IBM Z System Recovery Boost

0:03 In this video, we're going to take a look at System Recovery Boost, a capability we introduced with the IBM z15 and

0:10 enhanced with the IBM z16, designed to maximize the availability of your mission-critical workloads by really

0:16 diminishing the impact of downtime, whether it's planned or unplanned.

00:00:20 With System Recovery Boost, you can unlock the full potential of your IBM z15 or higher by unleashing

0:27 additional processing capacity to accelerate service restoration and workload recovery.

0:32 System Recovery Boost can help you achieve accelerated image shutdown to help you

0:36 prepare for your planned restart activities, faster startup with

0:41 accelerated restart and recovery of images, middleware environments and workloads, so you can return to your pre-shutdown SLAs up to two times faster,

0:53 enhanced GDPS automation and scripting capabilities, so you can deactivate, activate, and load a partition up to four times faster,

01:00 accelerate the processing of workload backlog by utilizing extra processor capacity for a defined period of time after an IPL.

01:07 This means you can catch up
on transactional backlog up to
two times faster and batch
backlog up to two and a half
times faster, helping you get
back in the game quicker after
planned or unplanned downtime.

01:21 And recovery process boosts can
help accelerate system and
sysplex recovery and diagnostic
capture events, including Hyper-
Swap coupling facility data
sharing memory recovery,

01:31 coupling facilities structure
recovery, sysplex partitioning,
and, with the IBM z16, SVC dumps
for diagnostic data capture,
selected middleware region
restart, and HyperSwap
configuration load.

01:48 Oh, and I
almost forgot to mention my
favorite part of this. You can
do all of that with zero
increase in IBM software
licensing costs.

01:57 So how does
this all work? System Recovery
Boost lets you use your already
entitled general purpose
processors and zIIPs to unleash
additional processing capacity

02:05 during a temporary performance
increase that we're calling the
boost period. This boost period
happens for 30 minutes at image shutdown

02:13 and 60 minutes at image
startup. Recovery process boost
periods are up to five minutes
each, with the ability to use up
to 30 minutes of these boosts
each day in each participating

02:25 z/OS partition. The performance
increase that occurs during the
boost period is comprised of
three main functions:

02:33 speed boost, zIIP boost, and GDPS
enhancements. You can leverage
any combination of one or more
of these functions, whatever is
best for your unique
environment. The first function,

02:44 speed boost, enables general
purpose processors on sub-
capacity machines to run at full
capacity speed in the boosted
images during the boost period,
with no change in the machine's

02:54 rated capacity model number. Next,
zIIP boost provides even more
capacity and parallelism by
enabling general purpose
workloads to run on your
available zIIP processors. This

03:07 blends all the available
processor capacity in the
boosted images so that you can
process more work during the
boost period. And you can run
general purpose work on those

03:18 zIIPs during the boost period.
Last but not least, we have GDPS
enhancements. These increase the
speed at which GDPS drives your
hardware reconfiguration actions
that may be part of the restart

03:32 reconfiguration and recovery
processes. They also enhance the
speed of those underlying
hardware services, which is
particularly useful for
accelerating planned and

03:41 unplanned site-switch activity.
Again, you can choose whatever
combination of those three

functions that's best suited for your environment. In addition to the GDPS enhancements, speed,

03:53 boost and zIIP boost capabilities, including IPL boost, system shutdown boost, and recovery process boost use cases, all of which are included with the z15 and higher at no

04:05 additional charge, you also have the option to build upon this core functionality with System Recovery Boost Upgrade.

04:13 This is a capacity-on-demand offering that lets you maximize your performance and parallelism during the boost period by

04:20 unlocking previously unused dark cores for additional zIIP capacity when you need it the most, which can be used to run

04:28 general purpose work during the boost period. With System Recovery Boost Upgrade, you can use a special type of temporary

04:35 capacity record to unlock up to 20 additional zIIP processors for up to six hours. Just one activation of the temporary

04:44 capacity record can support multiple 30-minute shutdown or 60-minute startup boosts occurring during the activation.

04:52 The temporary capacity record supports multiple activations and you can also specify multiple occurrences of the

04:58 boost upgrades. These additional processors can be used in conjunction with the zIIP boost capabilities that we just talked

about. This means you can
utilize even more processing

05:08 capacity and parallelism to run
your general purpose workloads
during these boosts. System
Recovery Boost Upgrade is

05:16
available through a multi-year
subscription of up to five years,
with multiple activations that
can automatically be replenished
during the subscription period.
System Recovery Boost provides

05:27 elastic capacity when you need
it. It comes enabled by default
on the IBM z15 and higher, and
core functionality is available

05:37 with no setup, so you can get
started right away. Get the
capacity you need to deliver the
service levels your clients

05:44 demand, and meet your processing
requirements with ease even
after an outage. And remember,
you can use the core

05:50 functionality of System Recovery
Boost quickly, easily, and with
no additional cost. So now you
can see how easy it is to

05:59 maximize the availability of
your mission0-critical workloads
on the IBM z15 or higher. To
learn more about System Recovery

06:06 Boost, check out the content
solution page, which is a one-
stop shop for technical content
about System Recovery Boost.