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EPV Technologies

Newsletter

December 2025

THIS MONTH HIGHLIGHTS

- Merry Christmas and Happy New Year
- Important IBM corrections – MQ on z/OS

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

The EPV staff wishes a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all the newsletter subscribers.



Important IBM corrections – MQ on z/OS

PH61814: IBM MQ Z/OS QUEUE MANAGER ISSUED S026 ABENDS AND TERMINATED ABNORMALLY WITH REASON=00C510AB

- **USERS AFFECTED:** All users of IBM MQ for z/OS Version 9
- **PROBLEM DESCRIPTION:** Abend S026-08110101 and S026-08110102 followed by abnormal queue manager termination 6C6 with REASON=00C510AB occurs several minutes after an application structure failed and a peer queue manager terminated.

More details at: <https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/PH61814>

PH61931: IBM MQ Z/OS: CSQX053E CSQSNAP XFFSXCSFREEOWNEDBUFFERS OWNERS DIDN'T FREE THEIR BUFFERS

- **USERS AFFECTED:** All users of IBM MQ for z/OS Version 9
- **PROBLEM DESCRIPTION:** Various symptoms can occur when client applications MQPUT/MQGET messages using message handles containing many or large message properties. Possible symptoms can include: - CSQX053E reporting an FFST in the CSQSNAP DD. The FFST indicates an error in xcsFreeOwnedBuffers - Storage leak in the channel initiator address space, leading to eventual storage exhaustion - Abend 0C4 in CSQXMPAP - Storage Overlay in the channel initiator address space, leading to unpredictable results

More details at: <https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/PH61931>



Customer question

Can you please explain the difference between CPU busy, CPU effective busy and effective dispatch time?

EPV Technical Support answer

CPU busy is the percentage of LPAR utilization.

CPU effective busy is calculated by excluding parked time from the CPU busy; it is used to compare it with MVS busy (where parked time is already excluded) to determine if contention with other LPARs is excessive; in EPV, by default, we consider contention excessive when MVS busy is more than 15% higher than CPU effective busy.

Effective dispatch (SMF70EDT) is the difference between total dispatch time (SMF70PDT) and LPAR management time (internal partition overhead for communicating with PRSM).

A graphic featuring a large white arrow pointing right, set against a dark blue background with a white geometric pattern of overlapping lines and shapes. The text "WLM Update" is written in a dark blue font inside the white arrow.

WLM Update

WLM support of z/OS Container Platform

Since some years IBM provides the z/OS Container Extensions (zCX) that allows containerized Linux applications to run in z/OS.

Recently IBM introduced the z/OS Container Platform (zOSCP) that allows you to run in z/OS also containerized UNIX applications.

While from the WLM point of view zCX containers are seen just as started tasks, a new WLM service class and a new qualifier have been added to manage zOSCP containers.

A new service class, called SYSCNTNR, is supported; when defined, any work running in a zOSCP container will be assigned to this service class by default. When the SYSCNTNR service class is not defined, then any work running in the container is classified to the SYSOTHER service class, with a discretionary goal.

Existing service classes, already defined in the WLM service definition, may also be used to classify work running in a zOSCP container.

Classification can be done by exploiting the new Container Qualifier (CQ) and matching it with a qualifier name.

The qualifier name is the arbitrary name specified in the `zoscp.ibm.com/wlm-qualifier` annotation of the deployment. You can specify this name either at the pod level so that it applies to all containers in the pod, or at the container level so that it applies to a specific container in the pod. The name must not begin with `SYSWLM` except `SYSWLM_DEFAULT` and must not exceed 32 characters in length. If the `wlm-qualifier` in the deployment specifies `SYSWLM_DEFAULT`, the work in the container is directly assigned to the `SYSOTHER` service class or, if defined, the `SYSCNTNR` service class. (from `z/OS 3.2 - MVS Planning: Workload Management`)

Such classification rules can be used in any subsystem type to classify container work into service classes and report classes.

Quotes



"It's kind of fun to do the impossible."
Walt Disney

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