

## WLM controls of zIIP resources

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### 1 Introduction

Many years ago, IBM introduced the zIIP (z Integrated Information Processor) with the goal to provide capacity for “new” applications without increasing software costs.

Initially zIIPs were introduced to serve DDF applications but they rapidly evolved to support Java applications (formerly served by zAAP, now obsolete), most of the functions provided by Db2 system address spaces (MSTR and DBM1), IPsec and many other products and functions, also provided by ISVs.

The last important step in zIIP evolution has been the introduction of z/OS Container Extensions (zCX) in z/OS 2.4 which enables clients to deploy Linux applications as Docker containers on z/OS as part of a z/OS workload.

You must plan for the number of virtual CPUs to allocate to each zCX instance. zCX virtual processors can be dispatched on zIIPs or general purpose CPUs. If sufficient zIIP processors are available (greater than or equal to the number of zCX virtual processors), the majority of zCX instance processing can execute on zIIPs.

As you can imagine, WLM had to follow the described evolution to be able to control and manage the zIIP resources and the workloads using them.

In this paper we will discuss some of the important WLM concepts that every performance analyst should be aware of when looking at zIIP utilization.