

Information Management for System z

IMS - Information Management System- Transaction Monitor Part -

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What is IMS?

YOU are maybe using it daily...













IMS Myths

"IMS ...

Some sentences you may hear sometimes about IMS

- ... is old fashioned."
- ... is not used anymore.
- ... DB is hierarchical, which is not state of the art."
- ... will die in the next 5 years."
- ... is not developed anymore.
- ... is not performing."
- is to expensive.

iii io to experiore.

But ... is this the truth?



IMS 41 years anniversary



- In 1885, Gottlieb Daimler invented what is often recognized as the prototype of the modern internal combustion engine
- Today 124 years later most road transport is still powered by the internal combustion engine



- But there is no way that you'd refer to a Ferrari engine, for example, as "old fashioned"
- IMS is just 41 years old. At the basic level, its design today is unchanged from what is was in 1968. But the actual implementation has evolved with technological advances, and always provides state-of-the-art transaction and data serving





IMS is constantly being renewed to meet tomorrow's demands





IMS Early History



- It was designed and written jointly by IBM and Rockwell in the mid to late 1960s
 - IMS/360 announced in 1968
- Objective was to provide an accessible repository for storing information about the several million parts that were used to make a Saturn V rocket
 - Part of Apollo Lunar Space Mission
- The Saturn V Parts Database was inherently hierarchical (components made of assemblies made from made from elemental parts)
 - So IMS databases are Hierarchical DBs





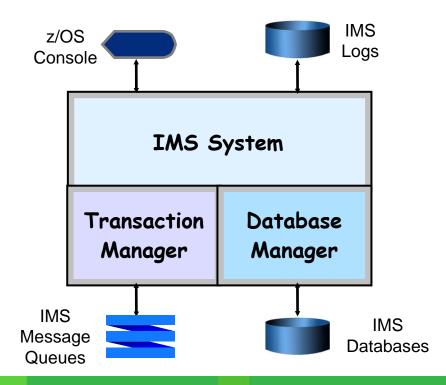
What is IMS?

Transaction Monitor (DC)

- Provides high-volume, rapid response transaction processing
 - Manages input and output messages from network (3270s, TCP/IP, WebSphere MQ, etc.)
 - Manages applications (dispatching work, loading application, providing locking services)
 - Manages application access to IMS and/or DB2 databases
- Manages "batch" applications

Database Management System (DB)

- IMS Databases are hierarchical
 - Faster than relational databases
 - For high volume processing
- Multiple database types
 - Full Function
 - Fast Path
 - High Availability Large Database (HALDB)
 - XML Database





Who uses IMS?

IMS is mostly used in

- Banking
- Insurance
- Telecommunication
- Automotive

Because of the need for

- High volume
- High speed
- Reliability





IMS Facts

Most Corporate Data is Managed by IMS

- Over 95% of Fortune 1000 Companies use IMS
- IMS Manages over 20 Petabytes of Production Data
- 2.5 Trillion \$ transferred through IMS daily

Over 50 Billion Transactions a Day run through IMS

- IMS Serves Close to 200 Million Users a Day
- Over 100 Million IMS Trans/Day Handled by One Customer
- 7M per hour handled by another customer
- 21,000 Trans/sec (near 1 Billion/day) with IMS Data/Queued sharing on a single processor with database updates (on a z9)
- Approx. 40.000 Trans/sec on a z10 processor

Over 3 million MIPS running IMS





IMS Version

- Normally every 2 year cycle a new release is GA.
- Currently is IMS Version 10 the latest Version since October 2007.
- IMS Version 11 is currently in Testing
- IMS V-next is already on the draw board
- IMS allows version skipping (e.g. IMS V8 to V10)



IMS Transaction Manager

Transaction Manager Part



Why do you need a Transaction Monitor?

A Transaction Monitor is like a framework for transactional applications

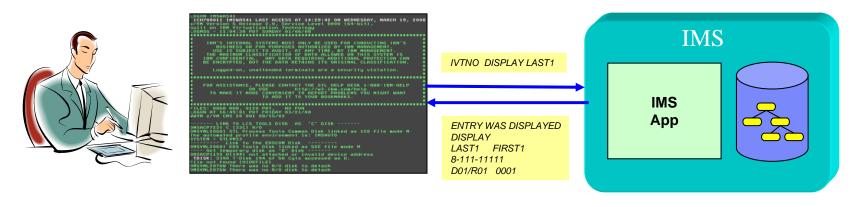
- It is responsible for loading and managing applications (App. Management)
- It manages the parallel processing of applications (Deadlock handling)
- It is responsible for access security (Authentication & authorization)
- It ensures Service Level Agreements (Scalability & Loadbalancing)
- It ensures durability (Logging & redundancy)
- It cares for the communication (Interfaces & Transactionallity)

A Transaction Monitor is not the same as a Transaction Manager in Java sense. It Does more, but it also follows the ACID principles to ensure transactionallity.

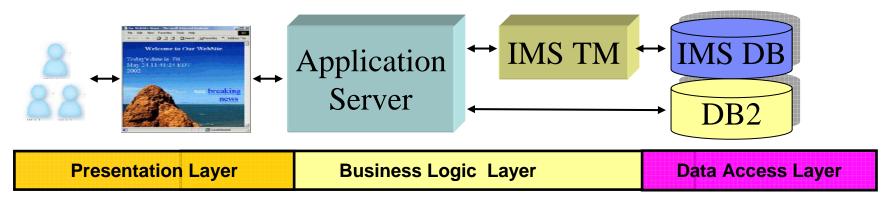


IMS Evolution

Earlier in history



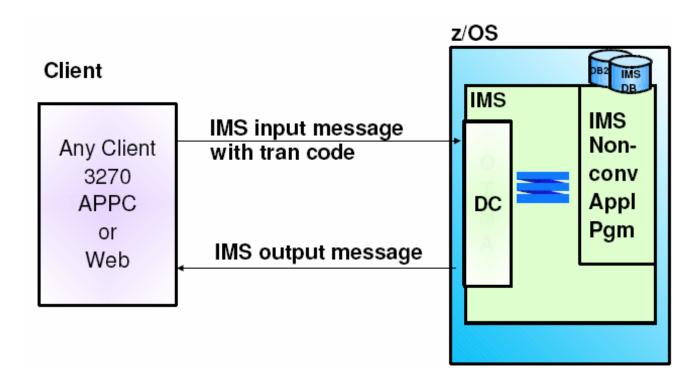
Today





IMS Messages

- IMS Transactions are Programs with a certain Transaction code assigned
- The Transaction needs an input message and creates a response message
- IMS TM has an input and and output message queue
- All messages are logged to make them recoverable





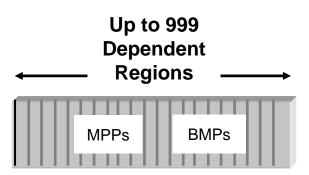


IMS Regions

Specific containers for sheduling messages and executing programs

There are different region types

- Language Runtime specific
 - MPPs Message Processing Regions for COBOL / PL/1 etc
 - JMPs Java Message Processing Region for Java
 - BMPs Batch Processing Regions
 - EMH Fast Path Transaction Region
- Characteristic specific (i.e. High priority applications dedicated to certain regions)
- Program specific
 - Online Processing
 - Batch Processing
 - Wait-for-Input
 - Fast Path Regions

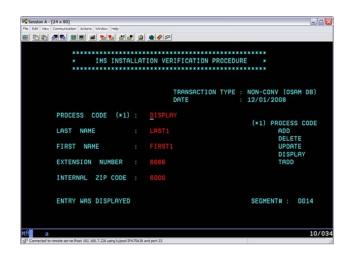


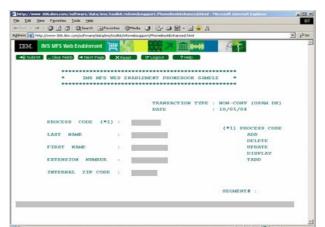
Basicly more Regions can handle more workload parallel at the same time



IMS Programs

- Supported Program languages are
 - Assembler
 - _ C
 - COBOL
 - FORTRAN
 - Java
 - PASCAL
 - PL/1
- Transaction application programs are Input Device Independent (SNA,MQ, TCP/IP,WAS)



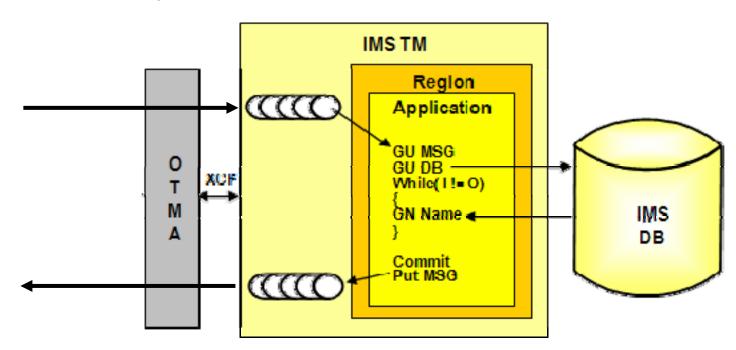






IMS Message Flow

- 1. A message flows from the Terminal into the IMS Input Queue
- 2. IMS loads the corresponding Transaction Program in the correct Region
- 3. The Program processes the message and issues the Database Calls
- 4. The Program commits the Transaction and the database changes
- 5. A response message is created on the Output Queue and flows back to the Terminal





IMS Batch

Batch Message Processing Programs are typically updating typically large amounts of data.

- Billing at the end of a month
- Salary increase for all employees
- Price changes on tax changes

Stand-Alone Batch Programs

- ▶ Has exclusive use of its own DBs (no sharing and no locking)
- Does not need to take restart checkpoints and writes its own log
- If it abends, manual recovery procedures must be followed
 - Backout incomplete sets of updates
 - -Rerun from beginning or, if taking checkpoints, restart from last checkpoint

BMPs

- ▶ Share DBs with all other online programs
- ▶ Share the IMS system log and must issue regular checkpoint calls
- ▶ Will be backed out by IMS system if needs be, and any locks will be released
- ▶ Always restarted from last checkpoint







Fast Path

 In the late 1970s, IMS banking customers were demanding DBs that could be partitioned to hold much greater amounts of data, that offered higher availability, and that made high volume data entry more feasible



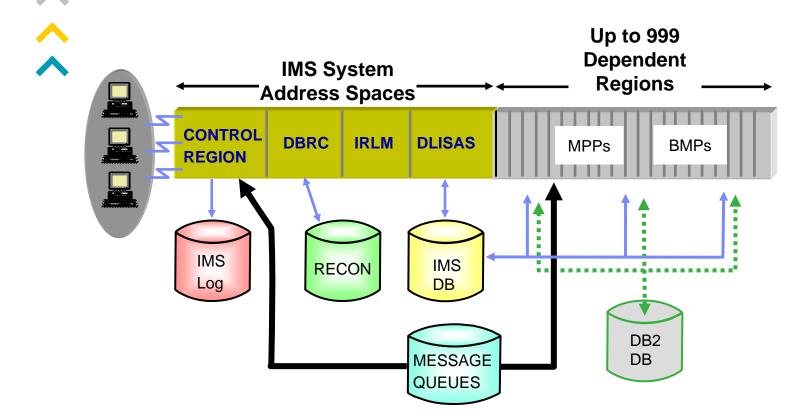
- The result was "Data Entry Data Base (DEDB)"
- Additionally, the banks were demanding even better performance for transaction processing where typically there are very heavy volumes but with relatively few different application programs
 - The result was "Expedited Message Handling (EMH)" regions
- These features are generically referred to as IMS Fastpath

IMS Transaction Manager Architecture





IMS follows the **concept of separation** and has therefore multiple system address spaces for the different tasks (component model)





IMS System Address Spaces

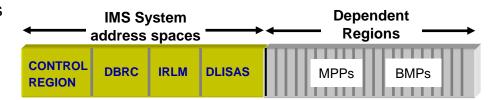
Control Region

- The overall master address space, which manages –
 - Communication
 - Messages Queues
 - Message Format Services
 - Logging
 - Application Scheduling
 - IMS System Checkpointing
 - Transaction and Command Security
 - Operator command processing

IRLM

- Optional for a single IMS system, but mandatory in a data sharing environment
 - Provides lock management for IMS DBs

- DLISAS (DL/1 Separate Address Space)
 - Responsible for providing physical access to
 - Databases
 - Buffer pools
 - Control Blocks (DBDs)
- DBRC (DB Recovery Control)
 - Manages and records use of IMS logs
 - Tracks updating and housekeeping of IMS DBs
 - Manages sharing of DBs between different IMS subsystems, batch jobs, and utilities
 - Keeps its data in the Recovery Control Dataset (RECON)





High Availability

- IMS systems provide high levels of robustness and availability
 - Main issue is associated with Scheduled Outages
 - for new IMS release
 - software maintenance
 - hardware changes
 - Also unscheduled Outages like hardware error or disaster situations
 - Solution is Queue Sharing and many features for improved availability
- The other key component of high availability is data availability
 - IMS DBs can be kept online and in use while they are
 - Image copied
 - Reorganised
 - Also **Data Sharing** improves availability

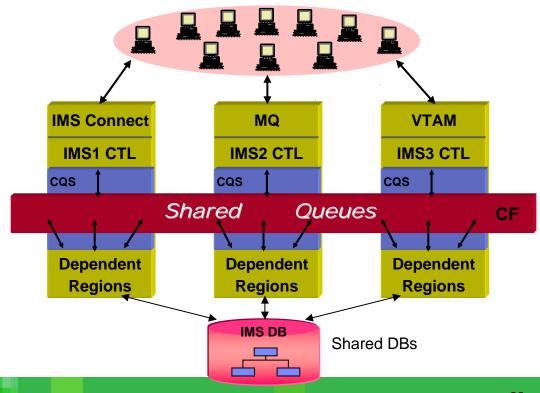


IMSplex

- For availability, or sometimes capacity reasons, many large customers run multiple IMSs that share the workload
 - There are Shared DBs and Shared Message Queues
 - The complete set of deployed IMS subsystems and address spaces is called an IMSplex
 - IMSplex has the same principles as Sysplex, but could also be only on one system

Shared Queues Benefits

- Automatic load balancing
- Very high system availability across unscheduled and scheduled IMS outages
- Incremental growth and capacity management





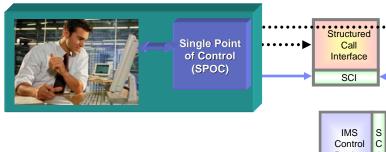
Operating IMS

IMS has been operated traditionally from z/OS Consoles or IMS terminals

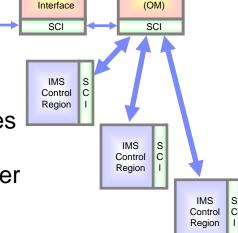
- One IMS terminal can be identified as the Master Terminal for administration
- Type 1 commands are used at terminals and consoles
 - e.g. /START ... /DISPLAY ...
 - Start with a "/" and are used to control IMS itself and its resources.

Single Point of Control

 SPOC offers Communication to many IMSs in an IMSplex



- SPOC interacts with IMS Operations Manager address spaces
- Commands can be the traditional type 1 commands or a newer architected, simpler and smaller set of Type 2 commands
 - e.g. QUERY ... UPDATE ...



Operations

Manager



IMS Application Programming Interfaces

- The traditional IMS API is a standard CALL facility, known as DL/I (data language interface)*
 - Often called "DL/1" or "data language one"
 e.g. CALL "CBLTDLI" USING
- DL/I Calls
 - Used to access IMS message queues
 - Used to access IMS DBs

Note: IMS databases are sometimes called "DL/1 Data Bases"

- SQL Calls are used to access DB2
- IMS Java applications can use JDBC for SQL access to IMS DB and DB2
- Therefore IMS Java makes IMS Application Development much easier.





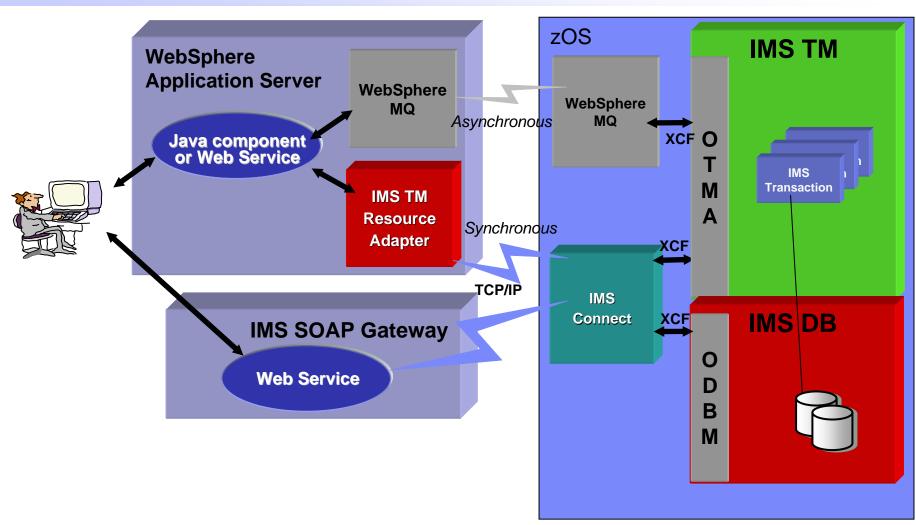
Sample IMS Java Transaction

```
import com.ibm.ims.base.*;
import com.ibm.ims.application.*;
public class IMSecho extends IMSApplication {
  public IMSecho() {}
  public void doBegin() throws DLIException, IMSException {
    IMSMessageQueue messageQueue = new IMSMessageQueue();
    Message inputMessage = new Message();
    messageQueue.getUniqueMessage(inputMessage);
    Message outputMessage = new Message();
    outputMessage.setString("Message", inputMessage.getString("Message"));
    messageQueue.insertMessage(outputMessage);
    IMSTransaction.getTransaction().commit();
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    IMSecho test = new IMSecho();
    test.begin();
```



IMS SOA Integration

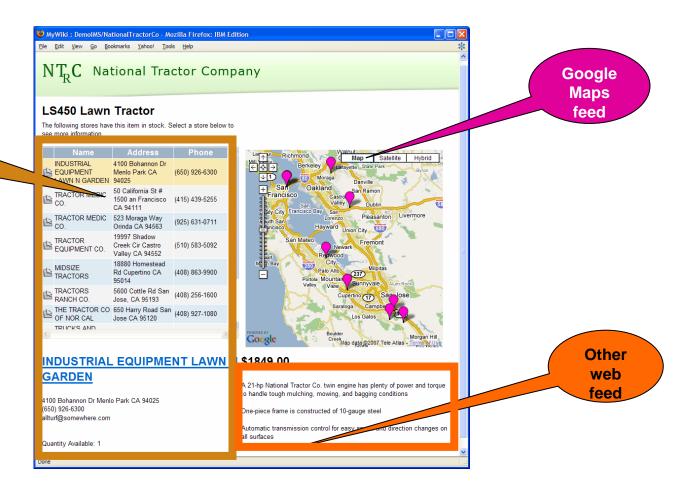






IMS & Web 2.0

IMS feed Inventory and branch locations





XML Storage (Decomposed)

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<nd element name="feldi"> <adaimpleType> <f1> </f1> <f2> </f2> <usd complexType> <f3> dad complexTyps> </f4> <f5> <f4> </f4> <f5> </f5> <C> </f6> <f6> <f7> <D> <f8> </f8> <f9> </f9> </D>



IMS Myths II

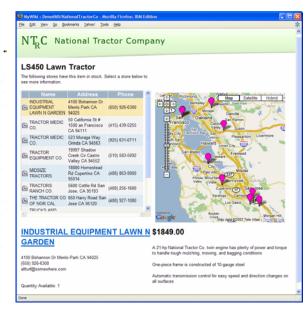
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... is **not** old fashioned."

"IMS ...









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200 Million Users a Day Over 3 million MIPS running IMS



IMS Myths II

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"IMS ...

```
<?xml version="1.0" e
  <quiz>
      <frage>
      Wer war der fünfte
      deutsche Bundespräsident?
      </frage>
      <antwort>
      Karl Carstens
      </antwort>
  <!-- Bemerkung: Wir
      brauchen mehr Fragen.-->
      </quiz>

XML
```



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- ... will not die in the next 15 years."

"IMS ...

20 Petabytes of Production Data

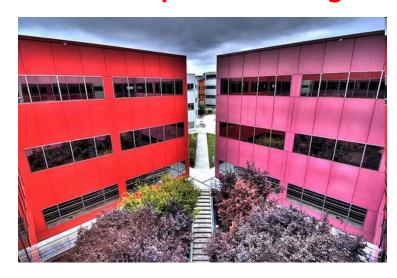


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Approx. 40.000 Trans/sec



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- DB is hierarchical, which is also state of the art.
- ... will **not** die in the next **15** years."
- is developed further rigth now."
- ... is performing very well.
- ... is **not that much** expensive."

Depends on the value you get out of it...



Conclusions

Beginning in IMS is not easy, **but**

it garantees compatibility up to the beginning of IT and can be precisly tuned, optimized and offers therefore highest performance, reliability and investment security.

... and there are a lot of skilled people needed in the largest companies of the world, because their core businesses runs on System z and IMS.