



# Server Time Protocol Recovery Considerations (STP-only CTN with 3 or more servers)

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# Agenda

- **STP Recovery Concepts**
  - Recovery design rules and terminology
  - Switch to Local Timing mode
- **STP-only CTN recovery (BTS and Arbiter assigned)**
  - Arbiter Assisted Recovery
  - Console Assisted Recovery
- **STP-only CTN recovery with Internal Battery Feature (IBF)**
- **Site failure scenarios**
- **GDPS/PPRC considerations**

# STP-only CTN Terminology

## ▪ CTN

- Collection of servers that are time synchronized to a time value called Coordinated Server Time (CST)

## ▪ Server/CF roles

### – Preferred Time Server/CF (PTS)

- Server that is preferred to be the Stratum 1 server

### – Backup Time Server/CF (BTS)

- Role is to take over as the Stratum 1 under planned or unplanned outages, without disrupting synchronization capability of STP-only CTN

### – Current Time Server/CF(CTS)

- Active S1 Server/CF

#### – Only one S1 allowed

- Only the PTS or BTS can be assigned as the CTS

- Normally the PTS is assigned the role of CTS – Active S1

- BTS typically is the Inactive S1

- BTS can take over as Active S1 or assigned Active S1 for planned actions

- PTS is the Inactive S1 in those cases

### – Arbiter

- Provides additional means to determine if BTS should take over as the CTS under unplanned outages

# ETR/STP availability/recovery requirements

## ■ **Availability**

- When primary source of time fails, applications that depend on time synchronization can continue processing **with data integrity**.
  - Parallel Sysplex
  - GDPS customers having multi-site sysplex require Site 2 systems to continue processing when Site 1 fails and vice versa
  - z/OS Global Mirror (XRC) that uses time stamps associated with data updates to make sure secondary copy of the data is consistent
  - Non-sysplex applications that may use other than coupling links for messaging

## ■ **ETR/STP recovery **must ensure data integrity** when time consistency cannot be maintained**

- Availability can be compromised but not data integrity
- Current designs (ETR and STP) have failure scenarios where availability is compromised, resulting in z/OS systems posting a WTOR

# STP recovery design rules and overview

- **CANNOT** have two **Stratum 1** servers in timing network
- **Backup Time Server (BTS)** can take over as **Current Time Server (CTS)**, **active Stratum 1**, **only if** either:
  - Preferred Time Server (PTS) can indicate it has “failed”
    - PTS, if operational **MUST** surrender role of CTS
  - BTS can unambiguously determine the PTS has “failed”

## Switch to Local Timing Mode

- **Server in ETR network or CTN becomes unsynchronized (S0 in CTN):**
  - z/OS system images running in ETR or STP timing mode switch to local timing mode.
  - Impact of switching depends on
    - PLEXCFG parameter in IEASYSxx, and
    - ETRMODE or STPMODE specified in CLOCKxx.
  - z/OS systems that specify:
    - PLEXCFG=MULTISYSTEM or PLEXCFG=ANY in IEASYSxx, and
    - ETRMODE YES or STPMODE YES in CLOCKxx
  - Issue a WTOR message to allow operator intervention to resolve the problem before a wait state is loaded
    - z/OS systems that specify ETRMODE YES and are running in ETR timing mode issue WTOR message IEA015A.
    - z/OS systems that specify STPMODE YES and are running in STP timing mode issue WTOR message IEA394A.

# WTOR – IEA394A

- **WTOR allows time window to correct the problem and respond “*RETRY*” if problem corrected or “*ABORT*” if problem cannot be corrected**
  - “*ABORT*” will load wait state 0A2-158
- **Backup Time Server or another operational server in the CTN can be reconfigured to be the Current Time Server (CTS) before**
  - WTOR messages responded to with “*RETRY*”
- **New function in z/OS 1.7 for SFM to recognize that WTOR IEA394A issued**

# IEA394A WTOR

```

2007055 10.12.34 SC74      IEC336I STORAGE SUBSYSTEM X'8905' INITIALIZED
2007055 10.12.34 SC74      IEC336I STORAGE SUBSYSTEM X'8904' INITIALIZED
2007055 10.12.34 SC74      IEA168I VATLST00: VATLST DEFAULT USE ATTRIBUTE OF PRIVATE USED.
2007055 10.12.34 SC74      IEA168I VATLST00: SYSTEM DEFAULT USE ATTRIBUTE OF PRIVATE USED.
2007055 10.12.34 SC74      CEE3739I LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT INITIALIZATION COMPLETE
2007055 10.12.34 SC74      CUN2046I AN EMPTY UNICODE ENVIRONMENT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
2007055 10.12.34 SC74      CUN2005I CONVERSION ENVIRONMENT SUCCESSFULLY INITIALIZED
2007055 10.12.55 SC74      IEE389I MVS COMMAND PROCESSING AVAILABLE
2007055 11.31.09 SC74      *00 IEA394A THIS SERVER HAS LOST CONNECTION TO ITS SOURCE OF TIME.

```

IF THIS EVENT OCCURRED ON SOME, BUT NOT ALL NETWORK SERVERS, THE LIKELY CAUSE IS A LINK FAILURE. TO FIX, ENSURE THAT EACH AFFECTED SERVER HAS AT LEAST ONE CORRECTLY CONNECTED AND FUNCTIONAL LINK.

IF THIS EVENT OCCURRED ON ALL NETWORK SERVERS, THEN THE LIKELY CAUSE IS A TIMING NETWORK FAILURE. TO FIX, REFER TO THE MESSAGE IEA394A DESCRIPTION IN MVS SYSTEM MESSAGES.

AFTER FIXING THE PROBLEM, REPLY "RETRY" FROM THE SERVICE CONSOLE (HMC). IF THE PROBLEM IS NOT CORRECTED, THIS MESSAGE WILL BE REISSUED AND YOU MAY TRY AGAIN. REPLY "ABORT" TO EXIT MESSAGE LOOP. PROBABLE RESULT: OA2-158 WAITSTATE.

Command:

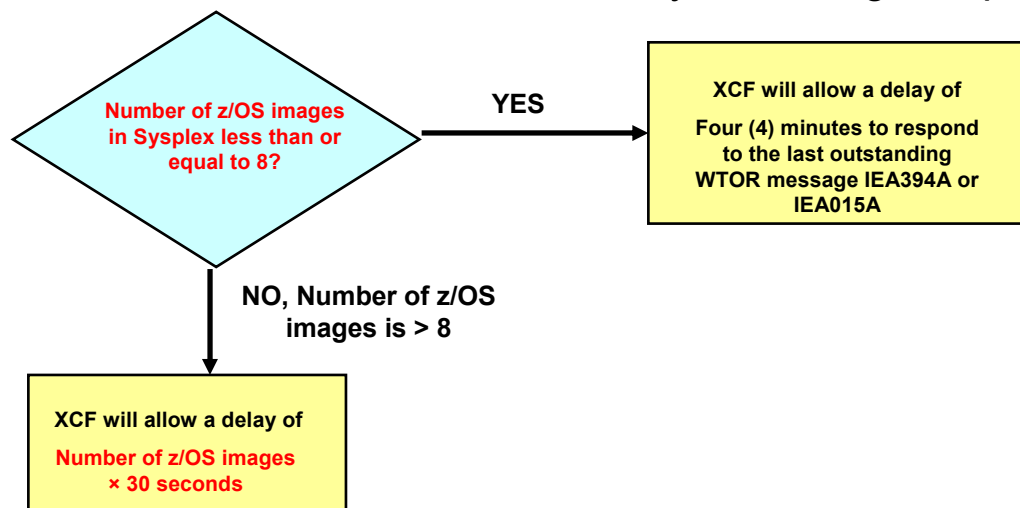
Priority (select this when responding to priority (red) messages)

Important: Priority message checkbox must be selected when responding to WTOR



# Sysplex Failure Management (SFM) considerations

- **SFM allows installation to code a policy to define the recovery actions to be automatically initiated following detection of a Parallel Sysplex failure.**
  - Actions include fencing off the failed image that prevents access to shared resources, logical partition deactivation, or dynamic storage reconfiguration.
- **New function in z/OS 1.7 and higher for SFM to recognize that WTOR IEA015A or IEA394A issued**
  - WTOR message issued by all the z/OS images in the sysplex, the user is not time constrained to do timing network reconfiguration before replying to IEA0394A or IEA015A.
  - Once WTOR on the first system image responded to with “RETRY”,



- **z/OS system images will enter disabled-wait states should the user not be able to respond to the IEA394A or IEA015A WTOR message in the allotted time.**
- If the message is issued only on a subset of participating sysplex images, the SFM settings specified in the SFM Policy must be considered

# STP Recovery terminology

- **Coordinated Server Time**
  - Coordinated Server Time (CST) represents the time for the CTN and is the time at a Stratum 1 server
- **Synchronization check threshold**
  - Server/CF considered to be in synchronized state if TOD clock within synchronization check threshold of CST
  - STP synchronization check threshold 50 microseconds
  - If TOD clock differs from CST by more than +/- 50 microseconds, server/CF becomes unsynchronized
    - Can become a Stratum 0 (S0) server/CF
- **Freewheel Interval**
  - Amount of time a Stratum 2 or Stratum 3 server can remain synchronized without receiving messages from its clock source
    - Approximately 1 second (Mixed-CTN)
    - Approximately 10 seconds (STP-only CTN)

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  - Arbiter Assisted Recovery
  - Failure scenarios
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- **Site failure scenarios**
- **GDPS/PPRC considerations**

## STP-only CTN with 3 or more servers/CFs

- **CTN has a PTS, BTS, and Arbiter assigned**
- **Assumption: PTS also assigned the CTS role**
- **CANNOT have two Stratum 1 servers in timing network**
- **Backup Time Server (BTS) can take over as Current Time Server (CTS), active Stratum 1, only if either:**
  - Preferred Time Server (PTS) can indicate it has “failed” or
  - BTS can unambiguously determine the PTS has “failed”
- **PTS, if operational MUST surrender role of CTS**
- **Arbiter Assisted Recovery used to determine if BTS can take over as CTS**

# Arbiter Assisted Recovery

- Arbiter provides additional means to determine if BTS can take over as the CTS
- If BTS loses communication on all established paths to CTS
  - BTS and Arbiter communicate to establish if Arbiter also has lost communication on all established paths to CTS
- If both BTS and Arbiter cannot communicate with CTS
  - BTS takes over as CTS (S1)
- Failure also implies PTS cannot communicate with BTS and Arbiter
  - Since only 1 CTS (S1) can exist,
  - PTS initially surrenders role of CTS
    - Has to assume that BTS has taken over as CTS

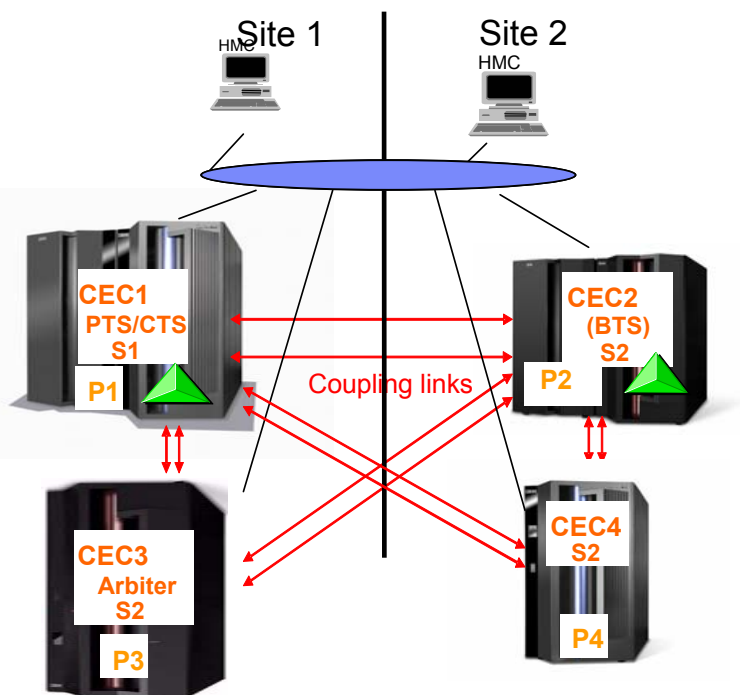
# CAR – BTS and Arbiter assigned

- **Console assisted recovery uses HMC/SE LAN to determine**
  - BTS can take over as CTS (initiated by BTS case below)
  - PTS can retake role of CTS (initiated by PTS case below)
- **BTS initiates Console Assisted recovery process when:**
  - BTS has lost communication with the CTS, **and**
  - BTS cannot communicate with the Arbiter to initiate the Arbiter Assisted recovery process.
- **PTS initiates Console Assisted recovery process when:**
  - PTS has lost communication with the BTS and the Arbiter
  - **PTS initially surrenders role of CTS**
    - **Has to assume that BTS has taken over as CTS**
  - Needs to determine if BTS failed or operational
  - If BTS determined to have failed
    - **PTS retakes its role of CTS**
  - If BTS state good (BTS is capable of taking over as CTS) or “indeterminate”
    - PTS either becomes a S3 server if a S2 clock source is available or
    - PTS becomes unsynchronized at end of Freewheel period

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# Power outage of data center (Site 1) with PTS and Arbiter



- With Internal Battery Feature (IBF) on CEC1 and CEC3
  - Site 1 power outage
  - CEC1 and CEC3 enter IBF state
  - CEC1 and CEC3 notify CEC2 it is running on IBF
  - CEC2 waits for 30 seconds to take action
    - Could be a power glitch
    - If notified within 30 seconds that CEC1 back to “normal power”, no further action
  - If CEC1 and CEC3 in IBF state > 30 seconds,
    - CEC2 takes over as the CTS
      - Not dependent on Arbiter Assisted Recovery
    - CEC1 becomes S2 until IBF no longer functional and power drops
  - CEC1 power resumes
    - Automatic re-takeover as PTS/CTS



# IBF Recommendations

## ▪ **Single data center**

- IBF only protects for server power outage
- CTN with 2 servers, install IBF on at least the PTS/CTS
  - Also recommend IBF on BTS to provide recovery protection when BTS is the CTS
- CTN with 3 or more servers IBF not required to recover from CTS power outage, if Arbiter configured

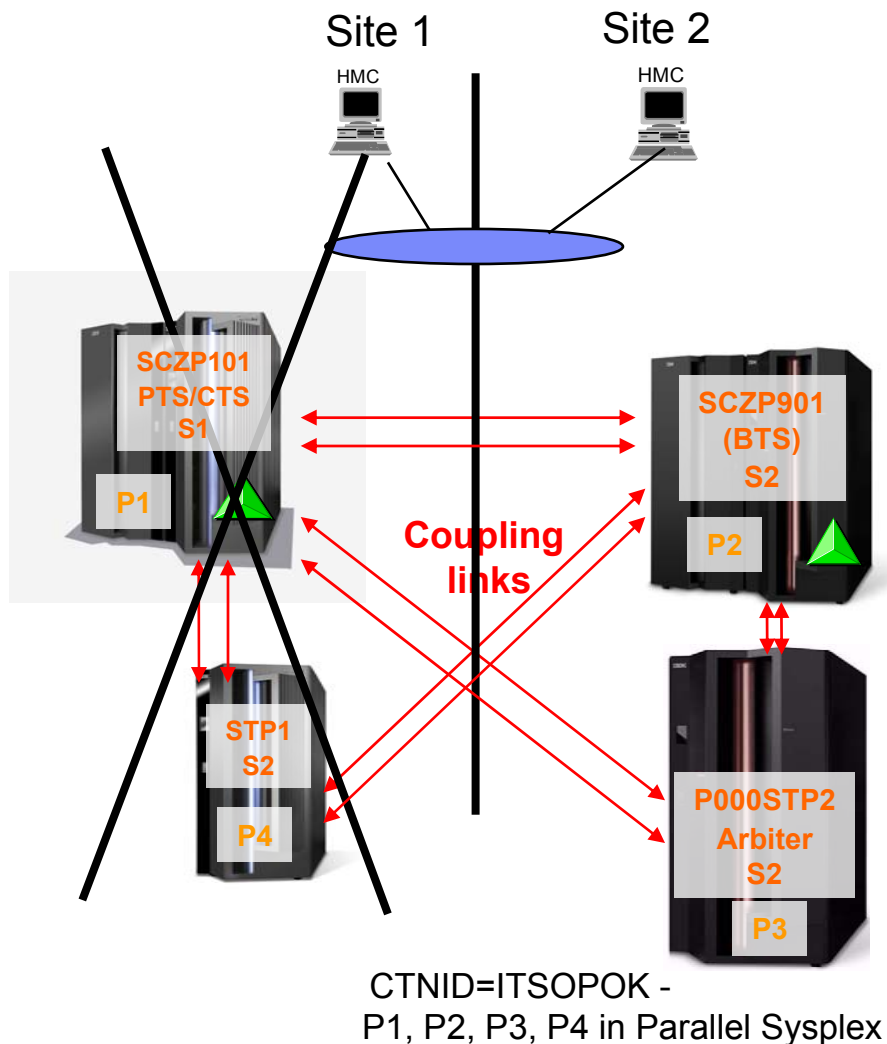
## ▪ **Two data centers**

- IBF protects for both server and site power outage scenarios
- CTN with 2 servers (one in each data center) install IBF on at least the PTS/CTS
  - Also recommend IBF on BTS to provide recovery protection when BTS is the CTS
- CTN with 3 or more servers, install IBF on CTS and Arbiter (in same site as CTS)
  - Also recommend IBF on BTS to provide recovery protection when BTS is the CTS

# Agenda

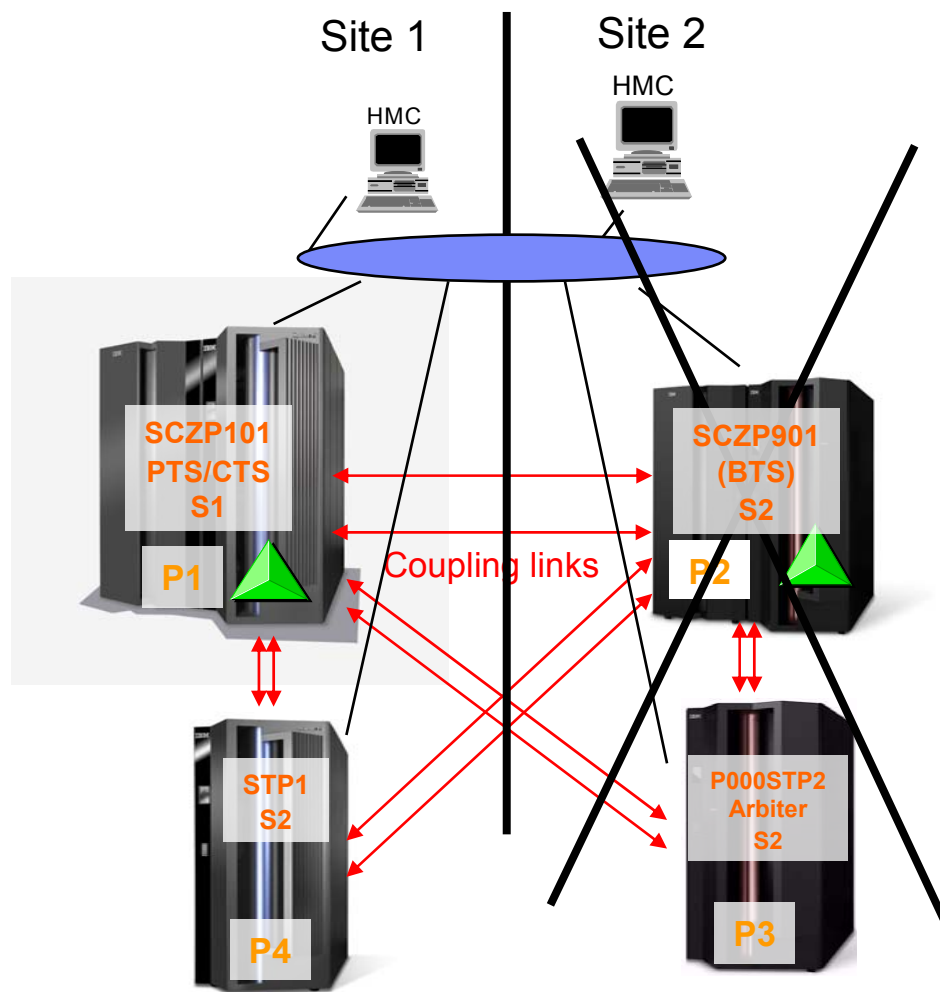
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# STP-only CTN (Preferred, Backup, and Arbiter assigned) Site 1 Failure – Arbiter in same site as BTS



- **BTS (SCZP901) loses all communication with CTS (SCZP101)**
- **BTS and Arbiter communicate to establish if Arbiter also cannot communicate with CTS**
  - Both cannot communicate
- **BTS takes over as CTS (S1)**
- **z/OS systems in Site 2 requiring STPMODE YES not affected**
- **STP User actions**
  - None

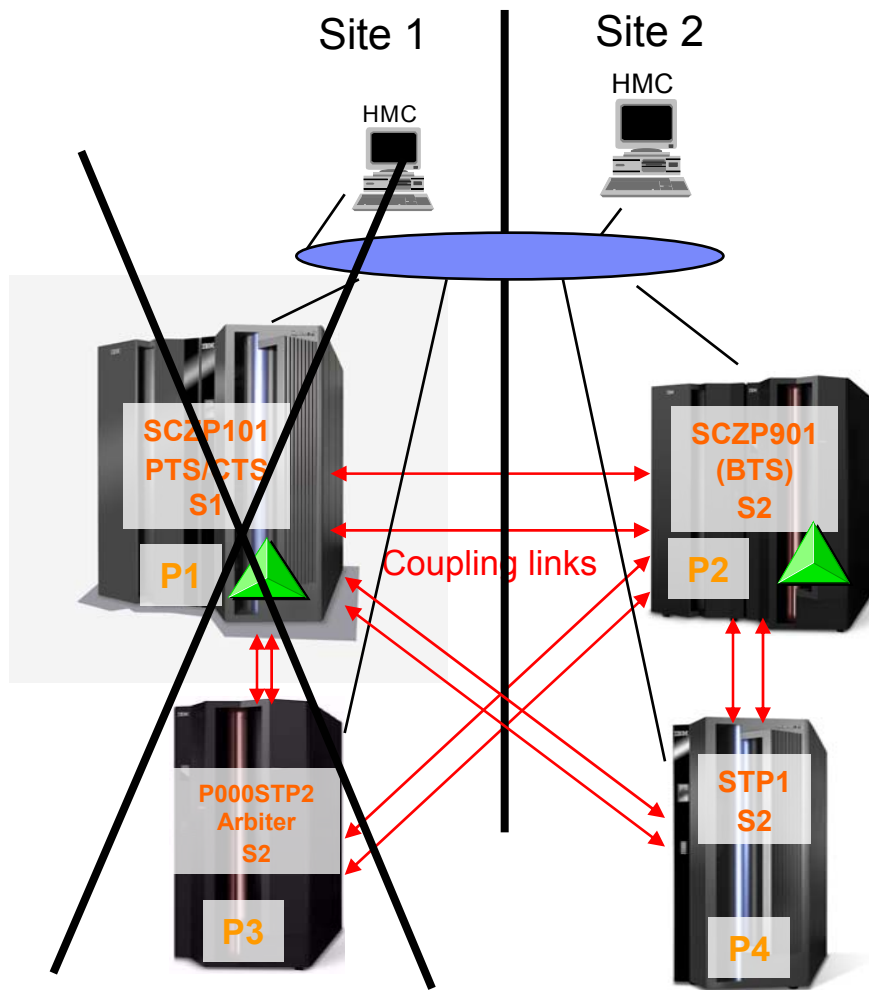
# STP-only CTN (Preferred, Backup, and Arbiter assigned) Site 2 Failure – Arbiter in same site as BTS



P1, P2, P3, P4 in Parallel Sysplex

- **PTS/CTS (SCZP101) loses communication with both BTS and Arbiter**
- **PTS surrenders role of CTS**
- **PTS initiates “Console assisted recovery” to determine if BTS failed or operational**
- **Results of “Console assisted recovery”**
  - BTS state most probably indeterminate
- **PTS CANNOT retake role of CTS**
- **All z/OS systems in site 1 post WTOR (IEA394A)**
- **STP User actions**
  - Reassign PTS as CTS
  - Respond with Retry to WTOR

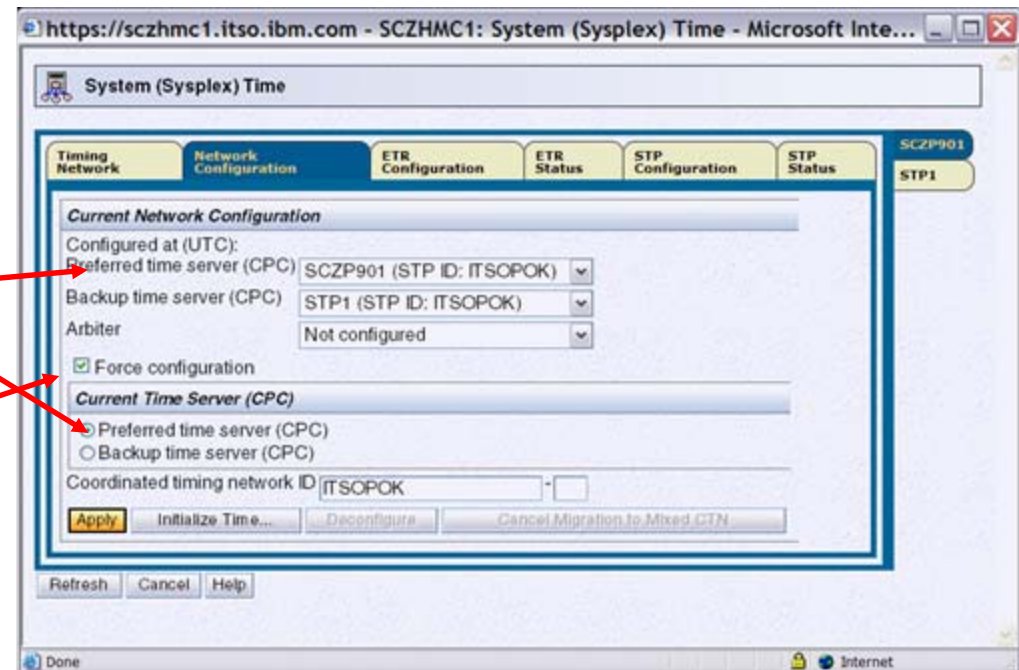
# STP-only CTN (Preferred, Backup, and Arbiter assigned) Site 1 Failure – Arbiter located in same site as PTS/CTS



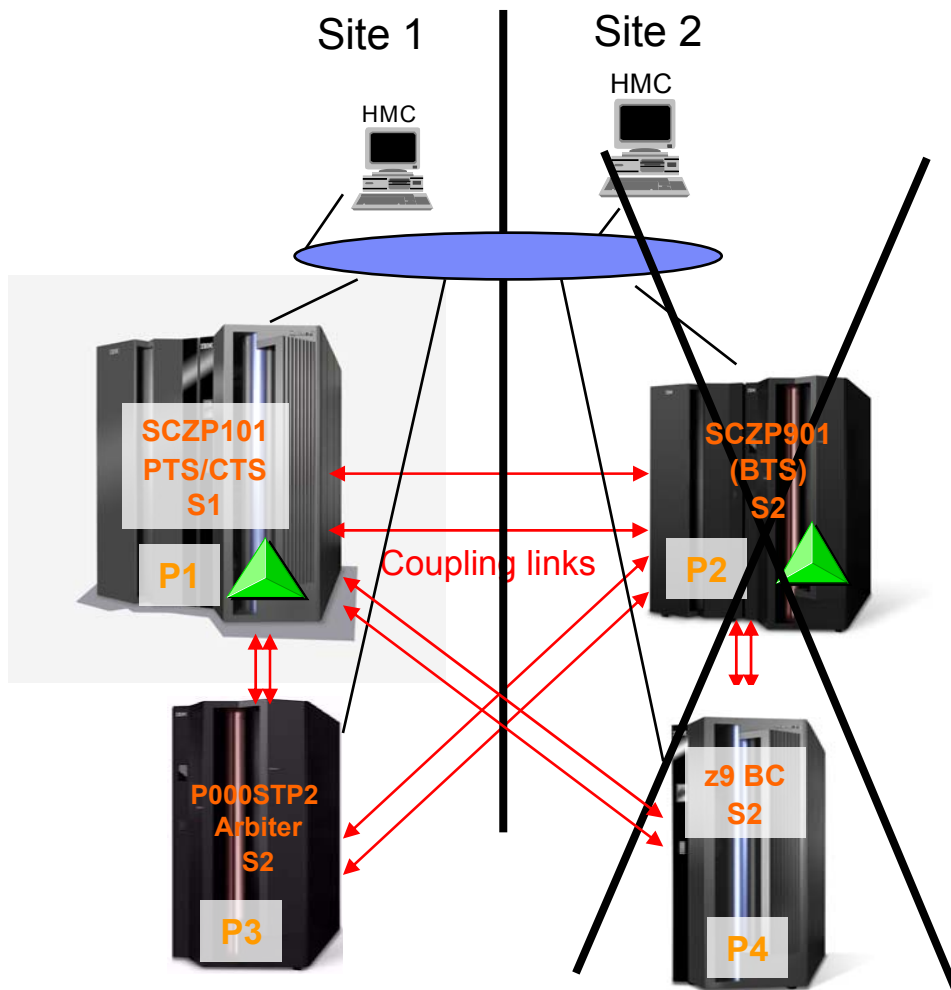
- **BTS loses all communication with CTS**
- **BTS cannot communicate with Arbiter**
- **BTS initiates “Console assisted recovery”**
- **Results of “Console assisted recovery”**
  - CTS state most probably indeterminate
- **BTS CANNOT take over as S1**
- **BTS eventually becomes unsynchronized**
  - z/OS systems (STPMODE YES) in site 2 post WTOR (IEA394A)
    - Similar to case with only PTS and BTS assigned
- **STP User actions**
  - Reassign BTS as CTS
  - Respond with Retry to WTOR

# STP-only CTN (Preferred, Backup, and Arbiter assigned) - Reconfiguration after Site 1 Failure

- **Select System (Sysplex) Time task of SCZP901**
  - Server that will become the new CTS after reconfiguration
- **Select Network Configuration tab**
- **Assign SCZP901 as PTS and CTS**
- **Assign STP1 as BTS**
- **Select “Force configuration”**
  - Since starting from Stratum 0
- **Respond “Retry” to each WTOR (IEA394A) posted**
  - Note that after responding to the first WTOR, the remaining WTORs in the Sysplex have to be responded to within approximately 4 minutes if up to 8 z/OS images (additional 30 secs per image if more than 8 images)



# STP-only CTN (Preferred, Backup, and Arbiter assigned) Site 2 Failure – Arbiter located in same site as PTS/CTS



- CTS loses communication with only the BTS
- CTS maintains communication with Arbiter
- PTS maintains role of CTS (S1)
- STP-only CTN servers in Site 1 stay synchronized to CTS (S1)
- z/OS systems in Site 1 requiring STPMODE YES not affected
- STP User actions
  - None

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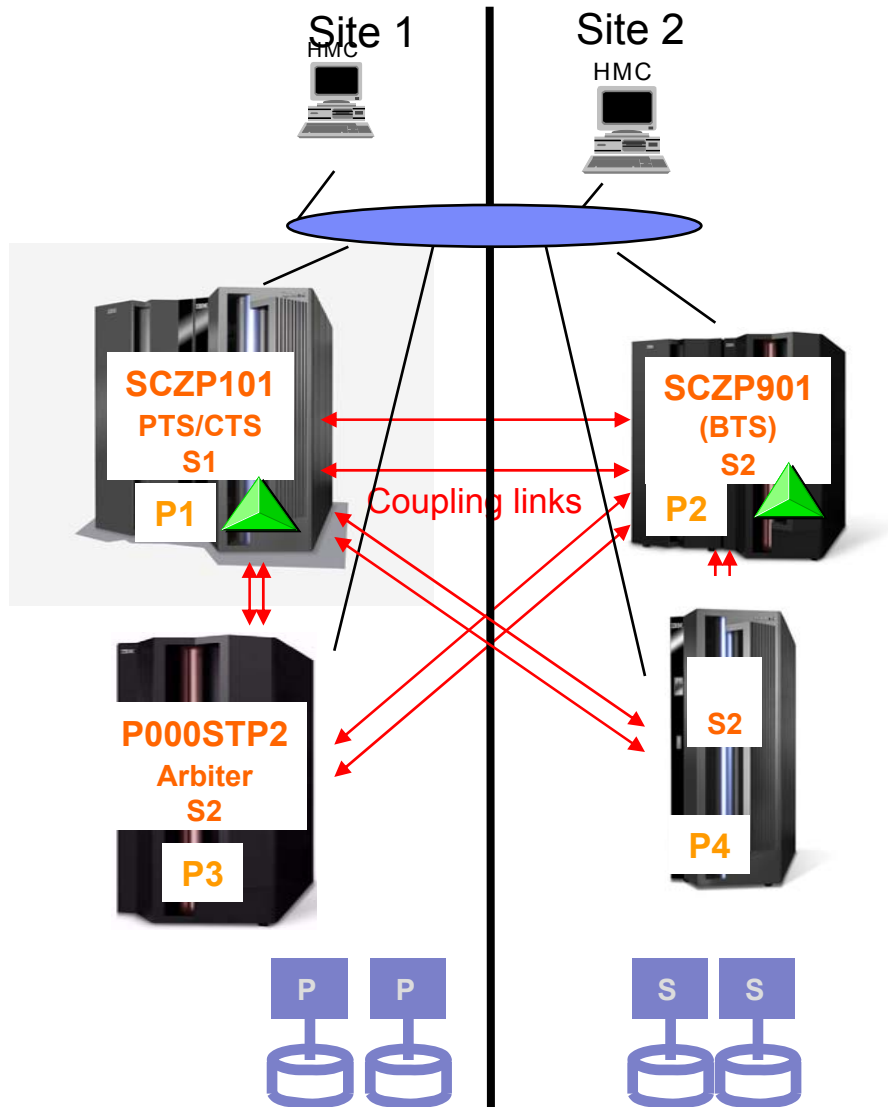


# Improved GDPS Controlling System (K System) availability

## - applies to both STP and ETR

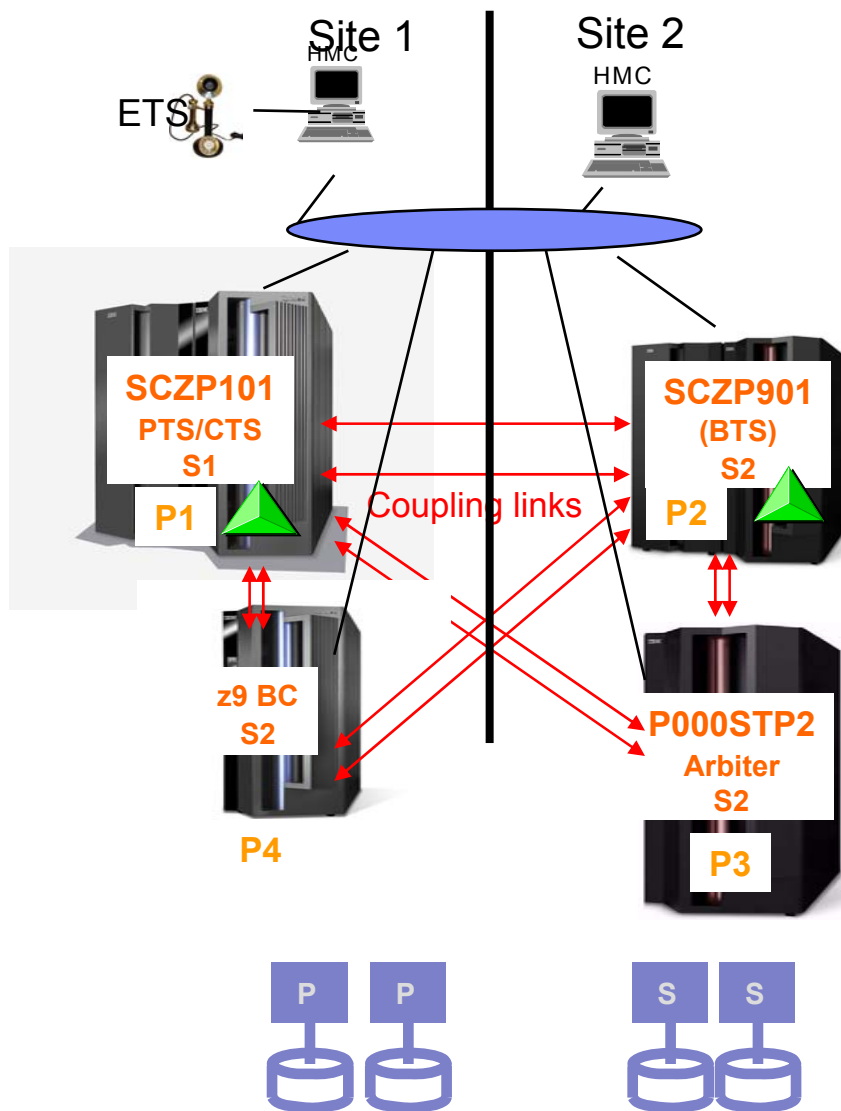
- The normal course of action when a system loses time synchronization is to either issue a synchronous WTOR or to enter a wait state.
- Most important role of a GDPS K system is to manage recovery in case of a failure:
  - If the GDPS K system is stopped it can't drive the recovery processing
- The need for time synchronization is to protect integrity of the shared data.
  - However, because the K system should never access any data that is used by the managed systems, it should be OK for the K system to run in local time mode for a short time – 80 minutes.
- The intent is that the K system will be available to complete any Freeze or HyperSwap actions it has initiated and to help you check the status of sysplex resources.
- Requires:
  - GDPS 3.6
  - z/OS 1.11 or APARs OA28323 and OA26085 on z/OS 1.9 and 1.10
  - XCF APAR OA32236 to disable SFM actions on K-sys for 80 minutes
    - Else, K-sys continues to perform normal SFM actions
  - GDPS APAR PM10041 to automate response to WTOR IEA394A once K-sys detected in local timing mode
    - Planned release date August 31, 2010

# STP-only CTN (Preferred, Backup, and Arbiter assigned) Freeze=GO or SWAP,GO



- Recommend
  - PTS/CTS and Arbiter in site with primary disk
  - BTS in site with secondary disk
    - K-sys on BTS
- Site 1 Failure
  - z/OS systems in site 2 post WTOR
  - K-sys goes to local timing mode
  - Reconfigure BTS to be CTS
  - Respond “Retry” to z/OS messages
- Site 2 Failure
  - z/OS systems in site 1 not affected

# STP-only CTN (Preferred, Backup, and Arbiter assigned) Freeze=STOP or SWAP,STOP



- Recommend
  - PTS/CTS in site with primary disk
  - BTS and Arbiter in site with secondary disk
    - K-sys on BTS
- Site 1 Failure
  - BTS takes over as CTS
  - All systems in sysplex reset
  - No STP CTN reconfiguration required since K-sys still up
- Site 2 Failure
  - PTS has to surrender role of CTS
  - All servers in CTN become unsynchronized (S0)
    - Post WTOR (IEA394A)
  - All systems in sysplex reset
  - CTN reconfiguration required prior to responding "Retry" to WTORs

# Summary

## Summary – STP-only CTN

- Configure for link redundancy
- Initialize configuration with the PTS assigned as the Current Time Server
  - PTS, CTS must be assigned
- Assign at least a Backup Time Server
  - Can take over as CTS - active S1
- If 3 or more servers in CTN, assign BTS and Arbiter
- For configuration across 2 sites
  - Provide redundant routes for fiber links between sites
  - Use only **qualified** DWDMs
  - Locate the Arbiter in same site as CTS
- Install XCF and GDPS related APARs

## Additional Information

### ■ Redbooks®

- Server Time Protocol Planning Guide SG24-7280
- Server Time Protocol Implementation Guide SG24-7281
- Server Time Protocol Recovery Guide SG24-7380

### ■ Education

- Introduction to Server Time Protocol (STP)
  - Available on Resource Link™
  - [www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/hom03010.nsf?OpenDatabase](http://www.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/hom03010.nsf?OpenDatabase)

### ■ STP Web site

- [www.ibm.com/systems/z/pso/stp.html](http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/pso/stp.html)

### ■ Systems Assurance

- The IBM team is required to complete a Systems Assurance Review (SAPR Guide SA06-012) and to complete the Systems Assurance Confirmation Form via Resource Link

### ■ Techdocs and WSC Flashes

- <http://www-03.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atsmastr.nsf/Web/Techdocs>
  - Search on “STP”



# Reference Material - Terminology

▪ APAR	Authorized Program Analysis Report	▪ NTP	Network Time Protocol
▪ ARB	Arbiter	▪ PR/SM	Processor Resource / Systems Manager
▪ BTS	Backup Time Server	▪ PSIFB	Parallel Sysplex
▪ CF	Coupling Facility	▪ Infiniband	
▪ CTS	Current Time Server	▪ PTF	Temporary Program Fix
▪ CTN	Coordinated Timing Network	▪ PTS	Preferred Time Server
▪ DWDM	Dense Wave Division Multiplexer	▪ SW and	Software (programs operating systems)
▪		▪ SE	Support Element
▪ ETR	External Time Reference	▪ TPF	Operating System
▪ ETS	External Time Source	▪ UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
▪ FC	Feature Code		
▪ HMC	Hardware Management Console	▪ zVM	Operating System
▪		▪ zVSE	Operating System
▪ HCA	Host Channel Adapter	▪ z/OS	Operating System
▪ ICB	Integrated Cluster Bus	▪ z/VM	Operating System
▪ IPL	Initial Program Load		
▪ ISC	InterSystem Coupling Channel		
▪ LAN	Local Area Network		
▪ LIC	Licensed Internal Code		
▪ LPAR	Logically Partition		

# Questions?





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Italian

நன்றி  
Tamil

go raibh maith agat  
Gaelic

**Спасибо**  
Russian

감사합니다  
Korean

תודה רבה  
Hebrew

**Thank You**

**Trugarez**  
Breton

**Danke**  
German

děkuji  
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