IBM z/OS Container Extensions (zCX) use cases

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Draft Document for Review September 18, 2020 1:13 pm SG24-8471-00

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z/OS: zCX Use cases

June 2020
Note: Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in “Notices” on page vii.

First Edition (June 2020)

This edition applies to Version 2, Release 4, z/OS, Product number 5650-ZOS.

This document was created or updated on September 18, 2020.
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Preface

Is it time for you to modernize your IBM z/OS® applications to allow for access to an entire ecosystem of open source and Linux on IBM® Z workloads? Is co-location of these workloads on the z/OS platform with no porting requirements of value to you?

Your existing open source or Linux on IBM Z® software can benefit from being co-located and managed inside a z/OS environment; leveraging z/OS quality of service for optimized business continuity.

Your software can be integrated with and can help complement existing z/OS workloads and environments. If your software can communicate with z/OS and external components by using TCP/IP, then now is the time to look into how IBM z/OS Container Extensions (IBM zCX) makes it possible to integrate Linux on Z applications with z/OS.

This IBM Redbooks® publication is a follow-on to Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions and Docker, SG24-8457, providing some interesting use cases for zCX.

We start with a brief overview of IBM zCX. In Part 1, “Integration” on page 9, we demonstrate use cases that integrate with zCX. In Part 2, “DevOps” on page 147, we describe how organizations can benefit from running a DevOps flow in zCX and we describe the set up of necessary components. Finally, in Part 3, “Monitoring and managing” on page 211, we discuss IBM Service Management Unite Automation, a free of charge customizable dashboard interface and a very important discussion of creating the proper container restart policy.

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Thanks to the following people for their contributions to this project:

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IBM zCX overview

Enterprises increasingly embrace the use of hybrid workloads. Accordingly, the z/OS software ecosystem must expand and enable cloud-native workloads on z/OS. IBM z/OS Container Extensions (zCX) is a new feature of z/OS V2R4 that helps to facilitate this expansion.

zCX enables clients to deploy Linux on Z applications as Docker containers in a z/OS system to directly support workloads that have an affinity to z/OS. This is done without the need to provision a separate Linux server. At the same time, operational control is maintained within z/OS and benefits of z/OS Qualities of Service (QoS) are retained.

Linux on Z applications can run on z/OS, so you are able to use existing z/OS operations staff and reuse the existing z/OS environment.

zCX expands and modernizes the software ecosystem for z/OS by including Linux on IBM Z applications, many of which were previously available only on a separately provisioned Linux instance. Most applications (including Systems Management components and development utilities/tools) that are currently available to run only on Linux will be able to run on z/OS as Docker containers.

Most container images with s390x architecture (the IBM Z opcode set) in the Docker Hub can be run in z/OS Container Extensions. The code is binary-compatible between Linux on IBM Z and z/OS Container Extensions. Also, multi-platform Docker images will be able to run within z/OS Container Extensions.

In addition to open source packages, IBM and third-party software is now available for z/OS 2.4. Clients are now able to participate with their own Linux applications, which can easily be packaged in Docker format and deployed in the same as open source, IBM, and vendor packages.

This chapter discusses the following:

- Section , “Why use IBM z/OS Container Extensions?” on page 2
- Section , “IBM zCX architecture” on page 2
- Section “Updates to zCX” on page 3
Why use IBM z/OS Container Extensions?

Today’s enterprises increasingly deploy hybrid workloads. In this context, it is critical to embrace agile development practices, leverage open source packages, Linux applications, and IBM and third-party software packages alongside z/OS applications and data. In today’s hybrid world, packaging software as container images is a best practice. Today, zCX gives enterprises the best of both worlds, because with zCX you run Linux on Z applications — packaged as Docker containers — on z/OS alongside traditional z/OS workloads.

There are many reasons to consider using zCX, including these:

- You can integrate zCX workloads into your existing z/OS workload management, infrastructure, and operations strategy. Thus, you take advantage of z/OS strengths such as pervasive encryption, networking, high availability, and disaster recovery.
- You can architect and deploy a hybrid solution that consists of z/OS software and Linux on Z Docker containers on the same z/OS system.
- You enjoy more open access to data analytics on z/OS by providing developers with standard OpenAPI-compliant RESTful services.

In this way, clients take advantage of z/OS Qualities of Service, Collocation of Applications and Data, Integrated Disaster Recovery/Planned Outage Coordination, Improved Resilience, Security, and Availability.

IBM zCX architecture

zCX is a feature of z/OS V2R4 providing a pre-packaged turn-key Docker environment that includes Linux and Docker Engine components supported directly by IBM. The initial focus is on base Docker capabilities. zCX workloads are zIIP eligible providing competitive price performance.

There is limited visibility into the Linux environment. No root access is allowed, access is as defined by Docker interfaces. Additionally there is little Linux administrative overhead.

The basic architecture for zCX is described in Figure 1. zCX runs as an address space on z/OS which contains a Linux Kernel, Docker Engine and the containers that will run within that instance.
Within the zCX address space is the z/OS Linux Virtualization Layer which allows virtual access to z/OS Storage and Networking. It uses the virtio interface to communicate with the Linux kernel allowing zCX to support unmodified, open source Linux on Z kernels.

For a more detailed explanation of the zCX architecture, see *Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions and Docker*, SG24-8457.

**Updates to zCX**

Since the IBM Redbooks publication, *Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions and Docker*, SG24-8457, was published there has been some maintenance released. In this section, we provide some lists of recently released maintenance. General information about updates on the content related to zCX can be found in the IBM Knowledge Center: https://www.ibm.com/support/z-content-solutions/container-extensions/.

To get a comprehensive list of all available fixes related to IBM zCX, use the "IBM.function.zCX" Fixcat command as shown at this website: https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/ibm-fix-category-values-and-descriptions

**zCX 90-day trial**

The feature listed in Table 1 became available in March 2020.
Table 1  90-day trial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APAR</th>
<th>PTF</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OA58969</td>
<td>UJ02411</td>
<td>New Function to provide zCX Trial support. Customers will be able to use zCX for a 90-day trial period. This trial period will not require the purchase of the Container Hosting Foundation (feature code 0104). (<a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58969">https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58969</a>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Docker proxy certificate support

Table 2 provides links to support for Docker proxy certificates along with a description of the support function.

Table 2  Docker proxy certificate support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APAR</th>
<th>PTF</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OA58236</td>
<td>UJ01141</td>
<td>TRSQ (4) DEFECTS/CORRECTIONS IN ZCX DOCKER GUEST PART 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1) The zCX connect message in the zCX instance joblog is delayed until the zCX Docker CLI container is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2) Support for proxy information for the Docker daemon is added. Proxy information is provided via the zCX provision and/or reconfigure workflows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HTTPS proxy servers protected by a common CA certificate are supported. HTTPS proxy servers protected by a private CA certificate are not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3) Support for manually setting a time zone in the zCX Docker CLI container is added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4) Support is updated to better track captured debug data, so that debug data is not processed multiple times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5) Support is added to set the zCX Docker CLI hostname to the hostname provided on the zCX provision workflow or zCX reconfigure workflow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6) Support is added to persist zCX Docker CLI user definitions across reconfigure and upgrade workflows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7) A memory leak in the zCX memory monitor caused the reboot. Disabled the memory monitor until a redesign can occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58237</td>
<td>UJ01142</td>
<td>TRSQ (4) DEFECTS/CORRECTIONS IN ZCX DOCKER GUEST PART 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58238</td>
<td>UJ01143</td>
<td>TRSQ (4) DEFECTS/CORRECTIONS IN ZCX DOCKER GUEST PART 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58267</td>
<td>UJ01146</td>
<td>Following fixes and new functions are provided with this APAR:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Docker proxy configuration support via provision and reconfigure workflows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. ZCX_DOCKER_ADMIN_SSH_KEYS renamed to ZCX_DOCKER_ADMIN_SSH_KEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Leading slashes are required for workflow variables path/file input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Trailing slashes are not allowed for workflow variables path/file input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Maximum VSAM LDS allocation size is 46000MB and enforced by workflows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3 provides links to support for the IBM License Manager Tool along with a description of the support function.

Table 3  IBM License Manager Tool support

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>OA58598</td>
<td>UJ01574</td>
<td>Add ILMT support <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58598">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58599</td>
<td>UJ01575</td>
<td>zCX Server ILMT support part 2 <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58599">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58600</td>
<td>UJ01577</td>
<td>zCX Server ILMT support part 3 <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58600">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58621</td>
<td>UJ01576</td>
<td>ILMT disconnected scanner enablement support in zCX provisioning and reconfiguration workflows. <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58621">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58587</td>
<td>UJ01572</td>
<td>Enables zCX to capture capacity information in support of licensing metrics for containers running in the zCX hypervisor. Updates to GLZ Messages: GLZB005I z/OS system service &lt;service&gt; failed, RC=&lt;return_code&gt; RSN=&lt;reason_code&gt; &lt;optional_failure_explanation&gt;. Added value: optional_failure_explanation: Unable to obtain LPAR information. <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58587">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58601</td>
<td>UJ01571</td>
<td>Add ILMT support <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58601">Link</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Performance Improvements (zCX and z/OS Communication Server)

Table 4 lists maintenance features that can provide performance improvements.
Table 4  Performance related improvements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APAR</th>
<th>PTF</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OA58296</td>
<td>UJ02045</td>
<td>zCX is adjusting various internal processing to provide improved performance. This is achieved by adjusting latch handling, adjusting timing algorithms, and refactoring code. <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58296">https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58296</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58300</td>
<td>UJ01511</td>
<td>This APAR includes enhancements to z/OS CommServer to support zCX workloads. Highlights of the changes include: - Enhancements to support Inbound Workload Queueing (IWQ) for IBM z/OS Container Extensions (zCX) workloads for OSA-Express in QDIO mode. - Enhancements to off-load zCX network processing to zIIPs - zCX blocking/batching of work elements for more efficient processing of zCX traffic <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58300">https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58300</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH16581</td>
<td>UJ66733</td>
<td>This APAR includes enhancements to z/OS CommServer to support zCX workloads. Highlights of the changes include: - Enhancements to support Inbound Workload Queueing (IWQ) for IBM z/OS Container Extensions (zCX) workloads for OSA-Express in QDIO mode. - Enhancements to off-load zCX network processing to zIIPs - zCX blocking/batching of work elements for more efficient processing of zCX traffic <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/PH16581">https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/PH16581</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private CA certificate support for Docker proxy

Table 5 provides a list of improvements that you will use to define the CA Certificate if a proxy is used to connect via HTTPS.

Table 5  Private CA certificate support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APAR</th>
<th>PTF</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OA58936</td>
<td>UJ02326</td>
<td>zCX allows the specification of a HTTPS proxy server for Docker, but does not allow the user to provide the needed private CA certificate. <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58936">https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58936</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA58949</td>
<td>UJ02327</td>
<td>Refer to OA58936 <a href="https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58949">https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/apar/OA58949</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vector / SIMD Support

The APAR listed in Table 6 will allow the zCX instance to exploit the latest hardware instructions for Single-Instruction, Multiple-Data (SIMD). Unlike instructions which perform a single operation on a single data point, SIMD instructions can perform the same operation on multiple data points. Further details can be found in *SIMD Business Analytics Acceleration on z Systems*, REDP-5145.
This maintenance will involve Vector/SIMD support and make better use of hardware instructions.

Table 6  Vector/SIMD support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APAR</th>
<th>PTF</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Part 1

Integration

In this part, we demonstrate use cases that can exploit zCX. We include:

- Chapter 1, “Apache Kafka and ZooKeeper” on page 11
- Chapter 2, “IBM App Connect Enterprise” on page 83
- Chapter 3, “IBM Aspera fasp.io Gateway” on page 111
- Chapter 4, “Using MQ on zCX as a client concentrator” on page 129

These chapters demonstrate the capabilities of zCX when used for high-performance coordination, communication between applications, fast file transfer and streaming solutions, and seamless flow of multiple types of data between heterogeneous systems.
Chapter 1. Apache Kafka and ZooKeeper

Apache Kafka is an open source, publish-and-subscribe messaging system that is built for high throughput, speed, availability, and scalability. It is an event-streaming software platform for handling real-time data feeds.

Today, billions of data sources continuously generate streams of data records, including streams of events. An event is a digital record of an action that happened and the time that it happened. Typically, an event is an action that drives another action as part of a process. A customer placing an order, choosing a seat on a flight, or submitting a registration form are all examples of events. An event doesn't have to involve a person—for example, a connected thermostat's report of the temperature at a given time is also an event.

Kafka has three primary capabilities:

- It enables applications to publish or subscribe to data or event streams.
- It stores records accurately (i.e., in the order in which they occurred) in a fault-tolerant and durable way.
- It enables records to be processed in real-time (using something like Kafka Streams).

Kafka is managed with ZooKeeper which provides capabilities to coordinate the cluster topology and a consistent file system for configuration information.

ZooKeeper is an open source Apache project that provides a centralized service for providing configuration information, naming, synchronization and group services over large clusters in distributed systems. The goal is to make these systems easier to manage with improved, more reliable propagation of changes. Note, however, that Zookeeper is meant for use by application developers, rather than by administrators.

Note: Soon, Apache Kafka will not require ZooKeeper due to KIP 500. ZooKeeper is currently a dependency of Kafka rather than it being an extra technology that is required. For more information, see: https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/KAFKA/KIP-500%3A+Replace+ZooKeeper+with+a+Self-Managed+Metadata+Quorum
Together, these technologies provide reliability, scalability, durability and performance for many applications.

Typically a Kafka environment is run on distributed servers as it cannot be run natively on z/OS. By using zCX, you can run Docker containers that host Kafka servers and bring this technology into z/OS.

This chapter provides a step by step guide on how to set up and start using Kafka with ZooKeeper for high availability. For a successful installation of Kafka, you must set up ZooKeeper first, hence we will discuss ZooKeeper first and then Kafka.

The following topics will be discussed:
- “ZooKeeper overview” on page 13
- “ZooKeeper - configuration” on page 13
- “ZooKeeper overview” on page 13
- “Kafka overview” on page 15
- “Diagnostic commands” on page 59
- “Integrating IBM Z applications and Kafka” on page 60
- “Integration of IBM MQ with Apache Kafka” on page 63
- “Sending CICS events to Kafka” on page 74
1.1 ZooKeeper overview

If you are running a Kafka cluster, you would need centralized management of the entire cluster in terms of leader selection, name service, locking, synchronization, and configuration management. Embedding ZooKeeper means you don’t have to build synchronization services from scratch and reinvent services. Kafka uses ZooKeeper to maintain all the cluster metadata including topics, leader and followers in Zookeeper.

ZooKeeper provides an infrastructure for cross-node synchronization by maintaining status type information in memory on ZooKeeper instances. A ZooKeeper server keeps a copy of the state of the entire system and persists this information in local log files. Large Kafka clusters are supported by multiple ZooKeeper servers, with a controller server synchronizing the top-level servers.

Within ZooKeeper, Kafka can create what is called a znode (ZooKeeper data nodes), which is a file that persists in memory on the ZooKeeper servers. The znode can be updated by any node in the cluster, and any node in the cluster can register to be notified of changes to that znode.

1.2 ZooKeeper - configuration

To set up a Kafka environment first requires setting up ZooKeeper. There is no official pre-built ZooKeeper image available at present for the s390x platform. Therefore, we built a Docker image using a Dockerfile and instructions detailed in this section. The benefit of Dockerfiles is that they store the whole procedure on how an image is created.

1.2.1 Persistence with Docker volumes

ZooKeeper needs to have a persistence layer for its containers in case a container or host fails or is deleted; an environment with a shared persistence layer can be recovered and its state retrieved by restarting the container on another zCX.

zCX offers persistence via Docker volumes.

Important: Keep in mind persistence is not enabled by default, so define and enable them for production use and whenever you want your data to survive any disruptive conditions.

For each ZooKeeper container instance, create two Docker volumes for the following folders.

- /conf - ZooKeeper configuration files
- /data - ZooKeeper data files

Further information about the docker volume command can be found in Docker documentation which can be found at:

https://docs.docker.com/storage/volumes/

The following is an example of the docker volume command.

    docker volume create [OPTIONS] [VOLUME]

In this chapter, we provide examples on how to create the required Docker volumes as we create them for our examples.
Remember to assign persistent volumes by using the -v parameter when you execute the command `docker run` to build your ZooKeeper containers.

### 1.2.2 ZooKeeper default service ports

This section provides information for each of the default ports used for a ZooKeeper instance. Note in Table 1-1 that we changed the port numbers to make it possible to load multiple instances on the same zCX without conflicts.

**Table 1-1  ZooKeeper default ports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2181</td>
<td>ZooKeeper clients to connect to the ZooKeeper servers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2888</td>
<td>Peer ZooKeeper servers to communicate with each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3888</td>
<td>Leader election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8080</td>
<td>AdminServer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may choose any ports of your liking. It is usually recommended that you use different ports on the ZooKeeper instances to avoid conflicts in a high availability environment.

Our ZooKeeper cluster consists of three containers - #1, #2 and #3. Each container uses two ports (3888 and 2888) for internal cluster communications and exposes port 2128 for clients.

Because some of the containers can be located on the same zCX instance, you can add a suffix (container ID) to each port to prevent port collisions. See Table 1-2 as an example on how to define these ports in this way.

**Table 1-2  ZooKeeper cluster ports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container ID</th>
<th>Container Name</th>
<th>Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>zk-app-1</td>
<td>12181, 12888, 13888, 18080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>zk-app-2</td>
<td>22181, 22888, 23888, 28080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>zk-app-3</td>
<td>32181, 32888, 33888, 38080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During container creation ("docker run"), we do not expose the AdminServer port (8080) due to security reasons. The administration can be performed by using `curl` and `wget` commands inside the container.

### 1.2.3 ZooKeeper configuration file

The `/conf/zoo.cfg` file contains the configuration definition for the ZooKeeper instance and should be have the following parameters updated.

- **tickTime**: Specifies the duration (in milliseconds) at which Zookeeper checks the status of the hosts. For example:
  
  ```
  tickTime=2000
  ```

- **dataDir**: Specifies the directory to store the in-memory database. If this directory does not exist, create it and ensure that the user has read-write permissions. For example:
  
  ```
  dataDir=/data
  ```
clientPort: Specifies the port that the Zookeeper client listens on for connections. For example:

```
clientPort=2181
```

maxClientCnxns: Limits the maximum number of client connections. For example:

```
maxClientCnxns=60
```

server.n—(Optional) Specifies host names and ports for management servers in order of failover if you have replicated servers, where n identifies the main management server, followed by other servers in the order of priority for failover. For example:

```
server.1=dbhost1:2888:3888
server.2=dbhost2:2888:3888
```

A tickTime of 2000 milliseconds is the suggested interval between heartbeats. A shorter interval could lead to system overhead with limited benefits. The dataDir parameter points to the /data. Typically, ZooKeeper uses port 2181 to listen for client connections. However, we will use a different port number to identify the container instance. In most situations, 60 allowed client connections are plenty for development and testing. You can increase this setting for production systems.

For more information about ZooKeeper settings, please go to https://zookeeper.apache.org/doc/r3.1.2/zookeeperStarted.html

### 1.3 Kafka overview

The Kafka cluster stores streams of records in categories called topics. Kafka topics are feeds of messages in categories. Processes that publish messages to a topic are called producers. Processes that subscribe to topics and process the feed of published messages are called consumers. You can find more information and examples of producers and consumers at:

https://kafka.apache.org/intro

You can see all messages from all suite products, and you can consume these messages with any Kafka client implementation. Any application that works with any type of data (logs, events, and more), and requires that data be transferred can benefit from Kafka.

A consumer can direct messages to a window. You can use the consumer to see these messages. Kafka uses the Zookeeper API, which is a centralized service that maintains configuration information.

Kafka is used primarily for creating two kinds of applications:

- **Real-time streaming data pipelines**: Applications designed specifically to move millions and millions of data or event records between enterprise systems—at scale and in real-time—and move them reliably, without risk of corruption, duplication of data, and other problems that typically occur when moving such huge volumes of data at high speeds.

- **Real-time streaming applications**: Applications that are driven by record or event streams and that generate streams of their own. If you spend any time online, you encounter scores of these applications every day, from the retail site that continually updates the quantity of a product at your local store, to sites that display personalized recommendations or advertising based on click stream analysis.
Additionally, Kafka is an especially capable solution whenever you are dealing with large volumes of data and require real-time processing to make that data available to others. Kafka has the following key capabilities:

- Publish and subscribe streams of records. Data are stored so consuming applications can pull the information they need, and keep track of what they have seen so far.
- It can handle hundreds of read and write operations per second from many producers and consumers.
- Atomic broadcast, send a record once, every subscriber gets it once.
- Store streams of data records on disk and replicate within the distributed cluster for fault-tolerance. Persist data for a given time period before deleting.
- Built on top of the ZooKeeper synchronization service to keep topic, partitions and metadata highly available.

Figure 1-1 illustrates Kafka’s key components.

![Figure 1-1 Kafka key components](image)

### 1.4 Kafka configuration

In this section we describe configuring a Kafka cluster consisting of three servers running in Docker containers on zCX. We also provide the steps that are required to set up our cluster environment on zCX.

In our environment we defined the three servers in one zCX instance which meant we needed to assign a different TCPIP port to each one as shown in Table 1-3.
1.4.1 Persistence with Docker volumes

For each Kafka container instance, you will need to create a Docker volume that will store the following folder:

- `/home/kafka/config` - Kafka configuration files
- `/home/kafka/logs/` - Kafka log files

Further information about the `docker volume` command can be found in Docker documentation which can be found at:

https://docs.docker.com/storage/volumes/

Below is an example of the `docker volume` command.

```
docker volume create [OPTIONS] [VOLUME]
```

Remember to assign persistent volumes by using the `-v` parameter when you execute the `docker run` command to build your Kafka containers.

1.4.2 Kafka configuration file

The `/home/kafka/config/server.properties` file contains the configuration definition for the Kafka instance and should have the following parameters updated:

- `broker.id`: The id of the broker. This must be set to a unique integer for each broker.
- `listeners`: The address the socket server listens on
- `advertised.listeners`: Hostname and port the broker will advertise to producers and consumers
- `zookeeper.connect`: Zookeeper connection string

For additional details about Kafka parameters, see:

https://kafka.apache.org/documentation/

1.5 Kafka configuration on one zCX instance

Once you have reviewed section 1.4.1, “Persistence with Docker volumes” on page 17 and section 1.4.2, “Kafka configuration file” on page 17, you will continue with creating a Kafka cluster. At this point, you must decide whether to configure Kafka on one zCX instance, described in this section, or on multiple zCX instances described in section 1.6, “Kafka configuration on three zCX instances” on page 39.

### Table 1-3 iKafka ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container ID</th>
<th>Container Name</th>
<th>Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>kafka-app-1</td>
<td>19092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>kafka-app-2</td>
<td>29092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>kafka-app-3</td>
<td>39092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5.1 Creating the Kafka cluster

Figure 1-2 on page 18 and Table 1-4 on page 18 illustrate a one zCX use case in our IBM Redbooks environment. The IBM Z machines that we used for this lab are IBM z15™.

This section provides information on how to set up and deploy a Kafka cluster on one zCX instance that has three nodes for each application (three ZooKeeper and three Kafka).

The Docker container names we will use for this publication are zk-app-1, zk-app-2, zk-app-3 for ZooKeeper and kafka-app-1, kafka-app-2 and kafka-app-3 for Kafka. We appended the container instance number to help to identify each instance and also this number will be appended to the port number to help to allow all containers to run in one zCX instance, as shown in Figure 1-2.

Table 1-4 provides an overview of our Kafka cluster information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Name</th>
<th>Instance Number</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Persistent Volumes (PV)</th>
<th>Application Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zk-app-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ZooKeeper</td>
<td>zoo1-conf:/conf</td>
<td>12181, 12888,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zoo1-data:/data</td>
<td>13888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zk-app-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ZooKeeper</td>
<td>zoo2-conf:/conf</td>
<td>22181, 22888,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zoo2-data:/data</td>
<td>23888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zk-app-3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ZooKeeper</td>
<td>zoo3-conf:/conf</td>
<td>32181, 32888,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zoo3-data:/data</td>
<td>33888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kafka-app-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kafka</td>
<td>kafka1-conf:/home/kafka/config</td>
<td>19092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kafka1-logs:/home/kafka/logs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1-2  Kafka cluster diagram
Notice that the container names, persistent volumes and application ports have the instance number appended to them to support the running of all containers in a single zCX host. This can also be done when using multiple zCX instances.

### Create ZooKeeper file

No official ZooKeeper Docker image is available on the Docker hub at this time. The steps described in this section will build a ZooKeeper image to run on the IBM Z platform. For the latest Dockerfile examples for ZooKeeper, see: https://github.com/linux-on-ibm-z/dockerfile-examples

The following steps outline how to create the ZooKeeper file.

1. Create a folder and download the two required files from github, Use the commands shown in Example 1-1 on your zCX instance.

   **Example 1-1 Create the ZooKeeper file**

   ```bash
   mkdir -p /home/admin/zookeeper
   cd zookeeper
   chmod 755 docker-entrypoint.sh
   ```

**Important:** Be aware that setting up multiple servers on a single machine will not create any redundancy and your environment will be vulnerable in case of a host failure. If something were to happen which caused the machine to stop, all of the ZooKeeper servers would be offline. Full redundancy requires that each container have its own zCX instance and on separate pieces of hardware.

We will deploy ZooKeeper and Kafka containers to sc74cn09.pbm.ihost.com (129.40.23.76). We preformed the instructions found in the next section, “Create ZooKeeper file”, while connected to our system named sc74cn09.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container Name</th>
<th>Instance Number</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Persistent Volumes (PV)</th>
<th>Application Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kafka-app-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kafka</td>
<td>kafka2-conf:/home/kafka/config kafka2-logs:/home/kafka/logs</td>
<td>29092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kafka-app-3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kafka</td>
<td>kafka3-conf:/home/kafka/config kafka3-logs:/home/kafka/logs</td>
<td>39092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Edit the `Dockerfile.zookeeper` file with your details as shown Example 1-2 and highlighted in red.

Example 1-2  Dockerfile.zookeeper file

```latex
FROM s390x/ubuntu:18.04

ENV JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-s390x

ENV ZOO_CONF_DIR=/conf \
    ZOO_DATA_DIR=/data \
    ZOO_DATA_LOG_DIR=/datalog \
    ZOO_LOG_DIR=/logs \
    ZOO_TICK_TIME=2000 \
    ZOO_INIT_LIMIT=5 \
    ZOO_SYNC_LIMIT=2 \
    ZOO_AUTOPURGE_PURGEINTERVAL=0 \
    ZOO_AUTOPURGE_SNAPRETAINTIME=3 \
    ZOO_MAX_CLIENT_CNXNS=60 \
    ZOO_STANDALONE_ENABLED=true \
    ZOO_ADMINSERVER_ENABLED=true

# Add a user with an explicit UID/GID and create necessary directories
RUN set -eux; \
    groupadd -r zookeeper --gid=1000; \
    useradd -r -g zookeeper --uid=1000 zookeeper; \
    mkdir -p "$ZOO_DATA_LOG_DIR" "$ZOO_DATA_DIR" "$ZOO_CONF_DIR" "$ZOO_LOG_DIR"; \
    chown zookeeper:zookeeper "$ZOO_DATA_LOG_DIR" "$ZOO_DATA_DIR" "$ZOO_CONF_DIR" "$ZOO_LOG_DIR"

# Install required packages
RUN set -eux; \
    apt-get update; \
    DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive \ 
    apt-get install -y --no-install-recommends \ 
    openjdk-11-jre \ 
    tar \ 
    wget \\
```

**Note:** If you run into problems using the curl commands to download the required files, download these files from a Linux server and then upload to your zCX instance by using the `scp` or `ssh` commands. Use the following instructions:

a. Download the Dockerfile and put into /tmp/ and name it as `Dockerfile.zookeeper`
b. Download `docker-entrypoint.sh` and put into /tmp/
c. Issue the following commands to upload

```bash
    cat /tmp/Dockerfile.zookeeper | ssh -p 8022 admin@<zcx IP address> "cat > /home/admin/Dockerfile.zookeeper"
    cat /tmp/docker-entrypoint.sh | ssh -p 8022 admin@<zcx IP address> "cat > /home/admin/docker-entrypoint.sh"
```

The Dockerfile.zookeeper file is written to: /home/admin/Dockerfile.zookeeper

The docker-entrypoint.sh file is written to: /home/admin/docker-entrypoint.sh
vim
ca-certificates
dirname
gosu
gnutpg
netcat
rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*;

# Verify that gosu binary works
gosu nobody true

ARG GPG_KEY=BBE7232D7991050B54C8EA0ADC08637CA615D22C
ARG SHORT_DISTRO_NAME=zookeeper-3.6.1
ARG DISTRO_NAME=apache-zookeeper-3.6.1-bin

# Download Apache Zookeeper, verify its PGP signature, untar and clean up
RUN set -eux;
  ddist() { local f="$1"; shift; 
                  local distFile="$1"; shift; 
                  local success=; 
                  local distUrl=; 
                   if wget -q -O "$f" "$distUrl$distFile" && [ -s "$f" ]; then 
                     success=1; 
                     break; 
                   fi; 
                  done; 
               [ -n "$success" ]; 
  };
  ddist "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz"
  "zookeeper/$SHORT_DISTRO_NAME/$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz";
  ddist "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz.asc"
  "zookeeper/$SHORT_DISTRO_NAME/$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz.asc";
  export GNUPGHOME="$(mktemp -d)";
  gpg --keyserver ha.pool.sk.skeyservers.net --recv-key "$GPG_KEY" ||
  gpg --keyserver pgp.mit.edu --recv-keys "$GPG_KEY" ||
  gpg --keyserver keys.server.pgp.com --recv-keys "$GPG_KEY";
  gpg --batch --verify "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz.asc" "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz";
  tar -zxvf "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz";
  mv "$DISTRO_NAME/conf/*/""ZOO_CONF_DIR"; 
  rm -rf "$GNUPGHOME" "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz" "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz.asc";
  chown -R zookeeper:zookeeper "/$DISTRO_NAME"

WORKDIR "$DISTRO_NAME"
VOLUME ["$ZOO_DATA_DIR", "$ZOO_DATA_LOG_DIR", "$ZOO_LOG_DIR"]

#EXPOSE 2181 2888 3888 8080

ENV PATH=$PATH:/$DISTRO_NAME/bin 
  ZOO_CFGDIR=$ZOO_CONF_DIR
COPY docker-entrypoint.sh /
ENTRYPOINT ["/docker-entrypoint.sh"]
CMD ["zkServer.sh", "start-foreground"]

**Note:** Writing EXPOSE in the Dockerfile is merely a hint that a certain port is useful. Docker won’t do anything with that information by itself.

Important to note is that ZooKeeper ports will be different for each container instance and therefore we can safely comment out the `EXPOSE 2181 2888 3888 8080` line from this file.

3. Issue the following `docker build` command to build the ZooKeeper image.

   ```bash
docker build -t zcx-zookeeper-img -f Dockerfile.zookeeper .
   ```

   We named the new image `zcx-zookeeper-img`.

4. Create two persistent volumes for each zookeeper instance by using the following commands:

   For zk-app-1:
   ```bash
docker volume create zoo1-conf
docker volume create zoo1-data
   ```

   For zk-app-2:
   ```bash
docker volume create zoo2-conf
docker volume create zoo2-data
   ```

   For zk-app-3:
   ```bash
docker volume create zoo3-conf
docker volume create zoo3-data
   ```

   Use the following steps to populate the volumes for each container instance. We use a dummy temporary image to help with it.

   1. For zk-app-1, execute the commands shown in Example 1-3:

      ```bash
      docker run --name dummy -v zoo1-conf:/conf1 -v zoo1-data:/data1 -d zcx-zookeeper-img
      docker exec -it dummy bash
      cp -a /conf/* /conf1/
      cp -a /data/* /data1/
      apt-get update
      apt install -y vim
      ```

      Edit `/conf1/zoo.cfg` file by using the `vi` command with the following instructions.

      a. Delete the following line:
         ```
         server.1=localhost:2888:3888:2181
         ```

      b. Update the following values:
initLimit=10  
syncLimit=5  
standaloneEnabled=false  
c. Add the following lines:
server.1=0.0.0.0:12888:13888;12181
server.2=129.40.23.76:22888:23888;22181
server.3=129.40.23.76:32888:33888;32181

After the updates, the zoo.cfg file should look similar to that shown in Example 1-4:

```
Example 1-4  /conf1/zoo.cfg file

dataDir=/data
dataLogDir=/datalog
tickTime=2000
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
autopurge.purgeInterval=0
maxClientCnxns=60
standaloneEnabled=false
admin.enableServer=true
server.1=0.0.0.0:12888:13888;12181
server.2=129.40.23.76:22888:23888;22181
server.3=129.40.23.76:32888:33888;32181
```

d. Edit /data1/myid file using vi and update with the number 1 for our first ZooKeeper instance.
e. Execute the `exit` command to leave the dummy container
f. Execute the command `docker rm dummy --force` to delete the dummy container.

2. For zk-app-2, execute the commands shown in Example 1-5:

```
Example 1-5  Populate the volumes for zk-app-2

docker run --name dummy  -v zoo2-conf:/conf2 -v zoo2-data:/data2 -d
zcx-zookeeper-img
docker exec -it dummy bash
cp -a /conf/* /conf2/
cp -a /data/* /data2/
apt-get update
apt install -y vim
```

Edit `/conf2/zoo.cfg` file by using the `vi` command with the following instructions:

a. Delete the following line:
   
```bash
server.1=localhost:2888:3888;2181 line
```

b. Update the following values:
```
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
standaloneEnabled=false
```
c. Add the following lines:

```
server.1=129.40.23.76:12888:13888:12181
server.2=0.0.0.0:22888:23888:22181
server.3=129.40.23.76:32888:33888:32181
```

After the updates, zoo.cfg file should look similar to that shown in Example 1-6:

```
dataDir=/data
dataLogDir=/datalog
tickTime=2000
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
autopurge.purgeInterval=0
maxClientCnxns=60
standaloneEnabled=false
admin.enableServer=true
server.1=129.40.23.76:12888:13888:12181
server.2=0.0.0.0:22888:23888:22181
server.3=129.40.23.76:32888:33888:32181
```

d. Edit `/data2/myid` file using the command `vi` and update with the number 2 for our second ZooKeeper instance.

e. Execute the `exit` command to leave the dummy container.

f. Execute the command `docker rm dummy --force` to delete the dummy container.

3. For zk-app-3, execute the commands shown in Example 1-7:

```
docker run --name dummy -v zoo3-conf:/conf3 -v zoo3-data:/data3 -d zcx-zookeeper-img
docker exec -it dummy bash

cp -a /conf/* /conf3/
cp -a /data/* /data3/
apt-get update
apt install -y vim
```


i. Delete the following line:

```
server.1=localhost:2888:3888:2181
```

ii. Update the following values:

```
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
standaloneEnabled=false
```

iii. Add the following lines:

```
server.1=129.40.23.76:12888:13888:12181
```
server.2=129.40.23.76:22888:23888;22181
server.3=0.0.0.0:32888:33888;32181

After the updates zoo.cfg file should look similar to that shown in Example 1-8.

```
Example 1-8 /conf3/zoo.cfg file
```
```
dataDir=/data
dataLogDir=/datalog
tickTime=2000
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
autopurge.purgeInterval=0
maxClientCnxns=60
standaloneEnabled=false
admin.enableServer=true
server.1=129.40.23.76:12888:13888:12181
server.2=129.40.23.76:22888:23888:22181
server.3=0.0.0.0:32888:33888:32181
```

b. Edit the /data3/myid file using the command vi and update with the number 3 for our third ZooKeeper instance.

c. Execute the exit command to leave the dummy container

d. Execute the command docker rm dummy --force to delete the dummy container.

4. Start your three ZooKeeper Instances. Since Zookeeper "fails fast" it's better to always restart it, We appended --restart always in the docker run commands shown in Example 1-9.

```
Example 1-9 Docker run commands
```
```
docker run --name zk-app-3 -p 32181:32181 -p 32888:32888 -p 33888:33888 -v zoo3-conf:/conf:rw -v zoo3-data:/data:rw --restart always -d zcx-zookeeper-img
```

5. Issue the following commands to verify the startup of each container:

```
docker logs zk-app-1
docker logs zk-app-2
docker logs zk-app-3
```

For each command, verify that you receive a message such as that shown in Example 1-10.

```
Example 1-10 Example messages of successful start of each container
```
```
2020-06-09 16:41:30,773 [myid:1] - INFO [main:ContextHandler@825] - Started o.e.j.s.ServletContextHandler@33ecda92{/,,null,AVAILABLE}
2020-06-09 16:41:30,778 [myid:1] - INFO [main:AbstractConnector@330] - Started ServerConnector@4c60d6e9[HTTP/1.1,[http/1.1]]{0.0.0.0:8080}
2020-06-09 16:41:30,778 [myid:1] - INFO [main:Server@399] - Started @975ms
6. For zk-app-1 instance, execute the following commands to confirm ZooKeeper is operational.

```
docker exec -it zk-app-1 bash -c "wget -O -
http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
```

You should receive output similar to that shown in Example 1-11. Highlighted in red is the state of each instance. One instance should be a leader and the others followers.

```
Example 1-11   Confirmation of follower instance

admin@16bbba5088fb:~/kafka$ docker exec -it zk-app-1 bash -c "wget -O -
http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
Resolving localhost (localhost)... 127.0.0.1, ::1
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:8080... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 923 [application/json]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'

-                     0%
{ "version": "3.6.1--104dcb3e3fb464b30c5186d229e00af9f332524b, built on
04/21/2020 15:01 GMT", "read_only": false, "server_stats": { "packets_sent": 0,
"packets_received": 0, "fsync_threshold_exceed_count": 0, "client_response_stats": { "last_buffer_size": -1,
"min_buffer_size": -1, "max_buffer_size": -1 }, "uptime": 19944686,
"provider_null": false, "server_state": "follower", "outstanding_requests": 0,
"min_latency": 0, "avg_latency": 0.0, "max_latency": 0, "data_dir_size": 67108880,
"log_dir_size": 459, "last_processed_zxid": 4294967388, "num_alive_client_connections": 0 },
"client_response": { "last_buffer_size": -1,
"min_buffer_size": -1, "max_buffer_size": -1 }, "node_count": 55,
"connections": [ ], "secure_connections": [ ],
```


7. For zk-app-2 instance, execute the following commands to confirm ZooKeeper is operational.

```
docker exec -it zk-app-2 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
```

You should receive similar output as shown in Example 1-12. Highlighted in red is the state of each instance. One instance should be a leader and the others followers.

**Example 1-12  Confirmation of leader instance**

```
admin@16bbba5088fb:~/kafka$ docker exec -it zk-app-2 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
Resolving localhost (localhost)... 127.0.0.1, ::1
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:8080... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1223 (1.2K) [application/json]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'
-                                 0%[
]   0 --.-KB/s               {
"version": "3.6.1--104dcb3e3fb464b30c51b6d229e00af9f332524b, built on
04/21/2020 15:01 GMT",
"read_only": false,
"server_stats": {
  "packets_sent": 24877,
  "packets_received": 24877,
  "fsync_threshold_exceed_count": 0,
  "client_response_stats": {
    "last_buffer_size": 16,
    "min_buffer_size": 16,
    "max_buffer_size": 196
  },
  "provider_null": false,
  "uptime": 112174649,
  "server_state": "leader",
  "outstanding_requests": 0,
  "min_latency": 0,
  "avg_latency": 0.4014,
  "max_latency": 6009,
  "data_dir_size": 67108880,
  "log_dir_size": 459,
  "last_processed_zxid": 4294967388,
  "num_alive_client_connections": 1
},
"client_response": {
  "last_buffer_size": 16,
  "min_buffer_size": 16,
  "max_buffer_size": 196
}
```
8. For zk-app-3 instance, execute the following commands to confirm ZooKeeper is operational.

docker exec -it zk-app-3 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"

You should receive output shown in Example 1-13. Highlighted in red is the state of each instance. One instance should be a leader and the others followers.

Example 1-13 Confirmation of second follower instance

admin@16bbba5088fb:~/kafka$ docker exec -it zk-app-3 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
Resolving localhost (localhost)... 127.0.0.1, ::1
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:8080... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1274 (1.2K) [application/json]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'

-                     0%[                    ]       0  --.-KB/s

100%[===============================================>]  1.19K --.-KB/s
in 0s

2020-06-09 22:21:46 (29.1 MB/s) - written to stdout [1223/1223]
Zookeeper installation is completed. In the next section, “Kafka Docker images”, you will start the installation of Kafka.

**Kafka Docker images**

In this section, we provide the steps to create images in order to install Kafka. For the most current Dockerfile examples for Kafka, see:

https://github.com/linux-on-ibm-z/dockerfile-examples

1. Use the following commands to create a folder for the Kafka image.

   ```bash
   mkdir /home/admin/kafka
   cd /home/admin/kafka
   ```

2. Download the Kafka Dockerfile using the following command:

   ```bash
   curl -k -o Dockerfile.kafka
   ```
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/linux-on-ibm-z/dockerfile-examples/master/ApacheKafka/Dockerfile

Note: If you run into problems using the curl commands to download the required files, download these files from a Linux server and then upload to your zCX instance by using the scp or ssh commands. Use the following instructions:

a. Download the Dockerfile and put into /tmp/ and name it as `Dockerfile.kafka`
b. Download `docker-entrypoint.sh` and put into /tmp/
c. Issue the following commands to upload
   
   ```
   cat /tmp/Dockerfile.kafka | ssh -p 8022 admin@<zcx IP address> "cat > /home/admin/Dockerfile.kafka"
   ```
   
Dockerfile.kafka file is written to: /home/admin/Dockerfile.kafka

3. Edit the file `Dockerfile.kafka` to look similar to that shown in Example 1-14. Highlighted in red is what is required to update, add or remove.

Example 1-14  Dockerfile.kafka

```
############ dockerfile for Apache Kafka version 2.5.0 ############
#
# This Dockerfile builds a basic installation of Apache Kafka.
#
# Kafka is run as a cluster on one or more servers. The Kafka cluster stores streams of records in categories called topics.
# Each record consists of a key, a value, and a timestamp.
# In Kafka the communication between the clients and the servers is done with a simple, high-performance, language agnostic TCP protocol.
#
# To build this image, from the directory containing this Dockerfile
# (assuming that the file is named Dockerfile):
# docker build -t <image_name> .
#
# To Start Apache Kafka run the below command:
# docker run --name <container_name> -d <image>
#
# To check Apache kafka is running, Enter below command:
# docker exec <container_id of kafka> <any kafka related command>
# Eg. To list topic and message files:
#    docker exec <container_id of kafka> bin/kafka-topics.sh --list --zookeeper localhost:2181
#
# Reference:
# http://kafka.apache.org/
# https://kafka.apache.org/quickstart
#
#####
# Base Image
FROM s390x/ubuntu:16.04
#
# The author
```
LABEL maintainer="LoZ Open Source Ecosystem
(https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/community/groups/community/lozopensource)"

ENV SOURCE_DIR=/home/
ENV JAVA_HOME=/home/jdk-11.0.5+10
ENV PATH=$PATH:$SOURCE_DIR:$JAVA_HOME/bin
ENV VERSION=2.12-2.5.0

WORKDIR $SOURCE_DIR

# Install dependencies
RUN apt-get update && apt-get -y install \
git \\
unzip \\
wget \\
vim \\
net-tools \\
kafkacat \
# Download Adopt JDK
&& wget https://github.com/AdoptOpenJDK/openjdk11-binaries/releases/download/jdk-11.0.5\%2B10/OpenJDK11U-jdk_s390x_linux_hotspot_11.0.5_10.tar.gz \\
&& tar -xvzf OpenJDK11U-jdk_s390x_linux_hotspot_11.0.5_10.tar.gz \\
&& rm OpenJDK11U-jdk_s390x_linux_hotspot_11.0.5_10.tar.gz \\
# Download the Apache Kafka Binary
&& wget http://mirrors.estointernet.in/apache/kafka/2.5.0/kafka_${VERSION}.tgz \\
&& tar -xvzf kafka_${VERSION}.tgz \\
&& rm kafka_${VERSION}.tgz \\
&& mv kafka_${VERSION} kafka
# Expose ports for Apache ZooKeeper and kafka
# EXPOSE 2181 9092

WORKDIR $SOURCE_DIR/kafka/

# start zookeeper and kafka server
CMD bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties

# End of Dockerfile

**Note:** Writing EXPOSE in Dockerfile, is merely a hint that a certain port is useful. Docker
won’t do anything with that information by itself.

4. To build a new Kafka image and tag it as zcx-kafka-img, issue the following command:
   `docker build -t zcx-kafka-img -f Dockerfile.kafka .`
   You will receive the follow messages if build completes successfully.
   ```
   Successfully built 3a1c714ee08
   Successfully tagged zcx-kafka-img:latest
   ```

5. Define Kafka volume groups for each Kafka container instance and logs using the
   following commands:
   ```
   docker volume create kafka1-conf
   docker volume create kafka1-logs
   ```
Use the following steps to create the configuration file for each Kafka container image.

1. For kafka-app-1, execute the commands shown in Example 1-15:

   `docker run --name dummy -it --entrypoint /bin/bash -v kafka1-conf:/home/kafka/config1 -d zcx-kafka-img`

   `docker exec -it dummy bash`

   `cp -a /home/kafka/config/* /home/kafka/config1/`

   `apt-get update`

   `apt install -y vim`

   a. Edit the `/home/kafka/config1/server.properties` file with the `vi` command by using the following steps:

   i. Update the following values:

      `broker.id=1`

      `zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.76:12181,129.40.23.76:22181,129.40.23.76:32181`

   ii. Add these lines (under Socket Server Settings)

      `listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:19092`

      `advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.76:19092`

   After the updates, `/home/kafka/config1/server.properties` file should look like those shown in Example 1-16

   `Example 1-16  /home/kafka/config1/server.properties`

   `# The id of the broker. This must be set to a unique integer for each broker.
broker.id=1`

   `# The address the socket server listens on. It will get the value returned from
# java.net.InetAddress.getCanonicalHostName() if not configured.
# FORMAT:
#   listeners = listener_name://host_name:port`

   `# EXAMPLE:
#   listeners = PLAINTEXT://your.host.name:9092`

   Note: 129.40.23.76 is the IP address of our zCX host
Chapter 1. Apache Kafka and ZooKeeper

### Server Basics

#### Note:

129.40.23.76 is the IP address of our zCX host.

### Example 1-18 /home/kafka/config/server.properties

```plaintext
#listeners=PLAINTEXT://:9092
listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:19092
advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.76:19092

*** OUTPUT OMMITED ***

# Zookeeper connection string (see zookeeper docs for details).
# This is a comma separated host:port pairs, each corresponding to a zk
# server. e.g. "127.0.0.1:3000,127.0.0.1:3001,127.0.0.1:3002".
# You can also append an optional chroot string to the urls to specify the
# root directory for all kafka znodes.
zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.76:12181,129.40.23.76:22181,129.40.23.76:32181

# Timeout in ms for connecting to zookeeper
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=18000

*** OUTPUT OMMITED ***

### Example 1-17 Create the configuration file for kafka-app-2

```bash
docker run --name dummy -it --entrypoint /bin/bash -v
kafka2-conf:/home/kafka/config2 -d zcx-kafka-img

docker exec -it dummy bash

cp -a /home/kafka/config/* /home/kafka/config2/

apt-get update

apt install -y vim
```

a. Edit the `/home/kafka/config2/server.properties` file by using the `vi` command to perform the following steps.

i. Update the following values:

   broker.id=2
   zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.76:12181,129.40.23.76:22181,129.40.23.76:32181

ii. Add these lines (under Socket Server Settings)

   ```
   listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:29092
   advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.76:29092
   ```

After the updates, `/home/kafka/config2/server.properties` file should look like those shown in Example 1-18.

```
Example 1-18 /home/kafka/config/server.properties

# Zookeeper #
```
### The id of the broker. This must be set to a unique integer for each broker.

`broker.id=2`

### Socket Server Settings

# The address the socket server listens on. It will get the value returned from
# java.net.InetAddress.getCanonicalHostName() if not configured.
# FORMAT:
#   listeners = listener_name://host_name:port
# EXAMPLE:
#   listeners = PLAINTEXT://your.host.name:9092
#   listeners=PLAINTEXT://:9092
#   advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.76:29092

*** OUTPUT OMITTED ***

### Zookeeper

# Zookeeper connection string (see zookeeper docs for details).
# This is a comma separated host:port pairs, each corresponding to a zk
# server. e.g. "127.0.0.1:3000,127.0.0.1:3001,127.0.0.1:3002".
# You can also append an optional chroot string to the urls to specify the
# root directory for all kafka znodes.

zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.76:12181,129.40.23.76:22181,129.40.23.76:32181

# Timeout in ms for connecting to zookeeper
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=18000

*** OUTPUT OMITTED ***

iii. Issue the `exit` command to leave the dummy container

iv. Issue the `docker rm dummy --force` command to delete the dummy container.

3. For kafka-app-3, execute the commands shown in Example 1-19:

   **Example 1-19**  Create the configuration file for kafka-app-3

   ```bash
docker run --name dummy -it --entrypoint /bin/bash -v
   kafka3-conf:/home/kafka/config3 -d zcx-kafka-img
docker exec -it dummy bash
cp -a /home/kafka/config/* /home/kafka/config3/
apt-get update
apt install -y vim
```

a. Edit the `/home/kafka/config3/server.properties` file using the `vi` command with the following instructions.

   **Note:** 129.40.23.76 is the IP address of our zCX host

i. Update the following values:

   `broker.id=3`
zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.76:12181,129.40.23.76:22181,129.40.23.76:32181

ii. Add the following lines (under Socket Server Settings)

   listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:39092
   advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.76:39092

After the updates, /home/kafka/config3/server.properties file should look like that shown in Example 1-20.

Example 1-20 /home/kafka/config3/server.properties

```
# The id of the broker. This must be set to a unique integer for each broker.
broker.id=3

# Socket Server Settings
# The address the socket server listens on. It will get the value returned from
# java.net.InetAddress.getCanonicalHostName() if not configured.
#   FORMAT:
#     listeners = listener_name://host_name:port
#   EXAMPLE:
#     listeners = PLAINTEXT://your.host.name:9092

listeners=PLAINTEXT://:9092
listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:39092
advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.76:39092

# Zookeeper connection string (see zookeeper docs for details).
# This is a comma separated host:port pairs, each corresponding to a zk
# server. e.g. "127.0.0.1:3000,127.0.0.1:3001,127.0.0.1:3002".
# You can also append an optional chroot string to the urls to specify the
# root directory for all kafka znodes.

# Timeout in ms for connecting to zookeeper
zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.76:12181,129.40.23.76:22181,129.40.23.76:32181
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=18000

*** OUTPUT OMITTED ***

iii. Issue the exit command to leave the dummy container

iv. Issue the docker rm dummy --force command to delete the dummy container

4. Now, bring your kafka instances up by issuing the following commands:

   docker run --name kafka-app-1 -p 19092:19092 -v kafka1-conf:/home/kafka/config -v kafka1-logs:/home/kafka/logs -d zcx-kafka-img
   docker run --name kafka-app-2 -p 29092:29092 -v kafka2-conf:/home/kafka/config -v kafka2-logs:/home/kafka/logs -d zcx-kafka-img
   docker run --name kafka-app-3 -p 39092:39092 -v kafka3-conf:/home/kafka/config -v kafka3-logs:/home/kafka/logs -d zcx-kafka-img

   Hint: The Dockerfile.kafka file was updated to install the kafkacat utility that you can use to test and debug Apache Kafka.
5. Check the Kafka container logs to see if Kafka was successfully started by using the following command:

`docker logs kafka-app-1`

You should receive output that shows brokerID=1 was started, as shown in Example 1-21.

Example 1-21 Logs for kafka-app-1

```
[kafka.coordinator.transaction.TransactionCoordinator]
[2020-06-10 11:56:17,434] INFO [Transaction Marker Channel Manager 1]: Starting
[kafka.coordinator.transaction.TransactionMarkerChannelManager]
[2020-06-10 11:56:17,476] INFO [ExpirationReaper-1-AlterAcTs]: Starting
[kafka.server.DelayedOperationPurgatory$ExpiredOperationReaper]
[2020-06-10 11:56:17,589] INFO [/config/changes-event-process-thread]: Starting
[kafka.common.ZkNodeChangeNotificationListener$ChangeEventProcessThread]
[2020-06-10 11:56:17,689] INFO [SocketServer brokerId=1] Started data-plane
processors for 1 acceptors (kafka.network.SocketServer)
[2020-06-10 11:56:17,744] INFO Kafka version: 2.5.0
(org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
[2020-06-10 11:56:17,746] INFO Kafka commitId: 66563e712b0b9f84
(org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
[2020-06-10 11:56:17,746] INFO Kafka startTimeMs: 1591790177736
(org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
[2020-06-10 11:56:17,746] INFO [KafkaServer id=1] started
(kafka.server.KafkaServer)
```

6. Check the second Kafka container with the following command:

`docker logs kafka-app-2`

You should receive output that shows brokerID=2 was started, as shown in Example 1-22.

Example 1-22 Logs for kafka-app-2

```
[kafka.coordinator.transaction.TransactionCoordinator]
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,003] INFO [Transaction Marker Channel Manager 2]: Starting
[kafka.coordinator.transaction.TransactionMarkerChannelManager]
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,032] INFO [ExpirationReaper-2-AlterAcTs]: Starting
[kafka.server.DelayedOperationPurgatory$ExpiredOperationReaper]
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,039] INFO [/config/changes-event-process-thread]: Starting
[kafka.common.ZkNodeChangeNotificationListener$ChangeEventProcessThread]
processors for 1 acceptors (kafka.network.SocketServer)
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,087] INFO Kafka version: 2.5.0
(org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,090] INFO Kafka commitId: 66563e712b0b9f84
(org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,091] INFO Kafka startTimeMs: 1591790178083
(org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
(kafka.server.KafkaServer)
```

7. Now check the third Kafka container with the following command:

`docker logs kafka-app-3`

You should receive output that shows brokerID=3 was started as shown in Example 1-23.
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Example 1-23  Logs for kafka-app-3

```
  (kafka.coordinator.transaction.TransactionCoordinator)
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,242] INFO [Transaction Marker Channel Manager 3]: Starting
  (kafka.coordinator.transaction.TransactionMarkerChannelManager)
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,262] INFO [ExpirationReaper-3-AlterAcls]: Starting
  (kafka.server.DelayedOperationPurgatory$ExpiredOperationReaper)
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,270] INFO [config/changes-event-process-thread]: Starting
  (kafka.common.ZkNodeChangeNotificationListener$ChangeEventProcessThread)
  processors for 1 acceptors (kafka.network.SocketServer)
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,285] INFO Kafka commitId: 66563e712b0b9f84
  (org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
[2020-06-10 11:56:18,286] INFO Kafka startTimeMs: 1591790178279
  (org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
  (kafka.server.KafkaServer)
```

All Kafka container instances are up and running with the correct broker IDs.

Use the following steps to optionally perform a high availability test to ensure everything is fine.

1. To do this, first check if the cluster is healthy. Check the first Kafka instance by using the following command:

   ```bash
docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:19092 -L"
```

   You should receive the output shown in Example 1-24.

   **Example 1-24  Kafka-app-1 check**

   ```bash
admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:19092 -L"
```

   Metadata for all topics (from broker -1: 129.40.23.76:19092/bootstrap):
   3 brokers:
   broker 2 at 129.40.23.76:29092
   broker 3 at 129.40.23.76:39092
   broker 1 at 129.40.23.76:19092
   0 topics:

2. Check if the second Kafka instance is accessible by using the following command:

   ```bash
docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:29092 -L"
```

   You should receive the output shown in Example 1-25.

   **Example 1-25  Kafka-app-2 check**

   ```bash
admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker exec -it kafka-app-2 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:29092 -L"
```

   Metadata for all topics (from broker -1: 129.40.23.76:29092/bootstrap):
   3 brokers:
   broker 2 at 129.40.23.76:29092
   broker 3 at 129.40.23.76:39092
   broker 1 at 129.40.23.76:19092
   0 topics:
3. Check if the third Kafka instance is accessible by using the following command:

   docker exec -it kafka-app-3 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:39092 -L"

   You should receive the output shown in Example 1-26.

   **Example 1-26  Kafka-app-3 check**

   

   ```bash
   admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker exec -it kafka-app-3 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:39092 -L"
   Metadata for all topics (from broker -1: 129.40.23.76:39092/bootstrap):
   3 brokers:
   broker 2 at 129.40.23.76:29092
   broker 3 at 129.40.23.76:39092
   broker 1 at 129.40.23.76:19092
   0 topics:
   admin@sc74cn09:~$
   ```

   All of the output from each check shows that all three of the Kafka instances can be accessed via the zCX IP address.

   To verify that the cluster can detect the state of the Kafka instances, take one of the instances down. To take kafka-app-2 down, issue the following command:

   **docker stop kafka-app-2**

   To check if the cluster detected a problem on kafka-app-2 and removed this broker from the cluster, issue the **kafkacat** command on kafka-app-1 or kafka-app-3 to check the cluster. Use the following command:

   ```bash
   docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:19092 -L"
   ```

   You should receive the output shown in Example 1-27.

   **Example 1-27  Querying Kafka cluster**

   ```bash
   admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:19092 -L"
   Metadata for all topics (from broker -1: 129.40.23.76:19092/bootstrap):
   2 brokers:
   broker 3 at 129.40.23.76:39092
   broker 1 at 129.40.23.76:19092
   0 topics:
   admin@sc74cn09:~$
   ```

   To bring kafka-app-2 up again, issue the following command:

   **docker start kafka-app-2**

   Verify if kafka-app-2 re-joined the cluster by issuing the following command:

   ```bash
   docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:19092 -L"
   ```

   You should receive the output shown in Example 1-28.

   **Example 1-28  Querying the Kafka cluster**

   ```bash
   admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:19092 -L"
   Metadata for all topics (from broker -1: 129.40.23.76:19092/bootstrap):
   3 brokers:
   broker 2 at 129.40.23.76:29092
   ```
If you received output similar to that shown in Example 1-28, the Kafka cluster is fully operational.

### 1.6 Kafka configuration on three zCX instances

This section provides information on how to build a Kafka cluster to achieve high availability. The process is similar to that of deploying the containers in one zCX instance. Three zCX instances that will host another Kafka cluster having three ZooKeeper containers and three Kafka containers. This will illustrate a high availability solution.

Our example in this section uses the following container names: `zk-app-1`, `zk-app-2`, `zk-app-3` for ZooKeeper and `kafka-app-1`, `kafka-app-2` and `kafka-app-3` for Kafka. We appended the container instance number to help to identify where each instance will be running, as shown in Figure 1-3.

![Figure 1-3 Kafka cluster for high availability](image)

Table 1-5 provides an overview of our Kafka cluster information. Please note the column called Instance Location (zCX).
To easily identify which zCX host a container will be running on, the container names, persistent volumes and application ports all have the instance number appended to them.

In our example:

- Containers with instance name #1 will be deployed on sc74cn03 zCX server
- Containers with instance name #2 will be deployed on sc74cn04 zCX server
- Containers with instance name #3 will be deployed on sc74cn09 zCX server

Perform the following steps while connected to all zCX servers:

**Confirm containers do not exist**

If you have followed the steps to define a Kafka cluster previously, it is good to perform a cleanup before you define a new cluster. Issue:

```
docker rm --force zk-app-1
```
```
docker rm --force zk-app-2
```
```
docker rm --force zk-app-3
```
```
docker rm --force kafka-app-1
```
```
docker rm --force kafka-app-2
```
```
docker rm --force kafka-app-3
```

**Create ZooKeeper file**

No official ZooKeeper Docker image is available on the Docker hub at this time. The steps described in this section will build a ZooKeeper image to run on the IBM Z platform. For the latest Dockerfile examples for ZooKeeper, see:

https://github.com/linux-on-ibm-z/dockerfile-examples

1. Create a folder and download the two required files from github, Use the commands shown in Example 1-29 on your zCX instance.

   **Example 1-29 Create the ZooKeeper file**

   ```
   mkdir -p /home/admin/zookeeper
   ```
cd zookeeper

curl -k -o Dockerfile.zookeeper

curl -k -o docker-entrypoint.sh

chmod 755 docker-entrypoint.sh

Note: If you run into problems using the curl commands to download the required files, download these files from a Linux server and then upload to your zCX instance by using the scp or ssh commands. Use the following instructions:

a. Download the Dockerfile and put into /tmp/ and name it as Dockerfile.zookeeper
b. Download docker-entrypoint.sh and put into /tmp/
c. Issue the following commands to upload

```
cat /tmp/Dockerfile.zookeeper | ssh -p 8022 admin@<zcx IP address>
"cat > /home/admin/Dockerfile.zookeeper"
cat /tmp/docker-entrypoint.sh | ssh -p 8022 admin@<zcx IP address>
"cat > /home/admin/Docker-entrypoint.sh"
```

The Dockerfile.zookeeper file is written to: /home/admin/Dockerfile.zookeeper
Docker-entrypoint.sh file is written to: /home/admin/Docker-entrypoint.sh

2. Edit the Dockerfile.zookeeper file with your details as shown Example 1-30 and highlighted in red.

Example 1-30 Dockerfile.zookeeper file

```
FROM s390x/ubuntu:18.04

ENV JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-s390x

ENV ZOO_CONF_DIR=/conf
    ZOO_DATA_DIR=/data
    ZOO_DATA_LOG_DIR=/datalog
    ZOO_LOG_DIR=/logs
    ZOO_TICK_TIME=2000
    ZOO_INIT_LIMIT=5
    ZOO_SYNC_LIMIT=2
    ZOO_AUTOPURGE_PURGEINTERVAL=0
    ZOO_AUTOPURGE_SNAPRETAINCOUNT=3
    ZOO_MAX_CLIENT_CNXNS=60
    ZOO_STANDALONE_ENABLED=true
    ZOO_ADMINSERVER_ENABLED=true
```
# Add a user with an explicit UID/GID and create necessary directories
RUN set -eux; \
    groupadd -r zookeeper --gid=1000; \
    useradd -r -g zookeeper --uid=1000 zookeeper; \
    mkdir -p "$ZOO_DATA_LOG_DIR" "$ZOO_DATA_DIR" "$ZOO_CONF_DIR" "$ZOO_LOG_DIR"; \
    chown zookeeper:zookeeper "$ZOO_DATA_LOG_DIR" "$ZOO_DATA_DIR" "$ZOO_CONF_DIR" "$ZOO_LOG_DIR"

# Install required packages
RUN set -eux; \
    apt-get update; \
    DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive \
    apt-get install -y --no-install-recommends \
        openjdk-11-jre \
        tar \
        wget \
        vim \
        ca-certificates \
        dirmngr \
        gosu \
        gnupg \
        netcat \
    rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*; \
# Verify that gosu binary works
    gosu nobody true

ARG GPG_KEY=BBE7232D7991050854C8EA0ADCO8637CA615D22C
ARG SHORT_DISTRO_NAME=zookeeper-3.6.1
ARG DISTRO_NAME=apache-zookeeper-3.6.1-bin

# Download Apache Zookeeper, verify its PGP signature, untar and clean up
RUN set -eux; \
    ddist() { \
        local f="$1"; shift; \
        local distFile="$1"; shift; \
        local success=; \
        local distUrl=; \
        for distUrl in \n            'https://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi?action=download&filename=' \n            https://www-us.apache.org/dist/ \n            https://www.apache.org/dist/ \n            https://archive.apache.org/dist/ \n        ; do \n            if wget -q -O "$f" "$distUrl$distFile" && [ -s "$f" ]; then \n                success=1; \n                break; \n            fi; \n        done; \
        [ -n "$success" ]; \
    } \
    ddist "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz" \
"zookeeper/$SHORT_DISTRO_NAME/$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz"; \
    ddist "$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz.asc" \
"zookeeper/$SHORT_DISTRO_NAME/$DISTRO_NAME.tar.gz.asc"; \
    export GNUPGHOME="$(mktemp -d)"; \

3. Issue the following command to build the ZooKeeper image.

```bash
docker build -t zcx-zookeeper-img -f Dockerfile.zookeeper .
```

We named the new image `zcx-zookeeper-img`.

4. Create two persistent volumes for each ZooKeeper instance by using the following commands:

For zk-app-1, issue commands below connected to sc74cn03 server:

```bash
docker volume create zoo1-conf
docker volume create zoo1-data
```

For zk-app-2, issue commands below connected to sc74cn04 server:

```bash
docker volume create zoo2-conf
docker volume create zoo2-data
```

For zk-app-3, issue commands below connected to sc74cn09 server:

```bash
docker volume create zoo3-conf
docker volume create zoo3-data
```

Use the following steps to populate the volumes for each container instance. We use a dummy temporary image to help with it.

1. For zk-app-1, execute the commands shown in Example 1-31 on `sc74cn03` server:

   ```bash
   Example 1-31 Populate the volumes for zk-app-1
   docker run --name dummy -v zool-conf:/conf1 -v zool-data:/data1 -d
   zcx-zookeeper-img
   docker exec -it dummy bash
   ```

   ```bash
debug log -l 2>&1 | tee /data1/logfile_debug
   ```

Note: Writing EXPOSE in the Dockerfile is merely a hint that a certain port is useful. Docker won't do anything with that information by itself.
Edit /conf1/zoo.cfg file by using the vi command with the following instructions.

a. Delete the following line:

```
server.1=localhost:2888:3888;2181
```

b. Update the following values:

```
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
standaloneEnabled=false
```

c. Add the following lines:

```
server.1=0.0.0.0:12888:13888:12181
server.2=129.40.23.71:22888:23888:22181
server.3=129.40.23.76:32888:33888:32181
```

After the updates, the zoo.cfg file should look similar to that shown in Example 1-32:

```
dataDir=/data
dataLogDir=/datalog
tickTime=2000
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
autopurge.purgeInterval=0
maxClientCnxns=60
standaloneEnabled=false
admin.enableServer=true
server.1=0.0.0.0:12888:13888:12181
server.2=129.40.23.71:22888:23888:22181
server.3=129.40.23.76:32888:33888:32181
```

d. Edit the /data1/myid file by using the vi command and update with the number 1 for our first ZooKeeper instance.

e. Execute the exit command to leave the dummy container

f. Execute the command `docker rm dummy --force` to delete the dummy container.

2. For zk-app-2, execute the commands shown in Example 1-33 on the sc74cn04 server:

```
docker run --name dummy -v zoo2-conf:/conf2 -v zoo2-data:/data2 -d
zcx-zookeeper-img
```

docker exec -it dummy bash

cp -a /conf/* /conf2/

cp -a /data/* /data2/
apt-get update

apt install -y vim

Edit the /conf2/zoo.cfg file by using the vi command with the following instructions:

a. Delete the following line:
   
   server.1=localhost:2888:3888;2181 line

b. Update the following values:
   
   initLimit=10
   syncLimit=5
   standaloneEnabled=false

c. Add the following lines:
   
   server.1=129.40.23.70:12888:13888;12181
   server.2=0.0.0.0:22888:23888;22181
   server.3=129.40.23.76:32888:33888;32181

After the updates, the zoo.cfg file should look similar to that shown in Example 1-34:

```
Example 1-34 /conf2/zoo.cfg file

    dataDir=/data
    dataLogDir=/datalog
    tickTime=2000
    initLimit=10
    syncLimit=5
    autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
    autopurge.purgeInterval=0
    maxClientCnxns=60
    standaloneEnabled=false
    admin.enableServer=true
    server.1=129.40.23.70:12888:13888;12181
    server.2=0.0.0.0:22888:23888;22181
    server.3=129.40.23.76:32888:33888;32181
```

d. Edit /data2/myid file by using the vi command and update with the number 2 for our second ZooKeeper instance.

e. Execute the exit command to leave the dummy container.

f. Execute the command docker rm dummy --force to delete the dummy container.

3. For zk-app-3, execute the commands shown in Example 1-35 on the sc74cn09 server.

```
Example 1-35 Populate the volumes for zk-app-3

    docker run --name dummy -v zoo3-conf:/conf3 -v zoo3-data:/data3 -d
    zcx-zookeeper-img

    docker exec -it dummy bash

    cp -a /conf/* /conf3/

    cp -a /data/* /data3/

    apt-get update
```
apt install -y vim

   i. Delete the following line:
      server.1=localhost:2888:3888;2181
   ii. Update the following values:
      initLimit=10
      syncLimit=5
      standaloneEnabled=false
   iii. Add the following lines:
      server.1=129.40.23.70:12888:13888;12181
      server.2=129.40.23.71:22888:23888;22181
      server.3=0.0.0.0:32888:33888;32181

After the updates, the zoo.cfg file should look similar to that shown in Example 1-8.

Example 1-36   /conf3/zoo.cfg file

```
dataDir=/data
dataLogDir=/datalog
tickTime=2000
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
autopurge.purgeInterval=0
maxClientCnxns=60
standaloneEnabled=false
admin.enableServer=true
server.1=129.40.23.70:12888:13888;12181
server.2=129.40.23.71:22888:23888;22181
server.3=0.0.0.0:32888:33888;32181
```

b. Edit the /data3/myid file using the vi command and update with the number 3 for our third ZooKeeper instance.

c. Execute the exit command to leave the dummy container

d. Execute the command docker rm dummy --force to delete the dummy container.

4. Start your three ZooKeeper instances. Since Zookeeper "fails fast" it's better to always restart it. We appended --restart always in the docker run commands shown in Example 1-37.

Example 1-37   Docker run commands

```
# On sc74cn03 server:

# On sc74cn04 server:

# On sc74cn09 server:
```

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5. Issue the following commands to verify the startup of each container:

For the sc74cn03 server:
```bash
docker logs zk-app-1
```

For the sc74cn04 server:
```bash
docker logs zk-app-2
```

For the sc74cn09 server:
```bash
docker logs zk-app-3
```

For each command, verify that you receive a message such as that shown in Example 1-38.

**Example 1-38  Example messages of successful start of each container**

```plaintext
2020-06-09 16:41:30,773 [myid:1] - INFO [main:ContextHandler@825] - Started
  o.e.j.s.ServletContextHandler@33ecda92{/null,AVAILABLE}
2020-06-09 16:41:30,778 [myid:1] - INFO [main:AbstractConnector@330] - Started
  ServerConnector@4C60D6E9{HTTP/1.1,[http/1.1]|{0.0.0.0:8080}
2020-06-09 16:41:30,778 [myid:1] - INFO [main:Server@399] - Started @975ms
2020-06-09 16:41:30,778 [myid:1] - INFO [main:JettyAdminServer@178] - Started
  AdminServer on address 0.0.0.0, port 8080 and command URL /commands
```

6. For zk-app-1 instance on the sc74cn03 server, execute the following commands to confirm ZooKeeper is operational.
```bash
docker exec -it zk-app-1 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
```

You should receive output similar to that shown in Example 1-39. Highlighted in red is the state of each instance. One instance should be a leader and the others followers.

**Example 1-39  Confirmation of follower instance**

```
admin@sc74cn03:"/zookeeper$ docker exec -it zk-app-1 bash -c "wget -O -
http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
--2020-08-18 18:04:55-- http://localhost:8080/commands/stats
Resolving localhost (localhost)... 127.0.0.1, ::1
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:8080... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 904 [application/json]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'
          0% [                                      ] 0 --.-KB/s 
```

```
"version" : "3.6.1--104dcb3e3fb464b30c51b86d229e00af9f332524b, built on
04/21/2020 15:01 GMT",
"read_only" : false,
"server_stats" : {
  "packets_sent" : 0,
  "packets_received" : 0,
  "fsync_threshold_exceed_count" : 0,
  "client_response_stats" : {
```
For zk-app-2 instance on the sc74cn04 server, execute the following commands to confirm ZooKeeper is operational.

```
docker exec -it zk-app-2 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
```

You should receive similar output as shown in Example 1-40. Highlighted in red is the state of each instance. One instance should be a leader and the others followers.

**Example 1-40 Confirmation of leader instance**

```
admin@sc74cn04$ docker exec -it zk-app-2 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
--2020-08-18 18:06:28--  http://localhost:8080/commands/stats
Resolving localhost (localhost)... 127.0.0.1, ::1
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:8080... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1023 [application/json]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'

100%[==========================================]= 904 --.-KB/s
in 0s

2020-08-18 18:04:56 (484 MB/s) - written to stdout [904/904]
```
"server_stats": {
  "packets_sent": 0,
  "packets_received": 0,
  "fsync_threshold_exceed_count": 0,
  "client_response_stats": {
    "last_buffer_size": -1,
    "min_buffer_size": -1,
    "max_buffer_size": -1
  },
  "uptime": 521767,
  "provider_null": false,
  "server_state": "leader",
  "outstanding_requests": 0,
  "min_latency": 0,
  "avg_latency": 0.0,
  "max_latency": 0,
  "data_dir_size": 0,
  "log_dir_size": 459,
  "last_processed_zxid": 4294967296,
  "num_alive_client_connections": 0
},
"client_response": {
  "last_buffer_size": -1,
  "min_buffer_size": -1,
  "max_buffer_size": -1
},
"proposal_stats": {
  "last_buffer_size": -1,
  "min_buffer_size": -1,
  "max_buffer_size": -1
},
"node_count": 5,
"connections": [],
"secure_connections": [],
"command": "stats",
"error": null

100%[=============================================] 1023 --.-KB/s in 0s

2020-08-18 18:06:28 (481 MB/s) - written to stdout [1023/1023]

8. For zk-app-3 instance on sc74cn09 server, execute the following commands to confirm ZooKeeper is operational.

docker exec -it zk-app-3 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"

You should receive output shown in Example 1-41. Highlighted in red is the state of each instance. One instance should be a leader and the others followers.

Example 1-41 Confirmation of second follower instance

admin@sc74cn09:~/zookeeper$ docker exec -it zk-app-3 bash -c "wget -O - http://localhost:8080/commands/stats"
--2020-08-18 18:10:27-- http://localhost:8080/commands/stats

Resolving localhost (localhost)... 127.0.0.1, ::1
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:8080... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 914 [application/json]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'

- 0 --.-KB/s 
] 0 --.-KB/s
"version" : "3.6.1--104dcb3e3fb464b30c5186d229e00af9f332524b, built on 04/21/2020 15:01 GMT",
"read_only" : false,
"server_stats" : {
  "packets_sent" : 0,
  "packets_received" : 0,
  "fsync_threshold_exceed_count" : 0,
  "client_response_stats" : {
    "last_buffer_size" : -1,
    "min_buffer_size" : -1,
    "max_buffer_size" : -1
  },
  "provider_null" : false,
  "uptime" : 603836,
  "server_state" : "follower",
  "outstanding_requests" : 0,
  "min_latency" : 0,
  "avg_latency" : 0.0,
  "max_latency" : 0,
  "data_dir_size" : 0,
  "log_dir_size" : 1100,
  "last_processed_zxid" : 4294967296,
  "num_alive_client_connections" : 0
},
"client_response" : {
  "last_buffer_size" : -1,
  "min_buffer_size" : -1,
  "max_buffer_size" : -1
},
"node_count" : 5,
"connections" : [ ],
"secure_connections" : [ ],
"command" : "stats",
"error" : null

100%[======================================] 914 --.-KB/s
in 0s

2020-08-18 18:10:27 (383 MB/s) - written to stdout [914/914]

Zookeeper installation is completed. In the next section, “Kafka Docker images”, you will start the installation of Kafka in a high availability (HA) use case.

**Kafka Docker images**

In this section, we provide the steps to create images in order to install Kafka.

Complete these steps on sc74cn03, sc74cn04 and sc74cn09.
1. Use the following commands to create a folder for the Kafka image.

```bash
mkdir /home/admin/kafka
cd /home/admin/kafka
```

2. Download the Kafka Dockerfile using the following command:

```bash
curl -k -o Dockerfile.kafka https://raw.githubusercontent.com/linux-on-ibm-z/dockerfile-examples/master/ApacheKafka/Dockerfile
```

```
Note: You can check latest Dockerfile example for Kafka in https://github.com/linux-on-ibm-z/dockerfile-examples
```

3. Edit the file `Dockerfile.kafka` to look similar to that shown in Example 1-42. Highlighted in red is what is required to update, add or remove.

```
Example 1-42 Dockerfile.kafka

# LICENSE: Apache License, Version 2.0
(http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0)

########## dockerfile for Apache Kafka version 2.5.0 ##########
#
# This Dockerfile builds a basic installation of Apache Kafka.
#
# Kafka is run as a cluster on one or more servers. The Kafka cluster stores
# streams of records in categories called topics.
# Each record consists of a key, a value, and a timestamp.
# In Kafka the communication between the clients and the servers is done with a
# simple, high-performance, language agnostic TCP protocol.
#
# To build this image, from the directory containing this Dockerfile
# (assuming that the file is named Dockerfile):
# docker build -t <image_name> .
#
# To Start Apache Kafka run the below command:
# docker run --name <container_name> -d <image>
#
# To check Apache kafka is running, Enter below command:
# docker exec <container_id of kafka> <any kafka related command>
# Eg. To list topic and message files:
```
# docker exec <container_id of kafka> bin/kafka-topics.sh --list --zookeeper localhost:2181
#
# Reference:
# http://kafka.apache.org/
# https://kafka.apache.org/quickstart
#
# Base Image
FROM s390x/ubuntu:20.04

# The author
LABEL maintainer="LoZ Open Source Ecosystem (https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/community/groups/community/lozopensource)"

ENV SOURCE_DIR=/home/
ENV JAVA_HOME=/home/jdk-11.0.5+10
ENV PATH=$PATH:$SOURCE_DIR/:$JAVA_HOME/bin
ENV VERSION=2.12-2.5.0

WORKDIR $SOURCE_DIR

# Install dependencies
RUN apt-get update && apt-get -y install \
    git \\
    unzip \\
    wget \\
    vim \\
    net-tools \\
    kafkacat \\
# Download Adopt JDK 
&& wget https://github.com/AdoptOpenJDK/openjdk11-binaries/releases/download/jdk-11.0.5%2B10/OpenJDK11U-jdk_s390x_linux_hotspot_11.0.5.10.tar.gz \\
&& tar -xvzf OpenJDK11U-jdk_s390x_linux_hotspot_11.0.5.10.tar.gz \\
&& rm OpenJDK11U-jdk_s390x_linux_hotspot_11.0.5.10.tar.gz \\
# Download the Apache Kafka Binary 
&& wget http://mirrors.estointernet.in/apache/kafka/2.5.0/kafka_${VERSION}.tgz \\
&& tar -xvzf kafka_${VERSION}.tgz \\
&& rm kafka_${VERSION}.tgz \\
&& mv kafka_${VERSION} kafka \\
# Expose ports for Apache ZooKeeper and kafka
#EXPOSE 2181 9092

WORKDIR $SOURCE_DIR/kafka/

# start zookeeper and kafka server
CMD bin/zookeeper-server-start.sh -daemon config/zookeeper.properties && sleep 20 & & bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties > /dev/null

# End of Dockerfile
4. To build a new Kafka image and tag it as zcx-kafka-img, issue the following command:

   ```
docker build -t zcx-kafka-img -f Dockerfile.kafka .
   
   You will receive the follow messages if build completes successfully.
   
   Successfully built 3ac1c714ee08
   Successfully tagged zcx-kafka-img:latest
   ```

   **Note:** Remember to build this image on all zCX hosts.

5. Define kafka volume groups for each Kafka container instance using the following commands:
   
   On sc74cn03:
   ```
   docker volume create kafka1-conf
   docker volume create kafka1-logs
   ```
   
   On c74cn04:
   ```
   docker volume create kafka2-conf
   docker volume create kafka2-logs
   ```
   
   On sc74cn09:
   ```
   docker volume create kafka3-conf
   docker volume create kafka3-logs
   ```
   
   Doing this will make the configuration files persistent for Kafka, allowing your system to survive during an upgrade. For additional information about persistent volumes, please see the IBM Redbooks publication, *Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions and Docker*, SG24-8457.

Use the following steps to create the configuration file for each Kafka container image.

1. For kafka-app-1, execute the commands shown in Example 1-43 on sc74cn03:

   ```
   Example 1-43 Create the configuration file for kafka-app1 on sc74cn03
   docker run --name dummy -it --entrypoint /bin/bash -v
   kafka1-conf:/home/kafka/config1 -v kafka1-logs:/home/kafka/logs1 -d
   zcx-kafka-img
   
   docker exec -it dummy bash
   
   cp -a /home/kafka/config/* /home/kafka/config1/
   
   cp -a /home/kafka/logs/* /home/kafka/logs1/
   
   apt-get update
   
   apt install -y vim
   ```

   a. Edit `/home/kafka/config1/server.properties` file using the `vi` command by using instructions listed here.

   **Note:** Writing EXPOSE in Dockerfile, is merely a hint that a certain port is useful. Docker won’t do anything with that information by itself.
i. Update the following values:
broker.id=1
zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.70:12181,129.40.23.71:22181,129.40.23.76:32181

ii. Add these lines (under Socket Server Settings)
listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:19092
advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.70:19092

After the updates, /home/kafka/config1/server.properties file should look like those shown in Example 1-16

Example 1-44 /home/kafka/config1/server.properties file

```
############################# Server Basics ############################

# The id of the broker. This must be set to a unique integer for each broker.
broker.id=1

############################### Socket Server Settings ###################

# The address the socket server listens on. It will get the value returned from
# java.net.InetAddress.getCanonicalHostName() if not configured.
#   FORMAT:
#     listeners = listener_name://host_name:port
#   EXAMPLE:
#     listeners = PLAINTEXT://your.host.name:9092
listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:19092
advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.70:19092

*** OUTPUT OMITTED ***

############################# Zookeeper ############################

# Zookeeper connection string (see zookeeper docs for details).
# This is a comma separated host:port pairs, each corresponding to a zk server. e.g. "127.0.0.1:3000,127.0.0.1:3001,127.0.0.1:3002".
# You can also append an optional chroot string to the urls to specify the
# root directory for all kafka znodes.
zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.70:12181,129.40.23.71:22181,129.40.23.76:32181

# Timeout in ms for connecting to zookeeper
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=18000

*** OUTPUT OMITTED ***
```
iii. Issue `exit` command to leave the dummy container

iv. Issue `docker rm dummy --force` command to delete the dummy container.

2. For kafka-app-2, execute the commands shown in Example 1-45 on sc74cn04:

```
Example 1-45   Create the configuration file for kafka-app-2 on sc74cn04

    docker run --name dummy -it --entrypoint /bin/bash -v
      kafka2-conf:/home/kafka/config2 -v kafka2-logs:/home/kafka/logs2 -d
      zcx-kafka-img

    docker exec -it dummy bash

    cp -a /home/kafka/config/* /home/kafka/config2/

    cp -a /home/kafka/logs/* /home/kafka/logs2/

    apt-get update

    apt install -y vim
```

a. Edit `/home/kafka/config2/server.properties` file using the `vi` command with instructions below.

**Note:**

- 129.40.23.70 is the IP address of sc74cn03
- 129.40.23.71 is the IP address of sc74cn04
- 129.40.23.76 is the IP address of sc74cn09

i. Update the following values:
   - `broker.id=2`
   - `zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.70:12181,129.40.23.71:22181,129.40.23.76:32181`

ii. Add these lines (under Socket Server Settings)
   - `listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:29092`
   - `advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.71:29092`

After the updates, `/home/kafka/config2/server.properties` file should look like those shown in Example 1-46.

```
Example 1-46   /home/kafka/config2/server.properties file

    # The id of the broker. This must be set to a unique integer for each broker.
    broker.id=2

    # The address the socket server listens on. It will get the value returned from
    # the server's listening on.
    listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:29092
    advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.71:29092
```

---

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55
# java.net.InetAddress.getCanonicalHostName() if not configured.
# FORMAT:
# listeners = listener_name://host_name:port
# EXAMPLE:
# listeners = PLAINTEXT://your.host.name:9092
listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:29092
advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.71:29092

*** OUTPUT OMMITED ***

### Zookeeper ###

# Zookeeper connection string (see zookeeper docs for details).
# This is a comma separated host:port pairs, each corresponding to a zk
# server. e.g. "127.0.0.1:3000,127.0.0.1:3001,127.0.0.1:3002".
# You can also append an optional chroot string to the urls to specify
# the
# root directory for all kafka znodes.
zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.70:12181,129.40.23.71:22181,129.40.23.76:32181
#
# Timeout in ms for connecting to zookeeper
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=18000

*** OUTPUT OMMITED ***

iii. Issue the exit command to leave the dummy container
iv. Issue the docker rm dummy --force command to delete the dummy container.

3. For kafka-app-3, execute the commands shown in Example 1-47 on sc74cn09:


```bash
docker run --name dummy -it --entrypoint /bin/bash -v kafka3-conf:/home/kafka/config3 -v kafka3-logs:/home/kafka/logs3 -d zcx-kafka-img

docker exec -it dummy bash

cp -a /home/kafka/config/* /home/kafka/config3/
cp -a /home/kafka/logs/* /home/kafka/logs3/
apt-get update
apt install -y vim
```

a. Edit the /home/kafka/config3/server.properties file using the vi command with the following instructions.
i. Update the following values:
   broker.id=3
   zookeeper.connect=129.40.23.70:12181,129.40.23.71:22181,129.40.23.76:32181

ii. Add the following lines (under Socket Server Settings)
   listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:39092
   advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.76:39092

After the updates, /home/kafka/config3/server.properties file should look like that shown in Example 1-48.

Example 1-48 /home/kafka/config3/server.properties

# The id of the broker. This must be set to a unique integer for each broker.
# broker.id=3

####################### Socket Server Settings #########################
# The address the socket server listens on. It will get the value returned from # java.net.InetAddress.getCanonicalHostName() if not configured.
# FORMAT:
#   listeners = listener_name://host_name:port
# EXAMPLE:
#   listeners = PLAINTEXT://your.host.name:9092
listeners=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:39092
advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://129.40.23.76:39092

Note:
129.40.23.70 is the IP address of sc74cn03
129.40.23.71 is the IP address of sc74cn04
129.40.23.76 is the IP address of sc74cn09
iii. Issue the `exit` command to leave the dummy container
iv. Issue the `docker rm dummy --force` command to delete the dummy container.

4. Now, bring your kafka instances up by issuing the following commands:
   On sc74cn03:
   
   ```
   docker run --name kafka-app-1 -p 19092:19092 -v kafka1-conf:/home/kafka/config -v kafka1-logs:/home/kafka/logs -d zcx-kafka-img
   ```
   On sc74cn04:
   
   ```
   docker run --name kafka-app-2 -p 29092:29092 -v kafka2-conf:/home/kafka/config -v kafka2-logs:/home/kafka/logs -d zcx-kafka-img
   ```
   On sc74cn09:
   
   ```
   docker run --name kafka-app-3 -p 39092:39092 -v kafka3-conf:/home/kafka/config -v kafka3-logs:/home/kafka/logs -d zcx-kafka-img
   ```

   **Hint:** The Dockerfile.kafta file was updated to install the `kafkacat` utility that you can use to test and debug Apache Kafka.

5. Check the Kafka container logs to see if kafka was successfully started by using the following command:
   On sc74cn03:
   
   ```
   docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.70:19092 -L"
   ```
   On sc74cn04:
   
   ```
   docker exec -it kafka-app-2 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.71:29092 -L"
   ```
   On sc74cn09:
   
   ```
   docker exec -it kafka-app-3 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:39092 -L"
   ```

   Output should be:

   ```
   Metadata for all topics (from broker 1: 129.40.23.70:19092/1):
   3 brokers:
   broker 2 at 129.40.23.71:29092
   broker 3 at 129.40.23.76:39092
   broker 1 at 129.40.23.70:19092 (controller)
   0 topics:
   ```

   Use the following steps to optionally perform a high availability test to ensure everything is fine.

   1. To do this, first check if the cluster is healthy. Check the first Kafka instance by using the following command on sc74cn03:
   
   ```
   docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.70:19092 -L"
   ```

   You should receive the output shown in Example 1-49.

   **Example 1-49** Kafka-app-1 check

   ```
   Metadata for all topics (from broker 1: 129.40.23.70:19092/1):
   3 brokers:
   broker 2 at 129.40.23.71:29092
   broker 3 at 129.40.23.76:39092
   ```
To verify that the cluster can detect the state of the Kafka instances, take one of the instances down. To take kafka-app-2 down, issue the following command on sc74cn04:

`docker stop kafka-app-2`

To check if the cluster detected a problem on kafka-app-2 and removed this broker from the cluster, re-issue the `kafkacat` command on kafka-app-1 to check the cluster. Use the following command on sc74cn03:

`docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.70:19092 -L"`

You should receive the output shown in Example 1-27.

Example 1-50  Querying Kafka cluster

```
admin@sc74cn03:~/kafka$ docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.70:19092 -L"
Metadata for all topics (from broker 1: 129.40.23.70:19092/1):
  2 brokers:
    broker 3 at 129.40.23.76:39092
    broker 1 at 129.40.23.70:19092 (controller)
  0 topics:
```

To bring kafka-app-2 up again, issue the following command on sc74cn04:

`docker start kafka-app-2`

Verify if kafka-app-2 re-joined the cluster by issuing the following command on sc74cn03:

`docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.70:19092 -L"`

You should receive the output shown in Example 1-51.

Example 1-51  Querying the Kafka cluster

```
admin@sc74cn03:~/kafka$ docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.70:19092 -L"
Metadata for all topics (from broker 1: 129.40.23.70:19092/1):
  3 brokers:
    broker 2 at 129.40.23.71:29092
    broker 3 at 129.40.23.76:39092
    broker 1 at 129.40.23.70:19092 (controller)
  0 topics:
```

If you received the output similar to that shown in Example 1-51, the Kafka cluster is fully operational.

### 1.7 Diagnostic commands

You may come across issues that need to be diagnosed and corrected. This section is a basic list of commands for ZooKeeper and Kafka that will assist you in diagnosing and correcting these issues.
1.7.1 ZooKeeper

These commands must be run inside one of the ZooKeeper instances (in our example, zk-app-1, 2 or 3). Issue the command `docker exec -it zk-app-1 bash` to connect to the zk-app-1 container and then issue the commands shown in this section.

- To list active brokers:
  ```bash
  /apache-zookeeper-3.6.1-bin/bin/zkCli.sh -server 129.40.23.76:12181 ls
  /brokers/ids
  ```

- To get detailed information of a specific broker id “1”: (Broker numbers can be found with the command above)
  ```bash
  /apache-zookeeper-3.6.1-bin/bin/zkCli.sh -server 129.40.23.76:12181 get
  /brokers/ids/1
  ```

Repeat each command for each of the brokers (broker ID 2 and broker ID 3).

- To list topics:
  ```bash
  /apache-zookeeper-3.6.1-bin/bin/zkCli.sh -server 129.40.23.76:12181 ls
  /brokers/topics
  ```

**Note:** Replace IP address and port (i.e. 129.40.23.76:12181) with information of any other Zookeeper instance. (129.40.23.76:12181, 129.40.23.76:22181 or 129.40.23.76:32181)

Another very helpful command is `docker logs` that provides information logged by a running container.

1.8 Integrating IBM Z applications and Kafka

In this section, we describe different types of applications and their integration with Kafka.

1.8.1 Event driven application and Apache Kafka

Competition and disrupters are causing companies to become more customer-centric. This has led to a surge in event driven solutions and applications. Event driven solutions require different thinking than data-centric solutions. Events form the nervous system of the digital business.

Application infrastructure needs to provide event stream processing capabilities and support emerging event-driven programming models. This is an event-driven journey and will underpin the next generation of digital customer experiences.

Let us look at the components of an event driven application as shown in Figure 1-4 on page 61.
The four components of an event-driven application are

1. **Event Sources**: They are application triggers, data in existing databases, sensors, web traffic, etc. Event sources can also be transactions on the mainframe that we will discuss in our use case later in this chapter. These event sources publish event data to the event backbone.

2. **Stream Processing**: They are applications that process streams of data that are in the event backbone in real time.

3. **Event Archive**: They are applications or tools that store the events from the event backbone for future reference.

4. **Notifications**: These are applications that trigger notifications based on some events that are stored in the event backbone.

All of the above four components are connected by an event backbone. Apache Kafka is a perfect match for this event backbone.

### 1.8.2 Key usage patterns of Apache Kafka and IBM Z

Companies are facing growing competition and want to modernize their customer experience to improve customer retention. Companies run their mission critical business applications and store their data on the mainframe. Companies want to build and offer services to customers who can be alerted in real-time when “noteworthy” events occur. Those events vary by applications and industries. Customers do not want to disrupt or add load to their core systems which handle millions of transactions a day and are costly and complex to change. To stay competitive, companies want to unlock the data flowing through its transactional systems. Let us look at one of the key usage pattern of unlocking events from the mainframe using Apache Kafka.

One of the most common usage patterns for Kafka with IBM Z is shown in Figure 1-5 on page 62. Multiple teams responsible for innovation, application and microservice are demanding data from the systems of record, often hosted on an IBM Z. The teams running the systems of record need to ensure that they are stable, but this new demand is unpredictable, and often not well defined at the outset. Kafka offers a way to expose the data so that it can be consumed by multiple readers at their own pace. The load on the backend systems is well defined and predictable.
Kafka offers the data as a persistent read-only buffer or cache of the data which is continually refreshed and updated.

We can progress that scenario to the next level by pushing that data out to multiple consumers on multiple clouds. Allowing each set of consumers on each cloud to have it’s own buffer or stream of the data allows them to have a consistent, rapid read of the data, while minimizing the amount of data that is transferred.

![Figure 1-5 Key Usage Pattern](image)

**1.8.3 Unlocking data from IBM Z to Kafka**

Companies run their mission critical core transactions on the mainframe with CICS, IMS and DB2. We can unlock the data on those transactional systems and databases using one of the various options as shown in Figure 1-6 on page 63.
The following products have the ability to integrate with Apache Kafka:

- IBM MQ: Use of the IBM MQ Kafka Connectors
- IBM App Connect Enterprise: Use of the Kafka nodes
- IBM z/OS Connect EE: Outbound REST API call to Kafka
- CICS: Using Liberty Kafka client running in CICS
- IBM InfoSphere® Data Replication - Change Data Capture.

## 1.9 Integration of IBM MQ with Apache Kafka

Many organizations use both IBM MQ and Apache Kafka for their messaging needs. Although they’re generally used to solve different kinds of messaging problems, users often want to connect them together for various reasons. For example, IBM MQ can be integrated with systems of record while Apache Kafka is commonly used for streaming events from web applications. The ability to connect the two systems together enables scenarios in which these two environments intersect. It is easy to connect from IBM MQ to Apache Kafka. IBM has created a pair of connectors, available as source code or as part of IBM Event Streams. The two connectors are:

- **Kafka Connect source connector for IBM MQ**
  - Kafka-connect-mq-source is a Kafka Connect source connector for copying data from IBM MQ into Apache Kafka. The following link provides more information on the MQ source connector: https://github.com/ibm-messaging/kafka-connect-mq-source

- **Kafka Connect sink connector for IBM MQ**
  - You can use the MQ sink connector to copy data from Apache Kafka into IBM MQ. The connector copies messages from a Kafka topic into a MQ queue. The following link provides more information on the MQ source connector: https://github.com/ibm-messaging/kafka-connect-mq-sink
In this section we will discuss the very popular MQ Connectors for integration with Apache Kafka.

### 1.9.1 Setting up MQ connectors to run on IBM z/OS

In this section, we will discuss how to build and run the MQ connectors. The connectors can be deployed and run in a Kafka Connect runtime, for example, in z/OS Unix System Services. In this section we will build and configure the connectors running on z/OS Unix System Services as shown in Figure 1-7.

![Figure 1-7 Running connectors on Unix System Services](image)

The following are the steps to set up the connectors on IBM z/OS Unix System Services:

1. Setting up Apache Kafka to run on IBM z/OS
   - Download Apache Kafka 2.0.0 or later to a non z/OS system from the following link: [https://kafka.apache.org/downloads](https://kafka.apache.org/downloads)
   - On the system that you downloaded the file, extract the downloaded .tgz file to a .tar using gunzip as shown in Example 1-52

   **Example 1-52 Extract to tar file**

   ```bash
   gunzip -k kafka_2.12-2.5.0.tgz
   ```

   - Transfer the resulting kafka_2.12-2.5.0.tar file to the directory `/u/maitra/kafkadownl/` on z/OS Unix System Services as shown in Example 1-53.

   **Example 1-53 Transfer the tar file**

   ```bash
   MAITRA@SC59:/u/maitra/kafkadownl> ls kafka*
   kafka_2.12-2.5.0.tar
   ```

2. Extract the Apache Kafka distribution.
   - Create a new directory and navigate to the new directory as shown in Example 1-54.

   **Example 1-54 Create directory for kafka**

   ```bash
   MAITRA@SC59:/u/maitra>
   ```
===> mkdir kafka
MAITRA@SC59:/u/maitra> cd kafka
MAITRA@SC59:/u/maitra/kafka>

– Copy the kafka_2.12-2.5.0.tar file from /u/maitra/kafka/download/ to the new directory
– Extract the kafka_2.12-2.5.0.tar file, for as shown in Example 1-55.

Example 1-55  Extract tar file
tar -xvf kafka_2.12-2.5.0.tar

– Navigate to the newly created directory as shown in Example 1-56.

Example 1-56
MAITRA@SC59:/u/maitra/kafka>
===> cd kafka_2.12-2.5.0

3. Convert the shell scripts to run in z/OS Unix System Services.
– We are going to run the connectors in distributed mode and will do a distributed setup. Copy the connect-distributed.sh shell script into the current directory as shown in Example 1-57.

Example 1-57  Copy connect-distributed.sh
MAITRA@SC59:/u/maitra/kafka/kafka_2.12-2.5.0>
===> cp bin/connect-distributed.sh ./connect-distributed.sh.orig

– Determine the codeset on the IBM z/OS system by running the following locale command as shown in Example 1-58.

Example 1-58
MAITRA@SC59:/u/maitra/kafka/kafka_2.12-2.5.0> locale -k codeset
codeset="IBM-1047"

– Convert the script to EBCDIC encoding and replace the original, for codeset IBM-1047 using the following command as shown in Example 1-59.

Example 1-59
iconv -f ISO8859-1 -t IBM-1047 ./connect-distributed.sh.orig >
bin/connect-distributed.sh

– Ensure the file permissions are set so that the script is executable by running the following command as shown in Example 1-60.

Example 1-60  Change file permission for distributed.sh
chmod +x bin/connect-distributed.sh
We are now going to convert the kafka-run-class.sh shell script. Copy the kafka-run-class.sh shell script into the current directory as shown in Example 1-61.

```
Example 1-61  Copy the shell script

    cp bin/kafka-run-class.sh ./kafka-run-class.sh.orig
```

Convert the script to EBCDIC encoding and replace the original, for codeset IBM-1047 using the following command as shown in Example 1-62.

```
Example 1-62  Convert kafka-run-class.sh

    iconv -f ISO8859-1 -t IBM-1047 ./kafka-run-class.sh.orig >
    bin/kafka-run-class.sh
```

Ensure the file permissions are set so that the script is executable by running the following command as shown in Example 1-63.

```
Example 1-63  Change permissions

    chmod +x bin/kafka-run-class.sh
```

4. Download IBM MQ Source connectors and configuration files.
   - In our use case, we will download and configure the IBM MQ Source Connector. If you are licensed to run IBM Event Streams, you can download the connector from the IBM Event Streams UI using the following steps:
     - Log in to the IBM Event Streams UI from a supported web browser
     - Click Toolbox in the primary navigation as shown in Figure 1-8 on page 67.
Figure 1-8  IBM Event Streams UI Toolbox

- Scroll to the Connectors section and click on “Connecting to IBM MQ” as shown in Figure 1-9

Figure 1-9  Get MQ connector and configuration files

- Ensure the MQ Source tab is selected and download the connector file and configuration file as shown in Figure 1-10 on page 68. Two files are downloaded to the local system and need to be transferred to z/OS Unix System Services:
  
  i. kafka-connect-mq-source-1.1.1-jar-with-dependencies.jar
  ii. mq-source.json
Figure 1-10  Download connector and configuration files

- Edit the mq-source.json file and the content should look like as shown in Example 1-64. Transfer the mq-source.json in binary format to z/OS Unix System Services to the following directory /u/maitra/kafka/kafka_2.12-2.5.0. The mq-source.json file should remain in ASCII format.

Example 1-64  mq-source.json

```
{
    "name":"mq-source",
    "config" : {

        "connector.class":"com.ibm.eventstreams.connect.mqsource.MQSourceConnector",
        "tasks.max":"1",
        "mq.queue.manager":"MQR1",
        "mq.connection.mode":"bindings",
        "mq.queue":"FROM.MQ",
        "mq.record.builder":"com.ibm.eventstreams.connect.mqsource.builders.DefaultRecordBuilder",
        "topic":"fromMQ",
        "key.converter":"org.apache.kafka.connect.storage.StringConverter",
        "value.converter":"org.apache.kafka.connect.converters.ByteArrayConverter"
    }
}
```

- Transfer the .jar file to z/OS Unix System Services to the following directory: /u/maitra/kafka/kafka_2.12-2.5.0.

- If you are not entitled to IBM Event Streams, you can follow the steps outlined in the following links to build the .jar file and get the sample configuration file: https://github.com/ibm-messaging/kafka-connect-mq-source#building-the-connector
5. Convert the properties file to EBCDIC format to run in z/OS Unix System Services.
   – Copy the connect-distributed.properties file into the current directory as shown in Example 1-65.

   Example 1-65  Copy connect-distributed.properties

   ```
   cp config/connect-distributed.properties ./connect-distributed.properties.orig
   ```

   – Convert the properties file to EBCDIC encoding and replace the original as shown in Example 1-66.

   Example 1-66  Convert property file to EBCDIC

   ```
   iconv -f ISO8859-1 -t IBM-1047 ./connect-distributed.properties.orig > config/connect-distributed.properties
   ```

6. Update the Kafka Connect configuration
   – The connect-distributed.properties file must include the correct bootstrap.server for your Apache Kafka install. Our bootstrap server is 129.40.23.76:19092. Update the connect-distributed.properties file as shown in Example 1-67

   Example 1-67  Updated connect-distributed.properties

   ```
   bootstrap.servers=129.40.23.76:19092
   group.id=connect-cluster
   key.converter=org.apache.kafka.connect.json.JsonConverter
   value.converter=org.apache.kafka.connect.json.JsonConverter
   key.converter.schemas.enable=true
   value.converter.schemas.enable=true
   offset.flush.interval.ms=10000
   offset.storage.topic=connect-offsets
   offset.storage.replication.factor=3
   offset.storage.partitions=25
   status.storage.topic=connect-status
   status.storage.replication.factor=3
   status.storage.partitions=5
   config.storage.topic=connect-configs
   config.storage.replication.factor=3
   ```

7. Configure the environment to run the connector.

   The IBM MQ connectors use the JMS API to connect to MQ. We must set the environment variables required for JMS applications before running the connectors on IBM z/OS.

   We must ensure that we set CLASSPATH to include com.ibm.mq.allclient.jar, and also set the JAR file for the connector we are using - this is the connector JAR file we downloaded from the Event Streams UI or built after cloning the GitHub project, for example, kafka-connect-mq-source-1.1.1-jar-with-dependencies.jar as shown in Example 1-68.

   Example 1-68  Set CLASSPATH

   ```
   CP1=/usr/lpp/mqm/V9R1M0/java/lib/com.ibm.mq.allclient.jar
   ```
We are using the bindings connection mode for the connector to connect to the queue manager, so you must also set the following environment variables:

- The STEPLIB used at run time must contain the IBM MQ SCSQAUTH and SCSQANLE libraries. Specify this library using the .profile file. We will add the IBM MQ SCSQAUTH and SCSQANLE libraries using a line in our .profile file as shown in Example 1-69, replacing the high level qualifier with the high-level data set qualifier that we chose when installing IBM MQ as shown in Example 1-69.

  Example 1-69  Add MQ STEPLIB

  export STEPLIB=MQ910.SCSQAUTH:MQ910.SCSQANLE

- The connector needs to load a native library. Set LIBPATH to include the directory of the MQ installation as shown in Example 1-70

  Example 1-70  Set LIBPATH

  L1=/usr/lpp/mqm/V9R1M0/java/lib
  export LIBPATH=$L1

1.9.2 Starting Kafka Connect on z/OS

Kafka Connect is started using a bash script. To run the Kafka connect in distributed mode, use the following steps:

- Start Kafka Connect in distributed mode
  - Navigate to the Kafka directory and run the connect-distributed.sh script, passing in the connect-distributed.properties file as shown in Example 1-71

    Example 1-71  Run connect-distributed

    cd /u/maitra/kafka/kafka_2.12-2.5.0
    ./bin/connect-distributed.sh connect-distributed.properties

  - To start an individual mq-source connector, use the Kafka Connect REST API as shown in

    Example 1-72  Start source connector

    curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json"
    http://localhost:8083/connectors -d @mq-source.json
1.9.3 Status of plug-ins and connectors

To see if the MQ connectors are installed properly, open a browser and navigate to the following URL with your own host name:

http://wtsc59.pbm.ihost.com:8083/connector-plugins

You would see the components that are installed as shown in Example 1-73. This shows that the connectors are installed correctly.

Example 1-73 Installed plug-ins

0:
    class: com.ibm.eventstreams.connect.mqsink.MQSinkConnector
    type: sink
    version: 1.1.1
1:
    class"com.ibm.eventstreams.connect.mqsource.MQSourceConnector"
    type"source"
    version"1.1.1"
2:
    class"org.apache.kafka.connect.file.FileStreamSinkConnector"
    type"sink"
    version"2.5.0"
3:
    class"org.apache.kafka.connect.file.FileStreamSourceConnector"
    type"source"
    version"2.5.0"

To see the status of the mq-source connector, open the browser and point to the following URL with your own host name:

http://wtsc59.pbm.ihost.com/connectors/mq-source/status

You will see the status of the mq-source connector as shown in Figure 1-11.

Figure 1-11 Status of MQ Source Connector
1.9.4 Sending messages from MQ to Kafka

In the previous steps, we have setup the MQ connectors on z/OS Unix System Services and also started the mq-source connector. We are going to send messages from an MQ Queue on z/OS to a Kafka topic on zCX. We have the infrastructure in place that is shown in Figure 1-12 on page 72.

We have the following running:
- Queue Manager on z/OS: MQR1
- Local Queue on MQR1: FROM.MQ
- MQ-Source connector worker running on Unix System Services
- Kafka Cluster running on zCX: bootstrap server -> 129.40.23.76:19092
- Kafka Topic: fromMQ

We are going to put a message on queue FROM.MQ on Queue Manager MQR1 using the MQ Explorer tool as shown in Figure 1-13.

We will now put the message shown in Figure 1-14 on page 73.
Let us now check the current depth of the queue FROM.MQ. We will see that the current depth of the queue is 0. It means that the mq-source connector has consumed the message as shown in Figure 1-15.

Figure 1-15 Current depth of queue

If the mq-source connector has worked properly, we will see the message in the Kafka topic from MQ on the Kafka cluster running on zCX. We will use the kafkacat utility to browse the content of the topic. Logon to zCX and run the command shown in Example 1-74.

Example 1-74 Browse stream data on topic
docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:19092 -t fromMQ"

The output of the command is shown in Example 1-75. It shows that the message we put in the queue FROM.MQ has landed on the Kafka topic from MQ. This concludes our test of the connector.

Example 1-75 Contents of topic
admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker exec -it kafka-app-1 bash -c "kafkacat -b 129.40.23.76:19092 -t fromMQ"
% Auto-selecting Consumer mode (use -P or -C to override)
hello world
This message if from MQR1 on zOS to Kafka Topic - msg1

For more information on any of the topics found in this chapter, see our references in “Related publications” on page 237
1.10 Sending CICS events to Kafka

In this section we show how CICS events can be sent to Kafka servers running in zCX.

1.10.1 Why CICS events?

CICS is used by many businesses to run core applications. When these applications are executed many events occur which can be of interest to other parts of the business. For example a business may want to send an SMS message to a customer when a large amount of money is withdrawn from their bank account.

One way to achieve that is to modify the program, put it through testing and then implement in production.

This can take some time to implement and require a lot of testing.

CICS events provides a way to quickly implement the capture of an event like this and its subsequent processing, without requiring any program changes. The advantage is that implementing a CICS Event can be done far quicker then a comparable program change with less risk of disruption.

The following link provides a starting point for further detailed information about CICS Events:

https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSGMCP_5.6.0/fundamentals/event-processing/dfhep_definition.html

For more information on CICS Events, see Event Processing with CICS, SG24-7792.

1.10.2 CICS to Kafka overview

Figure 1-16 shows the configuration we set up to demonstrate using CICS Events to capture a business event and sending the captured data to a topic in Kafka. We used a CICS sample application to demonstrate sending a CICS event to Kafka in zCX. A copy of this example can be downloaded by downloading the CicsToKafkaProjects.zip file. The instructions to download this file can be found in Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235. The file contains the following projects:

- CatalogEvents Contains the CICS event
- CicsToKafkaDemo Contains the ZKAFKA Java program
- CicsToKafkaBundle Bundle definition used to install the ZKAFKA Java program.

---

For more information on CICS Events, see Event Processing with CICS, SG24-7792.
Flow of the example

The following steps explain how our example functions. Section 1.10.3, “Components of the example” on page 76 describes each component in this flow.

1. The CICS transaction EGUI is run in a 3270 screen
2. The display in Figure 1-17 shows an order being placed.

3. When Enter is pressed on the above display, the program issues the following CICS API:

   EXEC CICS REWRITE FILE(EXMPCAT) FROM(Data)

4. The CICS event detects the above API and at the capture point it collects data from that event, in this case it collects all the updated data being written to the VSAM file called EXMPCAT.

5. The CICS EGUI transaction completes as normal.
6. The CICS Event then starts a new CICS transaction called ZOEV, passing the collected data via a CICS Container.

7. The started transaction invokes a Java program called ZKAFKA which is a Java program running in a Liberty server in CICS.

8. The Java program reads the data from the CICS container and then sends it to a topic called fromCICSEVENT in the Kafka server running in zCX.

9. A Kafka client program () running on MS Windows is used to echo the message that was sent to the Kafka topic by CICS.

### 1.10.3 Components of the example

In this section, we explain the key components that we used to set up this example.

**CICS sample application**

CICS supplies a sample application called the Catalog Manager application. Details on this application and how to set it up in CICS can be found here:

https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSGMCP_5.6.0/reference-samples/web-services/dfhxata1000.html

We set this application up in a CICS region called CD54000.

The application is invoked using a transaction called EGUI which is supplied in the sample Catalog Manager application.

**CICS Event bundle**

We created a CICS Event to capture when the Catalog Manager Application updates the EXMPCAT file. The update occurs when an order is placed using the 3270 screen. The event traps on the program performing this command:

```
EXEC CICS REWRITE FILE(EXMPCAT) FROM(Data)
```

When the CICS Event is triggered by the above command it is configured to start a CICS transaction called ZOEV running a program called ZKAFKA.

**ZKAFKA Java program**

A Java program called ZKAFKA runs in a Liberty server in CICS. It reads the data passed to it in CICS containers and sends the data to the Kafka server running in zCX.

**MS Windows Kafka client**

We used a supplied Kafka client program to subscribe to the Kafka topic, to display the messages written to Kafka by the ZKAFKA program in CICS.

### 1.10.4 ZKAFKA Java program

We used a Java program called ZKAFKA that runs in a Liberty server in CICS to send the data captured by the CICS Event to the Kafka server running in zCX.

Example 1-76 on page 77 shows the Java code used to obtain the data passed in the CICS containers.
Example 1-76  Java code to read contents of the CICS Containers

```java
// Get data from all containers

Container contContext = eventChlData.getContainer("DFHEP.CCECONTEXT");
System.out.println(cTime + ">>>" + contContext.getName() + ": " + contContext.getString());

Container contName = eventChlData.getContainer("DFHEP.NAME.00001");
System.out.println(cTime + ">>>" + contName.getName() + ": " + contName.getString());

Container contData = eventChlData.getContainer("DFHEP.DATA.00001");
System.out.println(cTime + ">>>" + contData.getName() + ": " + contData.getString());
```

Example 1-77 shows the Java code used to send data to topic in Kafka.

Example 1-77  Java code to send data to Topic in Kafka

```java
// Specify TCPIP address and port where Kafka server is located
String KAFKA_BROKER_LIST = "129.40.23.77:19092";
String CLIENT_ID = "zzz";
// Specify name of Kafka topic to send to
String TOPIC = "fromCICSEVENT";
Properties properties = new Properties();

properties.put(ProducerConfig.BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONFIG, KAFKA_BROKER_LIST);
properties.put(ProducerConfig.CLIENT_ID_CONFIG, CLIENT_ID);
properties.put(ProducerConfig.KEY_SERIALIZER_CLASS_CONFIG, "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer");
properties.put(ProducerConfig.VALUE_SERIALIZER_CLASS_CONFIG, "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer");

KafkaProducer producer = new KafkaProducer<>(properties);
ProducerRecord data = new ProducerRecord(TOPIC, eventData);

// Set up for call back after data has been sent to Kafka
TestCallback callback = new TestCallback();

producer.send(data, callback);
```

We coded the Java program to write a number of messages to the Liberty server STDOUT log.
1.10.5 Testing the example

Figure 1-17 on page 75 showed how we ran the CICS Catalog Sample Application to place an order.

On our system, the STDOUT log for the Liberty server running in CICS could be viewed in the following directory:

/u/edmcar/CD54000/WLP54000/CURRENT.STDOUT

When Enter was pressed, the output from the ZKAFKA Java program can be seen in the above file and is shown in Example 1-78.

Example 1-78   Output from ZKAFKA Java program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>cont: DFHEP.CCECONTEXT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>cont: DFHEP.NAME.00001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>cont: DFHEP.DATA.00001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>DFHEP.CCECONTEXT: EPFE0002zOfficeOrdersEvents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>DFHEP.NAME.00001: OrderData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>DFHEP.DATA.00001: 0010Ball Pens Black 24pk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>Data sending to Kafka: EPFE0002zOfficeOrdersEvents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>Time for first send of data of length: 320 to Kafka: 381ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>Time for second send of data of length: 320 to Kafka: 0ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/07/15</td>
<td>01:13:31</td>
<td>CICS sent message to topic: fromCICSEVENT partition:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>offset:14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We set up the ZKAFKA Java program to send the data twice to the topic in Kafka.

You can see that the first send of the data took 381ms. This is to be expected as the first send requires classes to be loaded, a TCPIP connection to be established between CICS and the Kafka server running in ZCX.

When the ZKAFKA Java program then does a second send of the data, as the TCPIP connection has been established and classes loaded, the second send took such a small time, it showed as zero nanoseconds.

In a real production environment, you could consider setting up an Object Pool design pattern.

The approach would be to create an object pool of KafkaProducer objects, with these objects being in effect already created connections to the Kafka sever. The Java program could get a Kafka Producer object from the pool, use it and then return it to the pool.

This would save the Java program from having to create a connection to the Kafka server on each call and should improve performance.

One open source project that could be used for this is the Apache Commons Pool project (org.apache.commons.pool2).

On a Windows PC, we installed the Kafka product code, and ran a supplied Kafka consumer using this command:

```
  kafka-console-consumer.bat --bootstrap-server 129.40.23.77:19092 --topic fromCICSEVENT --from-beginning
```
When we placed the order in Windows, we saw the output shown in Example 1-79 on page 79.

**Example 1-79   Data from topic in Kafka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPFE0002zOfficeOrdersEvents</th>
<th>zOfficeOrder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910E4E2C9C2D4E2C348E3C3D7F5F0F2F9380F7BF57AE2000100USIBMSC.D54000</td>
<td>2020-07-15T01:17:12.803+00:00zOfficeOrderPlaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OrderData</td>
<td>0030Ball Pens Red 24pk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010002.900105000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This showed that the CICS event had captured the updated data, and that the Java program in CICS had successfully sent that data to the Kafka server.

### 1.10.6 Developing the ZKAFKA Java program

The following shows how we developed the ZKAFKA Java program:

- We used IBM Rational® Application Developer for WebSphere Software V9.7.0 to do the development.
- We used z/OS Explorer to develop the Java program.

  To obtain the z/OS Explorer, we went to the following link:
  

  Figure 1-18 shows the download screen for z/OS Explorer.
Download and install

These instructions will show you how to install a new instance of Eclipse with the selected products, using Eclipse p2, from an online IBM repository.

Step 1 - Downloading and extracting the platform executable

1. Download and extract the package to a location of your choosing.
2. Launch the platform application by running "zosexplorer.exe".

- We clicked on the 64-bit button, after which we were presented with a display asking to agree to the licensing agreement. After accepting the agreement, a file called cicsexplorer-aqua-5.5.9-win32-x86_64.zip of 601MB was downloaded to our PC.
- We uncompressed this file into a parent directory called C:\zProducts\zosExp559\.
- Then from the directory C:\zProducts\zosExp559\ IBM Explorer for z/OS, we started the program zosexplorer.exe.
- Once z/OS Explorer has started, we selected Help, then 'Install New Software...'. In the displayed window, select the drop down for 'Work with:' and select the entry that starts with IBM Explorer for z/OS Update Site as shown in Figure 1-19.
Select IBM CICS Explorer® from the list of available products as shown in Figure 1-20 on page 81.

Once installed, you are then able to use IBM Explorer for z/OS and its suite of tools to develop applications.
IBM App Connect Enterprise

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- “Technical and architectural concepts of ACE” on page 84
- “Installing IBM App Connect Enterprise” on page 89
- “Configuration details” on page 99
- “Deploying an application to ACE to integrate with CICS” on page 100
2.1 Technical and architectural concepts of ACE

Introduced in 1999, MQ Series integrator was rebranded as WebSphere Business Integration Message Broker and then WebSphere Message Broker. In 2013, IBM Integration Bus (IIB) v9 enabled users to import and convert existing integration assets from WebSphere Enterprise Service Bus, converging these capabilities into IIB.

In 2018, IBM released App Connect Enterprise (ACE) which combined the existing, industry-trusted technologies of IBM Integration Bus (IIB) with IBM App Connect capabilities (professional software and Cloud Connectors via IBM Cloud® managed service). The runtime of IIB was also updated in this release to make it cloud native so the term “Bus” in the name didn’t accurately reflect the possibilities that this new architecture opened up.

IBM App Connect Enterprise re-architected the core IBM Integration Bus technology, to make it amenable for deployment in container based architectures, while also continuing support for older design paradigms such as the Enterprise Service Bus pattern. This makes IBM App Connect Enterprise v11 an excellent choice for production systems both for users wishing to embrace the benefits of containers as part of an Agile Integration Architecture, and also users looking to make minimal changes to their IBM Integration Bus architecture yet benefit from the new features and product lifespan of v11. Figure 2-1 depicts the evolution of IBM App Connect Enterprise (ACE).

![Figure 2-1 Evolution® of IBM App Connect Enterprise](image)

Before we discuss IBM App Connect Enterprise, we discuss what we mean by the term “integration”. There are three concepts that are involved in connecting applications together:
ENDPOINTS: The different communication protocols

INPUTS: The data exchanged between endpoints in different formats

INTEGRATION: The mediation patterns for interoperation between endpoints – message transformation, enrichment, audit, aggregation and scaling

Applications need to talk with each other over a communications protocol. Typical protocols in use today include TCP/IP, and higher level protocols such as MQ, FTP, SMTP and HTTP.

Applications exchange data over the communications protocol, typically in discrete structures known as messages. The format of these messages can be defined from JSON, C structures or COBOL copybooks (for example), or simply use a standard format such as XML.

In order to connect applications together so that their protocols and message formats interoperate, mediation patterns need to be applied to one or both systems you’re trying to connect. These mediation patterns can be relatively straightforward, for example, routing messages from one place to another, or the transformation of one message format into another to relatively complex patterns such as aggregating multiple outputs from an application into a single message for a target system.

IBM App Connect Enterprise enables “universal connectivity” by integrating protocols, message formats and mediation patterns.

ACE provides the ability to be an endpoint and to connect to other endpoints. It can do this over a variety of protocols and using a variety of message formats, sometimes with more than one in use at each time.

ACE also supports a wide range of mediation patterns, helping to support the use of the various message formats and protocols in many ways. Figure 2-2 shows the positioning of ACE in an enterprise.

### 2.1.1 Key concepts of ACE

We have discussed some of the qualities and capabilities of the ACE product, Figure 2-3 on page 86 shows some of the key concepts of ACE.
The image in the middle of Figure 2-3 represents the IBM App Connect Enterprise runtime. It can connect multiple different applications and systems together. Included in the applications that can be connected are the following:

- MQ applications
- Mainframe applications (like CICS / IMS) or Enterprise Information Systems like SAP etc
- Databases
- Files
- REST API’s
- Web Services

In ACE, we can define specific integrations between one system and one or more other systems. For example, an MQ applications can be integrated with CICS and writing to a file based application.

In ACE, the logic of this integration is described by a message flow. A message flow is fancy way to write a program where reusable blocks called nodes are dragged to the canvas and wired together with some transformation code and integration logic. Message flows are general purpose, reusable integration applications.

The message flow is a key concept in IBM App Connect Enterprise/IBM Integration Bus.

### 2.1.2 Runtime Components of ACE

In this section, we provide an overview of the ACE product architecture. Figure 2-4 shows the runtime components of ACE.
The main components of ACE are the following:

- **The Integration Toolkit**
  The Integration Toolkit is the development environment. Based on the Eclipse platform, all the objects required to perform application integration using ACE are developed, deployed and tested here. It provides standard ways to build integration applications and perform version control.

- **The Integration Node and Integration Server**
  The Integration node (or broker) is the container that hosts Integration servers (or execution groups). Each integration server is an operating system process that contains a pool of threads responsible for running the message flows that are deployed to it. Message flows are deployed to integration servers in applications which may contain reusable sets of resources. The integration servers directly interact with the endpoints that are being integrated.

- **The Web UI**
  The web user interface (Web UI) provides administration capability, including monitoring of deployed objects and the ability to start, stop, delete, deploy and manage workload.

### 2.1.3 ACE runtime in zCX

In IBM App Connect Enterprise integration servers can be deployed in one of two ways – one or more integration servers under the management of an integration node or as independent integration servers.
In zCX, the ACE runtime is running as Independent integration servers. They are started directly through an external framework within a Docker container. The independent integration runtimes are used for container-based and micro services-aligned architectures.

Figure 2-5 shows the ACE runtime integration server in zCX.

This lightweight, cloud-native runtime (integration server) can be used in the following ways:
- As part of a DevOps / agile approach - the lightweight container spins up in seconds.
- In a microservices model - managed and deployed by the microservice teams close to the microservice.
- Across multiple clouds – private, public, or as a fully managed cloud service.

Some other key features of the independent Integration Server are as follows:
- Deploy an application to an Integration Server from Toolkit, REST Commands, and Web UI.
- Display one of more local/remote independent Integration Servers which can be deployed to.
- Toolkit communications with servers via an administrative REST API. Bar files are deployed to servers using this REST API.
- View and administer independent Integration Servers in the Web user interface.

### 2.1.4 Reasons to run ACE on zCX

The three main reasons to run ACE on zCX are as follows.
- Server Consolidation
If you are currently running ACE integration servers off platform, you can now move them to z/OS and manage them along with applications and data they serve such as CICS or IMS applications.

It also means that the z/OS qualities of service such as scalability, availability, integrated disaster recovery, backup, WLM and security are available to the integration servers.

- **Save money**
  - If you are currently running IIB v10 on z/OS and have any particularly MIPs heavy message flows, you may consider moving those flows into an environment where majority of processing can be offloaded to ZIIP processors to reduce costs.

- **Skills**
  - If deep IBM integration Bus experience lies in z/OS system programmers, then you should run integration servers where knowledge and experience lies.

For the IBM Statement of Direction regarding App Connect Enterprise for z/OS, see:


IBM® App Connect Enterprise on zCX enables z/OS customers to run and manage ACE in zCX by using JCL or z/OS console commands. For more information, see:


## 2.2 Installing IBM App Connect Enterprise

There is currently no prebuilt image available at present to install IBM ACE in a zCX image. However it is possible to install ACE with a step-by-step approach. This section will explain in detail how to install and get ACE up and running. Some of the key points to note are as follows:

- You can run v11 (Fix Pack 8 onwards) ACE integration server on zCX
- No prebuilt image is available at the time of writing of this IBM Redbooks publication.

### 2.2.1 Get the ACE installation binaries

In this section we outline the steps required to obtain the ACE installation binaries.

1. Log on to the zCX instance where the ACE Image should be built. After logging on, the default path is `/home/admin`. Execute the following command:

   `mkdir redbooks && cd redbooks`

2. Download the ACE binaries from IBM Support into the newly created `redbooks` folder that will be used when building the image. In this book, we used V11.0.0 with fixpack FP0010 with a release date of the 28th of May 2020.

   The most recent fixes can be found at:


   Select the ‘Fix Central Download’ Image for the Linux on zSeries platform.
To download the image directly into the zCX instance, select FTPS/SFTP as the download option as shown in Example.

Use the provided User ID and Password to download the file as shown in Example 2-1.

**Example 2-1  Download ACE image from IBM Support**

```
admin@sc74cn11:\~/redbooks/$ sftp <your_user>@delivery04-bld.dhe.ibm.com
The authenticity of host 'delivery04-bld.dhe.ibm.com (170.225.15.104)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:QRJpOHdTFuPmP2NLOQHTpB+IrDSNrque7RadzKcFyFc.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'delivery04-bld.dhe.ibm.com,170.225.15.104' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
ASMbggPF@delivery04-bld.dhe.ibm.com's password:
sftp> mget *
Fetching /11.0.0-ACE-LINUXZ64-FP0010.tar.gz to 11.0.0-ACE-LINUXZ64-FP0010.tar.gz
/11.0.0-ACE-LINUXZ64-FP0010.tar.gz
100% 690MB 10.1MB/s 01:08
sftp>
exit
```
3. Verify that the binary file has been downloaded using the command shown in Example 2-2.

**Example 2-2  List downloaded file**

```
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$ ls -la
```

```
total 706612
 drwxrwxr-x 1 admin admin 66 Sep 10 18:44 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 admin admin 222 Sep 10 18:44 ..
-rw-r----- 1 admin admin 723570314 Sep 10 18:41 11.0.0-ACE-LINUXZ64-FP0010.tar.gz
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$
```

### 2.2.2 Obtain the ACE data

In this section, we provide two ways of obtaining the IBM App Connect Enterprise Docker container build source.

- “Pull ACE data from GitHub” on page 91
- “Build the ACE data” on page 92

#### Pull ACE data from GitHub

In this section we guide you on how to pull ACE data from GitHub.

1. Use the command shown in Example 2-3 to pull data from GitHub.

**Example 2-3  Pull ACE data from GitHub**

```
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$ curl -Lk https://github.com/ot4i/ace-docker/tarball/master | tar xz
```

```
% Total    % Received % Xferd Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100   130  100   130    0     0   1101      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--  1101
100  313k    0  313k    0     0   942k      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--  942k
```

2. Check the name of the directory that got created by issuing the ```ls``` command as shown in Example 2-4

**Example 2-4  Get the name of ACE data**

```
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$ ls
ot4i-ace-docker-6c430bc
```

3. Rename the directory (in our case, ```ot4i-ace-docker-6c430bc```) to **ace-docker** using the ```mv``` command and list the contents of the ace-docker directory as shown in Example 2-5 on page 91

**Example 2-5  Rename the ACE data directory**

```
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$ mv ot4i-ace-docker-6c430bc/ ace-docker/
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$ cd ace-docker/
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks/ace-docker$ ls
CHANGELOG.md ace_config_agent.sh ace_config_odbcini.sh
ace_config_truststore.sh ace_license_check.sh build-rhel.sh
go.sum ubi
```
Build the ACE data

If you do not want to get the Ace Docker files and data from Github using the steps in section "Pull ACE data from GitHub" on page 91, alternatively, you can have a Git clone and build the ACE data yourself. The following steps will build an intermediate image to download additional data from the ace-docker Git repository found here: https://github.com/ot4i/ace-docker.

1. Create the intermediate image as shown in Example 2-6.

```
Example 2-6  Start the dummy Git container
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$ docker run --name dummy-git -it --entrypoint /bin/bash -d ubuntu
c0423231dc39987cd3e2fb8b37216b303d52d56f763ffe2481dffb1a13637f248
```

2. Once the image is up and running, log on to the image as shown in Example 2-7.

```
Example 2-7  Logon to the dummy git container
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$ docker exec -it dummy-git bash
root@c0423231dc39:/#
```

3. Install the net-tools package which includes important tools for controlling the network subsystem of the Linux kernel. This includes arp, hostname, ifconfig, netstat, rarp and route, as shown in Example 2-8.

```
Example 2-8  Install the required tools in the dummy git container
root@c0423231dc39:/# apt update
Get:2 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports bionic-updates InRelease [88.7 kB]
<output omitted intentionally>
Fetched 15.7 MB in 5s (3485 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
4 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
```
4. Once prerequisite tools are installed, continue to download (clone) the Git repository.

Example 2-9 shows how to clone the repository.

```
root@c0423231dc39:/# git clone https://github.com/ot4i/ace-docker.git
Cloning into 'ace-docker'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 2340, done.
remote: Total 2340 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 2340
Receiving objects: 100% (2340/2340), 3.22 MiB | 19.86 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (897/897), done.
```

5. Once the download has completed successfully, change into the newly created directory.

```
cd ace-docker
```

Example 2-10 lists all the files that should be downloaded from the Git repository.

```
root@c0423231dc39:/ace-docker# ls -l
```

```
total 208
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1881 Jun 14 11:17 CHANGELOG.md
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 83670 Jun 14 11:17 LICENSE
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 22365 Jun 14 11:17 README.md
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 533 Jun 14 11:17 ace_compile_bars.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1439 Jun 14 11:17 ace_config_agent.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 563 Jun 14 11:17 ace_config_bars.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 704 Jun 14 11:17 ace_config_extensions.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2392 Jun 14 11:17 ace_config_keystore.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1504 Jun 14 11:17 ace_config_logging.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 733 Jun 14 11:17 ace_config_odbcini.sh
```
The downloaded files will be used for input to build the ACE Docker image. The files must be copied into the underlying zCX instance by using Docker commands. To do this, leave the intermediate dummy-git container with the `exit` command as shown in Example 2-11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 2-11   Exit from container</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>root@7901655109e3:/# exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Use the following command from the zCX image to copy the files into the local zCX image.

```bash
docker cp dummy-git:/ace-docker .
```

### 2.2.3 Build the dockerfile for the ACE image

Now we are ready to build the ACE image. To do this, complete the following steps.

1. Copy the ACE binary file (11.0.0-ACE-LINUXZ64-FP0010.tar.gz) using the following command to the ace-docker/deps folder as shown in Example 2-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 2-12 Copy ACE binary file</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admin@sc74cn11:~$ redbooks$ cp 11.0.0-ACE-LINUXZ64-FP0010.tar.gz ace-docker/deps/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```bash
admin@sc74cn11:~$ redbooks$ ls -la ace-docker/deps/ 
```

```
total 706616
-dwrxr-xr-x 1 admin admin 108 Sep 10 18:53 ..
dwrxr-xr-x 1 admin admin 1170 Sep 10 18:01 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 admin admin 112 Sep 10 18:01 .gitignore
-rw-r--r-- 1 admin admin 723570314 Sep 10 18:53 11.0.0-ACE-LINUXZ64-FP0010.tar.gz
-dwrxr-xr-x 1 admin admin 26 Sep 10 18:01 OpenTracing
```
2. After pulling the ace data files, a docker volume is needed to store the data from the ACE Image. Create the docker image with the following command:

   ```bash
   docker volume create ace-only-data
   ```

   Verify if the volume has been created as shown in Example 2-13.

   **Example 2-13  List the created ace-only-data volume**

   ```bash
   admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$
   docker volume ls | grep ace-only-data
   local      ace-only-data
   ```

3. Download additional binaries from the Docker hub.

   **Important Note:** To download files directly from the Docker hub you must have a Docker ID. An ID can be created at this website: [https://hub.docker.com](https://hub.docker.com).

   If the download is attempted without a valid logon an error is shown, as shown in Example 2-14.

   **Example 2-14  Error when attempting a build directly from Docker without a valid logon ID.**

   ```bash
   admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$
   docker build -t aceonly-img -f ace-docker/ubi/Dockerfile.aceonly
   Sending build context to Docker daemon 32.34MB
   Step 1/43 : FROM golang:1.10.3 as builder
   Get https://registry-1.docker.io/v2/library/golang/manifests/1.10.3: unauthorized: incorrect username or password
   ```

   To build the image without the authentication error, log on before the Docker build command is executed, as shown in Example 2-15.

   **Example 2-15  Successful download from docker**

   ```bash
   admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$
   docker login
   Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to [https://hub.docker.com](https://hub.docker.com) to create one.
   Username: <your_user_name>
   Password:
   WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/admin/.docker/config.json.
   Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See [https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store](https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store)
   ```

   Login Succeeded

4. After logging into Docker, the dockerfile that was downloaded from the Git repository needs to be adjusted for zCX, as shown in Example 2-9. Edit the file with the `vi` editor and change the content to that which is shown in Example 2-16. The old lines are highlighted red and the new lines are highlighted in blue. The red lines must be replaced with the blue lines.

   **Example 2-16  Adjust the downloaded file, Dockerfile.aceonly**

   ```bash
   admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks$ vi ace-docker/ubi/Dockerfile.aceonly
   FROM golang:1.10.3 as builder
   ```
WORKDIR /go/src/github.com/ot4i/ace-docker/
ARG IMAGE_REVISION="Not specified"
ARG IMAGE_SOURCE="Not specified"
COPY cmd/ ./cmd
COPY internal/ ./internal
COPY vendor/ ./vendor
RUN go build -ldflags "-X \"main.ImageCreated=$(date --iso-8601=seconds)\" -X \"main.ImageRevision=$IMAGE_REVISION\" -X \"main.ImageSource=$IMAGE_SOURCE\"\" ./cmd/runaceserver/
RUN go build ./cmd/chkaceready/
RUN go build ./cmd/chkacehealthy/
# Run all unit tests
RUN go test -v ./cmd/runaceserver/
RUN go test -v ./internal/...
RUN go vet ./cmd/... ./internal/...

ARG ACE_INSTALL=ace-11.0.0.2.tar.gz
ARG ACE_INSTALL=11.0.0-ACE-LINUXZ64-FP0010.tar.gz
WORKDIR /opt/ibm
COPY deps/$ACE_INSTALL .
RUN mkdir ace-11
RUN tar -xzf $ACE_INSTALL --absolute-names --exclude ace-11.*/tools --strip-components 1 --directory /opt/ibm/ace-11
FROM registry.access.redhat.com/ubi8/ubi-minimal

ENV SUMMARY="Integration Server for App Connect Enterprise" \ 
    DESCRIPTION="Integration Server for App Connect Enterprise" \ 
    PRODNAME="AppConnectEnterprise" \ 
    COMPNAME="IntegrationServer"

LABEL summary="$SUMMARY" \ 
    description="$DESCRIPTION" \ 
    io.k8s.description="$DESCRIPTION" \ 
    io.k8s.display-name="Integration Server for App Connect Enterprise" \ 
    io.openshift.tags="$PRODNAME,$COMPNAME" \ 
    com.redhat.component="$PRODNAME-$COMPNAME" \ 
    name="$PRODNAME/$COMPNAME" \ 
    vendor="IBM" \ 
    version="11.0.0.6" \ 
    release="1" \ 
    license="IBM" \ 
    maintainer="Hybrid Integration Platform Cloud" \ 
    io.openshift.expose-services="" \ 
    usage=""

# Add required license as text file in Liceses directory (GPL, MIT, APACHE, 
Partner End User Agreement, etc)
COPY /licenses/ /licenses/

# Create OpenTracing directories, and copy in any library or configuration files 
available
RUN mkdir /etc/ACEOpenTracing /opt/ACEOpenTracing /var/log/ACEOpenTracing
COPY deps/OpenTracing/library/* ./opt/ACEOpenTracing/
COPY deps/OpenTracing/config/* ./etc/ACEOpenTracing/

WORKDIR /opt/ibm

RUN microdnf update && microdnf install findutils util-linux unzip python3 && microdnf clean all
RUN microdnf update && microdnf install findutils tar git wget vim openssl util-linux unzip python3 && microdnf clean all
COPY --from=builder /opt/ibm/ace-11 /opt/ibm/ace-11
RUN /opt/ibm/ace-11/ace make registry global accept license silently

# Copy in PID1 process
COPY --from=builder /go/src/github.com/ot4i/ace-docker/runaceserver /usr/local/bin/
COPY --from=builder /go/src/github.com/ot4i/ace-docker/chkace* /usr/local/bin/

# Copy in script files
COPY *.sh /usr/local/bin/

RUN chmod +x /usr/local/bin/kubectl && 
    /usr/local/bin/kubectl version --client

# Create a user to run as, create the ace workdir, and chmod script files
RUN useradd -u 1000 -d /home/aceuser -G mqbrkrs,wheel aceuser 
    && su - aceuser -c '. /opt/ibm/ace-11/server/bin/mqsiprofile && 
        mqsicreateworkdir /home/aceuser/ace-server' 
    && chmod 755 /usr/local/bin/*

# Set permissions for OpenTracing directories
RUN chown aceuser:aceuser /etc/ACEOpenTracing /opt/ACEOpenTracing /var/log/ACEOpenTracing

5. After editing the file, close the edit session with the :wq command.

### 2.2.4 Build the ACE docker image

Once the dockerfile has been edited and saved successfully, the Docker image is downloaded from IBM Support and can be built, as shown in Example 2-17.

**Example 2-17  Build the ACE Docker image**

```
admin@sc74cn11:~$ cd /home/admin/redbooks/ace-docker/
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks/ace-docker$

admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks/ace-docker$ docker build -t aceonly-img -f ubi/Dockerfile.aceonly .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 32.34MB
Step 1/43 : FROM golang:1.10.3 as builder
    ---> 1311442b6183
Step 2/43 : WORKDIR /go/src/github.com/ot4i/ace-docker/
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 24565e9ee58d
```

<output omitted intentionally>
Step 43/43 : ENTRYPOINT ["runaceserver"]
---> Running in 461a644cf95a
Removing intermediate container 461a644cf95a
---> bd26c4fa8b62
Successfully built bd26c4fa8b62
Successfully tagged aceonly-img:latest

After building the image, the ACE server can be started with the following command.

```
docker run -d --name aceserver-app-1 -p 7600:7600 -p 7800:7800 -p 7843:7843 -v ace-only-data:/home/aceuser/ace-server --env LICENSE=accept --env ACE_SERVER_NAME=ACESERVER1 aceonly-img
```

You will get the following output by executing the above command as shown in Example 2-18

```
Example 2-18  Output of docker run
admin@sc74cn11:~/redbooks/ace-docker$ docker run -d --name aceserver-app-1 -p 7600:7600 -p 7800:7800 -p 7843:7843 -v ace-only-data:/home/aceuser/ace-server --env LICENSE=accept --env ACE_SERVER_NAME=ACESERVER1 aceonly-img
ff2ddfe21ce94cf11890c391dd18ce647ace4a8c6131353e6441030ea81c01e8
```

Verify the status of the server by issuing the following command as shown in Example 2-19. You will know the server is up and running as indicated by the server that it is listening on port 7600.

```
Example 2-19  Status the ACE docker container
admin@sc74cn03:~/redbooks/ace-docker$ docker logs aceserver-app-1
2020-09-10T19:25:06.447Z Image created: 2020-09-10T18:31:20+00:00
2020-09-10T19:25:06.447Z Image revision: Not specified
2020-09-10T19:25:06.447Z Image source: Not specified
2020-09-10T19:25:06.594Z ACE version: 11009
2020-09-10T19:25:06.594Z ACE level: S000-L200527.16701
2020-09-10T19:25:06.594Z ACE build type: Production, 64 bit, s390x_linux_2
2020-09-10T19:25:06.594Z Checking for valid working directory
2020-09-10T19:25:06.594Z Checking if work dir is already initialized
2020-09-10T19:25:06.594Z Checking for contents in the work dir
2020-09-10T19:25:06.594Z Work dir initialization complete
2020-09-10T19:25:06.594Z Performing initial configuration of integration server
2020-09-10T19:25:06.595Z No content server url available
2020-09-10T19:25:06.595Z Initial configuration of integration server complete
2020-09-10T19:25:06.595Z Discovering override ports
2020-09-10T19:25:06.600Z Successfully discovered override ports
2020-09-10T19:25:06.600Z Starting integration server
2020-09-10T19:25:06.600Z No default application name supplied. Using the integration server name instead.
2020-09-10T19:25:06.600Z Waiting for integration server to be ready
2020-09-10T19:25:06.604Z Integration server not ready yet
.....2020-09-10 19:25:06.746787: .2020-09-10 19:25:06.746905: Integration server 'ACESERVER1' starting initialization; version '11.0.0.9' (64-bit)
```

Connect Enterprise administration security is inactive.
The HTTP Listener has started listening on port '7600' for 'RestAdmin http' connections.

Integration server has finished initialization.

Integration server is ready

Metrics are disabled

The ACE WebUI is accessible via http://<your_zcx_instance_name>:7600.

The following Figure 2-7 shows the web user interface for the ACE Server.

To stop the running container, use the following command:

docker stop aceserver-app-1

The container will shut down cleanly, stopping the integration server.

2.3 Configuration details

After installing ACE on zCX, our configuration appears as shown in Figure 2-8. In our configuration, our CICS region happens to be in another LPAR, but your CICS region can be located anywhere, including in the same LPAR as your zCX.
The following are the details of our configuration:

- Integration server name: ACESERVER1
- Listener port for administration (including Web UI): 7600
- HTTP listener port: 7800
- HTTPS listener port: 7843

We will use this integration server for our use case scenario. We will deploy an application that will receive a REST API call and invoke a CICS program to query a customer and send the response back to the REST client.

### 2.4 Deploying an application to ACE to integrate with CICS

The intent of the use case in this section is to show the deployment of an application to the ACE integration server in zCX. The application is a message flow that accesses a CICS application on the z/OS system. The CICS application is a very simple one that returns a fictional customer address based on a customer number as input, between 1 and 10.

The use case is shown in Figure 2-9.
The key points of this use case show the following:

- The message flow is built in the ACE toolkit.
- The message flow accesses a CICS COBOL program, CUSTINQ,
- The message flow is exposed as a REST API in port 7800 for external clients.
- The CICS program expects data in COPYBOOK format.
- The incoming REST input data is in JSON format.
- The output to the REST client is in JSON format.

**The Message Flow**

The message flow is built in the ACE toolkit. We do not describe how to build the message flow in this book. The message flow looks similar to that shown in Figure 2-10.
Figure 2-10   Message flow for use case

The message flow does the following

1. Receives the REST call

   Identifies the flow as a REST API with a query parameter accepting customer number. The input data to the flow from the REST client is in JSON format.

2. Converts JSON input data to COPYBOOK format

   This step converts the JSON format to a copybook format and passes the input customer number to the CustNo field of the record. The copybook is what the CICS program expects in the COMMAREA. The copybook format is shown in Example 2-20

Example 2-20   Copybook for CICS program

```
01 DFHCOMMAREA.
  02 CustNo       PIC S9(9) COMP-5 .
  02 LastName     PIC A(25).
  02 FirstName    PIC A(15).
  02 Address1     PIC X(20).
  02 City         PIC A(20).
  02 State        PIC A(5).
  02 Country      PIC X(15).
  02 RetCode      PIC S9.
```

3. Invoke CICS program

   The message flow makes a call to the CICS program CUSTINQ from the CICS node with the following parameters as shown in Figure 2-11. Port 3001 is the IPIC listener port in CICS.
4. Convert from COPYBOOK to JSON format.
   In this step, the response from CICS is converted from COPYBOOK format to JSON format.

5. Reply with response back to the REST client.
   The JSON response is sent back to the REST client that made the request.

### 2.4.1 Deploy to ACE runtime in zCX

To deploy a solution to an environment, you can package the resources into a BAR (Broker Archive) file. You can add applications and libraries to the BAR file. The BAR file is the deployment artifact to the ACE integration server. To do this, follow these steps:

1. Create BAR file
   Use the ACE Toolkit to build the BAR file. The BAR file will contain the REST API application we built and the message model of the COPYBOOK structure as shown in Figure 2-12.
The generated BAR file is saved as `getCustomerApp.bar` on the desktop as shown in Figure 2-13.

2. To open the Web UI in your web browser and use listener port 7600 as follows:
   
   ```
   http://<your zcx instance>:7600
   ```
   
   This will bring up the Web UI with no deployments as shown in Figure 2-14.
3. Deploy the BAR file that was created to ACESERVER1 by clicking on the Deploy button.

4. Add the BAR file, `getCustomerApp.bar` that was created, as shown in Figure 2-15.

   - Deploy the BAR file by clicking on the Deploy button as shown in Figure 2-16.
5. After successful deployment, the API and the message model are visible on the Web UI as shown in Figure 2-17.
2.4.2 Using the Web UI to test deployed REST API’s

The REST API is exposed via port 7800. Starting from ACEv11.0.0.9, ACE is providing a new dedicated component for helping test your deployed REST APIs. Follow these steps to perform the test.

1. On the Web UI, click on the getCustomer API.
2. We will see that the REST API has been deployed to an integration server. Click on the available operation “GET /getCustomerInfo” and switch to the Try it tab. Enter the value of 9 in the custno* field and click on the Send button as shown in Figure 2-18

![Figure 2-18 Try the REST API](image)

We are using an integration server with default settings. When we attempted to invoke the REST API we received the error shown in Figure 2-19. This was most likely due to a need to enable the integration server to permit cross-origin requests from a web browser by enabling Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS). There are quite a few control options we can select, depending on how open we would like our CORS settings to be.

![Figure 2-19 No Response from REST API](image)

We set one of the open set of configuration options in the integration server’s `server.conf.yaml` file, CORSEnabled, to true and restarted the server.
3. We executed an interactive bash shell on the ACE container by running the command shown in Example 2-21.

```
Example 2-21  Executing interactive bash
admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker exec -it aceserver-app-1 bash
```

4. We dynamically configured the ACE integration server. We created a directory called `serverconf` and made a copy of the server.conf.yaml file as shown in Example 2-22

```
Example 2-22
[aceuser@c4679b717b3b ~]$ cd initial-config/
[aceuser@c4679b717b3b initial-config]$ mkdir serverconf
[aceuser@c4679b717b3b initial-config]$ cd serverconf
[aceuser@c4679b717b3b serverconf]$ cp /home/aceuser/ace-server/server.conf.yaml server.conf.yaml
```

5. Edit the server.conf.yaml file using the vi editor and uncomment and set CORSEnabled to true in the HTTPConnector section as shown in Example 2-23.

```
Example 2-23  Set CORSEnabled
[aceuser@c4679b717b3b serverconf]$ vi server.conf.yaml
```

```
HTTPConnector:
  #ListenerPort: 0              # Set non-zero to set a specific port,
defaults to 7800
  #ListenerAddress: '0.0.0.0'   # Set the IP address for the listener to
  listen on. Default is
  #AutoRespondToHTTPHEADRequests: false # Automatically respond to HTTP HEAD
  #ServerName: ''               # Set the value to be returned in the
  'Server' HTTP header.
  CORS*:
    CORS*Enabled:
      true
        # Set the value to true to make the listener
respond to valid
    #CORS*AllowOrigins: '*'
    #CORS*AllowCredentials: false
    #CORS*ExposeHeaders: 'Content-Type'
    #CORS*MaxAge: -1
    #CORS*AllowMethods: 'GET,HEAD,POST,PUT,PATCH,DELETE,OPTIONS'
    #CORS*AllowHeaders: 'Accept,Accept-Language,Content-Language,Content-Type'
```

6. Exit from the bash shell from by typing the exit command as shown in Example 2-24.

```
Example 2-24  Exit from container bash shell
[aceuser@c4679b717b3b ~]$ exit
```

7. Stop and start the container to make the configuration take effect as shown in Example 2-25.

```
Example 2-25  Stop and start container
admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker stop aceserver-app-1
aceserver-app-1
admin@sc74cn09:~$ docker start aceserver-app-1
aceserver-app-1
```
8. Open the browser and point to this URL: http://<your zcx>:7800/getcustomer/v1/getCustomerInfo?custno=9

The response from CICS giving information about customer number 9 is shown in Figure 2-20.

![Figure 2-20  Response from CICS](image-url)
IBM Aspera fasp.io Gateway

The IBM Aspera® fasp.io Gateway is a lightweight TCP/IP tunnel for high-speed bidirectional data transport. It uses the Fast and Secure Protocol (FASP®) which is particularly efficient when transferring data over high latency networks, or those that have a tendency to loose packets.

From MQ Version 9.2.0 (Long Term Release), customers with entitlement to MQ Advanced for z/OS VUE are provided with free entitlement and access to the gateway for transferring MQ messages between MQ Advanced for z/OS VUE queue managers. Alternatively customers can purchase a separate entitlement to the gateway.

This chapter provides information on how to deploy the IBM Aspera fasp.io Gateway with IBM MQ on a zCX container. It includes:

3.1, “Introduction to Aspera FASP.io Gateway” on page 112

3.2, “Aspera configuration details” on page 113

3.3, “Integration with MQ Advanced for z/OS, VUE” on page 122

  – IBM Aspera fast.io Gateway introduction
  – Installing IBM Aspera fasp.io Gateway on zCX
  – Configuration Details
  – Integration with MQ on z/OS
3.1 Introduction to Aspera FASP.io Gateway

In this age of digital economy era, fast services and connectivity become an important factor to cloud and native applications today.

The IBM Aspera fasp.io Gateway is a software solution that provides significant improvements in performance and service quality when transferring data between highly remote or dispersed locations in unfavorable network conditions, such as high latency and packet loss. Fast and Secure Protocol (FASP) provides significant improvements in performance and service quality. MQ queue managers can take advantage of it and provide better service.

This technology was designed to deliver 100 percent bandwidth efficient transport of bulk data over any IP network. The IBM Aspera fasp.io Gateway uses an efficient algorithm for fast data transfer to retransmit only needed data, obtaining good performance independent of network delay or packet loss. It achieves speeds up to hundreds of times faster than FTP and HTTP that enables maximum speed without network saturation.

To ensure exceptional security for business-critical digital assets, Aspera uses open standards cryptography for user authentication, data encryption and data-integrity verification.

The IBM Aspera File Transfer Calculator can be used to estimate the gains of using Aspera versus TCP. The calculator is available at the following link:


The IBM Aspera fasp.io Gateway delivers the following key features and capabilities

- Extraordinary bandwidth control
  The intelligent adaptive transmission-rate control mechanism in the FASP protocol enables fast, automatic discovery of available bandwidth to fully utilize capacity while being fair to other traffic.

- Flexible and open architecture
  Aspera supports interoperable file and directory transfers between all major operating systems and cloud platforms, and provides a complete, modern software API.

- Software-only design
  Aspera is a software-based technology that can run on commodity hardware and over standard, unmodified IP networks, making for easier, more scalable deployments and lower total cost of ownership.

The Aspera Gateway component can be integrated quickly and easily with existing applications that use a TCP connection for data flow. By achieving per-process aggregate bandwidths as high as 2.5 GBPS, regardless of distance and network conditions, Aspera fasp.io Gateway outperforms TCP-based data flows over wide-area networks that exhibit high round-trip times and high packet loss.

The Gateway uses standard UDP in the transport layer and achieves decoupled congestion and reliability control in the application layer through a theoretically optimal approach that retransmits precisely the real packet loss on the channel.

Figure 3-1 shows a case where a messaging service like MQ or Event Streams can be used with fasp.io.
3.2 Aspera configuration details

In our environment we defined MQ sender-receiver channels between two queue managers, MQZ1 and MQZ2, each running on separate z/OS LPARs - wtsc74 and wtsc75.

We used the information shown in Table 3-1 in our configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LPAR</th>
<th>wtsc74</th>
<th>wtsc75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queue Manager</td>
<td>MQZ1</td>
<td>MQZ2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FQDN / IP Address</td>
<td>wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com 129.40.23.1</td>
<td>wtsc75.pbm.ihost.com 129.40.23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queue Manager Listener Port</td>
<td>1414</td>
<td>2414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zCX Name</td>
<td>sc74cn04.pbm.ihost.com</td>
<td>sc74cn09.pbm.ihost.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zCX IP Address</td>
<td>129.40.23.71</td>
<td>129.40.23.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasp.IO container name</td>
<td>faspio-app-sc74cn04</td>
<td>faspio-app-sc74cn09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasp.IO port (UDP)</td>
<td>2414</td>
<td>1414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As noted in Table 3-1, we preferred to expose different TCP/UDP ports on each zCX container. You may want to do the same or define your own ports.

Note: In our instructions, we appended the zCX name to the container name, for example:

- For the sc74cn04 zCX server, the fasp.io container name is faspio-app-sc74cn04
- For the sc74cn09 zCX server, the fasp.io container name is faspio-app-sc74cn09

We installed fasp.io in two parts:

- “Configuration part 1 - fasp.io on the first zCX (sc74cn09) instance.” on page 114
3.2.1 Configuration part 1 - fasp.io on the first zCX (sc74cn09) instance.

In this configuration, we will obtain the Aspera Gateway from an IBM MQ installation. Note that use of the Aspera gateway provided with MQ is limited to IBM MQ messages unless the gateway is separately entitled. To use the IBM MQ provided Aspera gateway, you must have one or more of the following entitlements:

- IBM MQ Advanced for Multiplatforms
- IBM MQ Appliance
- IBM MQ Advanced for z/OS VUE

For IBM MQ Advanced for z/OS VUE entitlement, you can get the Aspera gateway from the Connector Pack component that is part of the SMP/E installation. The Connector Pack component is identified by the following:

- FMID: HAV9110
- COMPID: 5655AV100
- Component Name: IBM MQ Connector Pack for z/OS

In this section, we outline the steps we took to configure our first zCX instance.

1. Once the SMP/E installation, which includes the Aspera gateway from the Connector Pack component, is complete the file CSQ8FSP1.tar.Z is available in the following USS directory: /usr/lpp/mqm/V9R1MX

2. Download the CSQ8FSP1.tar.Z as a file named CSQ8FSP1.tar to a directory of your choice.

3. On the sc74cn09 zCX server, create the /home/admin/faspio directory.

   ```bash
   mkdir -p /home/admin/faspio
cd /home/admin/faspio
   ``

4. Upload the file CSQ8FSP1.tar into the /home/admin/faspio directory.

5. To extract the required installation files, perform the following steps:
   
   a. Create a new dummy container to decompress the files using the following command:

      ```bash
docker run --name dummy -it --entrypoint /bin/bash -d fedora
   
   b. Copy the CSQ8FSP1.tar file to the dummy container:

      ```bash
docker cp CSQ8FSP1.tar dummy:.
   
   c. Enter the following command in the dummy container:

      ```bash
docker exec -it dummy bash
   
   d. Execute the following commands to extract the fasp.io binary and config files:

      ```bash
yum install -y unzip
tar xf CSQ8FSP1.tar
cd fasp
unzip ASP_FASP.IO_GW_2.5GBPSV1.0.1_ZLNX.zip
   
Note: See the IBM MQ Advanced for z/OS VUE program directory PDF files for more information in the following link:
https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSFKSJ_9.1.0/com.ibm.mq.pro.doc/q001040_.htm?view=kc#q001040___pdnozos
e. Install `ibm-fasp.io-gateway` by using the following command:

```
rpm -ivh ibm-fasp.io-gateway-1.0.1-1.s390x.rpm
```

f. Type `exit` to leave the dummy container

6. Use the following commands to copy the `/usr/bin/fasp.io-gateway` file and `/etc/fasp.io/` directory. They will be copied to the new fasp container.

```
docker cp dummy:/usr/bin/fasp.io-gateway .
docker cp dummy:/etc/fasp.io/ .
```

7. Create the file, `Dockerfile.faspio`, with the content shown in Example 3-1.

```
Example 3-1 Dockerfile.faspio

FROM fedora:latest

# ENV
ENV PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin

# The author
LABEL maintainer="IBM Redbooks - Sample Dockerfile"

# Installing Linux Packages
RUN yum install -y gettext telnet net-tools vim procps

# Copying fasp.io files
RUN mkdir /etc/fasp.io/
COPY fasp.io-gateway /bin/
COPY fasp.io/* /etc/fasp.io/

# Entrypoint Fasp.io
ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/fasp.io-gateway"]
```

**Note:** We added telnet, net-tools and vim packages into the container because they provide base networking utilities for Linux and allow us to query information about the services.

8. Build the new faspio container image using the following command:

```
docker build -t faspio-img-new -f Dockerfile.faspio .
```

9. Once the image is built, issue the following command to create a new fasp.io container:

```
docker run --name faspio-app-sc74cn09 -p2414:2414 -p1414:1414/udp -d faspio-img-new
```

**Note:** The FASP protocol uses UDP (not TCP). Remember to specify `udp` when exposing the FASP port. If your zCX instance is behind a firewall, remember to open the firewall ports and provide the necessary information to the firewall team.

Table 3-2 shows the options we used along with their descriptions.
Aspera gateway, configured to use the FASP protocol, sends and receives UDP traffic on the fasp port. To allow the UDP session to start, the fasp.io container on the zCX server side must expose the port UDP. During our environment creation, we neglected to specify /udp when exposing the FASP port and FASP gateway and received the error shown in Example 3-2.

Example 3-2 Output of Docker logs command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-06-15 22:10:11.019</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>Have not received a packet for 12 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-06-15 22:10:29.049</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>Session error: Connection refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-06-15 22:11:30.102</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>Session error: Connection refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-06-15 22:12:32.091</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>Session error: Connection refused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The communication between our zCX instances did not pass through a firewall. However, ensure you allow TCP and UDP traffic between your zCX instances if they are behind a firewall device.

10. Stop the container

docker stop faspio-app-sc74cn09

11. Create the file, gateway.toml with the contents shown in Example 3-3.
Example 3-3  gateway.toml file contents

```
[[bridge]]
  name = "MQZ1_MQZ2"
  [bridge.local]
    protocol = "tcp"
    host = "0.0.0.0"
    port = 2414
  [bridge.forward]
    protocol = "fasp"
    host = "129.40.23.71"
    port = 2414
[[bridge]]
  name = "MQZ2_MQZ1"
  [bridge.local]
    protocol = "fasp"
    host = "0.0.0.0"
    port = 1414
  [bridge.forward]
    protocol = "tcp"
    host = "wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com"
    port = 1414
```

12. Copy the file `gateway.toml` into the container with the following command:

```
docker cp gateway.toml faspio-app-sc74cn09:/etc/fasp.io/gateway.toml
```

If you need to enable fasp.io in debug mode for troubleshooting, create the `logging.toml` file with the content shown in Example 3-4.

Example 3-4  Logfile for fasp.io

```
#############################
### LOGGING SETTINGS
#############################

# Available Loggers:
#
# bridge: High-level logger for the bridge
# s2s: Stream-2-Stream session class logger
# fasp.io-cpp: Logger for the Asio/C++ FASP SDK
# fasp.io-c: Logger for the FASP protocol

# For more on how to configure logging, see full reference at:
https://github.com/guangie88/spdlog_setup

# level is optional for both sinks and loggers
# level for error logging is 'err', not 'error'
# _st => single threaded, _mt => multi threaded
# syslog_sink is automatically thread-safe by default, no need for _mt suffix

# check out https://github.com/gabime/spdlog/wiki/3.-Custom-formatting
global_pattern = "%+%"

# Async
[global_thread_pool]
```
queue_size = 8192
num_threads = 1

[[sink]]
  name = "console"
  type = "color_stdout_sink_mt"

[[logger]]
  name = "bridge"
  type = "async"
  sinks = ["console"]
  level = "debug"

[[logger]]
  name = "s2s"
  type = "async"
  sinks = ["console"]
  level = "debug"

[[logger]]
  name = "fasp.io-cpp"
  type = "async"
  sinks = ["console"]
  level = "debug"

[[logger]]
  name = "fasp.io-c"
  type = "async"
  sinks = ["console"]
  level = "debug"

13. Copy the `logging.toml` file into the container with the following command:

```
docker cp logging.toml faspio-app-sc74cn09:/etc/fasp.io/logging.toml
```

**Note:** The logfile generates a high number of messages, only use this if it is really necessary.

14. Start the new container with the following command

```
docker start faspio-app-sc74cn09
```

Use the following steps to confirm that fasp.io is up.

1. Check the container log to ensure there are no issues by using the following command:

```
docker logs faspio-app-sc74cn09
```

The expected output is shown in Example 3-5.

**Example 3-5  Container log file output**

```
Loading gateway config file: /etc/fasp.io/gateway.toml
Loading logging config file: /etc/fasp.io/logging.toml
[2020-06-16 19:21:16.027] [gateway] [info] Gateway version: 1.0.1
5dfd35de6558c76c2512bfae443f7b05f3e4922b1
[2020-06-16 19:21:16.027] [gateway] [info] Gateway config:
/etc/fasp.io/gateway.toml
```
2. Check for any exposed container ports with the following command:

```bash
docker port faspio-app-sc74cn09
```

Expected output is shown in Example 3-6.

**Example 3-6  List specific mapping for the container**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2414/tcp</td>
<td>faspio-app-sc74cn09</td>
<td>0.0.0.0:2414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1414/udp</td>
<td>faspio-app-sc74cn09</td>
<td>0.0.0.0:1414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Confirm fasp.io ports are opened with the following command:

```bash
docker exec -it faspio-app-sc74cn09 bash -c "netstat -an| grep 0.0.0.0:*"
```

The expected output is shown in Example 3-7.

**Example 3-7  Confirm fasp.io ports are opened**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Local Address</th>
<th>Remote Address</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0.0.0:2414</td>
<td>LISTEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0.0.0:1414</td>
<td>0.0.0.0:*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.2 Configuration part 2 - fasp.io on the second zCX (sc74cn04) instance.

In this section, we outline the steps we took to configure our second zCX instance.

1. Repeat step 1 on page 114 through step 8 on page 115 in entirety.
2. Once the image is built, issue the following command to create a new fasp.io container:

```bash
docker run --name faspio-app-sc74cn04 -p1414:1414 -p2414:2414/udp -d faspio-img-new
```

Table 3-3 shows the options we used along with their descriptions for the second zCX instance.

**Table 3-3  Docker run options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faspio-app-sc74cn04</td>
<td>Name of the fasp.io container. We appended the zCX name (sc74cn04) to make it easier to identify the container on each zCX instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p2414:2414/udp</td>
<td>Expose 2414 UDP port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p1414:1414</td>
<td>Expose 1414 TCP port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d</td>
<td>Run container in background and print container ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Stop the container
   
   ```bash
   docker stop faspio-app-sc74cn04
   ```

4. Create the file, `gateway.toml` with the contents shown in Example 3-8.

   **Example 3-8   gateway.toml file contents**

   ```toml
   [[bridge]]
   name = "MQZ2_MQZ1"
   [bridge.local]
   protocol = "fasp"
   host = "0.0.0.0"
   port = 2414
   [bridge.forward]
   protocol = "tcp"
   host = "wtsc75.pbm.ihost.com"
   port = 2414

   [[bridge]]
   name = "MQZ1_MQZ2"
   [bridge.local]
   protocol = "tcp"
   host = "0.0.0.0"
   port = 1414
   [bridge.forward]
   protocol = "fasp"
   host = "129.40.23.76"
   port = 1414
   ```

5. Copy the file `gateway.toml` into the container with the following command:

   ```bash
   docker cp gateway.toml faspio-app-sc74cn04:/etc/fasp.io/gateway.toml
   ```

   If you need to enable fasp.io in debug mode for troubleshooting, create the `logging.toml` file with the content shown in Example 3-9.

   **Example 3-9   Logfile for fasp.io**

   ```toml
   # Available Loggers:
   #
   # bridge: High-level logger for the bridge
   # s2s: Stream-2-Stream session class logger
   # fasp.io-cpp: Logger for the Asio/C++ FASP SDK
   # fasp.io-c: Logger for the FASP protocol
   
   # For more on how to configure logging, see full reference at: https://github.com/guangie88/spdlog_setup
   
   # level is optional for both sinks and loggers
   # level for error logging is 'err', not 'error'
   ```

---

### Table: Z/OS: zCX Use cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faspio-img-new</td>
<td>Name of the fasp.io Docker image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# _st => single threaded, _mt => multi threaded
# syslog_sink is automatically thread-safe by default, no need for _mt suffix

# check out https://github.com/gabime/spdlog/wiki/3.-Custom-formatting
global_pattern = "%+"

# Async
[global_thread_pool]
queue_size = 8192
num_threads = 1

[[sink]]
    name = "console"
    type = "color_stdout_sink_mt"

[[logger]]
    name = "bridge"
    type = "async"
    sinks = ["console"]
    level = "debug"

[[logger]]
    name = "s2s"
    type = "async"
    sinks = ["console"]
    level = "debug"

[[logger]]
    name = "fasp.io-cpp"
    type = "async"
    sinks = ["console"]
    level = "debug"

[[logger]]
    name = "fasp.io-c"
    type = "async"
    sinks = ["console"]
    level = "debug"

6. Copy the logging.toml file into the container with the following command:
   ```bash
docker cp logging.toml faspio-app-sc74cn04:/etc/fasp.io/logging.toml
   ```

   **Note:** The logfile generates a high number of messages, only use this if it is really necessary.

7. Start the new container with the following command
   ```bash
docker start faspio-app-sc74cn04
   ```

   Use the following steps to confirm that fasp.io is up.

   1. Check the container log to ensure there are no issues by using the following command:
      ```bash
docker logs faspio-app-sc74cn04
      ```
The expected output is shown in Example 3-10.

**Example 3-10 Container log file output**

```
Loading gateway config file: /etc/fasp.io/gateway.toml
Loading logging config file: /etc/fasp.io/logging.toml
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.113] [gateway] [info] Gateway version: 1.0.1
5dfd35ed57ec8251a2f8e443f7b0f5f3e4922b1
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.113] [gateway] [info] Gateway config :
/etc/fasp.io/gateway.toml
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.113] [gateway] [info] Logging config :
/etc/fasp.io/logging.toml
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.116] [gateway] [info] MQZ1_MQZ2: 0.0.0.0:2414  fasp -> tcp
[129.40.23.3]:2414
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.117] [fasp.io-c] [debug] 1:setopt port_reuse:1
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.117] [fasp.io-c] [debug] 1:setopt role:server(1)
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.117] [fasp.io-c] [debug] 1:dgram sock snd buffer requested
10485760 bytes, received 524288 bytes
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.117] [fasp.io-c] [debug] 1:dgram sock rcv buffer requested
10485760 bytes, received 524288 bytes
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.117] [fasp.io-c] [debug] 1:bound [0.0.0.0:2414]
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.117] [fasp.io-c] [debug] 1:dected timer level: 1
[2020-06-16 19:22:46.117] [fasp.io-c] [info] 1:FASP Listening [0.0.0.0:2414]
```

2. Check for any exposed container ports with the following command:
   ```
   docker port faspio-app-sc74cn04
   ```
   Expected output is shown in Example 3-11.

   **Example 3-11 List specific mapping for the container**
   ```
   1414/tcp -> 0.0.0.0:1414
   2414/udp -> 0.0.0.0:2414
   ```

3. Confirm fasp.io ports are opened with the following command:
   ```
   docker exec -it faspio-app-sc74cn04 bash -c "netstat -an| grep 0.0.0.0:*"
   ```
   The expected output is shown in Example 3-12.

   **Example 3-12 Confirm fasp.io ports are opened**
   ```
   tcp     0       0 0.0.0.0:1414   0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
   udp     0       0 0.0.0.0:2414   0.0.0.0:*
   ```

The fasp.io gateways containers are now running without any problem. You should be able to now integrate with z/OS queue managers.

### 3.3 Integration with MQ Advanced for z/OS, VUE

This section covers the use of fasp.io with MQ Advanced for z/OS, VUE. The assumption is that the reader has a basic knowledge of MQ Advanced for z/OS, VUE.
3.3.1 Topology

In this section, we will build a topology to communicate between two z/OS queue managers using the Aspera fasp.io gateway. Our topology is shown in the Figure 3-2.

![Figure 3-2 MQ and Aspera topology](image)

In this topology, we have the following:
1. MQ V9.1.5 queue manager on SC74 LPAR: MQZ1
2. MQ listener port on MQZ1: 1414
3. FASP.IO gateway running on zCX instance on SC74:
   a. TCP Port: 2414
   b. UDP Port: 1414
4. FASP.IO gateway running on zCX instance on SC75
   a. TCP Port: 1414
   b. UDP Port: 2414
5. MQ V9.1.5 queue manager on SC75 LPAR: MQZ2
6. MQ listener port on MQZ2: 2414

3.3.2 Create transmission queue on MQZ1

Use the MQSC command to define the transmission queue. We will create the transmission queue on queue manager MQZ1 with the name, MQZ2, as shown in Example 3-13.

Example 3-13 Transmission queue on MQZ1

```bash
DEFINE QLOCAL(MQZ2) USAGE(XMITQ)
```

3.3.3 Create sender channel on MQZ1

Use the MQSC command to define the channel. We will create the sender channel on queue manager MQZ1 with the name, MQZ1_MQZ2_0001, as shown in Example 3-14.
Example 3-14  Sender channel definitions on MQZ1

DEF CHL(MQZ1_MQZ2_0001) CHLTYPE(SDR) +
   TRPTYPE(TCP) DISCINT(0) +
   BATCHSZ(50) BATCHINT(1000) +
   NPMSPED(FAST) +
   XMITQ(MQZ2) +
   MAXMSGL(2097152) +
   CONNAME('129.40.23.76(2414)') +
   MONCHL(QMGR) +
   COMPMSG(NONE) +
   REPLACE

3.3.4 Create receiver channel on MQZ2

Use the MQSC command to define the channel. We will create the receiver channel on MQZ2, as shown in Example 3-15, with the following name: MQZ1_MQZ2_0001.

Example 3-15  Receiver channel definitions on MQZ2

DEFINE CHANNEL(MQZ1_MQZ2_0001) CHLTYPE(RCVR) TRPTYPE(TCP) REPLACE

3.3.5 Create transmission queue on MQZ2

Use the MQSC command to define the transmission queue. We will create the transmission queue on queue manager MQZ2 with the name, MQZ1, as shown in Example 3-16.

Example 3-16  Transmission queue on MQZ2

DEFINE QLOCAL(MQZ1) USAGE(XMITQ)

3.3.6 Create sender channel on MQZ2

We will create the sender channel on queue manager MQZ2 as shown in Example 3-17.

Example 3-17  Sender channel definitions on MQZ2

DEF CHL(MQZ2_MQZ1_0001) CHLTYPE(SDR) +
   TRPTYPE(TCP) DISCINT(0) +
   BATCHSZ(50) BATCHINT(1000) +
   NPMSPED(FAST) +
   XMITQ(MQZ2) +
   MAXMSGL(2097152) +
   CONNAME('129.40.23.71(1414)') +
   MONCHL(QMGR) +
   COMPMSG(NONE) +
   REPLACE
3.3.7 Create receiver channel on MQZ1

Use the MQSC command to define the channel. We will create the receiver channel on MQZ2 with the following name: MQZ2_MQZ1_0001, as shown in Example 3-18.

Example 3-18 Receiver channel definitions on MQZ2

```bash
DEFINE CHANNEL(MQZ2_MQZ1_0001) CHLTYPE(rcvr) TRPTYPE(tcp) REPLACE
```

3.3.8 Verify the infrastructure and configuration

In this section, we create the necessary objects on both queue managers to verify two-way communication.

Create objects on MQZ1

We created a local queue and a remote queue shown in Table 3-4 on queue manager MQZ1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Remote Queue</th>
<th>Remote QMGR</th>
<th>XMIT Queue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MQZ1.FASP.MQZ2.QREMOTE</td>
<td>Remote Queue</td>
<td>MQZ1.FASP.MQZ2.QLOCAL</td>
<td>MQZ2</td>
<td>MQZ2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MQZ1.FASP.MQZ1.QLOCAL</td>
<td>Local Queue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Create objects on MQZ2

We created a local queue and a remote queue shown in Table 3-5 on queue manager MQZ2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Remote Queue</th>
<th>Remote QMGR</th>
<th>XMIT Queue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MQZ2.FASP.MQZ1.QREMOTE</td>
<td>Remote Queue</td>
<td>MQZ2.FASP.MQZ1.QLOCAL</td>
<td>MQZ1</td>
<td>MQZ1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MQZ1.FASP.MQZ2.QLOCAL</td>
<td>Local Queue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.9 Verify two way communication

We are going to use the IBM MQ Explorer tool to PUT and GET messages.

1. Test the communication from MQZ1 to MQZ2. Open MQ Explorer and select the remote queue, MQZ1.FASP.MQZ2.QREMOTE as shown in Figure 3-3.
2. PUT a test message on the selected remote queue shown in Figure 3-3. Figure 3-4 shows the queue, MQZ1.FASP.MQZ2.QREMOTE.

3. If our setup is configured correctly, the message should arrive on the local queue named MQZ1.FASP.MQZ2.QLocal on MQZ2. Select the local queue MQZ1.FASP.MQZ2.QLocal on MQZ2 and Browse Messages as shown in Figure 3-5.
We see that the message is delivered to the local queue as shown in Figure 3-6.

This verifies that our queue managers and FASP.IO gateways are configured correctly for MQZ1 to MQZ2 using the FASP protocol.

Next, we test the reverse communication from MQZ2 to MQZ1. We are going to PUT a message on the remote queue MQZ2.FASP.MQZ1.QREMOTE on MQZ2. To do this, follow these steps:
1. Navigate to the queue manager MQZ1 and Browse Messages on the local queue, MQZ2.FASP.MQZ1.QL0CAL. We will see that a message has been delivered to the local queue as shown in Figure 3-7.

![Message 1 - Properties](image)

Figure 3-7  Message on MQZ1

This shows that we have two-way communication between the two z/OS queue managers using the FASP.IO gateway.

3.3.10 Benefits of running the FASP.IO gateway on zCX

By integrating the IBM Aspera FASP protocol, MQ can move messages at high speed over distance for many different real-time processes, for example, financial transactions. The value of having the gateway in zCX is that it makes it as close to the queue manager as possible which minimizes the amount of time TCP/IP is being used.

Integrating the IBM Aspera FASP protocol also simplifies scenarios where z/OS systems are IPLed in alternate locations, as the FASP.IO gateway function moves automatically with the z/OS system and no changes are needed to the MQ channel configuration to connect to an alternate FASP.IO gateway.
Using MQ on zCX as a client concentrator

zCX brings many benefits - but is particularly useful if you just need to run a small number of Linux on IBM Z applications that need to connect into your z/OS applications - there is no need for a dedicated Linux on IBM Z environment, or IFLs. zCX containers can run on zIIPs making them attractive from a pricing perspective.

With zCX comes the ability to connect remote Linux on IBM MQ on the z/OS queue managers. Running the concentrator on the same z/OS LPAR as the target queue manager is both efficient and and can also exploit the EZAZCX SAMEHOST interface for high speed communication between the queue managers.

This chapter provides an example use case scenario on how to use MQ on zCX as a client concentrator and includes:

- “Interconnecting MQ on z/OS with MQ in zCX” on page 130
- “Using IBM MQ on zCX as a client concentrator” on page 141
4.1 Interconnecting MQ on z/OS with MQ in zCX

This section describes an IBM MQ integration scenario based on a messaging infrastructure that uses IBM MQ on z/OS and zCX. We review how to build an IBM MQ container on zCX and create the necessary objects for the integration. A messaging-based solution establishes a shared integration layer, enabling the seamless flow of multiple types of data between heterogeneous systems.

Many customers have Systems of Engagement (SoE) applications running as cloud native application microservices inside a container. Systems of Record (SoR) applications run on z/OS with, for example, CICS, IMS and/or DB2 applications. IBM MQ can be used to connect these SoE applications running inside zCX with SoR applications running on z/OS. SoR applications using a request-reply pattern. This section explains how a queue manager running inside zCX can communicate with a queue manager running on z/OS.

Table 4-1 shows how the use of IBM MQ can meet the requirements of SoE and SoR integration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ability to invoke CICS/IMS applications from zCX</td>
<td>IBM MQ provides channels that can be created and configured to send messages between applications using MQ queues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Availability</td>
<td>IBM MQ can be configured to use a Queue Sharing Group (QSG) on z/OS. Because applications can connect to any queue manager in a QSG, and as all queue managers in a QSG can access shared queues, client applications are not dependent on the availability of a specific queue manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Scalability</td>
<td>The use of a QSG enables a scalable solution that takes advantage of the resources across the parallel sysplex. New instances of CICS regions, IMS regions, or queue managers can be easily introduced into the QSG as business growth dictates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workload Management</td>
<td>Both zCX and IBM MQ can be managed by the WLM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.1 Architecture

A zCX instance and the IBM MQ queue manager run as started tasks on z/OS. CICS and IMS are also started tasks on z/OS. The IBM z/OS Communication Server is used to establish communication between MQ running inside the container and MQ running on z/OS. Figure 4-1 shows how applications inside zCX communicate with other z/OS applications via the Communication Server.
4.1.2 Scenario

In this section, we discuss an MQ integration scenario where two queue managers communicate with each other via messages on a queue. For simplicity, we will not be building the producer and consumer applications that put and get messages from a queue. CICS and IMS applications can both be producers and consumers of messages. Cloud native applications running inside a zCX container can also act as either consumers and/or producers. In our example, we will not build the consumer and producer applications. We will use the tools provided by MQ to put and get messages from MQ queues.

Figure 4-2 shows the infrastructure to support the communication between the queue managers in our environment.
4.1.3 Download an IBM MQ image inside zCX from dockerhub

To download the IBM MQ Advanced image from the dockerhub repository, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to the dockerhub IBM MQ Advanced web page with the following link. [https://hub.docker.com/_/ibm-mq-advanced](https://hub.docker.com/_/ibm-mq-advanced)

   The display will appear as shown Figure 4-3.

2. Copy the `docker pull` command as shown in Example 4-1. This example pulls version 9.1.0.0 which is specified as a tag in the command.
Example 4-1  Pull IBM MQ from dockerhub

docker pull store/ibmcorp/mqadvanced-server-dev:9.1.0.0

3. Connect to your previously provisioned zCX instance via your SSH client
   a. Log on to USS with an SSH client tool, such as PuTTY, with the userid you used to create an SSH key. In this example, we created the SSH keys with the ZCXADM5 userid. So, we logged on with the ZCXADM5 userid.
   b. Use the command shown in Example 4-2 to connect to the zCX Docker CLI where 129.40.23.76 is the IP address of the zCX instance and 8022 is the listener port

Example 4-2  Log in as admin to zCX

ssh admin@129.40.23.76 -p 8022

After successfully logging in, the screen looks as shown Figure 4-4

Figure 4-4  Successful log in

4. Log in to dockerhub with your Docker credentials with the command shown in Example 4-3

Example 4-3  Login to docker

docker login

5. Pull the IBM MQ Advanced image with the command shown in Example 4-4

Example 4-4  Docker pull command

docker pull store/ibmcorp/mqadvanced-server-dev:9.1.0.0

Figure 4-5 shows the expected output from logging in and running the pull command.
4.1.4 Create the queue manager inside the container

In this section, we provide the Docker commands used to create a Docker volume and the queue manager named QMZCX which runs as a container inside the zCX instance.

1. Create a Docker volume

A new Docker volume must first be created to ensure data persistence. For this example, a volume with the name mqdataqmzcx is created by issuing the following command:

```
docker volume create mqdataqmzcx
```

Example 4-5  Create Queue Manager on zCX

```
docker run \
   --env LICENSE=accept \
   --env MQ_QMGR_NAME=QMZCX \
   --volume mqdataqmzcx:/mnt/mqm \
   --publish 1415:1414 \
   --publish 9444:9443 \
   --detach \
   store/ibmcorp/mqadvanced-server-dev:9.1.2.0
```

The `docker` command, shown in Example 4-5, creates a new MQ Queue Manager named QMZCX that is listening on port 1415 with the Web listener on port 9444 for the MQ Web console. We are also updating to the more current version of IBM MQ, V9.1.2.0, by using a tag for the version.
2. Verify that the docker container has been created and is running by executing the docker command shown in Example 4-6.

Example 4-6  Display docker process
admin@3ee48347653a:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND NAMES
0c09eade8125 store/ibmcorp/mqadvanced-server-dev:9.1.2.0 "runmqdevserver" elastic_bassi
fa44e995cf5b store/ibmcorp/mqadvanced-server-dev:9.1.2.0 "runmqdevserver" peaceful_bartik
3ee48347653a ibm_zcx_zOS_cli_image "sudo /usr/sbin/sshd..." ibm_zcx_zos_cli

3. Verify that the Queue Manager is created by logging in to the MQ Web Console. Point a web browser to the MQ Web Console with the URL https://129.40.23.76:9444 where 129.40.23.76 is the IP address assigned to the provisioned zCX instance. Use the default credentials of username=admin and password=passw0rd to log in to the MQ Web Console. You can change these defaults.

Once you have logged in to the web console, you will be presented with a page similar to that shown in Figure 4-6.

Figure 4-6  MQ Web Console

4.1.5 Create MQ channels between the queue manager on zCX and z/OS.

A channel is a logical communication link. In IBM MQ, there are two kinds of channels:

- Message channel
- MQI channel

We will create message channels between the queue managers. A message channel connects two queue managers. These channels are unidirectional, in that messages are only sent in one direction along the channel. There are subtypes of message channel, with the
Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions

different types distinguished by whether they are used for receiving or sending messages, whether they initiate the communication to the partner queue manager, and whether they are used within a cluster or not.

A channel definition on one queue manager has to be matched with a channel definition of the same name with an appropriate subtype on the partner queue manager.

We will define a sender channel on one queue manager with an identically named receiver channel on a second queue manager. We will also create the appropriate transmission queues for the channels. We will not focus on the MQ commands for creating the channels, assuming that the user knows how to create those.

1. Create Message Channels on QMZCX

Table 4-2 lists the channels to create on the queue manager named QMZCX.

Table 4-2  Sender-receiver on QMZCX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Conn Name</th>
<th>Transmission Queue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QMZCX.MQZ1</td>
<td>Sender</td>
<td>wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com(1414)</td>
<td>MQZ1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MQZ1.QMZCX</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The connection named wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com is the z/OS LPAR where the queue manager named MQZ1 is running and listening on port 1414. We also created a transmission queue that is a new local queue named MQZ1 with the usage type of XMITQ.

2. Create message channels on z/OS Queue Manager MQZ1

Table 4-3 lists the channels created on queue manager MQZ1 on z/OS.

Table 4-3  Sender-receiver on MQZ1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Conn Name</th>
<th>Transmission Queue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QMZCX.MQZ1</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MQZ1.QMZCX</td>
<td>Sender</td>
<td>129.40.23.76(1415)</td>
<td>QMZCX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The connection named 129.40.23.76 is the IP address of the provisioned zCX instance. 1415 is the port that the queue manager, QMZCX, will be use for listening inside the container. We also created a transmission queue that is a new local queue named QMZCX that was created on the queue manager named MQZ1 with the usage type of XMITQ.

This completes the creation of the message channels for queue manager communication.

3. Start sender channels

Channels are usually configured to start automatically when messages are available on the associated transmission queue. We will start the sender channels manually to make sure that all the channels are running. We will start the sender channels on the queue manager named QMZCX (in the container) and MQZ1 (on z/OS) by using the following steps.

a. Log in to the MQ web console, as shown in Figure 4-7. Select the sender channel named QMZCX.MQZ. Start the channel and ensure that it is running.
b. We will start the sender channel on MQZ1 from the MQ Explorer. Select the sender channel named MQZ1.QMZCX and start the channel to ensure that it is running. In our case, the channel did not start and we received an error. To diagnose the error and fix it, we performed the following steps.

i. On the z/OS Queue Manager, PING the channel MQZ1.QMZCX and look at the results in the channel initiator address space. On the z/OS Console, use the command shown in Example 4-7 to ping the channel.

Example 4-7 Ping Channel

```
-MQZ1 ping chl(MQZ1.QMZCX )
```

ii. The error shown in Example 4-8 is returned from the ping command. The error indicates that the remote channel is not available. This could be because the remote queue manager cannot be reached due to security issues.

Example 4-8 Output of Ping Channel

```
CSQM134I -MQZ1 CSQMPCHL PING CHL(MQZ1.QMZCX) COMMAND ACCEPTED
CSQX558E -MQZ1 CSQXPING Remote channel MQZ1.QMZCX not available
CSQ9023E -MQZ1 CSQXCRPS ' PING CHL' ABNORMAL COMPLETION
```

To inspect the security settings on the QMZCX container queue manager, we performed the following steps.

i. Find the process ID of the container by running the command shown in Example 4-9.

Example 4-9 Get process id of MQ container

```
admin@3ee48347653a:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE                                         COMMAND
CREATED              STATUS              PORTS NAMES
0c09eade8125        store/ibmcorp/mqadvanced-server-dev:9.1.2.0   "runmqdevserver"
4 hours ago         Up 4 hours          9157/tcp, 0.0.0.0:1415->1414/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9444->9443/tcp elastic_bassi
```
Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions

ii. Run the command shown in Example 4-10 to go inside the container to run MQ commands.

Example 4-10  Docker exec command

```
admin@3ee48347653a:~$ docker exec -it 0c09eade8125 bash
```

(mq:9.1.2.0)mqm@0c09eade8125:/$

iii. Display the attributes of queue manager QMZCX by using the runmqsc command to run IBM MQ commands on the queue manager and then the MQSC display qmgr all command, as shown in Example 4-11.

Example 4-11  Display Queue Manager QMZCX

```
(mq:9.1.2.0)mqm@0c09eade8125:/$ runmqsc
```

5724-H72 (C) Copyright IBM Corp. 1994, 2019.
Starting MQSC for queue manager QMZCX.

```
dis qmgr all
1 : dis qmgr all
AMQ8408I: Display Queue Manager details.
QNAME(QMZCX) ACCTCONO(DISABLED)
ACCTINT(1800) ACCTMQI(OFF)
ACCTQ(OFF) ACTIVREC(MSG)
ACTVCONO(DISABLED) ACTVTRC(OFF)
ADVCAP(ENABLED) ALTDATE(2019-09-10)
ALTTIME(18.24.20) AMQPCAP(NO)
AUTHOREV(DISABLED) CCSID(819)
CERTLABL(ibmwebspheremqqmzcx) CERTVPOL(ANY)
CHAD(DISABLED) CHADEV(DISABLED)
CHADEXIT( ) CHADEXIT( )
CHLAUTH(ENABLED) CHLAUTH(ENABLED)
CHLAUTH(ENABLED) CLWLDATA( )
CLWLEXIT( ) CLWLEXIT( )
CLWLMRUC(999999999) CLWLSEQ(LOCAL)
CMDDEV(DISABLED) CMDEV(912)
COMMANDQ(SYSTEM.ADMIN.COMMAND.QUEUE) CONNQDEV(DISABLED)
CONNQDEV(DV.AUTHINFO) CRDATE(2019-09-10)
```

iv. We see that CHLAUTH is ENABLED as a default value and CONNAUTH is also set to the default value. For simplicity, we will disable CHLAUTH and allow CONNAUTH to use the ID of the connecting system. We will use the MQSC ALTER QMGR command to do that, as shown in Example 4-12.

Example 4-12  Alter queue manager attributes

```
(mq:9.1.2.0)mqm@0c09eade8125:/$ runmqsc
```

5724-H72 (C) Copyright IBM Corp. 1994, 2019.
Starting MQSC for queue manager QMZCX.
ALTER QMGR CHLAUTH(DISABLED) CONNAUTH(SYSTEM.DEFAULT.AUTHINFO.IDPWOS)
  1 : ALTER QMGR CHLAUTH(DISABLED)
        CONNAUTH(SYSTEM.DEFAULT.AUTHINFO.IDPWOS)
        AMQ8005I: IBM MQ queue manager changed.

v. In MQ Explorer, select the sender channel MQZ1.QMZCX and start the channel as shown in Figure 4-8. It should go into a running state.

![Figure 4-8 Start Sender Channel on MQZ1](image)

4.1.6 Test the message flow from both directions

We started the sender-receiver channel pairs on both queue managers in the previous step. We will now test the infrastructure by putting messages in a queue on one queue manager and receiving the messages on the destination queue.

We have created the queues shown in Table 4-4 for sending messages from z/OS to zCX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4-4 From z/OS to zCX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote Queue on z/OS (MQZ1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MQZ1.TO.QMZCX.REMOTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have created the queues shown in Table 4-5 for sending messages from zCX to z/OS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4-5 From zCX to z/OS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote Queue on zCX Container (QMZCX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QMZCX.TO.MQZ1.REMOTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To send messages from z/OS to zCX, perform the following steps.
1. In MQ Explorer, select the remote queue MQZQ.TO.QMZCX and put a test message on the queue as shown in Figure 4-9.

![Figure 4-9 Put Test Message on QMZCX](image)

2. Enter the test message, as shown in Figure 4-10, and click the **Put message** button.

![Figure 4-10 Put Message content](image)

3. Point to the MQ Web Console running the MQ container. Select the queue named MQZ1.TO.QMZCX.LOCAL and browse the queue as shown in Figure 4-11.

![Figure 4-11 Browse messages on QMZCX](image)
The message browsed is displayed in Figure 4-12.

![Figure 4-12 Content of browsed message](image)

4. Sending messages from zCX to z/OS

Similar steps can be performed by putting a message on the remote queue named `QMZCX.TO.MQZ1.REMOTE` on QMZCX that is running inside the container. The message can be browsed using MQ Explorer on the local queue named `QMZCX.TO.MQZ1.LOCAL` on queue manager MQZ1.

4.2 Using IBM MQ on zCX as a client concentrator

We have built a queue manager on zCX and setup bi-directional connectivity with a z/OS queue manager. We now describe how this queue manager on zCX can be used in an enterprise.

Large numbers of client applications connected directly to an IBM MQ for z/OS queue manager can cause significant CPU load on the channel initiator address space, and therefore increase MLC costs. One way of reducing these costs is to use a client concentrator model where client connections are made to a proxy distributed queue manager (the client concentrator) which then routes messages to and from one or more z/OS queue managers over sender/receiver channels.

We will now demonstrate how a queue manager running in zCX can be used as a client concentrator.

Before we discuss the client concentrator in detail, let’s look at the basics of an IBM MQ client.

4.2.1 IBM MQ Clients

The IBM MQ client is a lightweight component of IBM MQ that does not require the queue manager runtime code to reside on the client system. It enables an application, running on a machine where only the client runtime code is installed, to connect to a queue manager that is running on another machine and perform messaging operations with that queue manager. Such an application is called a client and the queue manager is referred to as a server. Using an IBM MQ client is an effective way of implementing IBM MQ messaging and queuing. The following benefits are available by using an IBM MQ client:
There is no need for a licensed IBM WebSphere MQ server installation on the client machine.

Hardware requirements on the client system are reduced.

System administration requirements on the client system are reduced.

An application that uses an IBM MQ client can connect to multiple queue managers on different machines.

Figure 4-13 shows how MQ clients connect with an IBM MQ server.

A IBM MQ client has the following:

- IBM MQ client libraries installed.
- No queue managers or queues.
- Uses the same MQI calls as an IBM MQ server.
- Flow of messages in MQI channel is bidirectional.

### 4.2.2 MQ client concentrator

The advantages of using a client architecture is that there is no requirement to have servers defined and managed on all of the outlying machines. An enterprise may well have thousands of applications wishing to do messaging with just clients. The advantages of the MQ client is that it makes it easier for growing number of MQ client applications to connect to a z/OS queue manager directly. This is a simple and easy approach and the topology is similar to that shown in Figure 4-14.
However, direct connection to a z/OS queue manager introduces some challenges:

- Badly written MQ client applications can perform a lot of connects and disconnects.
- These frequent connects and disconnects use a very large amount of CPU in the CHINIT address space.

The CPU overhead on the z/OS address space means additional costs. In the client concentrator topology, an additional layer, the client concentrator layer, is introduced as shown in Figure 4-15.
Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions

The high level architecture of the client concentrator implementation is as follows:

1. The MQ client layer is comprised of applications that require MQ connectivity. These applications use the IBM MQ client libraries and are configured to connect to one or more queue managers in the MQ concentrator layer.

2. The client concentrator layer is where all the applications from the MQ client layer connect. This concentrator layer connects to the z/OS queue manager by using sender and receiver channels.

3. The MQ server layer on z/OS provides the messaging platform for the MQ applications.

The advantage of using a client concentrator is that it reduces the CHINIT CPU usage. The sender and receiver channels are less CPU intensive than the server-connection channels used by directly connected client apps.

We should keep in mind that the concentrator topology is not suitable for all applications. The concentrator layer introduces some latency and complexity and may not be suitable for applications that require high throughput. Additionally, it can be a single point of failure so a high availability solution is typically needed.

4.2.3 MQ on zCX as a client concentrator

A queue manager running on zCX can be used as a client concentrator. Figure 4-16 shows the topology of how a queue manager running on zCX can be used as a client concentrator.
There are benefits of using this topology. Some of the benefits are:

- There is no need to provision an additional distributed server or an MQ appliance.
- As the queue manager on zCX and queue manager on z/OS are on the same z/OS LPAR, they use cross memory functionality to implement high-performance network communications.
Part 2

DevOps

In this part, we describe how organizations can benefit from running a DevOps flow in zCX and we describe the set up of necessary components.

This chapter includes the following topics of using DevOps in zCX:

- “DevOps Overview” on page 149
- “Using Gitea as a code repository” on page 153
- “Using Jenkins to automate builds” on page 165
- “Using Ansible to automate deployment and tests” on page 187
- “Putting it all together and run the pipeline” on page 195

Note: To follow along with the instructions in this part of the IBM Redbooks publication, a running zCX instance and an SSH log on to your zCX instance is required.
DevOps Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the DevOps field and describes the benefits of using DevOps within containers and zCX. In this chapter, we discuss the following:

- “What is DevOps?” on page 150
- “Why containerize DevOps?” on page 151
- “Why use DevOps in zCX?” on page 151
5.1 What is DevOps?

DevOps is a combination of the words development and operations. It covers a variety of methods based on the principle that understanding both the technical and the non-technical background is crucial to building a valuable solution.

DevOps is an increasingly common approach that has its roots in agile software development. It enables developers and operations teams to code, build, test and deploy applications with speed, quality and control. The core parts of a DevOps flow are shown in Figure 5-1.

DevOps puts the interaction between people over processes and tools. The core goal is to achieve a continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) to create more room for interactions. Successful DevOps implementations generally rely on an integrated set of solutions or a “toolchain” to remove manual repetitive steps, reduce errors, increase team agility, and to scale beyond small, isolated teams.

The use of DevOps is regardless of architecture, platform or purpose. Common use cases include: cloud-native and mobile applications, application integration, modernization and multi-cloud management.

For more information, see:

https://www.ibm.com/cloud/devops
5.2 Why containerize DevOps?

Although containers are not mandatory for DevOps, they make it a lot easier and provide some great benefits.

When it comes to resources, containers are best performers. They require fewer system resources than usual machine environments or virtual machines because they do not include operating system images and run directly on the host system.

Containers are real game changers with regards to consistency. While writing, testing and deploying applications inside containers, the environment does not change at different parts of the CI/CD process. That makes collaboration between different teams easier and brings them closer together because they are all working in the same environment.

In the CI/CD pipeline it’s important to roll out application updates continuously. Containers enable you to easily update your applications. When your application consists of, for example, multiple microservices, each one will run in a separate container and you can deploy your updates step by step without stopping the other parts of the application. Therefore, containers allow faster deployment, patching, or scaling of applications.

Using DevOps comes with the benefit of being independent from specific tools. You have the agility to switch between frameworks and platforms easily. Containers are independent from platforms and programming languages and enable you to run nearly every application on every platform. Running your DevOps cycle inside containers guarantees your hosting tools to be self-determined, regardless of third parties.

For more information, see:

https://containerjournal.com/uncategorized/containers-devops-anyway/

5.3 Why use DevOps in zCX?

Using DevOps within zCX offers the ability to combine powerful container technologies as well as agile development within the z/OS and IBM Z infrastructure. This enables you to take advantage of the benefits from all three worlds - DevOps, containers, and the high performance and secure IBM Z.

In the context of modernizing the mainframe, it is so important to run modern applications on a reliable system. Applications hosted in zCX also offer the possibility to dynamically extend your mainframe. An example would be a web application hosted on zCX that can deal as a communications entry point for a mobile application.

zCX enables you to bring existing z/OS enterprise systems, such as CICS and modern applications, to a platform where you can use them both together to benefit from their synergies.

**Note:** Even though DevOps comes with a large cache of tools, only Docker images with s390x architecture can be run in zCX.
Using Gitea as a code repository

Gitea is a self-hosted Git service. It is similar to common services such as GitHub, Bitbucket and GitLab. Gitea’s goal is to provide an easy and fast way to set up a self-hosted Git service for many platforms and architectures.

For more information, see:

https://docs.gitea.io/en-us/

Note: Using Gitea inside a container offers you independence from third parties and their availability. The use case described in this chapter is not dependent on Gitea. You can use any other Git service that provides webhooks. Gitea is our tool of choice in this case because the setup is fast and intuitive.

This chapter describes how to set up Gitea to provide an example of a Git service in zCX. The following topics are included:

Chapter 6.1, “Set up Gitea in zCX” on page 154

Chapter 6.1.1, “Build a Gitea Docker image” on page 154

Chapter 6.1.2, “Set up a private registry” on page 156

Chapter 6.2, “Running a Gitea Docker container” on page 157

Chapter 6.4, “Configure Gitea” on page 159

Chapter 6.4.1, “Upload Code to Gitea” on page 161
6.1 Set up Gitea in zCX

This section includes how to build and run a Gitea Docker container and use it as a code repository. We have provided code samples and instructions for you to follow along with your own set up. Instructions for downloadable materials can be found in Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235.

6.1.1 Build a Gitea Docker image

Instructions to download the files (including the Dockerfile) required to build and run a Gitea container for the s390x architecture can be found in the Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235 of this book. Once downloaded, perform the following steps:

1. Download the added material folder for DevOps and navigate from a command prompt to the Gitea folder. Run the following command to copy the file to your z/OS:
   
   ```
   scp gitea.tar zcxadm3@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com:/tmp
   ```
   
   As shown in Example 6-1, you will see the process of copying in your console.

   **Example 6-1   Output of scp gitea.tar command**

   ```
   base:Gitea maike$ scp gitea.tar zcxadm3@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com:/tmp
   zcxadm3@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com's password:
   gitea.tar
   21% 45MB 135.6KB/s 20:17 ETA
   ```

2. After completion of the copy process your file is accessible in z/OS. Log in to your z/OS System using the following command:
   
   ```
   ssh -l zcxadm3  wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com
   ```

3. Navigate to the /tmp folder where the gitea.tar file was copied using the following command:
   
   ```
   cd /tmp
   ```

4. To verify the file was copied correctly, display the files containing gitea by using the `ls -l | grep gitea` command, which generates the output shown in Example 6-2.

   **Example 6-2   Output of ls -l | grep gitea command**

   ```
   ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/SC74/tmp> ls -l | grep gitea
   -rw-r--r-- 1 ZCXADM3 SYS1 216485197 Jun 26 12:00 gitea.tar
   ```

5. To transfer the file securely, log in to your zCX instance via SFTP:
   
   ```
   sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72
   ```

   **Note:** In SFTP the `-P` option is reserved for the port.

   You will receive the output shown in Example 6-3 if the SFTP connection was established successfully.

   **Example 6-3   Output of sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72 command**

   ```
   ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/SC74/tmp>sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72
   ```
6. To ensure the right file format when copying files to another system, set file encoding to ASCII by using the following command:
   `ascii unix`
7. Then copy the `gitea.tar` file from z/OS to your zCX instance by using the following command:
   `put gitea.tar`
   As shown in Example 6-4, you will see the progress in your console.

Example 6-4  Output of put gitea.tar command

```
sftp>put gitea.tar
Uploading gitea.tar to /home/admin/gitea.tar
  gitea.tar
100%  206MB 103.2MB/s   00:02
```

At this point you will have the `gitea.tar` file stored in your zCX instance and can issue the `exit` command to close the connection.

8. The next step is to log in to your zCX instance by using the `ssh admin@129.40.23.72 -p 8022` command and you will see the welcome message shown in Example 6-5.

Example 6-5  zCX login welcome message

```
ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/u/zcxadm3>ssh admin@129.40.23.72 -p 8022
Welcome to the IBM z/OS Container Extensions (IBM zCX) shell that provides access to Docker commands.
For more information on how to use this shell to execute Docker commands refer to IBM
Last login: Fri Jun 26 14:23:27 2020 from 10.1.100.74
Sudo only permits specific User Management functions.  See additional documentation for details.
```

9. You can extract the contents of the `gitea.tar` file by using the following command:
   `tar -xf gitea.tar`
10. Go to the folder where you extracted Gitea by using the `cd gitea` command and verify that the Dockerfile is there. Use the following command:
    `ls -l | grep Dockerfile`
    You should get output similar to that shown in Example 6-6.

Example 6-6  Output of ls -l | grep Dockerfile command

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$ls -l | grep Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 admin admin 1298 Jun 24 17:50 Dockerfile
```

11. As you now have the necessary files for building a Gitea Docker image in your zCX instance, you can run the build command shown here:
    `docker build -f Dockerfile -t gitea --build-arg GITEA_VERSION=v1.12.1`.
    The output you receive should, as shown in Example 6-7, contain the Docker image ID and the name tag.
Example 6-7  Output of docker build command

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$docker build -f Dockerfile -t gitea --build-arg GITEA_VERSION=v1.12.1 .
Successfully built 517f0c538739
Successfully tagged gitea:latest
```

6.1.2 Set up a private registry

If you want to share the image with people who have access to your zCX instance or want to have a central place for storing your Docker images securely, you can set up a private registry and push your Docker images to that registry.

**Note:** Although it is optional to set up a private registry at this point, it is recommended because you will need it later in the DevOps flow anyway.

As the Docker image for a private registry is officially available in Docker Hub for the IBM Z platform there is no need to build your own image. For more details, see:

https://hub.docker.com/r/ibmcom/registry-s390x

**Note:** If you want to understand how the Dockerfile for the private registry works or do not find a registry image with the version you want to install, you can find the Dockerfile here:


You can copy the file as described for the Gitea Dockerfile in Chapter 6.1.1, “Build a Gitea Docker image” on page 154 or you can follow the instructions in the IBM Redbooks publication, *Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions and Docker*, SG24-8457 pages 114-116.

To avoid dependencies between the registry container runtime and the stored Docker images, it is recommended that you create a volume for storing the registry content outside of the Dockerfile. You can do this by using the following command:

```
docker volume create registry_data
```

You can run a registry container by referencing the image in the Docker Hub. To do this, issue the following command:

```
docker run -d -p 5000:5000 --name registry -v registry_data:/var/lib/registry --rm ibmcom/registry-s390x:2.6.2.5
```

If the container started successfully, the command will return the container ID. The container ID in our case was:

7086f34f2b83a74765a7d04bf40f7ac14be7e0a6532e3584d5b222327035ff2f

Since you now have a running registry container, you can tag and push in the Gitea Docker image you created in Chapter 6.1.1, “Build a Gitea Docker image” on page 154:

```
docker tag gitea localhost:5000/gitea
```

Then run:

```
docker push localhost:5000/gitea
```
A Docker image consists of different layers. As you can see in Example 6-8, each layer will be pushed to the private registry and will get its own ID.

Example 6-8  Output of docker push localhost:5000/gitea command

admin@sc74cn05:~$docker push localhost:5000/gitea
The push refers to repository [localhost:5000/gitea]
c8dfb294bbd4: Pushed
229358ff0258: Pushed
88114cb2d528: Pushed
4752bb9f426e: Pushed
b52e0a82230c: Pushed
d3fde5edeb97: Pushed
latest: digest:
sha256:eaa7c102700dd31a71102625062c5632f3893d879da0bb1813cddbfc03ec9643e size: 1575

If the image was pushed successfully into the private registry, you will get the image name and tag as shown in Example 6-9 by calling its API with the following curl command:

curl 129.40.23.72:5000/v2/gitea/tags/list

Example 6-9  Output of curl 129.40.23.72:5000/v2/gitea/tags/list command

admin@sc74cn05:~$curl 129.40.23.72:5000/v2/gitea/tags/list
{"name":"gitea","tags":["latest"]}

6.2 Running a Gitea Docker container

In order to run a Gitea Docker container, you must first create a volume to make sure the data stored in the Gitea container is persistent. To do this, run the following command:

docker volume create gitea_data

Example 6-10 shows typical output if the creation of the volume was successful.

Example 6-10  Output of Docker volume create gitea_data command

admin@sc74cn05:~$docker volume create gitea_data
gitea_data

In this section, we describe three options you have to run a Gitea Docker container.

6.2.1 Option 1: Run a Gitea Docker container from a Dockerfile

If a Docker image is already built in zCX it can also be run from your local image cache in your instance, as shown in Example 6-11. It is important to map a volume for persistent storage to your container in the run command. Also, it can be very useful to add the --rm option which automatically removes the container if it stopped for some reason. This way it will not block any space in your zCX instance and can be restarted.
Example 6-11  Run a Gitea Docker container command

docker run -d -p 3008:3000 -p 24:24 -v gitea_data:/data --name gitea --rm gitea

As shown in Example 6-12 the container ID is returned by the run command.

Example 6-12 Output of docker run command

admin@sc74cn05:~$docker run -d -p 3008:3000 -p 24:24 -v gitea2:/data --name gitea --rm gitea
415885ef47f99fd4377546cfa5ef4ffe6539787810997ee074b19c2bf05169f

6.2.2 Option 2: Run a Gitea Docker container from a private registry

If you store the Gitea image in a private registry, as described in Chapter 6.1.2, “Set up a private registry” on page 156, you can start your Gitea container by simply using the image name and registry address, as shown in Example 6-13.

Example 6-13 Start the Gitea container

docker run -d -p 3008:3000 -p 24:24 -v gitea_data:/data --name gitea --rm localhost:5000/gitea

Again, you would see the Container ID as output in the console.

6.2.3 Option 3: Run a Gitea Docker Container from dockerhub

If you want to start very easily with just running a Gitea container without building an image, you can pull and run an image we created from Docker Hub by using the following commands to pull the image and then run it:

docker pull maikehavemann/gitea-s390x:latest

docker run -d -p 3008:3000 -p 24:24 -v gitea_data:/data --name gitea_data --rm maikehavemann/gitea-s390x

The image from the pull command will be downloaded and copied to your local system. If the start command was successful, you will see the container ID in the console.

6.3 Check the Gitea Docker container status

By using the docker ps command, you will be able to check if the container runs and is configured correctly. You should see an output similar to what is shown in Example 6-14.

Example 6-14 Output of docker ps command

admin@sc74cn05:~$docker ps
9d7bf05ca731 maikehavemann/gitea-s390x
"/usr/bin/entrypoint..." 4 days ago Up 4 days 22/tcp,
0.0.0.0:24->24/tcp, 0.0.0.0:3008->3000/tcp gitea
6.4 Configure Gitea

To configure your running Gitea container, you will need to open the Gitea user interface in a browser. In our case the, the IP address is 129.40.23.72:3008.

The user interface in Figure 6-1 should look the same in your browser.

![Gitea Welcome Screen](image)

Figure 6-1  Gitea Welcome Screen

Click ‘Register’ in the upper right corner, indicated by the red arrow in Figure 6-1.

The Initial Configuration window shown in Figure 6-2 will pop up. Check your Gitea Base URL and HTTP Listen Port and change them if they are not set correctly already.
### Initial Configuration

If you run Gitea inside Docker, please read the documentation before changing any settings.

#### Database Settings

Gitea requires MySQL, PostgreSQL, MSSQL or SQLite3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Type*</th>
<th>SQLite3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Path*</td>
<td>/data/gitea/gitea.db</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Path**: File path for the SQLite3 database. Enter an absolute path if you run Gitea as a service.

#### General Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Title</td>
<td>Gitea: Git with a cup of tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can enter your company name here.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository Root Path*</td>
<td>/data/git/repositories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Git repositories will be saved to this directory.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Git LFS Root Path</td>
<td>/data/git/lfs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Files tracked by Git LFS will be stored in this directory. Leave empty to disable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run As Username*</td>
<td>git</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the operating system username that Gitea runs as. Note that this user must have access to the repository root path.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH Server Domain*</td>
<td>localhost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain or host address for SSH clone URLs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH Server Port</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port number your SSH server listens on. Leave empty to disable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitea HTTP Listen Port*</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port number the Gitea web server will listen on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitea Base URL*</td>
<td><a href="http://129.40.23.72:3008/">http://129.40.23.72:3008/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base address for HTTPS clone URLs and email notifications.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Path*</td>
<td>/data/gitea/log</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 6-2  Gitea Initial Configuration**

Fill out the registration form shown in Figure 6-3 to create an account in Gitea.
6.4.1 Upload Code to Gitea

After the registration, the Gitea overview shown in Figure 6-4 will appear. To create a new code repository, click the plus symbol next to ‘Repositories’.

This will provide you with a form for your new repository where you can name the repository and add a description. Figure 6-5 shows an example of what the form should look like.
Figure 6-5  Gitea Create Repository

Click the “Create Repository” button after you have completed filling it out.

After the creation of a repository, you will get instructions on how to add code to this repository, as shown in Figure 6-6.
Creating a new repository on the command line

```
touch README.md
git init

git add README.md

git commit -m "First commit"
git remote add origin http://129.48.33.72:3808/Maikoh/node-hello.git

git push -u origin master
```

Pushing an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin http://129.48.33.72:3808/Maikoh/hello-node.git

git push -u origin master
```

Figure 6-6  Gitea add code via command line

In this case, a simple web application written in nodejs is pushed to the master branch of this repository. It is an application that returns the text ‘Hello zCX User!’ when called. The folder containing instructions to download the application files can be found in Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235. It is included in the DevOps added material folder.

Note: To deploy the application in zCX, a Dockerfile is required. The repository provided in Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235 already contains the necessary Dockerfile.

After pushing code to Gitea the repository should look similar to what is shown in Figure 6-7.
Using Jenkins to automate builds

This chapter describes how to set up a Docker container for Jenkins server and agent.

The following sections are included:

- “What is Jenkins?” on page 166
- “Build a Jenkins server Docker image” on page 166
- “Run a Jenkins server Docker container” on page 169
- “Check Jenkins server Docker container status” on page 170
- “Configure Jenkins” on page 170
- “Set up a Jenkins build agent” on page 178
- “Check Jenkins build agent Docker container status” on page 186
7.1 What is Jenkins?

Jenkins is a self-contained, open source server which can be used to set up a robust CI/CD environment to automate build, test and deploy tasks. It is possible to use Jenkins within Docker, through native system packages or as a standalone version with a Java Runtime Environment.

Once Jenkins is installed, you can install default or custom plugins. Plugins in Jenkins are enhancements of functionalities to meet specific task requirements. Jenkins offers thousands of plugins which can be added manually as well as installed on the server's user interface.

The Jenkins server or so-called master acts to schedule jobs, assign agents and send builds to them to execute the jobs. The official Jenkins documentation recommends to always set up dedicated build nodes than run separately from the master to free up resources to improve the masters performance. The Jenkins master use resources to only handle HTTP requests and manage the environment. The execution of builds will be delegated to the nodes called agents. The advantage is here builds are prevented from being able to modify sensitive data in the masters home directory.

The CI/CD pipeline executed in Jenkins requires a pipeline script. This script defines the build process through the steps of testing and deployment. It is called Jenkinsfile.

For more information, see:

https://www.jenkins.io/doc/

7.2 Build a Jenkins server Docker image

The Dockerfile for building a Jenkins server container for the s390x architecture can be found in the Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235 of this book.

If you have not already done so, download the added material folder for DevOps and navigate in the terminal to the folder in which the Docker file of the Jenkins server is located.

Run the following command to copy the file to your z/OS:

```
scp Dockerfile maikeh@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com:/tmp
```

As shown in Example 7-1 you will see the process of copying in your console.

```
Example 7-1  Output of scp Dockerfile ... command

base:Server files maike$ scp Dockerfile maikeh@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com:/tm
zcxadm3@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com's password:
Dockerfile
100% 2037  2.0KB/s  00:01
```

After copying the file is accessible in z/OS. Login to your z/OS system:

```
ssh -l zcxadm3  wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com
```

Then go to the /tmp folder where the Dockerfile was copied:

```
    cd /tmp
```
To verify the file was copied correctly, display files containing Dockerfile with the `ls -l | grep Dockerfile` command, which generates the output shown in Example 7-2:

**Example 7-2  Output of ls -l | grep Dockerfile command**

```
ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/SC74/tmp> ls -l | grep Dockerfile
-rw-r--r--  1 ZCXADM3  SYS1        2037 Jun 26 13:22 Dockerfile
```

Transfer the file securely by logging into your zCX instance via `sftp`:

```
sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72
```

You will receive the output in Example 7-3 if the `sftp` connection was established successfully.

**Example 7-3  Output of sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72 command**

```
ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/SC74/tmp>sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72
Connected to 129.40.23.72.
```

To ensure the right file format when copying files to another system, set file encoding to ASCII:

```
ascii unix
```

Then copy the Dockerfile from z/OS to your zCX instance:

```
put Dockerfile
```

As shown in Example 7-4 you will see the progress in your console.

**Example 7-4  Output of put Dockerfile command**

```
sftp>put Dockerfile
Uploading Dockerfile to /home/admin/Dockerfile
Dockerfile
100% 2037     2.0KB/s   00:00
```

At this point you have the Dockerfile file stored in your zCX instance and type the `exit` command to close the connection.

The next step is to log into your zCX instance with the `ssh admin@129.40.23.72 -p 8022` command and you will see the welcome message as shown in Example 7-5.

**Example 7-5  zCX login welcome message**

```
ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/u/zcxadm3>ssh admin@129.40.23.72 -p 8022
Welcome to the IBM z/OS Container Extensions (IBM zCX) shell that provides access to Docker commands.
For more information on how to use this shell to execute Docker commands refer to IBM
Last login: Fri Jun 26 14:23:27 2020 from 10.1.100.74
Sudo only permits specific User Management functions. See additional documentation for details.
```

Double check to ensure the Dockerfile is copied successfully into your zCX instance by using the following command:
You should get output similar to what is shown in Example 7-6.

**Example 7-6  Output of ls -l | grep Dockerfile command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$ls -l | grep Dockerfile
-rw-r--r--   1 ZCXADM3 SYS1        2037 Jun 26 13:22 Dockerfile
```

As you now have the necessary files for building a Jenkins server Docker image in your zCX instance, you can run the build command as follows:

```
docker build -f Dockerfile -t jenkins_server .
```

The output you receive should, as shown in Example 7-7, contain the Docker image ID and the name tag.

**Example 7-7  Output of docker build ... jenkins_server . command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$docker build -f Dockerfile -t jenkins_server .
Successfully built 48277db75cefb
Successfully tagged jenkins_server:latest
```

If you have already set up a private registry as discussed in Chapter 6.1.2, “Set up a private registry” on page 156, it is now possible to tag and push the Jenkins server Docker image to the registry using the following command:

```
docker tag jenkins_server localhost:5000/jenkins_server
```

To push the Docker image to the registry, run the following command:

```
docker push localhost:5000/jenkins_server
```

**Example 7-8  Output of docker push localhost:5000/jenkins_server command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$docker push localhost:5000/jenkins_server
The push refers to repository [localhost:5000/jenkins_server]
a883e664bc9b: Pushed
8af47ae9407e: Pushed
efb58ec2d5b2: Pushed
f5f0f8543c72: Pushed
e6592647728f: Pushed
latest: digest:
sha256:46e9bd5458f01393c44da9e6c08b692efb6b708d921fe5629b5b56069c12b98d size: 1365
```

If the image was pushed successfully into the private registry you will get the image name and tag as shown in Example 7-9 by calling its API with the following curl command:

```
curl 129.40.23.72:5000/v2/jenkins_server /tags/list
```

**Example 7-9  Output of curl 129.40.23.72:5000/v2/jenkins_server /tags/list command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$curl 129.40.23.72:5000/v2/jenkins_server /tags/list
{"name":"jenkins_server","tags":[]}
7.3 Run a Jenkins server Docker container

In order to run a Jenkins server Docker container, you must first create a volume to make sure the data is persistent in the Jenkins server Docker container. You would create the volume by issuing the following command:

```
docker volume create jenkins_data
```

Example 7-10 shows typical output if the creation of a volume was successful.

**Example 7-10   Output of docker volume create jenkins_data command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$docker volume create jenkins_data
jenkins_data
```

In this section, we describe three options you have to run a Jenkins server Docker container.

7.3.1 Option 1: Run a Jenkins server Docker container from a Dockerfile

If a Docker image is already built in zCX, it can also be run from your local image cache in your instance. It is important to map a volume for persistent storage to your container in the run command. Also, it can be very useful to add the `--rm` option which automatically removes the container if it is stopped for some reason. This way it won't block any space in your zCX instance and can be restarted. The default port for the Jenkins user interface is set to 8080. Additionally, a port 50000 will be set for the Jenkins server to receive requests from outside its own container. To run a Jenkins server container from a Dockerfile, issue the following command:

```
docker run -d -p 3000:8080 -p 50000:50000 -v jenkins_data:/data --name jenkins_server --rm jenkins_server
```

As shown in Example 7-11 the container ID is returned by the run command.

**Example 7-11   Output of docker run ... jenkins_server command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$docker run -d -p 3000:8080 -p 50000:50000 -v jenkins_data:/data --name jenkins_server --rm jenkins_server
5e848255d41ca219524f777a16b0f7a387a57655c207caf1b5407a598f0b4880
```

7.3.2 Option 2: Run a Jenkins server Docker Container from private registry

If the Jenkins server image was pushed to the private registry, as described in Chapter 7.2, “Build a Jenkins server Docker image” on page 166, you are able to run the Jenkins server image from the registry:

```
docker run -d -p 3000:8080 -p 50000:50000 -v jenkins_data:/data --name jenkins_server --rm localhost:5000/jenkins_server
```

Again, you would see the container ID as output in the console.

7.3.3 Option 3: Run a Jenkins server Docker Container from dockerhub

If you want to start very easily with just running a Jenkins server container without building an image you can pull and run the image from Docker Hub by using the following command:
docker run -d -p 3000:8080 -p 50000:50000 -v jenkins_data:/data --name jenkins_server --rm maikehavemann/jenkins-server-s390x

The image will be downloaded and copied to your local system. If the start command was successful, the container ID would be displayed as output in the console.

7.4 Check Jenkins server Docker container status

Using the docker ps command allows you to check if the container runs and is configured correctly. You should see an output similar to what is shown in Example 7-12.

Example 7-12  output of docker ps | grep jenkins_server command

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$docker ps | grep jenkins_server
5e848255d41c        localhost:5000/jenkins_server   "/bin/sh -c 'java -j…"   7
minutes ago       Up 7 minutes        0.0.0.0:50000->50000/tcp,
0.0.0.0:3000->8080/tcp     jenkins_server
```

7.5 Configure Jenkins

To configure your running Jenkins server container you need to open the user interface in a browser. Navigating to the adress **129.40.23.72:3000** leads to the Jenkins Getting Started page, shown in Figure 7-1.
You will get the required initial password by running `docker logs jenkins_server`. The password can be found in the command line output highlighted red in Example 7-13.

**Example 7-13   Output of docker logs jenkins_server command**

```
************************************************************
************************************************************
************************************************************
Jenkins initial setup is required. An admin user has been created and a password generated.
Please use the following password to proceed to installation:
    e7658f1e47e7e4dd58ed796c2791e99c1
This may also be found at: /root/.jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
************************************************************
************************************************************

2020-06-26 17:39:18.185+0000 [id=37]INFOjenkins.InitReactorRunner$1#onAttained: Completed initialization
2020-06-26 17:39:18.217+0000 [id=30]INFOhudson.WebAppMain$3#run: Jenkins is fully up and running
2020-06-26 17:39:18.380+0000 [id=53]INFOh.m.DownloadService$Downloadable#load: Obtained the updated data file for hudson.tasks.Maven.MavenInstaller
2020-06-26 17:39:18.384+0000 [id=53]INFOhudson.util.Retrier#start: Performed the action check updates server successfully at the attempt #1
2020-06-26 17:39:18.387+0000 [id=53]INFOhudson.model.AsyncPeriodicWork$lambda$doRun$0: Finished Download metadata. 5,423 ms
```

Insert the password into the Administrator password field of the Jenkins Getting Started screen and click continue.

In the next screen, Figure 7-2, you can customize Jenkins and install plugins.
Install the suggested plugins and you will see the progress in the screen, as shown in Figure 7-3.
Figure 7-3  Jenkins Progress Install Plugins

**Note:** Occasionally, the installation of some plugins may fail. It is possible to install plugins later manually. This is going to be demonstrated with the Ansible plugin in Chapter 7.5.1, “Install Plugins manually” on page 176.

Now you can create an administrative user for your Jenkins server, as shown in Figure 7-4.
After filling in your credentials, click ‘Save and Continue’.

As shown in Figure 7-5, it is necessary to insert your Jenkins server URL into the configuration.
Click ‘Save and Finish’ and you will get the “Jenkins is ready” message, displayed in Figure 7-6.
The initial Jenkins setup is complete so you can click on the ‘Start using Jenkins’ button.

### 7.5.1 Install Plugins manually

At this point the Ansible plugin will be already be installed, In this section, we show how to install a plugin manually. Ansible is required later on for the use in the application deployment in Chapter 8.2, “Set up Ansible using Jenkins” on page 188.

When the Jenkins setup is complete you will see the Jenkins home screen in Figure 7-7. To install a plugin manually click on ‘Manage Jenkins’.

Click on the ‘Manage Plugins’ menu as shown in Figure 7-8.
Search for the Ansible plugin, check the box and click on ‘Download and install after restart’. This step can be seen in Figure 7-9.

After the installation is complete, click on ‘Restart Jenkins’ you will see the boot screen as shown in Figure 7-10.
7.6 Set up a Jenkins build agent

The purpose of Jenkins is to automate build jobs. Jobs are executed by dedicated agents. To build the image of the node.js example application, an agent is set up. In this section, we describe how to create a Jenkins build node, build the Jenkins agent Docker image and provide two options to run a Jenkins build agent Docker container.

7.6.1 Create a Jenkins build node

From the Jenkins home screen (Figure 7-7) click on ‘Manage Jenkins’ again. As shown in Figure 7-11, instead of ‘Manage plugins’, select ‘Manage nodes and clouds’.
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Figure 7-11  Jenkins Manage Nodes

Click on ‘New Node’, as shown in Figure 7-12.

Figure 7-12  Create New Node

Create the agent as a permanent agent and configure it as shown in Figure 7-13.
You are provided with an overview of your agent. Copy the agent secret highlighted in Figure 7-14. You will need the secret later to run the build agent container.

To make sure the agent container can communicate with the Jenkins server, it is necessary to set the server’s TCP inbound port to 50000. This port was set in section 7.3, “Run a Jenkins server Docker container” as a communication endpoint for the Jenkins server.

Go back to ‘Manage Jenkins’ (Figure 7-7). Then go to the Jenkins security menu, shown in Figure 7-15.

As shown in Figure 7-16, set the TCP port for inbound agents to 5000 and select ‘fixed’.
Enable ‘Allow anonymous read access’, to allow requests to the Jenkins URL, shown in Figure 7-17.

![Jenkins Set TCP Port](image)

Figure 7-16  Jenkins Set TCP Port

![Jenkins Allow Anonymous Read Access](image)

Figure 7-17  Jenkins Allow Anonymous Read Access

### 7.6.2 Build a Jenkins agent Docker image

In this section, we describe how to build the Docker image to run a Jenkins build agent. The files (including the Dockerfile) required to build and run the agent container can be found in Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235 of this book.
If you have not already done so, download the additional materials folder for DevOps and navigate in the terminal to the folder in which the Jenkins agent files are located. Run the following command to copy the file to your z/OS:

```
scp jenkins_agent.tar zcxadm3@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com:/tmp
```

As shown in Example 7-14, you will see the process of copying in your console.

```
Example 7-14   Output of scp jenkins_agent.tar ... command

base:Agent maike$ scp jenkins_agent.tar zcxadm3@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com:/tmp
zcxadm3@wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com's password:
jenkins_agent.tar
100% 2996KB 129.9KB/s   00:23
```

After completion of the copy process, your file is accessible in z/OS. Log in to your z/OS system:

```
ssh -l zcxadm3  wtsc74.pbm.ihost.com
```

Navigate to the /tmp folder where the jenkins_agent.tar file was copied with the following command:

```
cd /tmp
```

To verify the file was copied correctly, display files containing jenkins_agent with the `ls -l | grep jenkins_agent` command, which generates the output shown in Example 7-15:

```
Example 7-15   Output of ls -l | grep jenkins_agent command

ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/SC74/tmp>ls -l | grep jenkins_agent
-rw-r--r--   1 MAIKEH   SYS1     3067392 Jun 26 14:41 jenkins_agent.tar
```

Transfer the file securely by logging into your zCX instance with `sftp`:

```
sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72
```

You will receive the output shown in Example 7-16 if an `sftp` connection was established successfully.

```
Example 7-16   Output of sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72 command

ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/SC74/tmp>sftp -P 8022 admin@129.40.23.72
Connected to 129.40.23.72.
```

To ensure the right file format when copying files to another system, set file encoding to ASCII with the following command:

```
ascii unix
```
Copy jenkins_agent.tar from z/OS to your zCX instance with the following command:

```
put jenkins_agent.tar
```

As shown in Example 7-17, you will see the progress in your console.

**Example 7-17 Output of put jenkins_agent.tar command**

```
sftp>put jenkins_agent.tar
Uploading jenkins_agent.tar to /home/admin/jenkins_agent.tar
jenkins_agent.tar
100% 2996KB 2.9MB/s 00:01
```

At this point you have the jenkins_agent.tar file stored in your zCX instance and use the `exit` command to close the connection.

The next step is to log into your zCX instance with the `ssh admin@129.40.23.72 -p 8022` command and you will see the Welcome message as shown in Example 7-18.

**Example 7-18 zCX login welcome message**

```
ZCXADM3 @ SC74:/u/zcxadm3>ssh admin@129.40.23.72 -p 8022
Welcome to the IBM z/OS Container Extensions (IBM zCX) shell that provides access to Docker commands.
For more information on how to use this shell to execute Docker commands refer to IBM
Last login: Fri Jun 26 14:23:27 2020 from 10.1.100.74
Sudo only permits specific User Management functions. See additional documentation for details.
```

You can extract the content of jenkins_agent.tar by using the following command:

```
tar -xf jenkins_agent.tar
```

Go to the folder extracted from jenkins_agent.tar by using the `cd agent` command and check if the Dockerfile is there with the following command:

```
ls -l | grep Dockerfile
```

You should get output similar to that which is shown in Example 7-19.

**Example 7-19 Output of ls -l | grep Dockerfile command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:$ ls -l | grep Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 admin admin 1298 Jun 24 17:50 Dockerfile
```

As you now have the necessary files for building a Jenkins agent Docker image in your zCX instance, you can run the following build command:

```
docker build -f Dockerfile -t jenkins_agent .
```

The output you receive should, as shown in Example 7-20, contain the Docker image ID and the name tag.

**Example 7-20 Output of docker build ... jenkins_agent . command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:$ docker build -f Dockerfile -t jenkins_agent .
Successfully built 86827336dc16
Successfully tagged jenkins_agent:latest
```
If you have already set up a private registry in “Set up a private registry” on page 156 you can tag the Jenkins agent Docker image to the registry with the following command:

```bash
docker tag jenkins_agent localhost:5000/jenkins_agent
```

Push the Jenkins agent Docker image by using the following command:

```bash
docker push localhost:5000/jenkins_agent
```

Example 7-21 shows the output for the push command of the Jenkins agent Docker image to the registry.

```
Example 7-21  Output of docker push localhost:5000/jenkins_agent command
admin@sc74cn05:~$ docker push localhost:5000/jenkins_agent
The push refers to repository [localhost:5000/jenkins_agent]
2950e536b743: Pushed
826e5378699f: Pushed
34f2ba2303ab: Pushed
213f288f7dc8: Pushed
32653909e039: Pushed
bb2e8c728fbc: Pushed
969be5474d21: Pushed
dc710a402ff1: Pushed
4a4819c7f7bc: Pushed
b705bfa12379: Pushed
8c3886cb258d: Pushed
b07d92af0040: Pushed
7d6a83014f9f: Pushed
0c878cd793cb: Pushed
cce965e350f9: Pushed
202aae63ce0b: Pushed
fc9f77e2034f: Pushed
6a1551b59d48: Pushed
d3c9262050e0: Pushed
30525bf79200: Pushed
ebaeae8661e4: Pushed
4c5823ae13d6: Pushed
62d18496ede1: Pushed
latest: digest:
sha256: ff1c26e604e450dafa5f0965247352f11e431abde2a9f59ba8b3d2000623 size: 5151
```

If the image was pushed successfully into the private registry, you will get the image name and tag by calling its API with the curl command. The output to this command is shown in Example 7-22.

```
Example 7-22  Output of curl 129.40.23.72:5000/v2/jenkins_agent /tags/list command
admin@sc74cn05:~$ curl 129.40.23.72:5000/v2/jenkins_agent /tags/list
{"name": "jenkins_agent", "tags": ["latest"]}
```
7.7 Run a Jenkins build agent Docker container

In this section, we describe three different options you have to run a Jenkins build agent Docker container.

7.7.1 Option 1: Run a Jenkins build agent Docker container from a Dockerfile

If a Docker image is already built in zCX, it can also be run from your local image cache in your instance. The container needs permission to access network interfaces such as a Docker socket. For this reason `--cap-add` needs to be included in the run command, as shown in Example 7-23. Also, it is essential to add the agent name and secret you created in section 7.5, “Configure Jenkins” on page 170.

**Example 7-23  Running a Docker image from local image cache**

```
docker run -d --rm --name j-build-agent --cap-add ALL -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro jenkins_agent -url http://129.40.23.72:3000 f1e53fa7fc611b4c9c865346823e06df3a0a0c9060ca743a332df797688f968 j-build-agent
```

As shown in Example 7-24, the container ID is returned by the run command:

**Example 7-24  output of docker run ... j-build-agent command**

```
admin@sc74cn05:~$docker run -d --rm --name j-build-agent --cap-add ALL -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro jenkins_agent -url http://129.40.23.72:3000 f1e53fa7fc611b4c9c865346823e06df3a0a0c9060ca743a332df797688f968 j-build-agent
45cc9bb53cde4da633edd5e07dc561767f91010bb68505e9ac821c14c2e335f
```

7.7.2 Option 2: Run a Jenkins build agent Docker container from a private registry

If you pushed your Jenkins agent image to the private registry, you are able to run the Jenkins agent image from the registry, as shown in Figure 7-25.

**Example 7-25  Run the agent from the registry**

```
docker run -d --rm --name j-build-agent --cap-add ALL -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro localhost:5000/jenkins_agent -url http://129.40.23.72:3000 f1e53fa7fc611b4c9c865346823e06df3a0a0c9060ca743a332df797688f968 j-build-agent
```

You would see the container ID as output in the console.

**Note:** By default zCX does not allow full read/write (rw) access to the Docker socket, the network interface to control the Docker engine. The read only mode (:ro) can be used as an extension to the docker socket. This allows you to create containers without rw access and wont be refused by the zCX engine.
7.7.3 Option 3: Run a Jenkins build agent Docker Container from dockerhub

If you want to start very easily with just running a Jenkins agent container without building an image you can pull and run the image from Docker Hub by using the following command:


The image will be downloaded and copied to your local system. If the start command was successful the Container ID would be displayed as an output in the console.

7.8 Check Jenkins build agent Docker container status

Using the **docker ps** command allows you to check if the container runs and is configured correctly. You should see output similar to what is shown in Example 7-26.

```
Example 7-26   Output of docker ps | grep j-build-agent command

admin@sc74cn05:~$ docker ps | grep j-build-agent
45cc9bb53c6f     maikehavemann/jenkins-agent-s390x:latest
"/usr/local/bin/jenk..."   11 seconds ago  Up 10 seconds
    j-build-agent
```
Using Ansible to automate deployment and tests

This chapter provides instructions for writing Ansible playbooks and setting up an agent for deployment.

Included in this chapter:
- “What is Ansible?” on page 188
- “Set up Ansible using Jenkins” on page 188
- “Create an Ansible playbook for deployment to a development environment” on page 188
- “Create an Ansible playbook for integration tests” on page 189
- “Create an Ansible playbook for deployment to a test environment” on page 189
- “Create a deployment agent for Ansible in Jenkins” on page 190
- “Set up a Jenkins deployment agent” on page 190
8.1 What is Ansible?

Ansible is an automation engine that automates multiple tasks like cloud provisioning and multi-tier application deployment. Instead of writing a lot of commands to deploy containers like in Jenkins automation jobs in Ansible are described in YAML playbooks what allows you to create a deployment very easily. It is possible to install Ansible as a standalone tool or as a plugin in your CI/CD pipeline tools as well.

Ansible connects your nodes and pushes out programs, called Ansible modules, to them. It starts these modules over SSH and removes them when the execution is finished.

For more information, see:

https://docs.ansible.com/

8.2 Set up Ansible using Jenkins

This section describes how to create Ansible playbooks for deployment to an environment and for integration tests of a simple node.js app. Ansible itself will be set up in a Jenkins agent container. The playbooks can be found in Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235.

For more information on how to create Ansible playbooks, see:

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/network/getting_started/first_playbook.html

8.2.1 Create an Ansible playbook for deployment to a development environment

In the first step, the Ansible framework is used to run the Docker image of the simple nodejs application in a development environment. This environment is simulated here by running the application on another port but realistically could be a different network and Docker node.

On the agent which runs the deploy pipeline, you will need the latest version of pip and docker-py.

Once the container for the node.js Docker image is started, the image is pulled from a Docker registry. This step is described later in Chapter 9, “Putting it all together and run the pipeline” on page 195. The Ansible playbook to run the described procedure can be found in Example 8-1.

Example 8-1 Ansible Playbook for deployment to a dev environment

```yaml
- name: build and run the docker container
  hosts: localhost
  tasks:
    - name: Install pip
      apt: name=python-pip state=present
    - name: install docker-py
      pip: name=docker-py
    - name: Creating the container
      docker_container:
```

188  shortitle
8.2.2 Create an Ansible playbook for integration tests

To test the deployment, the playbook shown in Example 8-2 executes a simple integration test.

Example 8-2   Ansible Playbook for simple integration test
- name: Simple Integration Test
  hosts: localhost
  tasks:
    - action: uri url=http://129.40.23.72:3004/ return_content=yes
      register: webpage
    - fail:
      msg: 'service is not happy'
      when: "'zCX' not in webpage.content"

The test sends an HTTP GET request to the application and expects “zCX” to be contained in the response. If the server returns anything else, for example, an error with status code 400 and empty body, the test will fail. For more sophisticated testing, Ansible provides many tools and utilities. For more information, see:

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/dev_guide/testing.html

8.2.3 Create an Ansible playbook for deployment to a test environment

When integration tests have passed, the third step is creating and starting the application in a test environment using the playbook named ‘playbook-test’, shown in Example 8-3. The steps of this stage are almost identical with those from the development playbook, except for the port of the running container.

Example 8-3   Ansible Playbook for deployment to a test environment
- name: build and run the docker container
  hosts: localhost
  tasks:
    - name: Install pip
      apt: name=python-pip state=present
      pip: name=docker-py
      name=docker-py
    - name: Creating the container
8.2.4 Create a deployment agent for Ansible in Jenkins

Jenkins allows you to provision environments and deploy applications with the use of shell scripts. Shell scripts can be cumbersome to maintain and reuse. When Ansible is used in the pipeline, it is possible to easily reuse playbooks for deployment and provisioning. Jenkins can remain as an orchestrator and job scheduler instead of a shell script executor. Also, playbooks can be stored in a versioning system.

Jenkins allows use the of Ansible as a plugin and can therefore be integrated in an existing CI/CD flow. As the Ansible plugin was already installed in section 7.5.1, “Install Plugins manually” on page 176, a Jenkins agent for the Ansible deployment can be set up now.

8.3 Set up a Jenkins deployment agent

The purpose of Jenkins is to automate jobs. Jobs are executed by dedicated agents. To build the image of the node.js example application, an agent is set up. In this section, we describe how to set up a deployment agent.

8.3.1 Create a Jenkins deployment node

The first step in setting up a Jenkins deployment agent is to create a Jenkins deployment node.

Go back to the Jenkins server user interface by accessing its URL, in our case 129.40.23.72:3000. Then click ‘Manage Jenkins’ on the left side of the screen.

As shown in Figure 8-1, select select ‘Manage nodes and clouds’.

docker_container:
  name: hello-node-test
  image: localhost:5000/hello-node:latest
  state: present

- name: Running the container
  docker_container:
    name: hello-node-test
    published_ports:
    - "3003:3000"
    image: localhost:5000/hello-node:latest
    state: started

This test instance can then be used by testers for acceptance and other additional tests before the application in the production environment is updated. For simplicity, we do not show this last step here as it is manual and highly dependent on the specific customer infrastructure and requirements.
Chapter 8. Using Ansible to automate deployment and tests

Click on ‘New Node’.

Create the agent as a permanent agent and configure it as shown in Figure 8-2.

![Figure 8-2 Configure Deploy Node](image)

You will be provided with an overview of your agent. Copy the agent secret highlighted in Figure 8-3. You will need the secret later to run the deploy agent container.
In this section, we describe three different options you have to run a Jenkins deploy agent Docker container.

### 8.4.1 Option 1: Run a Jenkins deploy agent Docker container from a Dockerfile

As in Chapter 7.2, “Build a Jenkins server Docker image” on page 166, the Docker image that has all needed components for build and deployment jobs installed has been built already. The container for the Jenkins deploy agent can be run using the local build, as shown in Example 8-4.

#### Example 8-4 Running the Docker image from local image cache

```bash
```

The container ID is returned by the run command:

#### Example 8-5 Output of docker run ... j-build-agent command

```
8e82ad1d98be97fa18c887d5f7884df223d05fe603d5d17e9125b63dc5b7fa05
```

### 8.4.2 Option 2: Run a Jenkins deploy agent Docker container from a private registry

If you pushed your Jenkins agent image to the private registry, as described in “Build a Jenkins agent Docker image” on page 181, you are able to run the Jenkins agent image from the registry, as shown in Example 8-6.
Example 8-6  Run the agent from the registry

```
docker run -d --rm --name j-build-agent --cap-add ALL -v
    /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro localhost:5000/jenkins_agent  -url
        http://129.40.23.72:3000
    34747350a14f981402816f91c731f7067860aa33923f1133e7064722c6c2e7e64   j-deploy-agent
```

Again, you would see the Container ID as output in the console.

8.4.3 Option 3 Run a Jenkins deploy agent Docker Container from dockerhub

If you want to start very easily with just running a Jenkins agent container without building an
image you can pull and run the image from dockerhub, as shown in Example 8-7.

Example 8-7  Pull and run from dockerhub

```
docker run -d --rm --name j-deploy-agent --cap-add ALL -v
    /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro
    34747350a14f981402816f91c731f7067860aa33923f1133e7064722c6c2e7e64   j-deploy-agent
```

The image will be downloaded and copied to your local system. If the start command was
successful you would again see the container ID in the console.

8.5 Check Jenkins deploy agent Docker container status

Using the docker ps command allows you to check if the container runs and is configured
correctly. You should see output similar to what is shown in Example 8-8.

Example 8-8  output of docker ps | grep j-deploy-agent command

```
docker ps | grep j-deploy-agent
```

```
8e82ad1d98be      maikehavemann/jenkins-agent-s390x:latest
    "usr/local/bin/jenk..." 22 seconds ago  Up 22 seconds
    j-deploy-agent
```
Putting it all together and run the pipeline

If you have completed Chapter 6. “Using Gitea as a code repository”, Chapter 7. “Using Jenkins to automate builds” and Chapter 8. “Using Ansible to automate deployment and tests”, you are now ready to put them all together and run the pipeline.

In this chapter the following topics are provided:

Chapter 9.1, “Pipeline Architecture” on page 196
Chapter 9.2, “Set up a pipeline in Jenkins” on page 196
Chapter 9.3, “Create a webhook in Gitea” on page 201
Chapter 9.4, “Run a pipeline in Jenkins” on page 204
Chapter 9.5, “Monitor a pipeline in Jenkins” on page 206
9.1 Pipeline Architecture

After setting up git as a code repository, Jenkins server as pipeline orchestrator, a Jenkins agent to build a Docker image, a private registry to store that image and a Jenkins agent including Ansible to deploy a node.js web application Docker container the pipeline can be set up. The architecture overview in Figure 9-1 shows the DevOps flow that is going to be described in this chapter.

![Pipeline Overview Diagram](image)

**Figure 9-1 Pipeline Overview**

9.2 Set up a pipeline in Jenkins

To set up a pipeline in Jenkins, navigate to the Jenkins user interface URL, in our example, 129.40.23.72:3000. In the Jenkins home screen select 'New Item', shown in Figure 9-2 on the left side.
Enter an item name and select ‘Pipeline’ to create a pipeline as shown in Figure 9-3.

To make sure the build and deployment pipeline will be run every time a change (push) to the code repository in Gitea is done, enable a build trigger and create an authentication token that is needed later. The configuration is displayed in Figure 9-4.
As shown in Figure 9-5, scroll down to the pipeline section where a pipeline script can be inserted. It is possibly to type a script here or to get it from a source code management system (SCM). The pipeline script in our case is called Jenkinsfile and is provided in Appendix A, “Additional material” on page 235 in the hello-node folder (included in the DevOps added material folder). If you used the provided hello-node files in Chapter 6.4.1, “Upload Code to Gitea” on page 161, the pipeline script is stored in the Gitea repository now.

In the pipeline definition, select script from SCM and for the SCM type, use Git. Also, type in the repository URL from Gitea where the Jenkinsfile is stored. Then, click Apply. Our completed configuration is shown in Figure 9-5.
The Jenkinsfile executes a pipeline in stages, containing one or more steps. A JSON-based structure organizes the mapping from pipeline/stage to an adequate agent and the order of the steps. The Jenkins pipelines are sequential, meaning the order of single executed steps is fixed and if one of those is not successful, for example, returning a non-zero exit code, the whole pipeline stops. After each run, the pipeline can be either in a state of SUCCESS (everything worked correctly and application was built and deployed) or FAILURE (something went wrong and the run was aborted). The pipeline script we used is shown in Example 9-1.

**Example 9-1**  
_Pipeline script to build and deploy a Docker container image_

```pipeline
pipeline {
   // Disables automatic agent selection
   agent none

   stages {
      // Defines build stage containing all steps to
      // build and test a docker image for the nodejs application
      stage('Build') {
         // Select an agent that has the label 'build' attached
         // to run the steps of this stage
         agent{
            node {
               label 'build'
            }
         }

         // Required steps for the build stage
         // (if one fails the whole stage fails)
         steps {
            // Clones the current data on master branch
            // configured in the pipeline configuration
         }
      }
   }
}
```
The script starts with a pipeline tag which denotes the starting point of the pipeline definition. Per default, Jenkins can run a pipeline on any available execution processor. For example, when the Jenkins server is initialized the first time, it has two build execution processors. In this scenario, the DevOps workflow is based on containers with scalability in mind. Hence, the
execution of the pipeline should happen on the agent container which can easily be scaled up.

The agent selector of the pipeline is set to none, overriding the default setting. The two stages define the groups of steps for build and deployment. Stages allow specific selection of an agent from the pool of available agents by using e.g. the build label attached. This way, agent containers with different pre-installed packages can be used for different steps and stages.

The build stage pulls the latest version of the application from the master branch of the Git repository. All files from the repository are stored temporarily in the agent container. Then the required dependencies for the application are downloaded and installed. For this step the `sh` keyword can be used to execute shell commands. The same keyword is used to run local tests with `npm`. A simple unit has been created with the jest framework that allows starting a virtual web server locally to test APIs. In this scenario the hello-node application has only one interface which returns a simple text.

After successful unit tests, a new Docker image is created based on the currently downloaded and installed files. The tag of the image is composed of the address of our private registry (to be found under localhost:5000) and the name of the image (hello-node). Also, the version tag, `latest`, which is set automatically if none is specified, is added. The tagged image is pushed to the private registry that henceforth can be used in other agents and containers.

For deployment, the pipeline switches to a different agent that has the `test` label attached. For the steps of this stage, we use the pre-installed Ansible library and Ansible plug-in in Jenkins. It allows a structured definition of deployment and distribution tasks. In Ansible a set of tasks to run is called a Playbook and stored in YAML files. As described in Chapter 8.2, “Set up Ansible using Jenkins” on page 188 three playbooks are used for the deployment of the application in a development environment, the integration test and the deployment into a test environment, respectively. As there aren’t multiple environments in this scenario, we simulate them with multiple containers and different ports.

### 9.3 Create a webhook in Gitea

Go back to the Gitea URL (129.40.23.72:3008 in our case). Open the hello-node repository and click on ‘Settings’ in the upper right corner, as shown in Figure 9-6.
Select ‘Add Webhook’ and choose Gitea, shown in Figure 9-7.

Figure 9-7  Add Gitea webhook
To create the webhook, the authentication token created in Figure 9-4 is needed. Insert the target URL and the content type of “POST” as shown in Figure 9-8.

![Configure Gitea Webhook](image)

Figure 9-8 Configure Gitea Webhook

Then change the HTTP Method in the dropdown menu, as shown in Figure 9-9, to GET and click ‘Add Webhook’.
Figure 9-9  Webhook HTTP Method

9.4 Run a pipeline in Jenkins

The pipeline is configured to start with every push/update to the hello-node repository in Gitea. As there is no code update to push at the moment, the ‘Test Delivery’ button in the webhook menu can be used. This is shown in Figure 9-10.
Go back to the Jenkins user interface, in our case 129.40.23.72:3000, and click on the pipeline project that was created in Chapter 9.1, “Pipeline Architecture” on page 196.

Since a test delivery was started, the Jenkins pipeline will now run. The pipeline is divided in build and deploy. When the pipeline runs successfully, it will look similar to what is shown in Figure 9-11.

Figure 9-11  Jenkins pipeline progress
When visiting the URL that Ansible deployed the application to, the node.js application will appear, as shown in Figure 9-12.

When a new pipeline is created in Jenkins, it appears on the overview page. Each pipeline is displayed as a row in a pipeline table. The first two columns visualize the health status of the pipeline, e.g., the sun tells us that the last 5 pipeline runs were successfully completed. The first column refers to the state of the most recent run of the pipeline and would be red if the pipeline failed. This can be viewed in Figure 9-13.

Once the pipeline in Jenkins is configured and ready, a build can be triggered by pushing a new commit to the master branch of the Git repository. Alternatively, you can run the pipeline immediately by clicking the ‘Build Now’ button in the left side menu. This is shown in Figure 9-14.
In the center of the window, ‘Stage View’ is an area that displays the current status and progress of the stages defined in the pipeline. On the left bottom corner of Figure 9-14 you can see the build history. Build here means the run of the pipeline, not only a container build. You can click on one of the items in the build history list to see more details about a specific run. In Figure 9-15 you can see the overview of a build history item. The date in the title refers to the start date of the pipeline run.
In the build history is shown who has started the pipeline. Also you can see the ID of revision from the Git repository. On the left are various functions like status or console output. If the pipeline fails multiple times, it may help to have a look at the console outputs to identify the root cause of the issue. Figure 9-16 shows a typical snippet of a console output.

In the output, meta-information and container output are displayed. The dark grey text is output from the pipeline runner and the container itself (container output have a “>” prepended). Pipeline meta-information have a [Pipeline] prepended.
Figure 9-17 shows example output from the Ansible playbooks. As those are run and logged through the Ansible plug-in, the output is much more structured and shows the single tasks and their output.

![Pipeline Ansible Output](image)

9.6 Summary

In this part of this IBM Redbooks publication, we ran a simple DevOps flow using Gitea, Jenkins and Ansible in containers on zCX. zCX provides the ability to run Docker images in a z/OS system. This demonstrates the potential for customers to modernize their IT by adopting a DevOps solution that allows them to become more agile and efficient while maintaining and adding new features to z/OS applications and extending the value of z/OS assets to modern applications on IBM Z and to other platforms.

This is a very critical capability to run business applications in containers in a secure and cost-effective way. It enables resiliency for critical workloads.
Part 3

Monitoring and managing

In this part we discuss monitoring and managing your zCX systems.
Monitoring

This chapter describes a monitoring use case that uses IBM Service Management Unite (SMU) Automation. The full Enterprise Edition also supports the IBM Workload Scheduler and IBM Omegamon in addition to IBM System Automation.

Among the benefits of running IBM SMU inside of zCX:
- Provides the ability to use a modernized interface to several IBM management products.
- Has no external dependencies.
- IBM SMU is available if the z/OS system is IPLed in an alternate location.

This section covers the following topics related to IBM Service Management Unite Automation:
- Chapter 10.1, “IBM Service Management Unite” on page 214
- Chapter 10.1.1, “IBM Service Management Unite Automation” on page 214
- Chapter 10.2, “IBM Service Management Unite Overview” on page 215
- Chapter 10.4, “Network and port configuration” on page 218
- Chapter 10.5, “Start the SMU Image” on page 219
- Chapter 10.6, “Uninstalling Service Management Unite” on page 223
- Chapter 10.7, “Command wrapper” on page 225
10.1 IBM Service Management Unite

IBM Service Management Unite (SMU) Enterprise Edition is a customizable service management user interface that provides dashboards to monitor and operate IBM Z environments.

IBM Service Management Unite Enterprise Edition includes the following components:

- **IBM Service Management Unite Automation**
  Provides the overall health status of the IBM NetView® domains, automation domains and nodes, and easy access to automation functions to start, stop, or recycle business resources.

- **IBM Service Management Unite Performance Management**
  Helps you monitor and manage the performance of z/OS operating systems, network, storage, and other subsystems. You can quickly identify, isolate, and fix z/OS problems from a single point of control.

- **IBM Service Management Unite Workload Scheduler**
  Provides comprehensive support for workload automation and scheduling. You can monitor and manage the most critical resources like jobs, job streams, and workstations in your scheduling environment.

These components work together to empower the operations staff to analyze and resolve problems more quickly.

IBM Service Management Unite Automation Enterprise Edition provides the following capabilities:

- Provides a consolidated view of system health status, and thus reduces the time and effort in accelerating problem identification.

- Delivers simplified, efficient automation, workload scheduling, and network management capabilities, which streamlines operators' workflow.

- Provides an integrated operations console, which can be used to issue commands and resolve problems. It increases the degree of automation and avoids manual and time intensive tasks.

- Provides highly customized dashboard that helps you best suite your needs.

- Supports mobile access, which enables you to check your system anytime and anywhere.

10.1.1 IBM Service Management Unite Automation

IBM Service Management Unite Automation is a free of charge customizable dashboard interface that is available with:

- IBM Z System Automation V4.1.0 or higher
- IBM Z Service Management Suite
- IBM Z Service Automation Suite
- IBM Z NetView V6.3 or higher
- IBM Z Monitoring Suite

It provides a single point of control for multiple System Automation Plexes (SAPlex). to operate in your environment. Operators can quickly and confidently analyze, isolate, and diagnose problems by providing all relevant data including important logs in a single place.
IBM Service Management Unite Automation also enables operators to interact directly with the system by issuing commands and viewing results without going to a different console. Additionally, it allows the customization of your own dashboards, providing exactly the information needed by the operations in your specific environment. IBM Service Management Unite Automation can be installed on Linux on IBM Z and uses the end-to-end (E2E) automation adapter for secure communication with System Automation (SA) for z/OS.  

10.2 IBM Service Management Unite Overview

In this section, we provide an overview of a typical IBM SMU installation. We have two z/OS LPARs that are running an end-to-end (E2E) adapter and both are connected to a single SMU instance, as shown in Figure 10-1.

![IBM SMU architecture](image)

The benefits of using SMU is the ability to use a modernized interface to several IBM management products without any external dependencies. SMU remains available for an end-user even when the SMU instance itself or the hosting LPAR is IPLed, as the instance can just be moved to the next zCX instance where the E2E adapters will connect to and offer the service seamlessly.

The following is the description of the single components shown in Figure 10-1.

- Service infrastructure
  
  Service Management Unite Automation uses a service infrastructure that incorporates key products and services to run the dashboards and provide flexible integrationand

---

customization capabilities. The service infrastructure is provided with Service Management Unite Automation. The infrastructure consists of the following:

- **IBM Dashboard Application Services Hub (DASH) / Jazz® for Service Management (JazzSM)**

  IBM Dashboard Application Services Hub (DASH) provides visualization and dashboard services based on Jazz for Service Management (JazzSM). The DASH integration platform supports data processing and content rendering from multiple sources. The data is integrated and presented in interactive dashboards. DASH has a single console for administering IBM products and related applications.

- **IBM WebSphere Application Server**

  IBM WebSphere Application Server provides the application server runtime environment for DASH and the Service Management Unite Automation dashboards.

- **Service Management Unite Automation**

  Service Management Unite Automation provides the dashboards to monitor and operate resources that are automated by IBM Z System Automation, issue z/OS and NetView commands, and access system logs. It also provides the Universal Automation Adapter to automate non-z/OS systems from IBM Z System Automation.

- **Connectivity to backend systems**

  - Connect Service Management Unite Automation with z/OS systems

    Use the following main components to interact with z/OS systems:

    - **IBM Z System Automation**

      IBM Z System Automation is a policy-based, self-healing, high availability solution. It maximizes the efficiency and the availability of critical systems and applications. It also reduces administrative and operational tasks.

    - **IBM Z System Automation end-to-end (E2E) adapter**

      The Z System Automation E2E adapter connects an SA z/OS domain to Service Management Unite Automation. It enables Service Management Unite Automation to read data like the status of automated resources and run actions like sending requests. It also provides the capability to issue NetView and z/OS commands and access system logs. In addition, the E2E adapter is used as the connection target by System Automation to provide cross-sysplex end-to-end automation.

  - **Connect Service Management Unite Automation with non-z/OS systems**

    Additionally, there are other ways to connect to non-z/OS systems with the setup of the Universal Automation Adapter (UUA). The Universal Automation Adapter (UAA) enables Service Management Unite Automation (SMU) to monitor, operate, and automate resources running on non-z/OS systems. It connects to the remote non-z/OS systems using a Secure Shell (SSH).

### 10.3 Installation steps

In this section, we discuss the steps necessary to install IBM Service Management Unite Automation.

1. Obtain the installation files

   a. Go to the download portal ([http://ibm.biz/smu-auto-download](http://ibm.biz/smu-auto-download)) to download IBM Service Management Unite Automation installation files. You will need an IBM ID to log in, to sign up for an ID if you do not have one, access the following website:
The IBM Service Management Unite Enterprise Edition includes three components that you can install:

- IBM Service Management Unite Automation
- IBM Service Management Unite Performance Management
- IBM Service Management Unite Workload Scheduler

b. Provide the access key to get the installation files.
There are two options to obtain the access key:

i. If you have APAR OA56692 installed on IBM System Automation for z/OS, you can find the access key and additional download information on your z/OS system in dataset SINGSAMP(INGESMU).

ii. View the PDF which is supplied with the product materials on the CD titled "LCD8-2753-01 Accessing IBM Service Management Unite Automation CD-ROM".

c. Select the packages and click Download now to get the installation files.

d. If you prefer to install IBM Service Management Unite Automation using a prebuilt Docker image, select IBM Service Management Unite Automation - Docker image for Linux on System z depending on your system. The Docker image contains all the software prerequisites that you need to install IBM Service Management Unite Automation.

2. Installation steps

a. Logon to the the zCX instance and create the smu directory:

   ```bash
   mkdir smu
   ```

b. Upload the image that has been obtained in section 10.2, “IBM Service Management Unite Overview” on page 215 into the home directory of the admin user. Upload the image using SCP.

c. Once the upload has completed, the .tar file can be extracted into the newly created smu directory as shown in Example 10-1 on page 217.

   ```bash
   admin@sc74cn11:$ tar -xvf SMU_Automation_v1.1.7.1_Docker_Image_zLinux.tar --directory /home/admin/smu
   eezdocker.cfg
   eezdocker.sh
   readme_smu_auto.txt
   smu_image_v1171.tar
   util/
   util/licenses/
   util/licenses/LA_en
   util/migration.sh
   util/basic_docker.sh
   util/user_input.sh
   util/messaging.sh
   util/msg/
   util/msg/en/
   ```

   <output ommitted intentionally>
Once the extract has completed successfully, you will not need the .tar file anymore. If space is limited, this can be deleted.

10.4 Network and port configuration

As a default configuration, the SMU Docker container uses a network bridge and maps the required ports to the Docker host system.

The Docker container’s host name is set to the Docker host system’s name. The Docker container opens and maps the ports shown in Table 10-1 on page 218 in listen mode for services that are offered by Service Management Unite.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16311</td>
<td>Port to access the DASH that hosts the SMU dashboards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16316</td>
<td>Port to access the WebSphere administrative console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Port that is used by automation adapters to connect to SMU and send update events for resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Port that is opened by the Universal Automation Adapter to receive requests from the E2E agent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10-1 Default port information

If you want to restrict access to a port (for example, the WebSphere administrative console, port 16316), you will need to configure appropriate firewall rules on the host system.

Note: If you plan to use the Universal Automation Adapter (UAA) to manage resources that are running on the same host system where the SMU Docker container is running, a special configuration is required.

It is not possible to use the SMU Docker container host's host name as the node name in the UAA Policy because this host name will be resolved to the Docker container's internal IP address by the SMU Docker container - and not to the Docker host's IP address as required. To resolve this issue, you will need to use another host name other than the one that is set to the SMU Docker container, but resolving to the intended IP address.

In `ezdocker.cfg`, you can add `-add-host=<my_host_name>_host:<my_host_ip>` as an option to `DOCKER_NETWORK_CONFIG`. The Docker parameter `-add-host` allows you to introduce the host name IP address mappings for a Docker container. For example, if the host name where the SMU Docker container runs is `smu`, this will (inside the SMU Docker container) introduce the host name `smu_host`, which resolves to the same IP address as `smu`. In the UAA’s policy, you will specify the resource’s node to this new host name, `smu_host`. 
10.5 Start the SMU Image

Before starting the image, the image must be loaded as shown in Example 10-2 on page 219. The license agreement must be accepted, by selecting option 1 as indicated in blue.

Example 10-2  Load the SMU image

```
admin@sc74cn11:~$ /home/admin/smu/eezdocker.sh load
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+         IBM Service Management Unite Docker Command Line Utility         +
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Executing command load ...

Docker image smu_auto:1171 ---------------------------------- Not loaded.
You must accept the license agreement before the IBM Service Management Unite Docker image can be loaded.
To read the license agreement select 3 and toggle between the license files with :n (next) and :p (previous).
Exit the reader when you have finished with q.
If you want to accept the license, continue with 1.
If you want to decline the license, cancel with 2.
[Waiting for response] Accept license [ 1-accept or 2-decline or 3-view; decline is default ]? 1
License accepted. Continue loading the IBM Service Management Unite Docker image.
Loading image from local file /home/admin/smu/smu_image_v1171.tar.
550cfcc7b1d35: Loading layer [===============================================]
66.07MB/66.07MB
0cf58cc46b10: Loading layer [===============================================]
991.7kB/991.7kB
bbed7c7060c0: Loading layer [===============================================]
15.87kB/15.87kB
116be52951b9: Loading layer [===============================================]
3.072kB/3.072kB
f7ccbe30c7ea: Loading layer [===============================================]
490.2MB/490.2MB
d88865165dca: Loading layer [===============================================]
249.9MB/249.9MB
9bca0be1df95: Loading layer [===============================================]
2.496GB/2.496GB
65bca1e023a3: Loading layer [===============================================]
39.65MB/39.65MB
59b1e70038fe: Loading layer [===============================================]
10.24kB/10.24kB
d7b372ef49e6: Loading layer [===============================================]
5.12kB/5.12kB
73626721a8a1: Loading layer [===============================================]
2.56kB/2.56kB
4c7a4f0ed798: Loading layer [===============================================]
201.4MB/201.4MB
979088069557: Loading layer [===============================================]
444.3MB/444.3MB
d9470ba6ffe4: Loading layer [===============================================]
124.7MB/124.7MB
Loaded image: smu_auto:1171
```
Loading Docker image smu_auto:1171 -------------------------- Successful.

To start the image, issue the command shown in Example 10-3. As shown, the `eezdocker.sh` script checks first, if the container is already running and then, if the image is available to be started. If the start command is not executed the first time, the output differs a bit as the container is already available. This is shown in Example 10-4.

**Example 10-3   Start the SMU image for the first time**

```bash
admin@sc74cn11:~$ /home/admin/smu/eezdocker.sh start
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
+ IBM Service Management Unite Docker Command Line Utility +
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

Executing command start ...

Status of Docker container smu_auto_1171 --------------- Not started.
Docker container smu_auto_1171 ------------------------ Not available.
Docker image smu_auto:1171 ----------------------------- Loaded.
Creating Docker Container smu_auto_1171 --------------- Successful.
Starting Docker container smu_auto_1171 --------------- Successful.
Status of Docker container smu_auto_1171 --------------- Started.
```

**Example 10-4   Start the SMU image not the first time**

```bash
admin@sc74cn11:~$ /home/admin/smu/eezdocker.sh start
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
+ IBM Service Management Unite Docker Command Line Utility +
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

Executing command start ...

Status of Docker container smu_auto_1171 --------------- Not started.
Docker container smu_auto_1171 ------------------------ Available.
Starting Docker container smu_auto_1171 --------------- Successful.
Status of Docker container smu_auto_1171 --------------- Started.
```

Example 10-5 demonstrates what happens when the start parameter is used when SMU is already running.

**Example 10-5   Start the SMU image when already started**

```bash
admin@sc74cn11:~$ /home/admin/smu/eezdocker.sh start
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
+ IBM Service Management Unite Docker Command Line Utility +
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

Executing command start ...

Status of Docker container smu_auto_1171 --------------- Started.
```

Once SMU is started, it might take a few seconds until the built in Websphere Application Server is started. Once it is started, you can access the SMU Dashboard with the following link:

```plaintext
https://<zCX_DNS>:16311/ibm/console
```
Accessing the website with a browser will show a login page similar to that shown in Figure 10-2 on page 221.

![IBM SMU Dashboard logon page](image)

**Figure 10-2**  IBM SMU Dashboard logon page

The default user ID and password to logon is eezadmin/eezadmin.

To access the WebSphere administrative console you can either access it via this link:

https://<zCX_DNS>:16316/ibm/console

Or when logged on the Dashboard, you can follow the two steps as shown in Figure 10-3 on page 222.
From the main menu of the IBM Service Management Unite Automation, you will find information from all connected System Automation Plexes (SAPlex). The configuration details and all prerequisites can be found at the following link:


When the SA configuration is completed and you select “Domain and Automation Health”, you will get an overview page on the connected Domains and Systems as shown in Figure 10-4 on page 223.
10.6 Uninstalling Service Management Unite

To uninstall Service Management Unite, remove the SMU Docker image and all SMU Docker containers from the host system.

1. Any SMU Docker container must be stopped before the uninstallation. Issue the command shown in Example 10-6 to stop the SMU Docker container.

   **Example 10-6   Stop the SMU image**

```bash
admin@sc74cn11:$ /home/admin/smu/eezdocker.sh stop
+---------------------------------------------------------------------+
| IBM Service Management Unite Docker Command Line Utility              |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------+

Executing command stop ...

Status of Docker container smu_auto_1171 ------------------------ Started.
Stopping Docker container smu_auto_1171 ------------------------ Successful.
Status of Docker container smu_auto_1171 ------------------------ Not started.
```
2. Issue the command shown in Example 10-7 to remove the SMU Docker container and Docker image. Confirm the deletion as shown in red in the example to remove all customer data.

```
Example 10-7   Uninstall SMU
admin@sc74cn11:~$ /home/admin/smu/eezdocker.sh uninstall
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+         IBM Service Management Unite Docker Command Line Utility         +
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Executing command uninstall ...

Uninstalling SMU from the Docker environment will delete the existing Docker image smu_auto:1171 and container smu_auto_1171. [Warning] ALL CUSTOM CONFIGURATION WILL BE LOST!
[Waiting for response] Perform deletion [ 1-yes or 2-no; no is default ]? 1
Confirmed. Continue with deletion.
Docker container smu_auto_1171 ------------------------------ Available.
Status of Docker container smu_auto_1171 ---------------- Not started.
Deleting Docker container smu_auto_1171 --------------------- Successful.
Docker image smu_auto:1171 ---------------------------------- Loaded.
Untagged: smu_auto:1171
Deleted: sha256:740fa7b486975dcc7973423841d5fbc8a71dfadef80bfc15cb7a550123f38bb32
Deleted: sha256:c0da71e660f34f0e9eaa15bda7c33f8a868114477b515c7fab621b11eb2533b
Untagged: smu_auto:1171_running
Deleted: sha256:03943cef5927a24ba3a904ee360ba9981033b0301d93834a1a1b7b1882de87
Deleted: sha256:066b4e8eefdcce5acb8b3aceb1d63da93bb5f4144db00e2389557052356261cf
Deleted: sha256:738b80f0e0afe37ccc26630bae3917d3e156f68ae6dac6f88f2c781b89aa3105
Deleted: sha256:221b75c47c418c6f19f1f4be5c7475fd7a3681c6effe7918e6b1b6e5f3738cc
Deleted: sha256:4a06aba3b0ab51d5f5c5a1b445854b7464b94b93d92a00ae32776b368bd95d
Deleted: sha256:782eef30a4e8f3bd5861b1e2f7f72ce73a127db4cbfedc316666763029b4c802ca
Deleted: sha256:0151fa8e79f90324d6031d4d65b9b9799139c56e7cbfbd72ab132306ea35b8a8
Deleted: sha256:6716c502a1e1559635a262a744dcbab976dbc6c1617785672a5d6021d306425
Deleted: sha256:89a56add42e7ed249c086f5c091998d40b6d595ae7c36075dfbe3e462bf019d
Deleted: sha256:78b2859038ce6692ba741262a34bb2160593d4b47b3d4f8470a791049602e958
Deleted: sha256:59f3e4529c2e2a561cab09b256a984da41418120a7d672f83697b25e0284eeb
Deleted: sha256:531c74dcedc5d4466c5e3dede17cfcf97913c78198961baeb4edefb3ecfde181958ded
Deleted: sha256:20b31cdded976b3672b30e9f86f2f6654916c44abaafdbd6976a302c03ec34f54
Deleted: sha256:550cfc7b1d35a3a70b83418a9a869e2ac1e41d7939c6cc6d442e4a43620c223
```
Deleting Docker image smu_auto:1171 ------------------------- Successful.
Uninstalling SMU from the Docker host ------------------------ Successful.

3. At this point, the SMU instance is completely removed. For the final cleanup, remove the whole smu directory created in Chapter 2, “Installation steps” on page 217.

10.7 Command wrapper

There is a command wrapper available to manage an SMU instance.

When you download the SMU Docker archive, extract the package, and initially run command **eezdocker.sh load**, the SMU Docker image is loaded into your local Docker environment.

The image is like a blueprint for you, containing SMU and all its prerequisites but missing your custom configuration. To use SMU in your environment, you need to create a Docker container from the SMU Docker image. A container is a concrete, runnable instance of an image. Theoretically, you can create more than one container instance from the same image in parallel and configure each container individually.

When you first run the **eezdocker.sh start** command, the SMU Docker Command Line Utility automatically creates a new SMU Docker container from the SMU Docker image for you. The created Docker container can be started and stopped as often as you like and also survives from a restart of the Docker environment or a restart of the host system.

Unless you explicitly delete the SMU Docker container (**eezdocker.sh reset** or **eezdocker.sh uninstall**), the SMU Docker Command Line Utility operates on the same SMU Docker container instance. For example, if you stop the SMU Docker container (**eezdocker.sh stop**) and start it again (**eezdocker.sh start**), it will be the same SMU Docker container instance.

Every SMU and WebSphere Application Server configuration change that you perform on a running SMU Docker container is stored within this container instance, but not in the SMU Docker image. For example, if you create a custom dashboard in DASH, the change is stored within the SMU Docker container and will be there until the container is deleted. The dashboard will also still be there if the SMU Docker container is restarted or even if the host system is restarted.

Therefore, the easiest way to reset SMU to factory defaults is to delete the SMU Docker container and create a new one from the SMU Docker image (**eezdocker.sh reset**).

In SMU V1.1.4, Docker volumes are used to store the SMU and WebSphere Application Server configuration outside of the SMU Docker container in a specific directory on the host system. From SMU V1.1.5, the SMU Docker container does not use any Docker volumes anymore. All configuration is stored within the SMU Docker container and won't get lost unless you delete the container.

In addition, a migration command is provided that allows you to migrate your custom configuration from an SMU Docker container of an old version to a new version.

10.7.1 Commands provided by the SMU Docker command line utility

In this section, we outline some useful commands that can be used with the command line utility.
**Important Note:** As the path used to upload the files (in our example, `/home/admin/smu`) is not part of the $PATH configuration of the zCX Instance, the `eezdocker.sh` script must be called with an absolute or relative path such as `./eezdocker.sh <parm>` or by adding the `/home/admin/smu` path into the $PATH list.

`eezdocker.sh load` Loads the IBM provided SMU Docker image into the local Docker environment. One only needs to run this command once. If the image is successfully loaded, one can delete the .tar file.

`eezdocker.sh start` Starts the SMU Docker container if it is stopped. If no SMU Docker container exists, it creates a new SMU Docker container from the loaded SMU Docker image.

`eezdocker.sh stop` Stops the running SMU Docker container.

`eezdocker.sh restart` Restarts the running SMU Docker container. It stops the SMU Docker container and starts it again. For example, one can run the command if needed to restart the WebSphere Application Server after a configuration change.

`eezdocker.sh shell` Opens a Bash shell to the running SMU Docker container. It allows to access the internal of the container, for example, if the configuration files need to be edited manually. To exit the shell, issue command `exit` in the shell. It only exits the shell connection into the SMU Docker container, and the container and SMU continue to run.

`eezdocker.sh cfgsmu` Starts the SMU Automation `cfgsmu` tool and sets up the necessary X-Forwarding so that the tool's GUI can be displayed with the host's Window Manager.

If `cfgsmu` cannot be run out of the Docker container, it might be necessary to allow access to the X11 session on the host system. Run command `xhost+local:all` before running `eezdocker.sh cfgsmu` to ensure that the Docker process can access the user's X session.

`eezdocker.sh collect_logs` Collects and bundles all relevant log files from the running SMU Docker container and copies them to the host system's /tmp folder.

For example, run this command if facing a problem and the IBM Support team requests the log information.

`eezdocker.sh reconfigure` Some Docker configurations can only be specified during the creation of the SMU Docker container, for example the network configuration. If you need to change a configuration option, issue this command to make the configuration changes take effect.

Internally, the current SMU Docker container is committed to a snapshot of the SMU Docker image, from which a new container is created. The new container has all the same configurations and customizations of the old container, but runs with the new configuration. When you issue the command `eezdocker.sh reconfigure`, a new snapshot is created. Keep the snapshot image because an image cannot be removed if there are containers derived from it. The image doesn't take up too much disk space because only the changes, compared to the official SMU Docker image, are stored in it.

`eezdocker.sh migrate` Migrates all of the custom configuration from the old SMU Docker container into the new container of a new SMU release,
**eezdocker.sh reset**  Deletes the current SMU Docker container. If one runs command **eezdocker.sh start** afterwards, a new SMU Docker container is created.

**Warning:** All custom configuration will get lost! Only run this command if you need to reset to factory defaults.

**eezdocker.sh uninstall**  Deletes the current SMU Docker container and the SMU Docker image.

**Warning:** All custom configuration will get lost! Run the command if you need to remove SMU from your Docker environment.
Container restart policy

After your Docker containers are set up and running in production, you need to configure some Docker policies in order to restart containers after particular events such as failures or if the zCX server itself is restarted for a planned change. There are four restart policies that will help you to automatically restart your containers when they exit.

In this section, we provide guidelines to change the container restart policy to ensure all of your containers are up and operational when the zCX server is restarted.
11.1 Introduction to Docker restart policies

Containers are inherently ephemeral. They are routinely destroyed and rebuilt from a previously pushed application image. Another specific characteristic is the ability to be quickly stopped or killed that makes container easy to maintain. But containers can be reloaded shortly after their termination in no-time, within milliseconds.

It is recommended when running application containers in production, an update for the restart policy to ensure application is up and running after a zCX restart of an unexpected application failure.

Docker considers any containers to exit with a non-zero exit code to have crashed. By default a crashed container will remain stopped.

According to the official Docker documentation, the restart policies can be changed by supplying the `--restart` command line option:
```
docker run --restart=always --name <container_name> -d <image_name>
```

The following four options can be specified with the `--restart` flag, based on the required policy. These options effect how the container starts at boot as well.

The flags are described in Table 11-1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Do not automatically restart the container. (the default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on-failure</td>
<td>Restart the container if it exits due to an error, which manifests as a non-zero exit code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>Always restart the container if it stops. If it is manually stopped, it is restarted only when Docker daemon restarts or the container itself is manually restarted. (See the second bullet listed in restart policy details)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unless-stopped</td>
<td>Similar to always, except that when the container is stopped (manually or otherwise), it is not restarted even after Docker daemon restarts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the examples in this book, we supplied `--restart=always` so that a container will always be restarted after the zCX instance is restarted. Please keep in mind that when a container is manually stopped using the command `docker stop <container_name>`, the restart policy will not be applied to the container.

You should consider these options in order to better control container restarts on zCX.

In the following steps, we configure a Docker container on our zCX instance to demonstrate an example for the Docker restart policy and how it is important for production environments. We will create a special container that will print a message and then exit with code 1 to simulate a crash.

4. Issue the following commands to create a folder for our restart policy demonstration:
   ```
   mkdir docker-restart-example
   cd docker-restart-example
   ```

5. Create a file named docker-crash.sh with the following content:
#/bin/bash
echo $(date) "Booting up..."
sleep 10
exit 1

This script will print a message, wait for 10 seconds and exit with code 1 indicating an error.

6. Create the file Dockerfile.policy with the following content:

FROM ubuntu:latest
ADD docker-crash.sh /
CMD /bin/bash /docker-crash.sh

7. Now build the new image by using the following command:

docker build -t docker-restart-example-img -f Dockerfile.policy .

You will receive the following output:

Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072kB
Step 1/3 : FROM ubuntu:latest
---> f8835575bd80
Step 2/3 : ADD docker-crash.sh /
---> 447fe066defa
Step 3/3 : CMD /bin/bash /docker-crash.sh
---> Running in 9f48429b6d5c
Removing intermediate container 9f48429b6d5c
---> cba8fc357912
Successfully built cba8fc357912
Successfully tagged docker-restart-example-img:latest

8. Launch a container instance named app-restart-default by using the following command:

docker run -d --name app-restart-default docker-restart-example-img

9. Issue the command `docker ps` to check the status of the app-restart-default container and confirm it exited and it is not running. See Example 11-1.

```
admin@31df3838c951:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE                             COMMAND
CREATED             STATUS              PORTS
NAMES
a7503fd15c08        jenkins-s390x                     "/sbin/tini -- /usr/_"  24
hours ago        Up 24 hours 0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp, 0.0.0.0:50000->50000/tcp  jenkins-app
5bac28336f8b        sshd-img                          "/usr/sbin/sshd -D"  26
hours ago        Up 26 hours 0.0.0.0:10000->10000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32769->22/tcp  sshd-app
5e09f5fc924d        ubuntu                            "/bin/bash"              36
hours ago        Up 36 hours
stupified_newton
1e2b3421f2b         portainer/portainer:linux-s390x   "/portainer"             9
months ago      Up 4 minutes 0.0.0.0:9000->9000/tcp  portainer
31df3838c951        ibm_zcx_zos_cli_image            "/sudo /usr/sbin/sshd_"  9
months ago      Up 36 hours 8022/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8022->22/tcp  ibm_zcx_zos_cli
```

Example 11-1 Output of docker ps command
10. Issue the `docker logs app-restart-default` command to check the logs and confirm application was started but exit after 10s. You should receive the following message:

```
Sat Jun 27 11:22:32 UTC 2020 Booting up...
```

By default, if an application that is running within a container crashes, the container stops and it will remain stopped until someone or something restarts it.

11. Depending on the application failure, restarting a failed process might correct the problem. Docker can automatically retry to launch Docker a specific number of times before it stops trying. In the following example, we will create a container with the option

```
--restart=on-failure:3
```

where the number 3 indicates how many times Docker should try to restart before stopping the container:

```
docker run -d --name app-restart-3 --restart=on-failure:3
docker-restart-example-img
```

If you run the `docker ps` command, you will see app-restart-3 container in the running container list. However, after some seconds, the container will exit with a return code 1 and stop.

Issue the command, `docker logs app-restart-3` and check for boot messages as shown in Example 11-2.

```
Example 11-2  Output of docker logs command
```

```
Sat Jun 27 11:33:49 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:34:05 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:34:25 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:34:40 UTC 2020 Booting up...
```

12. Finally, the following command will use the 'always restart' option, in this case, Docker will keep trying until someone or something explicitly stops it. To demonstrate this option, issue the following command:

```
docker run -d --name app-restart-always --restart=always
docker-restart-example-img
```

13. Wait a few moments and issue the command, `docker logs app-restart-always` many times to see the restart attempting via the logs as shown in Example 11-3.

```
Example 11-3  Docker logs output for always restart flag
```

```
Sat Jun 27 11:44:15 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:44:33 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:44:49 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:45:08 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:45:22 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:45:38 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:45:53 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:46:10 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:46:27 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:46:45 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:47:00 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:47:26 UTC 2020 Booting up...
Sat Jun 27 11:47:43 UTC 2020 Booting up...
```

```
14. Do not forget to delete the example container using `docker rm --force app-restart-always` command

### 11.2 Considerations

As detailed in this chapter, four restart options are available to change the behavior of how Docker will handle a container failure or unforeseen conditions. Using an adequate policy can assure your container is up and running in your environment even after a planned zCX outage.

You need to review each option and select the one that best applies to your application environment.

For detailed information, see: [https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/start-containers-automatically/](https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/start-containers-automatically/)
Additional material

This refers to additional material that can be downloaded from the Internet as described in the following sections.

Locating the web material

The web material associated with this is available in softcopy on the Internet from the IBM Redbooks web server:

ftp://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/SG248471/

Alternatively, you can go to the IBM Redbooks website:

ibm.com/redbooks

Search for SG248471, select the title, and then click Additional materials to open the directory that corresponds with the form number, 8471.

Using the web material

The additional web material that accompanies this includes the following files:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DevOps_add_mat.zip</td>
<td>Contains folders listed as Agent, Gitea, and hello-node-app_files. Each folder contains sample images to use as you follow along in this book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CicsToKafkaProjects.zip</td>
<td>Contains folders listed as CatalogEvents, CicsToKafkaBunde and CicsToKafkaDemo. Each folder contains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Downloading and extracting the web material

Create a subdirectory (folder) on your workstation, and extract the contents of the web material .zip file into this folder.
Related publications

The publications listed in this section are considered particularly suitable for a more detailed discussion of the topics covered in this document.

IBM Redbooks

The following IBM Redbooks publications provide additional information about the topic in this document. Note that some publications referenced in this list might be available in softcopy only.

- Getting started with z/OS Container Extensions and Docker, SG24-8457
- ??full title???????, SG24-xxxx
- ??full title???????, REDP-xxxx
- ??full title???????, TIPS-xxxx

You can search for, view, download or order these documents and other Redbooks, Redpapers, Web Docs, draft and additional materials, at the following website:

ibm.com/redbooks

Other publications

These publications are also relevant as further information sources:

- https://ibm-cloud-architecture.github.io/refarch-eda/kafka/readme/
- https://ibm-cloud-architecture.github.io/refarch-eda/kafka/readme
- https://zookeeper.apache.org/doc/current/zookeeperStarted.html#sc_RunningReplicatedZooKeeper

Online resources

These websites are also relevant as further information sources:

- Description1
  http://?????????.???.???
- Description2
  http://?????????.???.???
Help from IBM

IBM Support and downloads
ibm.com/support

IBM Global Services
ibm.com/services
To determine the spine width of a book, you divide the paper PPI into the number of pages in the book. An example is a 250 page book using Plainfield opaque 50# smooth which has a PPI of 526. Divided 250 by 526 which equals a spine width of .4752". In this case, you would use the .5" spine. Now select the spine width for the book and hide the others:

Special>Conditional Text>Show/Hide>SpineSize(-->Hide:)>Set

Move the changed Conditional text settings to all files in your book by opening the book file with the spine.fm still open and File>Import>Formats Conditional Text Settings (ONLY!) to the book files.

8471spine.fm 239

(0.1"spine) 0.1"->0.169"
53<->89 pages

(0.2"spine) 0.17"->0.473"
90<->249 pages

(1.0" spine) 0.875"->1.498"
460 <-> 788 pages

(0.5" spine) 0.475"->0.873"
250 <-> 459 pages
To determine the spine width of a book, you divide the number of pages by the paper PPI and hide the others:

Special>Conditional Text>Show/Hide>SpineSize(-->Hide:)>Set

Move the changed Conditional text settings to all files in your book by opening the book file with the spine.fm still open and File>Import>Formats ( ONLY! ) to the book files.

Draft Document for Review September 18, 2020 12:59 pm