded to the next megabyte boundary. If you limit the dump size below the amount of memory used by the system to be dumped, the resulting dump is incomplete. If no limit is provided, all of the available physical memory is dumped. See “Preparing a multi-volume dump on ECKD DASD” on page 330 and Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598 for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n</td>
<td>--noninteractive</td>
<td>Suppresses all confirmation prompts (for example, when preparing a DASD or tape dump device).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-P &lt;parameters&gt;</td>
<td>--parameters=&lt;parameters&gt;</td>
<td>In a boot configuration, specifies kernel parameters. In a SCSI dump configuration, specifies SCSI system dumper parameters (see “Preparing a dump device on a SCSI disk” on page 332). Individual parameters are single keywords or have the form key=value, without spaces. If you provide multiple parameters, separate them with a blank and enclose them within single quotes (‘) or double quotes (“). You can specify multiple sources of kernel or SCSI system dumper parameters. See “How SCSI system dumper parameters from different sources are combined” on page 334 and “How kernel parameters from different sources are combined” on page 325 for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command line short option</td>
<td>Command line long option</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-r &lt;ramdisk&gt;[,&lt;initrd_addr&gt;]</td>
<td>--ramdisk=&lt;ramdisk&gt;[,&lt;initrd_addr&gt;]</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the initial RAM disk (initrd) on the file system and, optionally, in memory after IPL. If you do not specify a memory address, zipl investigates the location of other components and calculates a suitable address for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s &lt;segment_file&gt;[,&lt;seg_addr&gt;]</td>
<td>--segment=&lt;segment_file&gt;[,&lt;seg_addr&gt;]</td>
<td>Specifies the segment file to load at IPL time and the memory location for the segment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t &lt;directory&gt;</td>
<td>--target=&lt;directory&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the target directory where zipl creates boot-relevant files. The boot loader is installed on the disk containing the target directory. For a SCSI dump device, this partition must have been formatted with a file system supported by the SCSI system dumper (for example, ext2 or ext3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-T &lt;tape_node&gt;</td>
<td>--tape=&lt;tape_node&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the tape device where zipl installs the boot loader code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-v</td>
<td>--version</td>
<td>Prints version information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-V</td>
<td>--verbose</td>
<td>Provides more detailed command output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you call `zipl` in configuration file mode without specifying a configuration file, the default `/etc/zipl.conf` is used. You can change the default configuration file with the environment variable ZIPLCONF.

### Configuration file structure

A configuration file contains:

- `[defaultboot]` - a default section that defines what is to be done if the configuration file is called without a section specification.
- `::<configuration>\]` - one or more sections that describe IPL configurations.
- `::<menu_name>` - optionally, one or more menu sections that describe menu configurations.

A configuration file section consists of a section identifier and one or more option lines. Option lines are valid only as part of a section. Blank lines are permitted, and lines beginning with `#` are treated as comments and ignored. Option specifications consist of keyword=value pairs. There can but need not be blanks before and after the equal sign (=) of an option specification.

#### Default section

The default section consists of the section identifier `[defaultboot]` followed by an option line that specifies one of these mutually exclusive options:

- `default=<section_name>` where `<section_name>` is one of the IPL configurations described in the configuration file. If the configuration file is called without a section specification, an IPL device is prepared according to this IPL configuration.
  
  If you specify a `target` parameter with this option, `<section_name>` is ignored and a menu with all DASD and SCSI IPL sections is built as for the `defaultauto` option.

- `defaultmenu=<menu_name>` where `<menu_name>` is the name of a menu configuration described in the configuration file. If the configuration file is called without a section specification, IPL devices are prepared according to this menu configuration. The `defaultmenu` option tolerates but does not require `target` parameters for the individual IPL sections.

- `defaultauto` If the configuration file is called without a section specification, a menu configuration is built that contains all DASD and SCSI IPL configurations in the configuration file. In the menu, these configurations appear in the order in which they appear in the configuration file.

  The `defaultauto` option requires an additional option line with the `target` parameter. You can add further option lines with the `default`, `prompt`, and `timeout` parameters. These parameters have the same meaning as in "Menu configurations" on page 341.

  The `defaultauto` option tolerates but does not require `target` parameters for the individual IPL sections. The resulting menu configuration is always written to the directory specified with the `target` parameter line within the default section.
As for configuration sections, additional parameters might be required for logical boot devices (see "Preparing a logical device as a boot device" on page 325).

Examples

- This default specification points to a boot configuration `boot1` as the default.
  ```
  [defaultboot]
  default=boot1
  ```

- This default specification points to a menu configuration with a menu `menu1` as the default.
  ```
  [defaultboot]
  defaultmenu=menu1
  ```

- This default specification creates a menu with all IPL sections in the configuration file. The first IPL configuration in the automatically created menu is the default.
  ```
  [defaultboot]
  defaultauto
  target=/boot
  default=1
  ```

IPL configurations

An IPL configuration has a section identifier that consists of a section name within square brackets and is followed by one or more option lines. Each configuration includes one of the following mutually exclusive options that determine the type of IPL configuration:

- `image=<image>`
  Defines a boot configuration. See "Preparing a boot device" on page 323 for details.

- `dumpto=<dump_device>`
  Defines a DASD or tape dump configuration. See "Preparing a DASD or tape dump device" on page 329 for details.

- `mvdump=<dump_device_list>`

- `dumptofs=<dump_partition>`
  Defines a SCSI dump configuration. See "Preparing a dump device on a SCSI disk" on page 332 for details.

- `segment=<segment_file>`
  Defines a DCSS load configuration. See "Installing a loader to initialize a discontiguous named saved segment (DCSS)" on page 334 for details.

Menu configurations

For DASD and SCSI devices, you can define a menu configuration. A menu configuration has a section identifier that consists of a menu name with a leading colon. The identifier is followed by one or more lines with references to IPL configurations in the same configuration file and one or more option lines.

- `target=<directory>`
  Specifies a device where a boot loader is installed that handles multiple IPL configurations. For menu configurations, the target options of the referenced IPL configurations are ignored.

- `<i>=<configuration>`
  Specifies a menu item. A menu includes one and more lines that specify the menu items.
<configuration> is the name of an IPL configuration that is described in the same configuration file. You can specify multiple boot configurations. For SCSI target devices, you can also specify one or more SCSI dump configurations. You cannot include DASD dump configurations as menu items.

<i> is the configuration number. The configuration number sequentially numbers the menu items beginning with “1” for the first item. When initiating an IPL from a menu configuration, you can specify the configuration number of the menu item you want to use.

default=<n>
specifies the configuration number of one of the configurations in the menu to define it as the default configuration. If this option is omitted, the first configuration in the menu is the default configuration.

prompt=<flag>
in conjunction with a DASD target device, determines whether the menu is displayed when an IPL is performed. Menus cannot be displayed for SCSI target devices.

For prompt=1 the menu is displayed, for prompt=0 it is suppressed. If this option is omitted, the menu is not displayed. Independent of this parameter, the operator can force a menu to be displayed by specifying “prompt” in place of a configuration number for an IPL configuration to be used.

If the menu of a menu configuration is not displayed, the operator can either specify the configuration number of an IPL configuration or the default configuration is used.

timeout=<seconds>
in conjunction with a DASD target device and a displayed menu, specifies the time in seconds, after which the default configuration is IPLed, if no configuration has been specified by the operator. If this option is omitted or if “0” is specified as the timeout, the menu stays displayed indefinitely on the operator console and no IPL is performed until the operator specifies an IPL configuration.

Example
Figure 64 on page 343 shows a sample configuration file that defines multiple configuration sections and two menu configurations.
Figure 64. /etc/zipl.conf example
The following commands assume that the configuration file of our sample is the default configuration file.

- Call `zipl` to use the default configuration file settings:

```bash
# zipl
```

**Result:** `zipl` reads the default option from the `[defaultboot]` section and selects the `:menu1` section. It then installs a menu configuration with a boot configuration and a SCSI dump configuration.

- Call `zipl` to install a menu configuration (see also "Installing a menu configuration" on page 335):

```bash
# zipl -m menu2
```

**Result:** `zipl` selects the `:menu2` section. It then installs a menu configuration with two DASD boot configurations. "Example for a DASD menu configuration on z/VM" on page 351 and "Example for a DASD menu configuration (LPAR)" on page 358 illustrate what this menu looks like when it is displayed.

- Call `zipl` to install a boot loader for boot configuration `[boot2]`:

```bash
# zipl boot2
```

**Result:** `zipl` selects the `[boot2]` section. It then installs a boot loader that will load copies of `/boot/mnt/image-2`, `/boot/mnt/initrd`, and `/boot/mnt/parmf-2`.

- Call `zipl` to prepare a tape that can be IPLed for a tape dump:

```bash
# zipl dumptape
```

**Result:** `zipl` selects the `[dumptape]` section and prepares a dump tape on `/dev/rtibm0`.

- Call `zipl` to prepare a DASD dump device:

```bash
# zipl dumpdasd -n
```

**Result:** `zipl` selects the `[dumpdasd]` section and prepares the dump device `/dev/dasdc1`. Confirmation prompts that require an operator response are suppressed.

- Call `zipl` to prepare a SCSI dump device:

```bash
# mount /dev/sda1 /boot
# mount /dev/sda2 /dumps
# mkdir /dumps/mydumps
# zipl dumpscsi
# umount /dev/sda1
# umount /dev/sda2
```

**Result:** `zipl` selects the `[dumpscsi]` section and prepares the dump device `/dev/sda1`. The associated dump file will be created uncompressed in directory `/mydumps` on the dump partition. If space is required, the lowest-numbered dump file in the directory will be deleted.

- Call `zipl` to install a loader to initialize named saved segments:
Result: zipl installs segment loader that will load the contents of file
/boot/segment to address 0x800000 at IPL time and then put the processor into
the disabled wait state.
Chapter 37. Booting Linux

This chapter provides a general overview of how to boot Linux in an LPAR or in a z/VM guest virtual machine. For details about defining a Linux virtual machine, see z/VM Getting Started with Linux on System z, SC24-6194, the chapter on creating your first Linux virtual machine.

IPL and booting

On System z, you usually start booting Linux by performing an Initial Program Load (IPL). Figure 65 summarizes the main steps.

The IPL process accesses the IPL device and loads the Linux boot loader code to the mainframe memory. The boot loader code then gets control and loads the Linux kernel. At the end of the boot process Linux gets control.

If your Linux instance is to run in an LPAR, you can circumvent the IPL and use the service element (SE) to copy the Linux kernel to the mainframe memory (see "Loading Linux from a DVD or from an FTP server" on page 359).

Apart from starting a boot process, an IPL can also be used for:

- Writing out system storage (dumping)
  
  See Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598 for more information on dumps.

- Loading a discontiguous saved segment (DCSS)
  
  See How to use Execute-in-Place Technology with Linux on z/VM, SC34-2594 for more information on DCSSs.

You can find the latest copies of these documents on developerWorks at:

Use the `zipl` tool to prepare DASD, SCSI, and tape devices as IPL devices for booting Linux, for dumping, or for loading a DCSS. See Chapter 36, “Initial program loader for System z - zipl,” on page 319 for more information about `zipl`.

---

**Control point and boot medium**

The control point from where you can start the boot process depends on the environment where your Linux is to run. If your Linux is to run in LPAR mode, the control point is the mainframe’s Support Element (SE) or an attached Hardware Management Console (HMC). For Linux on z/VM, the control point is the control program (CP) of the hosting z/VM.

The media that can be used as boot devices also depend on where Linux is to run. Table 49 provides an overview of the possibilities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 49. Boot media</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DASD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/VM guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DASDs, tapes on channel-attached tape devices, and SCSI device that are attached through an FCP channel can be used for both LPAR and z/VM guest virtual machines. A SCSI device can be a disk or an FC-attached CD-ROM or DVD drive. Named saved systems (NSS) and the z/VM reader are available only in a z/VM environment.

If your Linux runs in LPAR mode, you can also boot from a CD-ROM drive on the SE or HMC, or you can obtain the boot data from a remote FTP server.

---

**Menu configurations**

In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, you use `zipl` to prepare a DASD or SCSI boot disk. You can also define a menu configuration. A boot device with a menu configuration can hold the code for multiple boot configurations. For SCSI disks, the menu can also include one or more SCSI system dumpers.

Each boot and dump configuration in a menu is associated with a configuration number. At IPL time, you can specify a configuration number to select the configuration to be used.

For menu configurations on DASD, you can display a menu with the configuration numbers (see “Example for a DASD menu configuration on z/VM” on page 351 and “Example for a DASD menu configuration (LPAR)” on page 358). For menu configurations on SCSI disks, you need to know the configuration numbers without being able to display the menus.

See “Menu configurations” on page 341 for information about defining menu configurations.
Boot data

Generally, you need the following to boot Linux:

- A kernel image
- Boot loader code
- Kernel parameters
- An initial RAM disk image

For sequential I/O boot devices (z/VM reader and tape) the order in which this data is provided is significant. For random access devices there is no required order.

Kernel image

On SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, kernel images are installed into the /boot directory and are named image-<version>. See SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Deployment Guide for information about where to find the images and how to start an installation.

Boot loader code

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 kernel images are compiled to contain boot loader code for IPL from z/VM reader devices.

If you want to boot a kernel image from a device that does not correspond to the included boot loader code, you can provide alternate boot loader code separate from the kernel image.

Use zipl to prepare boot devices with separate DASD, SCSI, or tape boot loader code. You can then boot from DASD, SCSI, or tape regardless of the boot loader code in the kernel image.

Kernel parameters

The kernel parameters are in form of an ASCII text string of up to 895 characters. If the boot device is tape or the z/VM reader, the string can also be encoded in EBCDIC.

Individual kernel parameters are single keywords or keyword/value pairs of the form keyword=<value> with no blank. Blanks are used to separate consecutive parameters.

If you use the zipl command to prepare your boot device, you can provide kernel parameters on the command line, in a parameter file, and in a zipl configuration file.


Initial RAM disk image

An initial RAM disk holds files, programs, or modules that are not included in the kernel image but are required for booting.

For example, booting from DASD requires the DASD device driver. If you want to boot from DASD but the DASD device driver has not been compiled into your kernel, you need to provide the DASD device driver module on an initial RAM disk.
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 provides a ramdisk located in /boot and named initrd-<kernel version>. When a ramdisk is installed or modified, you must call zipl to update the boot record.

### Booting Linux in a z/VM guest virtual machine

You boot Linux in a z/VM guest virtual machine by issuing CP commands from a CMS or CP session.

This section provides summary information for booting Linux in a z/VM guest virtual machine. For more detailed information about z/VM guest environments for Linux see z/VM Getting Started with Linux on System z, SC24-6194.

### Using tape

**Before you begin:** You need a tape that is prepared as a boot device.

A tape boot device must contain the following in the specified order:
1. Tape boot loader code
   The tape boot loader code is included in the s390-tools package on developerWorks.
2. Tape mark
3. Kernel image
4. Tape mark
5. Kernel parameters (optional)
6. Tape mark
7. Initial RAM disk (optional)
8. Tape mark
9. Tape mark

All tape marks are required even if an optional item is omitted. For example, if you do not provide an initial RAM disk image, the end of the boot information is marked with three consecutive tape marks. zipl prepared tapes conform to this layout.

Perform these steps to start the boot process:
1. Establish a CMS or CP session with the z/VM guest virtual machine where you want to boot Linux.
2. Ensure that the boot device is accessible to your z/VM guest virtual machine.
3. Ensure that the correct tape is inserted and rewound.
4. Issue a command of this form:
   ```
   cp i <devno> parm <kernel_parameters>
   ```
   where
   - `<devno>` is the device number of the boot device as seen by the guest virtual machine.
   - `parm <kernel_parameters>` is an optional 64-byte string of kernel parameters to be concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters used by your boot configuration (see "Preparing a boot device" on page 323 for information about the boot configuration).
Using DASD

Before you begin:

You need a DASD boot device prepared with zipl (see "Preparing a boot device" on page 323).

Perform these steps to start the boot process:

1. Establish a CMS or CP session with the z/VM guest virtual machine where you want to boot Linux.
2. Ensure that the boot device is accessible to your z/VM guest virtual machine.
3. Issue a command of this form:

   \[ \texttt{#cp i <devno> loadparm <n> parm <kernel\_parameters>} \]

where:

- `<devno>` specifies the device number of the boot device as seen by the guest.
- `loadparm <n>` is applicable to menu configurations only. Omit this parameter if you are not working with a menu configuration.
- Configuration number “0” specifies the default configuration. Depending on the menu configuration, omitting this option might display the menu or select the default configuration. Specifying “prompt” instead of a configuration number forces the menu to be displayed.
- Displaying the menu allows you to specify additional kernel parameters (see "Example for a DASD menu configuration on z/VM"). These additional kernel parameters are appended to the parameters you might have provided in a parameter file. The combined parameter string must not exceed 895 bytes.
- See "Menu configurations" on page 341 for more details about menu configurations.
- `parm <kernel\_parameters>` is an optional 64-byte string of kernel parameters to be concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters used by your boot configuration (see "Preparing a boot device" on page 323 for information about the boot configuration).

   See also "Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux" on page 19.

Example for a DASD menu configuration on z/VM

This example illustrates how menu2 in the sample configuration file in Figure 64 on page 343 displays on the z/VM guest virtual machine console:
You choose a configuration by specifying the configuration number. For example, to boot configuration boot3 specify

#cp vi vmsg 2

You can also specify additional kernel parameters by appending them to the configuration number. For example, you can specify:

#cp vi vmsg 2 maxcpus=1 mem=64m

These parameters are concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters used by your boot configuration when booting Linux.

**Using a SCSI device**

A SCSI device can be a disk or an FC-attached CD-ROM or DVD drive.

**Before you begin:** You need a SCSI boot device prepared with zipl (see “Preparing a boot device” on page 323).

Perform these steps to start the boot process:

1. Establish a CMS or CP session with the z/VM guest virtual machine where you want to boot Linux.
2. Ensure that the FCP channel that provides access to the SCSI boot disk is accessible to your z/VM guest virtual machine.
3. Specify the target port and LUN of the SCSI boot disk. Enter a command of this form:

```bash
#cp set loaddev portname <wwpn> lun <lun>
```

where:

`<wwpn>`

specifies the world wide port name (WWPN) of the target port in hexadecimal format. A blank separates the first eight digits from the final eight digits.

`<lun>`

specifies the LUN of the SCSI boot disk in hexadecimal format. A blank separating the first eight digits from the final eight digits.

**Example:** To specify a WWPN 0x5005076300c20b8e and a LUN 0x5241000000000000:

```bash
#cp set loaddev portname 50050763 00c20b8e lun 52410000 00000000
```

4. **Optional for menu configurations:** Specify the boot configuration (boot program in z/VM terminology) to be used. Enter a command of this form:
#cp set loaddev bootprog <n>

where <n> specifies the configuration number of the boot configuration. Omitting the bootprog parameter or specifying the value 0 selects the default configuration. See §“Menu configurations” on page 341 for more details about menu configurations.

**Example:** To select a configuration with configuration number 2 from a menu configuration:

```
#cp set loaddev bootprog 2
```

5. **Optional:** Specify kernel parameters.

```
#cp set loaddev scpdata <APPEND|NEW> '<kernel_parameters>'
```

where:

- `<kernel_parameters>` specifies a set of kernel parameters to be stored as system control program data (SCPDATA). When booting Linux, these kernel parameters are concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters used by your boot configuration.

- `<kernel_parameters>` must contain ASCII characters only. If characters other then ASCII characters are present, the boot process ignores the SCPDATA.

- `<kernel_parameters>` as entered from a CMS or CP session is interpreted as lowercase on Linux. If you require uppercase characters in the kernel parameters, run the SET LOADDEV command from a REXX script instead. In the REXX script, use the “address command” statement. See REXX/VM Reference, SC24-6221 and REXX/VM User’s Guide, SC24-6222 for details.

Optional: APPEND

appends kernel parameters to existing SCPDATA. This is the default.

Optional: NEW

replaces existing SCPDATA.

**Examples:**

- To append kernel parameter noresume to the current SCPDATA:

  ```
  #cp set loaddev scpdata 'noresume'
  ```

- To replace the current SCPDATA with the kernel parameters resume=/dev/sda2 and no_console_suspend:

  ```
  #cp set loaddev scpdata NEW 'resume=/dev/sda2 no_console_suspend'
  ```

For a subsequent IPL command, these kernel parameters are concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters in your boot configuration.

6. **Start the IPL and boot process by entering a command of this form:**

```
#cp i <devno>
```
where \(<devno>\) is the device number of the FCP channel that provides access to the SCSI boot disk.

**Tip:** You can specify the target port and LUN of the SCSI boot disk, a boot configuration, and SCPDATA all with a single SET LOADDEV command. See *z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference*, SC24-6175 for more information about the SET LOADDEV command.

### Using a named saved system

To boot your z/VM guest from an NSS, \(<nss\_name>\), enter an IPL command of this form:

```
#cp i <nss\_name> parm <kernel\_parameters>
```

where:

\(<nss\_name>\)

The NSS name can be one to eight characters long and must consist of alphabetic or numeric characters. Examples of valid names include: 73248734, NSSSCSITE, or NSS1234.

\(\textbf{parm} \ <\text{kernel\_parameters}>\)

is an optional 56-byte string of kernel parameters to be concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters used by your boot configuration (see "Preparing a boot device" on page 323 for information about the boot configuration).

See also "Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux" on page 19.

### Using the z/VM reader

This section provides a summary of how to boot Linux from a z/VM reader. For more details see Redpaper *Building Linux Systems under IBM VM*, REDP-0120.

**Tip:** On the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 DVD under /boot/s390x there is a sample script (REXX EXEC) for booting from the z/VM reader.

**Before you begin:**

You need the following files, all in record format fixed 80:

- Linux kernel image with built-in z/VM reader boot loader code. This is the case for the default SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 kernel.
- Kernel parameters (optional)
- Initial RAM disk image (optional)

Proceed like this to boot Linux from a z/VM reader:

1. Establish a CMS session with the guest where you want to boot Linux.
2. Transfer the kernel image, kernel parameters, and the initial RAM disk image to your guest. You can obtain the files from a shared minidisk or use:
   - The z/VM sendfile facility.
   - An FTP file transfer in binary mode.

   Files that are sent to your reader contain a file header that you need to remove before you can use them for booting. Receive files that you obtain through your z/VM reader to a minidisk.
3. Set up the reader as a boot device.
a. Ensure that your reader is empty.
b. Direct the output of the punch device to the reader. Issue:

```
spool pun * rdr
```

c. Use the CMS PUNCH command to transfer each of the required files to the reader. Be sure to use the “no header” option to omit the file headers.

- **First** transfer the kernel image.
- **Second** transfer the kernel parameters.
- **Third** transfer the initial RAM disk image, if present.

For each file, issue a command of this form:

```
pun <file_name> <file_type> <file_mode> (noh
```

d. Optionally, ensure that the contents of the reader remain fixed.

```
change rdr all keep nohold
```

If you omit this step, all files are deleted from the reader during the IPL that follows.

4. Issue the IPL command:

```
ipl 000c clear parm <kernel_parameters>
```

where:

- **0x000c**
  
is the device number of the reader.

- **parm <kernel_parameters>**
  
is an optional 64-byte string of kernel parameters to be concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters used by your boot configuration (see "Preparing a boot device" on page 323 for information about the boot configuration).

See also "Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux" on page 19.

---

**Booting Linux in LPAR mode**

You can boot Linux in LPAR mode from a Hardware Management Console (HMC) or Support Element (SE). The following description refers to an HMC, but the same steps also apply to an SE.

**Booting from DASD, tape, or SCSI**

**Before you begin:**

- You need a boot device prepared with zipl (see "Preparing a boot device" on page 323).
- For booting from a SCSI boot device, you need to have the SCSI IPL feature (FC9904) installed.

Perform these steps to boot from a DASD, tape, or SCSI boot device:
1. In the navigation pane of the HMC expand **Systems Management** and **Servers** and select the mainframe system you want to work with. A table of LPARs is displayed on the **Images** tab in the content area.

2. Select the LPAR where you want to boot Linux.

3. In the **Tasks** area, expand **Recovery** and click **Load** (see Figure 66).

4. Proceed according to your boot device.
   
   **For booting from tape:**
   
   a. Select **Load type** “Normal” (see Figure 67 on page 357).
b. Enter the device number of the tape boot device in the **Load address** field.

**For booting from DASD:**

a. Select **Load type** “Normal” (see Figure 67).

b. Enter the device number of the DASD boot device in the **Load address** field.

c. If the boot configuration is part of a **zipl** created menu configuration, enter the configuration number that identifies your DASD boot configuration within the menu in the **Load parameter** field.

Configuration number “0” specifies the default configuration. Depending on the menu configuration, omitting this option might display the menu or select the default configuration. Specifying “prompt” instead of a configuration number forces the menu to be displayed.

Displaying the menu allows you to specify additional kernel parameters (see "Example for a DASD menu configuration (LPAR)" on page 358). These additional kernel parameters are appended to the parameters you might have provided in a parameter file. The combined parameter string must not exceed 895 bytes.

See "Menu configurations" on page 341 for more details about menu configurations.

**For booting from a SCSI device:**

A SCSI device can be a disk or an FC-attached CD-ROM or DVD drive.

a. Select **Load type** “SCSI” (see Figure 68 on page 358).
b. Enter the device number of the FCP channel through which the SCSI device is accessed in the Load address field.

c. Enter the WWPN of the SCSI device in the World wide port name field.

d. Enter the LUN of the SCSI device in the Logical unit number field.

e. If the boot configuration is part of a zipl created menu configuration, enter the configuration number that identifies your SCSI boot configuration within the menu in the Boot program selector field. Configuration number “0” specifies the default configuration. For example, an installation from DVD is typically done with boot program selector 2.

See "Menu configurations" on page 341 for more details on menu configurations.

f. Optional: Type kernel parameters in the Operating system specific load parameters field. These parameters are concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters used by your boot configuration when booting Linux.

Use ASCII characters only. If you enter characters other then ASCII characters, the boot process ignores the data in the Operating system specific load parameters field.

g. Accept the defaults for the remaining fields.

5. Click OK to start the boot process.

Check the output on the preferred console (see Console kernel parameter syntax on page 305) to monitor the boot progress.

**Example for a DASD menu configuration (LPAR)**

This example illustrates how menu2 in the sample configuration file in Figure 64 on page 343 displays on the hardware console:
You choose a configuration by specifying the configuration number. For example, to boot configuration boot3 specify 2.

You can also specify additional kernel parameters by appending them to the configuration number. For example, you can specify:

```
2 maxcpus=1 mem=64m
```

These parameters are concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters used by your boot configuration when booting Linux.

**Loading Linux from a DVD or from an FTP server**

You can use the SE to copy the Linux kernel image directly to your LPARs memory. This process bypasses IPL and does not require a boot loader. The SE performs the tasks that are normally done by the boot loader code. When the Linux kernel has been loaded, Linux is started using restart PSW.

As a source, you can use the SE’s CD-ROM/DVD drive or any device on a remote system that you can access through FTP from your SE. If you access the SE remotely from an HMC, you can also use the CD-ROM drive of the system where your HMC runs.

The installation process requires a file with a mapping of the location of installation data in the file system of the DVD or FTP server and the memory locations where the data is to be copied. For SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 this file is called `suse.ins` and located in the root directory of the file system on the DVD 1.

1. In the navigation pane of the HMC expand **Systems Management** and **Servers** and select the mainframe system you want to work with. A table of LPARs is displayed on the **Images** tab in the content area.
2. Select the LPAR where you want to boot Linux.
3. In the **Tasks** area, expand **Recovery** and click **Load from Removable Media or Server** (see Figure 69 on page 360).
4. Specify the source of the code to be loaded.

   For loading from a CD-ROM drive:
   a. Select Hardware Management Console CD-ROM/DVD (see Figure 70).

   b. Leave the File location field blank.

   For loading from an FTP server:

   - Select mainframe system
   - Select LPAR
   - Click Load from Removable Media or Server

Figure 69. Load from Removable Media or Server on the HMC

Figure 70. Load from Removable Media or Server panel
a. Select the **FTP Source** radio button.
b. Enter the IP address or host name of the FTP server where the install code resides in the **Host computer** entry field.
c. Enter your user ID for the FTP server in the **User ID** entry field.
d. Enter your password for the FTP server in the **Password** entry field.
e. If required by your FTP server, enter your account information in the **Account** entry field.
f. Enter the path for the directory where the `suse.ins` resides in the file location entry field. You can leave this field blank if the file resides in the FTP server's root directory.

5. Click **Continue** to display the “Select Software to Install” panel (Figure 71).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLES-11/DVD/suse.ins</td>
<td>SUSE Linux Enter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 71. Select Software to Install panel*

6. Select the `suse.ins`.
7. Click **OK** to start loading Linux.

At this point the kernel has started and the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 boot process continues.

### Displaying current IPL parameters

To display the IPL parameters, use the command `lsreipl` (see “lsreipl - List IPL and re-IPL settings” on page 500). Alternatively, a sysfs user-space interface is available:

```
/sys/firmware/ipl/ipl_type
```

The `/sys/firmware/ipl/ipl_type` file contains the device type from which the kernel was booted. The following values are possible:

- **ccw**  The IPL device is a CCW device, for example, a DASD or the z/VM reader.
- **fcp**  The IPL device is an FCP device.
- **nss**  The IPL device is a z/VM named saved system.
- **unknown**  The IPL device is not known.

Depending on the IPL type, additional files might reside in `/sys/firmware/ipl/`.

If the device is a CCW device, the additional files `device` and `loadparm` are present.

**device**  Contains the bus ID of the CCW device used for IPL, for example:
loadparm
Contains up to 8 characters for the loadparm used for IPL, for example:

```
# cat /sys/firmware/ipl/loadparm
1
```

parm
Contains additional kernel parameters specified with the PARM parameter when booting with the z/VM CP IPL command, for example:

```
# cat /sys/firmware/ipl/parm
noresume
```

See also “Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux” on page 19. A leading equal sign (=) indicates that the existing kernel parameters used by the boot configuration were ignored and the kernel parameters of the parm attribute where the only kernel parameters used for booting Linux. See “Replacing all kernel parameters in a boot configuration” on page 20.

If the device is FCP, a number of additional files are present (also see Chapter 5, “SCSI-over-Fibre Channel device driver,” on page 53 for details):

device
Contains the bus ID of the FCP device used for IPL, for example:

```
# cat /sys/firmware/ipl/device
0.0.1234
```

wwpn
Contains the WWPN used for IPL, for example:

```
# cat /sys/firmware/ipl/wwpn
0x5005076300c20b8e
```

lun
Contains the LUN used for IPL, for example:

```
# cat /sys/firmware/ipl/lun
0x5010000000000000
```

br_lba
Contains the logical block address of the boot record on the boot device (usually 0).

bootprog
Contains the boot program number.

scp_data
Contains additional kernel parameters used when booting from a SCSI device, for example:

```
# cat /sys/firmware/ipl/scp_data
noresume
```

See “Using a SCSI device” on page 352 and “Booting from DASD, tape, or SCSI” on page 355.
A leading equal sign (=) indicates that the existing kernel parameters used by the boot configuration were ignored and the kernel parameters of the scp_data attribute were the only kernel parameters used for booting Linux. See "Replacing all kernel parameters in a boot configuration" on page 20.

**binary_parameter**
Contains the information of the preceding files in binary format.

---

**Rebooting from an alternative source**

When you reboot Linux, the system conventionally boots from the last used location. However, you can configure an alternative device to be used for re-IPL instead of the last used IPL device. When the system is re-IPLed, the alternative device is used to boot the kernel.

To configure the re-IPL device, use the `chreipl` tool (see `chreipl - Modify the re-IPL configuration" on page 430).

Alternatively, you can use a sysfs interface. The virtual configuration files are located under `/sys/firmware/reipl`. To configure, write strings into the configuration files. The following re-IPL types can be set with the `/sys/firmware/reipl/reipl_type` attribute:

- **ccw**: For ccw devices such as ESCON- or FICON-attached DASDs.
- **fcp**: For FCP SCSI devices, including SCSI disks and CD or DVD drives (Hardware support is required.)
- **nss**: For Named Saved Systems (z/VM only)

For each supported re-IPL type a sysfs directory is created under `/sys/firmware/reipl` that contains the configuration attributes for the device. The directory name is the same as the name of the re-IPL type.

When Linux is booted, the re-IPL attributes are set by default to the values of the boot device, which can be found under `/sys/firmware/ipl`.

**Attributes for ccw**

The attributes for re-IPL type ccw under `/sys/firmware/reipl/ccw` are:

- **device**: Device number of the re-IPL device. For example 0.0.4711.

  **Note**: IPL is possible only from subchannel set 0.

- **loadparm**: Up to eight characters for the loadparm used to select the boot configuration in the zipl menu (if available).

- **parm**: A 64-byte string containing kernel parameters that is concatenated to the boot command line. The PARM parameter can only be set for Linux on z/VM. See also "Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux" on page 19.

  A leading equal sign (=) means that the existing kernel parameter line in the boot configuration is ignored and the boot process uses the kernel parameters in the parm attribute only. See also "Replacing all kernel parameters in a boot configuration" on page 20.

**Attributes for fcp**

The attributes for re-IPL type fcp under `/sys/firmware/reipl/fcp` are:

- **device**: Device number of the FCP device used for re-IPL. For example 0.0.4711.
Note: IPL is possible only from subchannel set 0.

- **wwpn**: World wide port number of the FCP re-IPL device.
- **lun**: Logical unit number of the FCP re-IPL device.
- **bootprog**: Boot program selector. Used to select the boot configuration in the zipl menu (if available).
- **br_lba**: Boot record logical block address. Master boot record. Is always 0 for Linux.
- **scp_data**: Kernel parameters to be used for the next FCP re-IPL.

A leading equal sign (=) means that the existing kernel parameter line in the boot configuration is ignored and the boot process uses the kernel parameters in the `scp_data` attribute only. See also “Replacing all kernel parameters in a boot configuration” on page 20.

Attributes for nss

The attributes for re-IPL type nss under `/sys/firmware/reipl/nss` are:

- **name**: Name of the NSS. The NSS name can be 1-8 characters long and must consist of alphabetic or numeric characters. Examples of valid names include: 73248734, NSSCSITE, or NSS1234.
- **parm**: A 56-byte string containing kernel parameters that is concatenated to the boot command line. (Note the difference in length compared to ccw.) See also “Specifying kernel parameters when booting Linux” on page 19.

A leading equal sign (=) means that the existing kernel parameter line in the boot configuration is ignored and the boot process uses the kernel parameters in the parm attribute only. See also “Replacing all kernel parameters in a boot configuration” on page 20.

Kernel panic settings

Set the attribute `/sys/firmware/shutdown_actions/on_panic` to reipl to make the system re-IPL with the current re-IPL settings in case of a kernel panic. See also the dumpconf tool described in Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598 on the developerWorks website at: www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/documentation_novell_suse.html

Examples

- To configure an FCP re-IPL device 0.0.4711 with a LUN 0x4711000000000000 and a WWPN 0x5005076303004711 with an additional kernel parameter noresume:

  ```
  # echo 0.0.4711 > /sys/firmware/reipl/fcp/device
  # echo 0x5005076303004711 > /sys/firmware/reipl/fcp/wwpn
  # echo 0x4711000000000000 > /sys/firmware/reipl/fcp/lun
  # echo 0 > /sys/firmware/reipl/fcp/bootprog
  # echo 0 > /sys/firmware/reipl/fcp/br_lba
  # echo "noresume" > /sys/firmware/reipl/fcp/scp_data
  # echo fcp > /sys/firmware/reipl/reipl_type
  ```

  Note: IPL is possible only from subchannel set 0.

- To set up re-IPL from a Linux NSS with different parameters:
  1. Change to the reipl sysfs directory:

  ```
  # cd /sys/firmware/reipl/
  ```

  2. Set the reipl_type to nss:
3. Setup the attributes in the nss directory:

```
# echo nss > reipl_type
# echo LNXNSS > name
# echo "dasd=0150 root=/dev/dasda1" > parm
```

To set specify additional kernel parameters for Linux re-IPL, follow these steps:

1. Change to the sysfs directory appropriate for the next re-IPL:

```
# cd /sys/firmware/reipl/$(cat /sys/firmware/reipl/reipl_type)
```

2. Use the echo command to output the parameter string into the parm attribute:

```
# echo "noresume" > parm
```
Chapter 38. Suspending and resuming Linux

With suspend and resume support, you can stop a running Linux on System z instance and later continue operations.

When Linux is suspended, data is written to a swap partition. The resume process uses this data to make Linux continue from where it left off when it was suspended. A suspended Linux instance does not require memory or processor cycles.

Features

Linux on System z suspend and resume support applies to both Linux on z/VM and Linux instances that run directly in an LPAR.

After a Linux instance has been suspended, you can run another Linux instance in the z/VM guest virtual machine or in the LPAR where the suspended Linux instance was running.

What you should know about suspend and resume

This section describes the prerequisites for suspending a Linux instance and makes you aware of activities that can cause resume to fail.

Prerequisites for suspending a Linux instance

Before a Linux instance is suspended, suspend and resume support checks for conditions that might prevent resuming the suspended Linux instance. You cannot suspend a Linux instance if the check finds prerequisites that are not fulfilled.

The following prerequisites must be fulfilled regardless of whether a Linux instance runs directly in an LPAR or as a z/VM guest:

- All tape device nodes must be closed and online tape drives must be unloaded.
- There must be no configured Common Link Access to Workstation (CLAW) devices.
  - The CLAW device driver does not support suspend and resume. You must ungroup all CLAW devices before you can suspend a Linux instance.
- The Linux instance must not have used any hotplug memory since it was last booted.
- No program must be in a prolonged uninterruptible sleep state.
  - Programs can assume this state while waiting for an outstanding I/O request to complete. Most I/O requests complete in a very short time and do not compromise suspend processing. An example of an I/O request that can take too long to complete is rewinding a tape.

For Linux on z/VM, the following additional prerequisites must be fulfilled:

- No discontiguous saved segment (DCSS) device must be accessed in exclusive-writable mode.
  - You must remove all DCSSs of segment types EW, SW, and EN by writing the DCSS name to the sysfs remove attribute.
  - You must remove all DCSSs of segment types SR and ER that are accessed in exclusive-writable mode or change their access mode to shared.
  - For details see “Removing a DCSS device” on page 237 and “Setting the access mode” on page 234.
All device nodes of the z/VM recording device driver must be closed.

All device nodes of the z/VM unit record device driver must be closed.

No watchdog timer must run and the watchdog device node must be closed.

**Precautions while a Linux instance is suspended**

There are conditions outside the control of the suspended Linux instance that can cause resume to fail. In particular:

- The CPU configuration must remain unchanged between suspend and resume.
- The data that is written to the swap partition when the Linux instance is suspended must not be compromised.

In particular, be sure that the swap partition is not used if another operating system instance runs in the LPAR or z/VM guest virtual machine after the initial Linux instance has been suspended.

- If the Linux instance uses expanded storage (XPRAM), this expanded storage must remain unchanged until the Linux instance is resumed.

If the size or content of the expanded memory is changed before the Linux instance is resumed or if the expanded memory is unavailable when the Linux instance is resumed, resuming fails with a kernel panic.

- If an instance of Linux on z/VM uses one or more DCSSs these DCSSs must remain unchanged until the Linux instance is resumed.

If the size, location, or content of a DCSS is changed before the Linux instance is resumed, resuming fails with a kernel panic.

- For an instance of Linux on z/VM with a Linux kernel that is a named saved system (NSS), the NSS must remain unchanged until the Linux instance is resumed.

If the size, location, or content of the NSS is changed before the Linux instance is resumed, resuming fails.

- Take special care when replacing a DASD and, thus, making a different device available at a particular device bus-ID.

You might intentionally replace a device with a backup device. Changing the device also changes its UID-based device nodes. Expect problems if you run an application that depends on UID-based device nodes and you exchange one of the DASD the application uses. In particular, you cannot use multipath tools when the UID changes.

- Generally, avoid changes to the real or virtual hardware configuration between suspending and resuming a Linux instance.

- Disks that hold swap partitions or the root file system must be present when resuming the Linux instance.

**Handling of devices that are unavailable when resuming**

Devices that were available when the Linux instance was suspended might be unavailable when resuming. If such unavailable devices were offline when the Linux instance was suspended, they are de-registered and the device name can be assigned to other devices.

If unavailable devices where online when the Linux instance was suspended, handling depends on the respective device driver. DASD and FCP devices remain registered as disconnected devices. The device name and the device configuration are preserved. Devices that are controlled by other device drivers are de-registered.
Handling of devices that become available at a different subchannel

The mapping between subchannels and device bus-IDs can change if the real or virtual hardware is restarted between suspending and resuming Linux.

If the subchannel changes for a DASD or FCP device, the device configuration is changed to reflect the new subchannel. This change is accomplished without de-registration. Thus, device name and device configuration are preserved.

If the subchannel changes for any other device, the device is de-registered and registered again as a new device.

Setting up Linux for suspend and resume

This section describes the kernel parameters you can use for setting up suspend and resume support. It also provides information about the swap partition you need to suspend and resume a Linux instance.

Kernel parameters

This section describes the kernel parameters you need to configure support for suspend and resume.

```
suspend and resume kernel parameter syntax

resume=<device_node> [no_console_suspend] [noresume]
```

where:

- **resume=<device_node>**
  - specifies the standard device node of the swap partition with the data that is required for resuming the Linux instance.
  - This swap partition must be available during the boot process (see "Updating the boot configuration" on page 370).

- **no_console_suspend**
  - prevents Linux consoles from being suspended early in the suspend process. Without this parameter, you cannot see the kernel messages that are issued by the suspend process.

- **noresume**
  - boots the kernel without resuming a previously suspended Linux instance. Add this parameter to circumvent the resume process, for example, if the data written by the previous suspend process is damaged.

Example:

To use a partition `/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100-part2` as the swap partition and prevent Linux consoles from being suspended early in the suspend process specify:

```
resume=/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100-part2 no_console_suspend
```
**Setting up a swap partition**

During the suspend process, Linux writes data to a swap partition. This data is required later to resume Linux. Set up a swap partition that is at least the size of the available LPAR memory or the memory of the z/VM guest virtual machine.

Do not use this swap partition for any other operating system that might run in the LPAR or z/VM guest virtual machine while the Linux instance is suspended.

You cannot suspend a Linux instance while most of the memory and most of the swap space are in use. If there is not sufficient remaining swap space to hold the data for resuming the Linux instance, suspending the Linux instance fails. To assure sufficient swap space you might have to configure two swap partitions, one partition for regular swapping and another for suspending the Linux instance. Configure the swap partition for suspending the Linux instance with a lower priority than the regular swap partition.

Use the `pri=` parameter to specify the swap partitions in `/etc/fstab` with different priorities. See the `swapon` man page for details.

The following example shows two swap partitions with different priorities:

```shell
# cat /etc/fstab
... /dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b101-part1 swap swap pri=-1 0 0
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100-part2 swap swap pri=-2 0 0
```

In the example, the partition to be used for the resume data is `/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100-part2`.

You can check your current swap configuration by reading `/proc/swaps`.

```shell
# cat /proc/swaps
Filename   Type     Size  Used Priority
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b101-part1 partition 7212136 71056 -1
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.b100-part2 partition 7212136 0 -2
```

**Updating the boot configuration**

Perform these steps to create a boot configuration that supports resuming your Linux instance:

- Run `mkinitrd` to create an initial RAM disk with the module parameter that identifies your device with the swap partition and with the device driver required for this device.
- Run `zipl` to include the new initial RAM disk in your boot configuration and to ensure that the `resume=` kernel parameter is included in the boot configuration.
- Reboot your Linux instance.

**Configuring for fast resume**

The more devices are available to a Linux instance, the longer it takes to resume the instance after it has been suspended. With a thousand or more available devices, the resume process can take longer than an IPL. If the duration of the resume process is critical for a Linux instance with many devices, include unused devices in the exclusion list (see `cio_ignore - List devices to be ignored` on page 554 and `cio_ignore - Manage the I/O exclusion list` on page 438).
Suspending a Linux instance

Attention: Only suspend a Linux instance for which you have specified the resume= kernel parameter. Without this parameter, you cannot resume the suspended Linux instance.

Enter the following command to suspend a Linux instance:

```
# echo disk > /sys/power/state
```

On the Linux console you might see progress indications until the console itself is suspended. You cannot see such progress messages if you suspend the Linux instance from an ssh session.

Resuming a suspended Linux instance

Boot Linux to resume a suspended Linux instance. Use the same kernel, initial RAM disk, and kernel parameters that you used to first boot the suspended Linux instance.

You must reestablish any terminal session for HVC terminal devices and for terminals provided by the iucvtty program. You also must reestablish all ssh sessions that have timed out while the Linux instance was suspended.

If resuming the Linux instance fails, boot Linux again with the noresume kernel parameter. The boot process then ignores the data that was written to the swap partition and starts Linux without resuming the suspended instance.
Chapter 39. Shutdown actions

Use the applicable command for setting the actions to be taken on shutdown:

- For halt, power off, and reboot use **chshut**, see "chshut - Control the system shutdown actions" on page 434.
- For panic use **dumpconf**, see Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598.

Alternatively, you can specify the action to take on shutdown by setting the shutdown actions attributes. Figure 72 shows the structure of the /sys/firmware/ directory.

![Firmware directory structure](image)

---

**Figure 72. Firmware directory structure**

The directories contain the following information:

- **ipl**: Information about the IPL device (see "Displaying current IPL parameters" on page 361).
- **reipl**: Information about the re-IPL device (see "Rebooting from an alternative source" on page 363).
- **dump**: Information about the dump device. Use the **dumpconf** command to set the attributes. For details, see Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598.
- **vmcmd**: CP commands for halt, power off, reboot, and panic.
- **shutdown_actions**: Configuration of actions in case of halt, power off, reboot, and panic.

The **shutdown_actions** directory contains the following attributes:

- **on_halt**
on_poff
on_reboot
on_panic

The shutdown_actions attributes can contain the shutdown actions 'ipl', 'reipl', 'dump', 'stop', 'vmcmd', or 'dump_reipl'. These values specify what should be done in case of a halt, power off, reboot or kernel panic event. Default for on_halt, on_poff and on_panic is 'stop'. Default for on_reboot is 'reipl'. The attributes can be set by writing the appropriate string into the virtual files.

The vmcmd directory also contains the four files on_halt, on_poff, on_reboot, and on_panic. All theses files can contain CP commands.

For example, if CP commands should be run in case of a halt, the on_halt attribute in the vmcmd directory must contain the CP commands and the on_halt attribute in the shutdown_actions directory must contain the string 'vmcmd'.

CP commands written to the vmcmd attributes must be uppercase. You can specify multiple commands using the newline character "\n" as separator. The maximum command line length is limited to 127 characters.

For CP commands that do not end or stop the virtual machine, halt, power off, and panic will stop the machine after the command execution. For reboot, the system will be rebooted using the parameters specified under /sys/firmware/reipl.

**Note:** SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 maps the halt command to power off. The on_poff action is then performed instead of the on_halt action for the halt command. This can be changed by editing the file /etc/sysconfig/shutdown and replacing HALT="auto" with HALT="halt".

### Examples

If the Linux `poweroff` command is run, automatically log off the z/VM guest virtual machine:

```
# echo vmcmd > /sys/firmware/shutdown_actions/on_poff
# echo LOGOFF > /sys/firmware/vmcmd/on_poff
```

Because SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 maps the halt command to power off, this action is performed for both for `poweroff` and for `halt`.

If the Linux `poweroff` command is run, send a message to z/VM user ID OPERATOR and automatically log off the z/VM guest virtual machine. Do not forget the cat command to ensure that the newline is processed correctly:

```
# echo vmcmd > /sys/firmware/shutdown_actions/on_poff
# echo -e "MSG OPERATOR Going down\nLOGOFF" | cat > /sys/firmware/vmcmd/on_poff
```

If a kernel panic occurs, trigger a re-IPL using the IPL parameters under /sys/firmware/ipl:

```
# echo ipl > /sys/firmware/shutdown_actions/on_panic
```

If the Linux `reboot` command is run, send a message to guest OPERATOR and reboot Linux:
Note that z/VM CP commands, device addresses, and z/VM user IDs must be uppercase.
Chapter 40. Remotely controlling virtual hardware - snipl

This section describes simple network IPL (snipl) version 2.2.0. A snipl package is provided with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2.

snipl is a command line tool for remotely controlling virtual System z hardware. In particular, you can use snipl to activate and deactivate virtual System z hardware with Linux instances. You can set up a Linux instance on a mainframe system or on a different hardware platform for running snipl.

snipl helps you to automate tasks that are typically performed by human operators, for example, through the graphical interfaces of the SE or HMC. Automation is required, for example, for failover setups within Linux clusters.

snipl can run in one of two modes:

- **LPAR mode**
  - Provides basic System z support element (SE) functions for LPARs. The Linux instance where snipl runs requires access to all SEs that control LPARs you want to work with.

- **z/VM mode**
  - Provides basic z/VM systems management functions for z/VM guest virtual machines. The Linux instance where snipl runs requires access to the systems management API of all z/VM systems that host z/VM guest virtual machines you want to work with.

Attention: snipl is intended for use by experienced system programmers and administrators. Incautious use of snipl can result in unplanned downtime and loss of data.

**LPAR mode**

With snipl in LPAR mode you can:
- Activate, reset, or deactivate an LPAR.
- Load (IPL) an LPAR from a disk device, for example, a DASD device or a SCSI device.
- Create a dump on a DASD or SCSI dump device.
- Send commands to the operating system and retrieve operating system messages.

**Setting up snipl for LPAR mode**

snipl uses the “hwmcapiai” network management application programming interfaces (API) provided by the SE. The API establishes an SNMP network connection and uses the SNMP protocol to send and retrieve data. The libraries that implement the API are available from IBM Resource Link at


Customize the API settings on the SE or HMC you want to connect to:
- Configure SNMP support.
- Add the IP address of the Linux instance where snipl runs and set the community.
In the firewall settings, ensure that UDP port 161 and TCP port 3161 are enabled.

If snipl in LPAR mode repeatedly reports a timeout, the specified SE is most likely inaccessible or not configured properly. For details about configuring the SE or HMC, see the following publications:

- The Support Element Operations Guide for your mainframe system.
- The applicable Hardware Management Console Operations Guide.
- System z Application Programming Interfaces, SB10-7030
- S/390 Application Programming Interfaces, SC28-8141

You can obtain these publications from IBM Resource Link at www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink

Command line syntax (LPAR mode)

“Overview for LPAR mode” summarizes snipl command in LPAR mode. Details for each option are provided in context in the sections that follow.

Overview for LPAR mode

This section provides an overview and describes generic snipl parameters.

Where:

<image_name>

specifies an LPAR. If snipl directly accesses the SE, this is the LPAR name as defined in the hardware setup. If snipl accesses the SE through an HMC, the specification has the format <mainframe_system>-<lpar_name> where <mainframe_system> is the name that identifies the System z mainframe on the HMC.

SE Example: lpar204

HMC Example: z02-lpar204
A `snipl` command applies to one or more LPARs that are controlled by the same SE or HMC. If multiple LPARs are specified, it is assumed that all LPARs are controlled by the same SE or HMC as the first LPAR. Other LPARs are ignored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>credentials</th>
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</table>

is described in "Specifying credentials for LPAR mode."

-a, -d, -r, -o, -g are described in "Activate, deactivate, reset, and stop" on page 380.

-l is described in "Perform an IPL operation from a CCW device" on page 381.

-s, -D are described in "Perform an IPL or dump operation from a SCSI device" on page 383.

-x is described in "List LPARs" on page 384.

-i is described in "Emulate the Operating Systems Messages applet" on page 385.

-F or --force

unconditionally forces the operation.

-v or --version

displays the version of `snipl` and exits.

-h or --help

displays a short usage description and exits. To view the man page enter

`man snipl`.

Specifying credentials for LPAR mode

This section describes the parameters for data that the `snipl` command requires to access the SE or HMC that controls a particular LPAR.

**LPAR mode: credentials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>credentials:</th>
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\[ -L <ip_address> \]

\[ -p public \]

\[ -p <community> \]

\[ -f <defaultfile> \]

\[ -f <filename> \]

```
--timeout 60000
--timeout <timeout>
```

**Notes:**

1. `-L` can be omitted if the required information is specified through a configuration file.

-`-L <ip_address>` or `--lparserver <ip_address>`

Specifies the IP address or host name of the SE or HMC that controls the
LPAR or LPARs you want to work with. You can omit this parameter if the IP
address or host name is specified through a configuration file.

-p <community> or --password <community>
Specifies the password in the SNMP configuration settings on the SE that
controls the LPAR or LPARs you want to work with. This parameter can also be
specified through a configuration file. The default password is public.

-P or --promptpassword
prompts for a password in protected entry mode.

-f <filename> or --configfilename <filename>
specifies the name of a configuration file that maps LPARs to the corresponding
specifications for the SE or HMC address and password (community).

If no configuration file is specified, the user-specific default file ~/.snipl.conf is
used. If this file does not exist, the system default file /etc/snipl.conf is used.

Be sure that the command line parameters you provide uniquely identify the
configuration-file section you want to work with. If you specify multiple LPARs
on the command line, only the first specification is used to identify the section. If
your specifications map to multiple sections, the first match is processed.

If conflicting specifications are provided through the command line and the
configuration file, the command line specification is used.

If a configuration file is neither specified nor available at the default locations, all
required parameters must be specified on the command line.

See "The snipl configuration file" on page 389 for more information about the
configuration file.

--timeout <timeout>
Specifies the timeout in milliseconds for general management API calls. The
default is 60000 ms.

Activate, deactivate, reset, and stop
This section describes the parameters for activating, deactivating, and resetting an
LPAR; and for stopping all CPUs for an LPAR.

**LPAR mode: -a, -d, -r, -o, -g options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>snipl</th>
<th>&lt;image_name&gt;</th>
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<td>-r</td>
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<tr>
<td>-o</td>
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<td>-g</td>
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<th>--filename &lt;defaultprofile&gt;</th>
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</table>

**Notes:**

1. If not specified, the SE or HMC default profile for the specified LPAR is
   used.
Where:

- `<image_name>`
  see “Overview for LPAR mode” on page 378.

- `<credentials>`
  see “Specifying credentials for LPAR mode” on page 379.

- `-a` or `--activate`
  activates the specified LPARs.

- `--profilename <filename>`
  specifies an activation profile. If omitted, the SE or an HMC default profile for
  the specified LPAR is used.

- `-d` or `--deactivate`
  deactivates the specified LPARs.

- `-r` or `--reset`
  resets the specified LPARs.

- `-o` or `--stop`
  stops all CPUs for the specified LPARs.

- `-g` or `--getstatus`
  returns the status for the specified LPARs.

- `-F` or `--force`
  unconditionally forces the operation.

**Examples:**

- The following command deactivates an LPAR `SZ01LP02` with the force option:

  ```
  # snipl SZ01LP02 -L 192.0.2.4 -P -d -F
  Enter password:
  Warning : No default configuration file could be found/opened.
  processing......
  SZ01LP02: acknowledged.
  ```

- The following command retrieves the status for an LPAR `SZ01LP03`:

  ```
  # snipl SZ01LP03 -L 192.0.2.4 -P -g
  Enter password:
  Warning : No default configuration file could be found/opened.
  status of sz01lp03: operating
  ```

**Perform an IPL operation from a CCW device**

This section describes how to perform an IPL from a CCW device. For IPL from a
SCSI device see “Perform an IPL or dump operation from a SCSI device” on page 383.
Where:

\(<image\_name>\)
  specifies the LPARs for which to perform the IPL. If multiple LPARs are specified, the same IPL device and IPL parameters are used for all of them. See also "Overview for LPAR mode" on page 378.

\([credentials]\)
  see "Specifying credentials for LPAR mode" on page 379.

\(-l\) or \(--load\)
  performs an IPL for the specified LPARs.

\(-F\) or \(--force\)
  unconditionally forces the IPL operation.

\(-A \:<load\_address>\) or \(--address\_load \:<load\_address>\)
  specifies the hexadecimal four-digit device number of the IPL device. If this parameter is omitted, the IPL device of the most recent IPL of the LPAR is used.

\(--parameters\_load \:<string>\)
  specifies a parameter string for IPL. If this parameter is omitted, the string of the most recent IPL of the LPAR is used.

\(--load\_timeout \:<timeout>\)
  specifies the maximum time for load completion in seconds. The timeout must be between 60 and 600 seconds. The default timeout is 60 seconds.
  If the timeout expires, control is returned without an indication about the success of the IPL operation.

\(--noclear\)
  prevents the memory from being cleared before loading.

\(--storestatus\)
  stores status before performing the IPL. This option implies \(--noclear\) and also prevents the main memory from being cleared before loading.

**Example:** The following command performs an IPL from a CCW device with bus ID 0.0.5119 for an LPAR SZ01LP02:

```bash
snipl <image_name> credentials -l -F /SM590000 -A <load_address> --parameters_load <string> --load_timeout 60 --noclear --storestatus
```
Perform an IPL or dump operation from a SCSI device

This section describes how to perform an IPL from a CCW device. For IPL from a CCW device see “Perform an IPL operation from a CCW device” on page 381.

| LPAR mode: SCSI IPL or dump
|---------------------------
|                   <image_name> credentials
|                      -s -D -F
|                     -A <load_address> --parameters_load <string>
|                     --wwpn_scsiload <portname> --lun_scsiload <unitnumber>
|                     --bps_scsiload <selector> --ossparms_scsiload <string>
|                     --bootrecord_scsiload <hexaddress>

Where:

- `<image_name>`
  specifies the LPARs for which to perform the IPL or dump operation. If multiple LPARs are specified, the same command parameters apply to all of them. See also "Overview for LPAR mode" on page 378.

- `credentials`
  see "Specifying credentials for LPAR mode" on page 379.

- `-s` or `--scsiload`
  performs an IPL from a SCSI device for the specified LPARs.

- `-D` or `--scsidump`
  creates a dump for the specified LPAR to a SCSI device.

- `-F` or `--force`
  unconditionally forces the operation.
-A <loadaddress> or --address_load <loadaddress>
specifies the hexadecimal four-digit device number of the IPL device. If this
parameter is omitted, the IPL device of the most recent SCSI IPL of the LPAR
is used.

--parameters_load <string>
specifies a parameter string for IPL. If this parameter is omitted, the string of
the most recent SCSI IPL of the LPAR is used.

--wwpn_scasiload <portname>
specifies the worldwide port name (WWPN) for the SCSI IPL device. If fewer
than 16 characters are specified, the WWPN is padded with zeroes at the end.
If this parameter is omitted, the WWPN of the most recent SCSI IPL of the
LPAR is used.

--lun_scasiload <unitnumber>
specifies the logical unit number (LUN) for the SCSI IPL device. If fewer than
16 characters are specified, the LUN is padded with zeroes at the end. If this
parameter is omitted, the LUN of the most recent SCSI IPL of the LPAR is
used.

--bps_scasiload <selector>
specifies the boot program required for the SCSI IPL device. Selector values
range from 0 to 30. If this parameter is omitted, the boot program of the most
recent SCSI IPL of the LPAR is used.

--ossparms_scasiload <string>
specifies an operating system-specific parameter string for IPL from a SCSI
device. If this parameter is omitted, the string of the most recent SCSI IPL of
the LPAR is used. This parameter string is ignored by the boot program and
passed to the operating system or dump program to be loaded. For example,
you can specify additional kernel parameters for Linux (see "Specifying kernel
parameters when booting Linux" on page 19).

--bootrecord_scasiload <hexaddress>
specifies the boot record logical block address for the SCSI IPL device. If fewer
than 16 characters are specified, the address is padded with zeroes at the end.
If this parameter is omitted, the address of the most recent SCSI IPL of the
LPAR is used.

Example: The following command performs a SCSI IPL for an LPAR SZ01LP00:

```
# snipl SZ01LP00 -L 192.0.2.4 -P -s -A 3d0f --wwpn_scasiload 500507630303c562
   --lun_scasiload 4010404900000000
Enter password:
Warning: No default configuration file could be found/opened.
processing...
SZ01LP00: acknowledged.
```

Note: Instead of using the continuation sign (\) at the end of the first
line, you can specify the complete command on a single line.

List LPARs
Use the -x option to list all LPARs of a System z mainframe.
LPAR mode: list

```plaintext
snipl <image_name> credentials -x
```

Where:

- `<image_name>` specifies an LPAR to identify a section in the `snipl` configuration file. Omit this parameter if an SE or HMC is specified with the `-L` option (see “Specifying credentials for LPAR mode” on page 379).
- `credentials` see “Specifying credentials for LPAR mode” on page 379.
- `-x` or `--listimages` retrieves a list of all LPARs from the specified SE or HMC. If an HMC is specified, all LPARs for all managed mainframe systems are listed.

Example: The following command lists the LPARs for an SE with IP address 192.0.2.4:

```
# snipl -L 192.0.2.4 -P -x
Enter password:
Warning : No default configuration file could be found/opened.
available images for server 192.0.2.4 :
S2OLP00  S2OLP01  S2OLP02  S2OLP03
```

Emulate the Operating Systems Messages applet

Use the `-i` option to start an emulation of the SE or HMC Operating Systems Messages applet for a specified LPAR. End the emulation with CTRL+D.

LPAR mode: dialog

```plaintext
snipl <image_name> credentials -i
```

Where:

- `<image_name>` specifies the LPAR for which you want to emulate the SE or HMC Operating Systems Messages applet (see also “Overview for LPAR mode” on page 378).
- `credentials` see “Specifying credentials for LPAR mode” on page 379.
-i or --dialog
starts an emulation of the SE or HMC Operating System Message applet for the
specified LPAR.

--msgtimeout <interval>
specifies the timeout for retrieving operating system messages in milliseconds.
The default value is 5000 ms.

-M <name> or --msgfilename <name>
specifies a file to which the operating system messages are written in addition
to stdout. If no file is specified, the operating system messages are written to
stdout only.

Example: The following command opens an emulation of the SE Operating
Systems Messages applet with the operating system instance that runs
on LPAR SZ01LP02. During the emulation session, the operating system
messages are written to a file, SZ01LP02.transcript.

```
# snipl SZ01LP02 -L 192.0.2.4 -P -i -M SZ01LP02.transcript
Enter password:
Warning: No default configuration file could be found/opened.
processing......
```

z/VM mode

With snipl in z/VM mode, you can log on, reset, or log off a z/VM guest virtual
machine.

Setting up snipl for z/VM mode

snipl in z/VM mode uses the systems management application programming
interfaces (APIs) of z/VM. How snipl communicates with the API on the z/VM
system depends on your z/VM system version and on your system setup.

If snipl in z/VM mode repeatedly reports “RPC: Port mapper failure - RPC timed
out”, it is most likely that the z/VM system is inaccessible, or not set up correctly.
Although only one of the communication methods uses RPC, this method is the
fallback method that is tried if the other method has failed.

Using a SMAPI request server

snipl can access the systems management API through a SMAPI request server.
The following configuration is required for the z/VM systems you want to work with:

- An AF_INET based SMAPI request server must be configured.
- A port on which the request server listens must be set up.
- A z/VM user ID to be specified with the snipl command must be set up. This
  user ID must be authorized for the request server.

For details see z/VM Systems Management Application Programming, SC24-6234.

Using a VSMSERVE service machine

snipl can access the systems management API through a VSMSERVE service
machine on your z/VM system. The following configuration is required for the z/VM
systems you want to work with:

- The VSMSERVE service machine must be configured and authorized for the
directory manager.
- The vsmapi service must be registered.
A z/VM user ID to be specified with the `snipl` command must be set up. This user ID must be authorized for VSMSERVE.

For details see z/VM Systems Management Application Programming, SC24-6122-02 or earlier.

**Command line syntax (z/VM mode)**

```
  snipl command syntax (z/VM mode)
```

```
    snipl  <guest_id>  -V <ip_address>  (1)
          -z <portnumber>
    -u <user_id>  -p <password>  (2)
          -f <defaultfile>
          -f <filename>
          -a
          -X 300
          -X <maxperiod>
          -r
          -g
          -x
          --timeout 60000
          --timeout <timeout>
```

**Notes:**

1. Required for connections through a SMAPI request server, unless the port is specified through a configuration file.
2. `-V`, `-u`, and `-p` can be omitted if the required data is specified through a configuration file.

Where:

- `<guest_id>` specifies the z/VM guest virtual machine you want to work with.

  Specify multiple z/VM user IDs to perform the same action for multiple z/VM guest virtual machines.

  You can omit this parameter for the `-x` option if other specifications on the command line identify a section in the configuration file.

- `-V <ip_address>` or `--vmserver <ip_address>` specifies the IP address or host name of the SMAPI request server or VSMSERVE service machine through which the specified z/VM guest virtual machines are controlled. This option can be omitted if defined in the configuration file.
-z <portnumber> or --port <portnumber>
specifies the port at which the SMAPI request server listens.

-u <user_id> or --userid <user_id>
specifies a z/VM user ID that is authorized to access the SMAPI request server
or VSM SERVICE service machine. This option can be omitted if defined in the
configuration file.

-p <password> or --password <password>
specifies the password for the z/VM user ID specified with --userid. This option
can be omitted if defined in the configuration file.

-P or --promptpassword
prompts for a password in protected entry mode.

-f <filename> or --configfilename <filename>
specifies the name of a configuration file that maps z/VM guest virtual machines
to the corresponding specifications for the SMAPI request server or
VSM SERVICE service machine, the authorized z/VM user ID, and the password.

If no configuration file is specified, the user-specific default file ~/.snipl.conf is
used. If this file does not exist, the system default file /etc/snipl.conf is used.

Be sure that the command line parameters you provide uniquely identify the
configuration-file section you want to work with. If you specify multiple z/VM
guest virtual machines on the command line, only the first specification is used
to identify the section. If your specifications map to multiple sections, the first
match is processed.

If conflicting specifications are provided through the command line and the
configuration file, the command line specification is used. If no configuration file
is used, all required parameters must be specified on the command line.

See "The snipl configuration file" on page 389 for more information about the
configuration file.

--timeout <timeout>
Specifies the timeout in milliseconds for general management API calls. The
default is 60000 ms.

-a or --activate
logs on the specified z/VM guest virtual machines.

d or --deactivate
logs off the specified z/VM guest virtual machines.

-X <maxperiod> or --shutdowntime <maxperiod>
specifies the maximum period, in seconds, granted for graceful completion
before CP FORCE commands are issued against the specified z/VM guest
virtual machines. By default, the maximum period is 300 s.

-F or --force
immediately issues CP FORCE commands to log off the specified z/VM guest
virtual machines. This parameter is equivalent to -X 0.

-r or --reset
logs off the specified z/VM guest virtual machines and then logs them back on.

-g or --getstatus
returns the status for the specified z/VM guest virtual machines.

-x or --listimages
lists the z/VM guest virtual machines as specified in a configuration-file section
(see "The snipl configuration file" on page 389). You can identify the
configuration file section with the -V parameter, by specifying a z/VM guest virtual machine, or by specifying a z/VM guest virtual machine and the -u parameter.

- v or --version
displays the version of snipl and exits.

- h or --help
displays a short usage description and exits. To view the man page enter

man snipl.

Example:

The following command logs on two z/VM guest virtual machines:

```
# snipl sndlnx04 sndlnx05 -V sandbox.www.example.com -u sndadm01 -p pw42play -a
Warning: No default configuration file could be found/opened.
processing......
* ImageActivate: Image sndlnx04 Request Successful
* ImageActivate: Image sndlnx05 Request Successful
```

The snipl configuration file

Use the snipl configuration file to provide parameter values to snipl instead of specifying all values on the command line. See “Specifying credentials for LPAR mode” on page 379 or “Command line syntax (z/VM mode)” on page 387 about how to include a configuration file when issuing a snipl command.

A snipl configuration file contains one or more sections. Each section consists of multiple lines with specifications of the form <keyword>=<value> for either a z/VM system or an SE.

The following rules apply to the configuration file:

- Lines that begin with a number sign (#) are comment lines. A number sign in the middle of a line makes the remaining line a comment.
- Empty lines are permitted.
- The specifications are not case sensitive.
- The same configuration file can contain sections for snipl in both LPAR mode and z/VM mode.
- In a <keyword>=<value> pair, one or more blanks are allowed before or after the equal sign (=).

Table 50 summarizes the keywords for the configuration file and the command line equivalents for LPAR mode and z/VM mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Value for LPAR mode</th>
<th>Value for z/VM mode</th>
<th>Command line equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>Starts a configuration file section by specifying the IP address or host name of an SE or HMC.</td>
<td>Starts a configuration file section by specifying the IP address or host name of a SMAPI request server or VSMServe service machine.</td>
<td>(See note 1 on page 390)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(required)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>LPAR</td>
<td>VM</td>
<td>(See note 1 on page 390)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(required)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 50. snipl configuration file keywords (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Value for LPAR mode</th>
<th>Value for z/VM mode</th>
<th>Command line equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>user</strong></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>A z/VM user ID that is authorized for the SMAPI request server or VSMERVE service machine.</td>
<td><code>-u</code> or <code>--user</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See note 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>password</strong></td>
<td>The value for <code>community</code> in the SNMP settings of the SE.</td>
<td>The password for the z/VM user ID specified with the <strong>user</strong> keyword.</td>
<td><code>-p</code> or <code>--password</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See note 3)</td>
<td>If omitted, the default, <code>public</code>, is used.</td>
<td>(See note 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>port</strong></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Required if the <strong>server</strong> keyword specifies the IP address or host name of a SMAPI request server.</td>
<td><code>-z</code> or <code>--port</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>image</strong></td>
<td>An LPAR name as defined in the mainframe hardware configuration.</td>
<td>A z/VM user ID that specifies a target z/VM guest virtual machine.</td>
<td>A list of one or more items that are separated by blanks and specified without a switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A valid section must have one or more lines with this keyword.)</td>
<td>If the <strong>server</strong> keyword specifies an HMC, the specification begins with the name that identifies the System z mainframe on the HMC, followed by a hyphen (-), followed by the LPAR name.</td>
<td>You can define an alias name for the z/VM user ID by appending a forward slash (<code>/</code>) to the ID and specifying the alias following the slash.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can define an alias name for the LPAR by appending a forward slash (<code>/</code>) to the LPAR name and specifying the alias following the slash.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Jointly, the **server** and **type** keywords are equivalent to the command line option `-L` for LPAR mode or to `-V` for z/VM mode.
2. Can be omitted and specified on the command line instead.
3. Do not include passwords in the **snipl** configuration file unless the security policy at your installation permits you to do so.

Figure 73 on page 391 shows a configuration file example with multiple sections, including sections for LPAR mode and for z/VM mode.
The examples in this section assume that the configuration file of Figure 73 is used.

The following command logs on two z/VM guest virtual machines, sndlnx01 and sndlnx03 (with alias tutor). In the example, the command output shows that sndlnx03 is already logged on.

```
# snipl sndlnx01 sndlnx03 -V sandbox.www.example.com
  type = VM
  password = pw42play
  port = 44444
  user = sndadm01
  image = sndlnx01
  image = sndlnx02
  image = sndlnx03/tutor
  image = sndlnx04
  image = sndlnx05
  image = sndcms01/c1

# SE for production SZ01
  Server=192.0.2.4
  type=LPAR
  image=SZ01LP00
  image=SZ01LP01
  image=SZ01LP02
  image=SZ01LP03

# HMC for test SZ02
  Server=192.0.2.2
  type=LPAR
  image=Z02-SZ02LP00/Z0200
  image=Z02-SZ02LP01
  image=Z02-SZ02LP02
  image=Z02-SZ02LP03

# Production VM 05 - uses VMSEERVE so no port
  server = 192.0.2.20
  type = VM
  user = VM05MAIN
  image = VM05G001
  image = VM05G002
  image = VM05G003
  image = VM05G004
```

Figure 73. Example of a snipl configuration file

Examples:

Assuming that the configuration file of Figure 73 is available at /etc/xcfg, an equivalent command would be:

```
# snipl sndlnx01 tutor -a -f /etc/xcfg
```

Server sandbox.www.example.com from config file /etc/xcfg is used

Processing......

* ImageActivate : Image sndlnx01 Request Successful
* ImageActivate : Image sndlnx03 Image Already Active
Assuming that the configuration file of Figure 73 on page 391 is used by default, an equivalent command would be:

```bash
# snipl sndlnx01 tutor -a
```

Server sandbox.www.example.com from config file /etc/snipl.conf is used processing......

* ImageActivate : Image sndlnx01 Request Successful
* ImageActivate : Image sndlnx03 Image Already Active

**The following command performs an IPL for an LPAR SZ01LP03:**

```bash
# snipl SZ01LP03 -L 192.0.2.4 -l -P -A 5000
```

Enter password:
Warning : No default configuration file could be found/opened.
processing......
SZ01LP03: acknowledged.

Assuming that the configuration file of Figure 73 on page 391 is available at /etc/xcfg, an equivalent command would be:

```bash
# snipl SZ01LP03 -L 192.0.2.4 -l -P -A 5000 -f /etc/xcfg
```

Enter password:
Server 192.0.2.4 from config file /etc/xcfg is used processing......
SZ01LP03: acknowledged.

Assuming that the configuration file of Figure 73 on page 391 is used by default, an equivalent command would be:

```bash
# snipl SZ01LP03 -L 192.0.2.4 -l -P -A 5000
```

Enter password:
Server 192.0.2.4 from config file /etc/snipl.conf is used processing......
SZ01LP03: acknowledged.

Assuming that the configuration file of Figure 73 on page 391 is available at /etc/xcfg, the following command lists the z/VM guest virtual machines as specified in the section for sandbox.www.example.com:

```bash
# snipl -V sandbox.www.example.com -f /etc/xcfg -x
```

available images for server sandbox.www.example.com and userid SNDADM01 :

- sndlnx01
- sndlnx02
- sndlnx03
- sndlnx04
- sndlnx05
- sndcms01

**Connection errors and return codes**

This section provides an overview of the errors that can occur.

**snipl return codes**

Successful snipl commands return 0. If an error occurs, snipl writes a short message to stderr and completes with a return code other than 0.

The following return codes indicate snipl syntax errors or specifications that are not valid:

1. An unknown command option has been specified.
2. A command option with an invalid value has been specified.
3. A command option has been specified more than once.
Conflicting command options have been specified.

No command option has been specified.

No SE, HMC, SMAPI request server or VSMSERVE service machine has been specified on the command line or through a configuration file.

No LPAR or z/VM guest virtual machine has been specified.

No z/VM user ID has been specified on the command line or through a configuration file.

No password has been specified on the command line or through a configuration file.

A specified LPAR or z/VM guest virtual machine does not exist on the specified SE or z/VM system.

More than one LPAR has been specified for option --dialog.

The following return codes indicate setup errors or program errors:

- 30: An error occurred while loading one of the systems management API libraries libhwmcaapi.so or libvmsmapi.so.
- 40: Operation --dialog encounters a problem while starting another process.
- 41: Operation --dialog encounters a problem with stdin attribute setting.
- 50: A response from the SE or HMC could not be interpreted.
- 60: The response buffer is too small for a response from the SE or HMC.
- 90: A storage allocation failure occurred.
- 99: A program error occurred.

**Connection errors**

If a connection error occurs (for example, a timeout), snipl sends a message to stderr.

To recover connection errors try again to issue the command. Should the problem persist, a networking failure is most likely. In this case, increase the timeout value.

**Return codes from the SE**

Error messages from the SE have this format:

<LPAR_name>: <message> - rc is <rc>

where <rc> is a return code from the network management application programming interfaces (HWMCAAPI) on the SE.

Example:

LPARLNX1: not acknowledged – command was not successful – rc is 135921664

To interpret these return codes see *System z Application Programming Interfaces, SB10-7030*. You can obtain this publication from IBM Resource Link at [www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink).
STONITH support (snipl for STONITH)

The STONITH implementation is part of the Heartbeat framework of the High Availability Project. STONITH is usually used as part of this framework but can also be used independently. snipl provides a plug-in to STONITH.

For a general description of the STONITH technology go to linux-ha.org.

Before you begin:

- STONITH requires a configuration file that maps LPARs and z/VM guest virtual machines to the specifications for the corresponding SE, HMC or z/VM system. The snipl for STONITH configuration file has the same syntax as the snipl configuration file, see “The snipl configuration file” on page 389.
- The SEs, HMCs and z/VM systems you want to work with must be set up as described in “Setting up snipl for LPAR mode” on page 377 and “Setting up snipl for z/VM mode” on page 386.

When using stonith commands for Linux on z/VM or for Linux in LPAR mode you must provide <keyword>=<value> pairs as described in “The snipl configuration file” on page 389. There are two ways to specify this information:

- On the command line with the stonith command, using the -p option and the snipl_parm keyword.
- Through a configuration file, using the -p option and the snipl_file keyword.

Unlike snipl, you must specify all parameters in the same way; all parameters on the command line or all parameters in the configuration file.

stonith syntax (simplified)

```
stonith -t lic_vps -p "snipl_parm <parameters>" -T on <image>
```

Where:
- `t lic_vps` specifies the “server type”. For STONITH with snipl, the server type is always lic_vps.
- `-p` specifies parameters.
- `snipl_parm <parameters>` specifies comma-separated <keyword>=<value> pairs with the same keywords as used in the configuration file (see “The snipl configuration file” on page 389).

For LPAR mode the following keywords are required:

- server
- type
- password
- image
For z/VM mode the following keywords are required:

- server
- port (required if the z/VM system has been configured with a SMAPI request server rather than a VSMSERVE service machine)
- type
- user
- password
- image

**snipl_file <parameters>**

- specifies a configuration file (see "The snipl configuration file" on page 389). The configuration file must contain all required keywords including the password. The configuration file must always be specified explicitly. No file is used by default.

- **-T** specifies the action to be performed.
  - **-on** activates the specified LPAR or logs on the specified z/VM virtual machine.
  - **-off** deactivates the specified LPAR or logs off the specified z/VM virtual machine.
  - **-reset** resets the specified LPAR or z/VM virtual machine.

- **<image>** specifies the LPAR or z/VM virtual machine you want to work with. If you use the **snipl_param** parameter, the contained **image** keyword must specify the same LPAR or z/VM virtual machine.

See the **stonith** man page for more information about the command.

**Examples:**

- This example command resets the z/VM guest virtual machine sndlnx04:

  ```bash
  # stonith -t lic_vps -p "snipl_param server=sandbox.www.example.com,type=vm, user=sndadm01,password=pw42play,image=sndlnx04" -T reset sndlnx04
  ```

  **Note:** Instead of using the continuation sign (\) at the end of the first line, you can specify the complete command on a single line.

- With /etc/xcfg as shown in [Figure 73 on page 391](#), the following command is equivalent:

  ```bash
  # stonith -t lic_vps -p "snipl_file /etc/xcfg" -T reset sndlnx04
  ```
Part 8. Diagnostics and troubleshooting

This section describes device drivers and features that are used in the context of diagnostics and problem solving.

**Newest version:** You can find the newest version of this book at


**Restrictions:** For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at

[www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2](http://www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2)

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**Chapter 41.** Logging I/O subchannel status information ........................................ 399

Example ........................................ 399

**Chapter 42.** OProfile hardware sampling support .................................................. 401

Setting up OProfile support ........................................ 401

Working with OProfile ........................................ 402

**Chapter 43.** Channel measurement facility ......................................................... 403

Features ............................................. 403

Setting up the channel measurement facility ........................................ 403

Working with the channel measurement facility ........................................ 404

**Chapter 44.** Obtaining QDIO performance statistics ............................................. 407

**Chapter 45.** Control program identification ......................................................... 409

Working with the CPI support ........................................ 409

**Chapter 46.** Activating automatic problem reporting ............................................ 413

Setting up the Call Home support ........................................ 413

Activating the Call Home support ........................................ 413

**Chapter 47.** Avoiding common pitfalls ................................................................. 415

Ensuring correct channel path status ........................................ 415

Determining channel path usage ........................................ 415

Configuring LPAR I/O devices ........................................ 415

Using cio_ignore ........................................ 416

Excessive guest swapping ........................................ 416

Including service levels of the hardware and the hypervisor ........................................ 416

Booting stops with disabled wait state ........................................ 417

Preparing a dump disk ........................................ 417

**Chapter 48.** Kernel messages .............................................................................. 419

Displaying a message man page ........................................ 419
Chapter 41. Logging I/O subchannel status information

When investigating I/O subchannels, support specialists might request operation status information for the subchannel. The channel subsystem offers a logging facility that creates a set of log entries with such information. From Linux, you can trigger this logging facility through sysfs.

The log entries are available through the SE Console Actions Work Area with the View Console Logs function. The entries differ dependent on the device and model that is connected to the subchannel. On the SE, the entries are listed with a prefix that identifies the model. The content of the entries is intended for support specialists.

To create a log entry issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/devices/css0/<subchannel-bus-id>/logging
```

where `<subchannel-bus-id>` is the bus ID of the I/O subchannel that corresponds to the I/O device for which you want to create a log entry.

To find out how your I/O devices map to subchannels you can use, for example, the `lscss` command.

Example

In this example, first the subchannel for an I/O device with bus ID `0.0.3d07` is identified, then logging is initiated.

```
# lscss -d 0.0.3d07
Device Subchan. DevType CU Type Use PIM PAM POM CHPIDs
----------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.3d07 0.0.000c 1732/01 1731/01 80 80 ff 05000000 00000000
# echo 1 > /sys/devices/css0/0.0.000c/logging
```

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Chapter 42. OProfile hardware sampling support

OProfile is a performance analysis tool for Linux. For general information about OProfile, see [http://sourceforge.net/projects/oprofile](http://sourceforge.net/projects/oprofile).

Gathering Linux performance data constitutes an additional load on the Linux instance being analyzed. Hardware support for data gathering can reduce the extra load and can yield more accurate data.

OProfile hardware sampling can be used for Linux instances in LPAR mode. The hardware sampling support used by OProfile was introduced for System z10 in October 2008.

Setting up OProfile support

After installing the OProfile package provided with your distribution, you must initialize OProfile on your Linux instance and enable hardware sampling for the LPAR in which the Linux instance runs.

Initializing OProfile

Issue:

```
# opcontrol --init
```

This command loads the `oprofile` module and initializes the OProfile support. See [http://oprofile.sourceforge.net/docs](http://oprofile.sourceforge.net/docs) for more information.

Before initialization, the `/dev/oprofile` file system is not available and commands that act on files within this file system fail.

Setting up an LPAR for hardware sampling

To enable hardware sampling for an LPAR you must activate the LPAR with authorization for basic sampling control. See the *Support Element Operations Guide* for your mainframe system for more information.

To check if hardware sampling is enabled, read the `hwsampler` attribute:

```
# cat /dev/oprofile/hwsampling/hwsampler
```

If hardware sampling is enabled, the value is 1.

If the value is 0, timer-interrupt based sampling is used. The reason might be that your System z hardware does not support hardware sampling, that your LPAR has not been set up for hardware sampling, or that your Linux instance runs as a z/VM guest.

You can disable hardware sampling by writing 0 to the `hwsampler` attribute:

```
# echo 0 > /dev/oprofile/hwsampling/hwsampler
```
Working with OProfile

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with OProfile.

- "Starting and stopping sampling"
- "Setting the sampling interval"
- "Setting the sampler memory"

Starting and stopping sampling

You start and stop sampling as you would on any hardware platform. See http://oprofile.sourceforge.net/docs for details.

Setting the sampling interval

Issue a command of this form to set the sample interval:

```
# echo <value> > /dev/oprofile/hwsampling/hw_interval
```

where `<value>` is the sample interval in processor cycles. The sample interval must not exceed the value of the `hw_max_interval` attribute and it must not be smaller than the value of the `hw_min_interval` attribute. The default is 4096.

Example: This example sets the sampling rate to twice the default rate:

```
# echo 2048 > /dev/oprofile/hwsampling/hw_interval
```

Setting the sampler memory

The best size for the sample memory depends on the particular system and the workload to be measured. Providing the sampler with too little memory results in lost samples. Reserving too much system memory for the sampler impacts the overall performance and, hence, also the workload to be measured.

To set the size of the memory reserved for sampled data, issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <value> > /dev/oprofile/hwsampling/hw_sdbt_blocks
```

where `<value>` is the memory size in multiples of 2 MB. The default is 1.

Example:

```
# echo 2 > /dev/oprofile/hwsampling/hw_sdbt_blocks
```
Chapter 43. Channel measurement facility

The System z architecture provides a channel measurement facility to collect statistical data about I/O on the channel subsystem. Data collection can be enabled for all CCW devices. User space applications can access this data through the sysfs.

Features

The channel measurement facility provides the following features:

- Basic channel measurement format for concurrently collecting data on up to 4096 devices. (Note that specifying 4096 or more channels causes high memory consumption and enabling data collection might not succeed.)
- Extended channel measurement format for concurrently collecting data on an unlimited number of devices.
- Data collection for all channel-attached devices, except those using QDIO (that is, except qeth and SCSI-over-Fibre channel attached devices)

Setting up the channel measurement facility

You can configure the channel measurement facility by adding parameters to the kernel parameter file.

Channel measurement facility kernel parameters

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cmf.format=1</th>
<th>cmf.maxchannels=1024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cmf.format=0</td>
<td>cmf.maxchannels=&lt;no_channels&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Note: If you specify both parameter=value pairs, separate them with a blank.

where:

**cmf.format**

defines the format, "0" for basic and "1" for extended, of the channel measurement blocks. The default, "-1", assigns a format depending on the hardware. For System z9 and System z10 mainframes the extended format is used.

**cmf.maxchannels=<no_channels>**

limits the number of devices for which data measurement can be enabled concurrently with the basic format. The maximum for <no_channels> is 4096. A warning will be printed if more than 4096 channels are specified. The channel measurement facility might still work; however, specifying more than 4096 channels causes a high memory consumption.

For the extended format there is no limit and any value you specify is ignored.
Working with the channel measurement facility

This section describes typical tasks you need to perform when working with the channel measurement facility.

- Enabling, resetting, and switching off data collection
- Reading data

Enabling, resetting, and switching off data collection

Use a device's `cmb_enable` attribute to enable, reset, or switch off data collection. To enable data collection, write “1” to the `cmb_enable` attribute. If data collection has already been enabled, this resets all collected data to zero.

Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/cmb_enable
```

where `/sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>` represents the device in sysfs.

When data collection is enabled for a device, a subdirectory `/sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/cmf` is created that contains several attributes. These attributes contain the collected data (see "Reading data").

To switch off data collection issue a command of this form:

```
# echo 0 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/cmb_enable
```

When data collection for a device is switched off, the subdirectory `/sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/cmf` and its content are deleted.

Example

In this example, data collection for a device `/sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100` is already active and reset:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/cmb_enable
1
# echo 1 > /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/cmb_enable
```

Reading data

While data collection is enabled for a device, the directories that represent it in sysfs contain a subdirectory, `cmf`, with several read-only attributes. These attributes hold the collected data. To read one of the attributes issue a command of this form:

```
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>/cmf/<attribute>
```

where `/sys/bus/ccw/devices/<device_bus_id>` is the directory that represents the device, and `<attribute>` the attribute to be read. Table 51 summarizes the available attributes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssch_rsch_count</td>
<td>An integer representing the ssch rsch count value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 51. Attributes with collected I/O data (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sample_count</td>
<td>An integer representing the sample count value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_device_connect_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average device connect time, in nanoseconds, per sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_function_pending_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average function pending time, in nanoseconds, per sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_device_disconnect_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average device disconnect time, in nanoseconds, per sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_control_unit_queuing_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average control unit queuing time, in nanoseconds, per sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_initial_command_response_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average initial command response time, in nanoseconds, per sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_device_active_only_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average device active only time, in nanoseconds, per sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_device_busy_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average device busy time, in nanoseconds, per sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_utilization</td>
<td>A percent value representing the fraction of time that has been spent in device connect time plus function pending time plus device disconnect time during the measurement period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_sample_interval</td>
<td>An integer representing the average time, in nanoseconds, between two samples during the measurement period. Can be “-1” if no measurement data has been collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_initial_command_response_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average time in nanoseconds between the first command of a channel program being sent to the device and the command being accepted. Available in extended format only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avg_device_busy_time</td>
<td>An integer representing the average time in nanoseconds of the subchannel being in the &quot;device busy&quot; state when initiating a start or resume function. Available in extended format only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

To read the `avg_device_busy_time` attribute for a device `/sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100`:

```bash
# cat /sys/bus/ccw/devices/0.0.b100/cmf/avg_device_busy_time
21
```
Chapter 44. Obtaining QDIO performance statistics

There is a debugfs interface for QDIO performance statistics. These statistics apply to FCP devices and to qeth devices.

Other than SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP1, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 does not provide QDIO performance statistics under /proc/qdio_perf. The corresponding /sys/bus/ccw/qdio_performance_stats sysfs attribute is also not available.

As of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, QDIO performance statistics is available by device. These statistics are located in <debugfs_mount>/qdio/<device_bus_id>/statistics

where <debugfs_mount> is the mount point for debugfs and <device_bus_id> is the bus ID of an FCP or qeth device.

Write 1 to the statistics file of a device to start collecting performance data for that device. Write 0 to this file to stop collecting performance data. By default no data is collected.

After collecting performance data, you can use the cat command to read the data from the statistics file.

Example:

Assuming that debugfs is mounted at /sys/kernel/debug, the following command starts performance data collection for a device with bus ID 0.0.fc00:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/kernel/debug/qdio/0.0.fc00/statistics
```

The following command reads the collected data:

```
# cat /sys/kernel/debug/qdio/0.0.fc00/statistics
```
Chapter 45. Control program identification

This section applies to Linux instances in LPAR mode only.

If your Linux instance runs in LPAR mode, you can use the control program identification (CPI) module, sclp_cpi, or the sysfs interface /sys/firmware/cpi to assign names to your Linux instance and sysplex. The names are used, for example, to identify the Linux instance or the sysplex on the HMC.

Working with the CPI support

This section describes typical tasks that you need to perform when working with CPI support.

• Loading the CPI module
• "Defining a sysplex name" on page 410
• "Defining a system name" on page 410
• "Displaying the system type" on page 410
• "Displaying the system level" on page 410
• "Sending system data to the SE" on page 411

Loading the CPI module

If your Linux instance runs directly in an LPAR, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 loads the CPI module for you. To provide persistent values for the system name and sysplex name, specify these values in /etc/sysconfig/cpi.

This section shows how to provide the system name and the sysplex name as parameters when you load the CPI module from the command line. When loading the CPI module the following is sent to the SE:

• System name (if provided)
• Sysplex name (if provided)
• System type (automatically set to "LINUX")
• System level (automatically set to the value of LINUX_VERSION_CODE)

CPI module parameter syntax

```
modprobe sclp_cpi system_name=<system> sysplex_name=<sysplex>
```

where:

`system_name` = `<system>`

specifies an 8-character system name of the following set: A-Z, 0-9, $, @, # and blank. The specification is converted to uppercase.

`sysplex_name` = `<sysplex>`

specifies an 8-character sysplex name of the following set: A-Z, 0-9, $, @, # and blank. The specification is converted to uppercase.
Defining a system name

You can use the attribute system_name in sysfs to specify a system name:

/sys/firmware/cpi/system_name

The system name is a string consisting of up to 8 characters of the following set: A-Z, 0-9, $, @, # and blank.

Example:

# echo LPAR12 > /sys/firmware/cpi/system_name

This attribute is intended for setting the name only. To confirm the current system name, check the HMC.

Defining a sysplex name

You can use the attribute sysplex_name in sysfs to specify a sysplex name:

/sys/firmware/cpi/sysplex_name

The sysplex name is a string consisting of up to 8 characters of the following set: A-Z, 0-9, $, @, # and blank.

Example:

# echo SYSPLEX1 > /sys/firmware/cpi/sysplex_name

This attribute is intended for setting the name only. To confirm the current sysplex name, check the HMC.

Displaying the system type

The attribute system_type in sysfs provides the system type:

/sys/firmware/cpi/system_type

Example:

# cat /sys/firmware/cpi/system_type
LINUX

For SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 the system type is LINUX.

Displaying the system level

The attribute system_level in sysfs provides the operating system version:

/sys/firmware/cpi/system_level

The information is displayed in the format:

0x0000000000aabbcc

where:

aa  kernel version
bb  kernel patch level
cc  kernel sublevel
Example: Linux kernel 3.0 displays as

```
# cat /sys/firmware/cpi/system_level
0x0000000000030004
```

### Sending system data to the SE

Use the attribute set in sysfs to send data to the service element:

```
/sys/firmware/cpi/set
```

To send the data in attributes sysplex_name, system_level, system_name, and, system_type to the SE, write an arbitrary string to the set attribute.

**Example:**

```
# echo 1 > /sys/firmware/cpi/set
```
Chapter 46. Activating automatic problem reporting

You can activate automatic problem reporting for situations where Linux experiences a kernel panic. Linux then uses the Call Home function to send automatically collected problem data to the IBM service organization through the Service Element. Hence a system crash automatically leads to a new Problem Management Record (PMR) which can be processed by IBM service.

Before you begin:
- The Linux instance must run in an LPAR.
- You need a hardware support agreement with IBM to report problems to RETAIN®.

Setting up the Call Home support

To set up the Call Home support, load the sclp_async module with the modprobe command.

```
# modprobe sclp_async
```

There are no module parameters for sclp_async.

Activating the Call Home support

When the sclp_async module is loaded, you can control it through the sysctl interface or through procfs.

To activate the support, set the callhome attribute to 1. To deactivate the support, set the callhome attribute to 0. Issue a command of this form:

```
# echo <flag> > /proc/sys/kernel/callhome
```

This is equivalent to:

```
# sysctl -w kernel.callhome=<flag>
```

Linux cannot check if the Call Home function is supported by the hardware.

Example

To activate the Call Home support issue:

```
# echo 1 > /proc/sys/kernel/callhome
```

To deactivate the Call Home support issue:

```
# echo 0 > /proc/sys/kernel/callhome
```
Ensuring correct channel path status

Ensure that you have varied the path offline before performing a planned task on it, such as:

- Pulling out or plugging in a cable on a path.
- Configuring a path off or on at the SE.

To vary the path offline, issue a command of the form:

```
echo off > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.<chpid>/status
```

After the operation has finished and the path is available again, vary the path online using a command of the form:

```
echo on > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.<chpid>/status
```

If an unplanned change in path availability occurred (such as unplanned cable pulls or a temporary path malfunction), the PIM/PAM/POM values (as obtained through `lscss`) may not be as expected. To update the PIM/PAM/POM values, vary one of the paths leading to the affected devices using:

```
echo off > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.<chpid>/status
echo on > /sys/devices/css0/chp0.<chpid>/status.
```

**Rationale:** Linux does not always receive a notification (machine check) when the status of a path changes (especially a path becoming online again). To make sure Linux has up-to-date information about the usable paths, path verification is triggered through the Linux vary operation.

Determining channel path usage

To determine the usage of a specific channel path on LPAR, for example, to check whether traffic is distributed evenly over all channel paths, use the channel path measurement facility. See "Channel path measurement" on page 13 for details.

Configuring LPAR I/O devices

A Linux LPAR should only contain those I/O devices that it uses. Achieve this by:

- Adding only the needed devices to the IOCDS
- Using the cio_ignore kernel parameter to ignore all devices that are not currently in use by this LPAR.

If more devices are needed later, they can be dynamically removed from the list of devices to be ignored. For a description on how to use the cio_ignore kernel parameter and the `/proc/cio_ignore` dynamic control, see "cio_ignore - List devices to be ignored" on page 554 and "Changing the exclusion list" on page 555.

**Rationale:** Numerous unused devices can cause:
• Unnecessary high memory usage due to device structures being allocated.
• Unnecessary high load on status changes, because hot-plug handling must be done for every device found.

Using cio_ignore

With cio_ignore, essential devices might have been hidden. For example, if Linux does not boot under z/VM and does not show any message except
HCPGIR450W CP entered; disabled wait PSW 00020001 80000000 00000000 00144D7A

check if cio_ignore is used and verify that the console device, which is typically device number 0.0.0009, is not ignored.

Excessive guest swapping

If an instance of Linux on z/VM seems to be swapping and not making any progress, you might try to set the timed page pool size and the static page pool size to zero:

```
# echo 0 > /proc/sys/vm/cmm_timed_pages
# echo 0 > /proc/sys/vm/cmm_pages
```

If you see a temporary relief, the guest does not have enough memory. Try increasing the guest memory.

If the problem persists, z/VM might be out of memory.

If you are using cooperative memory management (CMM), unload the cooperative memory management module:

```
# modprobe -r cmm
```

See Chapter 26, “Cooperative memory management,” on page 255 for more details about CMM.

Including service levels of the hardware and the hypervisor

The service levels of the different hardware cards, the LPAR level and the z/VM service level are valuable information for problem analysis. If possible, include this information with any problem you report to IBM service.

A /proc interface that provides a list of service levels is available. To see the service levels issue:

```
# cat /proc/service_levels
```

Example for a z/VM system with a QETH adapter:

```
# cat /proc/service_levels
VM: z/VM Version 5 Release 2.0, service level 0801 (64-bit)
qeth: 0.0.f5f0 firmware level 087d
```
Booting stops with disabled wait state

On SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, a processor type check is automatically run at every kernel startup. If the check determines that SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 is not compatible with the hardware, it stops the boot process with a disabled wait PSW 0x000a0000/0x8badcccc.

If this happens, ensure that you are running SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 on supported hardware. See the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2.

Preparing a dump disk

You might want to consider setting up your system to automatically create a dump after a kernel panic. Configuring and using dump-on-panic has the following advantages:

- You have a dump disk prepared ahead of time.
- You do not have to reproduce the problem since a dump will be triggered automatically immediately after the failure.

Chapter 48. Kernel messages

System z specific kernel modules issue messages on the console and write them to the syslog. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 issues these messages with message numbers. Based on these message numbers, you can display man pages to obtain message details.

The message numbers consist of a module identifier, a dot, and six hexadecimal digits. For example, xpram.ab9aa4 is a message number.

*Kernel Messages on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2600* lists the messages issued by SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 and provides a message explanation and user action for each message. You can also display the explanation and user action for a message in a message man page.

### Displaying a message man page

**Before you begin:** Ensure that the RPM with the message man pages is installed on your Linux system. This RPM is called `kernel-default-man-<kernel-version>.s390x.rpm` and shipped on DVD1.

System z specific kernel messages have a message identifier. For example, the following message has the message identifier `xpram.ab9aa4`:

```
xpram.ab9aa4: 50 is not a valid number of XPRAM devices
```

Enter a command of this form, to display a message man page:

```
man <message_identifier>
```

**Example:** Enter the following command to display the man page for message `xpram.ab9aa4`:

```
# man xpram.ab9aa4
```

The corresponding man page looks like this:
Message	xpram.ab9aa4: 50 is not a valid number of XPRAM devices

Severity	Error

Parameters
01: number of partitions

Description
The number of XPRAM partitions specified for the 'devs' module parameter or with the 'xpram.parts' kernel parameter must be an integer in the range 1 to 32. The XPRAM device driver created a maximum of 32 partitions that are probably not configured as intended.

User action
If the XPRAM device driver has been compiled as a separate module, unload the module and load it again with a correct value for the 'devs' module parameter. If the XPRAM device driver has been compiled into the kernel, correct the 'xpram.parts' parameter in the kernel parameter line and restart Linux.
Part 9. Reference

This section describes commands, kernel parameters, kernel options, and Linux use of z/VM DIAG calls.

Newest version: You can find the newest version of this book at

Restrictions: For prerequisites and restrictions see the System z architecture specific information in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 release notes at
www.novell.com/linux/releasenotes/s390x/SUSE-SLES/11-SP2

Chapter 49. Commands for Linux on System z

Generic command options ........................................... 423
  chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes ........................... 424
  chchp - Change channel path status ............................. 426
  chmem - Set memory online or offline ........................... 428
  chreipl - Modify the re-IPL configuration ....................... 430
  chshut - Control the system shutdown actions ................. 434
  chzcrypt - Modify the zcrypt configuration ................... 436
  cio_ignore - Manage the I/O exclusion list ..................... 438
  cmsfs-fuse - Mount a z/VM CMS file system .................... 441
  cpuplugd - Control CPUs and memory ............................ 446
  dasdfmt - Format a DASD ........................................... 454
  dasdview - Display DASD structure ................................ 457
  fdasd - Partition a DASD ............................................. 466
  hyptop - Display hypervisor performance data ................. 474
  icainfo - Show available libica functions ...................... 484
  icastats - Show use of libica functions ......................... 485
  lschp - List channel paths ........................................ 486
  lschs - List subchannels .......................................... 488
  lsdsd - List DASD devices ......................................... 492
  lsluns - Discover LUNs in Fibre Channel SANs .................. 494
  lsmem - Show online status information about memory blocks .. 496
  lsqeth - List qeth-based network devices ....................... 498
  lsreipl - List IPL and re-IPL settings .......................... 500
  lsshut - List the current system shutdown actions .......... 501
  lstape - List tape devices ....................................... 502
  lszcrypt - Display zcrypt devices .............................. 506
  lszfcp - List zfcp devices ....................................... 509
  mon_fsstatd – Monitor z/VM guest file system size .......... 511
  mon_procd – Monitor Linux on z/VM ............................. 516
  qetharp - Query and purge OSA and HiperSockets ARP data ..... 523
  qethconf - Configure qeth devices ............................... 526
  scsi_logging_level - Set and get the SCSI logging level .... 529
  tape390_crypt - manage tape encryption ........................ 532
  tape390_display - display messages on tape devices and load tapes 536
  tunedasd - Adjust DASD performance ............................ 538
  vmcp - Send CP commands to the z/VM hypervisor ......... 541
  vmur - Work with z/VM spool file queues ....................... 543
  znetconf - List and configure network devices ............. 550

Chapter 50. Selected kernel parameters ............................ 553
cio_ignore - List devices to be ignored ................................ 554
cmma - Reduce hypervisor paging I/O overhead ..................... 558
maxcpus - Restrict the number of CPUs Linux can use at IPL .......... 559
mem - Restrict memory usage ........................................ 560
possible_cpus - Limit the number of CPUs Linux can use .......... 561
ramdisk_size - Specify the ramdisk size .............................. 562
ro - Mount the root file system read-only ................................ 563
root - Specify the root device ...................................... 564
user_mode - Set address mode for user space processes ............ 565
vdso - Optimize system call performance ................................ 566
vmhalt - Specify CP command to run after a system halt ............. 567
vmpanic - Specify CP command to run after a kernel panic .......... 568
vmpoff - Specify CP command to run after a power off ............... 569
vmreboot - Specify CP command to run on reboot .................. 570

Chapter 51. Linux diagnose code use .................................. 571
This chapter describes commands to configure and work with the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z device drivers and features. These commands are included in the s390-tools RPM.

Some commands come with an init script or a configuration file or both. are installed in `/etc/init.d/` and configuration files are installed in `/etc/sysconfig/`. You can extract any missing files from the etc subdirectory in the s390-tools package.

**Commands described elsewhere:**
- For the `zipl` command, see Chapter 36, “Initial program loader for System z - zipl,” on page 319.
- For the `snipl` command, see Chapter 40, “Remotely controlling virtual hardware - snipl,” on page 377. `snipl` is provided as a separate package `snipl-<version>.s390x.rpm`.
- For commands and tools related to creating and analyzing system dumps, see *Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2*, SC34-2598.
- For commands related to terminal access over IUCV connections, see *How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM*, SC34-2596.

**Generic command options**

The following options are supported by all commands described in this section and, for simplicity, have been omitted from some of the syntax diagrams:

- `-h` or `--help`
  to display help information for the command.

- `--version`
  to display version information for the command.

The syntax for these options is:

```
<command> [Common command options]
```

where `command` can be any of the commands described in this section.

See “Understanding syntax diagrams” on page xv for general information about reading syntax diagrams.
**chccwdev**

**chccwdev - Set CCW device attributes**

**Purpose**

This command is used to set attributes for CCW devices (see [Device categories](#) on page 7) and to set CCW devices online or offline. Use "znetconf - List and configure network devices" on page 550 to work with CCW_GROUP devices.

Before making any changes, **chccwdev** uses cio_settle to ensure that sysfs reflects the latest device status information and includes newly available devices.

**Format**

```
chccwdev syntax
```

Where:

- `-e` or `--online`
  sets the device online.

- `-d` or `--offline`
  sets the device offline.

- `-f` or `--forceonline`
  forces a boxed device online, if this is supported by the device driver.

- `-a` or `--attribute <name>=<value>`
  sets the `<name>` attribute to `<value>`.
  The available attributes depend on the device type. See the chapter for your device for details about the applicable attributes and values.
  Setting the “online” attribute has the same effect as using the `-e` or `-d` options.

- `<device_bus_id>`
  identifies the device to be configured. `<device_bus_id>` is a device number with a leading “0.n.”, where n is the subchannel set ID. Input will be converted to lowercase.

- `<from_device_bus_id>-<to_device_bus_id>`
  identifies a range of devices. Note that if not all devices in the given range exist, the command will be limited to the existing ones. If you specify a range with no existing devices, you will get an error message.
chccwdev

-h or --help
displays help information for the command. To view the man page, enter man chccwdev.

-v or --version
displays version information for the command.

Examples

- To set a CCW device 0.0.b100 online issue:
  # chccwdev -e 0.0.b100

- Alternatively, using -a to set a CCW device 0.0.b100 online, issue:
  # chccwdev -a online=1 0.0.b100

- To set all CCW devices in the range 0.0.b200 through 0.0.b2ff online issue:
  # chccwdev -e 0.0.b200-0.0.b2ff

- To set a CCW device 0.0.b100 and all CCW devices in the range 0.0.b200 through 0.0.b2ff offline issue:
  # chccwdev -d 0.0.b100,0.0.b200-0.0.b2ff

- To set several CCW devices in different ranges and different subchannel sets offline, issue:
  # chccwdev -d 0.0.1000-0.0.1100,0.1.7000-0.1.7010,0.0.1234,0.1.4321

- To set an ECKD DASD 0.0.b100 online and to enable extended error reporting and logging issue:
  # chccwdev -e -a eer_enabled=1 -a erplog=1 0.0.b100
**chchp - Change channel path status**

**Purpose**

Use this command to set channel paths online or offline. The actions are equivalent to performing a Configure Channel Path Off or Configure Channel Path On operation on the hardware management console.

The channel path status that results from a configure operation is persistent across IPLs.

**Note:** Changing the configuration state of an I/O channel path might affect the availability of I/O devices as well as trigger associated functions (such as channel-path verification or device scanning) which in turn can result in a temporary increase in processor, memory, and I/O load.

**Format**

```
chchp syntax

chchp -c 0 0.<id> -0.<id> -v 0 1 -a <key>=<value>
```

Where:

- `--configure <value>`
  - sets the device to configured (1) or standby (0).

  **Note:** Setting the configured state to standby can stop running I/O operations.

- `--vary <value>`
  - changes the logical channel-path state to online (1) or offline (0).

  **Note:** Setting the logical state to offline can stop running I/O operations.

- `--attribute <key>=<value>`
  - changes the channel-path sysfs attribute `<key>` to `<value>`. The `<key>` can be the name of any available channel-path sysfs attribute (that is, "configure" or "status"), while `<value>` can take any valid value that can be written to the attribute (for example, "0" or "offline"). This is a more generic way of modifying the state of a channel-path through the sysfs interface. It is intended for cases where sysfs attributes or attribute values are available in the kernel but not in chchp.

0.<id> and 0.<id> - 0.<id>

where `<id>` is a hexadecimal, two-digit, lower-case identifier for the channel path. An operation can be performed on more than one channel path by specifying multiple identifiers as a comma-separated list, or a range, or a combination of both.
chchp

--version
   displays the version number of chchp and exits.

-h or --help
   displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter man chchp.

Examples

- To set channel path 0.19 into standby state issue:
  # chchp -a configure=0 0.19

- To set the channel path with the channel path ID 0.40 to the standby state, write
  "0" to the configure file using the chchp command:
  # chchp --configure 0 0.40
  Configure standby 0.40... done.

- To set a channel-path to the configured state, write "1" to the configure file using
  the chchp command:
  # chchp --configure 1 0.40
  Configure online 0.40... done.

- To set channel-paths 0.65 to 0.6f to the configured state issue:
  # chchp -c 1 0.65-0.6f

- To set channel-paths 0.12, 0.7f and 0.17 to 0.20 to the logical offline state issue:
  # chchp -v 0 0.12,0.7f,0.17-0.20
chmem

chmem - Set memory online or offline

Purpose

The chmem command sets a particular size or range of memory online or offline.

Setting memory online can fail if the hypervisor does not have enough memory left, for example because memory was overcommitted. Setting memory offline can fail if Linux cannot free the memory. If only part of the requested memory can be set online or offline, a message tells you how much memory was set online or offline instead of the requested amount.

Format

```
chmem syntax

  chmem -e <size> -d <start>-<end>
```

Where:

- `-e` or `--enable` sets the specified memory online.
- `-d` or `--disable` sets the specified memory offline.
- `<size>` specifies an amount of memory to be set online or offline. A numeric value without a unit or a numeric value immediately followed by `m` or `M` is interpreted as MB (1024 x 1024 bytes). A numeric value immediately followed by `g` or `G` is interpreted as GB (1024 x 1024 x 1024 bytes).
  The size must be aligned to the memory block size, as shown in the output of the `lsmem` command.
- `<start>-<end>` specifies a memory range to be set online or offline. `<start>` is the hexadecimal address of the first byte and `<end>` is the hexadecimal address of the last byte in the memory range.
  The range must be aligned to the memory block size, as shown in the output of the `lsmem` command.
- `-v` or `--version` displays the version number of chmem, then exits.
- `-h` or `--help` displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man chmem`.

Examples

- This command requests 1024 MB of memory to be set online.
  ```
  # chmem --enable 1024
  ```
This command requests 2 GB of memory to be set online.

# chmem --enable 2g

This command requests the memory range starting with 0x00000000e4000000 and ending with 0x00000000f3fffffff to be set offline.

# chmem --disable 0x00000000e4000000-0x00000000f3fffffff
chreipl - Modify the re-IPL configuration

Purpose
Use the **chreipl** tool to modify the re-IPL configuration for Linux on System z. You can configure a particular device as the reboot device. For **zipl** boot menu configurations, you can set the boot menu entry to be used for the next reboot. You can also specify additional kernel parameters for the next reboot.

Format

**chreipl syntax**

```
  chreipl syntax

  chreipl <device_bus_id> -L <parm>
  ccw -L <parm>
  fcp <device_bus_id> <wwpn> <lun> -b <n>
  node <node> <dir> -L <parm>
  nss <name> -b <n>
  -p <parms>

  Notes:
  1 You can specify the <device_bus_id>, <wwpn>, and <lun> in any order if you use the corresponding command options.
  2 -L can be used if the device node or directory maps to a DASD; -b can be used if the device node or directory maps to a SCSI disk.
```

Where:

- `<device_bus_id>` or `-d <device_bus_id>` or `--device <device_bus_id>` specifies the device bus-ID of a CCW re-IPL device or of the FCP device through with a SCSI re-IPL device is attached.
- `<wwpn>` or `-w <wwpn>` or `--wwpn <wwpn>` specifies the world wide port name (WWPN) of a SCSI re-IPL device.
- `<lun>` or `-l <lun>` or `--lun <lun>` specifies the logical unit number (LUN) of a SCSI re-IPL device.
- `<node>` specifies a device node of a DASD, SCSI, or logical device mapper re-IPL device. See "Preparing a logical device as a boot device" on page 325 for more information about logical boot devices.
specifies a directory in the Linux file system on the re-IPL device.

**nss**

declares that the following parameters refer to a z/VM named saved system (NSS).

**<name>** or **--name <name>**

specifies the name of an NSS as defined on the z/VM system.

**-L** or **--loadparm <parameter>**

specifies the entry in the boot menu to be used for the next reboot. This parameter applies only if the re-IPL device is a DASD with a zipl boot menu configuration.

Omitting this parameter eliminates an existing selection in the boot configuration. Depending on your boot menu configuration, a zipl interactive boot menu might be displayed during the re-IPL process or the default configuration is used. See "Example for a DASD menu configuration on z/VM" on page 351, "Example for a DASD menu configuration (LPAR)" on page 358, and "Menu configurations" on page 341 for details.

**-b** or **--bootprog <n>**

specifies the entry in the boot menu to be used for the next reboot. This parameter applies only if the re-IPL device is a SCSI disk with a zipl boot menu configuration.

Omitting this parameter eliminates an existing selection in the boot configuration and the default boot configuration is used.

**-p** or **--bootparms**

specifies boot parameters for the next reboot. The boot parameters, which typically are kernel parameters, are appended to the kernel parameter line in the boot configuration. The number of characters you can specify depends on your environment and re-IPL device as shown in Table 52.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual hardware where Linux runs</th>
<th>DASD re-IPL device</th>
<th>SCSI re-IPL device</th>
<th>NSS re-IPL device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>z/VM guest virtual machine</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3452</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPAR</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>3452</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you omit this parameter, the existing boot parameters in the next boot configuration are used without any changes.

**-h** or **--help**

displays help information for the command. To view the man page, enter `man chreipl`.

**-v** or **--version**

displays version information.

For disk-type re-IPL devices, the command accepts but does not require an initial statement:

**ccw**

declares that the following parameters refer to a DASD re-IPL device.

**fcp**

declares that the following parameters refer to a SCSI re-IPL device.
chreipl
declares that the following parameters refer to a disk re-IPL device that is
identified by a device node or by a directory in the Linux file system on that
device. The disk device can be a DASD or a SCSI disk.

Examples
This section illustrates common uses for chreipl.
• The following commands all configure the same DASD as the re-IPL device,
  assuming that the device bus-ID of the DASD is 0.0.7e78, that the standard
device node is /dev/dasdc, that udev has created an alternative device node
/dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.7e78, that /mnt/boot is located on the Linux file
system in a partition of the DASD.
  – Using the bus ID:
    # chreipl 0.0.7e78
  – Using the bus ID and the optional ccw statement:
    # chreipl ccw 0.0.7e78
  – Using the bus ID, the optional statement and the optional --device keyword:
    # chreipl ccw --device 0.0.7e78
  – Using the standard device node:
    # chreipl /dev/dasdc
  – Using the udev-created device node:
    # chreipl /dev/disk/by-path/ccw-0.0.7e78
  – Using a directory within the file system on the DASD:
    # chreipl /mnt/boot

• The following commands all configure the same SCSI disk as the re-IPL device,
  assuming that the device bus-ID of the FCP device through which the device is
  attached is 0.0.1700, the WWPN of the storage server is 0x500507630300c562,
  and the LUN is 0x401040b300000000. Further it is assumed that the standard
device node is /dev/sdb, that udev has created an alternative device node
/dev/disk/by-id/scsi-36005076303ffc56200000000000010b4, and that
/mnt/fcpboot is located on the Linux file system in a partition of the SCSI disk.
  – Using bus ID, WWPN, and LUN:
    # chreipl 0.0.1700 0x500507630300c562 0x401040b300000000
  – Using bus ID, WWPN, and LUN with the optional fcp statement:
    # chreipl fcp 0.0.1700 0x500507630300c562 0x401040b300000000
  – Using bus ID, WWPN, LUN, the optional statement, and keywords for the
    parameters. Note that when using the keywords the parameters can be
    specified in any order:
To configure a DASD with bus ID `0.0.7e78` as the re-IPL device, using the first entry of the `zipl` boot menu:

```
# chreipl 0.0.7e78 -L 1
Re-IPL type: ccw
Device: 0.0.7e78
Loadparm: "1"
Bootparms: ""
```

To configure a DASD with bus ID `0.0.7e78` as the re-IPL device and adding `mem=512M` to the existing kernel parameters in the boot configuration:

```
# chreipl 0.0.7e78 -p "mem=512M"
Re-IPL type: ccw
Device: 0.0.7e78
Loadparm: ""
Bootparms: "mem=512M"
```

To configure an NSS `LINUX1` as the re-IPL device:

```
# chreipl nss LINUX1
```
chshut - Control the system shutdown actions

Purpose

Use the chshut command to change the shutdown actions for the following shutdown triggers:

- Halt
- Power off
- Reboot

The shutdown trigger panic is handled by the dumpconf service script, see Using the Dump Tools for details.

Linux on System z performs shutdown actions according to sysfs attribute settings within the /sys/firmware directory structure. The chshut command sets a shutdown action for a shutdown trigger by changing the corresponding sysfs attribute setting. See Chapter 39, “Shutdown actions,” on page 373 for more information about the sysfs attributes and the shutdown actions.

Format

chshut syntax

```
chshut [halt|poff|reboot|ipl|reipl|stop] "<cp_command>"
```

Where:

- **halt** sets an action for the halt shutdown trigger.
  
  In SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, by default, halt is mapped to poff. You can undo this mapping by editing the file /etc/sysconfig/shutdown and replacing HALT="auto" with HALT="halt".

- **poff** sets an action for the poff shutdown trigger.

- **reboot** sets an action for the reboot shutdown trigger.

- **ipl** sets IPL as the action to be taken.

- **reipl** sets re-IPL as the action to be taken.

- **stop** sets “stop” as the action to be taken.
vmcmd "<cp_command>"
sets the action to be taken to issuing a z/VM CP command. The command
must be specified in uppercase characters and enclosed in quotation marks. To
issue multiple commands, repeat the vmcmd attribute with each command.

-h or --help
displays help information for the command. To view the man page, enter man
chshut.

-v or --version
displays version information.

Examples

This section illustrates common uses for chshut.

- To make the system start again after a power off:

```bash
# chshut poff ipl
```

- To log off the z/VM guest virtual machine if the Linux poweroff command was
  run successfully:

```bash
# chshut poff vmcmd LOGOFF
```

- To send a message to z/VM user ID OPERATOR and automatically log off the
  z/VM guest virtual machine if the Linux poweroff command is run:

```bash
# chshut poff vmcmd "MSG OPERATOR Going down" vmcmd "LOGOFF"
```
chzcrypt

chzcrypt - Modify the zcrypt configuration

Purpose

Use the **chzcrypt** command to configure cryptographic adapters managed by zcrypt and modify zcrypt's AP bus attributes. To display the attributes, use `lszcrypt`. For more information, see "Display zcrypt devices" on page 506.

Format

**chzcrypt syntax**

```
```

Where:

- **-e** or **--enable**
  sets the given cryptographic adapters online.

- **-d** or **--disable**
  sets the given cryptographic adapters offline.

- **-a** or **--all**
  sets all available cryptographic adapters online or offline.

- **<device ID>**
  specifies a cryptographic adapter which will be set online or offline. A cryptographic adapter can be specified either in decimal notation or hexadecimal notation using a '0x' prefix.

- **-p** or **--poll-thread-enable**
  enables zcrypt's poll thread.

- **-n** or **--poll-thread-disable**
  disables zcrypt's poll thread.

- **-c <timeout>** or **--config-time <timeout>**
  sets configuration timer for re-scanning the AP bus to `<timeout>` seconds.

- **-t <time>** or **--poll-timeout=<time>**
  sets the high resolution polling timer to `<time>` nanoseconds. To display the value, use `lszcrypt -b`.

- **-V** or **--verbose**
  displays verbose messages.

- **-v** or **--version**
  displays version information.

- **-h** or **--help**
  displays short information about command usage. Displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man zcrypt`. 
**Examples**

This section illustrates common uses for `chzcrypt`.

- To set the cryptographic adapters 0, 1, 4, 5, and 12 online (in decimal notation):
  
  ```
  chzcrypt -e 0 1 4 5 12
  ```

- To set all available cryptographic adapters offline:
  
  ```
  chzcrypt -d -a
  ```

- To set the configuration timer for re-scanning the AP bus to 60 seconds and disable zcrypt's poll thread:
  
  ```
  chzcrypt -c 60 -n
  ```
cio_ignore - Manage the I/O exclusion list

Purpose

When a Linux on System z instance boots, it senses and analyzes all available I/O devices. You can use the cio_ignore kernel parameter (see "cio_ignore - List devices to be ignored" on page 554) to specify devices that are to be ignored. This exclusion list can cover all possible devices, even devices that do not actually exist.

The cio_ignore command manages this exclusion list on a running Linux instance. You can make changes to the exclusion list and display it in different formats.

Format

cio_ignore syntax

```
cio_ignore [-a|--add <device_bus_id>|-r|--remove <from_device_bus_id>-<to_device_bus_id>|-A|--all|-r|--remove <device_bus_id>|-I|--include <device_bus_id>|-k|--keep <device_bus_id>|-u|--unignore <device_bus_id>|-p|--pause <device_bus_id>|-h|--help|--version]
```

Where:

-a or --add

adds one or more device specifications to the exclusion list.

When you add specifications for a device that has already been sensed and analyzed, there is no immediate effect of adding it to the exclusion list. For example, the device still appears in the output of the lsccs command and can be set online. However, if the device subsequently becomes unavailable, it is ignored when it reappears. For example, if the device is detached in z/VM, it is ignored when it is attached again.

See the "-p option" on page 439 about making devices that have already been sensed and analyzed unavailable to Linux.

-r or --remove

removes one or more device specifications from the exclusion list.

When you remove device specifications from the exclusion list, the corresponding devices are sensed and analyzed if they exist. Where possible, the corresponding device driver is informed, and the devices become available to Linux.

<device_bus_id>

identifies a single device.
cio_ignore

<device_bus_id> is a device number with a leading “0.n.”, where n is the subchannel set ID. If the subchannel set ID is 0, you can abbreviate the specification to the device number, with or without a leading 0x.

Example: The specifications 0.0.0190, 190, 0190, and 0x190 are all equivalent. There is no short form of 0.1.0190.

<from_device_bus_id>-<to_device_bus_id>
identifies a range of devices. <from_device_bus_id> and <to_device_bus_id> have the same format as <device_bus_id>.

-A or --add-all
adds the entire range of possible devices to the exclusion list.
When you add specifications for a device that has already been sensed and analyzed, there is no immediate effect of adding it to the exclusion list. For example, the device still appears in the output of the ls css command and can be set online. However, if the device subsequently becomes unavailable, it is ignored when it reappears. For example, if the device is detached in z/VM, it is ignored when it is attached again.

See the [p option](#) about making devices that have already been sensed and analyzed unavailable to Linux.

-R or --remove-all
removes all devices from the exclusion list.
When you remove device specifications from the exclusion list, the corresponding devices are sensed and analyzed if they exist. Where possible, the corresponding device driver is informed, and the devices become available to Linux.

-l or --list
displays the current exclusion list.

-i or --is-ignored
checks if the specified device is on the exclusion list. The command prints an information message and completes with exit code 0 if the device is on the exclusion list or with exit code 2 if the device is not on the exclusion list.

-L or --list-not-blacklisted
displays specifications for all devices that are not in the current exclusion list.

-k or --kernel-param
returns the current exclusion list in kernel parameter format.

You can make the current exclusion list persistent across rebooting Linux by using the output of the cio忽略 command with the -k option as part of the Linux kernel parameter. See Chapter 3, “Kernel and module parameters,” on page 17.

-u or --unused
discards the current exclusion list and replaces it with a specification for all devices that are not online. This includes specification for possible devices that do not actually exist.

-p or --purge
makes all devices that are in the exclusion list and that are currently offline unavailable to Linux. This option does not make devices unavailable if they are online.
cio_ignore

-h or --help
  displays help information for the command. To view the man page, enter
  man cioignore.

-v or --version
  displays version information.

Examples

This section illustrates common uses for cio_ignore.

- The following command shows the current exclusion list:

  ```
  # cio_ignore -l
  Ignored devices:
  ===============
  0.0.0000-0.0.7e8e
  0.0.7e94-0.0.f4ff
  0.0.f503-0.0.f4ff
  0.1.0000-0.1.fffffff
  0.2.0000-0.2.fffffff
  0.3.0000-0.3.fffffff
  ```

- The following command shows specifications for the devices that are not on the
  exclusion list:

  ```
  # cio_ignore -L
  Accessible devices:
  ===============
  0.0.7e90-0.0.7e93
  0.0.f500-0.0.f502
  ```

  The following command checks if 0.0.7e8f is on the exclusion list:

  ```
  # cio_ignore -i 0.0.7e8f
  Device 0.0.7e8f is not ignored.
  ```

- The following command adds, 0.0.7e8f, to the exclusion list:

  ```
  # cio_ignore -a 0.0.7e8f
  ```

  The previous example then becomes:

  ```
  # cio_ignore -L
  Accessible devices:
  ===============
  0.0.7e90-0.0.7e93
  0.0.f500-0.0.f502
  ```

  And for 0.0.7e8f in particular:

  ```
  # cio_ignore -i 0.0.7e8f
  Device 0.0.7e8f is ignored.
  ```

- The following command shows the current exclusion list in kernel parameter
  format:

  ```
  # cio_ignore -k
  cio_ignore=all,!7e90-7e93,!f500-f502
  ```
Purpose
Use the cmsfs-fuse command to mount the enhanced disk format (EDF) file system on a z/VM minidisk. In Linux, the minidisk is represented as a DASD and the file system is mounted as a cmsfs-fuse file system. The cmsfs-fuse file system translates the record-based file system on the minidisk into Linux semantics.

Through the cmsfs-fuse file system, the files on the minidisk become available to applications on Linux. Applications can read from and write to files on minidisks. Optionally, the cmsfs-fuse file system converts text files between EBCDIC on the minidisk and ASCII within Linux.

Attention: You can inadvertently damage files and lose data when directly writing to files within the cmsfs-fuse file system. To avoid problems when writing, multiple restrictions must be observed, especially with regard to linefeeds (see “restrictions for write” on page 444).

Tip: If you are unsure about how to safely write to a file on the cmsfs-fuse file system, copy the file to a location outside the cmsfs-fuse file system, edit the file, and then copy it back to its original location.

Use fusermount to unmount file systems that you have mounted with cmsfs-fuse. See the fusermount man page for details.

Before you begin:
• The FUSE library must have been installed on your system. Install the libfuse RPM delivered with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2.
• The fuse module must have been loaded, for example, with modprobe fuse.
• The DASD must be online.
• Depending whether you intend to read, write, or both, you must have the appropriate permissions for the device node.
• Mounting a z/VM CMS file system requires sufficient virtual memory.
  – You can use the ulimit command to query and change your virtual memory settings. Consider setting the amount of virtual memory to “unlimited”. See the ulimit man page for details.
  – If the command fails because Linux does not have enough free memory, you might still be able to mount the disk after setting /proc/sys/vm/overcommit_memory to 1.

Format
Where:

- **-a** or **--ascii**
  treats all files on the minidisk as text files and converts them from EBCDIC to ASCII.

- **-t** or **--filetype**
  treats files with extensions as listed in the `cmsfs-fuse` configuration file as text files and converts them from EBCDIC to ASCII.

By default, the `cmsfs-fuse` command uses `/etc/cmsfs-fuse/filetypes.conf` as the configuration file. You can replace the list in this default file by creating a file `.cmsfs-fuse/filetypes.conf` in your home directory.

The `filetypes.conf` file lists one file type per line. Lines that start with a number sign (#) followed by a space are treated as comments and are ignored.

- **--from** `<code-page>`
  specifies the encoding of the files on the z/VM minidisk. If this option is not specified, code page CP1047 is used. Enter `iconv --list` to display a list of all available code pages.

- **--to** `<code-page>`
  specifies the encoding to which the files on the z/VM minidisk are converted in Linux. If this option is not specified, code page ISO-8859-1 is used. Enter `iconv --list` to display a list of all available code pages.

- **<mount-options>**
  options as available for the `mount` command. See the `mount` man page for details.

- **<fuse-options>**
  options for FUSE. The following options are supported by the `cmsfs-fuse` command. To use an option, it must also be supported by the version of FUSE that you have installed.

  - **-d** or **-o debug**
    enables debug output (implies -f).

  - **-f**
    runs the command as a foreground operation.

  - **-o allow_other**
    allows access to other users.

  - **-o allow_root**
    allows access to root.

  - **-o nonempty**
    allows mounts over files and non-empty directories.

  - **-o default_permissions**
    enables permission checking by the kernel.
-o max_read=<n>
  sets maximum size of read requests.

-o kernel_cache
  caches files in the kernel.

-o [no]auto_cache
  enables or disables off caching based on modification times.

-o umask=<mask>
  sets file permissions (octal).

-o uid=<n>
  sets the file owner.

-o gid=<n>
  sets the file group.

-o max_write=<n>
  sets the maximum size of write requests.

-o max_readahead=<n>
  sets the maximum readahead value.

-o async_read
  performs reads asynchronously (default).

-o sync_read
  performs reads synchronously.

-o big_writes
  enables write operations with more than 4 KB.

<n node>
  the device node for the DASD that represents the minidisk in Linux.

<mount-point>
  the mount point in the Linux file system where you want to mount the CMS file system.

-h or --help
  displays help information for the command. To view the man page, enter man cmsfs-fuse.

-v or --version
  displays version information for the command.

### Extended attributes

You can use the following extended attributes to handle the CMS characteristics of a file:

#### user.record_format
  specifies the format of the file. The format is F for fixed record length files and V for variable record length files. This attribute can be set only for empty files. The default file format for new files is V.

#### user.record_lrecl
  specifies the record length of the file. This attribute can be set only for an empty fixed record length file. A valid record length is an integer in the range 1-65535.

#### user.file_mode
  specifies the CMS file mode of the file. The file mode consists of a mode letter from A-Z and mode number from 0-6. The default file mode for new files is A1.
You can use the following system calls to work with extended attributes:

- `listxattr` to list the current values of all extended attributes.
- `getxattr` to read the current value of a particular extended attribute.
- `setxattr` to set a particular extended attribute.

You can use these system calls through the `getfattr` and `setfattr` commands. For more details see the man pages of these commands and of the `listxattr`, `getxattr`, and `setxattr` system calls.

### Restrictions

When working with files in the cmsfs-fuse file system, restrictions apply for the following system calls:

- `write` Be aware of the following restrictions when writing to a file on the cmsfs-fuse file system:
  
  **Write location**
  
  Writing is supported only at the end of a file.

  **Padding**
  
  For fixed length record files, the last record is padded to make up a full record length. The padding character is zero in binary mode and the space character in ASCII mode.

  **Sparse files**
  
  Sparse files are not supported. To prevent the `cp` tool from writing in sparse mode specify `-sparse=never`.

  **Records and linefeeds with ASCII conversion (-a and -t)**
  
  In the ASCII representation of an EBCDIC file, a linefeed character determines the end of a record. Follow these rules about linefeed characters requirements when writing to EBCDIC files in ASCII mode:

  **For fixed record length files**
  
  Use linefeed characters to separate character strings of the fixed record length.

  **For variable record length files**
  
  Use linefeed characters to separate character strings. The character strings must not exceed the maximum record length.

  The CMS file system does not support empty records. cmsfs-fuse adds a space to records that consist of a linefeed character only.

- `rename` and `creat` Uppercase file names are enforced.

- `truncate` Only shrinking of a file is supported. For fixed length record files, the new file size must be a multiple of the record length.
Examples

- To mount the CMS file system on the minidisk represented by the file node /dev/dasde at /mnt:
  ```
  # cmsfs-fuse /dev/dasde /mnt
  ```

- To mount the CMS file system on the minidisk represented by the file node /dev/dasde at /mnt and enable EBCDIC to ASCII conversion for text files with extensions as specified in ~/.cmsfs-fuse/filetypes.conf or /etc/cmsfs-fuse/filetypes.conf if the former does not exist:
  ```
  # cmsfs-fuse -t /dev/dasde /mnt
  ```

- To mount the CMS file system on the minidisk represented by the file node /dev/dasde at /mnt and allow root to access the mounted file system:
  ```
  # cmsfs-fuse -o allow_root /dev/dasde /mnt
  ```

- To unmount the CMS file system that has been mounted at /mnt:
  ```
  # fusermount -u /mnt
  ```

- To show the record format of a file, PROFILE.EXEC, on a z/VM minidisk that is mounted on /mnt:
  ```
  # getfattr -n user.record_format /mnt/PROFILE.EXEC
  ```

- To set record length 80 for an empty fixed record format file, PROFILE.EXEC, on a z/VM minidisk that is mounted on /mnt:
  ```
  # setfattr -n user.record_lrecl -v 80 /mnt/PROFILE.EXEC
  ```
cpuplugd - Control CPUs and memory

Purpose

Use the `cpuplugd` command and a set of rules in a configuration file to dynamically:

- Enable or disable CPUs
- Linux on z/VM only: Add or remove memory

Rules that are tailored to a particular system environment and the associated workload can increase performance. The rules can include various system load variables.

Format

```
cpuplugd syntax

```
cpuplugd [-f] [-V] -c <config file>
```

Where:

- `-c` or `--config <config file>` specifies the path to the configuration file with the rules (see "Configuration file structure" on page 447).

After installing cpuplugd for the first time, you can find a sample configuration file at `/etc/sysconfig/cpuplugd`. If you are upgrading from a prior version of cpuplugd, see "Migrating old configuration files" on page 447.

- `-f` or `--foreground` runs `cpuplugd` in the foreground and not as a daemon. If this option is omitted, `cpuplugd` runs as a daemon in the background.

- `-V` or `--verbose` displays verbose messages to `stdout` when running in the foreground or to `syslog` when running as a daemon in the background. This option can be useful for debugging.

- `-h` or `--help` displays help information for the command. To view the command man page, enter `man cpuplugd`. To view the man page for the configuration file, enter `man cpuplugd.conf`.

- `-v` or `--version` displays version information for `cpuplugd`.

Examples

- To start `cpuplugd` in daemon mode with a configuration file `/etc/sysconfig/cpuplugd`:

```
# cpuplugd -c /etc/sysconfig/cpuplugd
```
To run cpuplugd in the foreground with verbose messages and with a configuration file /etc/sysconfig/cpuplugd:

```
# cpuplugd -V -f -c /etc/sysconfig/cpuplugd
```

### Configuration file structure

The cpuplugd configuration file can specify rules for controlling the number of active CPUs and for controlling the amount of memory.

The configuration file contains:

- `<variable>=<value>` pairs
  - These pairs must be specified within one line. The maximum valid line length is 2048 characters. The values can be decimal numbers or algebraic or boolean expressions.
- Comments
  - Any part of a line that follows a number sign (#) is treated as a comment. There can be full comment lines with the number sign at the beginning of the line or comments can begin in mid-line.
- Empty lines

**Attention:** The configuration file samples in this section illustrate the syntax of the configuration file. Do not use the sample rules on production systems. Useful rules differ considerably, depending on the workload, resources, and requirements of the system for which they are designed.

### Migrating old configuration files

With SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, an enhanced version of cpuplugd has been introduced. This enhanced version includes extensions to the configuration file and a new sample configuration file, `/etc/sysconfig/cpuplugd`.

If a configuration file from a prior version of cpuplugd already exists at `/etc/sysconfig/cpuplugd`, this file is not replaced but complemented with new variables. The new sample configuration file is then copied to `/var/adm/fillup-templates/sysconfig.cpuplugd`.

The new sample file contains comments that describe the enhanced file layout. View the file to see this information. Consider merging the existing configuration file with a copy of the new sample file to obtain a configuration file with the existing rules, the new variables, and the new descriptions.

### Basic configuration file for CPU control

The configuration file sample of [Figure 74](#) has been simplified to contain only the required specifications for dynamically enabling or disabling CPUs.

```plaintext
UPDATE="10"
CPU_MIN="2"
CPU_MAX="10"

HOTPLUG = "idle < 10.0"
HOTUNPLUG = "idle > 100"
```

*Figure 74. Simplified configuration file with CPU hotplug rules*
In the configuration file:

**UPDATE**

specifies the time interval, in seconds, at which cpuplugd evaluates the rules and, if a rule is met, enables or disables CPUs. This variable is also required for controlling memory (see "Basic configuration file for memory control").

In the example, the rules are evaluated every 10 seconds.

**CPU_MIN**

specifies the minimum number of CPUs. Even if the rule for disabling CPUs is met, cpuplugd does not reduce the number of CPUs to less than this number.

In the example, the number of CPUs cannot become less than 2.

**CPU_MAX**

specifies the maximum number of CPUs. Even if the rule for enabling CPUs is met, cpuplugd does not increase the number of CPUs to more than this number. If 0 is specified, the maximum number of CPUs is the number of CPUs available on the system.

In the example, the number of CPUs cannot become more than 10.

**HOTPLUG**

specifies the rule for dynamically enabling CPUs. The rule resolves to a boolean true or false. Each time this rule is true, cpuplugd enables one CPU, unless the number of CPUs has already reached the maximum specified with CPU_MAX.

Setting HOTPLUG to 0 disables dynamically adding CPUs.

In the example, a CPU is enabled when the idle times of all active CPUs sum up to less than 10.0%. See "Keywords for CPU hotplug rules" on page 450 for information about available keywords.

**HOTUNPLUG**

specifies the rule for dynamically disabling CPUs. The rule resolves to a boolean true or false. Each time this rule is true, cpuplugd disables one CPU, unless the number of CPUs has already reached the minimum specified with CPU_MIN.

Setting HOTUNPLUG to 0 disables dynamically removing CPUs.

In the example, a CPU is disabled when the idle times of all active CPUs sum up to more than 100%. See "Keywords for CPU hotplug rules" on page 450 for information about available keywords.

If one of these variables is set more than once, only the last occurrence is used. These variables are not case sensitive.

If both the HOTPLUG and HOTUNPLUG rule are met simultaneously, HOTUNPLUG is ignored.

**Basic configuration file for memory control**

This section applies to Linux on z/VM only.

The configuration file sample of Figure 75 on page 449 has been simplified to contain only the required specifications for dynamically adding or taking away memory.
In the configuration file:

**UPDATE** specifies the time interval, in seconds, at which cpuplugd evaluates the rules and, if a rule is met, adds or removes memory. This variable is also required for controlling CPUs (see “Basic configuration file for CPU control” on page 447).

In the example, the rules are evaluated every 10 seconds.

**CMM_MIN** specifies the minimum amount of memory, in 4 KB pages, that Linux surrenders to the CMM static page pool (see “Cooperative memory management background” on page 201). Even if the MEMPLUG rule for taking memory from the CMM static page pool and adding it to Linux is met, cpuplugd does not decrease this amount.

In the example, the amount of memory that is surrendered to the static page pool can be reduced to 0.

**CMM_MAX** specifies the maximum amount of memory, in 4 KB pages, that Linux surrenders to the CMM static page pool (see “Cooperative memory management background” on page 201). Even if the MEMUNPLUG rule for removing memory from Linux and adding it to the CMM static page pool is met, cpuplugd does not increase this amount.

In the example, the amount of memory that is surrendered to the static page pool cannot become more than 131072 pages of 4 KB (512 MB).

**CMM_INC** specifies the amount of memory, in 4 KB pages, that is removed from Linux when the MEMUNPLUG rule is met. Removing memory from Linux increases the amount that is surrendered to the CMM static page pool.

In the example, the amount of memory that is removed from Linux is 10240 pages of 4 KB (40 MB) at a time.

**CMM_DEC** Optional: specifies the amount of memory, in 4 KB pages, that is added to Linux when the MEMPLUG rule is met. Adding memory to Linux decreases the amount that is surrendered to the CMM static page pool.

If this variable is omitted, the amount of memory specified for CMM_INC is used.

In the example, CMM_DEC is omitted and the amount of memory added to Linux is 10240 pages of 4 KB (40 MB) at a time, as specified with CMM_INC.

**MEMPLUGIN** specifies the rule for dynamically adding memory to Linux. The rule resolves to a boolean true or false. Each time this rule is true, cpuplugd adds the number of

---

```
UPDATE="10"
CMM_MIN="0"
CMM_MAX="131072" # 512 MB
CMM_INC="10240" # 40 MB

MEMPLUG = "swaprate > 250"
MEMUNPLUG = "swaprate < 10"
```

---

Figure 75. Simplified configuration file with memory hotplug rules

In the configuration file:

**UPDATE**

specifies the time interval, in seconds, at which cpuplugd evaluates the rules and, if a rule is met, adds or removes memory. This variable is also required for controlling CPUs (see “Basic configuration file for CPU control” on page 447).

In the example, the rules are evaluated every 10 seconds.

**CMM_MIN**

specifies the minimum amount of memory, in 4 KB pages, that Linux surrenders to the CMM static page pool (see “Cooperative memory management background” on page 201). Even if the MEMPLUG rule for taking memory from the CMM static page pool and adding it to Linux is met, cpuplugd does not decrease this amount.

In the example, the amount of memory that is surrendered to the static page pool can be reduced to 0.

**CMM_MAX**

specifies the maximum amount of memory, in 4 KB pages, that Linux surrenders to the CMM static page pool (see “Cooperative memory management background” on page 201). Even if the MEMUNPLUG rule for removing memory from Linux and adding it to the CMM static page pool is met, cpuplugd does not increase this amount.

In the example, the amount of memory that is surrendered to the static page pool cannot become more than 131072 pages of 4 KB (512 MB).

**CMM_INC**

specifies the amount of memory, in 4 KB pages, that is removed from Linux when the MEMUNPLUG rule is met. Removing memory from Linux increases the amount that is surrendered to the CMM static page pool.

In the example, the amount of memory that is removed from Linux is 10240 pages of 4 KB (40 MB) at a time.

**CMM_DEC**

Optional: specifies the amount of memory, in 4 KB pages, that is added to Linux when the MEMPLUG rule is met. Adding memory to Linux decreases the amount that is surrendered to the CMM static page pool.

If this variable is omitted, the amount of memory specified for CMM_INC is used.

In the example, CMM_DEC is omitted and the amount of memory added to Linux is 10240 pages of 4 KB (40 MB) at a time, as specified with CMM_INC.

**MEMPLUGIN**

specifies the rule for dynamically adding memory to Linux. The rule resolves to a boolean true or false. Each time this rule is true, cpuplugd adds the number of
of pages specified by CMM_DEC, unless the CMM static page pool has already reached the minimum specified with CMM_MIN.

Setting MEMPLUG to 0 disables dynamically adding memory to Linux.

In the example, memory is added to Linux if there are more than 250 swap operations per second. See “Keywords for memory hotplug rules” on page 451 for information about available keywords.

MEMUNPLUG specifies the rule for dynamically removing memory from Linux. The rule resolves to a boolean true or false. Each time this rule is true, cpuplugd removes the number of pages specified by CMM_INC, unless the CMM static page pool has already reached maximum specified with CMM_MAX.

Setting MEMUNPLUG to 0 disables dynamically removing memory from Linux.

In the example, memory is removed from Linux when there are less than 10 swap operations per second. See “Keywords for memory hotplug rules” on page 451 for information about available keywords.

If any of these variables are set more than once, only the last occurrence is used. These variables are not case sensitive.

If both the MEMPLUG and MEMUNPLUG rule are met simultaneously, MEMUNPLUG is ignored.

CMM_DEC and CMM_INC can be set to a decimal number or to a mathematical expression that uses the same algebraic operators and variables as the MEMPLUG and MEMUNPLUG hotplug rules (see “Keywords for memory hotplug rules” on page 451 and “Writing more complex rules” on page 452).

Predefined keywords
There is a set of predefined keywords that you can use for CPU hotplug rules and a set of keywords that you can use for memory hotplug rules. All predefined keywords are case sensitive.

**Keywords for CPU hotplug rules:** You can use the following keywords in the CPU hotplug rules, HOTPLUG and HOTUNPLUG:

- `loadavg` is the current load average.
- `onumcpus` is the current number of online CPUs.
- `runnable_proc` is the current number of runnable processes.
- `user` is the current CPU user percentage.
- `nice` is the current CPU nice percentage.
- `system` is the current CPU system percentage.
- `idle` is the current CPU idle percentage.
- `iowait` is the current CPU iowait percentage.
- `irq` is the current CPU irq percentage.
- `softirq` is the current CPU softirq percentage.
- `steal` is the current CPU steal percentage.
- `guest` is the current CPU guest percentage.
**cpuplugd**

- `guest_nice` is the current CPU `guest_nice` percentage.

- `cpustat.<name>`
  
  is data from `/proc/stat` and `/proc/loadavg`. In the keyword, 
  `<name>` can be any of the previously listed keywords, for example, `cpustat.idle`. See the `proc` man page for more details about the 
  data represented by these keywords.

  With this notation, the keywords resolve to raw timer ticks since 
  system start, not to current percentages. For example, `idle` 
  resolves to the current idle percentage and `cpustat.idle` resolves 
  to the total timer ticks spent idle. See "Using historical data" about 
  how to obtain average and percentage values.

- `loadavg`, `onumcpus`, and `runnable_proc` are not percentages and 
  resolve to the same values as `cpustat.loadavg`, `cpustat.onumcpus`, 
  and `cpustat.runnable_proc`.

- `cpustat.total_ticks`

  is the total number of timer ticks since system start.

- `time`

  is the UNIX epoch time in the format "seconds.microseconds".

Percentage values are accumulated for all online CPUs. Hence, the values for the 
percentages range from 0 to 100 \( \times \) (number of online CPUs). To get the average 
percentage per CPU device, divide the accumulated value by the number of CPUs.

For example, `idle / onumcpus` yields the average idle percentage per CPU.

**Keywords for memory hotplug rules:** You can use the following keywords in the 
memory hotplug rules, `MEMPLUG` and `MEMUNPLUG`:

- `apcr` is the amount of page cache operations, `pgpin + pgpout`, from `/proc/vmstat` 
in 512 byte blocks per second.

- `freemem`

  is the amount of free memory in MB.

- `swaprate` is the number of swap operations, `pswpin + pswpout`, from `/proc/vmstat` in 
4 KB pages per second.

- `meminfo.<name>`

  is the value for the symbol `<name>` as shown in the output of 
  `cat /proc/meminfo`. The values are plain numbers but refer to the same 
  units as those used in `/proc/meminfo`.

- `vmstat.<name>`

  is the value for the symbol `<name>` as shown in the output of 
  `cat /proc/vmstat`.

**Using historical data:** Historical data is available for the keyword `time` and the 
sets of keywords `cpustat.<name>`, `meminfo.<name>`, and `vmstat.<name>` of 
"Keywords for CPU hotplug rules" on page 450 and "Keywords for memory hotplug 
rules."

Use the suffixes `[<n>]` to retrieve the data of `<n>` intervals in the past, where `<n>` 
can range from 0 to 100.

**Examples:**

- `cpustat.idle`

  yields the current value for the counted idle ticks.
**Writing more complex rules**
To specify rules you can use:

- The keywords of "Predefined keywords" on page 450
- Decimal numbers
- The mathematical operators
  - + addition
  - - subtraction
  - * multiplication
  - / division
  - < less than
  - > greater than
- Parentheses ( and ) to group mathematical expressions
- The Boolean operators
  - & and
  - | or
  - ! not
- User-defined variables
  You can specify complex calculations as user-defined variables, which can then be used in expressions. User-defined variables are case sensitive and must not match a pre-defined variable or keyword. In the configuration file, definitions for user-defined variables must precede their use in expressions.
  Variable names consist of alphanumeric characters and the underscore (_) character. An individual variable name must not exceed 128 characters. All user-defined variable names and values, in total, must not exceed 4096 characters.

**Examples:**
- HOTPLUG = "loadavg > onumcpus + 0.75"
- HOTPLUG = "(loadavg > onumcpus + 0.75) & (idle < 10.0)"
- my_idle_rate = "((cpustat.idle - cpustat.idle[5]) / (cpustat.total_ticks - cpustat.total_ticks[5]))" my_idle_percent_total = "my_idle_rate * 100 + onumcpus" ...
  HOTPLUG = "(loadavg > onumcpus + 0.75) & (my_idle_percent_total < 10.0)"
Sample configuration file

The example in Figure 76 includes multiple user-defined variables and values from procfs to calculate the page scan rate and the cache size.

```
# Required static variables
UPDATE=5
CPU_MIN=2
CPU_MAX=5
CMM_MIN=0
CMM_MAX=131072 # 512 MB

# User-defined variables
pgscan_k="vmstat.pgscan_kswapd_dma + vmstat.pgscan_kswapd_normal + vmstat.pgscan_kswapd_movable"
pgscan_d="vmstat.pgscan_direct_dma + vmstat.pgscan_direct_normal + vmstat.pgscan_direct_movable"
pagcnrate="(pgscan_k + pgscan_d - pgscan_k1 - pgscan_d1) / (time - time[1])"
cache="meminfo.Cached + meminfoBuffers"

# More required variables
# CMM_INC: 10% of free memory + cache, in 4K pages
CMM_INC="(meminfo.MemFree + cache) / 40"
# CMM_DEC: 10% of total memory in 4K pages
CMM_DEC="meminfo.MemTotal / 40"

# Hotplug rules
HOTPLUG = "(loadavg > onumcpus + 0.75) & (idle < 10.0)"
HOTUNPLUG = "(loadavg < onumcpus - 0.25) | (idle > 50)"
# Plug memory if page scan rate is above 20 pages / sec
MEMPLUG = "pgscanrate > 20"
# Unplug memory while free memory is above 10% of total memory, or cache uses
# more than 50% of total memory
MEMUNPLUG = "(meminfo.MemFree > meminfo.MemTotal / 10) | (cache > meminfo.MemTotal / 2)"
```

Figure 76. Sample configuration file for CPU and memory hotplug

**Attention:** The configuration file samples in this section illustrate the syntax of the configuration file. Do not use the sample rules on production systems. Useful rules differ considerably, depending on the workload, resources, and requirements of the system for which they are designed.
dasdfmt

**dasdfmt - Format a DASD**

**Purpose**

Use this tool to low-level format ECKD-type direct access storage devices (DASD).

**dasdfmt** uses an ioctl call to the DASD driver to format tracks. A blocksize (hard sector size) can be specified. Remember that the formatting process can take quite a long time (hours for large DASD). Use the -p option to monitor the progress.

**CAUTION:**

As on any platform, formatting irreversibly destroys data on the target disk. Be sure not to format a disk with vital data unintentionally.

**Format**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dasdfmt syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>dasdfmt</strong> &lt;options&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;options&gt; include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b &lt;blocksize&gt; or --blocksize=&lt;blocksize&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d cdl or --disk_layout=cdl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d ldl or --disk_layout=ldl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-L or --no_label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--norecordzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hashstep=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. If neither the -l option nor the -k option are specified, a VOLSER is generated from the device number through which the volume is accessed.

Where:

- **-b <block_size>** or **--blocksize=<block_size>**
  - specifies one of the following block sizes in bytes: 512, 1024, 2048, or 4096.
  - If you do not specify a value for the block size, you are prompted. You can then press Enter to accept 4096 or specify a different value.

  **Tip:** Set `<block_size>` as large as possible (ideally 4096); the net capacity of an ECKD DASD decreases for smaller block sizes. For example, a DASD formatted with a block size of 512 byte has only half of the net capacity of the same DASD formatted with a block size of 4096 byte.

- **<node>**
  - specifies the device node of the device to be formatted, for example, `/dev/dasdzzz`. See [DASD naming scheme on page 31](#) for more details about device nodes.

- **-d <disklayout>** or **--disk_layout=<disklayout>**
  - formats the device with the compatible disk layout (cdl) or the Linux disk layout (ldl). If the parameter is not specified the default (cdl) is used.

- **-L or --no_label**
  - valid for -d ldl only, where it suppresses the default LNX1 label.
-l <volser> or --label=<volser>
specifies the volume serial number (see "VOLSER" on page 28) to be written to
the disk. If the VOLSER contains special characters, it must be enclosed in
single quotes. In addition, any '$' character in the VOLSER must be preceded
by a backslash ('\').

-k or --keep_volser
keeps the volume serial number when writing the volume label (see "VOLSER"
on page 28). This is useful, for example, if the volume serial number has been
written with a z/VM tool and should not be overwritten.

-p or --progressbar
displays a progress bar. Do not use this option if you are using a line-mode
terminal console driver (for example, a 3215 terminal device driver or a
line-mode hardware console device driver).

-Q or --percentage
displays one line for each formatted cylinder showing the number of the cylinder
and percentage of formatting process. Intended for use by higher level
interfaces.

-m <hashstep> or --hashmarks=<hashstep>
displays a number sign (#) after every <hashstep> cylinders are formatted.
<hashstep> must be in the range 1 to 1000. The default is 10.

The -m option is useful where the console device driver is not suitable for the
progress bar (-p option).

-y starts formatting immediately without prompting for confirmation.

-F or --force
formats the device without checking if it is mounted.

-v displays extra information messages.

-t or --test
runs the command in test mode. Analyzes parameters and displays what would
happen, but does not modify the disk.

-- norecordzero
prevents a format write of record zero. This is an expert option: Subsystems in
DASD drivers are by default granted permission to modify or add a standard
record zero to each track when needed. Before revoking the permission with
this option, you must ensure that the device contains standard record zeros on
all tracks.

-V or --version
displays the version number of dasdfmt and exits.

-h or --help
displays an overview of the syntax. Any other parameters are ignored.

Examples

- To format a 100 cylinder z/VM minidisk with the standard Linux disk layout and a
  4 KB blocksize with device node /dev/dasdc:
I am going to format the device /dev/dasdc in the following way:

Device number of device : 0x192
Labelling device : yes
Disk label : LNX1
Disk identifier : 0X0192
Extent start (trk no) : 0
Extent end (trk no) : 1499
Compatible Disk Layout : no
Blocksize : 4096

--- ATTENTION! ---
All data of that device will be lost.
Type "yes" to continue, no will leave the disk untouched: yes
Formatting the device. This may take a while (get yourself a coffee).

cyl 100 of 100 |##################################################| 100%

Finished formatting the device.
Rereading the partition table... ok

To format the same disk with the compatible disk layout (using the default value of the -d option).

I am going to format the device /dev/dasdc in the following way:

Device number of device : 0x192
Labelling device : yes
Disk label : VOL1
Disk identifier : 0X0192
Extent start (trk no) : 0
Extent end (trk no) : 1499
Compatible Disk Layout : yes
Blocksize : 4096

--- ATTENTION! ---
All data of that device will be lost.
Type "yes" to continue, no will leave the disk untouched: yes
Formatting the device. This may take a while (get yourself a coffee).

cyl 100 of 100 |##################################################| 100%

Finished formatting the device.
Rereading the partition table... ok

# dasdfmt -b 4096 -d ld1 -p /dev/dasdc
Drive Geometry: 100 Cylinders × 15 Heads = 1500 Tracks

# dasdfmt -b 4096 -p /dev/dasdc
Drive Geometry: 100 Cylinders × 15 Heads = 1500 Tracks
### dasdview - Display DASD structure

#### Purpose

**dasdview** displays this DASD information on the system console:

- The volume label.
- VTOC details (general information, and FMT1, FMT4, FMT5, FMT7, and FMT8 labels).
- The content of the DASD, by specifying:
  - Starting point
  - Size

You can display these values in hexadecimal, EBCDIC, and ASCII format.

- Device characteristics, such as:
  - Whether the data on the DASD is encrypted.
  - Whether the disk is a solid state device.

If you specify a start point and size, you can also display the contents of a disk dump.

(See “The IBM label partitioning scheme” on page 26 for further information about partitioning.)

#### Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dasdview syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>dasdview</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-b &lt;begin&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s &lt;size&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where:

- **-b <begin>** or **--begin=<begin>**
  
  displays disk content on the console, starting from `<begin>`. The content of the disk are displayed as hexadecimal numbers, ASCII text, and EBCDIC text. If `<size>` is not specified, **dasdview** will take the default size (128 bytes). You can specify the variable `<begin>` as:

  `<begin>[k|m|b|t|c]`

  The default for `<begin>` is 0.

**dasdview** displays a disk dump on the console using the DASD driver. The DASD driver might suppress parts of the disk, or add information that is not relevant. This might occur, for example, when displaying the first two tracks of a disk that has been formatted as **cdl**. In this situation, the DASD driver will pad shorter blocks with zeros, in order to maintain a constant blocksize. All Linux applications (including **dasdview**) will process according to this rule.
Here are some examples of how this option can be used:

- `-b 32` (start printing at Byte 32)
- `-b 32k` (start printing at kByte 32)
- `-b 32m` (start printing at MByte 32)
- `-b 32b` (start printing at block 32)
- `-b 32t` (start printing at track 32)
- `-b 32c` (start printing at cylinder 32)

- `-s <size>` or `--size=<size>`
  displays a disk dump on the console, starting at `<begin>`, and continuing for
  `size = <size>`. The content of the dump are displayed as hexadecimal
  numbers, ASCII text, and EBCDIC text. If a start value `<begin>` is not specified,
  `dasdview` will take the default. You can specify the variable `<size>` as:

  size[k|m|b|t|c]

  The default for `<size>` is 128 bytes.

Here are some examples of how this option can be used:

- `-s 16` (use a 16 Byte size)
- `-s 16k` (use a 16 kByte size)
- `-s 16m` (use a 16 MByte size)
- `-s 16b` (use a 16 block size)
- `-s 16t` (use a 16 track size)
- `-s 16c` (use a 16 cylinder size)

- `-1` displays the disk dump using format 1 (as 16 Bytes per line in hexadecimal,
  ASCII and EBCDIC). A line number is not displayed. You can only use option `-1`
  together with `-b` or `-s`.

  Option `-1` is the default.

- `-2` displays the disk dump using format 2 (as 8 Bytes per line in hexadecimal,
  ASCII and EBCDIC). A decimal and hexadecimal byte count are also displayed.
  You can only use option `-2` together with `-b` or `-s`.

- `-i` or `--info`
  displays basic information such as device node, device bus-ID, device type, or
  geometry data.

- `-x` or `--extended`
  displays the information obtained by using `-i` option, but also open count,
  subchannel identifier, and so on.

- `-j` or `--volser`
  prints volume serial number (volume identifier).

- `-l` or `--label`
  displays the volume label.

- `-c` or `--characteristics`
  displays model-dependent device characteristics, for example disk encryption
  status or whether the disk is a solid state device.

- `-t <spec>` or `--vtoc=<spec>`
  displays the VTOC's table-of-contents, or a single VTOC entry, on the console.
  The variable `<spec>` can take these values:

  info  displays overview information about the VTOC, such as a list of the
  data set names and their sizes.
  f1    displays the contents of all format 1 data set control blocks (DSCBs).
  f4    displays the contents of all format 4 DSCBs.
  f5    displays the contents of all format 5 DSCBs.
  f7    displays the contents of all format 7 DSCBs.
  f8    displays the contents of all format 8 DSCBs.
dasdview

alldisplays the contents of all DSCBs.

<node>
specifies the device node of the device for which you want to display
information, for example, /dev/dasdzzz. See “DASD naming scheme” on page
31for more details about device nodes).

-v or --version
displays version number on console, and exit.

-h or --help
displays short usage text on console. To view the man page, enter
man dasdview.

Examples

• To display basic information about a DASD:

  # dasdview -i /dev/dasdzzz

This displays:

--- general DASD information ---------------------------------------------
device node : /dev/dasdzzz
busid : 0.0.0193
type : ECKD
device type : hex 3390 dec 13200

--- DASD geometry --------------------------------------------------------
umber of cylinders : hex 64 dec 100
tracks per cylinder : hex f dec 15
blocks per track : hex c dec 12
blocksize : hex 1000 dec 4096

• To display device characteristics:

  # dasdview -c /dev/dasda

This displays:

   encrypted disk : no

• To include extended information:

  # dasdview -x /dev/dasdzzz

This displays:
--- general DASD information -----------------------------------------------
 device node        : /dev/dasdzzz
 busid             : 0.0.0.0193
 type              : ECKD
 device type       : hex 3390   dec 13200

--- DASD geometry --------------------------------------------------------
 number of cylinders : hex 64    dec 100
 tracks per cylinder : hex f     dec 15
 blocks per track   : hex c     dec 12
 blocksize          : hex 1000  dec 4096

--- extended DASD information ---------------------------------------------
 real device number  : hex 452bc08  dec 72530952
 subchannel identifier  : hex e    dec 14
 CU type (SenseID)    : hex 3990   dec 14736
 CU model (SenseID)   : hex e9     dec 233
 device type (SenseID) : hex 3390   dec 13200
 device model (SenseID) : hex a     dec 10
 open count          : hex 1      dec 1
 req_queue_len       : hex 0      dec 0
 chang_len           : hex 0      dec 0
 status              : hex 5      dec 5
 label_block         : hex 2      dec 2
 FBA_layout          : hex 0      dec 0
 characteristics_size: hex 40     dec 64
 confdata_size       : hex 100    dec 256

 characteristics     : 3990e933 900a5f80 df72024 0064000f
                      e000e5a2 05940222 13090674 00000000
                      00000000 00000000 2242424220 dfee0100
                      06770080 00000000 00000000

 configuration data  : dc010000 404002f1 f0f54040 40c9c2d4
                      ffl3f0f0 f0f0f0f0 f0c6c3f1 fff30500
                      dc000000 4040f2f1 f0f54040 40c9c2d4
                      ffl3f0f0 f0f0f0f0 f0c6c3f1 fff30500
                      d4020000 4040f2f1 f0f5c5f2 f0c9c2d4
                      ffl3f0f0 f0f0f0f0 f0c6c3f1 fff3050a
                      f00000001 4040f2f1 f0f54040 40c9c2d4
                      ffl3f0f0 f0f0f0f0 f0c6c3f1 fff30500
                      00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
                      00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
                      00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
                      00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
                      00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
                      00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
                      800000da 000001f0 51400009 0999a1b8
                      0140c0f9 7cbef0b7 00000000 00000000

#
To display volume label information:

```
# dasdview -l /dev/dasdzzz
```

This displays:

```
--- volume label --------------------------------------------------------------
volume label key : ascii 'åÖÖñ'
    : ebcDIC 'VOL1'
    : hex e5d6d3f1

volume label identifier : ascii 'åÖÖñ'
    : ebcDIC 'VOL1'
    : hex e5d6d3f1

volume identifier : ascii 'ðçðñùó'
    : ebcDIC '0X0193'
    : hex f0e7f0f1f9f3

security byte : hex 40

VTOC pointer : hex 0000000101
    (cyl 0, trk 1, blk 1)

reserved : ascii '@@@@@
    : ebcDIC ' ',
    : hex 4040404040

CI size for FBA : ascii '@@@@@
    : ebcDIC ' ',
    : hex 4040404040

blocks per CI (FBA) : ascii '@@@@@
    : ebcDIC ' ',
    : hex 4040404040

labels per CI (FBA) : ascii '@@@@@
    : ebcDIC ' ',
    : hex 4040404040

reserved : ascii '@@@@@
    : ebcDIC ' ',
    : hex 4040404040

owner code for VTOC : ascii '@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
    : ebcDIC ' ',
    : hex 404040404040404040404040

reserved : ascii '@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
To display partition information:

```bash
# dasdview -t info /dev/dasdzzz
```

This displays:

```
--- VTOC info -----------------------------------------------
The VTOC contains:
3 format 1 label(s)
1 format 4 label(s)
1 format 5 label(s)
0 format 7 label(s)

Other S/390 and zSeries operating systems would see the following data sets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>data set</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LINUX.V0X0193.PART0001.NATIVE</td>
<td>trk</td>
<td>trk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data set serial number: '0X0193'</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system code: 'IBM LINUX '</td>
<td>cyl/trk</td>
<td>cyl/trk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creation date: year 2001, day 317</td>
<td>0/ 2</td>
<td>33/ 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LINUX.V0X0193.PART0002.NATIVE | trk   | trk |
| data set serial number: '0X0193' | 501   | 900 |
| system code: 'IBM LINUX ' | cyl/trk | cyl/trk |
| creation date: year 2001, day 317 | 33/ 6 | 60/ 0 |

| LINUX.V0X0193.PART0003.NATIVE | trk   | trk |
| data set serial number: '0X0193' | 901   | 1499 |
| system code: 'IBM LINUX ' | cyl/trk | cyl/trk |
| creation date: year 2001, day 317 | 60/ 1 | 99/ 14 |
```
To display VTOC information:

```
# dasdview -t f4 /dev/dasdzzz
```

This displays:

```bash
--- VTOC format 4 label -------------------------------------------------------
DS4KEYCD : 040404040404040404040404040404040404040404040404040404040404040404...
DS4DFMT : dec 244, hex f4
DS4HPCHR : 000000000010 (cyl 0, trk 1, blk 5)
DS4SCIN : dec 7, hex 0007
DS4CCHH : 00000000 (cyl 0, trk 0)
DS4NOATK : dec 0, hex 0000
DS4VTOCI : dec 0, hex 00
DS4NOEXT : dec 1, hex 01
DS4M5FG : dec 0, hex 00
DS4EVAC : dec 0, hex 00
DS4SCYL : dec 100, hex 0064
DS4STRK : dec 15, hex 000f
DS4EVTK : dec 58766, hex e5a2
DS4EVHI : dec 0, hex 00
DS4EVLO : dec 0, hex 00
DS4EVKL : dec 0, hex 00
DS4EVTL : dec 0, hex 00
DS4EVOT : dec 12, hex 0c
DS4EVDB : dec 0, hex 00
DS4MTIM : hex 0000000000000000
DS4MCAT : hex 000000
DS4RTIM : hex 0000000000000000
res1 : hex 00000000
DS4F6PTR : hex 00000000
DS4TOCE : hex 0000000000000001
    typeind : dec 1, hex 01
    seqno : dec 0, hex 00
    llimit : hex 00000001 (cyl 0, trk 1)
    ulimit : hex 00000001 (cyl 0, trk 1)
res2 : hex 000000000000000000000000
DS4FLVL : dec 0, hex 00
DS4FPTR : hex 00000000 (cyl 0, trk 0, blk 0)
res3 : hex 000000000000000000000000
```
**dasdview**

- To print the contents of a disk to the console starting at block 2 (volume label):

  ```bash
  # dasdview -b 2b -s 128 /dev/dasdzzz
  ```

  This displays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEXADECIMAL</th>
<th>EBCDIC</th>
<th>ASCII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01...04 05...08 09...12 13...16</td>
<td>1.............16</td>
<td>1.............16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5D6D3F1 E5D6D3F1 F0E7F0F1 F9F34000</td>
<td>VOL1VOL10X0193?.</td>
<td>??????????????@.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000101 00000101 00000101 00000101</td>
<td>................</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>0000000000000000</td>
<td>0000000000000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08800100 08800100 08800100 08800100</td>
<td>?????????????? @00?</td>
<td>?????????????? @00?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21000500 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>?.............</td>
<td>!.............</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- To display the contents of a disk on the console starting at block 14 (first FMT1 DSCB) using format 2:

  ```bash
  # dasdview -b 14b -s 128 -2 /dev/dasdzzz
  ```

  This displays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BYTE DECIMAL</th>
<th>HEXADECIMAL</th>
<th>EBCDIC</th>
<th>ASCII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57344</td>
<td>E000</td>
<td>D3C9D5E4 E748E5F0</td>
<td>LINUX.V0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57352</td>
<td>E008</td>
<td>E7F0F1F9 F34BD7C1</td>
<td>X0193.PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57360</td>
<td>E010</td>
<td>D9E3F0F0 F0F14805</td>
<td>RT001.LN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57368</td>
<td>E018</td>
<td>C1E3C9E5 C5404040</td>
<td>ATIVE??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57376</td>
<td>E020</td>
<td>40404040 40404040</td>
<td>????????</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57384</td>
<td>E028</td>
<td>40404040 F1F0E7F0</td>
<td>?????0XD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57392</td>
<td>E030</td>
<td>F1F9F300 0165013D</td>
<td>ATIV...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57400</td>
<td>E038</td>
<td>63016D01 0000C9C2</td>
<td>??.?..IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57408</td>
<td>E040</td>
<td>D440D3C9 D5E4E7A4</td>
<td>M?LINUX?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57416</td>
<td>E048</td>
<td>40404065 01300000</td>
<td>??????</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57424</td>
<td>E050</td>
<td>00000000 88001000</td>
<td>....h.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57432</td>
<td>E058</td>
<td>00010000 00008000</td>
<td>????</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57440</td>
<td>E060</td>
<td>00000000 00000000</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57448</td>
<td>E068</td>
<td>00010000 00000000</td>
<td>.??.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57456</td>
<td>E070</td>
<td>21000500 00000000</td>
<td>??.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57464</td>
<td>E078</td>
<td>00000000 00000000</td>
<td>........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To see what is at block 1234 (in this example there is nothing there):

```
# dasdview -b 1234b -s 128 /dev/dasdzzz
```

This displays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEXADECIMAL</th>
<th>EBCDIC</th>
<th>ASCII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01....04 05....08 09....12 13....16</td>
<td>1.............16</td>
<td>1.............16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>................</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>................</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>................</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>................</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>................</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>................</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000</td>
<td>................</td>
<td>................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To try byte 0 instead:

```
# dasdview -b 0 -s 64 /dev/dasdzzz
```

This displays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEXADECIMAL</th>
<th>EBCDIC</th>
<th>ASCII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01....04 05....08 09....12 13....16</td>
<td>1.............16</td>
<td>1.............16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C9D7D3F1 000A0000 00000000 03000000</td>
<td>IPL1............</td>
<td>????............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04040404 04040404 04040404 04040404</td>
<td>???????????????</td>
<td>@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04040404 04040404 04040404 04040404</td>
<td>???????????????</td>
<td>@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#
fdasd

fdasd – Partition a DASD

Purpose

Use fdasd to manage partitions on ECKD-type DASD that have been formatted with the compatible disk layout (see “dasdfmt - Format a DASD” on page 454). With fdasd you can create, change and delete partitions, and also change the volume serial number.

fdasd checks that the volume has a valid volume label and VTOC. If either is missing or incorrect, fdasd recreates it. See “System z compatible disk layout” on page 27 for details about the volume label and VTOC.

Calling fdasd with a node, but without options, enters interactive mode. In interactive mode, you are given a menu through which you can display DASD information, add or remove partitions, or change the volume identifier. Your changes are not written to disk until you type the “write” option on the menu. You may quit without altering the disk at any time prior to this.

Note: To partition a SCSI disk, use fdisk rather than fdasd.

Before you begin: The disk must be formatted with dasdfmt with the (default) -d cd1 option.

For more information about partitions see “The IBM label partitioning scheme” on page 26.

Attention: Careless use of fdasd can result in loss of data.

Format

```
-fdasd syntax


Notes:
1 If neither the -l option nor the -k option are specified, a VOLSER is generated from the device number through which the volume is accessed.
```

Where:

- `-s` or `--silent`
  suppresses messages.

- `-r` or `--verbose`
  displays additional messages that are normally suppressed.
-a or --auto
auto-creates one partition using the whole disk in non-interactive mode.

-k or --keep_volser
keeps the volume serial number when writing the volume label (see "VOLSER" on page 28). This is useful, for example, if the volume serial number has been written with a z/VM tool and should not be overwritten.

-l <volser> or --label <volser>
specifies the volume serial number (see "VOLSER" on page 28).
A volume serial consists of one through six alphanumeric characters or the following special characters:

$ # @ %
All other characters are ignored. Avoid using special characters in the volume serial. This may cause problems accessing a disk by VOLSER. If you must use special characters, enclose the VOLSER in single quotation marks. In addition, any '$' character in the VOLSER must be preceded by a backslash ('\').

For example, specify:
-l 'a@b\$c#'
to get:
A@B$C#

VOLSER is interpreted as an ASCII string and is automatically converted to uppercase, padded with blanks and finally converted to EBCDIC before being written to disk.

Do not use the following reserved volume serials:
- SCRTCH
- PRIVAT
- MIGRAT
- Lnnnnn (L followed by a five digit number)

These are used as keywords by other operating systems (z/OS). Omitting this parameter causes fdasd to prompt for it, if it is needed.

-c <conf_file> or --config <conf_file>
creates partitions, in non-interactive mode, according to specifications in the configuration file <conf_file>.

For each partition you want to create, add one line of the following format to <conf_file>:

[<first_track>,<last_track>,<type>]

<first_track> and <last_track> are required and specify the first and last track of the partition. You can use the keyword first for the first possible track on the disk and the keyword last for the last possible track on the disk.

<type> describes the partition type and is one of:

native    for partitions to be used for Linux file systems.
swap      for partitions to be used as swap devices.
raid      for partitions to be used as part of a RAID setup.
lvm       for partitions to be used as part of a logical volume group.
The type specification is optional. If the type is omitted, native is used.

The type describes the intended use of a partition to tools or other operating systems. For example, swap partitions could be skipped by backup programs. How Linux actually uses the partition depends on how the partition is formatted and set up; for example, a partition of type native can still be used in an LVM logical volume or in a RAID configuration.

Example: With the following sample configuration file you can create three partitions:

```
[first,1000,raid]
[1001,2000,swap]
[2001,last]
```

-i or --volser
displays the volume serial number and exits.

-p or --table
displays the partition table and exits.

<node>
specifies the device node of the DASD you want to partition, for example, /dev/dasdzzz. See [DASD naming scheme on page 31] for more details about device nodes.

-v or --version
displays the version of fdasd.

-h or --help
displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter man fdasd.

### Processing

#### fdasd menu

If you call fdasd in the interactive mode (that is, with just a node), the following menu appears:

```
Command action
m print this menu
p print the partition table
n add a new partition
d delete a partition
v change volume serial
t change partition type
r re-create VTOC and delete all partitions
u re-create VTOC re-using existing partition sizes
s show mapping (partition number - data set name)
g quit without saving changes
w write table to disk and exit
```

Command (m for help):

**Menu commands:**

- **m**
  - re-displays the fdasd command menu.

**DASD information:**

- Number of cylinders
- Number of tracks per cylinder
- Number of blocks per track
- Block size
fdasd

- Volume label
- Volume identifier
- Number of partitions defined

**Partition information:**
- Linux node
- Start track
- End track
- Number of tracks
- Partition ID
- Partition type

There is also information about the free disk space that is not used for a partition.

**n** adds a new partition to the DASD. You will be asked to give the start track and the length or end track of the new partition.

**d** deletes a partition from the DASD. You will be asked which partition to delete.

**v** changes the volume identifier. You will be asked to enter a new volume identifier. See “VOLSER” on page 28 for the format.

**t** changes the partition type. You will be prompted for the partition to be changed and for the new partition type.

Changing the type changes the disk description but does not change the disk itself. How Linux uses the partition depends on how the partition is formatted and set up; for example, as an LVM logical volume or in a RAID configuration.

The partition type describes the partition to other operating systems so that; for example, swap partitions can be skipped by backup programs.

**r** recreates the VTOC and thereby deletes all partitions.

**u** recreates all VTOC labels without removing all partitions. Existing partition sizes will be reused. This is useful to repair damaged labels or migrate partitions created with older versions of fdasd.

**s** displays the mapping of partition numbers to data set names. For example:

```
Command (m for help): s
device ........: /dev/dasdzzz
volume label ...: VOL1
volume serial ..: 0X0193

WARNING: This mapping may be NOT up-to-date,
if you have NOT saved your last changes!

/dev/dasdzzz1 - LINUX.V0X0193.PART0001.NATIVE
/dev/dasdzzz2 - LINUX.V0X0193.PART0002.NATIVE
/dev/dasdzzz3 - LINUX.V0X0193.PART0003.NATIVE
```

**q** quits fdasd without updating the disk. Any changes you have made (in this session) will be discarded.

**w** writes your changes to disk and exits. After the data is written Linux will reread the partition table.
Example using the menu

This section gives an example of how to use `fdasd` to create two partitions on a z/VM minidisk, change the type of one of the partitions, save the changes and check the results.

In this example, we will format a z/VM minidisk with the compatible disk layout. The minidisk has device number 193.

1. **Call `fdasd`, specifying the minidisk:**

   ```
   # fdasd /dev/dasdzzz
   ```

   `fdasd` reads the existing data and displays the menu:

   ```
   reading volume label: VOL1
   reading vtoc : ok
   
   Command action
   -----  ------------
   m      print this menu
   p      print the partition table
   n      add a new partition
   d      delete a partition
   v      change volume serial
   t      change partition type
   r      re-create VTOK and delete all partitions
   u      re-create VTOK re-using existing partition sizes
   s      show mapping (partition number - data set name)
   q      quit without saving changes
   w      write table to disk and exit
   
   Command (m for help):
   ```

   2. **Use the `p` option to verify that no partitions have yet been created on this DASD:**

   ```
   Command (m for help): p
   
   Disk /dev/dasdzzz:
   cylinders ............: 100
   tracks per cylinder ..: 15
   blocks per track ......: 12
   bytes per block ......: 4096
   volume label .........: VOL1
   volume serial ........: 0X0193
   max partitions .......: 3
   
   ----------------------------------------- tracks -----------------------------------------
       Device  start  end  length  Id  System
   2       1499  1498     unused
   ```

   3. **Define two partitions, one by specifying an end track and the other by specifying a length. (In both cases the default start tracks are used):**

   ```
   Command (m for help): m
   
   First track (1 track = 48 KByte) ([2]-1499):
   Using default value 2
   Last track or +size[c|k|M] (2-[1499]): 700
   You have selected track 700
   ```
4. Check the results using the p option:

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/dasdzzz:
cylinders ..........: 100
tracks per cylinder ..: 15
blocks per track ......: 12
bytes per block ......: 4096
volume label ..........: VOL1
volume serial ..........: 0X0193
max partitions ........: 3

------------------------------- tracks -------------------------------
Device      start  end  length  Id  System
/dev/dasdzzz1  2    700  699    1  Linux native
/dev/dasdzzz2  701  1100  400    2  Linux native
1101  1499  399    3        unused

5. Change the type of a partition:

Command (m for help): t

Disk /dev/dasdzzz:
cylinders ..........: 100
tracks per cylinder ..: 15
blocks per track ......: 12
bytes per block ......: 4096
volume label ..........: VOL1
volume serial ..........: 0X0193
max partitions ........: 3

------------------------------- tracks -------------------------------
Device      start  end  length  Id  System
/dev/dasdzzz1  2    700  699    1  Linux native
/dev/dasdzzz2  701  1100  400    2  Linux native
1101  1499  399    3        unused

change partition type
partition id (use 0 to exit):

6. Enter the new partition type; in this example type 2 for swap:

current partition type is: Linux native

1 Linux native
2 Linux swap
3 Linux raid
4 Linux lvm

new partition type: 2

7. Check the result:
fdasd

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/dasdzzz:
cylinders ............: 100
tracks per cylinder ..: 15
blocks per track ......: 12
bytes per block ......: 4096
volume label ..........: VOL1
volume serial ........: 0X0193
max partitions ........: 3

------------------------------- tracks -------------------------------
Device start end length Id System
/dev/dasdzzz1 2 700 699 1 Linux native
/dev/dasdzzz2 701 1100 400 2 Linux swap
1101 1499 399 unused

8. Write the results to disk using the w option:

Command (m for help): w
writing VTOC...
rereading partition table...#

Example using options
You can partition using the -a or -c option without entering the menu mode. This is useful for partitioning using scripts, if you need to partition several hundred DASDs, for example.

With the -a parameter you can create one large partition on a DASD:

    # fdasd -a /dev/dasdzzz
    auto-creating one partition for the whole disk...
    writing volume label...
    writing VTOC...
    rereading partition table...
    #

This will create a partition as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>end</th>
<th>length</th>
<th>Id</th>
<th>System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/dev/dasdzzz1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1499</td>
<td>1498</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Linux native</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using a configuration file you can create several partitions. For example, the following configuration file, config, creates three partitions:

    [first,500]
    [501,1100,swap]
    [1101,last]

Submitting the command with the -c option creates the partitions:

    # fdasd -c config /dev/dasdzzz
    parsing config file 'config'...
    writing volume label...
    writing VTOC...
    rereading partition table...
    #

This creates partitions as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Id</th>
<th>System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/dev/dasdzz1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Linux native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dev/dasdzz2</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Linux native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dev/dasdzz3</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>1499</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Linux native</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **hyptop** command provides a dynamic real-time view of a hypervisor environment on System z. It works with both the z/VM hypervisor and the LPAR hypervisor, Processor Resource/Systems Manager™ (PR/SM™). Depending on the available data it shows, for example, CPU and memory information about LPARs or z/VM guest virtual machines. The **hyptop** command provides two main windows:
- A list of systems that the hypervisor is currently running (sys_list).
- One system in more detail (sys).

You can run **hyptop** in interactive mode (default) or in batch mode with the **-b** option.

**Before you run hyptop:**
- The debugfs file system must be mounted. By default, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 includes the following **fstab** entry to persistently mount debugfs at /sys/kernel/debug:
  ```
  debugfs  /sys/kernel/debug  debugfs  noauto  0  0
  ```
  If this entry has been removed or commented out, you can mount debugfs from the command line, for example by issuing:
  ```
  # mount none -t debugfs /sys/kernel/debug
  ```

  This section assumes that debugfs has been mounted at /sys/kernel/debug

- The Linux kernel must have the required support to provide the performance data. Check that /sys/kernel/debug/s390_hypfs is available after mounting debugfs.
- The hyptop user must have read permission for the required debugfs files:
  - z/VM: /sys/kernel/debug/s390_hypfs/diag_2fc
  - LPAR: /sys/kernel/debug/s390_hypfs/diag_204
- To monitor all LPARs or z/VM guest virtual machines, your system must have additional permissions:
  - For z/VM: The guest virtual machine must be class B.
  - For LPAR: On the HMC or SE security menu of the LPAR activation profile, select the **Global performance data control** checkbox.
hyptop

Format

hyptop syntax

```
> hyptop
   -w sys_list
   -w sys
   -s <system>
   -f <field>
   -S <field>
   -t CP
   -t IFL
   -t UN
   -b
   -d <seconds>
   -n <iterations>
```

Where:

- `-w <window name>` or `--window=<window name>`
  selects the window to display, either sys or sys_list. Use the options `--sys`, `--fields`, and `--sort` to modify the current window. The last window specified with the `--window` option will be used as the start window. The default window is sys_list.

- `-s <system>` or `--sys=<system>`
  selects systems for the current window. If you specify this option, only the selected systems are shown in the window. For the sys window you can only specify one system.

- `-f <field>[:<unit>]` or `--fields=<field>[:<unit>]`
  selects fields and units in the current window. The `<field>` variable is a one letter unique identifier for a field (for example "c" for CPU time). The `<unit>` variable specifies the unit used for the field (for example "us" for microseconds). See "Available fields and units" on page 478 for definitions. If the `--fields` option is specified, only the selected fields are shown.

- `-S <field>` or `--sort=<field>`
  selects the field used to sort the data in the current window. To reverse the sort order, specify the option twice. See "Available fields and units" on page 478 for definitions.

- `-t <type>` or `--cpu_types=<type>`
  selects CPU types that are used for CPU time calculations. See "CPU types" on page 480 for definitions.

- `-b` or `--batch_mode`
  uses batch mode. This can be useful for sending output from hyptop to another program, a file, or a line mode terminal. In this mode no user input is accepted.
**hyptop**

- **-d** `<seconds>` or **--delay=** `<seconds>`
  
  specifies the delay between screen updates.

- **-n** `<iterations>` or **--iterations=** `<iterations>`
  
  specifies the maximum number of screen updates before ending.

- **-h** or **--help**
  
  prints usage information, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man hyptop`.

- **-v** or **--version**
  
  displays the version of **hyptop**, then exits.
Navigating between windows

When you start the `hyptop` command, the `sys_list` window opens in normal mode. Data is updated at regular intervals, sorted by CPU time. You can navigate between the windows as shown in Figure 77.

![Figure 77. hyptop window navigation overview](image)

To navigate between the windows, use the `<` and `>` arrow keys. The windows have two modes, normal mode and select mode.

You can get online help for every window by pressing the `?` key. Press `Q` in the `sys_list` window to exit `hyptop`.

Instead of using the arrow keys, you can use letter keys (equivalent to the vi editor navigation) in all windows as listed in Table 53.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrow key</th>
<th>Letter key equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;</code></td>
<td><code>H</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>J</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;</code></td>
<td><code>K</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>L</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selecting data

To enter select mode press the `>` key. The display is frozen so that you can select rows. Select rows by pressing the `<` and `>` keys and mark the rows with the `Spacebar`. Marked rows are displayed in bold font. Leave the select mode by pressing the `<` key.

To see the details of one system, enter select mode in the `sys_list` window, then navigate to the row for the system you want to look at, and press the `>` key. This opens the `sys` window for the system. The `<` key always returns you to the previous window.

To scroll any window press the `<` and `>` keys or the Page Up and Page Down keys. Jump to the end of a window by pressing the `Shift + G` keys and to the beginning by pressing the `G` key.
Sorting data

The sys window or sys_list window table is sorted according to the values in the selected column. Select a column by pressing the hot key of the column. This key is underlined in the heading. If you press the hot key again, the sort order is reversed. Alternatively, you can select columns with the < and > keys.

Filtering data

From the sys or sys_list window you can access the fields selection window and the CPU-type selection window as shown in Figure 78.

Figure 78. Accessing the fields and CPU-type selection windows

Use the T key to toggle between the CPU-type selection window and the main window. Use the F key to toggle between the fields selection window and the main window. You can also use the < key to return to the main window from the CPU types and fields windows.

In the fields and CPU-type selection windows, press the field or CPU type identifier key (see “LPAR fields,” “z/VM fields” on page 479, and “CPU types” on page 480) to select or de-select. Selected rows are bold and de-selected rows are grey. When you return to the main window, the data is filtered according to your field and CPU type selections.

Available fields and units

Different fields are supported depending whether your hypervisor is LPAR PR/SM or z/VM. The fields might also be different depending on machine type, z/VM version, and kernel version. Each field has a unique one letter identifier that can be used in interactive mode to enable the field in the field selection window, or to select the sort field in the sys or sys_list window. You can also select fields and sort data using the --fields and --sort command line options.

LPAR fields

The following fields are available under LPAR in both the sys_list and sys windows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Column label</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>cpu</td>
<td>CPU time per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>mgm</td>
<td>Management time per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Cpu+</td>
<td>Total CPU time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mgm+</td>
<td>Total management time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>Online time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sys_list window only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Column label</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>system</td>
<td>Name of the LPAR (always shown)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### hyptop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Column label</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>#cpu</td>
<td>Number of CPUs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sys window only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Column label</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>cpuid</td>
<td>CPU identifier (always shown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>type</td>
<td>CPU type. See &quot;CPU types&quot; on page 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>visual</td>
<td>Visualization of CPU time per second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### z/VM fields

The following fields are available under z/VM.

In the sys_list and sys windows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Column label</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>cpu</td>
<td>CPU time per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Cpu+</td>
<td>Total CPU time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>Online time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sys_list window only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Column label</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>system</td>
<td>Name of the z/VM guest virtual machine (always shown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>#cpu</td>
<td>Number of CPUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>memuse</td>
<td>Used memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>memmax</td>
<td>Maximum memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>wmin</td>
<td>Minimum weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>wcur</td>
<td>Current weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>wmax</td>
<td>Maximum weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sys window only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Column label</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>cpuid</td>
<td>CPU identifier (always shown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>visual</td>
<td>Visualization of CPU time per second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Units

Depending on the field type the values can be displayed in different units. In the sys_list and sys windows, the units are displayed under the column headings in parenthesis. Each unit can be specified through the `-field` command line option. Units can also be selected interactively. To change a unit enter select mode in the fields window select the field where the unit should be changed and press the "+" or "-" keys to go through the available units. The following units are supported:

Units of time:
### CPU types

Enable or disable CPU types in interactive mode in the `cpu_types` window. The CPU types can also be specified with the `--cpu_types` command line option.

The calculation of the CPU data uses CPUs of the specified types only. For example, if you want to see how much CPU time is consumed by your Linux systems, enable CPU type IFL.

On z/VM the processor type is always UN and you cannot select the type.

In an LPAR the following CPU types can be selected either interactively or with the `--cpu_types` command line option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Column label</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>IFL</td>
<td>Integrated Facility for Linux. On older machines IFLs might be shown as CPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>CP processor type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>Unspecified processor type (other than CP or IFL).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

- To start `hyptop` with the `sys_list` window in interactive mode, enter:

  ```
  # hyptop
  ```
If your Linux instance is running in an LPAR that has permission to see the other LPARs, the output will look like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>CPU-T: IFL(18) CP(3) UN(3)</th>
<th>?=help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>#cpu</td>
<td>cpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Str)</td>
<td>(#)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S05LP30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>46.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S05LP33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>133.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S05LP50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>99.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S05LP02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>95.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX2CFA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S05LP13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRX2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S05LP55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S05LP56</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>823.39</td>
<td>23.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your Linux instance runs in a z/VM guest virtual machine that has permission to see the other z/VM guest virtual machines, the output will look like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>CPU-T: UN(16)</th>
<th>?=help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>#cpu</td>
<td>cpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Str)</td>
<td>(#)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6360004</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTCF1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6360002</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATOR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6360003</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSLCF1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCPIP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRMAINT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTCF2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACFVM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>101.57</td>
<td>15.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the top of the sys and sys_list windows the CPU types currently used for CPU time calculation are displayed.

To start `hyptop` with the sys window showing performance data for LPAR MYLPAR, enter:

```
# hyptop -w sys -s mylpars
```

The result will look like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>MYLPAR CPU-T: IFL(0) CP(24) UN(2)</th>
<th>?=help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cpuid</td>
<td>type</td>
<td>cpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(#)</td>
<td>(str)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>50.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>62.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>71.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>32.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>64.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>67.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>70.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>62.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>70.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>56.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T0</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 49. Commands for Linux on System z 481
To start **hyptop** with the sys_list window in **batch mode**, enter:

```
# hyptop -b
```

To start **hyptop** with the sys_list window in **interactive mode** with the fields CPU time (in milliseconds) and online time (unit default) and sort the output according to online time, enter:

```
# hyptop -f c:ms,o -S o
```

To start **hyptop** with the sys_list window in **batch mode** with update delay 5 seconds and 10 iterations, enter:

```
# hyptop -b -d 5 -n 10
```

To start **hyptop** with the sys_list window and use only CPU types IFL and CP for CPU time calculation, enter:

```
# hyptop -t ifl,cp
```

**Scenario**

To start **hyptop** with the sys window with system MYLPAR with the fields CPU time (unit milliseconds) and Total CPU time (unit default) and sort the output reversely according to the Total CPU time, follow these steps:

1. **Start hyptop.**

```
# hyptop
```

2. **Go to select mode by pressing the → key.** The display will freeze.

3. **Navigate to the row for the system you want to look (in the example MYLPAR) at using the ↑ and ↓ keys.**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12:15:00</th>
<th>CPU-T: IFL(18) CP(3) UN(3)</th>
<th>-=help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>system</td>
<td>#cpu cpu mgm Cpu+ Mgm+ online</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(#) (%) (%) (hm) (hm) (dhm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYLPAR</td>
<td>6 159.69 0.04 542:41 8:15 11:05:55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0SLP33</td>
<td>4 133.23 7.57 220:53 6:12 11:05:54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0SLP50</td>
<td>4 99.26 0.01 146:24 0:12 10:04:24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0SLP02</td>
<td>1 99.09 0.00 269:57 0:00 11:05:58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 0.00 0.00 0:00 0:00 11:05:52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>825.79</td>
<td>23.86 319:57 38:08 11:05:58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

4. **Open the sys window for MYLPAR by pressing the → key.**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12:15:51 MYLPAR CPU-T: IFL(18) CP(3) UN(2)</th>
<th>-=help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cpu type cpu mgm visual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(#) (str) T(%) T(%) T(vis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 IFL 99.84 0.02</td>
<td>#........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 IFL 99.85 0.02</td>
<td>#........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 IFL 0.00 0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 IFL 0.00 0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T:V:N 199.69 0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

5. **Press the F key to go to the fields selection window:**
Select Fields and Units

K S ID UNIT AGG DESCRIPTION
p * type str none CPU type
c * cpu % sum CPU time per second
m * mgm % sum Management time per second
C * cpu+ hm sum Total CPU time
M mgm+ hm sum Total management time
o online dhm max Online time
v * visual vis none Visualization of CPU time per second

Ensure that CPU time per second and Total CPU time are selected and for CPU time microseconds are used as unit:

a. Press the P key, the M key, and the V key to disable CPU type, Management time per second, and Visualization.

b. Press the C key to enable Total CPU time.

c. Then select the CPU time per second row by pressing the → and ← keys.

d. Press the minus key (-) to switch from the percentage (%) unit to the microseconds (ms) unit.

Press the Esc key twice to return to the sys window.

6. To sort by Total CPU time and list the values from low to high, press the Shift + C keys twice:

```
13:44:41 MYLPAR CPU-T: IFL(18) CP(3) UN(2)  ??help

cpuid cpu Cpu+
(#)~ (ms) (hm)
 0 23.84 548:52
 1 37.48 492:55
 2 0.00 0:00
 3 0.00 0:00
```

You can do all of these steps in one by entering the command:

```
# hyptop -w sys -s mylpar -f c:ms,C -S C -S C
```
icainfo

icainfo - Show available libica functions

Purpose

Use this command to find out which libica functions are available on your Linux system.

Format

```
icainfo syntax

   icainfo
   >icainfo

Where:

-q or --quiet
    suppresses an explanatory introduction to the list of functions in the command output.

-v or --version
    displays the version number of icainfo, then exits.

-h or --help
    displays help information for the command.
```

Examples

• To show which libica functions are available on your Linux system enter:

```
# icainfo
The following CP Assist for Cryptographic Function (CPACF) operations are supported by libica on this system:
SHA-1: yes
SHA-256: yes
SHA-512: yes
DES: yes
TDES-128: yes
TDES-192: yes
AES-128: yes
AES-192: yes
AES-256: yes
PRNG: yes
```

• To list the libica functions without the introduction enter:

```
# icainfo -q
SHA-1: yes
SHA-256: yes
SHA-512: yes
DES: yes
TDES-128: yes
TDES-192: yes
AES-128: yes
AES-192: yes
AES-256: yes
PRNG: yes
```
ICASTATS - Show use of libica functions

Purpose

Use this command to find out whether libica uses hardware acceleration features or works with software fallbacks. The command also shows which specific functions of libica are used.

Format

ICASTATS syntax

```bash
CASTATS --reset
```

Where:

--reset
sets the function counters to zero.

-h or --help

displays help information for the command.

Examples

To display the current use of libica functions issue:

```bash
CASTATS
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>function</th>
<th># hardware</th>
<th># software</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHA256</td>
<td>172081</td>
<td>323235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA224</td>
<td>189565</td>
<td>440615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA1</td>
<td>33210</td>
<td>49815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DES ENC</td>
<td>236808</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DES DEC</td>
<td>236808</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA CRT</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD EXP</td>
<td>6716896</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3DES ENC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3DES DEC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES ENC</td>
<td>576713</td>
<td>414700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES DEC</td>
<td>576688</td>
<td>414700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lschp

lschp - List channel paths

Purpose

Use this command to display information about channel paths.

Format

lschp syntax

```
lschp
--help
--version
```

Where:

Output column description:

CHPID
Channel-path identifier.

Vary
Logical channel-path state:
- 0 = channel-path is not used for I/O.
- 1 = channel-path is used for I/O.

Cfg.
Channel-path configure state:
- 0 = stand-by
- 1 = configured
- 2 = reserved
- 3 = not recognized

Type
Channel-path type identifier.

Cmg
Channel measurement group identifier.

Shared
Indicates whether a channel-path is shared between LPARs:
- 0 = channel-path is not shared
- 1 = channel-path is shared

-v or --version
displays the version number of lschp and exits.

-h or --help
displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page enter man lschp.

A column value of '-' indicates that a facility associated with the corresponding channel-path attribute is not available.
Examples

- To query the configuration status of channel path ID 0.40 issue:

```
# lschp
CHPID Vary Cfg. Type Cmg Shared
====================================
...                      
0.40 1 1 1b 2 1
...                      
```

The value under Cfg. shows that the channel path is configured (1).
Iscss

Iscss - List subchannels

Purpose

This command is used to gather subchannel information from sysfs and display it in a summary format.

Format

Iscss syntax

Where:

-s or --short
strips the 0.0. from the device bus-IDs in the command output.

Note: This option limits the output to bus IDs that begin with 0.0.

-u or --uppercase
displays the output with uppercase letters. The default is lowercase.

Changed default: Earlier versions of Iscss printed the command output in uppercase. Specify this option, to obtain the former output style.

--avail
includes the availability attribute of I/O devices.

--io
limits the output to I/O subchannels and corresponding devices. This is the default.

--chsc
limits the output to CHSC subchannels.

-a or --all
does not limit the output.
-t or --devtype
limits the output to subchannels that correspond to devices of the specified
device types and, if provided, the specified model.

-devicetype
specifies a device type.

-model
is a specific model of the specified device type.

-d or --devrange
interprets bus IDs as specifications of devices. By default, bus IDs are
interpreted as specifications of subchannels.

-bus_id
specifies an individual subchannel; if used with -d specifies an individual device.
If you omit the leading 0.<subchannel set ID>, 0.0. is assumed.

If you specify subchannels or devices, the command output is limited to these
subchannels or devices.

-from_bus_id>-<to_bus_id>
specifies a range of subchannels; if used with -d specifies a range of devices. If
you omit the leading 0.<subchannel set ID>, 0.0. is assumed.

If you specify subchannels or devices, the command output is limited to these
subchannels or devices.

-v or --version
displays the version number of lscss and exits.

-h or --help
displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page enter man lscss.

Examples

- This command lists all subchannels that correspond to I/O devices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># lscss</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Subchan.</th>
<th>DevType</th>
<th>CU Type</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>PIM</th>
<th>PAM</th>
<th>POM</th>
<th>CHIDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2f08 0.0.0a78 3390/0a 3990/e9 yes c0 c0 ff 34400000 00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe5 0.0.0b55 3390/0a 3990/e9 c0 c0 bf 34400000 00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe6 0.0.0b56 3390/0a 3990/e9 c0 c0 bf 34400000 00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe7 0.0.0b57 3390/0a 3990/e9 yes c0 c0 ff 34400000 00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.7e10 0.0.1828 3390/0c 3990/e9 yes f0 f0 ef 34403541 00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.f500 0.0.351d 1732/01 1731/01 yes 80 80 ff 76000000 00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.f501 0.0.351e 1732/01 1731/01 yes 80 80 ff 76000000 00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.f502 0.0.351f 1732/01 1731/01 yes 80 80 ff 76000000 00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This command lists all subchannels, including subchannels that do not
correspond to I/O devices:
### Iscss

#### # Iscss -a

**IO Subchannels and Devices:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Subchan.</th>
<th>DevType</th>
<th>CU Type</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>PIM</th>
<th>PAM</th>
<th>POM</th>
<th>CHPIDs</th>
<th>Avail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2f08 0.0.0a78</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe5 0.0.0b55</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>bf</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe6 0.0.0b56</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>bf</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe7 0.0.0b57</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.7e10 0.0.1828</td>
<td>3390/0c 3990/e9</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>f0</td>
<td>f0</td>
<td>ef</td>
<td>34403541</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.f500 0.0.351d</td>
<td>1732/01 1731/01</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>760000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.f501 0.0.351e</td>
<td>1732/01 1731/01</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>760000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.f502 0.0.351f</td>
<td>1732/01 1731/01</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>760000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHSC Subchannels:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Subchan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0.0.ff00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This command limits the output to subchannels with attached DASD model 3390 type 0a:

```
# Iscss -t 3390/0a
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Subchan.</th>
<th>DevType</th>
<th>CU Type</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>PIM</th>
<th>PAM</th>
<th>POM</th>
<th>CHPIDs</th>
<th>Avail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2f08 0.0.0a78</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe5 0.0.0b55</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>bf</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe6 0.0.0b56</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>bf</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe7 0.0.0b57</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This command limits the output to the subchannel range 0.0.0b00-0.0.0bff:

```
# Iscss 0.0.0bff
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Subchan.</th>
<th>DevType</th>
<th>CU Type</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>PIM</th>
<th>PAM</th>
<th>POM</th>
<th>CHPIDs</th>
<th>Avail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe5 0.0.0b55</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>bf</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe6 0.0.0b56</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>bf</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe7 0.0.0b57</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This command limits the output to subchannels 0.0.0a78 and 0.0.0b57 and shows the availability:

```
# Iscss --avail 0a78,0b57
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Subchan.</th>
<th>DevType</th>
<th>CU Type</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>PIM</th>
<th>PAM</th>
<th>POM</th>
<th>CHPIDs</th>
<th>Avail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2f08 0.0.0a78</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2fe7 0.0.0b57</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This command limits the output to subchannel 0.0.0a78 and displays uppercase output:

```
# Iscss -u 0a78
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Subchan.</th>
<th>DevType</th>
<th>CU Type</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>PIM</th>
<th>PAM</th>
<th>POM</th>
<th>CHPIDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.2f08 0.0.0a78</td>
<td>3390/0a 3990/e9</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>c0</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>344000000</td>
<td>000000000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This command limits the output to subchannels that correspond to I/O device 0.0.7e10 and the device range 0.0.2f00-0.0.2fff:
# Iscss

```bash
# Iscss -d 2f00-2fff,0.0.7e10
Device Subchan. DevType CU Type Use PIM PAM POM CHPIDs
------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.2f08 0.0.0a78 3390/0a 3990/e9 yes c0 c0 ff 34400000 00000000
0.0.2fe5 0.0.0b55 3390/0a 3990/e9 c0 c0 bf 34400000 00000000
0.0.2fe6 0.0.0b56 3390/0a 3990/e9 c0 c0 bf 34400000 00000000
0.0.2fe7 0.0.0b57 3390/0a 3990/e9 yes c0 c0 ff 34400000 00000000
0.0.7e10 0.0.1828 3390/0c 3990/e9 yes f0 f0 ef 34403541 00000000
```
Isdasd

Isdasd - List DASD devices

Purpose

This command is used to gather information about DASD devices from sysfs and display it in a summary format.

Format

Isdasd syntax

```
Isdasd syntax
```

Where:

- `-a` or `--offline`
  includes devices that are currently offline.

- `-b` or `--base`
  omits PAV alias devices. Lists only base devices.

- `-s` or `--short`
  strips the “0.n.” from the device bus-IDs in the command output.

- `-v` or `--verbose`
  Obsolete. This option has no effect on the output.

- `-l` or `--long`
  extends the output to include UID and attributes.

- `-c` or `--compat`
  creates output of this command as with versions earlier than 1.7.0.

- `-u` or `--uid`
  includes and sorts output by UID.

- `<device_bus_id>`
  limits the output to information about the specified devices only.

- `--version`
  displays the version of the command.

- `-h` or `--help`
  displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man Isdasd`. 


Examples

- The following command lists all DASD (including offline DASDS):

```
# lsdasd -a
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus-ID</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>BlkSz</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Blocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0190</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0191</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.019d</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.019e</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0592</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.4f11</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.4f12</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.4f2c</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.4d80</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>dasda</td>
<td>94:0</td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4695MB</td>
<td>1202040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.4f19</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>dasdb</td>
<td>94:4</td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>23034MB</td>
<td>5896800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.4d81</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>dasdc</td>
<td>94:8</td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4695MB</td>
<td>1202040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.4d82</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>dasdd</td>
<td>94:12</td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4695MB</td>
<td>1202040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.4d83</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>dasde</td>
<td>94:16</td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4695MB</td>
<td>1202040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The following command shows information only for the DASD with device number 0x4d80 and strips the “0.n.” from the bus IDs in the output:

```
# lsdasd -s 4d80
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus-ID</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>BlkSz</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Blocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4d80</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>dasda</td>
<td>94:0</td>
<td>ECKD</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4695MB</td>
<td>1202040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The following command shows only online DASDs in the format of `lsdasd` versions earlier than 1.7.0:

```
# lsdasd -c
```

0.0.4d80(ECKD) at ( 94: 0) is dasda : active at blocksize 4096, 1202040 blocks, 4695 MB
0.0.4f19(ECKD) at ( 94: 4) is dasdb : active at blocksize 4096, 5896800 blocks, 23034 MB
0.0.4d81(ECKD) at ( 94: 8) is dasdc : active at blocksize 4096, 1202040 blocks, 4695 MB
0.0.4d82(ECKD) at ( 94:12) is dasdd : active at blocksize 4096, 1202040 blocks, 4695 MB
0.0.4d83(ECKD) at ( 94:16) is dasde : active at blocksize 4096, 1202040 blocks, 4695 MB
**Ilsuns - Discover LUNs in Fibre Channel SANs**

**Purpose**

Use the Ilsuns command to discover and scan LUNs in Fibre Channel Storage Area Networks (SANs).

**Format**

```
Ilsuns syntax

Ilsuns
   -c <device_bus_id>
   -p <wwpn>
   -a
   -v
   -h
```

Where:

- `-c` or `--ccw <device_bus_id>` shows LUNs for a specific FCP device.
- `-p` or `--port <wwpn>` shows LUNs for the port with the specified WWPN.
- `-a` or `--active` shows the currently active LUNs. A bracketed "x" indicates that the corresponding disk is encrypted.
- `-v` or `--version` displays the version number of Ilsuns and exits.
- `-h` or `--help` displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man Ilsuns`.

**Examples**

- This example shows all LUNs for port 0x500507630300c562:

  ```
  # Ilsuns --port 0x500507630300c562
  Scanning for LUNs on adapter 0.0.5922
  at port 0x500507630300c562:
  0x4010400000000000
  0x4010400100000000
  0x4010400200000000
  0x4010400300000000
  0x4010400400000000
  0x4010400500000000
  ```

- This example shows all LUNs for an FCP device with bus ID 0.0.5922:
This example shows all active LUNs:

```
# lsluns -a
adapter = 0.0.5922
  port = 0x500507630300c562
    lun = 0x401040a200000000 /dev/sg0  Disk IBM:2107900
    lun = 0x401040a300000000(x) /dev/sg1  Disk IBM:2107900
    lun = 0x401040a400000000 /dev/sg2  Disk IBM:2107900
    lun = 0x401040a500000000 /dev/sg3  Disk IBM:2107900
  port = 0x500507630303c562
    lun = 0x401040a400000000 /dev/sg4  Disk IBM:2107900
    lun = 0x401040a500000000 /dev/sg5  Disk IBM:2107900
adapter = 0.0.593a
  port = 0x500507630307c562
    lun = 0x401040b000000000 /dev/sg6  Disk IBM:2107900
    lun = 0x401040b300000000 /dev/sg7  Disk IBM:2107900
...
```

The (x) in the output indicates that the device is encrypted.
Ismem

Ismem - Show online status information about memory blocks

Purpose

The Ismem command lists the ranges of available memory with their online status. The listed memory blocks correspond to the memory block representation in sysfs. The command also shows the memory block size, the device size, and the amount of memory in online and offline state.

Format

Ismem syntax

```
Ismem [-a]
```

Where:

- `-a` or `--all` lists each individual memory block, instead of combining memory blocks with similar attributes.
- `-v` or `--version` displays the version number of Ismem, then exits.
- `-h` or `--help` displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man Ismem`.

The columns in the command output have this meaning:

**Address range**

Start and end address of the memory range.

**Size**

Size of the memory range in MB (1024 x 1024 bytes).

**State**

Indication of the online status of the memory range. State on->off means that the address range is in transition from online to offline.

**Removable**

Yes if the memory range can be set offline, no if it cannot be set offline. A dash (-) means that the range is already offline.

**Device**

Device number or numbers that correspond to the memory range.

Each device represents a memory unit for the hypervisor in control of the memory. The hypervisor cannot reuse a memory unit unless the corresponding memory range is completely offline. For best memory utilization, each device should either be completely online or completely offline.

The chmem command with the size parameter automatically chooses the best suited device or devices when setting memory online or offline. The device size depends on the hypervisor and on the amount of total online and offline memory.
Examples

- The output of this command, shows ranges of adjacent memory blocks with similar attributes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address range</th>
<th>Size (MB)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Removable</th>
<th>Device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000003fffffff</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000007fffffff</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000fffffff</td>
<td>2304</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memory device size : 256 MB
Memory block size : 256 MB
Total online memory : 1792 MB
Total offline memory: 2304 MB

- The output of this command, shows each memory block as a separate range.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address range</th>
<th>Size (MB)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Removable</th>
<th>Device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000001fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000002fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000003fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000004fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000005fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000006fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>online</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000007fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000008fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x0000000009fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000afffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000bfffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000cffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000dfffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000effffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0000000000000000-0x000000000fffffff</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>offline</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memory device size : 256 MB
Memory block size : 256 MB
Total online memory : 1792 MB
Total offline memory: 2304 MB
lsqeth

lsqeth - List qeth-based network devices

Purpose

Use this command to display a summary of information about qeth-based network devices.

**Before you begin:** To be able to use this command you must also have installed `qethconf` (see “qethconf - Configure qeth devices” on page 526). You install both `qethconf` and `lsqeth` with the `s390-tools` RPM.

Format

```
lsqeth syntax

|--lsqeth
   |   -p
   |   <interface>

Where:

- **-p** or **--proc**
  displays the interface information in the former /proc/qeth format. This option can generate input to tools that expect this particular format.

- **<interface>**
  limits the output to information about the specified interface only.

- **-v** or **--version**
  displays the version number of lsqeth and exits.

- **-h** or **--help**
  displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter man lsqeth.

Examples

- The following command lists information about interface eth0 in the default format:

The following command lists information about all qeth-based interfaces in the former /proc/qeth format:

```
# lsqeth -p

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>devices</th>
<th>CHPID</th>
<th>interface</th>
<th>cardtype</th>
<th>port</th>
<th>chksum</th>
<th>prio-q'ing</th>
<th>rtr4</th>
<th>rtr6</th>
<th>lay'2</th>
<th>cnt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.833/0.0.834/0.0.8341 xFE</td>
<td>hsi0</td>
<td>hsi0</td>
<td>HiperSockets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>sw</td>
<td>always_q_2</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.f5a2/0.0.f5a3/0.0.f5a4 xB5</td>
<td>eth0</td>
<td>05D_1000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>sw</td>
<td>always_q_2</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.fba2/0.0.fba3/0.0.fba4 xB0</td>
<td>eth1</td>
<td>05D_1000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>sw</td>
<td>always_q_2</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
lsreipl - List IPL and re-IPL settings

Purpose

Use this command to find out which boot device and which options will be used if you issue the reboot command. You can also display information about the current boot device.

Format

```
lsreipl syntax

lsreipl [-i]

Where:
- `-i` or `--ipl` displays the IPL setting.
- `-v` or `--version` displays the version number of `lsreipl` and exits.
- `-h` or `--help` displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man lsreipl`.
```

By default the re-IPL device is set to the current IPL device. Use the chreipl command to change the re-IPL settings.

Examples

```
This example shows the current re-IPL settings:

```
```
# lsreipl
Re-IPL type: fcp
WWPN: 0x500507630300c562
LUN: 0x4010b30000000
Device: 0.0.1700
bootprog: 0
br_lba: 0
Bootparms: **
```
```
Isshut - List the current system shutdown actions

Purpose

Use this command to see how the system is configured to behave in the following system states: halt, panic, power off, and reboot.

Format

```
Isshut syntax

Isshut -h
Isshut -v

Where:

-v or --version
    displays the version number of Isshut and exits.

-h or --help
    displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter man Isshut.
```

Examples

- To query the configuration issue:

```
# Isshut
Trigger      Action          
--------------------------
Halt          stop
Panic         stop
Power off     vmcmd (LOGOFF)
Reboot        reipl
```
Istape

Istape - List tape devices

Purpose

This command is used to gather information about CCW-attached tape devices and tape devices attached to the SCSI bus from sysfs (see "Displaying tape information on page 88") and display it in a summary format.

For information about SCSI tape devices, the command uses the following sources for the information displayed:

- The IBMtape or the open source lin_tape driver.
- The sg_inq command from the scsi/sg3_utils package.
- The st (SCSI tape) device driver in the Linux kernel.

If you use the IBMtape or lin_tape driver, the sg_inq utility is required. If sg_inq is missing, certain information about the IBMtape or lin_tape driver cannot be displayed.

Format

Istape syntax

```
Istape [-s] [-t <devicetype>] --online --offline

Istape <device_bus_id> [-cwc-only] --scsi-only --verbose
```

Notes:

1. Specify the first device bus-ID with a leading blank.

Where:

- `-s` or `--shortid`
  - strips the “0.n.” from the device bus-IDs in the command output. For CCW-attached devices only.

- `-t` or `--type`
  - limits the output to information about the specified type or types of CCW-attached devices only.

- `--ccw-only`
  - limits the output to information about CCW-attached devices only.

- `--scsi-only`
  - limits the output to information about tape devices attached to the SCSI bus.
Istape

--online | --offline
limits the output to information about online or offline CCW-attached tape
deVICES only.

<device_bus_id>
limits the output to information about the specified tape device or devices only.

-V or --verbose
For tape devices attached to the SCSI bus only. Prints the serial of the tape as
well as information about the FCP connection as an additional text line following
each SCSI tape in the list.

-v or --version
displays the version of the command.

-h or --help
displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter man Istape.

Output attributes
The attributes in the output provide this data:

Table 54. Output for Istape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generic</td>
<td>SCSI generic device file for the tape drive (for example /dev/sg0). This attribute is empty if the sg_inq command is not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Device    | Main device file for accessing the tape drive, for example:
  - /dev/st0 for a tape drive attached through the Linux st device driver
  - /dev/sch0 for a medium changer device attached through the Linux changer device driver
  - /dev/IBMchanger0 for a medium changer attached through the IBMtape or lin_tape device driver
  - /dev/IBMtape0 for a tape drive attached through the IBMtape or lin_tape device driver |
| Target    | The ID in Linux used to identify the SCSI device. |
| Vendor    | The vendor field from the tape drive. |
| Model     | The model field from the tape drive. |
| Type      | “Tapedrv” for a tape driver or “changer” for a medium changer. |
| State     | The state of the SCSI device in Linux. This is an internal state of the Linux kernel, any state other than "running" can indicate problems. |
| HBA       | The FCP device to which the tape drive is attached. |
| WWPN      | The WWPN (World Wide Port Name) of the tape drive in the SAN. |
| Serial    | The serial number field from the tape drive. |

Examples

• This command displays information about all tapes found, here one
CCW-attached tape and one tape and changer device configured for zFCP:
### lstape

```
#> lstape
FICON/ESCON tapes (found 1):
TapeNo BusID CuType/Model DevType/DevMod BlkSize State Op MedState
0 0.0.0480 3480/01 3480/04 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED

SCSI tape devices (found 2):
Generic Device Target Vendor Model Type State
sg4 IBMchanger0 0:0:0:0 IBM 03590H11 changer running
sg5 IBMtape0 0:0:0:1 IBM 03590H11 tapedrv running
```

If only the generic tape driver (st) and the generic changer driver (ch) are loaded, the output will list those names in the device section:

```
#> lstape
FICON/ESCON tapes (found 1):
TapeNo BusID CuType/Model DevType/DevMod BlkSize State Op MedState
0 0.0.0480 3480/01 3480/04 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED

SCSI tape devices (found 2):
Generic Device Target Vendor Model Type State
sg0 sch0 0:0:0:0 IBM 03590H11 changer running
sg1 st0 0:0:0:1 IBM 03590H11 tapedrv running
```

- This command displays information about all available CCW-attached tapes.

```
# lstape --ccw-only
TapeNo BusID CuType/Model DevType/DevMod BlkSize State Op MedState
0 0.0.0132 3590/50 3590/11 auto IN_USE --- LOADED
1 0.0.0110 3490/10 3490/40 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED
2 0.0.0133 3590/50 3590/11 auto IN_USE --- LOADED
3 0.0.012a 3480/01 3480/04 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED
N/A 0.0.01f8 3480/01 3480/04 N/A OFFLINE --- N/A
```

- This command limits the output to tapes of type 3480 and 3490.

```
# lstape -t 3480,3490
TapeNo BusID CuType/Model DevType/DevMod BlkSize State Op MedState
1 0.0.0110 3490/10 3490/40 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED
3 0.0.012a 3480/01 3480/04 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED
N/A 0.0.01f8 3480/01 3480/04 N/A OFFLINE --- N/A
```

- This command limits the output to those tapes of type 3480 and 3490 that are currently online.

```
# lstape -t 3480,3490 --online
TapeNo BusID CuType/Model DevType/DevMod BlkSize State Op MedState
1 0.0.0110 3490/10 3490/40 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED
3 0.0.012a 3480/01 3480/04 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED
```

- This command limits the output to the tape with device bus-ID 0.0.012a and strips the “0.n.” from the device bus-ID in the output.

```
# lstape -s 0.0.012a
TapeNo BusID CuType/Model DevType/DevMod BlkSize State Op MedState
3 012a 3480/01 3480/04 auto UNUSED --- UNLOADED
```

- This command limits the output to SCSI devices but gives more details. Note that the serial numbers are only displayed if the `sg_inq` command is found on the system.
# lstape --scsi-only --verbose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic Device</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HBA</td>
<td>WWPN</td>
<td>Serial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg0 st0</td>
<td>0:0:0:1</td>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>03590H11</td>
<td>tapedrv</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.1708</td>
<td>0x500507630040727b</td>
<td>NO/INQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg1 sch0</td>
<td>0:0:0:2</td>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>03590H11</td>
<td>changer</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.1708</td>
<td>0x500507630040727b</td>
<td>NO/INQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Iszcrypt

Iszcrypt - Display zcrypt devices

Purpose

Use the `lszcrypt` command to display information about cryptographic adapters managed by zcrypt and zcrypt’s AP bus attributes. To set the attributes, use the `chzcrypt` command.

The following information can be displayed for each cryptographic adapter:

- The card type
- The online status
- The hardware card type
- The hardware queue depth
- The request count

The following AP bus attributes can be displayed:

- The AP domain
- The configuration timer
- The poll thread status

Format

```
lszcrypt syntax

lszcrypt [-V] [-b] <device ID>
```

Where:

- `-V`, `-VV` or `--verbose`
  
  increases the verbose level for cryptographic adapter information. The maximum verbose level is two (`-VV`). At verbose level one (`-V`) card type and online status are displayed. At verbose level two card type, online status, hardware card type, hardware queue depth, and request count are displayed.

- `<device ID>`
  
  specifies the cryptographic adapter which will be displayed. A cryptographic adapter can be specified either in decimal notation or hexadecimal notation using a `0x` prefix. If no adapters are specified information about all available adapters will be displayed.

- `-b` or `--bus`
  
  displays the AP bus attributes.

- `-v` or `--version`
  
  displays version information.

- `-h` or `--help`
  
  displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man lszcrypt`.
Examples

This section illustrates common uses for `lszcrypt`.

- To display information about all available cryptographic adapters:
  
  ```
  # lszcrypt
  
  This displays, for example:
  ```

  ```
  card00: CEX2A  
  card01: CEX2A  
  card02: CEX2C  
  card03: CEX2C  
  card04: CEX2C  
  card05: CEX2C  
  card06: CEX3C  
  card07: CEX3C  
  card08: CEX3C  
  card09: CEX3A  
  card0a: CEX3C  
  card0b: CEX3A  
  ```

- To display card type and online status of all available cryptographic adapters:

  ```
  lszcrypt -V
  ```

  This displays, for example:

  ```
  card00: CEX2A online  
  card01: CEX2A online  
  card02: CEX2C online  
  card03: CEX2C online  
  card04: CEX2C online  
  card05: CEX2C online  
  card06: CEX3C online  
  card07: CEX3C online  
  card08: CEX3C online  
  card09: CEX3A online  
  card0a: CEX3C online  
  card0b: CEX3A online  
  ```

- To display card type, online status, hardware card type, hardware queue depth, and request count for cryptographic adapters 0, 1, 10, and 12 (in decimal notation):

  ```
  lszcrypt -VV011 01 2
  ```

  This displays, for example:

  ```
  card00: CEX2A online hwtype=6 depth=8 request_count=0  
  card01: CEX2A online hwtype=6 depth=8 request_count=0  
  card0a: CEX3C online hwtype=9 depth=8 request_count=0  
  card0c: CEX3A online hwtype=9 depth=8 request_count=0  
  ```

- To display AP bus information:

  ```
  lszcrypt -b
  ```

  This displays, for example:
Iszfcp - List zfcp devices

Purpose
This command is used to gather information about zfcp devices, ports, units, and their associated class devices from sysfs and to display it in a summary format.

Format

Iszfcp syntax

```
lszfcp [options] [device_bus_id] [mount_point]
```

Where:

- `-H` or `--hosts`
  
  shows information about hosts.

- `-P` or `--ports`
  
  shows information about ports.

- `-D` or `--devices`
  
  shows information about SCSI devices.

- `-a` or `--attributes`
  
  shows all attributes (implies `-V`).

- `-V` or `--verbose`
  
  shows sysfs paths of associated class and bus devices.

- `-b` or `--busid <device_bus_id>`
  
  limits the output to information about the specified device.

- `-p` or `--wwpn <port_name>`
  
  limits the output to information about the specified port name.

- `-l` or `--lun <lun>`
  
  limits the output to information about the specified LUN.

- `--busid=<device_bus_id>`
  
  specifies the bus id of the device.

- `--sysfs=<mount_point>`
  
  specifies the mount point for sysfs.

- `-v` or `--version`
  
  displays version information.
lszfcp

-h or --help

displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter man lszfcp.

Examples

- This command displays information about all available hosts, ports, and SCSI devices.

```
# lszfcp -H -D -P
 0.0.3d0c host0
 0.0.500c host1
...
 0.0.3c0c host5
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030300c562 rport-0:0-0
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030bc562 rport-0:0-1
 0.0.3d0c/0x500507630303c562 rport-0:0-2
 0.0.500c/0x50050763030bc562 rport-1:0-0
...
 0.0.3c0c/0x500507630303c562 rport-5:0-2
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030300c562/0x4010403200000000 0:0:0:0
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030300c562/0x4010403300000000 0:0:0:1
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030bc562/0x4010403200000000 0:0:1:0
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030bc562/0x4010403200000000 0:0:2:0
 0.0.500c/0x50050763030bc562/0x4010403200000000 1:0:0:0
...
 0.0.3c0c/0x500507630303c562/0x4010403200000000 5:0:2:0
```

- This command limits the output to the FCP device with bus ID 0.0.3d0c:

```
# lszfcp -D -b 0.0.3d0c
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030300c562/0x4010403200000000 0:0:0:0
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030300c562/0x4010403300000000 0:0:0:1
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030bc562/0x4010403200000000 0:0:1:0
 0.0.3d0c/0x50050763030bc562/0x4010403200000000 0:0:2:0
 0.0.500c/0x50050763030bc562/0x4010403200000000 1:0:0:0
...
```
**mon_fsstatd**

---

**mon_fsstatd – Monitor z/VM guest file system size**

**Purpose**

The **mon_fsstatd** command is a user space daemon that collects physical file system size data from Linux on z/VM and periodically writes the data as defined records to the z/VM monitor stream using the monwriter character device driver. You can start the daemon with a service script `/etc/init.d/mon_statd` or call it manually. When it is called with the service utility, it reads the configuration file `/etc/sysconfig/mon_statd`.

**Before you begin:**

- Install the monwriter device driver and set up z/VM to start the collection of monitor sample data. See Chapter 17, “Writing z/VM monitor records,” on page 209 for information about the setup for and usage of the monwriter device driver.
- Customize the configuration file `/etc/sysconfig/mon_statd` if you plan to call it with the service utility.

**Format**

You can run the **mon_fsstatd** command in two ways:

- Calling **mon_statd** with the service utility. This method will read the configuration file `/etc/sysconfig/mon_statd`. The **mon_statd** service script also controls other daemons, such as **mon_procd**.
- Calling **mon_fsstatd** from a command line.

**Service utility syntax**

```
mon_statd service utility syntax

- start
  - stop
  - status
  - restart
```

Where:

- **start**
  - enables monitoring of guest file system size, using the configuration in `/etc/sysconfig/mon_statd`.

- **stop**
  - disable monitoring of guest file system size.

- **status**
  - show current status of guest file system size monitoring.

- **restart**
  - stops and restarts monitoring. Useful to re-read the configuration file when it was changed.

**Configuration file keywords:**

- `FSSTAT_INTERVAL="<n>"`
  - Specifies the desired sampling interval in seconds.
**mon_fsstatd**

**FSSTAT="yes | no"**

Specifies whether to enable the mon_fsstatd daemon. Set to "yes" to enable the daemon. Anything other than "yes" will be interpreted as "no".

**Command-line syntax**

```
mon_fsstatd command-line syntax
```

```
mon_fsstatd [-i <seconds>] [-a] [-v] [-h]
```

Where:

- `-i` or `--interval <seconds>`
  specifies the desired sampling interval in seconds.

- `-a` or `--attach`
  runs the daemon in the foreground.

- `-v` or `--version`
  displays version information for the command.

- `-h` or `--help`
  displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man mon_fsstatd`.

**Examples**

**Examples of service utility use**

Example configuration file for mon_statd (/etc/sysconfig/mon_statd).

- This example sets the sampling interval to 30 seconds and enables the mon_fsstatd daemon:
  ```
  FSSTAT_INTERVAL="30"
  FSSTAT="yes"
  ```

Example of mon_statd use (note that your output may look different and include messages for other daemons, such as mon_procd):

- To enable guest file system size monitoring:
  ```
  > service mon_statd start
  ...
  Starting mon_fsstatd: [ OK ]
  ...
  ```

- To display the status:
  ```
  > service mon_statd status
  ...
  mon_fsstatd (pid 1075, interval: 30) is running.
  ...
  ```

- To disable guest file system size monitoring:
mon_fsstatd

> service mon_statd stop
...  Stopping mon_fsstatd:[ OK ]
...  

• To display the status again and check that monitoring is now disabled:

> service mon_statd status
...  mon_fsstatd is not running
...  

• To restart the daemon and re-read the configuration file:

> service mon_statd restart
...  stopping mon_fsstatd:[ OK ]
starting mon_fsstatd:[ OK ]
...  

Examples of command-line use

• To start mon_fsstatd with default setting:

> mon_fsstatd

• To start mon_fsstatd with a sampling interval of 30 seconds:

> mon_fsstatd -i 30

• To start mon_fsstatd and have it run in the foreground:

> mon_fsstatd -a

• To start mon_fsstatd with a sampling interval of 45 seconds and have it run in the foreground:

> mon_fsstatd -a -i 45

Usage

Processing monitor data

The feature writes physical file system size data for Linux on z/VM to the z/VM monitor stream. The following is the format of the file system size data that is passed to the z/VM monitor stream. One sample monitor record is written for each physical file system mounted at the time of the sample interval. The monitor data in each record contains a header (a time stamp, the length of the data, and an offset) followed by the file system data (as obtained from statvfs). The file system data fields begin with “fs_”.

Table 55. File system size data format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>time_stamp</td>
<td>Time at which the file system data was sampled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>data_len</td>
<td>Length of data following the header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>data_offset</td>
<td>Offset from start of the header to the start of the file system data (that is, to the fields beginning with fs_).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mon_fsstatd

Table 55. File system size data format (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>fs_name_len</td>
<td>Length of the file system name. If the file system name was too long to fit in the monitor record, this is the length of the portion of the name that is contained in the monitor record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char [fs_name_len]</td>
<td>fs_name</td>
<td>The file system name. If the name is too long to fit in the monitor record, the name is truncated to the length in the fs_name_len field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>fs_dir_len</td>
<td>Length of the mount directory name. If the mount directory name was too long to fit in the monitor record, this is the length of the portion of the name that is contained in the monitor record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char [fs_dir_len]</td>
<td>fs_dir</td>
<td>The mount directory name. If the name is too long to fit in the monitor record, the name is truncated to the length in the fs_dir_len field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>fs_type_len</td>
<td>Length of the mount type. If the mount type is too long to fit in the monitor record, this is the length of the portion that is contained in the monitor record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char [fs_type_len]</td>
<td>fs_type</td>
<td>The mount type (as returned by getmntent). If the type is too long to fit in the monitor record, the type is truncated to the length in the fs_type_len field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_bsize</td>
<td>File system block size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_fsize</td>
<td>Fragment size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_blocks</td>
<td>Total data blocks in file system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_bfree</td>
<td>Free blocks in fs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_bavail</td>
<td>Free blocks avail to non-superuser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_files</td>
<td>Total file nodes in file system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_ffree</td>
<td>Free file nodes in fs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_favail</td>
<td>Free file nodes available to non-superuser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>fs_flag</td>
<td>Mount flags.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the time_stamp to correlate all file systems that were sampled in a given interval.

Reading the monitor data
As described in the monwriter documentation, all records written to the z/VM monitor stream begin with a product identifier. The product ID is a 16-byte structure of the form pppppppfnvvrrmm, where for records written by mon_fsstatd, these values will be:

- **ppppppp** is a fixed ASCII string LNXAPPL.
- **ff** is the application number for mon_fsstatd = x'0001'.
- **n** is the record number = x'00'.
- **vv** is the version number = x'0000'.
- **rr** is reserved for future use and should be ignored.
- **mm** is reserved for mon_fsstatd and should be ignored.
**mon_fsstatd**

**Note:** Though the mod_level field (mm) of the product ID will vary, there is no relationship between any particular mod_level and file system. The mod_level field should be ignored by the reader of this monitor data.

There are many tools available to read z/VM monitor data. One such tool is the Linux monreader character device driver. See Chapter 18, “Reading z/VM monitor records” for more information about monreader.

**Further information**

- See z/VM Saved Segments Planning and Administration, SC24-6229 for general information about DCSSs.
- See z/VM CP Programming Services, SC24-6179 for information on the DIAG x'DC' instruction.
- See z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 for information on the CP commands.
- See z/VM Performance, SC24-6208 for information about monitor APPLDATA.
mon_procd – Monitor Linux on z/VM

Purpose

The mon_procd command is a user space daemon that writes system summary information and information of each process for up to 100 concurrent processes that are managed by an instance of Linux on z/VM to the z/VM monitor stream using the monwriter character device driver. You can start the daemon with a service script /etc/init.d/mon_statd or call it manually. When it is called with the service utility, it reads the configuration file /etc/sysconfig/mon_statd.

Before you begin:

- Install the monwriter device driver and set up z/VM to start the collection of monitor sample data. See Chapter 17, “Writing z/VM monitor records,” on page 209 for information about the setup for and usage of the monwriter device driver.
- Customize the configuration file /etc/sysconfig/mon_statd if you plan to call it with the service utility.
- The Linux instance on which the proc_mond daemon runs requires a z/VM guest virtual machine with the OPTION APPLMON statement in the CP directory entry.

Format

You can run the mon_procd command in two ways:

- Calling mon_procd with the service utility. Use this method when you have the mon_statd service script installed in /etc/init.d. This method will read the configuration file /etc/sysconfig/mon_statd. The mon_statd service script also controls other daemons, such as mon_fsstatd.
- Calling mon_procd manually from a command line.

Service utility syntax

```
mon_statd service utility syntax
```

```
-service mon_statd
   /etc/init.d/mon_statd start
-stop
-status
-restart
```

Where:

- **start**
  - enables monitoring of guest process data, using the configuration in /etc/sysconfig/mon_statd.
- **stop**
  - disables monitoring of guest process data.
- **status**
  - shows current status of guest process data monitoring.
- **restart**
  - stops and restarts guest process data monitoring. Useful in order to re-read the configuration file when it has changed.
Configuration file keywords:

PROC_INTERVAL="<n>"
  Specifies the desired sampling interval in seconds.

PROC="yes | no"
  Specifies whether to enable the mon_procd daemon. Set to "yes" to enable
  the daemon. Anything other than "yes" will be interpreted as "no".

Command-line syntax

```
mon_procd command-line syntax

```

Where:

- **-i or --interval <seconds>**
  specifies the desired sampling interval in seconds.

- **-a or --attach**
  runs the daemon in the foreground.

- **-v or --version**
  displays version information for the command.

- **-h or --help**
  displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter
  `man mon_procd`.

Examples

Examples of service utility use

Example configuration file for mon_statd (/etc/sysconfig/mon_statd).

- This example sets the sampling interval to 30 seconds and enables the
  mon_procd:

  ```
  PROC_INTERVAL="30"
  PROC="yes"
  ```

Example of mon_statd use (note that your output might look different and include
messages for other daemons, such as mon_fsstatd):

- To enable guest process data monitoring:

  ```
  > service mon_statd start
  ...
  Starting mon_procd: [ OK ]
  ```

- To display the status:
mon_procd

> service mon_statd status
... mon_procd (pid 1075, interval: 30) is running.
...

• To disable guest process data monitoring:
  > service mon_statd stop
  ... Stopping mon_procd:[ OK ]
  ...

• To display the status again and check that monitoring is now disabled:
  > service mon_statd status
  ... mon_procd is not running
  ...

• To restart the daemon and re-read the configuration file:
  > service mon_statd restart
  ... stopping mon_procd:[ OK ]
  ... starting mon_procd:[ OK ]
  ...

Examples of command-line use
• To start mon_procd with default setting:
  > mon_procd

• To start mon_procd with a sampling interval of 30 seconds:
  > mon_procd -i 30

• To start mon_procd and have it run in the foreground:
  > mon_procd -a

• To start mon_procd with a sampling interval of 45 seconds and have it run in the foreground:
  > mon_procd -a -i 45

Usage

Processing monitor data
The mon_procd daemon writes system summary information and information of each process for up to 100 processes currently being managed by an instance of Linux on z/VM to the z/VM monitor stream. At the time of the sample interval, one sample monitor record is written for system summary data, then one sample monitor record is written for each process for up to 100 processes currently being managed by the Linux instance. If more than 100 processes exist in a Linux instance at a given time, processes are sorted by the sum of CPU and memory usage percentage values and only the top 100 processes' data is written to the z/VM monitor stream.
The monitor data in each record begins with a header (a time stamp, the length of
the data, and the offset). The data after the header depends on the field "record
number" of the 16-bit product ID and can be summary data or process data. See
"Reading the monitor data" on page 521 for details. The following is the format of
system summary data passed to the z/VM monitor stream.

Table 56. System summary data format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>time_stamp</td>
<td>Time at which the process data was sampled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>data_len</td>
<td>Length of data following the header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>data_offset</td>
<td>Offset from start of the header to the start of the process data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>uptime</td>
<td>Uptime of the Linux instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>users</td>
<td>Number of users on the Linux instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char[6]</td>
<td>loadavg_1</td>
<td>Load average over the last one minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char[6]</td>
<td>loadavg_5</td>
<td>Load average over the last five minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char[6]</td>
<td>loadavg_15</td>
<td>Load average over the last 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>task_total</td>
<td>Total number of tasks on the Linux instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>task_running</td>
<td>Number of running tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>task_sleeping</td>
<td>Number of sleeping tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>task_stopped</td>
<td>Number of stopped tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>task_zombie</td>
<td>Number of zombie tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>num_cpus</td>
<td>Number of CPUs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>puser</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of total CPU time used for normal processes executing in user mode).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>pnice</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of total CPU time used for niced processes executing in user mode).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>psystem</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of total CPU time used for processes executing in kernel mode).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>pidle</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of total CPU idle time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>piowait</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of total CPU time used for I/O wait).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>pirq</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of total CPU time used for interrupts).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>psoftirq</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of total CPU time used for softirqs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>psteal</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of total CPU time spent in stealing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>mem_total</td>
<td>Total memory in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>mem_used</td>
<td>Used memory in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>mem_free</td>
<td>Free memory in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>mem_buffers</td>
<td>Memory in buffer cache in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>mem_pgpgin</td>
<td>Data read from disk in KB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 56. System summary data format (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>mem_pgpgout</td>
<td>Data written to disk in KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>swap_total</td>
<td>Total swap memory in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>swap_used</td>
<td>Used swap memory in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>swap_free</td>
<td>Free swap memory in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>swap_cached</td>
<td>Cached swap memory in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>swap_pswpin</td>
<td>Pages swapped in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>swap_pswpout</td>
<td>Pages swapped out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is the format of a process information data passed to the z/VM monitor stream.

Table 57. Process data format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>time_stamp</td>
<td>Time at which the process data was sampled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>data_len</td>
<td>Length of data following the header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>data_offset</td>
<td>Offset from start of the header to the start of the process data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>pid</td>
<td>ID of the process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>ppid</td>
<td>ID of the process parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>euid</td>
<td>Effective user ID of the process owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>tty</td>
<td>Device number of the controlling terminal or 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__s16</td>
<td>priority</td>
<td>Priority of the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__s16</td>
<td>nice</td>
<td>Nice value of the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>processor</td>
<td>Last used processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>pcpu</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of the elapsed cpu time used by the process since last sampling).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u16</td>
<td>pmem</td>
<td>A number representing (100 * percentage of physical memory used by the process).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>total_time</td>
<td>Total cpu time the process has used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>ctotal_time</td>
<td>Total cpu time the process and its dead children has used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>size</td>
<td>Total virtual memory used by the task in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>swap</td>
<td>Swapped out portion of the virtual memory in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>resident</td>
<td>Non-swapped physical memory used by the task in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>trs</td>
<td>Physical memory devoted to executable code in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>drs</td>
<td>Physical memory devoted to other than executable code in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>share</td>
<td>Shared memory used by the task in KB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>dt</td>
<td>Dirty page count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u64</td>
<td>maj_flt</td>
<td>Number of major page faults occurred for the process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>state</td>
<td>Status of the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__u32</td>
<td>flags</td>
<td>The process current scheduling flags.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the time_stamp to correlate all process information that were sampled in a given interval.

Reading the monitor data
As described in the monwriter documentation, all records written to the z/VM monitor stream begin with a product identifier. The product ID is a 16-byte structure of the form ppppppppnnvvrrmm, where for records written by mon_procd, these values will be:

pppppppp
    is a fixed ASCII string LNXAPPL.
ff    is the application number for mon_procd = x'0002'.
n    is the record number as follows:
        • x'00' indicates summary data.
        • x'01' indicates task data.
vv    is the version number = x'0000'.
rr    is the release number, which can be used to mark different versions of process APPLDATA records.
mm    is reserved for mon_procd and should be ignored.
Note: Though the mod_level field (mm) of the product ID will vary, there is no relationship between any particular mod_level and process. The mod_level field should be ignored by the reader of this monitor data.

This item uses at most 101 monitor buffer records from the monwriter device driver. Since a maximum number of buffers is set when a monwriter module is loaded, the maximum number of buffers must not be less than the sum of buffer records used by all monwriter applications.

There are many tools available to read z/VM monitor data. One such tool is the Linux monreader character device driver. See Chapter 18, “Reading z/VM monitor records” for more information about monreader.

Further information
• See z/VM Saved Segments Planning and Administration, SC24-6229 for general information about DCSSs.
• See z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175 for information on the CP commands.
• See z/VM Performance, SC24-6208 for information about monitor APPLDATA.
qetharp - Query and purge OSA and HiperSockets ARP data

Purpose

Use the qetharp command to query and purge address data such as MAC and IP addresses from the ARP cache of the OSA and HiperSockets hardware. For OSA hardware, qetharp can also modify the cache.

Before you begin:

- The qetharp command applies only to devices in layer 3 mode (see “Layer 2 and layer 3” on page 102).
- The qetharp command supports IPv6 only for real HiperSockets and z/VM guest LAN HiperSockets.
- For HiperSockets, z/VM guest LAN and VSWITCH interfaces, the qetharp command supports only the --query option.

Format

```
qetharp parameters

```

Where:

- **-q** or **--query**
  shows the address resolution protocol (ARP) information about the specified network interface. Depending on the device that the interface has been assigned to, this information is obtained from an OSA feature’s ARP cache or a HiperSockets ARP cache.

  The default command output shows symbolic host names and only includes numerical addresses for host names that cannot be resolved. Use the **-n** option to show numerical addresses instead of host names.

  By default, qetharp omits IPv6 related information. Use the **-6** option to include IPv6 information for HiperSockets.

- **<interface>**
  specifies the qeth interface to which the command applies.

- **-n** or **--numeric**
  shows numeric addresses instead of trying to determine symbolic host names.

  This option can only be used in conjunction with the **-q** option.

- **-c** or **--compact**
  limits the output to numeric addresses only. This option can only be used in conjunction with the **-q** option.

- **-6** or **--ipv6**
  includes IPv6 information for HiperSockets. For real HiperSockets, shows the
qetharp

IPv6 addresses. For guest LAN HiperSockets, shows the IPv6 to MAC address mappings. This option can only be used with the -q option.

-a or --add
adds a static ARP entry to the OSA adapter card. Static entries can be deleted with -d.

-d or --delete
deletes a static ARP entry from the OSA adapter card. Static entries are created with -a.

-p or --purge
flushes the ARP cache of the OSA. The cache contains dynamic ARP entries, which the OSA adapter creates through ARP queries. After flushing the cache, the OSA adapter creates new dynamic entries. This option works only with OSA devices. qetharp returns immediately.

-i <ip_address> or --ip <ip_address>
specifies the IP address to be added to or removed from the OSA adapter card.

-m <mac_address> or --mac <mac_address>
specifies the MAC address to be added to the OSA adapter card.

-v or --version
shows version information and exits

-h or --help
displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter `man qetharp`.

Examples

- Show all ARP entries of the OSA defined as eth0:
  ```bash
  # qetharp -q eth0
  ```

- Show all ARP entries of the HiperSockets interface defined as hsi0 including IPv6 entries:
  ```bash
  qetharp -6q hsi0
  ```

- Show all ARP entries of the OSA defined as eth0, without resolving host names:
  ```bash
  # qetharp -nq eth0
  ```

- Show all ARP entries including IPv6 entries of the HiperSockets interface defined as hsi0, including IPv6 entries, without resolving host names:
  ```bash
  qetharp -n6q hsi0
  ```

- Flush the OSA ARP cache for eth0:
  ```bash
  # qetharp -p eth0
  ```

- Add a static entry for eth0 and IP address 1.2.3.4 to the OSA ARP cache, using MAC address aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff:
  ```bash
  # qetharp -a eth0 -i 1.2.3.4 -m aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff
  ```

- Delete the static entry for eth0 and IP address 1.2.3.4 from the OSA ARP cache.
# qetharp -d eth0 -i 1.2.3.4
The qethconf configuration tool is a bash shell script that simplifies configuring qeth devices (see Chapter 8, “qeth device driver for OSA-Express (QDIO) and HiperSockets,” on page 97) for:

- IP address takeover
- VIPA (virtual IP address)
- Proxy ARP

You cannot use this command in conjunction with the layer2 option.

From the arguments that are specified, qethconf assembles the function command and redirects it to the corresponding sysfs attributes. You can also use qethconf to list the already defined entries.

The qethconf command has these function keywords:

- **ipa**: configures qeth for IP address takeover (IPA).
- **vipa**: configures qeth for virtual IP address (VIPA).
- **parp** or **rxip**: configures qeth for proxy ARP.

The qethconf command has these action keywords:

- **add**: adds an IP address or address range.
- **del**: deletes an IP address or address range.
- **inv4**: inverts the selection of address ranges for IPv4 address takeover. This makes the list of IP addresses that has been specified with qethconf add and qethconf del an exclusion list.
qethconf

inv6
inverts the selection of address ranges for IPv6 address takeover. This makes the list of IP addresses that has been specified with qethconf add and qethconf del an exclusion list.

list
lists existing definitions for specified qeth function.

list_all
lists existing definitions for IPA, VIPA, and proxy ARP.

<ip_addr>
IP address. Can be specified in one of these formats:
- IP version 4 format, for example, 192.168.10.38
- IP version 6 format, for example, FE80::1:800:23e7:f5db
- 8- or 32-character hexadecimal prefixed with -x, for example, -xc0a80a26

<mask_bits>
specifies the number of bits that are set in the network mask. Allows you to specify an address range.
Example: A <mask_bits> of 24 corresponds to a network mask of 255.255.255.0.

<intface>
specifies the name of the interface associated with the specified address or address range.

list_msg
lists qethconf messages and explanations.

-v or --version
displays version information.

-h or --help
displays a short help text, then exits. To view the man page, enter
man qethconf.

Examples

- List existing proxy ARP definitions:
  
  # qethconf parp list
  parp add 1.2.3.4 eth0

- Assume responsibility for packages destined for 1.2.3.5:
  
  # qethconf parp add 1.2.3.5 eth0
  qethconf: Added 1.2.3.5 to /sys/class/net/eth0/device/rxip/add4.
  qethconf: Use "qethconf parp list" to check for the result

  Confirm the new proxy ARP definitions:
  
  # qethconf parp list
  parp add 1.2.3.4 eth0
  parp add 1.2.3.5 eth0

- Configure eth0 for IP address takeover for all addresses that start with 192.168.10:
qethconf

```bash
# qethconf ipa add 192.168.10.0/24 eth0
qethconf: Added 192.168.10.0/24 to /sys/class/net/eth0/device/ipa_takeover/add4.
qethconf: Use "qethconf ipa list" to check for the result

Display the new IP address takeover definitions:
```
```
# qethconf ipa list
ipa add 192.168.10.0/24 eth0
```

- Configure VIPA for eth1:
```
# qethconf vipa add 10.99.3.3 eth1
qethconf: Added 10.99.3.3 to /sys/class/net/eth1/device/vipa/add4.
qethconf: Use "qethconf vipa list" to check for the result

Display the new VIPA definitions:
```
```
# qethconf vipa list
vipa add 10.99.3.3 eth1
```

- List all existing IPA, VIPA, and proxy ARP definitions.
```
# qethconf list_all
parp add 1.2.3.4 eth0
parp add 1.2.3.5 eth0
ipa add 192.168.10.0/24 eth0
vipa add 10.99.3.3 eth1

```

Device Drivers, Features, and Commands on SLES11 SP2
Purpose

This command is used to create, set, or get the SCSI logging level.

The SCSI logging feature is controlled by a 32 bit value – the SCSI logging level. This value is divided into 3-bit fields describing the log level of a specific log area. Due to the 3-bit subdivision, setting levels or interpreting the meaning of current levels of the SCSI logging feature is not trivial. The scsi_logging_level script helps with both tasks.

Format

scci_logging_level syntax

```
scci_logging_level -s
-a <level>
-E <level>
-T <level>
-S <level>
-M <level>
--mlqueue <level>
--mlcomplete <level>
-L <level>
--llqueue <level>
--llcomplete <level>
-H <level>
--hlqueue <level>
--hlcomplete <level>
-I <level>
```

Where:

- `-a` or `--all <level>` specifies value for all SCSI_LOG fields.
- `-E` or `--error <level>` specifies SCSI_LOG_ERROR.
- `-T` or `--timeout <level>` specifies SCSI_LOG_TIMEOUT.
- `-S` or `--scan <level>` specifies SCSI_LOG_SCAN.
- `-M` or `--midlevel <level>` specifies SCSI_LOG_MLQUEUE and SCSI_LOG_MLCOMPLETE.
- `--mlqueue <level>` specifies SCSI_LOG_MLQUEUE.
- `--mlcomplete <level>` specifies SCSI_LOG_MLCOMPLETE.
scsi_logging_level

- \(-L\) or \(--\text{lowlevel} \ <\text{level}>\)
  specifies \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_LLQUEUE} \) and \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_LLCOMPLETE}\).

- \(--\text{llqueue} \ <\text{level}>\)
  specifies \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_LLQUEUE}\).

- \(--\text{llcomplete} \ <\text{level}>\)
  specifies \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_LLCOMPLETE}\).

- \(-H\) or \(--\text{highlevel} \ <\text{level}>\)
  specifies \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_HLQUEUE} \) and \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_HLCOMPLETE}\).

- \(--\text{hlqueue} \ <\text{level}>\)
  specifies \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_HLQUEUE}\).

- \(--\text{hlc当地line} \ <\text{level}>\)
  specifies \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_HLCOMPLETE}\).

- \(-I\) or \(--\text{ioctl} \ <\text{level}>\)
  specifies \(\text{SCSI\_LOG\_IOCTL}\).

- \(-s\) or \(--\text{set}\)
  creates and sets the logging level as specified on the command line.

- \(-g\) or \(--\text{get}\)
  gets the current logging level.

- \(-c\) or \(--\text{create}\)
  creates the logging level as specified on the command line.

- \(-v\) or \(--\text{version}\)
  displays version information.

- \(-h\) or \(--\text{help}\)
  displays help text.

You can specify several \text{SCSI\_LOG} fields by using several options. When multiple options specify the same \text{SCSI\_LOG} field the most specific option has precedence.

Examples

- This command prints the logging word of the SCSI logging feature and each logging level.

  ```
  #> scsi_logging_level -g
  Current scsi logging level:
  dev.scsi.logging_level = 0
  SCSI_LOG_ERROR=0
  SCSI_LOG_TIMEOUT=0
  SCSI_LOG_SCAN=0
  SCSI_LOG_MLQUEUE=0
  SCSI_LOG_MLCOMPLETE=0
  SCSI_LOG_LLQUEUE=0
  SCSI_LOG_LLCOMPLETE=0
  SCSI_LOG_HLQUEUE=0
  SCSI_LOG_HLCOMPLETE=0
  SCSI_LOG_IOCTL=0
  ```

- This command sets all logging levels to 3:
This command sets SCSI_LOG_HLQUEUE=3, SCSI_LOG_HLCOMPLETE=2 and assigns all other SCSI_LOG fields the value 1.

```
# scsi_logging_level --hlqueue 3 --highlevel 2 --all 1 -s
New scsi logging level:
  dev.scsi.logging_level = 174363209
  SCSI_LOG_ERROR=1
  SCSI_LOG_TIMEOUT=1
  SCSI_LOG_SCAN=1
  SCSI_LOG_MLQUEUE=1
  SCSI_LOG_MLCOMPLETE=1
  SCSI_LOG_LLQUEUE=1
  SCSI_LOG_LLCOMPLETE=1
  SCSI_LOG_HLQUEUE=3
  SCSI_LOG_HLCOMPLETE=2
  SCSI_LOG_IOCTL=1
```
tape390_crypt - manage tape encryption

Purpose

Use this command to enable and disable tape encryption for a channel attached tape device, as well as to specify key encrypting keys (KEK) by means of labels or hashes.

For 3592 tape devices, it is possible to write data in an encrypted format. The encryption keys are stored on an encryption key manager (EKM) server, which can run on any machine with TCP/IP and Java support. The EKM communicates with the tape drive over the tape control unit using TCP/IP. The control unit acts as a proxy and forwards the traffic between the tape drive and the EKM. This type of setup is called out-of-band control-unit based encryption.

The EKM creates a data key that encrypts data. The data key itself is encrypted with KEKs and is stored in so called external encrypted data keys (EEDKs) on the tape medium.

You can store up to two EEDKs on the tape medium. The advantage of having two EEDKs is that one EEDK can contain a locally available KEK and the other can contain the public KEK of the location or company to where the tape is to be transferred. Then the tape medium can be read in both locations.

When the tape device is mounted, the tape drive sends the EEDKs to the EKM, which tries to unwrap one of the two EEDKs and sends back the extracted data key to the tape drive.

Linux can address KEKs by specifying either hashes or labels. Hashes and labels are stored in the EEDKs.

Note: If a tape has been encrypted, it cannot be used for IPL.

Prerequisites

To use tape encryption you need:

- A 3592 crypto-enabled tape device and control unit configured as system-managed encryption.
- A crypto-enabled 3590 channel-attached tape device driver. See Chapter 6, "Channel-attached tape device driver," on page 83.

Format
tape390_crypt

**tape390_crypt syntax**

```
|--tape390_crypt--|--q|e|--node--|--

   Keys

   Keys:

   (1) -k <value> <char>label -d :

   -k <value> <char>hash -d <char>

   -f

   Notes:
   1. The -k or --key operand can be specified maximally twice.
```

Where:

- **-q** or **--query**
  displays information about the tape's encryption status. If encryption is active and the medium is encrypted, additional information about the encryption keys is displayed.

- **-e** or **--encryption**
  sets tape encryption on or off.

- **-k** or **--key**
  sets tape encryption keys. You can only specify the -k option if the tape medium is loaded and rewound. While processing the -k option, the tape medium is initialized and all previous data contained on the tape medium is lost.

  You can specify the -k option twice, because the tape medium can store two EEDKs. If you specify the -k option once, two identical EEDKs are stored.

  `<value>`

  specifies the key encrypting key (KEK), which can be up to 64 characters long. The keywords **label** or **hash** specify how the KEK in `<value>` is to be stored on the tape medium. The default store type is **label**.

- **-d** or **--delimiter**
  specifies the character that separates the KEK in `<value>` from the store type (label or hash). The default delimiter is “:” (colon).

  `<char>`

  is a character separating the KEK in `<value>` from the store type (label or hash).

- **-f** or **--force**
  specifies that no prompt message is to be issued before writing the KEK information and initializing the tape medium.

  `<node>`

  specifies the device node of the tape device.

- **-v** or **--version**
  displays information about the version.
-h or --help
    displays help text. For more information, enter the command
    man tape390_crypt.

Examples

This example shows a query of tape device /dev/ntibm0. Initially, encryption for this
device is off. Encryption is then turned on, and the status is queried again.

```
tape390_crypt -q /dev/ntibm0
ENCRYPTION: OFF
MEDIUM: NOT ENCRYPTED

tape390_crypt -e on /dev/ntibm0

tape390_crypt -q /dev/ntibm0
ENCRYPTION: ON
MEDIUM: NOT ENCRYPTED
```

Then two keys are set, one in label format and one in hash format. The status is
queried and there is now additional output for the keys.

```
tape390_crypt -k my_first_key:label -k my_second_key:hash /dev/ntibm0
--->> ATTENTION! <<---
All data on tape /dev/ntibm0 will be lost.
Type "yes" to continue: yes
SUCCESS: key information set.

tape390_crypt -q /dev/ntibm0
ENCRYPTION: ON
MEDIUM: ENCRYPTED
KEY1:
    value: my_first_key
    type: label
    ontape: label
KEY2:
    value: my_second_key
    type: label
    ontape: hash
```

Usage scenarios

The following scenarios illustrate the most common use of tape encryption. In all
examples /dev/ntibm0 is used as the tape device.

Using default keys for encryption:
1. Load the cartridge. If the cartridge is already loaded:
   - Switch encryption off:
     tape390_crypt -e off /dev/ntibm
   - Rewind:
     mt -f /dev/ntibm0 rewind
2. Switch encryption on:
   tape390_crypt -e on /dev/ntibm0
3. Write data.

Using specific keys for encryption:
1. Load the cartridge. If the cartridge is already loaded, rewind:
   mt -f /dev/ntibm0 rewind
2. Switch encryption on:
   tape390_crypt -e on /dev/ntibm0
3. Set new keys:
   `tapedcrypt -k key1 -k key2 /dev/ntibm0`
4. Write data.

**Writing unencrypted data:**
1. Load the cartridge. If the cartridge is already loaded, rewind:
   `mt -f /dev/ntibm0 rewind`
2. If encryption is on, switch encryption off:
   `tapedcrypt -e off /dev/ntibm0`
3. Write data.

**Appending new files to an encrypted cartridge:**
1. Load the cartridge
2. Switch encryption on:
   `tapedcrypt -e on /dev/ntibm0`
3. Position the tape.
4. Write data.

**Reading an encrypted tape:**
1. Load the cartridge
2. Switch encryption on:
   `tapedcrypt -e on /dev/ntibm0`
3. Read data.
tape390_display


tape390_display - display messages on tape devices and load tapes

Purpose

This command is used to display messages on a physical tape device's display unit, optionally in conjunction with loading a tape.

Format

```
tape390_display syntax

>>> tape390_display [-l] [-q] [-t standard <message1>]
 [-t load -b unload <message1> <message2>]
 [-t reload <message1> <message2>]
 [-t reload <message1> <message2>]

Where:

- `l` or `--load`
  instructs the tape unit to load the next indexed tape from the automatic tape loader (if installed); ignored if there is no loader installed or if the loader is not in "system" mode. The loader "system" mode allows the operating system to handle tape loads.

- `t` or `--type`
  The possible values have the following meanings:

  **standard**
  displays the message or messages until the physical tape device processes the next tape movement command.

  **load**
  displays the message or messages until a tape is loaded; if a tape is already loaded, the message is ignored.

  **unload**
  displays the message or messages while a tape is loaded; if no tape is loaded, the message is ignored.

  **reload**
  displays the first message while a tape is loaded and the second message when the tape is removed. If no tape is loaded, the first message is ignored and the second message is displayed immediately. The second message is displayed until the next tape is loaded.

  **noop**
  is intended for test purposes only. It accesses the tape device but does not display the message or messages.

- `-b` or `--blink`
  causes `<message1>` to be displayed repeatedly for 2 seconds with a half-second pause in between.
```
<message1>
is the first or only message to be displayed. The message can be up to 8 byte.

<message2>
is a second message to be displayed alternately with the first, at 2 second intervals. The message can be up to 8 byte.

<node>
is a device node of the target tape device.

-q or --quiet
suppresses all error messages.

-v or --version
displays information about the version.

-h or --help
displays help text. For more information, enter the command

man tape390_display.

Notes:
1. Symbols that can be displayed include:
   
   **Alphabetic characters:**
   A through Z (uppercase only) and spaces. Lowercase letters are converted to uppercase.

   **Numeric characters:**
   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

   **Special characters:**
   @ $ # . / ( ) * & + - = % : _ < > ? ;
   The following are included in the 3490 hardware reference but might not display on all devices: | ¢

   2. If only one message is defined, it remains displayed until the tape device driver next starts to move or the message is updated.

   3. If the messages contain spaces or shell-sensitive characters, they must be enclosed in quotation marks.

Examples

The following examples assume that you are using standard devices nodes and not device nodes created by udev:

- Alternately display “BACKUP” and “COMPLETE” at two second intervals until device /dev/ntibm0 processes the next tape movement command:

  tape390_display BACKUP COMPLETE /dev/ntibm0

- Display the message “REM TAPE” while a tape is in the physical tape device followed by the message “NEW TAPE” until a new tape is loaded:

  tape390_display --type reload "REM TAPE" "NEW TAPE" /dev/ntibm0

- Attempts to unload the tape and load a new tape automatically, the messages are the same as in the previous example:

  tape390_display -1 -t reload "REM TAPE" "NEW TAPE" /dev/ntibm0
tunedasd

tunedasd - Adjust DASD performance

Purpose

Use tunedasd to:
- Display and reset DASD performance statistics
- Query and set a DASD's cache mode
- Reserve and release DASD
- Breaking the lock of a known DASD (for accessing a boxed DASD while booting Linux see "Accessing DASD by force" on page 40)

Before you begin: For the performance statistics, data gathering must have been switched on by writing "on" to /proc/dasd/statistics.

Format

```
tunedasd syntax
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tunedasd</th>
<th>-h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-c &lt;mode&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-I &lt;row&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Where:
<node>
- specifies a device node for the DASD to which the command is to be applied.
-g or --get_cache
- gets the current caching mode of the storage controller. This option applies to ECKD only.
-c <mode> or --cache <mode>
- sets the caching mode on the storage controller to <mode>. This option applies to ECKD only.

Today's ECKD devices support the following behaviors:
- normal for normal cache replacement.
- bypass to bypass cache.
- inhibit to inhibit cache.
- sequential for sequential access.
- prestige for sequential prestage.
- record for record access.
tunedasd

For details, see IBM TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server® System/390® Command Reference 2105 Models E10, E20, F10, and F20, SC26-7295.

-n <cylinders> or --no_cyl <cylinders>
specifies the number of cylinders to be cached. This option applies to ECKD only.

-Q or --query_reserve
queries the reserve status of the device. The status can be:
  none the device is not reserved.
  implicit the device is not reserved, but there is a contingent or implicit allegiance to this Linux instance.
  other the device is reserved to another operating system instance.
  reserved the device is reserved to this Linux instance.

For details see the “Storage Control Reference” of the attached storage server.

This option applies to ECKD only.

-S or --reserve
reserves the device. This option applies to ECKD only.

-L or --release
releases the device. This option applies to ECKD only.

-O or --slock
reserves the device unconditionally. This option applies to ECKD only.

Note: This option is to be used with care as it breaks any existing reserve by another operating system.

-R or --reset_prof
resets the profile information of the device.

-P or --profile
displays a usage profile of the device.

-I <row> or --prof_item <row>
prints the usage profile item specified by <row>. <row> can be one of:
  reqs number of DASD I/O requests
  sects number of 512 byte sectors
  sizes histogram of sizes
  total histogram of I/O times
  totsect histogram of I/O times per sector
  start histogram of I/O time till ssch
  irq histogram of I/O time between ssch and irq
  irqsect histogram of I/O time between ssch and irq per sector
  end histogram of I/O time between irq and end
  queue number of requests in the DASD internal request queue at enqueueing

-v or --version
displays version information.

-h or --help
displays help text. For more information, enter the command man tunedasd.

Examples

- The following sequence of commands first checks the reservation status of a DASD and then reserves it:
tunedasd

This example first queries the current setting for the cache mode of a DASD with device node /dev/dasdzzz and then sets it to 1 cylinder "prestage".

In this example two device nodes are specified. The output is printed for each node in the order in which the nodes where specified.

The following command prints the usage profile of a DASD.

The following command prints a row of the usage profile of a DASD. The output is on a single line as indicated by the (cont...) (... cont) in the illustration:
vmcp - Send CP commands to the z/VM hypervisor

Purpose

Use vmcp to:

- Send control program (CP) commands to the z/VM hypervisor.
- Display the response from z/VM.

The vmcp command expects the command line as a parameter and returns the response to stdout. Error messages are written to stderr.

You can issue vmcp commands using the /dev/vmcp device node (see Chapter 24, "z/VM CP interface device driver," on page 247) or from a command prompt in a terminal session. In both cases, you must load the vmcp module.

Before you begin: Ensure that vmcp is loaded by issuing: modprobe vmcp.

Format

vmcp syntax

vmcp syntax

Where:

-k or --keepcase
preserves the case of the characters in the specified command string. By default, the command string is converted to uppercase characters.

-b <size> or --buffer <size>
specifies the buffer size in bytes for the response from z/VM CP. Valid values are from 4096 (or 4k) up to 1048756 (or 1M). By default, vmcp allocates an 8192 byte (8k) buffer. You can use k and M to specify kilo- and megabytes.

<command>
specifies the command you want to send to CP.

-v or --version
displays version information.

-h or --help
displays help text. For more information, enter the command man vmcp.

If the command completes successfully, vmcp returns 0. Otherwise, vmcp returns one of the following values:
1. CP returned a non-zero response code.
2. The specified buffer was not large enough to hold CP's response. The command was executed, but the response was truncated. You can use the --buffer option to increase the response buffer.
3. Linux reported an error to vmcp. See the error message for details.
4. The options passed to vmcp were erroneous. See the error messages for details.

Examples

- To get your user ID issue:
  ```
  # vmcp query userid
  ```

- To attach the device 1234 to your guest, issue:
  ```
  # vmcp attach 1234 *
  ```

- If you add the following line to /etc/sudoers:
  ```
  ALL ALL=NOPASSWD:/sbin/vmcp indicate
  ```

every user on the system can run the indicate command using:
  ```
  # sudo vmcp indicate
  ```

- If you need a larger response buffer, use the --buffer option:
  ```
  # vmcp --buffer=128k q 1-ffff
  ```
vmur - Work with z/VM spool file queues

Purpose

The `vmur` command provides all functions required to work with z/VM spool file queues:

**Receive**
Read data from the z/VM reader file queue. The command performs the following steps:
- Places the reader queue file to be received at the top of the queue.
- Changes the reader queue file attribute to NOHOLD.
- Closes the z/VM reader after reading the file.

**Punch or print**
Write data to the z/VM punch or printer file queue and transfer it to another user's virtual reader, optionally on a remote z/VM node. The data is sliced up into 80-byte or 132-byte chunks (called records) and written to the punch or printer device. If the data length is not an integer multiple of 80 or 132, the last record is padded with 0x00.

**List**
Display detailed information about one or all files on the specified spool file queue.

**Purge**
Remove one or all files on the specified spool file queue.

**Order**
Position a file at the top of the specified spool file queue.

The `vmur` command provides strict serialization of all its functions other than list, which does not affect a file queue's contents or sequence. Thus concurrent access to spool file queues is blocked in order to prevent unpredictable results or destructive conflicts.

For example, this serialization prevents a process from issuing `vmur purge -f` while another process is executing `vmur receive 1234`. However, `vmur` is not serialized against concurrent CP commands issued through `vmcp`: if one process is executing `vmur receive 1234` and another process issues `vmcp purge rdr 1234`, then the received file might be incomplete. To avoid such unwanted effects use `vmur` exclusively when working with z/VM spool file queues.

The `vmur` command detects z/VM reader queue files in:
- VMDUMP format as created by CP VMDUMP.
- NETDATA format as created by CMS SENDFILE or TSO XMIT.

**Before you begin:**
- Ensure that `vmcp` module is loaded by issuing: `modprobe vmcp`
- To use the receive, punch, and print functions, the `vmur` device driver must be loaded and the corresponding unit record devices must be set online.

**Format**
vmur

vmur syntax

---vmur---
| receive -H OptA | <spoolid> <name>.<type> |
| punch OptB | -r <outfile> |
| print OptC | -u <user>,<type> |
| -n <node> |

OptA:

- -t
- -b <sep>,<pad>
- -c
- -d /dev/vmrdr-0.0.000c
- -d <device_node>

OptB:

- -t
- -b <sep>,<pad>
- -d /dev/vmpun-0.0.000d
- -d <device_node>

OptC:

- -t
- -b <sep>,<pad>
- -d /dev/vmprt-0.0.000e
- -d <device_node>

Where:

re or receive
specifies that a file on the z/VM reader queue is to be received.

pun or punch
specifies that a file is to be written to the z/VM punch queue.

li or list
specifies that information about one or all files on a z/VM spool file queue is to be listed.

pur or purge
specifies that one or all files on a z/VM spool file queue is to be purged.
or or order
specifies that a file on a z/VM spool file queue is to be ordered, that is to be placed on top of the queue.

Note: The short forms given for receive, punch, print, list, purge, and order are the shortest forms possible. As is common in z/VM, you can use any form of these keywords that contain the minimum form. For example, vmur re, vmur rec, or vmur rece are all equivalent.

-d or --device
specifies the device node of the virtual unit record device.
- If omitted in the receive function, /dev/vmrdr-0.0.000c is assumed.
- If omitted in the punch function, /dev/vmpun-0.0.000d is assumed.
- If omitted in the print function, /dev/vmprt-0.0.000e is assumed.

-q or --queue
specifies the z/VM spool file queue to be listed, purged or ordered. If omitted, the reader file queue is assumed.

-t or --text
specifies a text file requiring EBCDIC-to-ASCII conversion (or vice versa) according to character sets IBM037 and ISO-8859-1.
- For the receive function: specifies to receive the reader file as text file, that is, perform EBCDIC-to-ASCII conversion and insert an ASCII line feed character (0x0a) for each input record read from the z/VM reader. Trailing EBCDIC blanks (0x40) in the input records are stripped.
- For the punch or print function: specifies to punch the input file as text file, that is, perform ASCII-to-EBCDIC conversion and pad each input line with trailing blanks to fill up the record. The record length is 80 for a punch and 132 for a printer. If an input line length exceeds 80 for punch or 132 for print, an error message is issued.

The --text and the --blocked attributes are mutually exclusive.

-b <sep, pad> or --blocked <sep, pad>
specifies that the file has to be received or written using the blocked mode. As parameter for the -b option, specify the hex codes of the separator and the padding character. Example:
--blocked 0xSS,0xPP

Use this option if you need to use character sets other than IBM037 and ISO-8859-1 for conversion.
- For the receive function: All trailing padding characters are removed from the end of each record read from the virtual reader and the separator character is inserted afterwards. The receive function's output can be piped to iconv using the appropriate character sets. Example:
  
  # vmur rec 7 -b 0x25,0x40 -O | iconv -f EBCDIC-US -t ISO-8859-1 > myfile

- For the punch or print function: The separator is used to identify the line end character of the file to punch or print. If a line has less characters than the record length of the used unit record device, the residual of the record is filled up with the specified padding byte. If a line exceeds the record size, an error is printed. Example:
  
  # iconv test.txt -f ISO-8859-1 -t EBCDIC-US | vmur pun -b 0x25,0x40 -N test
**vmur**

- **c or --convert**
  converts the VMDUMP spool file into a format appropriate for further analysis with crash or lcrash.

- **r or --rdr**
  specifies that the punch or print file is to be transferred to a reader.

- **u <user> or --user <user>**
  specifies the z/VM user ID to whose reader the data is to be transferred. If user is omitted, the data is transferred to your own machine's reader. The user option is only valid if the -r option has been specified.

- **n <node> or --node <node>**
  specifies the z/VM node ID of the z/VM system to which the data is to be transferred. Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem (RSCS) must be installed on the z/VM systems and the specified node ID must be defined in the RSCS machine's configuration file. If node is omitted, the data is transferred to the specified user at your local z/VM system. The node option is only valid, if the -u option has been specified.

- **f or --force**
  suppresses confirmation messages.
  - For the receive function: specifies that <outfile> is to be overwritten without displaying any confirmation message.
  - For the purge function: specifies that the spool files specified are to be purged without displaying any confirmation message.
  - For the punch or print option: convert Linux input file name to valid spool file name automatically without any error message.

- **-O or --stdout**
  specifies that the reader file's contents are written to standard output.

- **-N or --name**
  specifies a name and, optionally, a type for the z/VM spool file to be created by the punch or print option. To specify a type, after the file name enter a period followed by the type. For example:

```bash
# vmur pun -r /boot/parmfile -N myname.mytype
```

Both the name and the type must comply to z/VM file name rules (that is, must be one to eight characters long).

If omitted, the Linux input file name (if any) is used instead. Use the --force option to enforce valid spool file names and types.

- **-H or --hold**
  specifies that the spool file to be received remains in the reader queue. If omitted, the spool file is purged.

- **<spoolid>**
  denotes the spool ID that identifies a file belonging to z/VM's reader, punch or printer queue. The spool ID must be a decimal number in the range 0-9999. If the spool ID is omitted in the list or purge function, all files in the queue are listed or purged.

- **<outfile>**
  specifies the name of the output file to receive the reader spool file's data. If both <outfile> and --stdout are omitted, name and type of the spool file to be received (see the NAME and TYPE columns in vmur list output) are taken to
vmur

build the output file `<name>.<type>`. If the spool file to be received is an
unnamed file, an error message is issued.

`<file>`
specifies the file data to be punched or printed. If file is omitted, the data is read
from standard input.

`-v` or `--version`
displays version information.

`-h` or `--help`
displays short information about command usage. To view the man page, issue
`man vmur`.

Examples

This section illustrates common scenarios for unit record devices. In all examples
the following device nodes are used:
• `/dev/vmrdr-0.0.000c` as virtual reader.
• `/dev/vmpun-0.0.000d` as virtual punch.

Besides the vmur device driver and the `vmur` command these scenarios require
that:
• The vmcp module must be loaded.
• The `vmcp` and `vmconvert` commands from the s390-tools package must be
  available.

Create and read a guest memory dump

1. Produce a dump of the z/VM guest virtual machine memory:

   ```
   # vmcp vmdump
   ```

   Depending on the memory size this command might take some time to
   complete.

2. List the spool files for the reader to find the spool ID of the dump file, VMDUMP.
   In the example, the spool ID of VMDUMP is 463.

   ```
   # vmur li
   ORIGINID FILE CLASS RECORDS CPY HOLD DATE TIME NAME TYPE DIST
   T6360025 0463 V DMP 00020222 001 NONE 06/11 15:07:42 VMDUMP FILE T6360025
   ```

3. Read and convert the VMDUMP spool file to a file in the current working
directory of the Linux file system:

   ```
   # vmur rec 463 -c linux_dump
   ```

Using FTP to receive and convert a dump file: You can use the `--convert` option
together with the `--stdout` option to receive a VMDUMP spool file straight from the
z/VM reader queue, convert it, and send it to another host using FTP:

1. Establish an FTP session with the target host and log in.
2. Enter the FTP command `binary`.
3. Enter the FTP command:

   ```
   put "vmur re <spoolid> -c -0" <filename_on_target_host>
   ```
Log and read the z/VM guest virtual machine console

1. Begin console spooling:

   ```bash
   # vmcp sp cons start
   ```

2. Produce output to the z/VM console (for example, with CP TRACE).
3. Stop console spooling, close the file with the console output, and transfer the file to the reader queue. In the resulting CP message, the spool ID follows the FILE keyword. In the example, the spool ID is 398:

   ```bash
   # vmcp sp cons stop close \* rdr
   RDR FILE 0398 SENT FROM T6360025 CON WAS 0398 RECS 1872 CPY 001 T NOHOLD NOKEEP
   ```

4. Read the file with the console output into a file in the current working directory on the Linux file system:

   ```bash
   # vmur re -t 398 linux_cons
   ```

Prepare the z/VM reader as an IPL device for Linux

1. Send the kernel parameter file, `parmfile`, to the z/VM punch device and transfer the file to the reader queue. The resulting message shows the spool ID of the parameter file.

   ```bash
   # vmur pun -r /boot/parmfile
   Reader file with spoolid 0465 created.
   ```

2. Send the kernel image file to the z/VM punch device and transfer the file to the reader queue. The resulting message shows the spool ID of the kernel image file.

   ```bash
   # vmur pun -r /boot/vmlinuz -N image
   Reader file with spoolid 0466 created.
   ```

3. Optional: Check the spool IDs of `image` and `parmfile` in the reader queue. In this example, the spool ID of `parmfile` is 465 and the spool ID of `image` is 466.

   ```bash
   # vmur li
   ORIGINID FILE CLASS RECORDS CPY HOLD DATE    TIME   NAME    TYPE     DIST
   T6360025 0463 V DMP 00020222 001 NONE 06/11 15:07:42 VMDDUMP FILE T6360025
   T6360025 0465 A PUN 00000002 001 NONE 06/11 15:30:31 parmfile T6360025
   T6360025 0466 A PUN 00065200 001 NONE 06/11 15:30:52 image T6360025
   ```

4. Move `image` to the first and `parmfile` to the second position in the reader queue:

   ```bash
   # vmur or 465
   # vmur or 466
   ```

5. Configure the z/VM reader as the re-IPL device:

   ```bash
   # echo 0.0.000c > /sys/firmware/reipl/ccw/device
   ```

6. Boot Linux from the z/VM reader:

   ```bash
   # reboot
   ```
Send a file to different z/VM guest virtual machines

This scenario describes how to send a file called lnxprofile.exec from the file system of an instance of Linux on z/VM to other z/VM guest virtual machines. For example, lnxprofile.exec could contain the content of a PROFILE EXEC file with CP and CMS commands to customize z/VM guest virtual machines for running Linux.

1. Send lnxprofile.exec to two z/VM guest virtual machines: z/VM user ID t2930020 at node boet2930 and z/VM user ID t6360025 at node boet6360.

   vmur pun lnxprofile.exec -t -r -u t2930020 -n boet2930 -N PROFILE
   vmur pun lnxprofile.exec -t -r -u t6360025 -n boet6360 -N PROFILE

2. Log on to t2930020 at boet2930, IPL CMS, and issue the CP command:

   QUERY RDR ALL

   The command output shows the spool ID of PROFILE in the FILE column.

3. Issue the CMS command:

   RECEIVE <spoolid> PROFILE EXEC A (REPL

   In the command, <spoolid> is the spool ID of PROFILE found in step 2.

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for t6360025 at boet6360.

Send a file to a z/VSE instance

To send lserv.job to user ID vseuser at node vse01sys, issue:

   vmur pun lserv.job -t -r -u vseuser -n vse01sys -N LSERVER
znetconf - List and configure network devices

Purpose

The znetconf command:
- Lists potential network devices.
- Lists configured network devices.
- Automatically configures and adds network devices.
- Removes network devices.

For automatic configuration, znetconf first builds a channel command word (CCW) group device from sensed CCW devices. It then configures any specified option through the sensed network device driver and sets the new network device online.

During automatic removal, znetconf sets the device offline and removes it.

Attention: Removing all network devices might lead to complete loss of network connectivity. Unless you can access your Linux instance from a terminal server on z/VM (see How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM, SC34-2596), you might require the HMC or a 3270 terminal session to restore the connectivity.

Before you begin: The qeth, ctcm or lcs device drivers must be loaded. If needed, the znetconf command attempts to load the particular device driver.

Format

```
znetconf syntax

-znetconf  -a <device_bus_id>  -A  -d <driver>  -o <attribute>=<value>  -e <device_bus_id>  -r <device_bus_id>  -R  -n  -e <device_bus_id>  -u  -c
```

Where:

- `-a` or `--add`
  configures the network device with the specified device bus-ID. You can enter a list of device bus-IDs separated by commas. The znetconf command does not check the validity of the combination of device bus-IDs.

- `<device_bus_id>`
  specifies the device bus-ID of the CCW devices constituting the network device. If a device bus-ID begins with "0.0.", you can abbreviate it to the final four hexadecimal digits. For example, you can abbreviate 0.0.0f03 to 0f03.
znetconf

- **-A** or **--add-all**
  configures all potential network devices. After running `znetconf -A`, enter `znetconf -c` to see which devices have been configured. You can also enter `znetconf -u` to display devices that have not been configured.

- **-e** or **--except**
  omits the specified devices when configuring all potential network devices or removing all configured network devices.

- **-o** or **--option** `<attribute>=<value>`
  configures devices using the specified sysfs option.

- **-d** or **--driver** `<driver name>`
  configures devices using the specified device driver. Valid values are qeth, lcs, ctc, or cctm.

- **-n** or **--non-interactive**
  answers all confirmation questions with "Yes".

- **-r** or **--remove**
  removes the network device with the specified device bus-ID. You can enter a list of device bus-IDs separated by a comma. You can only remove configured devices as listed by `znetconf -c`.

- **-R** or **--remove-all**
  removes all configured network devices. After successfully running this command, all devices listed by `znetconf -c` become potential devices listed by `znetconf -u`.

- **-u** or **--unconfigured**
  lists all network devices that are not yet configured.

- **-c** or **--configured**
  lists all configured network devices.

- **-v** or **--version**
  displays version information.

- **-h** or **--help**
  displays short information about command usage. To view the man page, enter `man znetconf`.

If the command completes successfully, `znetconf` returns 0. Otherwise, 1 is returned.

**Examples**

- To list all potential network devices:

  ```bash
  # znetconf -u
  Device IDs Type Card Type CHPID Drv.
  ------------------------------
  0.0.f500,0.0.f501,0.0.f502 1731/01 OSA (QDIO) 00 qeth
  0.0.f503,0.0.f504,0.0.f505 1731/01 OSA (QDIO) 01 qeth
  ```

- To configure device 0.0.f503:

  ```bash
  znetconf -a 0.0.f503
  ```

  or
znetconf

To configure the potential network device 0.0.f500 with the layer2 option with the value 0 and the portname option with the value myname:

```
znetconf -a f500 -o layer2=0 -o portname=myname
```

To list configured network devices:

```
znetconf -c
Device IDs Type Card Type CHPIDDrv. Name State
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
0.0.f500,0.0.f501,0.0.f502 1731/01 GuestLAN QDIO 00 qeth eth2 online
0.0.f503,0.0.f504,0.0.f505 1731/01 GuestLAN QDIO 01 qeth eth1 online
0.0.f5f0,0.0.f5f1,0.0.f5f2 1731/01 OSD_1000 76 qeth eth0 online
```

To remove network device 0.0.f503:

```
znetconf -r 0.0.f503
```

or

```
znetconf -r f503
```

To remove all configured network devices except the devices with bus IDs 0.0.f500 and 0.0.f5f0:

```
znetconf -R -e 0.0.f500 -e 0.0.f5f0
```

To configure all potential network devices except the device with bus ID 0.0.f503:

```
znetconf -A -e 0.0.f503
```
Chapter 50. Selected kernel parameters

The kernel parameters in this section affect Linux in general and are beyond the scope of an individual device driver or feature. Device driver-specific kernel parameters are described in the setting up section of the respective device driver chapter.

See Chapter 3, “Kernel and module parameters,” on page 17 for information about specifying kernel parameters.
cio_ignore

**cio_ignore - List devices to be ignored**

**Usage**

When a Linux on System z instance boots, it senses and analyzes all available I/O devices. You can use the cio_ignore kernel parameter to list specifications for devices that are to be ignored. The following applies to ignored devices:

- Ignored devices are not sensed and analyzed. The device cannot be used unless it has been analyzed.
- Ignored devices are not represented in sysfs.
- Ignored devices do not occupy storage in the kernel.
- The subchannel to which an ignored device is attached is treated as if no device were attached.
- For Linux on z/VM, cio_ignore might hide essential devices such as the console. The console is typically device number 0.0.0009.

See also "Changing the exclusion list" on page 555.

**Format**

```
cio_ignore syntax

```
cio_ignore syntax

```
cio_ignore syntax

```
cio_ignore syntax

```
cio_ignore syntax

```
cio_ignore syntax

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cio_ignore syntax

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cio_ignore syntax

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cio_ignore syntax

```
cio_ignore syntax

```
cio_ignore syntax

```
cioignore -all
<device_spec>,
<device_spec>!
<device_spec>:
<device_bus_id>
<from_device_bus_id>-<to_device_bus_id>

Where:

all
states that all devices are to be ignored.

<device_bus_id>
is a device bus-ID of the form "0.n.dddd", where n is the subchannel set ID, and dddd a device number.

<from_device_bus_id>-<to_device_bus_id>
are two device bus-IDs that specify the first and the last device in a range of devices.

! makes the following term an exclusion statement. This operator is used to exclude individual devices or ranges of devices from a preceding more general specification of devices.
Examples

- This example specifies that all devices in the range 0.0.b100 through 0.0.b1ff, and the device 0.0.a100 are to be ignored.
  
  `cio_ignore=0.0.b100-0.0.b1ff,0.0.a100`

- This example specifies that all devices are to be ignored.
  
  `cio_ignore=all`

- This example specifies that all devices but the range 0.0.b100 through 0.0.b1ff, and the device 0.0.a100 are to be ignored.
  
  `cio_ignore=all,!0.0.b100-0.0.b1ff,!0.0.a100`

- This example specifies that all devices in the range 0.0.1000 through 0.0.1500 are to be ignored, except for those in the range 0.0.1100 through 0.0.1120.
  
  `cio_ignore=0.0.1000-0.0.1500,0.0.1121-0.0.1500`

- This example specifies that all devices in range 0.0.1000 through 0.0.1100 as well as all devices in range 0.1.7000 through 0.1.7010, plus device 0.0.1234 and device 0.1.4321 are to be ignored.
  
  `cio_ignore=0.0.1000-0.0.1100, 0.1.7000-0.1.7010, 0.0.1234, 0.1.4321`

Changing the exclusion list

When a Linux on System z instance boots, it senses and analyzes all available I/O devices. You can use the `cio_ignore` kernel parameter to list specifications for devices that are to be ignored.

On a running Linux instance, you can view and change the exclusion list through the procfs interface or with the `cio_ignore` command (see “cio_ignore - Manage the I/O exclusion list” on page 438). This section describes the procfs interface.

After booting Linux you can display the exclusion list by issuing:

```
# cat /proc/cio_ignore
```

To add device specifications to the exclusion list issue a command of this form:

```
# echo add <device_list> > /proc/cio_ignore
```

When you add specifications for a device that has already been sensed and analyzed, there is no immediate effect of adding it to the exclusion list. For example, the device still appears in the output of the `lscss` command and can be set online. However, if the device subsequently becomes unavailable, it is ignored when it reappears. For example, if the device is detached in z/VM it is ignored when it is attached again.

To make all devices that are in the exclusion list and that are currently offline unavailable to Linux issue a command of this form:

```
# echo purge > /proc/cio_ignore
```

This command does not make devices unavailable if they are online.
To remove device specifications from the exclusion list issue a command of this form:

```
# echo free <device_list> > /proc/cio_ignore
```

When you remove device specifications from the exclusion list, the corresponding devices are sensed and analyzed if they exist. Where possible, the respective device driver is informed, and the devices become available to Linux.

**Note:** After the echo command completes successfully, some time might elapse until the freed device becomes available to Linux. Issue the following command to ensure that the device is ready to be used:

```
# echo 1 > /proc/cio_settle
```

This command returns after all required sysfs structures for the newly available device have been created.

The `cio_ignore` command (see “cio_ignore - Manage the I/O exclusion list” on page 438) also returns after any new sysfs structures are completed so you do not need a separate `echo` command when using `cio_ignore` to remove devices from the exclusion list.

In these commands, `<device_list>` follows this syntax:

```
<device_list>:
  all
  <device_spec>

<device_spec>:
  <device_bus_id>
  <from_device_bus_id>-<to_device_bus_id>
```

Where the keywords and variables have the same meaning as in “Format” on page 554.

**Note:** The dynamically changed exclusion list is only taken into account when a device in this list is newly made available to the system, for example after it has been defined to the system. It does not have any effect on setting devices online or offline within Linux.

**Examples:**
- This command removes all devices from the exclusion list.
  
  ```
  # echo free all > /proc/cio_ignore
  ```
This command adds all devices in the range 0.0.b100 through 0.0.b1ff and
device 0.0.a100 to the exclusion list.

```bash
# echo add 0.0.b100-0.0.b1ff,0.0.a100 > /proc/cio_ignore
```

This command lists the ranges of devices that are ignored by common I/O.

```bash
# cat /proc/cio_ignore
0.0.0000-0.0.a0ff
0.0.a101-0.0.b0ff
0.0.b200-0.0.ffff
```

This command removes all devices in the range 0.0.b100 through 0.0.b1ff and
device 0.0.a100 from the exclusion list.

```bash
# echo free 0.0.b100-0.0.b1ff,0.0.a100 > /proc/cio_ignore
```

This command removes the device with bus ID 0.0.c104 from the exclusion list.

```bash
# echo free 0.0.c104 > /proc/cio_ignore
```

This command adds the device with bus ID 0.0.c104 to the exclusion list.

```bash
# echo add 0.0.c104 > /proc/cio_ignore
```

This command makes all devices that are in the exclusion list and that are
currently offline unavailable to Linux.

```bash
# echo purge > /proc/cio_ignore
```
cmma - Reduce hypervisor paging I/O overhead

Usage

Reduces hypervisor paging I/O overhead.

With Collaborative Memory Management Assist (CMMA, or "cmm2") support, the z/VM control program and guest virtual machines can communicate attributes for specific 4K-byte blocks of guest memory. This exchange of information helps both the z/VM host and the guest virtual machines to optimize their use and management of memory.

Format

```
  cmma syntax
```

```
  cmma
  cmma= no
  cmma= off
  cmma= yes
  cmma= on
```

Examples

This example switches the CMMA support on:

```
cmma=on
```

This is equivalent to:

```
cmma=yes
```
maxcpus - Restrict the number of CPUs Linux can use at IPL

Usage

Restricts the number of CPUs that Linux can use at IPL. For example, if there are four CPUs then specifying maxcpus=2 will cause the kernel to use only two CPUs. See also "possible_cpus - Limit the number of CPUs Linux can use" on page 561.

Format

maxcpus syntax

```
maxcpus=<number>
```

Examples

```
maxcpus=2
```
mem - Restrict memory usage

Usage

Restricts memory usage to the size specified. You can use the K, M, or G suffix to specify the value in kilobyte, megabyte, or gigabyte.

Format

```
mem syntax
mem=<size>
K
M
G
```

Examples

```
mem=64M

Restricts the memory Linux can use to 64 MB.

mem=123456K

Restricts the memory Linux can use to 123456 KB.
```
possible_cpus - Limit the number of CPUs Linux can use

Usage

Specifies the number of maximum possible and usable CPUs that Linux can add to the system. See also maxcpus - Restrict the number of CPUs Linux can use at IPL on page 559.

Format

```bash
possible_cpus syntax

possible_cpus=<number>
```

Examples

```bash
possible_cpus=8
```
ramdisk_size - Specify the ramdisk size

Usage

Specifies the size of the ramdisk in kilobytes.

Format

```
ramdisk_size syntax

ramdisk_size=<size>
```

Examples

```
ramdisk_size=32000
```
ro - Mount the root file system read-only

Usage

Mounts the root file system read-only.

Format

```
ro syntax
```

```[ro]
```
**root**

---

**root - Specify the root device**

**Usage**

Tells Linux what to use as the root when mounting the root file system.

**Format**

```plaintext
root syntax

/root=<rootdevice>
```

**Examples**

This example makes Linux use /dev/dasda1 when mounting the root file system:

```
root=/dev/dasda1
```
user_mode - Set address mode for user space processes

Usage

Sets the address mode for user space processes.

Format

user_mode syntax

Use this parameter if you are running an application that requires an address mode primary. The default address mode for user space processes is home. Address mode primary can degrade performance on mainframe systems earlier than System z9.

Note: secondary is no longer a valid value for the user_mode kernel parameter.
vdso

vdso - Optimize system call performance

Usage

The kernel virtual dynamic shared object (vdso) support optimizes performance of the gettimeofday, clock_getres, and clock_gettime system calls. The vdso support is a shared library that the kernel maps to all dynamically linked programs. The glibc detects the presence of the vdso and uses the functions provided in the library.

The vdso support is included in the Linux on System z kernel.

Format

```
vdsosyntax

vdso = 1 on

vdso = 0 off
```

As the vdso library is mapped to all user-space processes, this change is visible in user space. In the unlikely event that a user-space program does not work with the vdso support, you can switch the support off.

Examples

This example switches the vdso support off:

```
vdsos=0
```
vmhalt - Specify CP command to run after a system halt

Usage

Specifies a command to be issued to CP after a system halt. This command applies only to Linux on z/VM.

Format

```
vmhalt syntax

vmhalt=<COMMAND>
```

Examples

This example specifies that an initial program load of CMS should follow the Linux "halt" command:

```
vmhalt="CPU 00 CMD I CMS"
```

Note: The command must be entered in uppercase.
vmpanic

vmpanic - Specify CP command to run after a kernel panic

Usage

Specifies a command to be issued to CP after a kernel panic. This command applies only to Linux on z/VM.

Format

```
vmpanic=COMMAND
```

Examples

This example specifies that a VMDUMP should follow a kernel panic:
```
vmpanic="VMDUMP"
```

Note: The command must be entered in uppercase.
vmoff - Specify CP command to run after a power off

Usage

Specifies a command to be issued to CP after a system power off. This command applies only to Linux on z/VM.

Format

```
vmoff syntax

>vmpoff=<COMMAND>
```

Examples

This example specifies that CP should clear the guest virtual machine after the Linux "power off" or "halt -p" command:

```
vmoff="SYSTEM CLEAR"
```

Note: The command must be entered in uppercase.
vmreboot

vmreboot - Specify CP command to run on reboot

Usage

Specifies a command to be issued to CP on reboot. This command applies only to Linux on z/VM.

Format

vmreboot syntax

```
vmreboot=<COMMAND>
```

Examples

This example specifies a message to be sent to the z/VM guest virtual machine OPERATOR if a reboot occurs:

```
vmreboot="MSG OPERATOR Reboot system"
```

Note: The command must be entered in uppercase.
Chapter 51. Linux diagnose code use

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 for System z issues several diagnose instructions to the hypervisor (LPAR or z/VM). Table 58 lists all diagnoses which are used by the Linux kernel or a kernel module.

Linux can fail if you change the privilege class of the diagnoses marked as **required** using the `MODIFY diag` command in z/VM.

Table 58. Linux diagnoses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Linux use</th>
<th>Required/Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 0x008  | z/VM CP command console interface | • The `vmcop` command  
• The 3215 and 3270 console drivers  
• The z/VM recording device driver (vmlogdr)  
• `smsgiuvc` | Required |
| 0x010  | Release pages | CMM | Required |
| 0x014  | Input spool file manipulation | The `vmur` device driver | Required |
| 0x044  | Voluntary time-slice end | In the kernel for `spinlock` and `udelay` | Required |
| 0x064  | Allows Linux to attach a DCSS | The DCSS block device driver (`dcssblk`), `xip`, and the MONITOR record device driver (`monreader`). | Required |
| 0x09c  | Voluntary time slice yield | `Spinlock` | Optional |
| 0x0dc  | Monitor stream | The APPLDATA monitor record and the MONITOR stream application support (`monwriter`). | Required |
| 0x204  | LPAR Hypervisor data | The hypervisor file system (`hypfs`). | Required |
| 0x210  | Retrieve device information | • The common I/O layer  
• The DASD driver DIAG access method  
• The `vmur` device driver | Required |
| 0x224  | CPU type name table | The hypervisor file system (`hypfs`). | Required |
| 0x250  | Block I/O | The DASD driver DIAG access method. | Required |
| 0x258  | Page-reference services | In the kernel, for `pfault`. | Optional |
| 0x288  | Virtual machine time bomb | The watchdog device driver. | Required |
| 0x2fc  | Hypervisor cpu and memory accounting data | The hypervisor file system (`hypfs`). | Required |
| 0x308  | Re-ipl | Re-ipl and dump code. | Required |

Required means that a function is not available without the diagnose; optional means that the function is available but there might be a performance impact.
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Bibliography

The publications listed in this chapter are considered useful for a more detailed study of the topics contained in this book.

Linux on System z publications

The Linux on System z publications can be found at


- Device Drivers, Features, and Commands on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2595
- Using the Dump Tools on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2598
- Kernel Messages on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, SC34-2600
- How to use FC-attached SCSI devices with Linux on System z, SC33-8413
- How to Improve Performance with PAV, SC33-8414
- How to use Execute-in-Place Technology with Linux on z/VM, SC34-2594
- How to Set up a Terminal Server Environment on z/VM, SC34-2596
- libica Programmer’s Reference, SC34-2602

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 publications

The documentation for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 can be found at

www.novell.com/documentation/sles11/index.html

- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Deployment Guide
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Administration Guide
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2 Storage Administration Guide

The following book can be found at

www.novell.com/documentation/sle_ha

- SUSE Linux Enterprise High Availability Extension High Availability Guide

z/VM publications

The publication numbers listed are for z/VM version 6. For the complete library including other versions, see

www.ibm.com/vm/library

- z/VM Connectivity, SC24-6174
- z/VM CP Commands and Utilities Reference, SC24-6175
- z/VM CP Planning and Administration, SC24-6178
- z/VM CP Programming Services, SC24-6179
- z/VM Getting Started with Linux on System z, SC24-6194
- z/VM Performance, SC24-6208
- z/VM Saved Segments Planning and Administration, SC24-6229
- z/VM Systems Management Application Programming, SC24-6234
- z/VM TCP/IP Planning and Customization, SC24-6238
- z/VM Virtual Machine Operation, SC24-6241

- REXX/VM Reference, SC24-6221
- REXX/VM User’s Guide, SC24-6222
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- IBM zEnterprise Unified Resource Manager, SG24-7921
- Building Linux Systems under IBM VM, REDP-0120
- FICON CTC Implementation, REDP-0158
- Networking Overview for Linux on zSeries, REDP-3901
- Linux on IBM eServer zSeries and S/390: TCP/IP Broadcast on z/VM Guest LAN, REDP-3596
- Linux on IBM eServer zSeries and S/390: VSWITCH and VLAN Features of z/VM 4.4, REDP-3719
- Security on z/VM, SG24-7471
- IBM Communication Controller Migration Guide, SG24-6298
- Problem Determination for Linux on System z, SG24-7599
- Linux for IBM System z9 and IBM zSeries, SG24-6694

Other System z publications
- zEnterprise System Introduction to Ensembles, GC27-2609
- zEnterprise System Ensemble Planning and Configuring Guide, GC27-2608
- System z Application Programming Interfaces, SB10-7030
- IBM TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server System/390 Command Reference 2105 Models E10, E20, F10, and F20, SC26-7295
- Processor Resource/Systems Manager Planning Guide, SB10-7041
- z/Architecture Principles of Operation, SA22-7832

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- HiperSockets Implementation Guide, SG24-6816
- OSA-Express Customer’s Guide and Reference, SA22-7935
- OSA-Express Implementation Guide, SG25-5848

Security related publications
- zSeries Crypto Guide Update, SG24-6870
- Secure Key Solution with the Common Cryptographic Architecture Application Programmer’s Guide, SC33-8294

ibm.com® resources
- For CMS and CP Data Areas, Control Block information, and the layout of the z/VM monitor records see www.ibm.com/vm/pubs/ctlblk.html
- For I/O connectivity on System z information, see www.ibm.com/systems/z/connectivity
- For Communications server for Linux information, see www.ibm.com/software/network/commserver/linux
- For information about performance monitoring on z/VM, see www.ibm.com/vm/perf
- For cryptographic coprocessor information, see www.ibm.com/security/cryptocards
• (Requires registration.) For information for planning, installing, and maintaining IBM Systems, see
  www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink
• For information about STP, see
  www.ibm.com/systems/z/advantages/pso/stp.html

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Glossary

This glossary includes IBM product terminology as well as selected other terms and definitions. Additional information can be obtained in:

- The Information Technology Vocabulary developed by Subcommittee 1, Joint Technical Committee 1, of the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC JTC1/SC1).
- Internet Request for Comments: 1208, Glossary of Networking Terms
- Internet Request for Comments: 1392, Internet Users’ Glossary

Numerics

10 Gigabit Ethernet. An Ethernet network with a bandwidth of 10000-Mbps.
3215. IBM console printer-keyboard.
3270. IBM information display system.
3370, 3380 or 3390. IBM direct access storage device (disk).
3480, 3490, 3590. IBM magnetic tape subsystem.
9336 or 9345. IBM direct access storage device (disk).

A

address space. The range of addresses available to a computer program or process. Address space can see physical storage, virtual storage, or both.

auto-detection. Listing the addresses of devices attached to a card by issuing a query command to the card.

C

CCL.
The Communication Controller for Linux on System z (CCL) replaces the 3745/6 Communication Controller so that the Network Control Program (NCP) software can continue to provide business critical functions like SNI, XRF, BNN, INN, and SSCP takeover. This allows you to leverage your existing NCP functions on a "virtualized" communication controller within the Linux on System z environment.
cdl. compatible disk layout. A disk structure for Linux on System z which allows access from other System z operating systems. This replaces the older ld1.
CEC. (Central Electronics Complex). A synonym for CPC.
channel subsystem. The programmable input/output processors of the System z, which operate in parallel with the cpu.
checksum. An error detection method using a check byte appended to message data
CHPID. channel path identifier. In a channel subsystem, a value assigned to each installed channel path of the system that uniquely identifies that path to the system.
Glossary

**Console.** (1) In Linux, an output device for kernel messages. (2) In the context of IBM mainframes, a device that gives a system programmer control over the hardware resources, for example the LPARs.

**CPC.** (Central Processor Complex). A physical collection of hardware that includes main storage, one or more central processors, timers, and channels. Also referred to as a CEC.

**CRC.** cyclic redundancy check. A system of error checking performed at both the sending and receiving station after a block-check character has been accumulated.

**CSMA/CD.** carrier sense multiple access with collision detection

**CTC.** channel to channel. A method of connecting two computing devices.

**CUU.** control unit and unit address. A form of addressing for System z devices using device numbers.

**D**

**DASD.** direct access storage device. A mass storage medium on which a computer stores data.

**device driver.** (1) A file that contains the code needed to use an attached device. (2) A program that enables a computer to communicate with a specific peripheral device; for example, a printer, a videotape player, or a CD-ROM drive. (3) A collection of subroutines that control the interface between I/O device adapters and the processor.

**DIAGNOSE.** (1) In z/VM, a set of instructions that programs running on z/VM guest virtual machines can call to request CP services. (2) In an LPAR, a set of instructions that programs running in the LPAR can call to request hypervisor services.

**E**

**ECKD.** extended count-key-data device. A disk storage device that has a data transfer rate faster than some processors can utilize and that is connected to the processor through use of a speed matching buffer. A specialized channel program is needed to communicate with such a device.

**ESCON.** enterprise systems connection. A set of IBM products and services that provide a dynamically connected environment within an enterprise.

**Ethernet.** A 10-Mbps baseband local area network that allows multiple stations to access the transmission medium at will without prior coordination, avoids contention by using carrier sense and deference, and resolves contention by using collision detection and delayed retransmission. Ethernet uses CSMA/CD.

**F**

**Fast Ethernet (FENET).** Ethernet network with a bandwidth of 100 Mbps

**FBA.** fixed block architecture. A type of DASD emulated by z/VM.

**FDDI.** fiber distributed data interface. An American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for a 100-Mbps LAN using optical fiber cables.

**fibre channel.** A technology for transmitting data between computer devices. It is especially suited for attaching computer servers to shared storage devices and for interconnecting storage controllers and drives.

**FTP.** file transfer protocol. In the Internet suite of protocols, an application layer protocol that uses TCP and Telnet services to transfer bulk-data files between machines or hosts.

**G**

**Gigabit Ethernet (GbE).** An Ethernet network with a bandwidth of 1000-Mbps

**H**

**hardware console.** A service-call logical processor that is the communication feature between the main processor and the service processor.

**Host Bus Adapter (HBA).** An I/O controller that connects an external bus, such as a Fibre Channel, to the internal bus (channel subsystem).

In a Linux environment HBAs are normally virtual and are shown as an FCP device.

**HMC.** hardware management console. A console used to monitor and control hardware such as the System z microprocessors.

**HFS.** hierarchical file system. A system of arranging files into a tree structure of directories.

**I**

**intraensemble data network (IEDN).** A private 10 Gigabit Ethernet network for application data communications within an ensemble. Data communications for workloads can flow over the IEDN within and between nodes of an ensemble. All of the physical and logical resources of the IEDN are configured, provisioned, and managed by the Unified Resource Manager.

**intranode management network (INMN).** A private 1000BASE-T Ethernet network operating at 1 Gbps that is required for the Unified Resource Manager to
manage the resources within a single zEnterprise node. The INMN connects the Support Element (SE) to the zEnterprise 196 (z196) or zEnterprise 114 (z114) and to any attached zEnterprise BladeCenter Extension (zBX).

**ioctl system call.** Performs low-level input- and output-control operations and retrieves device status information. Typical operations include buffer manipulation and query of device mode or status.

**IOCS.** input / output channel subsystem. See channel subsystem.

**IP.** internet protocol. In the Internet suite of protocols, a connectionless protocol that routes data through a network or interconnected networks and acts as an intermediary between the higher protocol layers and the physical network.

**IP address.** The unique 32-bit address that specifies the location of each device or workstation on the Internet. For example, 9.67.97.103 is an IP address.

**IPIP.** IPv4 in IPv4 tunnel, used to transport IPv4 packets in other IPv4 packets.

**IPL.** initial program load (or boot). (1) The initialization procedure that causes an operating system to commence operation. (2) The process by which a configuration image is loaded into storage at the beginning of a work day or after a system malfunction. (3) The process of loading system programs and preparing a system to run jobs.


**IUCV.** inter-user communication vehicle. A z/VM facility for passing data between virtual machines and z/VM components.

**K**

**kernel.** The part of an operating system that performs basic functions such as allocating hardware resources.

**kernel module.** A dynamically loadable part of the kernel, such as a device driver or a file system.

**kernel image.** The kernel when loaded into memory.

**L**

**LCS.** LAN channel station. A protocol used by OSA.

**ldl.** Linux disk layout. A basic disk structure for Linux on System z. Now replaced by cd1.

**LDP.** Linux Documentation Project. An attempt to provide a centralized location containing the source material for all open source Linux documentation. Includes user and reference guides, HOW TOs, and FAQs. The homepage of the Linux Documentation Project is [www.linuxdoc.org](http://www.linuxdoc.org).

**Linux.** a variant of UNIX which runs on a wide range of machines from wristwatches through personal and small business machines to enterprise systems.

**Linux on System z.** the port of Linux to the IBM System z architecture.

**LPAR.** logical partition of System z.

**LVS (Linux virtual server).** Network sprayer software used to dispatch, for example, http requests to a set of web servers to balance system load.

**M**

**MAC.** medium access control. In a LAN this is the sub-layer of the data link control layer that supports medium-dependent functions and uses the services of the physical layer to provide services to the logical link control (LLC) sub-layer. The MAC sub-layer includes the method of determining when a device has access to the transmission medium.

**Mbps.** million bits per second.

**MIB (Management Information Base).** (1) A collection of objects that can be accessed by means of a network management protocol. (2) A definition for management information that specifies the information available from a host or gateway and the operations allowed.

**MTU.** maximum transmission unit. The largest block which may be transmitted as a single unit.

**Multicast.** A protocol for the simultaneous distribution of data to a number of recipients, for example live video transmissions.

**N**

**NIC.** network interface card. The physical interface between the IBM mainframe and the network.

**O**

**OSA-Express.** Abbreviation for Open Systems Adapter-Express networking features. These include 10 Gigabit Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and Fast Ethernet.

**OSM.** OSA-Express for Unified Resource Manager. A CHPID type that provides connectivity to the intranode management network (INMN) from z196 or z114 to Unified Resource Manager functions. Uses OSA-Express3 1000BASE-T Ethernet exclusively operating at 1 Gbps.
Glossary

**OSPF.** open shortest path first. A function used in route optimization in networks.

**OSX.** OSA-Express for zBX. A CHPID type that provides connectivity and access control to the intraensemble data network (IEDN) from z196 or z114 to zBX. Uses OSA-Express3 10 Gigabit Ethernet exclusively.

**P**

**POR.** power-on reset

**POSIX.** Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments. An IEEE operating system standard closely related to the UNIX system.

**R**

**router.** A device or process which allows messages to pass between different networks.

**S**

**SE.** support element. (1) An internal control element of a processor that assists in many of the processor operational functions. (2) A hardware unit that provides communications, monitoring, and diagnostic functions to a central processor complex.

**SNA.** systems network architecture. The IBM architecture that defines the logical structure, formats, protocols, and operational sequences for transmitting information units through, and controlling the configuration and operation of, networks. The layered structure of SNA allows the ultimate origins and destinations of information (the users) to be independent of and unaffected by the specific SNA network services and facilities that are used for information exchange.

**SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol).** In the Internet suite of protocols, a network management protocol that is used to monitor routers and attached networks. SNMP is an application layer protocol. Information on devices managed is defined and stored in the application's Management Information Base (MIB).

**Sysct1.** system control programming manual control (frame). A means of dynamically changing certain Linux kernel parameters during operation.

**T**

**Telnet.** A member of the Internet suite of protocols which provides a remote terminal connection service. It allows users of one host to log on to a remote host and interact as if they were using a terminal directly attached to that host.

**Terminal.** A physical or emulated device, associated with a keyboard and display device, capable of sending and receiving information.

**U**

**UNIX.** An operating system developed by Bell Laboratories that features multiprogramming in a multiuser environment. The UNIX operating system was originally developed for use on minicomputers but has been adapted for mainframes and microcomputers.

**V**

**V=R.** In z/VM, a guest whose real memory (virtual from a z/VM perspective) corresponds to the real memory of z/VM.

**V=V.** In z/VM, a guest whose real memory (virtual from a z/VM perspective) corresponds to virtual memory of z/VM.

**Virtual LAN (VLAN).** A group of devices on one or more LANs that are configured (using management software) so that they can communicate as if they were attached to the same wire, when in fact they are located on a number of different LAN segments. Because VLANs are based on logical rather than physical connections, they are extremely flexible.

**volume.** A data carrier that is usually mounted and demounted as a unit, for example a tape cartridge or a disk pack. If a storage unit has no demountable packs the volume is the portion available to a single read/write mechanism.

**Z**

**z114.** IBM zEnterprise 114

**z196.** IBM zEnterprise 196

**zBX.** IBM zEnterprise BladeCenter Extension

**zEnterprise.** IBM zEnterprise System. A heterogeneous hardware infrastructure that can consist of a zEnterprise 196 (z196) or a zEnterprise 114 (z114) and an attached IBM zEnterprise BladeCenter Extension (zBX) Model 002, managed as a single logical virtualized system by the Unified Resource Manager.

**zSeries.** The family of IBM enterprise servers that demonstrate outstanding reliability, availability, scalability, security, and capacity in today's network computing environments.
Index

Special characters
/proc, mount point xv
/sys, mount point xv
*ACCOUNT, z/VM record 219
*LOGREC, z/VM record 219
*SYMPTOM, z/VM record 219

Numerics
10 Gigabit Ethernet 99
SNMP 153
1000Base-T Ethernet
LAN channel station 161
SNMP 153
1000Base-T, Ethernet 99
1750, control unit 25
2105, control unit 25
2107, control unit 25
3088, control unit 161, 167, 191
31-bit
z90crypt 287
3270 emulation 310
3370, DASD 25
3380, DASD 25
3390, DASD 25
3480 tape drive 83
3490 tape drive 83
3590 tape drive 83
3592 tape drive 83
3880, control unit 25
3990, control unit 25
9336, DASD 25
9343, control unit 25
9345, DASD 25

A
access control
FCP LUN 58
access_denied
zfcp attribute (port) 67
zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 72
access_shared
zfcp attribute 72
accessibility 573
ACCOUNT, z/VM record 219
actions, shutdown 373
activating standby CPU 259
adapter_name, CLAW attribute 193
add, DCSS attribute 233
adding and removing cryptographic adapters 292
Address Resolution Protocol
See ARP
AF_IUCV address family 187
af_iucv, kernel module 188
AgentX protocol 153
alias
DASD attribute 50
allow_lun_scans, kernel parameters 59
AP
devices 7
ap_interrupt
cryptographic adapter attribute 291
API
cryptographic 294
FC-HBA 57
api_type
CLAW attribute 193
APPLDATA, monitor stream 203
ARP 107
proxy ARP 132
query/purge OSA-Express ARP cache 523
attributes
device 9
for CCW devices 9
for subchannels 13
qeth 109, 110
setting 10
auto-detection
DASD 35
LCS 161
autoconfiguration, IPv6 104
autorecording, z/VM recording attribute 221
availability
common CCW attribute 9
DASD attribute 40
avg_*, cmf attributes 404
avg_control_unit_queuing_time, cmf attribute 405
avg_device_active_only_time, cmf attribute 405
avg_device_busy_time 405
avg_device_busy_time, cmf attribute 405
avg_device_connect_time, cmf attribute 405
avg_device_disconnect_time, cmf attribute 405
avg_function_pending_time, cmf attribute 405
avg_initial_command_response_time, cmf attribute 405
avg_sample_interval, cmf attribute 405
avg_utilization, cmf attribute 405
B
base name
network interfaces 4
block_size_bytes, memory attribute 264
blocksize, tape attribute 88
book_id
CPU sysfs attribute 261
book_siblings
CPU sysfs attribute 261
boot devices 348
logical 325
preparing 319
boot loader code 349

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boot menu
  DASD, LPAR example 358
  DASD, z/VM example 351
  zipl 335
booting Linux 347
buffer_count, qeth attribute 114
buffer, CTCM attribute 172
buffer, IUCV attribute 182
bus ID 9
Call Home
  callhome attribute 413
callhome
    Call Home attribute 413
capability change, CPU 259
card_type, qeth attribute 116
card_version, zfcp attribute 62
case conversion 316
CCA 289
CCW
  channel measurement facility 403
  common attributes 9
  devices 7
  group devices 7
  hotplug events 16
  setting attributes 424
  setting devices online/offline 424
CD-ROM, loading Linux 359
CEX2A (Crypto Express2) 283
CEX2C (Crypto Express2) 283
CEX3A (Crypto Express3) 283
CEX3C (Crypto Express3) 283
change, CPU capability 259
channel measurement facility 403
cmb_enable attribute 404
  read-only attributes 404
channel path
  changing status 426
  ensuring correct status 415
  list 486
  planned change in availability 415
  unplanned change in availability 415
chccwdev 10
chccwdev, Linux command 424
chcp 426
chcmem 428
chreipl 430
chshut 434
chzcrypt 436
cio_ignore 438
cmsfs-fuse 441
cpuplugd 446
dasfmt 54
dasview 457
dmesg 5
dumpconf 373
fdasd 466
hyptop 474
icainfo 484
icastats 485
ifconfig 4
lschp 486
lscpu 488
lsdsad 492
lsmmem 496
lsqeth 498
lsreipl 500
lsshut 501
lstape 502
lszfcp 509
lstzfcp 505
mon_fsstatd 511
commands, Linux (continued)

- mon_procd 516
- qetharp 523
- qethconf 526
- readlink 5
- scsi_logging_level 529
- snipl 377
- tape390_crypt 532
- tape390_display 536
- tunedasd 538
- vmcp 541
- vmur 543
- zipl 319
- znetconf 550

commands, z/VM

- sending from Linux 541

Common Link Access to Workstation

See CLAW

compatibility mode, 290crypt 287

compatible disk layout 27

compression, tape 89

conceal=, module parameters 244

conmode=, kernel parameter 306

connection, IUCV attribute 181

console

- device names 301
- device nodes 302
- mainframe versus Linux 301

console device driver

- kernel parameter 307
- overriding default driver 306
- restricting access to HVC terminal devices 307
- specifying preferred console 307
- specifying the number of HVC terminal devices 307

console=, kernel parameter 307

control characters 313

control program identification 409

control unit

- 1750 25
- 2105 25
- 2107 25
- 3880 25
- 3990 25
- 6310 25
- 9343 25

cooperative memory management 255

core_id

- CPU sysfs attribute 260
- core_siblings

- CPU sysfs attribute 260

CP Assist for Cryptographic Function 285, 295

CP commands

- send to z/VM hypervisor 541

CP Error Logging System Service 219

CP1047 442

CPACF 285

cpc_name attribute 279

CPI

- set attribute 411
- sysplex_name attribute 410
- system_level attribute 410

CPI (continued)

- system_name attribute 410
- system_type attribute 410

CPI (control program identification) 409

CPU capability change 259

CPU configuration 446

CPU sysfs attribute

- book_id 261
- book_siblings 261
- core_id 260
- core_siblings 260

CPU, activating standby 259

CPU, deactivating operating 260

cpuplugd, Linux command 446

CRT 283

Crypto Express2 283

Crypto Express3 283

cryptographic 294

cryptographic adapter attributes 293

cryptographic adapters

- adding and removing dynamically 292


cryptographic device driver

See zcrypt

csulincl.h 294

CTC

- activating an interface 173

CTC interface

- recovery 174

CTCM

- buffer attribute 172
- device driver 167
- group attribute 169
- online attribute 171
- protocol attribute 171
- subchannels 167
- type attribute 171
- ungroup attribute 170

ctype

- common CCW attribute 9
- tape attribute 88

D

DASD

- access by bus-ID 34
- access by VOLSER 32
- alias attribute 50
- availability attribute 40
- boot menu, LPAR example 358
- boot menu, z/VM example 351
- booting from 351, 355
- boxed 40
- control unit attached devices 25
- device driver 25
- device names 31
- discipline attribute 50
- displaying information 457
- displaying overview 492
- eer_enabled attribute 43
- erplog attribute 44
DASD (continued)
- expires attribute 45
- extended error reporting 25
- failfast attribute 44
- features 25
- forcing online 40
- formatting ECKD 454
- last_known_reservation_state attribute 48
- module parameter 34
- online attribute 43
- partitioning 466, 474
- partitions on 26
- performance tuning 538
- raw_track_access attribute 45
- readonly attribute 50
- reservation_policy attribute 47
- status attribute 51
- uid attribute 51
- use_diag attribute 41, 51
- vendor attribute 51
- virtual 25

dasd=
- module parameter 34

dasdfmt, Linux command 454
dasview, Linux command 457
data consistency checking, SCSI 77
dbfsizex, module parameters 59

DCSS
- access mode 234
- add attribute 233
- device driver 229
- device names 229
- device nodes 229
- loader 334
- minor number 234
- remove attribute 237
- save attribute 235
- shared attribute 235
dcssblk.segments=, module parameter 230
deactivating operating CPU 260
debugfs
- QDIO statistics 407
decryption 283
depth
cryptographic adapter attribute 293
developerWorks 1, 23, 95, 197, 257, 281, 297, 397, 421
device bus-ID 9
- of a qeth interface 117
device driver
- CLAW 191
crypto 283
CTCM 167
DASD 25
DCSS 229
HiperSockets 97
in sysfs 11
LCS 161
monitor stream application 209
NETIUCV 179
network 96
device driver (continued)
- OSA-Express (QDIO) 97
- overview 8
- pseudo-random number 295
- qeth 97
- SCSI-over-Fibre Channel 53
- smsgiucv_app 249
tape 83
vmcp 247
vmur 227
watchdog 243
XPRAM 91
z/VM *MONITOR record reader 213
z/VM recording 219
z90crypt 283
zfcp 53
device nodes 3
- console 301
- DASD 31
- DCSS 229
- random number 295
tape 84
vmur 227
XPRAM 91
z/VM *MONITOR record 215
z/VM recording 219
device numbers 3
device special file
- See device nodes
device_blocked
- zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 72
devices
- alias 50
- attributes 9
- base 50
- corresponding interfaces 5
- ignoring 554
- in sysfs 9
devs=, module parameter 92
devtype
- common CCW attribute 9
tape attribute 88
dhcp 148
DHCP 148
- required options 148
dhcpcd 148
dif=, kernel parameters 59
Direct Access Storage Device
See DASD
Direct SNMP 153
disabled wait
cio_ignore 416
discipline
DASD attribute 50
discontiguous saved segments
See DCSS
dmesg 5
domain=
module parameter 287
drivers
See device driver
dump device
DASD and tape 329
ECKD DASD 330
SCSI 332
dumpconf, Linux command 373
dumped_frames, zfcp attribute 63
DVD, loading Linux 359
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
See DHCP
dynamic routing, and VIPA 135

E
EBCDIC 17
conversion through cmsfs-fuse 441
kernel parameters 349
ECKD 25
devices 25
edit characters, z/VM console 317
EEDK 532
eer_enabled
DASD attribute 43
EKM 532
enable, qeth IP takeover attribute 129
coding 442
encryption 283
encryption key manager 532
end-to-end data consistency, SCSI 77
Enterprise Storage Server 25
environment variables
TERM 308
ZIPCONF 340
erelog, DASD attribute 44
Error Logging System Service 219
eror_frames, zfcp attribute 63
ESS 25
Ethernet 99
interface name 103
LAN channel station 161
etr
online attribute 276
ETR 275
eutr, kernel parameter 275
expanded memory 91
expires, DASD attribute 45
ext2 229
extended error reporting, DASD 25
extended remote copy 275
external encrypted data key 532
external time reference 275

F
failed
zfcp attribute (channel) 65
zfcp attribute (port) 68
zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 75
failfast, DASD attribute 44
fake_broadcast, qeth attribute 128
Fast Ethernet
LAN channel station 161
FBA devices 25
FC-HBA 57
FCP 53
channel 53
debugging 59, 61
device 53
taces 59, 61
FCP LUN access control 58
fcp_control_requests zfcp attribute 63
fcp_input_megabytes zfcp attribute 63
fcp_input_requests zfcp attribute 63
fcp_lun
zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
fcp_lun, zfcp attribute 71
fcp_output_megabytes zfcp attribute 63
fcp_output_requests zfcp attribute 63
fdasd, Linux command 466
Fibre Channel 53
file system
hugetlbs 267
file systems
cmsfs-fuse for z/VM minidisk 441
ext2 229
sysfs 7
XFS 78
xip option 229
FTP server, loading Linux 359
full-screen mode terminal 308

G
generating random numbers 292
getxattr 444
giga xv
Gigabit Ethernet 99
SNMP 153
group
CLAW attribute 192
CTCM attribute 169
LCS attribute 162
qeth attribute 111
group devices
CLAW 191
CTCM 167
LCS 161
qeth 102
guest LAN sniffer 150
Hardware Management Console

See HMC

hardware status, z9crypt 290
hardware_version, zfcp attribute 62
HBA API 57
hba_id
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
hba_id, zfcp attribute 71
high availability project 394
High Performance FICON, suppressing 35
high resolution polling timer 436
HiperSockets
  device driver 97
  interface name 103
HiperSockets Network Concentrator 143
HMC 299
  as terminal 310
  for booting Linux 348
hmc_network attribute 279
host_name, CLAW attribute 193
hotplug
  CCW devices 16
  memory 263
hsuid, qeth attribute 115
hugepages=, kernel parameters 267
hugetlbfs
  virtual file system 267
hvc_iucv_allow=, kernel parameter 307
hvc_iucv_de=, kernel parameter 307
hw_checksumming, value for qeth checksumming attribute 126
hw_interval
  OProfile attribute 402
hw_max_interval
  OProfile attribute 402
hw_min_interval
  OProfile attribute 402
hw_sdbt_blocks
  OProfile attribute 402
hw_trap, qeth attribute 133
hw_sampler
  OProfile attribute 401
hwtype
  cryptographic adapter attribute 293
hyptop, Linux command 474

IBM compatible disk layout 27
IBM label partitioning scheme 26
IBM TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server 25
ica_api.h 294
icainfo, Linux command 484
icastats, Linux command 485
IDRC compression 89
if_name, qeth attribute 117
ifconfig 4
Improved Data Recording Capability compression 89

in_recovery
  zfcp attribute (channel) 65
  zfcp attribute (port) 67, 68
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 72, 75
in_recovery, zfcp attribute 62
inbound checksum
  offload operation 125
Initial Program Load
See IPL
initial RAM disk 349
Inter-User Communication Vehicle
See IUCV
interface
  MTIO 85
  network 4
interface names
  claw 191
cia 168
IUCV 181
mpc 168
overview 4
qeth 103, 117
versus devices 5
vmur 227
interfaces 294
FC-HBA 57
invalid_crc_count zfcp attribute 63
invalid_tx_word_count zfcp attribute 63
iocounterbits
  zfcp attribute 73
iodone_cnt
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
ioerr_cnt
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
iorequest_cnt
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
IP address
  confirming 119
duplicate 119
takeover 129
virtual 133
IP, service types 114
ipa_takeover, qeth attributes 129
IPL 347
  displaying current settings 500
NSS 240
IPL devices
  for booting 348
preparing 319
IPv6
  stateless autoconfiguration 104
  support for 104
ISO-8859-1 442
isolation, qeth attribute 120
IUCV
  activating an interface 182
  buffer attribute 182
  connection attribute 181
devices 180
enablement 188
MTU 182
IUCV (continued)
removable attribute 184
user attribute 181
z/VM enablement 180
iucvconn 300
iucvtty 308

J
journaling file systems
write barrier 39

K
KEK 532
kernel image 349
kernel messages 419
kernel module 17
af_iucv 188
appldata_mem 203
appldata_net_sum 203
appldata_os 203
cmm 255
cctm 169
dasd.diag_mod 36
dasd.eckd_mod 36
dasd.fba_mod 36
dasd_mod 35
dcssblk 230
lcs 162
monreader 215
monwriter 209
prng 295
qeth 108
qeth.l2 108
qeth.l3 108
sclp.async 413
sclp.cpi 409
tape.34xx 86
tape.3590 86
vmlogdr 220
vmur 227
vmwatchdog 244
xpram 92
z90crypt 287
zfcp 59
kernel panic 364
kernel parameter file
for z/VM reader 19
kernel parameter line
length limit for booting 20
length limit, zipl 19
kernel parameters 17, 349
allow_lun_scan= 59
and zipl 325
channel measurement facility 403
cio.ignore 554
cmf.format 403
 commuters 403
cmmap 558
conflicting 19

kernel parameters (continued)
conmode= 306
console= 307
dif= 59
encoding 17
etr= 275
general 553
hugepages= 267
hvc_iucv_allow= 307
hvc_iucv= 307
maxcpus= 559
mem= 560
no_console_suspend 369
noresume 369
possible_cpus= 561
ramdisk_size= 562
resume= 369
root= 564
 savesys= 239
 specifying 17
 stp= 276
 vds0= 566
 vmhalt= 567
 vmpanic= 568
 vmpoff= 569
 vmreboot= 570
 zipl= 18
 kernel sharing 239
 kernel source tree xiii
 key encrypting key 532
 kilo xv

L
LAN
sniffer 148
z/VM guest LAN sniffer 150
LAN channel station
See LCS
LAN, virtual 139
lancmd_timeout, LCS attribute 163
large page support 267
large send 127
large_send, qeth attribute 128
last_known_reservation_state, DASD attribute 48
layer2, qeth attribute 105
lcs
recover attribute 165
LCS
activating an interface 164
device driver 161
group attribute 162
lancmd_timeout attribute 163
online attribute 164
subchannels 161
ungroup attribute 163
libfuse
package 441
libica
available functions 484
current use of 485
MAC addresses 104
MAC header
  layer2 for qeth 105
major number 3
  DASD devices 31
    pseudo-random number 295
tape devices 84
  XPRAM 91
man pages, messages 419
management information base 153
maxcpus=, kernel parameter 559
maxframe_size
  zfcp attribute 63
Media Access Control (MAC) addresses 104
Medium Access Control (MAC) header 105
medium_state, tape attribute 89
mega xv
mem=, kernel parameter 560
memory
  block_size_bytes attribute 264
displaying 496
guest, reducing 201
hotplug 263
  setting online and offline 428
memory, expanded 91
memory, state attribute 264
menu configuration 335, 341
  z/VM example 351
messages 419
MIB (management information base) 153
minor number 3
  DASD devices 31
  DCSS devices 234
  pseudo-random number 295
tape devices 84
XPRAM 91
modalias
  cryptographic adapter attribute 293
model
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
modprobe 17
module
  See kernel module
module parameter 17
  sender= 249
module parameters
cmd= 244
conceal= 244
CPI 409
dasd= 34
dbfsize= 59
dcssblk.segments= 230
devs= 92
domain= 287
mondcss= 209, 215
nowayout= 244
poll_thread= 287
queue_depth= 59
sizes= 92
system_name= 409
XPRAM 92
z90crypt 287
monod-exponent 283
mon_fstatd, command 511
mon_procd, command 516
mondcss=, module parameters 209, 215
monitor stream 203
  module activation 204
  on/off 204
  sampling interval 205
monitor stream application
device driver 209
mount point
  procfs xv
  sysfs xv
mt_st, package 89
MTIO interface 85
MTU
  IUCV 182
MTU (continued)
  qeth 118
  multicast_router, value for qeth router attribute 123
  multiple subchannel set 11

N
name
devices
  See device names
  network interface
  See base name
named saved system 239
  See NSS
net-snmp 153
  package 153
NETIUCV
  device driver 179
  network
device drivers 96
  interface names 4
  Network Concentrator 143
  network interfaces 4
  no_console_suspend, kernel parameters 369
  no_prio_queueing, value for qeth priority_queueing attribute 113
  no_router, value for qeth router attribute 123
  no, value for qeth large_send attribute 128
node_name
  zfcp attribute 63
  zfcp attribute (port) 68
  node, device
  See device nodes
non-priority commands 315
  non-rewinding tape device 83
  noresume, kernel parameters 369
  nos_count, zfcp attribute 63
  notices 575
  nowayout=, module parameters 244
NPIV
  example 66
  FCP channel mode 66
  for FCP channels 59
NSS 354
  NSS (named saved system) 239
  numbers, random 292

O
object ID 153
  offline
    CHPID 14, 15
devices 9
offload operations
  inbound checksum 125
  outbound checksum 125
  TCP segmentation offload (TSO) 125
OID (object ID) 153
  online
    CHPID 14, 15
    CLAW attribute 194
  online (continued)
    common CCW attribute 9
    cryptographic adapter attribute 290
    CTCM attribute 171
    DASD attribute 43
eťr attribute 276
  127
LCs attribute 164
  qeth attribute 117
  sť attribute 276
tape attribute 87, 88
  TTY attribute 313
  zfcp attribute 61
opcontrol 401
  Open Source Development Network, Inc. 153
openCryptoki 288
  openCryptoki, package 288
openssl-ibmca, package 284
  OpenSSL, package 285
operating CPU, deactivating 260
operation, tape attribute 88
OProfile
  hardware sampling 401
  hw_interval attribute 402
  hw_max_interval attribute 402
  hw_min_interval attribute 402
  hw_sdbt_blocks attribute 402
  hwsampler attribute 401
  initializing 401
  starting and stopping 402
OSA-Express
  device driver 97
  LAN channel station 161
  SNMP subagent support 153
osasnmqd
  package 153
  osasnmqd, OSA-Express SNMP subagent 153
OSDN (Open Source Development Network, Inc.) 153
  outbound checksum
    offload operation 125

P
page pool
  static 201
  timed 201
parallel access volume (PAV) 50
parameter
  kernel and module 17
PARM
  IPL parameter 240
partition
  on DASD 26
  schemes for DASD 26
table 28
  XPRAM 91
PAV (parallel access volume) 50
PAV enablement, suppression 35
peer_d_id , zfcp attribute 62
peer_wnnn, zfcp attribute 62
peer_wwpn, zfcp attribute 62
permanent_port_name, zfcp attribute 63, 66
planned changes in channel path availability 415
port_id
   zfcp attribute (port) 68
port_id, zfcp attribute 63
port_name
   zfcp attribute (port) 68
   zfcp attribute 63
port_remove, zfcp attribute 69
port_rescan, zfcp attribute 67
port_state
   zfcp attribute (port) 68
   zfcp attribute 63
port_type, zfcp attribute 63
portno, qeth attribute 115
possible_cpus=, kernel parameter 561
power/state attribute 371
preferred console 307
prerequisites 1, 23, 95, 197, 257, 281, 297, 397, 421
priority command 315
priority_queueing, value for qeth priority_queueing attribute 114
priority_queueing, qeth attribute 113
processors
   cryptographic 7
procs
   appdata 203
   cio_ignore 555
   magic sysrequest function 314
   VLAN 141
protocol, CTCM attribute 171
proxy ARP 132
proxy ARP attributes 110
pseudo-random number
   device driver 295
device names 295
device nodes 295
Purge, z/VM recording attribute 222
PVMSG 315
recording, z/VM recording attribute 221
recover, lcs attribute 165
recover, qeth attribute 120
recovery, CTC interfaces 174
relative port number
  qeth 115
Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem 546
remove, DCSS attribute 237
remove, IUCV attribute 184
request_count
  cryptographic adapter attribute 293
rescan
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 76
reservation_policy, DASD attribute  47
reset_statistics
  zfcp attribute 63
restrictions 1, 23, 95, 257, 281, 297, 397, 421
resume 367
resume=, kernel parameters 369
rev
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
rewinding tape device 83
Rivest-Shamir-Adleman 283
ro, kernel parameter 563
roles
  zfcp attribute (port) 68
root=, kernel parameter 564
route4, qeth attribute 123
route6, qeth attribute 123
router
  IPv4 router settings 123
  IPv6 router settings 123
RPM
  libfuse 441
  libzfcphbaapi0 60
  mt_st 89
  net-snmp 153
  openCryptoki 288
  OpenSSL 285
  openssl-ibmca 284
  osasnmpd 153
  s390-tools 423
  sg3_utils 502
  snipl 377
  RSA 283
  RSA exponentiation 283
  RSCS 546
  rx_frames, zfcp attribute 63
  rx_words, zfcp attribute 63

S
  s_id, zfcp attribute 66
  S/390 hypervisor file system 269
    defining access rights 272
  s390-tools, package 423
  sample_count, cmf attribute 405
  save, DCSS attribute 235
  savesys=, kernel parameters 239
  SCSI
    data consistency checking 77
SCSI (continued)
  multipath devices 57
  SCSI devices, in sysfs 71
  SCSI system dumper 332
  scsi_host_no, zfcp attribute 71
  scsi_id, zfcp attribute 71
  scsi_level
    zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
  scsi_logging_level, Linux command 529
  scsi lun, zfcp attribute 71
  scsi_target_id
    zfcp attribute (port) 68
  SCSI-over-Fibre Channel
    See zfcp
  SCSI-over-Fibre Channel device driver 53
  SCSI, booting from 352, 355
  SE (Support Element) 348
  secondary_connector, value for qeth router attribute 124
  secondary_router, value for qeth router attribute 123
  seconds_since_last_reset
    zfcp attribute 63
  segmentation offload, TCP 127, 128
  sender=, module parameter 249
  serial_number, zfcp attribute 63
  service types, IP 114
  set, CPI attribute 411
  setsockopt 114
  setxattr 444
  sg3_utils, package 502
  shared kernel 239
  shared, DCSS attribute 235
  Shoot The Other Node In The Head 394
  shutdown actions 373
  simple network IPL 377
  Simple Network Management Protocol 153
  sizes=, module parameter 92
  smsigliucv_app
    device driver 249
  sniffer
    attributes 110
  sniffer, guest LAN 150
  snipl
    package 377
  snipl, Linux command 377
  SNMP 153, 394
  special characters
    line-mode terminals 313
    z/VM console 317
  special file
    See device nodes
  speed, zfcp attribute 63
  ssch_rsch_count, cmf attribute 404
  standby CPU, activating 259
  state
    memory attribute 264
    zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 77
  state attribute, power management 371
  state, tape attribute 88
  stateless autoconfiguration, IPv6 104
  static page pool 201
static routing, and VIPA  135
statistics
  QDIO  407
status
  DASD attribute  51
status, CHPID attribute  14, 15
STONITH  394
storage
  memory hotplug  263
stp
  online attribute  276
STP  275
stp=, kernel parameter  276
subchannel
  multiple set  11
subchannel set ID  11
subchannels
  CCW and CCW group devices  7
  CLAW  191
  CTCM  167
  displaying overview  488
  in sysfs  12
  LCS  161
  qeth  102
support
  AF_IUCV address family  187
Support Element  348
supported_classes
  zfcp attribute (port)  68
supported_classes, zfcp attribute  63
supported_speeds, zfcp attribute  63
suspend  367
sw_checksumming, value for qeth checksumming attribute  126
swap partition
  for suspend resume  369
  priority  370
swapping
  avoiding  201
symbolic_name, zfcp attribute  63
SYMPOTM, z/VM record  219
syntax diagrams  xv
sysfs  7
sysplex_name, CPI attribute  410
system states
  displaying current settings  501
system time  275
system time protocol  275
system_level, CPI attribute  410
system_name, CPI attribute  410
system_name=, module parameter  409
system_type, CPI attribute  410

T

tape (continued)
  device nodes  85
devtype attribute  88
display support  536
displaying overview  502
enetration support  532
IDRC compression  89
loading and unloading  90
medium_state attribute  89
MTIO interface  85
online attribute  87, 88
operation attribute  88
state attribute  88
tape device driver  83
tape390_crypt, Linux command  532
tape390_display, Linux command  536
TCP segmentation offload  127, 128
TCP segmentation offload (TSO) offload operation  125
TCP/IP
  ARP  107
  checksumming  126
  DHCP  148
  IUCV  179
  point-to-point  167
  service machine  168, 184
TERM, environment variable  308
terminal
  enabling user logins  309
  mainframe versus Linux  301
tgid_bind_type, zfcp attribute  63
time-of-day clock  275
timed page pool  201
timeout
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device)  76
timeout for LCS LAN commands  163
TOD clock  275
trademarks  576
TSO
  offload operation  125
TSO, value for qeth large_send attribute  128
TTY
  console devices  301
  online attribute  313
tunedasd, Linux command  538
  tx_frames, zfcp attribute  63
tx_words, zfcp attribute  63
type
  cryptographic adapter attribute  293
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device)  73
type, CTCM attribute  171

U

uid
  DASD attribute  51
ungroup
  CTCM attribute  170
  LCS attribute  163
  qeth attribute  112
  unit_add, zfcp attribute  70
unit_remove, zfcp attribute 79
unplanned changes in channel path availability 415
use_diag
  DASD attribute 51
use_diag, DASD attribute 41
user_mode, kernel parameter 565
user, IUCV attribute 181

V
VACM (View-Based Access Control Mechanism) 155
vdso=, kernel parameter 566
vendor
  DASD attribute 51
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73
View-Based Access Control Mechanism (VACM) 155
VINPUT 315
VIPA (virtual IP address)
  attributes 110
description 133, 134
example 135
static routing 135
usage 135
virtual
  DASD 25
  IP address 133
  LAN 139
virtual dynamic shared object 566
VLAN (virtual LAN) 139
vmcp
  device driver 247
device nodes 247
vmcp, Linux command 541
vmhalt=, kernel parameter 567
vmpanic=, kernel parameter 568
vmpoff=, kernel parameter 569
vmreboot=, kernel parameter 570
VMRM 202
VMSG 315
vmur
  device driver 227
device names 227
device nodes 227
vmur, kernel module 227
vmur, Linux command 543
VOL1 labeled disk 27
VOLSER, DASD device access by 32
volume label 27
Volume Table Of Contents 28
VTOC 28

W
watchdog
  device driver 243
device node 245
write barrier 39
write_buffer
  CLAW attribute 194
wwpn
  zfcp attribute (SCSI device) 73

X
x3270 code page 310
XFS 78
XPRAM
  device driver 91
  features 91
  module parameter 92
  partitions 91
XRC, extended remote copy 275

Z
z/VM
  guest LAN sniffer 150
  monitor stream 203
z/VM *MONITOR record
  device name 215
device node 215
z/VM *MONITOR record reader
  device driver 213
z/VM console, line edit characters 317
z/VM contiguous saved segments
  See DCSS
z/VM reader
  booting from 354
z/VM recording
  device names 219
device nodes 219
z/VM recording device driver 219
  autopurge attribute 222
  autorecording attribute 221
  purge attribute 222
  recording attribute 221
z/VM spool file queues 543
z90crypt
  device driver 283
device nodes 289
  hardware status 290
  module parameter 287
zcrypt configuration 436, 506
zfcp
  access_denied attribute (port) 67
  access_denied attribute (SCSI device) 72
  access_shared attribute 72
card_version attribute 62
device driver 53
device nodes 55
device_blocked attribute (SCSI device) 72
dumped_frames attribute 63
error_frames attribute 63
failed_attribute (channel) 65
failed_attribute (port) 68
failed_attribute (SCSI device) 75
cfp_control_requests attribute 75
cfp_input_megabytes attribute 63
cfp_input_requests attribute 63
cfp_lun attribute 71
cfp_lun attribute (SCSI device) 73
zfcp (continued)
  fcp_output_megabytes attribute 63
  fcp_output_requests attribute 63
  hardware_version attribute 62
  hba_id attribute 71
  hba_id attribute (SCSI device) 73
  in_recovery attribute 62
  in_recovery attribute (channel) 65
  in_recovery attribute (port) 67, 68
  in_recovery attribute (SCSI device) 72, 75
  invalid_crc_count attribute 63
  invalid_tx_word_count attribute 63
  iocounterbits attribute 73
  iodone_cnt attribute (SCSI device) 73
  iorequest_cnt attribute (SCSI device) 73
  lic_version attribute 62
  link_failure_count attribute 63
  lip_count attribute 63
  loss_of_signal_count attribute 63
  loss_of_sync_count attribute 63
  maxframe_siz attribute 63
  model attribute (SCSI device) 73
  node_name attribute 63
  node_name attribute (port) 68
  nos_count attribute 63
  online attribute 61
  peer_d_id attribute 62
  peer_wwnn attribute 62
  peer_wwpn attribute 62
  permanent_port_name attribute 63, 66
  physical_s_id attribute 66
  port_id attribute 63
  port_id attribute (port) 68
  port_name attribute 63
  port_name attribute (port) 68
  port_remove attribute 69
  port_rescan attribute 67
  port_state attribute (port) 68
  port_type attribute 63
  prim_seq_protocol_err_count attribute 63
  queue_depth attribute 74
  queue_ramp_up_period attribute 74
  queue_type attribute (SCSI device) 73
  reset_statistics attribute 63
  rev attribute (SCSI device) 73
  roles attribute (port) 68
  rx_frames attribute 63
  rx_words attribute 63
  s_id attribute 66
  scsi_host_no attribute 71
  scsi_id attribute 71
  scsi_level attribute (SCSI device) 73
  scsi_lun attribute 71
  scsi_target_id attribute (SCSI device) 73
  serial_number attribute 63
  speed attribute 63
  state attribute (SCSI device) 77
  supported_classes attribute 63

zfcp (continued)
  supported_classes attribute (port) 68
  supported_speeds attribute 63
  symbolic_name attribute 63
  tgid_bind_type attribute 63
  timeout attribute (SCSI device) 76
  tx_frames attribute 63
  tx_words attribute 63
  type attribute (SCSI device) 73
  unit_add attribute 70
  unit_remove attribute 79
  vendor attribute (SCSI device) 73
  wwpn attribute 66, 71
  wwpn attribute (SCSI device) 73

zfcp HBA API 57
zfcp traces 59, 61
zipl
  and kernel parameters 325
  base functions 319
  configuration file 340
  Linux command 319
  menu configurations 341
  parameters 336
ZIPLCONF, environment variable 340
znetconf, Linux command 550

598  Device Drivers, Features, and Commands on SLES11 SP2
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